

**Aechmea Information**  
compiled by  
**Theresa M. Bert, Ph.D.**  
(corresponding author)  
and  
**Harry E. Luther, Director,**  
**Mulford B. Foster Bromeliad Identification Center**  
(last update: January 2005)

Welcome to the *Aechmea* species list. All taxonomic entities for the genus *Aechmea* listed in Luther (2004) & new species & taxonomic revisions since that publication up to September 2004 are included here. The information provided for each taxon is summarized from the references & citations provided at the end of the list. In the table, the citations are denoted by superscripted numbers. This information is not all-inclusive of everything that is known about each species, but much information is included. We did not include information on citations during personal expeditions unless they were documented in the literature & also provided unique information on the biology, ecology, or taxonomy of the species. Nor did we include information on cultivation.

This is a dynamic table. As authoritative information becomes available, we will update this table. We also invite input. If you know of a well-documented fact about a species in this list, please provide the corresponding author with the information & the literature citation in which that information appears. (We reserve the right to accept or deny inclusion of any information provided to us.) We also welcome your thoughts on the type of information that should be included in this list. Blank fields denote no information is available.

All currently recognized taxonomic entities of each species are listed, including subspecies, varieties, & forms. When the lower taxonomic level of these plants is the same as the species, only the species name is given (e.g., *Aechmea distichantha* var. *distichantha* forma *distichantha* is listed as *Aechmea distichantha*). The meanings of many species names (column 2) are often related to the forms or colors of flower parts. In the genus *Aechmea*, most variegated, albomarginated, or alba varieties or forms were collected as sports or clones from an otherwise normally colored population.

Many species listed from rainforest in eastern Brazilian states inhabit the highly endangered rainforest the Mata Atlantica. However, in a general sense, we use the term “rainforest” for any broadleaf, evergreen, tropical or subtropical, wet forest. We use the term “forest” to mean all types of forest, from rainforest to dry forest. We also use the term “saxicolous” in a broad sense, encompassing both plants that can live among rocks or in rocky soil and plants that live on the surfaces of rocks (similar to epiphytes). These rocks can be very large, like inselbergs. These latter plants are also called “lithophytic.”

Under “Known range,” states, provinces, districts, or in some cases, localities within countries are in parentheses. Under “Misc. notes,” “cold sensitive” indicates that significant and potentially lethal damage can be done to a plant at temperatures > 32°F (0°C).

We hope that you find this table useful.

Abbreviations:

JBS - Journal of the Bromeliad Society

m - meter(s)

ssp. - subspecies

syn. - synonym

v. - variety

Definitions (some have been taken from the Bromeliad Glossary<sup>40</sup>):

anthesis - blooming

bract - modified leaf, usually associated with the inflorescence

caatinga - open, dry forest

calyx - in bromeliads, the three sepals

campina - clearing, opening

caulescent - with a conspicuous stem

cerro (Spanish), serra (Portuguese) - mountain

clone - a single clump of plants, usually produced from a single individual

concolor - of a single color, no variation in color

discolor - leaves that are one shade or color on upper surface and another on lower surface

epiphyte - a plant that grows on another plant but does not derive nutrition or water from that plant

fascicle - the flower cluster

heliophile - sun-loving

inflorescence - includes all components of the flowering part of the plant

inselberg - isolated, flat-topped mountain, another name for tepui

llanos - seasonally flooded, lowland plains

mesic - regularly moist environment

quebrada - ravine, valley

panicle - a loosely arranged, branched inflorescence

pedicel - the stalk of an individual flower (grows off the rachis, but very few *Aechmeas* have pedicels)

peduncle - the stalk of the inflorescence (like a scape)

perianthe - the flower taken as a whole, composed of sepals and petals

rachis - the ultimate stem bearing the flowers

restinga - coastal forest, on sand

scape - the stem of an inflorescence

sepal - outer perianthe whorl, 3 in bromeliads

sport - a single plant that deviates in form or coloration (e.g., a variegated or albino form) from others in the same cluster

type - the original material upon which the taxon's author bases his new taxonomic description

Size classes:

Small: <30 cm (3 dm) ( $\leq 1$  ft)

Medium-sized: 31 cm-70 cm (1-2 ft)

Med-large 71-100 cm (2-3 ft)

Large: > 100 cm (>3 ft)

Species name	subgenus <sup>1</sup>	Meaning of species name	Date of first publication	Known range	Occurrence			Notes on appearance (morphology)	Misc. notes
					Elevation	Habitat	Substrate		
<i>A. abbreviata</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	short, compact inflorescence	1959	Ecuador (Napo, Sucumbios, Pastaza)	1,000-1,100 m	primary lowland forest only	epiphytic	blooming plant small to medium-sized	probably endangered due to habitat requirements; cold sensitive
<i>A. aciculosa</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	needle-like sepals	1904	Ecuador (LaPalma, western states)	350-2,000 m	tropical lowland & low montane rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; looks like a <i>Ronnbergia colombiana</i>	
<i>A. aculeatasepala</i> (syn. <i>Neo. aculeatasepala</i> , but see Leme & Marigo, 1993)	<i>Aechmea</i>	with spines on sepals	1976	Ecuador (Napo, Morona to Santiago) southward to Perú	1,000-1,700 m	montane Amazonian forests	epiphytic	plant small to medium-sized; looks like a <i>Neoregelia</i> , but sepals & petals are like an <i>Aechmea</i> ; long stolons, inflorescence nested in large sepals; fruits enmeshed in a sweet, gelatinous matrix	ants often make gardens in this species; grows best in cool, moist environments
<i>A. alba</i>	<i>Macrochordion</i>	white flowers	1892	Brazil (Bahia)	0-300 m			plant medium-large	
<i>A. alegrensis</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	for location of discovery—Alegre, in Espírito Santo	1986	Brazil (Espírito Santo)				plant medium-sized	
<i>A. allenii</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	for discoverer of the species, P.H. Allen	1941	Costa Rica; Panama	10-1,200 m	mid elevation rain forest	epiphytic	plant small	commonly used for hybridization
<i>A. alopecurus</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	resembles foxtail grass	1892	Brazil (Bahia) <sup>30</sup>			epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-large to large	good landscape plant, can take considerable direct sunlight
<i>A. amicorum</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	two friends (referring to Wally Berg & John Anderson)	2002	Brazil (Bahia)	0-100 m	coastal forests	terrestrial	plant large	

<i>A. amorimii</i> ( <i>Streptocalyx</i> -like)	<i>Aechmea</i>	for Andre Amorim, a Brazilian botanist	1996	Brazil (Bahia)	100 m	coastal rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized to medium-large; may be closely related to <i>A. bicolor</i> <sup>3</sup>	
<i>A. ampla</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	large, ample leaf sheaths	1972	Brazil (Bahia, Rio de Janeiro)	100 m	restinga, coastal	epiphytic	plant large; variable degrees of bright red at ends of leaves	sometimes confused in culture with <i>Hoehenbergia castelanosii</i>
<i>A. andersoniana</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	for discoverer of the species, John Anderson	2003	Brazil (Bahia)	0-30 m	coastal rainforest	epiphytic	plant small, related to <i>A. bicolor</i>	
<i>A. andersonii</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, John Anderson	1998	Brazil (Bahia)	800 m	wet, humid Atlantic forest	epiphytic	plant small; related to <i>A. fulgens</i>	
<i>A. angustifolia</i> (syn: <i>A. eggersii</i> , <i>A. leucocarpa</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	narrow leaves	1838	widely ranging; Costa Rica to Perú; Bolivia; Venezuela (Apure, Barinas, Bolivar, Territorio Federal Amazonas)	0-2,000 m	in Venezuela, moist temperate forest & warm riparian lowlands; in Costa Rica, Atlantic coastal forest; in general, semideciduous, lowland, & low montane rainforests, coastal & Amazonian region; only species in the genus that occurs in both coastal & Amazonian regions	epiphytic, terrestrial	flowering plant medium -large; vase-shaped in coastal region; long, narrow leaves & open form in Amazonian region; many local forms	fruits eaten by birds; forms of this species have been misidentified as separate species, but much of the variation disappears when the various "species" are cultivated together under the same conditions <sup>8</sup> , ants frequently inhabit this species
<i>A. anomala</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	uneven sepals	1945	Colombia; Perú	230-250 m	Amazon rainforest	epiphytic	plant large	

<i>A. apocalyptica</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	nude, uncovered scape	1962	Brazil (São Paulo, Santa Catarina)	900-1,000 m	Atlantic coastal <i>Araucaria</i> forest & thickets	epiphytic	plant small	
<i>A. aquilega</i> (syn: <i>A. aquilega</i> v. <i>chrysocoma</i> , <i>A. capitata</i> , <i>A. hellae</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	sharp bracts, like an eagle's beak	1806	widely distributed in South America; Jamaica; Costa Rica; Venezuela (Aragua, Carabobo, Falcon, Monagas, Nueva Esparte, Miranda, Sucre, Bolivar); Trinidad & Tobago; Guiana; Brazil (Bahia)	0-650 m	caatinga; lowland; in Venezuela, forms big masses in moist tropical forest	epiphytic, (mostly) terrestrial, saxicolous between rocks	plant medium-large to very large; frequently confused with <i>A. rubens</i> , <i>A. emmerichiae</i> , & <i>A. mulfordii</i> <sup>29</sup> ; inflorescence not well-branched; long red bracts, longer than floral branches; flowers in dense, globose heads	source of water in caatinga; at flowering, excretes creamy fat-free substance between flowers, no one knows why; good landscape plant, can take considerable direct sunlight
<i>A. aquilega</i> v. <i>aquilega</i> forma <i>alba</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	form has white bracts & flowers	1999	Venezuela (eastern)			epiphytic	plant medium-large to large; except for color, plant looks exactly like <i>A. aquilega</i> v. <i>aquilega</i>	single sport collected from a normal population in Venezuela
<i>A. araneosa</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	white webs on bracts, like a spider's web	1941	Brazil (Espírito Santo)	0-600 m	rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-large to large	often misidentified
<i>A. arenaria</i> (syn: <i>Streptocalyx arenarius</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	grows on sandy soils	1907	Perú, (San Martín)	300-400 m	sloped hills & sandy soils	epiphytic	plant large	
<i>A. aripensis</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for location of discovery, Cerro Aripo in Trinidad	1926	Venezuela (Sucre); north Trinidad	900-2,000 m	cloud forest mountains, in jungle	epiphytic, saxicolous	plant medium-large to large; inflorescence is a tight, rounded head with red bracts & blue flowers—like a pincushion <sup>24</sup>	
<i>A. azurea</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	blue petals	1950	Brazil (Espírito Santo)		rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized	cold sensitive

<i>A. bahiana</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for location of discovery, Bahia, Brazil	1966	Brazil (Bahia)		restinga	terrestrial	plant large	
<i>A. bambusioides</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	inflorescence resembles a bamboo stalk	1964	Brazil (Minas Gerais, between Muriae & Ponte Nova)	700-800 m	on trees & in open spaces of savannas	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium- large to large; interesting inflorescence	
<i>A. beeriana</i> (syn: <i>Streptocalyx poeppigii</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer, Mr. Beer	1889	Colombia; Ecuador; Brazil	25-1,200 m	semi-shaded	epiphytic, terrestrial, saxicolous	plant medium-large to large; spreading	
<i>A. bicolor</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	two-flowered (refers to pink flowers turning black)	1955	Brazil (Santa Catarina, Bahia)		rainforest, restinga, and intermediate areas	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant small	cold sensitive
<i>A. biflora</i> (syn: <i>Streptocalyx biflorus</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	2-flowered; two flowers in each fascicle	1972	Ecuador (Pastaza); endemic	600-1,300 m	on river margins, in dense low montane Amazonian rainforest	epiphytic	plant small; related to <i>A. lingulata</i> & <i>A. burle-marxii</i> <sup>9</sup> ; at anthesis, leaves turn brilliant red w/ yellow inflorescence	cold sensitive
<i>A. blanchettiana</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species--Blanchet, of Brazil	1889	Brazil (Bahia)	0-250 m	Atlantic rainforest, sandy coastal plains; tolerant of full sun, all day	terrestrial, accidental epiphyte	plant large; color is yellow-gold in coastal plains & green in forests; other color varieties exist, including a variegated form	widely cultivated; good landscape plant, can take full day of full sun
<i>A. blumenavii</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	for location of discovery, Blumenau, in Santa Catarina	1952	Brazil (Santa Catarina)	300-850 m	forest	epiphytic	plant small to medium-sized	
<i>A. blumenavii</i> v. <i>alba</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	variety has white petals	1983	Brazil (Santa Catarina)		forest	epiphytic	plant small to medium-sized	
<i>A. bocainensis</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	for location discovery--Serra de Bocaina	1985	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, Saõ Paulo, Bahia)	1,000-1,300 m	on rocks on mountain tops	epiphytic, saxicolous	plant medium-sized; closely related to <i>A. vanhoutteana</i>	
<i>A. brachystachya</i> (syn. <i>Streptocalyx brachystachys</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	short scape	1927	Amazonian Peru		lowland rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-large	

<i>A. bracteata</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	noticeable bracts	1864	Mexico to Venezuela (Zulia), Colombia	30-1,400 m	dry soils or in tall trees	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant large; forms notable tank	many types; well-studied species; most work done on seed set in Yucatan (Sian Ka'an forest); grows on several semi-evergreens but never on <i>Brucida spinosa</i> whereas <i>Tillandsia dasyliiriifolia</i> grows on same trees & also on <i>B. spinosa</i> --why?--because <i>A. bracteata</i> seed sets in large tree forks or limb junctions but <i>B. spinosa</i> has thin, smooth branches
<i>A. bracteata</i> v. <i>pacifica</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	variety name refers to location of plant—Pacific coast	1971	western Mexico; Belize; Costa Rica	5-940 m	rocky ground & trees	epiphytic, saxicolous	plant medium-large	very pretty form of this species
<i>A. brassicoides</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	looks like a cabbage	1882	Guyana	300-500 m	in jungle, on river shores	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; interesting form	ants frequently inhabit this plant

<i>A. brevicollis</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	narrow neck, constricted upper end of leaf sheaths	1945	Colombia; Venezuela (Orinoco River region, (Guyana, Territorio Federal Amazonas); Brazil (Bahia)	0-1,500 m	shaded tropical forests; lowland Amazonian rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant small; has thickened pseudobulb leaf sheaths for water storage; long, conspicuous leaf bases	
<i>A. bromeliifolia</i>	<i>Macrochordion</i>	leaves like plants in the genus <i>Bromelia</i>	1807	widely ranging; Guatemala; Belize to Paraguay; Venezuela (Apure, Amazonas, Bolívar, Territorio Federal Amazonas, Zulia); French Guiana; Argentina	0-1,585 m	wide ecological space; inhabits wide variety of habitats, including sandy coastal areas under trees & bushes, campinas in forests, & all forest types	epiphytic, terrestrial, saxicolous	plant medium-sized to large; variable in inflorescence color, morphology, & leaf color (green to light brown); pink or red bracts, green/yellow flowers	local names: “piña del monte” (pineapple of the mountains; Perú), “gravata de pau” (Brazil); pollinated by a perching bird & humming-birds <sup>12</sup>
<i>A. bromeliifolia</i> v. <i>albobracteata</i>	<i>Macrochordion</i>	variety has white bracts	1974	Brazil (Matto Grosso)		collected from a normal population	terrestrial	plant medium-sized to large	
<i>A. bromeliifolia</i> v. <i>angustispica</i>	<i>Macrochordion</i>	variety has pointed spike (inflorescence)	1992	Brazil (Bahia)		collected from a normal population	terrestrial	plant medium-sized to large	

<i>A. brueggeri</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	for discoverer of the species--M. Brügger	1996	Brazil (Minas Gerais)		forest	terrestrial	medium-sized	caulescent; a dam was built at the site of the original population but it has been rediscovered elsewhere
<i>A. burle-marxii</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	for Burle-marx, collector & landscape architect	1979	Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais)		rainforest & restinga	epiphytic	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. caesia</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	blue petals	1889	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)	900-1,000 m	rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-large; very close to <i>A. flavorosea</i>	the taxonomic status of this species is debated—L.B. Smith says <i>A. flavorosea</i> is not a species but is a form of this species, however, H.E.L. views it as a separate species
<i>A. callichroma</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	color(purple, referring to overall aspect of the plant)	1991	known only from cultivation original distribution probably coastal Brazil			probably epiphytic, terrestrial	plant large	good landscape plant; described from cultivation (Tropical Beauty Gardens)
<i>A. calyculata</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	whorl of bracts below calyx; fruit enclosed in a calyx	1865	southern Brazil to northeast Argentina	100-1,200 m	when terrestrial, on slopes, banks	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-large; makes clusters	
<i>A. campanulata</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	campanulate (bell-shaped) calyx	1957	Guyana (Pakaraima)	700 m	mountains, in rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. canaliculata</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	channeled leaves	1989	Brazil (Bahia)		rainforest & restinga	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. candida</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	white petals	1889	southern Brazil		rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized	

<i>A. capixabae</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	refers to the residents of Espírito Santo	1941	Brazil (Espírito Santo)		rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. cariocae</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	refers to inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro	1955	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, Tijuca National Park); endemic	600 m	high in trees, in main bifurcations of old trees in old-growth rainforest	epiphytic	flowering plant large; related to <i>A. muricata</i>	probably pollinated by hummingbirds or bees, in the morning (when flowers peak in bloom) <sup>17</sup>
<i>A. carvalhoi</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	for discoverer of the species, M. de Carvalho, 1985	1986	Brazil (Bahia, near Ita Marajo)		rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized	needs humidity & light
<i>A. castanea</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	dark brown floral bracts	1955	Brazil (Santa Teresa, Espírito Santo)		rainforest	terrestrial	plant large; covered with thick scales	
<i>A. castelnavii</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for location of original discovery, Castelnau, Santa Cruz, Bolivia	1889	Costa Rica (Pacific coast); Amazonian Colombia; Venezuela (Bolívar, Territorio Federal Amazonas); Brazil; Bolivia	0-500 m	rainforest, high in trees, by water	epiphytic	plant large; inflorescence looks like that of <i>A. setigera</i> , but not spiny, up to 70 cm in length	
<i>A. cathcartii</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	for discoverer, D. Cathcart, 1976	1981	Venezuela (southeastern, Parque National Guatopo, Miranda)	700-900 m	rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized	originally misidentified in herbarium collections as <i>A. nudicaulis</i> <sup>5</sup>
<i>A. caudata</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	furnished with a tail (from “caudal”), referring to the sepals	1891	Brazil (Espírito Santo, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo)	0-900 m	in trees in forest, on rocks on coast	epiphytic, saxicolous	plant medium-large; many forms; blooms easily, hearty; yellow flowers	hearty, suitable for landscaping
<i>A. caudata</i> v. <i>caudata</i> forma <i>albiflora</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	forma has white flowers	1982	Brazil				plant medium-sized	

<i>A. caudata</i> v. <i>eipperii</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	for discoverer of the species--E.J. Eipper	1965	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)		rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; blue flowers	smaller and more delicate than v. <i>caudata</i> ; grows as a population
<i>A. caudata</i> v. <i>variegata</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	variety has variegated leaves	1953					plant medium-sized	described from horticulture

<i>A. chantinii</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	for M. Chantini, a gardener from Paris	1880	Colombia; Ecuador; Perú; Venezuela (Rio Casiquiare, Territorio Federal Amazonas); Amazonian Brazil	100-1,600 m	throughout lowland Amazonian rainforest; upper forest canopy, shaded from intense sun <sup>7</sup>	epiphytic	plant medium-large; spectacular; many forms; variable leaf color, banding intensity, bract color, size, & degree of development of inflorescence; flowers to 30 mm long <sup>27</sup>	brought to Europe in 1877; common nursery plant; flowers excrete sweet fluid
<i>A. chantinii</i> v. <i>chantinii</i> forma <i>amazonica</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	form named for location where it grows -- Amazonia	1907	Colombia; Ecuador; Perú (Ule, Tarapotó, San Martín); Brazil	100-1,600 m	throughout lowland Amazonian rainforest; upper forest canopy, shaded from intense sun <sup>7</sup>	epiphytic	plant medium-large; concolor leaves, green or reddish <sup>27</sup>	
<i>A. chantinii</i> v. <i>fuchsii</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species— Fred Fuchs	1987	Ecuador (Napo)	100-1,600 m	throughout lowland Amazonian rainforest; upper forest canopy, shaded from intense sun <sup>7</sup>	epiphytic	plant large; flowers to 40 mm long <sup>27</sup> ; mature plant 30-50% larger than other forms; also has pink bracts	A. Pink Banners is this species
<i>A. chlorophylla</i>	<i>Macrochordion</i>	green leaves	1955	Brazil (Bahia, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais)		rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized to medium-large; closely related to <i>A. bromeliifolia</i> & <i>A. maculata</i> ; frequently misidentified as <i>A. bromeliifolia</i> <sup>10</sup> ; plant medium-sized; yellow-green leaves	difficult to flower
<i>A. coelestis</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	referring to the sky; sky blue petals	1857	Brazil (Espírito Santo to Paraná)	650-880 m	in forests & open high areas	epiphytic, saxicolous	plant medium-sized to medium-large	
<i>A. coelestis</i> v. <i>acutifolia</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	variety has acute leaves	1979	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)				plant medium-sized	

<i>A. coelestis</i> v. <i>albomarginata</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	variety has white-striped margins on leaves	1957					plant medium-sized	
<i>A. colombiana</i> (syn.: <i>Streptocalyx colombianus</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	for location of discovery, Colombia	1942	Amazonian Colombia; Ecuador (northeast, near Colombia)		lowland Amazonian rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	very large; wide rosette; resembles <i>A. woronowii</i> vegetatively; inflorescence looks like that of <i>A. hoppii</i> , but floral bracts are not serrated	
<i>A. comata</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	tuft, referring to the apex of the inflorescence	1851	Brazil (southern)		rainforest & restinga	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-large	
<i>A. comata</i> v. <i>makoyana</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	variety name refers to discoverer of plant—Makoy, a nurseryman	1934					plant medium-large; variegated leaves	this name is used for any <i>A. comata</i> with any variegation; some may not have genetically based variegation, so the plant could revert to completely green
<i>A. confusa</i> ( <i>Streptocalyx</i> -like; syn: <i>Gregia amazonica</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	referring to taxonomic confusion; first described as <i>Gregia amazonica</i>	1962	Perú (Loreto, between the Itaya & Nanay rivers, near Iquitos)		Amazon jungle	epiphytic	plant medium-large; related to <i>A. kentii</i>	a specimen of this species in the Smithsonian Institution herbarium was called <i>Gregia amazonica</i>
<i>A. conifera</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	cone-like inflorescence	1991	Brazil (Agua Preta, Bahia)	240 m	high in trees, in limb crotches	epiphytic	plant large; similar to <i>A. kentii</i> ; flower head large & heavy (up to 45 cm in diameter & 12 pounds [5 kilograms]) <sup>34</sup>	

<i>A. contracta</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	refers to the narrow, compressed, bases of leaf blades	1830	Colombia; Amazonian Perú; Venezuela; Guyana; Brazil	100-400 m	in Venezuela, lowland jungles, llanos; upper Amazon rainforests; mesic; deep shade	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-large; some forms have branched inflorescence	cold sensitive
<i>A. correia-araujoi</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for well-known collector & co-discoverer of plant (with Burle-marx)--Luiz Knud Correia de Araujo	1980	Brazil (southern Bahia)		rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; plant resembles some forms of <i>A. orlandiana</i>	good for hanging basket or wood mount
<i>A. corymbosa</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	broad, flat-topped flower, like a duster (a corymb)	1830	Amazonian Colombia; Ecuador (Napo, green form only); Perú; Venezuela; Brazil (upper Rio Negro, Amazonas)	250 m	midlevel canopy, primary forests; Amazonian headwaters	epiphytic	plant small to medium-sized; two color forms, one discolor	valuable to collectors; cold sensitive
<i>A. constantinii</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for Professor Costanin, of the Paris Museum	1916	unknown, probably northeastern Brazil				plant medium-large	
<i>A. cucullata</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	hooded, margins curved inward (cuculate), referring to bracts	1987	Ecuador (Napo River); endemic	400-500 m	jungle	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; similar flower to <i>A. tessmannii</i> ; 2 inflorescence color forms—pink bracts, yellow apices, red bracts, yellow apices	pink form is common in cultivation

<i>A. curranii</i> (syn.: <i>Streptocalyx curranii</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, Curran	1931	Brazil (Bahia)		rainforest & restinga	terrestrial	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. cylindrata</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	cylindrical inflorescence	1891	Brazil (between Santos & Saõ Paulo)	0-1,200 m	humid forest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant small to medium-sized; lilac flowers, short-lived inflorescence	good for landscaping beneath trees
<i>A. cymosopaniculata</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	refers to shape of the inflorescence—a panicle composed of a flat-topped flower duster	1879	Venezuela (Aragua); known from type collection only				plant medium-large	
<i>A. dactylina</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	fingerlike inflorescence (with fingerlike spikes)	1879	Nicaragua; Costa Rica; Panama; Colombia; Ecuador (Esmeraldas)	0-1,000 m	wet, lowland rainforests, coastal region	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-large; inflorescence similar to <i>A. pubescens</i> ; vase-shaped plant form with ant symbionts; floral bracts tend to cover flowers; red scape & primary bracts, pale green floral bracts, very small white flowers	on Cerro Jefe, Panama, the Garden Emerald hummingbird & the Little Hermit hummingbird may pollinate this species, if pollen sticks to the beaks of these birds (the flowers are not long enough to deposit pollen on the forehead or throat of the hummingbird); cockroaches & crickets feed on exposed flowers at night <sup>12</sup>

<i>A. dealbata</i> (syn.; <i>A. esseri</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	whitish (bracts & leaves)	1889	S. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)	200 m	rainforest & restinga	epiphytic	plant medium-sized to medium-large; closely related to <i>A. fasciata</i> <sup>38</sup> ; both species have flowers that change color after blooming. <sup>6</sup> ; two color forms are in cultivation, one with maroon (dark-colored) leaves & an inflorescence with purple bracts & dark pink flowers & another with green leaves, pink bracts, & lavender flowers	<i>A. dealbata</i> was once considered to be a form of <i>A. fasciata</i>
<i>A. decurva</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	decurved scape (bending)	1982	Jamaica (Portland)				plant medium-sized	little is known about this species
<i>A. depressa</i>	<i>Chavaliara</i>	inflorescence shaped like a depressed globe	1941	Brazil (Agua Preta, Bahia)		forest; high in trees <sup>34</sup>	epiphytic	plant medium-large to very large	
<i>A. dichlamydea</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	two series of branches on the inflorescence	1879	West Indies, including Tobago	450-500 m	rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial, saxicolous	plant medium-large	
<i>A. dichlamydea</i> v. <i>pariaensis</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	variety named for where the plant lives	1969	Venezuela (Paria peninsula)	60-800 m	rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial, saxicolous	plant medium-large	
<i>A. dichlamydea</i> v. <i>trinitensis</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	variety named for where the plant lives (Trinidad)	1933	eastern Venezuela (Sucre, Atlantic coastal mountains), Trinidad	60-800 m	rainforest; semi-shade to full sun	epiphytic	plant medium-large	
<i>A. digitata</i>	<i>Chavaliara</i>	digitated & branched inflorescence	1976	Brazil (Bahia)		low on trees; deciduous, dry forest	epiphytic	flowering plant large	

<i>A. discordiae</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	refers to an argument among collectors regarding what the plant was	1989	Brazil (Bahia)		sand, full sun	terrestrial	plant large; similar to <i>A. rubens</i> but has some differences in the inflorescence <sup>25</sup>	
<i>A. distichantha</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	flowers arranged in two opposite rows, like a spike	1853	southern Brazil; Paraguay; Uruguay	740-2,400 m	widely distributed; can tolerate harsh conditions	epiphytic, terrestrial, saxicolous	plant medium-sized to medium-large; red bracts, purple/blue flowers	pollinated by a perching bird & hummingbirds <sup>12</sup>
<i>A. distichantha</i> v. <i>distichantha</i> forma <i>albiflora</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	form has white flower petals	1943	southern Brazil		rainforest	terrestrial	plant medium-large	
<i>A. distichantha</i> v. <i>glaziovii</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	variety named for its discoverer-- Glaziou	1879	southern Brazil	640-1,900 m		epiphytic	plant small (smallest variety of this species)	
<i>A. distichantha</i> v. <i>schlumbergeri</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	variety name is for Schlumberg, a horticulturist	1892	Bolivia; southern Brazil; Paraguay; northern Argentina	200-1,800 m	widely distributed; can tolerate very harsh conditions	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium large; longer inflorescence than v. <i>glaziovii</i>	common variety in Florida horticulture; commonly used for hybridizing
<i>A. distichantha</i> v. <i>vernucosa</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	variety name means shiny	1979	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)			terrestrial	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. downsiana</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for bromeliad scholar & co-discoverer of species (with Pittendrigh), Dr. W.G. Downs	1958	Trinidad (Mt. Chaguaramal)	750 m	rainforest	epiphytic	flowering plant large	
<i>A. drakeana</i>	<i>Pothauva</i>	for discoverer of the species, M.E. Drake del Castillo	1888	Ecuador; southern Amazonian region	700-1,500 m	jungle; primary forests, on fallen logs	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; bright blue flowers, pink inflorescence	fruits eaten by small mammals & birds
<i>A. echinata</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	spiny, like a sea urchin	1995	Brazil		rainforest & restinga	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized	former <i>Wittrockia</i> sp.

<i>A. eglariana</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for botanist Walter Alberto Egler	1958	southern Venezuela; Brazil (Pará, north-central)	120-150 m	Amazon rainforest	epiphytic, saxicolous	plant medium-sized to medium-large	spiny; cold sensitive; beautiful; unusual in that the plant forms a large bulb & older leaves turn downward from the bulb; Margaret Mee's painting of this species is misidentified as <i>A. polyantha</i>
<i>A. emmerichiae</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for M. Emmerich, Director, Herbarium Bradeanum, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	1987	Brazil (Bahia)		rainforest & restinga (mostly restinga)	terrestrial	plant medium-large; related to <i>A. downsiana</i> & <i>A. milsteiniana</i> ; frequently confused with <i>A. rubens</i> , <i>A. aquilega</i> , & <i>A. mulfordii</i> <sup>29</sup> ; long slender inflorescence; floral bracts narrow & same length as, or shorter than the ovary	good landscape plant; somewhat cold sensitive
<i>A. entringeri</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for co-collector (with Kautsky)-Agostinho Entringer	1987	Brazil (Domingos Martins in Espírito Santo)	800 m	on rocky outcrops	terrestrial, saxicolous	plant medium-sized; related to <i>A. macroclamys</i> ; azure blue flowers	
<i>A. eurycorymbus</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	broad flat-topped flower cluster	1935	northeastern Brazil (Pernambuco, Paraíba)	300-525 m	rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant large; wide-ranging roots; spectacular, tall inflorescence	good landscape plant
<i>A. farinosa</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	trichomes (scurf) form flour-like covering on leaves	1888	Brazil (Bahia)		rainforest & restinga	epiphytic	plant small; leaves green & scaly (waxy) on both sides	
<i>A. farinosa</i> v. <i>conglomerata</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	variety has densely flowered inflorescence	1889	Brazil (Bahia)		rainforest & restinga	epiphytic	plant small; leaves green above, scaly & waxy below	

<i>A. farinosa</i> v. <i>discolor</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	variety leaves have green upper sides and darkly colored undersides	1889	Brazil (Bahia)		rainforest & restinga	epiphytic	plant small; leaves green above, deep purple below	
<i>A. fasciata</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	bands on the leaves	1828	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, Distrito Federal)	700-1,300 m	rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized to medium-large; flowers in inflorescence change from blue in AM to deep rose in PM, independently of pollination	hardy; one of the most popular ornamentals in the world; cultivation began in 1828; many cultivated forms <sup>33</sup>

<i>A. fasciata</i> v. <i>flavivittata</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	variety has yellow striped leaves	1981	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)	700-1,300 m	rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. fasciata</i> v. <i>pruinosa</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	variety is pruinose (scurfy)	1981	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)	700-1,300 m		epiphytic	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. fasciata</i> v. <i>purpurea</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	variety has a purple tint	1883	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)	500-1,500 m	rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; leaves red-purple	
<i>A. fendleri</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of species, A. Fendler	1896	northern Venezuela (Monagas, Nuerva Esparta, Miranda, Yaracuy); Trinidad	500-1,300 m	humid forest	mostly epiphytic	plant medium-large	
<i>A. fernandae</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	for Fernande Gloner, daughter of M. Linden, a nurseryman	1871	Amazonian Brazil	0-160 m	deep shade, in forest	terrestrial	plant medium-large	
<i>A. ferruginea</i>	<i>Podaechmea</i>	rust-brown scales on inflorescence	1932	Perú (Junín)	1,700-1,900 m	rainforest	epiphyte	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. filicaulis</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	thread-like stems (in inflorescence)	1864	northern Venezuela (vicinity of Henry Pittier National Park & Salom, Yaracuy)	1,000-1,600 m	cloud forests	epiphytic	plant small; inflorescence differs from most in genus, very long (up to 2 m) & stretched	very cold sensitive
<i>A. flavorosea</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	yellow flowers, rosey red bracts	1979	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)	600 m	warm, moist environments	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; resembles <i>A. caesia</i> but has yellow flowers & not blue	the species status of this plant has been debated <sup>28</sup>
<i>A. flemingii</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for Conrad Fleming, a collector	1991	Guadeloupe (Grande Terre)		rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-large	
<i>A. florabunda</i> (syn.: <i>Streptocalyx floribundus</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	many flowered	1830	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro area)		rainforest & restinga	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant very large	

<i>A. fosteriana</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for M.B. Foster, explorer, collector, adventurer	1941	Brazil (Victoria, Espírito Santo)		coastal areas in rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	flowering plant medium-sized to medium-large	good for basketwood
<i>A. fosteriana</i> v. <i>rupicola</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	variety lives on rocks	1987	Brazil (Espírito Santo)		rainforest, on rock outcroppings	saxicolous	medium-sized	
<i>A. fraseri</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	for discoverer of the species, Fraser	1889	Ecuador; Perú	0-1,500 m	rainforest; coastal, in dry-canyon, semi-deciduous, cloud forests, western Andes	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant small to medium-large	
<i>A. frassyi</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	for Arturo Frassy, a collector	2001	Brazil (Alagoas)		forest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant large	cultivated plants are sometimes misidentified as <i>A. multiflora</i>
<i>A. fraudulosa</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	false, fraudulent (mistaken for <i>A. blanchettiana</i> )	1935	Brazil (Bahia)		rainforest & restinga	epiphytic; terrestrial	plant large	
<i>A. fuerstenbergii</i> (syn: <i>Streptocalyx fuerstenbergii</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	for the Prince of Fuerstenberg; plant originally came from his greenhouses	1879	Bolivia; Peru; Brazil		Amazonian rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized	

<i>A. fulgens</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	showy inflorescence; shiny, glistening	1841	Brazil (Pernambuco)		shade, wet; low altitudes	epiphytic terrestrial	flowering plant medium-sized; one form climbs trees with long stolons, other has short stolons; leaves green on both sides; this species is often confused with <i>A. miniata</i> , which has a smaller inflorescence & smaller flowers, sepals, & petals.; & <i>A. miniata</i> 's inflorescence remains orange after the flowers bloom <sup>36</sup>	
<i>A. fulgens</i> v. <i>discolor</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	variety has purple color under leaves & green upper leaf surfaces	1846	Brazil (Pernambuco)		shade, wet; low altitudes	epiphytic	plant small to medium-sized; leaves red-purple beneath	
<i>A. galeottii</i>	<i>Podaechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, Gaelotti	1889	southeastern Mexico (Oaxaca, Cordova, Vera Cruz)		mountains		plant medium-sized	
<i>A. gamosepala</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	united sepals	1891	Brazil (São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina)	0-250 m	dunes & forests	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant small to medium-sized; rapid grower	good ground cover
<i>A. gamosepala</i> v. <i>nivea</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	variety has white petals	1962	Brazil (São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina)	near sea level	forest	terrestrial	plant small; white petals, rose sepals	
<i>A. geminiflora</i> (syn.: <i>Streptocalyx geminiflorus</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	two flowers in each fascicle (twin flowers)	1935	southeastern Ecuador		rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-large; easily confused with <i>A. biflora</i> & <i>A. luguoi</i>	
<i>A. germinyana</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	for Count Alfredo de Germiny	1881	Panama; Colombia (Chocó, Valle del Cauca)	0-1,350 m	deep rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized	

<i>A. gigantea</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	very large	1889	northeastern Venezuela		mountains		plant large (tall); beautiful, pink inflorescence, somewhat like <i>A. fasciata</i> in general form, but larger, and with a different flower color	hard to flower
<i>A. glandulosa</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	with glands in the inflorescence	1999	Brazil (Bahia)		rainforest	terrestrial	plant small to medium-sized	
<i>A. gracilis</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	slender, graceful	1891	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro to Santa Catarina)	0-1,000 m	rainforest	epiphytic	plant small to medium-sized	
<i>A. grazielae</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for Dr. Graziela Marciel Baroso, botanist	1987	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)		rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. guarapariensis</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	for location of discovery	1984	Brazil (Espírito Santo)		restinga	terrestrial	plant medium-sized	this is the plant widely misnamed <i>A. triticia</i>
<i>A. guaratubensis</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	for location of discovery	1972	Brazil (Guaratuba, Paraná)			saxicolous	flowering plant small to medium-sized	
<i>A. gurkeniana</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, S. Gurken	1981	Brazil (Bahia)		rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; related to <i>A. fosteriana</i>	
<i>A. gustavoii</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	for Gustavo J.P.S. Barroso, owner of land where species was discovered	2001	Brazil		rainforest, inland	epiphytic, saxicolous	plant medium-sized to large	
<i>A. haltonii</i>	<i>Podaechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, Halton, of Selby Gardens, Sarasota, Florida, USA	1991	Panama (Veracruz, Coclé)	0-800 m	low-altitude forest	epiphytic	plant medium-large; related to <i>A. mexicana</i>	very cold sensitive

<i>A. hoppii</i> (syn. <i>Streptocalyx hoppii</i> & <i>A. colombiana</i> v. <i>laxa</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, W. Hopp	1935	Colombia; Ecuador (Napo, Nariño, Caquetá); Perú (Loreto); widespread in Amazonian region	0-2,200 m	low-altitude rainforest, low montane forest of Amazonia; upper canopy, in shade; fields	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized to medium-large; produces runners; brilliant, red, cone-shaped inflorescence	cold sensitive
<i>A. huebneri</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, Hübner	1829	Colombia; Brazil (Amazonas to Bahia)	0-135 m	open ground, forest	epiphytic, terrestrial	flowering plant large	
<i>A. iguana</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	unknown	1891	Guatemala				our limited knowledge is based only the written description	
<i>A. incompta</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	trivial, of little consequence	1999	Brazil		rainforest & restinga	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant small, related to <i>A. lingulata</i>	
<i>A. involucrata</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	circle of bracts	1888	central Ecuador (to Loja)	0-600 m	low montane forest, coastal region; not found in disturbed habitats	epiphytic, terrestrial, saxicolous	flowering plant medium-large	
<i>A. kentii</i> (syn.: <i>Streptocalyx kentii</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, J. Kent	1992	Ecuador (Cordillera Cuotucu); endemic		low montane Amazonian rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-large; related to <i>A. pallida</i> ; <i>A. longifolia</i> , & <i>A. napoensis</i> ; ovoid inflorescence with white, wooly trichomes	

<i>A. kertesziae</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	for the type of mosquito that breeds in the plant— <i>Anopheles</i> subgenus <i>Kerteszia</i>	1952	Brazil (Santa Catarina)		near beach	epiphytic, terrestrial	flowering plant medium-large	includes <i>A. leppardii</i>
<i>A. kertesziae</i> v. <i>viridiaurata</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	variety has green & yellow foliage (variegated)	1981	Brazil (Santa Catarina)		near beach	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. kleinii</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	for Roberto M. Klein, curator of a herbarium & friend of the author who described the plant (Reitz)	1954	Brazil (Santa Catarina)	1,000-3,000 m	forest	epiphytic	flowering plant small	
<i>A. kuntzeana</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, Kuntz	1896	Bolivia (Santa Cruz)	200-450 m	moist & dry forest	epiphytic; terrestrial	plant large; related to <i>A. setigera</i>	

<i>A. lamarchei</i>	<i>Macrochordion</i>	for discoverer of the species, Lamarche	1892	eastern Brazil (Bahia, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro)	930-1,400 m	forest; widely distributed	terrestrial	flowering plant medium-sized; violet-brown leaf pattern; frequently misidentified as <i>A. bromeliifolia</i> , but flowers are longer & floral bracts are long & papery <sup>10</sup>	usually caulescent
<i>A. lanata</i> (syn.: <i>Streptocalyx lanatus</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	hairy (lanate)	1931	Brazil		rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. lanjouwii</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, K. Lanjouw	1956	Surinam (Voltzberg)		granite	terrestrial, saxicolous	flowering plant large	probably a natural hybrid between <i>A. aquilega</i> and <i>A. moonenii</i>
<i>A. lasseri</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for Dr. T. Lasser, Director, Institute of Botany & the Botanical Garden, Caracas, Venezuela	1953	Venezuela (coastal cordillera, near Caracas)	500-1,600 m	shaded, moist quebradas in wet or cloud forests; can grow in sun	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; long, pendulous inflorescence; plant turns red in sun; red color increases with plant age	very cold sensitive
<i>A. latifolia</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	broad leaves	1836	Colombia	1,000-2,000 m	rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant large	
<i>A. leonard-kentiana</i>	<i>Orgiesia</i>	for Leonard Kent, father of collector Jeffrey Kent, of "Kent's Bromeliad Nursery," California	1996	Brazil (Bahia)		restinga and Atlantic forest	terrestrial	plant medium-sized; related to <i>A. lymanii</i> & <i>A. florabunda</i>	
<i>A. leucolepis</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	pale covering of trichomes (scales)	1955	Brazil (Bahia)	450 m	rainforest	epiphytic	plant very large (> 4 m)	

<i>A. lingulata</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	leaves tongue-shaped or strap-shaped	1753	some Caribbean isles, including the Bahamas & Puerto Rico; Costa Rica; northeastern South America to northern Brazil, including Venezuela (Nuevo Esparto, Miranda)	0-1,050 m	inhabits wide variety of habitats, including caatinga, mangroves to intertidal, high in trees; in & around cerros in Venezuela	epiphytic, terrestrial, saxicolous	plant medium-large to large	bug pollinated; one of the first <i>Aechmeas</i> described
<i>A. lingulata</i> v. <i>froesii</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	variety named for discoverer of the species, Froes	1955	Brazil (Bahia)		various forest types	epiphytic	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. lingulata</i> v. <i>patentissima</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	variety name signifies spreading branches	1830	Brazil (Bahia)		various forest types	saxicolous	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. lingulatoides</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	looks like <i>A. lingulata</i>		Brazil		caatinga; dry forest	epiphytic (rarely); terrestrial	plant large	
<i>A. linharesiorum</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer & explorer, S. A. Linhares	1999	Brazil (Bahia)	6-500 m	rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant small to medium-sized; related to <i>A. burle-marxii</i>	

<i>A. longicuspis</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	long, pointy inflorescence	1889	Colombia, Perú	700-1,800 m	rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized to large; like <i>A. setigera</i>	
<i>A. longifolia</i> (syn.: <i>Streptocalyx longifolius</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	long leaves	1805	widespread in Amazonian South America		high in primary forest canopy	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; pinkish inflorescence, white flowers	aggressive ants typically live in symbiosis, in pseudobulb; leaves hang down at maturity, reduces water that drains into ant cavity
<i>A. lueddemannia</i>	<i>Podaechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, Lüddemann	1866	Mexico to Guatemala; Honduras	0-1,200 m	rainforest	epiphytic, saxicolous	plant medium-sized	cultivar 'MEND', which is variegated, is an acronym for 4 people's names: Merkel, Ensign, Nally, and Davis, collectors
<i>A. lugoi</i> (syn.: <i>Streptocalyx lugoi</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, M. Lugo	1990	Ecuador (between Agoyan & Puyo); endemic		lower montane Amazonian rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; sharp spines at apices of primary bracts	
<i>A. lymanii</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	for Lyman B. Smith, bromeliad scholar, on his 80 <sup>th</sup> birthday <sup>19</sup>	1984	Brazil (Bahia)		rainforest	terrestrial	flowering plant medium-sized	
<i>A. maasii</i>	<i>Macrochordion</i>	for P. Maas, collector & colleague of people who described the species (Gouda & W. Till)	1997	Brazil (Espírito Santo)		rainforest	terrestrial	plant medium-sized	related to <i>A. bromeliifolia</i>
<i>A. macrochlamys</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	large branches (divisions)	1941	Brazil (Santa Teresa in Espírito Santo)		rainforest	epiphytic; terrestrial	plant medium-large to large; big purple & red inflorescence; strong, black spines	

<i>A. maculata</i>	<i>Macrochordion</i>	spotty, blotched, referring to leaves	1955	Brazil (Minas Gerais)		rainforest	terrestrial	plant medium-large; related to <i>A. bromeliifolia</i> ; banded leaves	
<i>A. magdalena</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	for location of discovery, Rio Magdalena valley, Colombia	1888	widespread; Mexico; Costa Rica; Colombia; Ecuador; Venezuela	50-640 m	humid, flooded forest	terrestrial	plant very large; leaves green	
<i>A. magdalena</i> v. <i>quadricolor</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	4 colors	1966	Mexico to Ecuador & Venezuela		humid, flooded forest	terrestrial	plant medium-sized to medium-large; leaves red, white, & green striped	needs light & warmth; described from cultivation
<i>A. manzanaresiana</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	for J. Manzares, from Quito, Ecuador, bromeliad scholar	1999	Ecuador (Napo, Cordillera Guacamjayos between Rio Pucuno & Guamani); endemic	1,200-1,300 m	lower montane Amazonian rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; related to <i>A. tessmannii</i> ; called cultivar 'Loredo' in cultivation; differs from <i>A. tessmannii</i> in that sepals are longer than floral bracts;	
<i>A. marauensis</i> (syn.: <i>A. grandibracteata</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	for place of discovery	1986	Brazil (Bahia)	100-200 m	rainforest & restinga	epiphytic, terrestrial	flowering plant medium-large; like <i>A. aquilega</i> ; very droopy, pink primary bracts	
<i>A. marginalis</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	this species is marginal between <i>Aechmea</i> and <i>Canistrum</i>	2001	Brazil (Alagoas)		Atlantic forest	terrestrial	medium-sized	
<i>A. mariae-reginae</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	for the Virgin Mary, queen of the skies (Queen Mary)	1863	Costa Rica (Tierra Caliente valley)	100-1,400 m	in Costa Rica, Atlantic coastal forest; treetops	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant large to very large; sexes separate (dioecious)--male inflorescence long & thin, female inflorescence short & fat; only other dioecious Bromelioideae is <i>Androlepis skinneri</i>	used for church decorations in Central America

<i>A. matudae</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, Japanese botanist Eizi Matuda, who contributed to the knowledge of the Bromeliaceae of Chiapas, Mexico <sup>13</sup>	1951	Mexico (Escuintla, Chiapas)		tall trees on coastal plain	epiphytic	plant medium to large; resembles <i>A. castelnavii</i> ; long, well-armed leaves; pink scape bracts; lavender petals; green berries, which turn black	<i>A. castelnavii</i> grows farther south (south of Costa Rica); difficult to grow; may survive only at a single cattle ranch in Chiapas <sup>18</sup>
<i>A. megalantha</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	big flowers	1937	Brazil (Pernambuco) (described from cultivation)		inselbergs	saxicolous	plant large; nice	described from European horticulture; collected by T. Bert, Pernambuco, Brazil, 7 November 1998 (identified by H. Luther)
<i>A. melinonii</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for Melinon, discoverer of plant	1861	Guyana; French Guiana; Surinam; northern Brazil; all around the Amazon & Orinoco river valleys	80-220 m	jungle	epiphytic, terrestrial, saxicolous	plant small to medium-sized	

<i>A. mertensii</i> (syn.: <i>A. sergipana</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	for F.K. Mertens	1818	Trinidad; Amazonian region, Venezuela (Bolivar, Gran Sabana, Territorio Federal Amazonas, northeastern Venezuela, [Rio León]); Guyana; junction of Brazil, Perú, Ecuador, & Colombia	45-1,700 m	campinas; scattered, wide distribution, best developed in the Amazon; lowland & low montane Amazonian rainforest; full sun	epiphytic	plant small to medium-sized	frequently symbiotic with ants & termites, can be nearly covered by termite nest; very cold sensitive
<i>A. mexicana</i>	<i>Podaechmea</i>	for place of type collection—Mexico	1879	Mexico; Guatemala; Costa Rica; Panama; Ecuador (Manabí); common	20-1,300 m	in Costa Rica, lowland Pacific side; in Ecuador, lowland coastal forest; in open spaces, full sun; dense clumps, upper canopy	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant large; leaves may turn bright red at flowering; long pedecellate flowers	hummingbird pollinated; only <i>Podaechmea</i> in Ecuador
<i>A. microcephala</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	small head (referring to inflorescence)	1985	Brazil (Espírito Santo)		rainforest	epiphytic	plant large; like a smaller <i>A. sphaerocephala</i>	
<i>A. milsteiniana</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for G. Milstein, a bromeliad cultivator in New York	1979	eastern Brazil		rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; related to <i>A. fosteriana</i> ; confused with <i>A. bambusoides</i> ; green leaves	

<i>A. miniata</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	scarlet, vermilion inflorescence (not miniature)	1856	Brazil (Bahia)	240-580 m	rainforest	epiphytic	plant small; often confused with <i>A. fulgens</i> , but this species has a smaller inflorescence, flowers, sepals, & petals, & the inflorescence becomes coppery after the flowers bloom <sup>36</sup> ; green leaves
<i>A. miniata</i> v. <i>discolor</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	variety has dark reddish leaf undersides	1856	Brazil (Bahia)		rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant small
<i>A. mollis</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	soft inflorescence, covered in “wool”	1970	Brazil (Una River, Bahia)		banks of rivers; rainforest	terrestrial	plant medium-sized; interesting inflorescence; many yellow blooms that open for months
<i>A. moonenii</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, J. Moonen	2002	French Guiana; Surinam (Voltsberg)		primary forest, inselbergs	epiphytic, saxicolous	plant medium-large; similar to <i>A. rodriguesiana</i> but has longer leaves, more highly branched inflorescence, other different floral characteristics <sup>14</sup>
<i>A. moorei</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, Lee Moore, plant collector	1980	Ecuador (Sucubios); Perú (Loreto, Iquitos, Amazonas)		lowland Amazonian rainforest	epiphytic	medium-sized to large; similar to <i>A. chantinii</i> & <i>A. tessmannii</i> but has dense spikes; pink peduncular bracts, green floral bracts w/ yellow apices

<i>A. mulfordii</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, M.B. Foster, explorer, collector	1962	Brazil (Bahia, Pernam-buco)	near sea level	sand dunes	terrestrial	plant large; frequently confused with <i>A. rubens</i> , <i>A. emmerichiae</i> , & <i>A. mulfordii</i> <sup>29</sup> ; less dense & elaborate inflorescence than <i>A. rubens</i> ; long, broad floral bracts conceal the ovary	very purple form is in cultivation
<i>A. multiflora</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	many-flowered	1937	east-central Brazil (Bahia)	150-360 m	near coast	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant very large; long-lived, slow to flower	
<i>A. murcae</i> (syn.: <i>Streptocalyx murcae</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, J. Murca	1960	Brazil (Rio Uaupes bank, Amazonas)		Amazonian rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. muricata</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	gray-colored inflorescence	1810	Brazil (Pernam-buco); endemic		dry, sandy soil, near sea level	terrestrial	plant large	
<i>A. mutica</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	without points (spineless sepals)	1955	Brazil (Santa Teresa in Espírito Santo)	765 m	rainforest	epiphytic; terrestrial	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. nallyi</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for J. Nally, grower & collector from central Florida, USA	1964	Amazonian Perú (near Iquitos); endemic		high in trees	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; blooms March-May	an unknown herbivore feeds on leaves by "leaf mining" parallel to leaf venation; damage can be sub-superficial or entirely through the leaf; recorded damage has been about 10% of leaf surface <sup>4</sup>
<i>A. napoensis</i> (syn.: <i>Streptocalyx pallidus</i> , <i>Streptocalyx geminiflorus</i> , <i>Streptocalyx squamiferus</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	for place of discovery, Napo, Ecuador	1980	Ecuador (northern Napo, Pastaza); endemic	500-800 m	low Amazonian rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; turns red when in bloom; purple bracts with white tips	

<i>A. nidularioides</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	like a nest (inflorescence); like a <i>Nidularium</i>	1953	southern Colombia; Ecuador; northern Perú	100-1,200 m	hot, humid, lowland & low montane Amazonian forests	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; yellow-inflorescence; variable in form; morphology is affected by light conditions; bracts turn yellow during fruiting	widely cultivated for ornamental beauty; poison dart frogs can occupy tank <sup>7</sup>
<i>A. nivea</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	snowy, for white trichomes on inflorescence	1942	southeastern Colombia	200-400 m	epiphytic, terrestrial	epiphytic	plant medium-large	
<i>A. nudicaulis</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	naked scape (nude rachis)	1753	West Indies; Mexico (central to southern); Panama; Ecuador; Perú; Venezuela (Territorio Federal Amazonas, Aragua, Bolivar, Carabobo, Miranda); northwest-tern Brazil	0-1,200 m	arid zones near the sea; moist forests, rocks & cliffs; semi-deciduous forests; widely distributed in sandy coastal regions, (only <i>Aechmea</i> in mangroves); sun (extreme heliophile); in Costa Rica, Atlantic coastal forest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized; forms large clumps; form changes with altitude & location; form with pink bracts in Ecuador	robust species; pollinated by a perching bird <sup>12</sup> ; forms associations with ants; one of the first <i>Aechmeas</i> described
<i>A. nudicaulis</i> v. <i>aequalis</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	variety has equally spaced scape bracts	1963	eastern Brazil; endemic	0-1,800 m	various forest types, occasionally terrestrial	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; long, loose inflorescence, scape bracts of equal length	
<i>A. nudicaulis</i> v. <i>aureorosea</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	variety has gold sepals & red petals	1881	Ecuador; east-central Brazil	0-1,000 m	various forest types, occasionally terrestrial	epiphytic, terrestrial, saxicolous	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. nudicaulis</i> v. <i>capitata</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	variety has dense inflorescence	1965			various forest types, occasionally terrestrial	epiphytic, terrestrial,	plant medium-sized	

<i>A. nudicaulis</i> v. <i>cuspidata</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	variety has tipped with sharp, rigid points	1879	Ecuador; Venezuela (Falcon, Territorio Federal Amazonas, Amacuro); Brazil	0-1,200 m	various forest types, occasionally terrestrial	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized; sepals & petals yellow	
<i>A. nudicaulis</i> v. <i>cuspidata</i> forma <i>tabuleirensis</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	forma named for location of discovery—Parque Estadual da Serra Tabuleiro (table mountain park)	1983	Brazil (Santa Catarina)				plant medium-sized; yellow & green striped leaves; may be the same plant as <i>A. nudicaulis</i> v. <i>flavomarginata</i>	variegated clone
<i>A. nudicaulis</i> v. <i>flavomarginata</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	variety has yellow-margined leaves	1975	Brazil (Santa Catarina)				plant medium-sized; leaves with broad, yellow margins; may be the same plant as <i>A. nudicaulis</i> v. <i>cuspidata</i> forma <i>tabuleirensis</i>	variegated clone
<i>A. nudicaulis</i> v. <i>plurifolia</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	variety has many leaves	1972			various forest types	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; many leaves in a dense rosette	
<i>A. nudicaulis</i> v. <i>simulans</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	variety resembles other <i>Aechmeas</i> in shape (e.g. <i>A. purpureorosea</i> )	1977	Brazil (Espírito Santo)		various forest types	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; pointed, spreading leaves	

<i>A. organensis</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	for location of discovery--the Organ mountains	1880	eastern Brazil (Rio de Janeiro to Paraná, Santa Catarina (?), Rio Grande do Sul (?))	0-1,200 m	rainforest & restinga	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; like <i>A. caudata</i> v. <i>epperi</i> (which has pale blue flowers), but reddish-violet flowers; orange bracts or berries	easy to grow; good ground cover
<i>A. orlandiana</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	1941	1941	Brazil (Itapemirim, Espírito Santo); known from type collection only		rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; constantly produces pups, young plants constantly reproduce; seeds embedded in sticky, sweet slime	not seen in habitat since 1940s; bird-facilitated dispersal (via eating seeds); many cultivars of this species exist, most or all may be hybrids between <i>A. orlandiana</i> and <i>A. fosteriana</i>
<i>A. orlandiana</i> ssp. <i>belloi</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	subspecies named for R. Bello, collector & discoverer of plant	1986	Brazil (Espírito Santo)		rainforest	saxicolous	plant medium-sized; leaves totally green, inflorescence branches more sparsely arranged than in <i>A. o. orlandiana</i> ; orange bracts <sup>26</sup>	may be the only pure <i>A. orlandiana</i> in cultivation
<i>A. ornata</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	showy, ornate	1879	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro to São Paulo)	0-1,000 m	from coastal environments to rainforest to high-altitude grasslands, in sun or shade	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized to large; vertical inflorescence, gets gigantic, heavy, & bent in shade; leaves concolor; petals pale red or rose	includes <i>A. roberto-anselmi</i>
<i>A. ornata</i> v. <i>hoehneana</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	for F.C. Hoehne, botanist & discoverer of the plant	1955	Brazil (São Paulo to Santa Catarina)	0-1,800 m	from coastal environments to rainforest to high-altitude grasslands, in sun or shade	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized; leaves concolor, petals blue	

<i>A. ornata</i> v. <i>nationalis</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	variety named for the national colors of Brazil - green & white	1952	Brazil (Santa Catarina)		from coastal environments to rainforest to high-altitude grasslands, in sun or shade	saxicolous	plant medium-sized; striped cream-green leaves	
<i>A. pabstii</i>	<i>Macrochordion</i>	for G. Pabst, botanist	1980	Brazil (Bahia)		rainforest & restinga	terrestrial	plant small to medium-sized	rare in cultivation <sup>10</sup> ; frequently misidentified as <i>A. bromeliifolia</i>
<i>A. pallida</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	pale inflorescence	1964	Guyana (upper Mazaruni River basin)	824 m	rainforest		plant medium-large	known from type collection only
<i>A. paniculata</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	inflorescence is a panicle (a loosely arranged, branched inflorescence that blooms from bottom top)	1802	Perú (Huanuco) never recollected from this location known from type specimen only		rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-large	type species for the entire genus but never found again since the 18 <sup>th</sup> century; location of the inflorescence (stemming from off to the side) makes this plant even questionable as an <i>Aechmea</i>
<i>A. paniculigera</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	bearing a panicle (a loosely arranged, branched inflorescence that blooms from bottom top)	1788	Jamaica; Colombia; Venezuela	0-1,700 m	full sun on rocks; in Venezuela, on mountains in treetops	epiphytic, terrestrial, saxicolous	plant medium-sized to large; hearty; flowers after several years	the type specimen of this plant, housed in the Museum of Natural History in Vienna, was lost during the final days of World War II <sup>23</sup> ; one of the first <i>Aechmeas</i> described

<i>A. paradoxa</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	questionable generic placement--is this really an <i>Aechmea</i> ?	1989	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)		shady, moist habitats	terrestrial	plant medium-sized	originally described as a <i>Wittrockia</i> ; recorded from only two collections <sup>15</sup>
<i>A. patriciae</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, Patricia Bullis	1999	Ecuador; endemic	300-400 m	hot, wet, lowland Amazonian rainforest	epiphytic	plant large; related to <i>A williamsii</i> ; very beautiful, slightly pendant to long pendant inflorescence	found in nature with <i>A. chantinii</i> & <i>A. longifolia</i> <sup>15</sup>
<i>A. pectinata</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	shaped like a comb—with narrow, parallel divisions or parts	1879	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina)	0-1,000 m	forest floor to treetops; sand banks; shores	epiphytic terrestrial, saxicolous	plant medium-sized; leaf tips flush red in blooming season; has structures adapted for both terrestrial & epiphytic existence; produces many pups	
<i>A. pedicellata</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	flowers with pedicels (stems)	1986	Brazil (near Domingos Martins in Espírito Santo)	0-900 m	coastal vegetation	epiphytic	plant small	
<i>A. penduliflora</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	pendant flowers; (hanging inflorescence)	1888	Costa Rica; Nicaragua; Colombia; Ecuador; Perú; Venezuela (Bolivar); Guyana; Amazonian Brazil; broad continental distribution	100-900 m	lowland Amazonian rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized; bronze-colored leaves with red tips during flowering; white berries, later turning blue if pollinated; in Ecuador, inflorescence does not hang down	pollinated by small bees; a commonly cultivated plant, <i>A. servitensis</i> var. <i>exigua</i> , probably is actually <i>A. penduliflora</i> <sup>32</sup> ; cold sensitive

<i>A. perforata</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	flowers seem to perforate cone of inflorescence	1941	Brazil (Espírito Santo)		caatinga, dry forest	terrestrial	plant medium-large to very large; sharp, recurved spines; bloom is notably unique—a white ball that elongates as blue flowers emerge in concentric rows when blooming progresses up the ball from the base to the top <sup>37</sup> ; flowering is rare	
<i>A. phanerophlebia</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	conspicuously veined	1889	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo)	100-1,800 m	rock outcrops, on large rocks; high in trees	epiphytic (rarely), terrestrial, saxicolous	plant medium-sized to medium-large	
<i>A. pimenti-velosoi</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	for H. Pimenta Veloso, ecologist, mosquito expert	1952	Brazil (Rio do Sul in Santa Catarina)	350 m	rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant small; white ovaries	
<i>A. pimenti-velosoi</i> v. <i>glabra</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	variety name means smooth, scaleless	1953	Brazil (Santa Catarina)	0-500 m	rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant small; red ovaries	
<i>A. pineliana</i> (syn.: <i>A. triticina</i> v. <i>capensis</i> )	<i>Pothuava</i>	for discoverer of the species, Charles Pinel	1854	Brazil (Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro)		inhabits wide variety of habitats, including rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-large; cone-shaped inflorescence	
<i>A. pineliana</i> v. <i>minuta</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	variety name means red, vermilion	1961	Brazil (Espírito Santo)	765-1,500 m	rainforest & restinga	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant small; flowers & reproduces readily	needs lots of light
<i>A. pittieri</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for H. Pittier, naturalist	1896	Costa Rica; Panama	0-400 m	lowland, Pacific side	epiphytic	plant large; scarlet scape bracts	
<i>A. podantha</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	stalked flower	1955	Brazil (Santa Teresa in Espírito Santo); may be known from type collection only		rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; climbing	

<i>A. poitaei</i> (syn.: <i>Streptocalyx poitaei</i> , <i>A. nidularioides</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, P. A. Poiteau	1889	Colombia; Perú; French Guiana; Brazil	100-250 m	jungle; primary Amazonian forest	epiphytic	plant large; similar to <i>A. hoppii</i> ; looks like an elongated <i>A. nidularioides</i> inflorescence; long, cone-shaped, red inflorescence; white to purple flowers	collected & used ornamentally by local people
<i>A. politii</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, M. Politi	1957	Ecuador; Venezuela (Amazonia); Guyana	100-650 m	torrid jungle	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant large	rarely seen in collections
<i>A. polyantha</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	has many flowers	1974	French Guiana; Brazil (Amazonas)		wet forest (igapó)	epiphytic, saxicolous	plant large	
<i>A. prancei</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for G. Prance, collector, botanist, & discoverer of the species	1972	Brazil (Acre); may be known from type collection only		forest	epiphytic	plant large	
<i>A. prava</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	meaning of name not clear, perhaps referring to cleistogamous (non-opening) flowers	1972	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro); known from type collection only		rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized	this taxon appears to have been described three times in three different genera
<i>A. pseudonudicaulis</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	resembles <i>A. nudicaulis</i>	1987	Brazil (Espírito Santo)		rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant large; similar to <i>A. alegrensis</i> & <i>A. comata</i> ; short-lived inflorescence	

<i>A. pubescens</i> (syn: <i>A. standleyi</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	hairy scales on plant; downy, covered with short hairs	1879	Honduras southward in Central America & northern South America; Costa Rica; Colombia; Venezuela	0-900 m	in Costa Rica, Atlantic coastal forest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-large to large	cold sensitive
<i>A. purpureorosea</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	purple flowers, pink bracts & inflorescence scape	1834	eastern Brazil (Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro)		rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized to medium-large	bug pollinated
<i>A. pyramidalis</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	pyramidal inflorescence	1844	Mexico to Colombia; Ecuador; Perú	70-600 m	savannas & deciduous forests; dry woods, coastal region.	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium sized to large; vase-like appearance; inflorescence droops downward; somewhat like <i>A. bracteata</i> , but smaller	frequently inhabited by ants
<i>A. racinae</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	for Racine Foster, collector, adventurer	1941	Brazil (Espírito Santo)	300-400 m	semi-shaded; rainforest	epiphytic	plant small to medium-sized	“the Christmas Jewel”; good ground cover
<i>A. racinae</i> v. <i>erecta</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	variety has erect inflorescence stem	1950			semi-shaded; rainforest	epiphytic	plant small to medium-sized	
<i>A. racinae</i> v. <i>tubiformis</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	variety is tubular	1972	Brazil (Espírito Santo)		semi-shaded; rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; forms an oblong, conical tank	
<i>A. ramosa</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	branched inflorescence	1830	east-central Brazil (Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro)	200-900 m	widely distributed in various forest types and occasionally on big rocks	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-large to large; prolonged flowering; green & red sepals, yellow ovaries (berries); size and shape of inflorescence varies widely among cultivars	
<i>A. ramosa</i> v. <i>festiva</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	variety name means festive, ornate	1955	eastern Brazil (Espírito Santo)		rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized to medium-large; red sepals, white ovaries; smaller than regular form	

<i>A. ramusculosa</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	refers to branching pattern; many branches (in inflorescence)	1995	Brazil		rainforest & restinga	terrestrial	plant large	
<i>A. reclinata</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	reclining inflorescence	1999	Martinique	20 m	mangrove swamps	epiphytic	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. recurvata</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	recurved leaves, curved spines, bent downward	1856	southernmost Brazil; Paraguay; Uruguay; northeastern Argentina	0-700 m	wide variety of habitats, including Atlantic coastal forest, rainforest, & xeric environments; sun; invader	epiphytic, saxicolous	plant small to medium-sized; has many coastal plain ecotypes; inflorescence protrudes, unlike subspecies	
<i>A. recurvata</i> v. <i>benrathii</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	variety named for Benrath, discoverer of plant	1919	Brazil (Santa Catarina)	0-500 m	near beach; bright light, regularly watered	saxicolous	smallest of the subspecies; spines on leaf margins	
<i>A. recurvata</i> v. <i>ortgiesii</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	for Eduard Ortgies of Zurich, collaborator of the botanist Regel	1879	southern Brazil	0-2,000 m	wide variety of habitats,	epiphytic, saxicolous	small; open, small inflorescence; smooth leaf margins	
<i>A. retusa</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	sepals of the type specimen were retuse (without a notched margin at the apex)	1964	Ecuador; Perú (Amazonas)		common in pastures around Puyo (Pastaza, Ecuador); lower montane Amazonian rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; highly variable in form & colors of inflorescence (ranging red to yellow)	natural hybrid of this species & <i>A. tessmannii</i> has red foliage & yellow inflorescence
<i>A. roberto-seidelii</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	for A. Seidel, well-known nursery-man & collector from Brazil	1972	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)		forest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized	

<i>A. rodriguesiana</i> (syn: <i>A. meeana</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, W. Rodrigues	1966	Brazil (Manaus in Amazonas)		Amazonian rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; black spines;	very cold sensitive; difficult to cultivate & flower
<i>A. roeseliae</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for C. Roesel, researcher at Selby, now at Smithsonian Institution	1998	Ecuador; endemic	1,200 m	mid-level canopy, low montane primary Amazonian rainforests; not in disturbed forests	epiphytic	plant small to medium-sized; related to <i>A. contracta</i> ; looks like <i>A. abbreviata</i> but has violet leaf undersides	very cold sensitive
<i>A. romeroi</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, R. Romero-Castañeda	1955	Colombia (Rio Caquetá); Ecuador		lowland Amazonian rainforest, on river banks	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; pretty; looks like <i>A. retusa</i> family; two types of inflorescence--reddish-orange bracts & yellow-orange spikes or red bracts & green-yellow spikes; like <i>A. zebrina</i> but no bands on leaves	pollinated by hummingbirds
<i>A. rubens</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	red color (rube) inflorescence	1962	from the Montreal Botanical Garden, presumably from M. Foster's collection (Brazil)		restinga, rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant large; frequently confused with <i>A. aquilega</i> , <i>A. emmerichiae</i> , & <i>A. mulfordii</i> <sup>29</sup> ; inflorescence lasts 6 months, changes color over time; yellow to red; floral branches longer than primary bracts & as long as, or longer than, sepals	described from a plant in cultivation in Canada
<i>A. rubiginosa</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	rust-colored inflorescence, due to rust-colored trichomes	1896	Colombia; Venezuela (Amazonas); northern Brazil	0-400 m	Amazonian jungle; forms dense colonies	terrestrial	plant large; spines on leaves curved backward	

<i>A. rubrolilacina</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	red & purple inflorescence	1993	Brazil (in Alto Jucú, near Domingos Martins in Espírito Santo)		rainforest & restinga	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-large or large; looks like a <i>Portea</i> ; related to <i>A. macrochlamys</i>	a taxonomically problematic plant, resembles & has characteristics in common with <i>Portea</i> species, as well as <i>Aechmea</i> species
<i>A. saxicola</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	plant is rock-loving (saxicolous)	1950	Brazil (Espírito Santo)		dry forest	saxicolous	plant large	includes <i>A. hostilis</i>
<i>A. seideliana</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	for A. Seidel, collector, & grower, Brazil	1986	Brazil (near Domingos Martins in Espírito Santo)				plant medium-sized; related to <i>A. pimentivelosoi</i> & <i>A. recurvata</i>	
<i>A. seidelii</i> (syn.: <i>Streptocalyx seidelii</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	for A. Seidel, collector, & grower, Brazil	1987	Brazil (said to be from Bahia)				plant medium-sized; plant may be a hybrid	may be a nursery hybrid
<i>A. serrata</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	sharp teeth pointed forward, like a saw; serrated primary bracts	1753	Martinique; Guadelupe; other Lesser Antilles islands	0-500 m	trees & bushes	epiphytic	plant medium-large to large	one of the first <i>Aechmeas</i> described
<i>A. servitensis</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for area of collection	1888	Colombia; Ecuador	230-1,000 m	Andean piedmont; llanos; riverbanks	epiphytic, saxicolous	plant medium-large to large; strongly serrate peduncle bract margins & (wide, pink) primary bracts, green leaf undersides	
<i>A. servitensis</i> v. <i>exigua</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	variety means small narrow peduncle & primary bracts	1953	Colombia (Nariño)	1,350 m	low montane Amazonian rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; differs from v. <i>servitensis</i> in scape, slightly serrate peduncle bracts & (narrow, red) primary bracts, cylindrical inflorescence, red leaf undersides	a plant that is commonly cultivated & sold as this species/variety is probably actually <i>A. penduliflora</i> <sup>32</sup> ; cold sensitive

<i>A. setigera</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	bristle or stiff hair (on inflorescence floral bracts)	1830	Panama; Colombia; Venezuela (Bolivar, Territorio Federal Amazonas); Guyana; Brazil; widespread in Amazonia	70-550 m	widely distributed; riverine, lowland Amazonian forest; humid, warm environments; lives along rivers	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized to large; xerophytic morphology; showy dark spines & armed inflorescence; similar to <i>A. kuntziana</i> & <i>A. longicuspis</i> ; vase-like, spiny floral bracts that enclose sepals	ants & spiders nest in tube; sun-tolerant
<i>A. smithiorum</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	for discoverers of the species, G.W. Smith & H.H. Smith	1896	windward & leeward Caribbean isles (Lesser Antilles; e.g., Guadelupe, Granada, St. Vincent, Grenada)	50-1,200 m	forest	epiphytic	plant large; usually misidentified as the closely related <i>A. serrata</i> <sup>1</sup> ; bright green or occasionally gray-green leaves; pink (bright to light) bracts, blue or blue-violet flowers	
<i>A. smithiorum</i> v. <i>longistipitata</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	long, stipitate branches (branches with long bases) in inflorescence	1985	St. Vincent	100-250 m	rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-large; differs from <i>A. s. smithiorum</i> in that scape bracts are recurved rather than erect & the inflorescence is less dense, spreading <sup>20</sup>	
<i>A. spectabilis</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	spectacular, showy	1875	Colombia (Rio Magdalena shoreline); Venezuela (Lara)	500-1,600 m	rainforest	epiphytic	plant large	heat sensitive; hard to grow at sea level
<i>A. sphaerocephala</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	round-headed	1879	Brazil (Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro)	sea level	open spaces; full sun	terrestrial	plant large; flowers never open, self pollinated, no nectar in flowers; slow-growing inflorescence (>1 yr), rarely blooms in cultivation, bloom lasts 2 years <sup>31</sup> ; enormous plant	

<i>A. squarrosa</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	rough, scaly	1889	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)		rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-large to large	
<i>A. stelligera</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	star-like scales on inflorescence	1955	Brazil (Paraiba)		rainforest	epiphytic	plant large	
<i>A. stenosepala</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	short sepals	1955	southeastern Colombia	400-600 m	rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. streptocalycoides</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	like a <i>Streptocalyx</i> ; twisted calyx	1985	Ecuador (Rio Branco, Napo); Perú	200 m	low rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; all leaves turn red at blooming time; rose-colored inflorescence	
<i>A. strobilacea</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	strobiliform inflorescence	1959	Ecuador (Napo)	900 m	low rainforest & low montane forest; widely spread in Amazonia	terrestrial	plant large; upturned spines on leaves	leaf fiber used for weaving “shigra” bags by natives
<i>A. strobilina</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	inflorescence like a pine cone but, in this case, branched	1854	Panama (Colón)		Atlantic watershed, San Blas mountains, eastern Panama; in open areas & in forest <sup>21</sup>	epiphytic	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. subpetiolata</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	almost with a petiole (refers to leaves)	1939	Colombia (Cauca)		rainforest		plant medium-sized	
<i>A. tayoensis</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	for location of discovery	1981	border of Ecuador & Perú (Los Tayos to Cordillera del Condor); endemic	700-800 m	open spaces & warm piedmont forest; rainforest	terrestrial	plant large to very large; related to <i>A. rubiginosa</i> & <i>A. strobilacea</i> ; pink bracts, yellow flowers; leaves have stems (unusual for a bromeliad)	not common in cultivation for many years; one plant sold at a BSI World Conference for \$1,200; all plants have been destroyed from one of the original natural locations—Lago Agrio, Ecuador. <sup>2</sup>

<i>A. tessmannii</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, G. Tessmann	1927	Amazonian drainage; Colombia; Ecuador; Perú	100-1,350 m	lowland Amazonian rainforest	epiphytic	plant large; differs from <i>A. chantinii</i> in shape of floral bracts; variable in size & shape; like <i>A. manzanaresiana</i>	high ornamental value
<i>A. tillandsioides</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	looks like a <i>Tillandsia</i>	1830	Mexico to Colombia; Venezuela; Guyana; Amazonian Brazil	280-1,000 m	widely distributed in Amazonia	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; when pollinated, red berries turn to white to dark blue	
<i>A. tocantina</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for river of discovery--Rio Tocantins, Brazil	1889	Venezuela, French Guiana; Surinam; Brazil; Bolivia	100-800 m	Amazon jungle	epiphytic, terrestrial, saxicolous	plant large	sun tolerant
<i>A. tomentosa</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	inflorescence covered by short hairs	1896	Brazil (Algoas, Pernam-buco)		rainforest	epiphytic	plant large	
<i>A. tonduzii</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	for discoverer of the species, A. Tonduz (Swiss)	1903	Costa Rica; Panama; Ecuador	1,500-1,600 m	rainforest	epiphytic	plant large; pink & white inflorescence, black berries; tubular, with last 1/3 of leaves hanging down; roots need air	
<i>A. triangularis</i> (syn: <i>A. kautskyana</i> )	<i>Macrochordion</i>	three-angled	1955	Brazil (Santa Teresa in Espírito Santo)		rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized; curly leaf tips; in the <i>A. bromeliifolia</i> group; rarely flowers; produces numerous pups	difficult to flower
<i>A. triticina</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	inflorescence has a wheat-like appearance	1892	Brazil (Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro)		Atlantic rainforest; on the ground in good light	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized; cone-shaped inflorescence; green leaves; related to <i>A. bocainensis</i> ; flowering occurs throughout the year but is concentrated in the Brazilian summer (January in the USA)	probably pollinated by hummingbirds or various insects <sup>11</sup> ; plant is rare in cultivation

<i>A. turbinocalyx</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	twisted sepals	1892	Brazil (Bahia)		rainforest & restinga	terrestrial	plant small to medium-sized	
<i>A. vanhoutteana</i> (syn.: <i>A. nervata</i> )	<i>Pothuava</i>	for Vanhoutte, a nurseryman	1878	Brazil (Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Saõ Paulo)	800-1,000 m	rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial, saxicolous	plant medium-large to large; similar to <i>A. nervata</i> <sup>35</sup>	difficult to cultivate at sea level
<i>A. vasquezii</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for Roberto Vasquez of Peru, discoverer of the species	2000	Peru		rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. veitchii</i>	<i>Chavaliera</i>	for Mr. Veitch, a famous English gardener	1877	Costa Rica; Panama; Colombia (Cordillera del Condor); Perú	0-1,800 m	torrid jungle, sea level to high rainforest; low montane rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-large to large	
<i>A. victoriana</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	for location of first collection--Victoria, Brazil	1941	Brazil (Espírito Santo)		wet, shady Atlantic rainforest; lower to mid sections of trees	epiphyte	plant small to medium-sized; leaves green on both sides	
<i>A. victoriana</i> v. <i>discolor</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	variety has leaves with green upper surfaces and bronze-red lower surfaces	1955	Brazil (Espírito Santo)		wet, shady Atlantic rainforest; lower to mid sections of trees	epiphyte	plant small to medium-sized; inflorescence initially erect but becomes pendulous with age, very nice through berrying stage	
<i>A. viridostigma</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	green stigma (female flower part)	2003	Brazil (Bahia)	500-600 m	Atlantic forest, lower tree trunks	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; similar to <i>A. bicolor</i> & <i>A. burle-marxii</i> <sup>16</sup>	
<i>A. warasii</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	for discoverer of the species, Waras	1972	Brazil (Domingos Martins in Espírito Santo)		rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-large; stoloniferous	
<i>A. warasii</i> v. <i>discolor</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	variety has leaves with green upper surfaces and bronze-red lower surfaces	1979	Brazil (Espírito Santo)		rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized	

<i>A. warasii</i> v. <i>intermedia</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	variety name means between two taxa in form ( <i>A. warasii</i> & <i>A. victoriana</i> )	1980	Brazil (Espírito Santo)		rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. weberbaueri</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	for discoverer of the species, Weberbauer	1939	western Perú (Andes region, Lambayeque, near Chiclayo City)	1,200 m	piedmont, in thickets	epiphytic	plant medium-large	
<i>A. weberi</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for W. Weber, botanist	1986	Brazil		rainforest & restinga	terrestrial	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. weilbachii</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	for German collector, Weilbach	1854	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo)		in trees along river banks	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; has runners, red bracts, & rose inflorescence; this form has lilac sepals & pale purple flower petals <sup>22</sup> ; green leaves	
<i>A. weilbachii</i> v. <i>weilbachii</i> forma <i>leodiensis</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	forma named for Leiden, a city in Belgium	1887	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)		forest	epiphytic	plant medium-large; discolored, bronze to purple lower leaf surfaces	
<i>A. weilbachii</i> v. <i>weilbachii</i> forma <i>pendula</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	forma has pendulous inflorescence	1975	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo)	0-1,000 m	shaded & semishaded middle heights of tree trunks in rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-large; long, pendulous, hanging inflorescence <sup>22</sup>	
<i>A. weilbachii</i> v. <i>weilbachii</i> forma <i>viridisepala</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	forma has green sepals	1987	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)		shaded & semishaded middle heights of tree trunks in rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; green sepals & dark purple petals <sup>22</sup>	
<i>A. weilbachii</i> v. <i>albipetala</i>	<i>Lamprococcus</i>	variety has white petals	1994			shaded & semishaded middle heights of tree trunks in rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; purple sepals & white petals	

<i>A. werdermannii</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, Werdermann	1935	Brazil (Pernambuco)	1,000 m	rocky slopes	saxicolous	plant medium-sized	
<i>A. williamsii</i> (syn.: <i>Streptocalyx williamsii</i> )	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, L. Williams	1932	Amazonian Ecuador; Perú (Loreto, near La Victoria on the Amazon River); only one population recorded	100 m	tall trees, lowland Amazonian rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-large; related to <i>A. beeriana</i> & <i>A. patriciae</i> ; erect, red inflorescence	uncommon; ornamental for its inflorescence
<i>A. winkleri</i>	<i>Ortgiesia</i>	for discoverer of the species, S. Winkler	1975	Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul, between Santa Cruz & Monte Negro)		rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant small to medium-sized	
<i>A. wittmackiana</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	for Louis Wittmack, a bromeliad specialist	1888	Brazil (São Paulo)		rainforest	epiphytic, terrestrial	plant medium-sized to large; resembles <i>A. distichantha</i>	
<i>A. woronowii</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>	for discoverer of the species, G. J. Woronow, a Russian botanist	1930	Colombia; Ecuador; Perú	100-450 m	lowland Amazonian, torrid jungle	epiphytic	plant large; flowers can be green (northern Amazonian Ecuador), or white (southern Ecuador), or yellow and white (Perú)	very beautiful in flower
<i>A. wuelfinghoffii</i>	<i>Pothuava</i>	for discoverer of the species, R. Wülfinghoff	1998	southern Ecuador; endemic	600-800 m	Amazon region, low montane rainforest	epiphytic	plant medium-sized; pink or white inflorescence	
<i>A. zebrina</i>	<i>Platyaechmea</i>	leaves like a zebra, striped	1953	Colombia; Ecuador	600-800 m	lowland Amazonian rainforest, in treetops	epiphytic	plant medium-large; scarlet or vermilion bracts; more showy than <i>A. chantinii</i> , different because bracts cover sepals & ovary; can be large; grows upward with the trees, via runners 30-40 cm long	highly desired ornamental, collected for sale; pollinated by hummingbirds

<sup>1</sup>L.B. Smith & W.J. Kress raised all *Aechmeas* in each subgenus to genus status in the following publications:  
Smith, L.B., & W.J. Kress. 1989. New or restored genera of Bromeliaceae. *Phytologia* 66: 70-79.  
Smith, L.B., & W.J. Kress. 1990. New genera of Bromeliaceae. *Phytologia* 69: 271-274.  
However, we adhere to the commonly used genus *Aechmea* & maintain the subgenera.

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