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1. Introduction

Published taxon descriptions from regional flora accounts, new species descriptions, partial or complete monographs represent a valuable resource in biodiversity informatics. Digitising these for incorporation in a scratchpad is can be a useful initial step in web-taxonomy. Permission to reproduce any published work needs to be sought from the publishers as appropriate. The advantages of carrying out this work are:

- it assembles relevant treatments of a taxon in one place
- the information is available online as opposed to inaccessible in the specialist literature
- the information is searchable because it is stored in a structured database

Scratchpads can hold multiple descriptions of the same taxon and the descriptions can be in different languages too.

Existing electronic resources:

<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/advsearch>

<http://plants.jstor.org/> (look under Collection for digitised floras)

www.eFloras.org

www.kew.org/efloras

How you process species descriptions depends on the format of the descriptions, access to equipment and software and the number of taxa treated in the manuscript. If there are several descriptions in a manuscript that all follow the same format, it is probably worth processing them in bulk. If there are fewer species descriptions it may be more efficient to copy and paste directly into the scratchpad.

If you have an electronic copy of the manuscript, you can ignore the first few steps of the processing described below. Permission to reproduce may still need to be sought. Please read through the whole of the document to get a better understanding of the principles involved at each step.

The version of Excel used in screenshots is Excel2007. The principles should be adaptable to earlier. See also scratchpad wiki: http://help.scratchpads.eu/w/Add_and_export_taxon_descriptions, <http://help.scratchpads.eu/w/Import>.

Please get in touch with the Content team or the Scratchpad team if you get stuck.

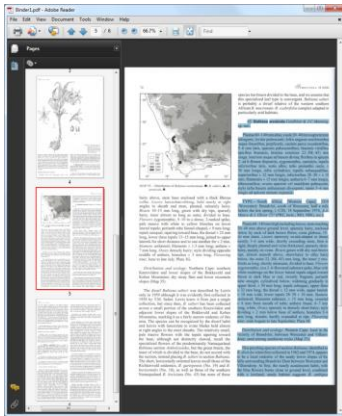
2. Processing Taxon descriptions in bulk

Basic steps: hardcopy the manuscript (book or journal article) → PDF → Word document → UTF-8 encoded Text file → Excel file → TEMPLATE-import_into_taxon_description.

Workflow for Processing Taxon descriptions in bulk

Please note that Steps 2 and 5 are explained in more detail in the Worked example below.

2a) Worked example



←PDF with species descriptions. The text highlighted in blue is copied and pasted into a Word document for editing. Stages in the editing of the text are illustrated below in Box 1 (instructions 1-3) and Box 2 (final version of the text after editing).

Step 2. Edit the Word document and add delimiters.

Copy and paste the text form the PDF into a Word document and

1. correct spelling mistakes that have resulted from the OCR. In particular, check that the name of the taxon is spelled exactly the same as in the classification tree in your scratchpad (written out in full, with a single space between the genus name and the epithet).
2. delete any text you don't need.
3. add delimiters between parts of the text that need to be displayed in different fields in the scratchpad (e.g. General Description, Habitat, Phenology). # works well as a field delimiter because this character doesn't usually get used in the text. Add a different delimiter at the start of each new taxon ('# works well); this is required to make each taxon a separate record in the Excel sheet later on (see below).

field delimiter
'# Taxon delimiter

If there is a notes section, you may need to split the text up so the information end up in the appropriate fields in the scratchpad. For example, a statement on how the species differs from another species can go in the diagnostic description field, whilst the discussion on the name can go into Taxonomic notes.

Distribution and habitat are often treated together. It's best to split the statements relating to distribution from those on habitat.

4. complete a number of find and replace actions as listed in table 1.

Table 1: Find and replace actions. The first three replacements need to be completed in the order they are listed below. The next two are optional replacements.

Find what:	Replace with:	Note
^p (paragraph mark)	Space	This is replacing paragraph marks with a space.
Double space	Single space	Repeat until there are no more replacements done.
'#	^p'#	This makes every taxon into a different paragraph. When the final text file is imported into excel this will be a different record.
x	×	e.g. 2 – 4 x 7 – 14. Tip: Include a space before and after the x and replace it with a space before and after the special character.
- (hyphen)	– (En dash)	e.g. 2-7. Ranges are commonly indicated by an en dash: 2 – 7.

66. ~~#Babiana scabrifolia Brehm ex Klatt in Abhandlungen der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft zu Halle 15: 349 (Erganzungen 15) (1882); G.J.Lewis: 68 (1959). Type: #South Africa, [Western Cape], Clanwilliam District, Langevallei, July 1830, JF Drege 2623 [K, !:cto., designated by Lewis, 1959: 68; P, iso. (two sheets)].~~

~~*B. scabrifolia* var. *acuminata* G.J.Lewis: 70 (1959). Type: South Africa, [Western Cape], Olifants River Valley at Bulshoek Barrage, 2 August 1950, G.J. Lewis 2207 (SAM, bolo.; SAM, iso.);~~

~~*B. scabrifolia* var. *decinata* G.J.Lewis: 71 (1959). Type: South Africa, [Western Cape], between Brandewyn River and Doorn River, in sa nd. 25 August 1950, G.J. Lewis 2192 (SAM, bolo.); See Lewis (1959) for complete synonymy.~~

#Plants 50- 150 mm high including leaves, with a thick collar of fibres around stem base, ± acaulescent, often forming tufts, simple or branched at ground level, hairy above ground level. *Leaves* lanceolate to oblong, exceeding stem, 60-100 x 6- 20 mm, usually inclined toward ground, soft-textured and lightly pleated, **shorthairy** or nearly smooth, narrow and twisted in young plants. *Bracts* 20- 32 mm long, green, sparsely hairy, the inner slightly shorter than the outer, divided to base (rarely shortly above base), with wide transparent margins. *Flowers* zygomorphic, 4-8 in a dense, inclined to horizontal spike, mostly pale blue to pale lilac, lower lateral tepals with broad white to **creamcoloured** splashes in upper half outlined in dark blue to violet, sweetly scented, often of narcissus; perianth tube narrowly funnel-shaped, 12- 18 mm long; **tepal** **ls** unequal, dorsal 30-45 x 7-10 mm, lower tepals 20-30 mm long, joined to upper laterals for up to 4 mm and to one another for ± 4 mm forming a prominent lip, margins of lower laterals undulate, **slightly** crisped in lower half. *Stamens* ~~75~~ unilateral; filaments arched, 13- 18 **mm** long; anthers 6-8 mm long; pollen white. *Ovary* thinly hairy above or on ribs, rarely smooth; style dividing between middle and apex of anthers, branches 4-5 mm long, expanded at tips. **Flowering time** #June to August. **Plate 58.**

Distribution and ecology #Western Cape: in the Olifants River Valley and lower slopes of the surrounding mountains; #stony soils in dry fynbos or karroid scrub (**Map 36**).

Hardly differing in its flowers from several other species of section *Babiana*, *B. scabrifolia* is most easily **recognised** by the underground stem, often branched at ground level, and usually forming small tufts. It reproduces amply by cormlets and it is common to see mature flowering plants with their broad, soft-textured leaves surrounded by the linear, twisted to coiled leaves produced by immature corms. The flowers are relatively large, and although **ovetopped** by the leaves, make an attractive sight in the Olifants River Valley and surrounding hills in early spring. The flowers have a pleasing sweet scent and contrast both in the scent and large size from those of *B. mucronata*, which is also common in the Olifants River Valley. That species typically has an erect, usually well-developed aerial stem, whereas the flowers have a densely hairy ovary and produce a rather harsh acrid-spicy odour (sometimes described as flea powder), and does not have young plants with narrow, twisted to coiled immature leaves surrounding the parent plant.

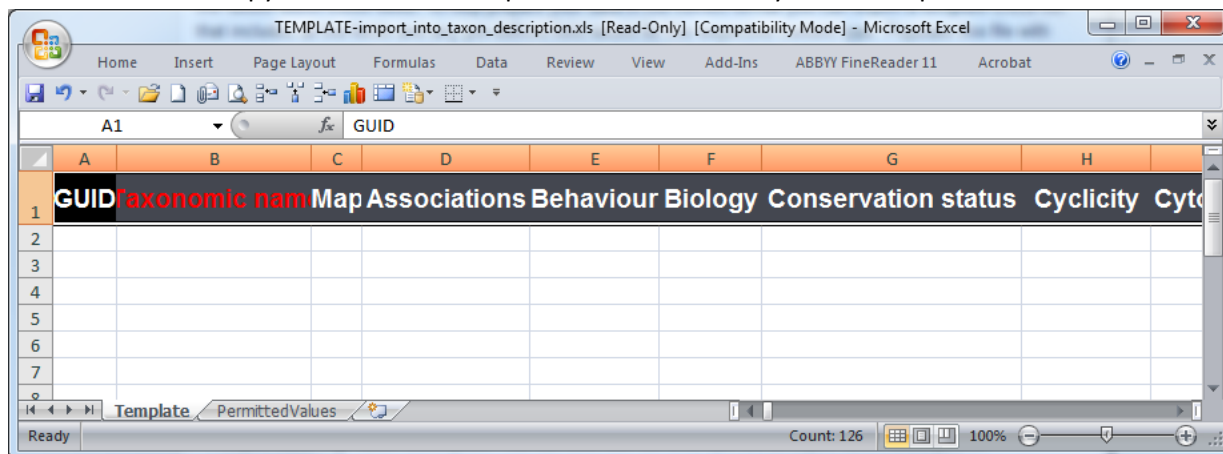
#next species #TYPE INFO#descriptions new sp 1 #flowering time sp. 1 #distribution sp 1 # #differs from sp. 2.

#next species2 #Type #description # # #habitat and no text for flowering time and distribution #differs from sp. 1

← **Box 1:** Text copied from a PDF file, showing the workings for the first three instructions listed above. Deletions are in 'strikethrough'. Circled in green are the headers of different types of additional information about the species. These need to be deleted too since the text is assigned to the corresponding field in the scratchpad during mapping (step 5) at the end of the work flow. Words that need to be corrected because of incorrect OCR are highlighted in yellow. See finished text in Box 2.

You need to look through the data in the **Excel sheet** carefully and make sure that all the data is in the appropriate column. Failing to do so will mean that data ends up in the wrong field in the scratchpad. Tips: sort the data in the different fields in alphabetical order. This may help to quickly spot any anomalies, especially if there is data missing that you would normally expect to be there. If that is the case, look in the adjacent fields to the left (all of them) to see if you can find the data there – there may be a delimiter missing in the text file. Make any necessary corrections in the text file and save it. Then import the text file into Excel again. That will be the final **Excel sheet** to use for mapping.


Download a fresh copy of the taxon description TEMPLATE from your scratchpad:

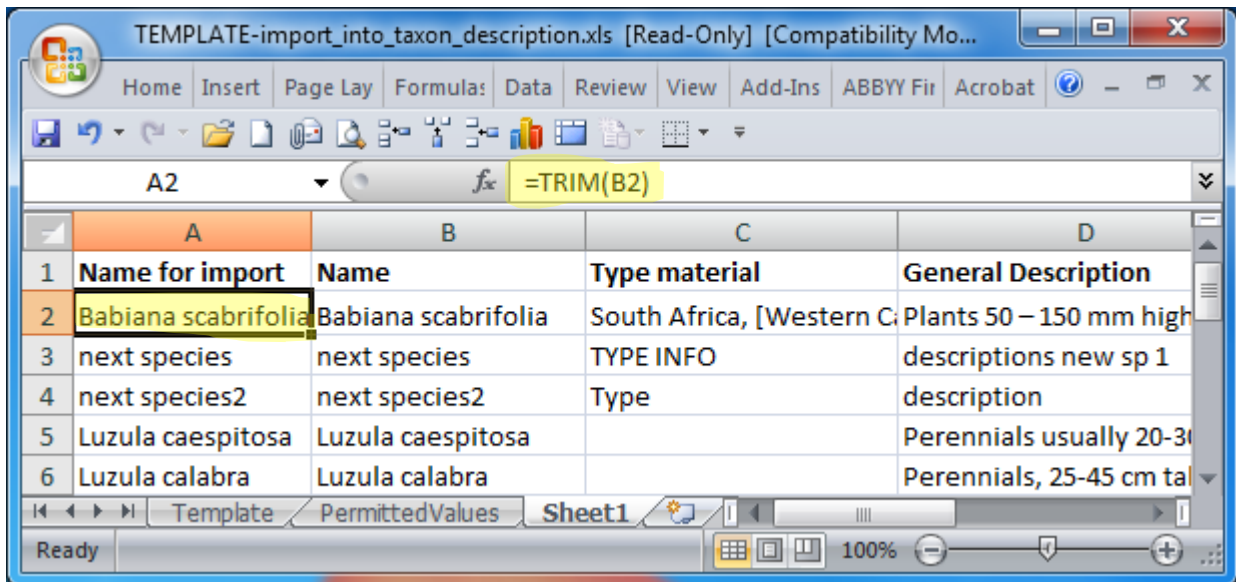


Four things to notice:

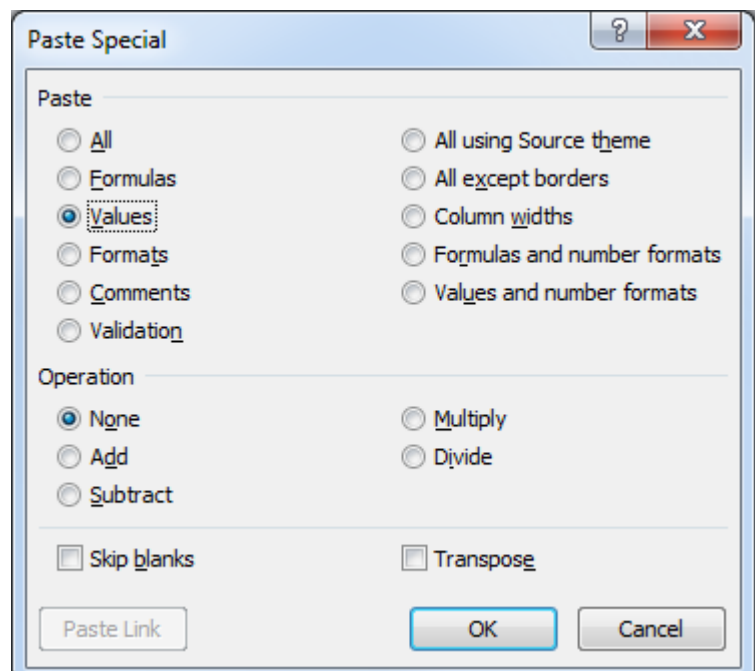
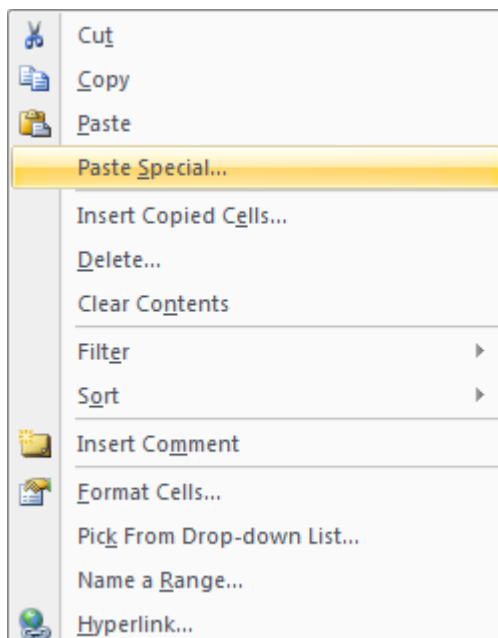
1. the two sheets in the document one called 'Template' and the other one called 'Permitted Values'.
2. the number of fields (or headings) in the Template worksheet, most of which you don't need.
3. the Taxonomic names field and the reference fields are set up to only allow the values listed in the Permitted Values worksheet. There are only permitted values for the references if there are fewer than 700 records in the bibliography. If there are
4. The reference fields as you scroll to the right in the Template sheet. Each field that can have content from the published literature needs to be referenced. There are two types of reference fields: (NID) and (Title). They correspond to a number called node ID or to the title of the bibliographic record that references the content. You will need to enter a value in one of the reference fields for each field with content (see step e below).

Then work through the steps below:

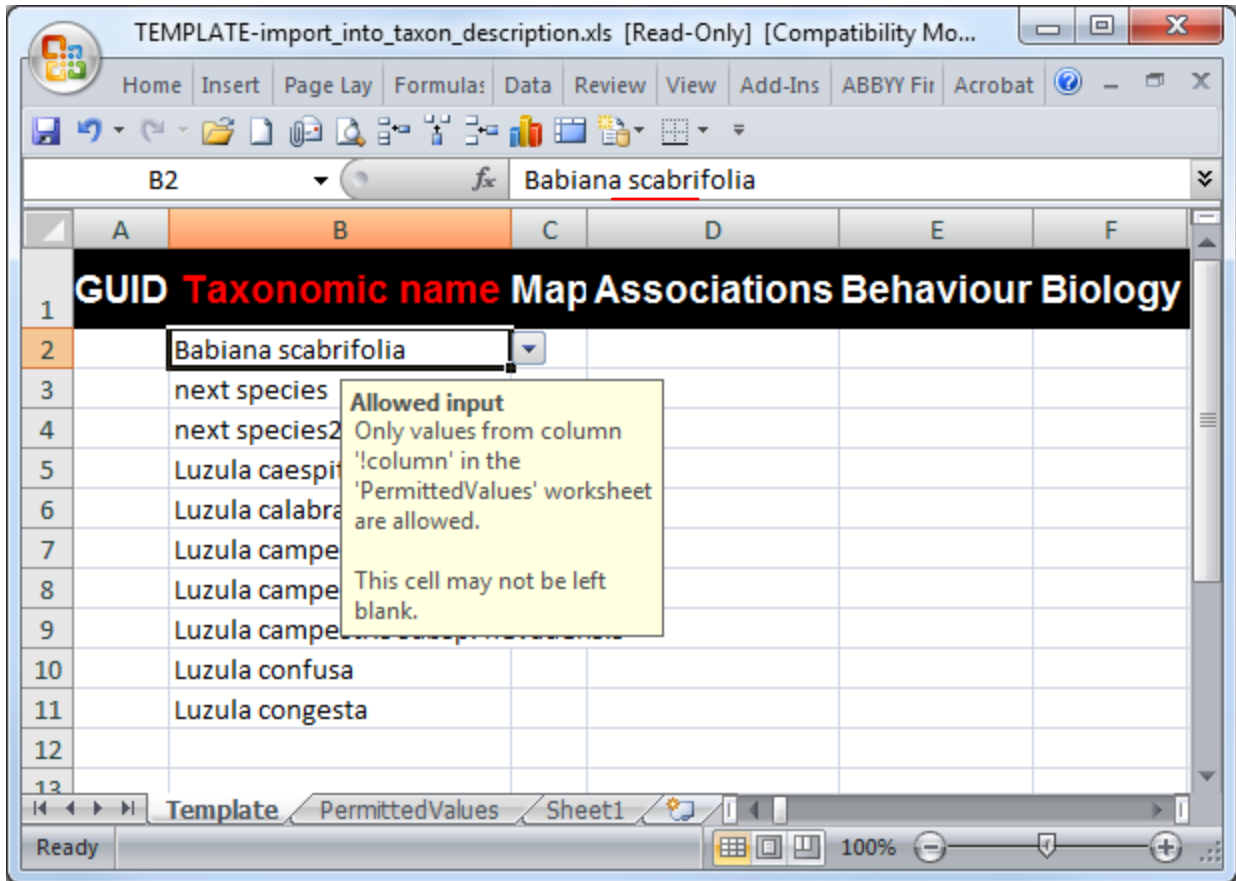
- Add your **Excel document** to the TEMPLATE as a new worksheet: click on 'Insert Worksheet'  next to Permitted Values sheet (this should add a sheet called Sheet1); copy the worksheet in your **Excel document** and paste it into the new sheet in the TEMPLATE.
- Add a new column next to the species names. Call the new column 'Names for import' and populate it with the names in the existing Names column using the function: =TRIM(text). Use Auto fill to copy the function to all cells in the column. This function gets rid of superfluous spaces before or after the name. This is indispensable because a space at the start or the end of a taxon name would cause the scratchpad to identify it as a new addition to the classification. (see screenshot below where A2 returns the name in B2).



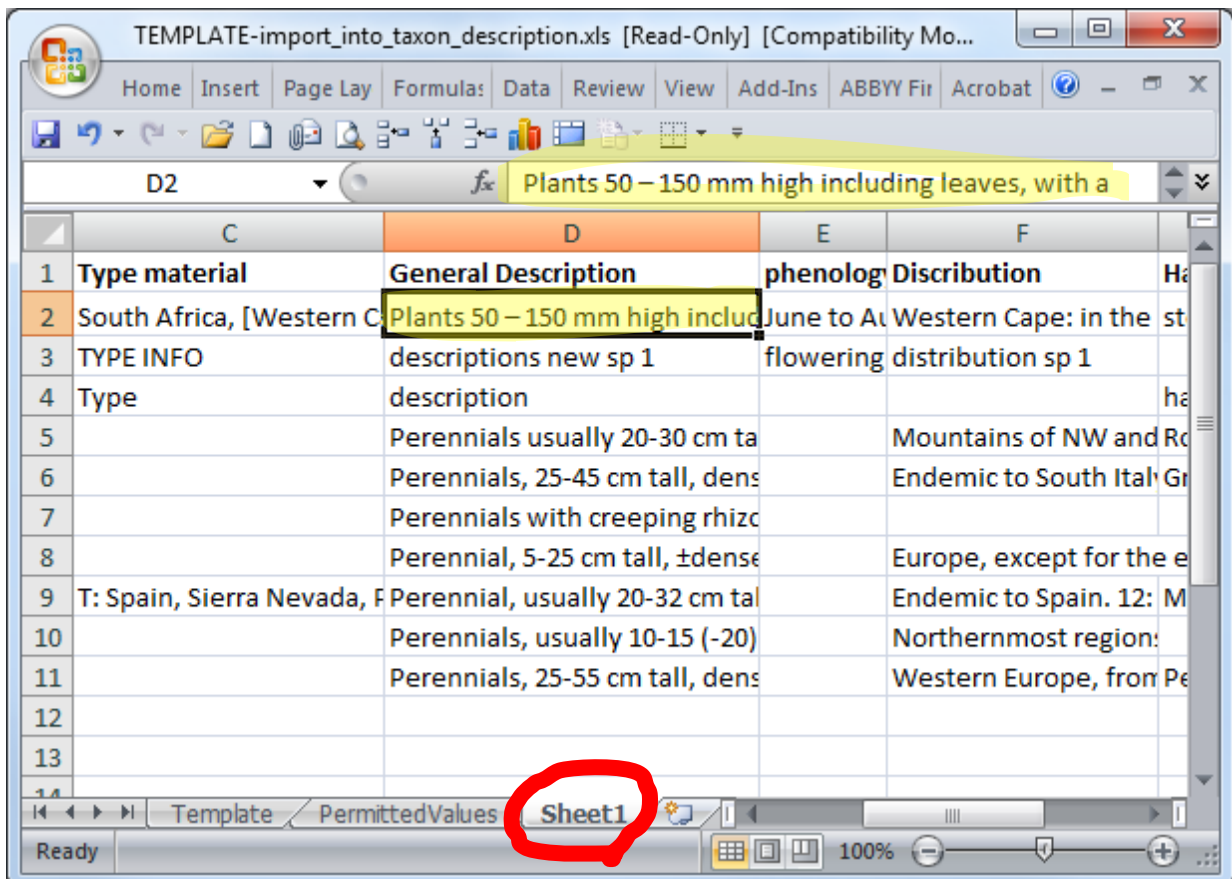
- In Sheet1, select and copy all the names in the 'Names for import' column you made earlier. Switch to the Template sheet and right click into the field B2 (Just below the field entitled Taxonomic Name). Select Paste Special. This opens up a menu. Select 'Values' under Paste and click ok. This pasts the names of the taxa rather than the =TRIM(text) function.

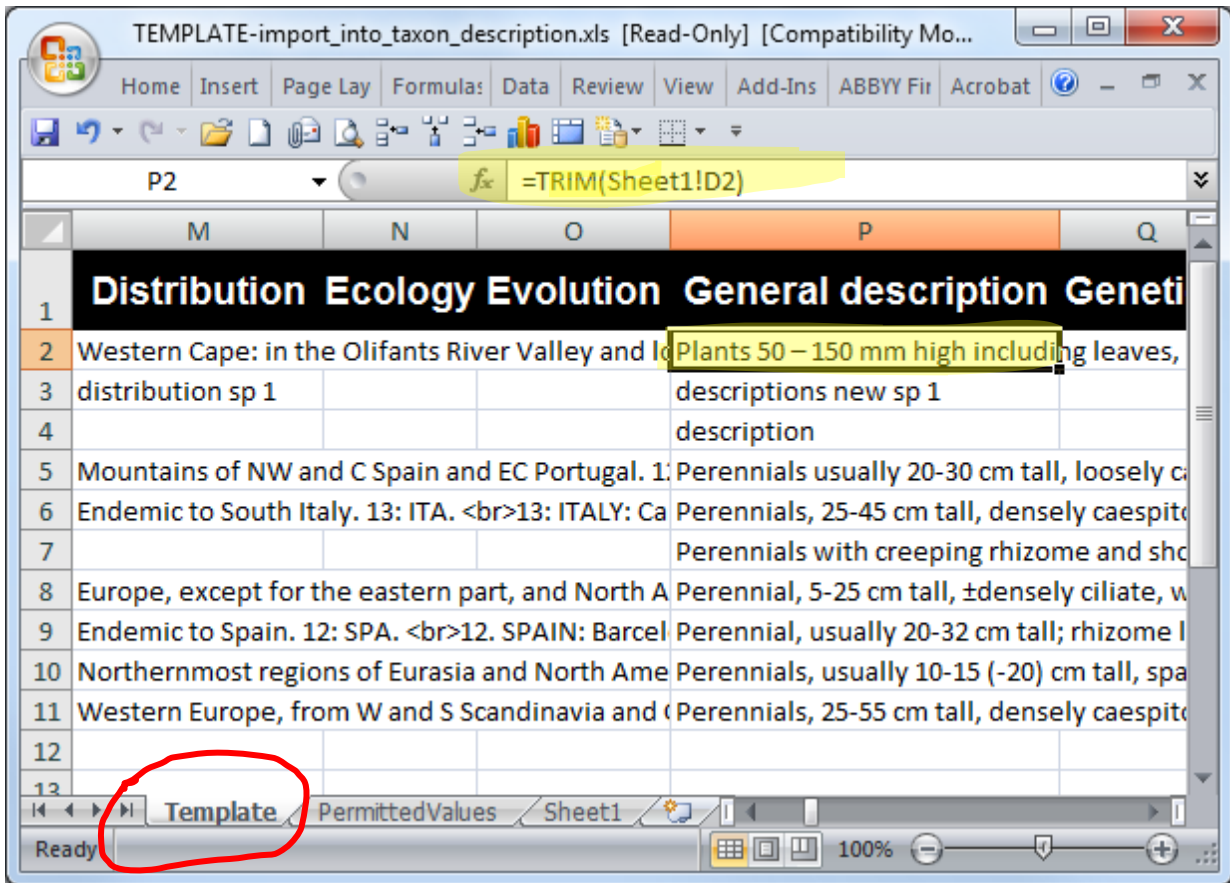


The result should look like this:



- d. Next, map the remaining fields from Sheet1 to the Template worksheet using the =TRIM(text) function. Compare the next two screenshots: in P2 of the Template worksheet, the formula refers back to D2 in Sheet1 and returns the text without any superfluous spaces. The reason for this has to do with adding the references for records that have missing data.





- e. Now you can add the values in one of the reference fields in the Template worksheet. [If you don't already have a bibliographic record for the publication from which you got the species description, you need to create one in the scratchpad.] Look up the Title or the node ID of the bibliographic record in the scratchpad or start typing the Title of the reference in the Title reference field and it should look up the reference in the Permitted Values drop-down. I will use the Title in the example below.

Screenshot of the eMonocot website showing a bibliographic record. The NID (Node ID) is circled in red, and the title is also circled in red.

URL: families.e-monocot.org/node/189

Navigation: Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Configuration, Import

Page Title: The Orders and Families of Monocotyledons

Navigation: HOME, CLASSIFICATION, GLOSSARY, LITERATURE, MEDIA GALLERY, ABOUT US

Breadcrumb: Home > Juncaceae. 1, Rostkovia to Luzula.

LITERATURE

[View all literature](#)

View Edit Clone

Publication Type:	Book
Year of Publication:	2002
Authors:	Kirschner, J
Series Title:	Species plantarum: flora of the world

Only the fields that contain data must be referenced; so empty fields should not have a reference. In our experience, the General description field is the field you are most likely to have content for all the taxa in the worksheet and all the other content most likely comes from the same source.

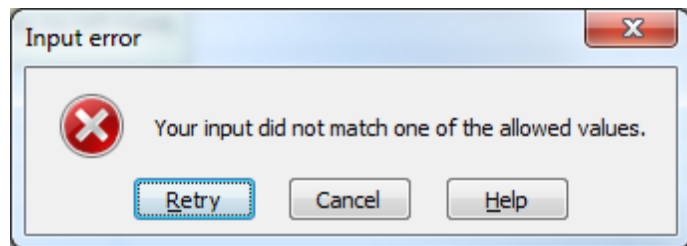
If this is the case, we suggest referencing the General description field first. Copy and paste the Title from the Bibliographic record into the General description reference (Title) field*. Then apply the =IF([logical text], [value if true], [value if false]) function to populate the reference fields for the other content*. This avoids adding a reference for an empty content field.

In our example, our function for the Distribution Reference (Title) field would be:

=IF(M2="", "", BS2)

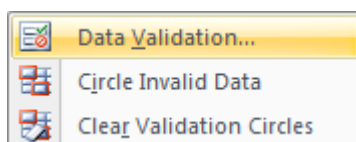
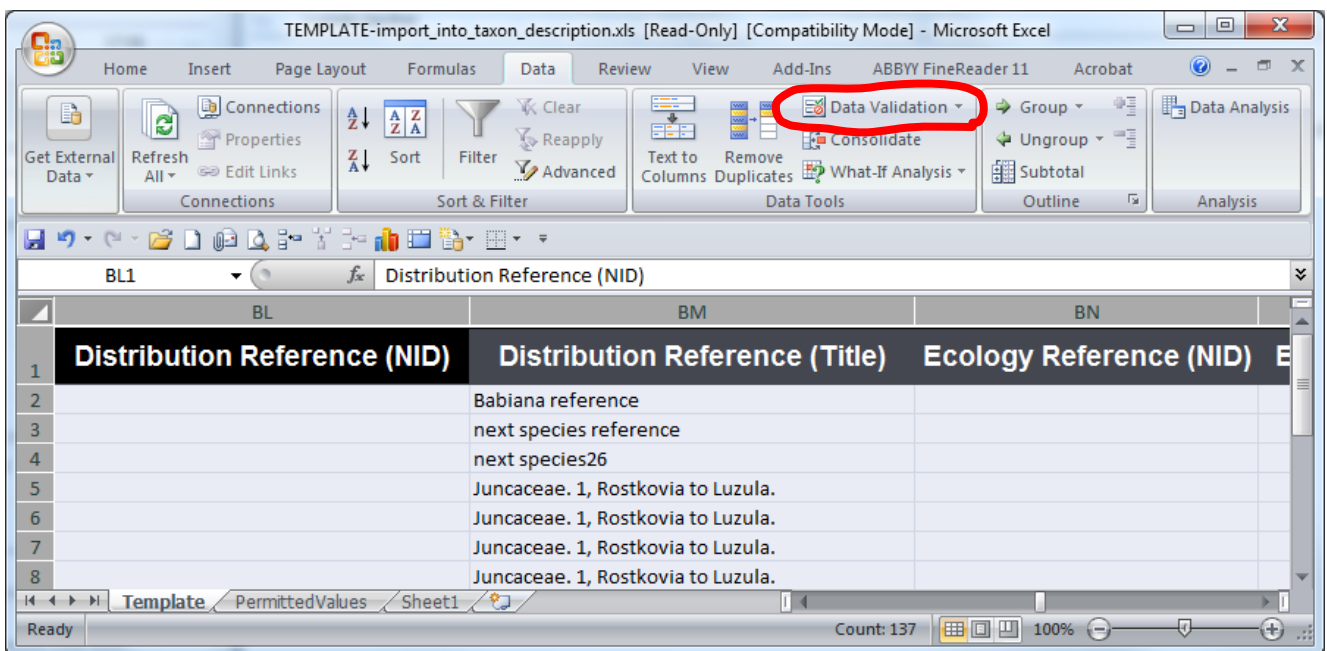
where M2 is the Distribution field and BS2 is the Reference Title field for General Description. The formula reads: if the Distribution field M2 is empty, please leave this field empty. If it is not empty, please fill it with what's in the General description Reference (Title) field, BS2.

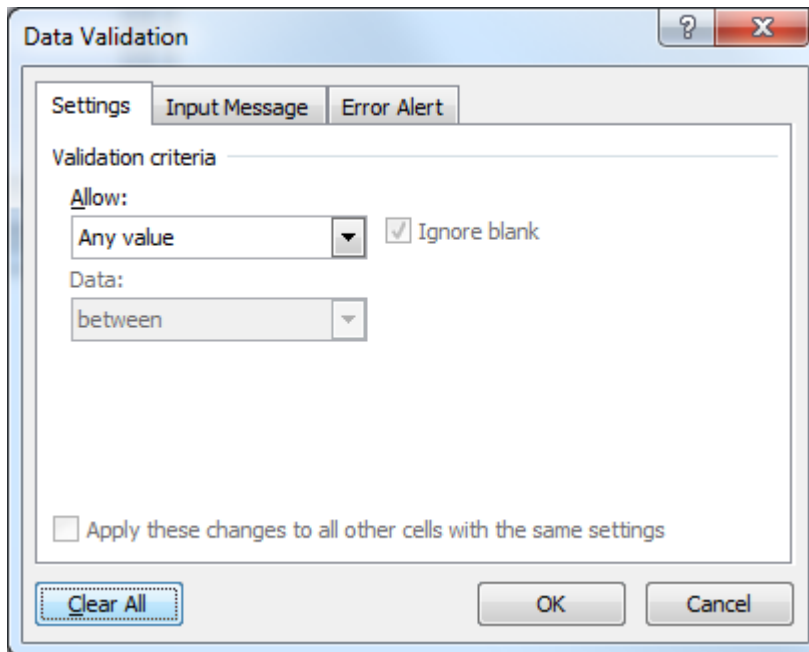
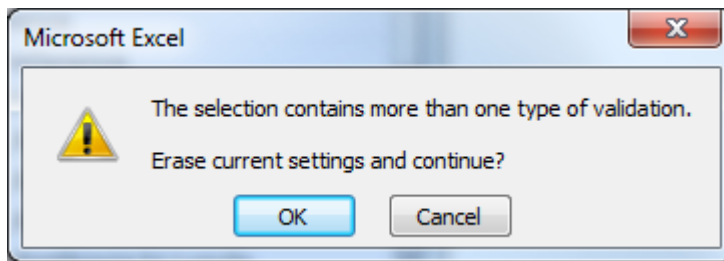
*If you get an error message like this it's because the reference you've tried use is not listed in the Permitted Values worksheet or because the validation rules don't allow functions. I suggest you change the validation rules as detailed below.



to

Highlight all the reference columns, select 'Data Validation' under the Data tab, say yes to 'Erase current settings and continue?', in the next window select clear all and press OK. Now try again.





- f. Now you need to replace any formulas in the worksheet with the actual text and finally, the file that you save and that you use in the import needs to only have the two worksheets 'Template' and 'Permitted values'. Download a new TEMPLATE again (in particular if you've had to clear all data validation settings), select the all the records in the first Template worksheet, copy, paste into the new Template worksheet using the paste special: Values option. Save file. This file is now ready for import.

Remember to get in touch with the Content team or the Scratchpad team if you get stuck.

3. Adding individual taxon descriptions

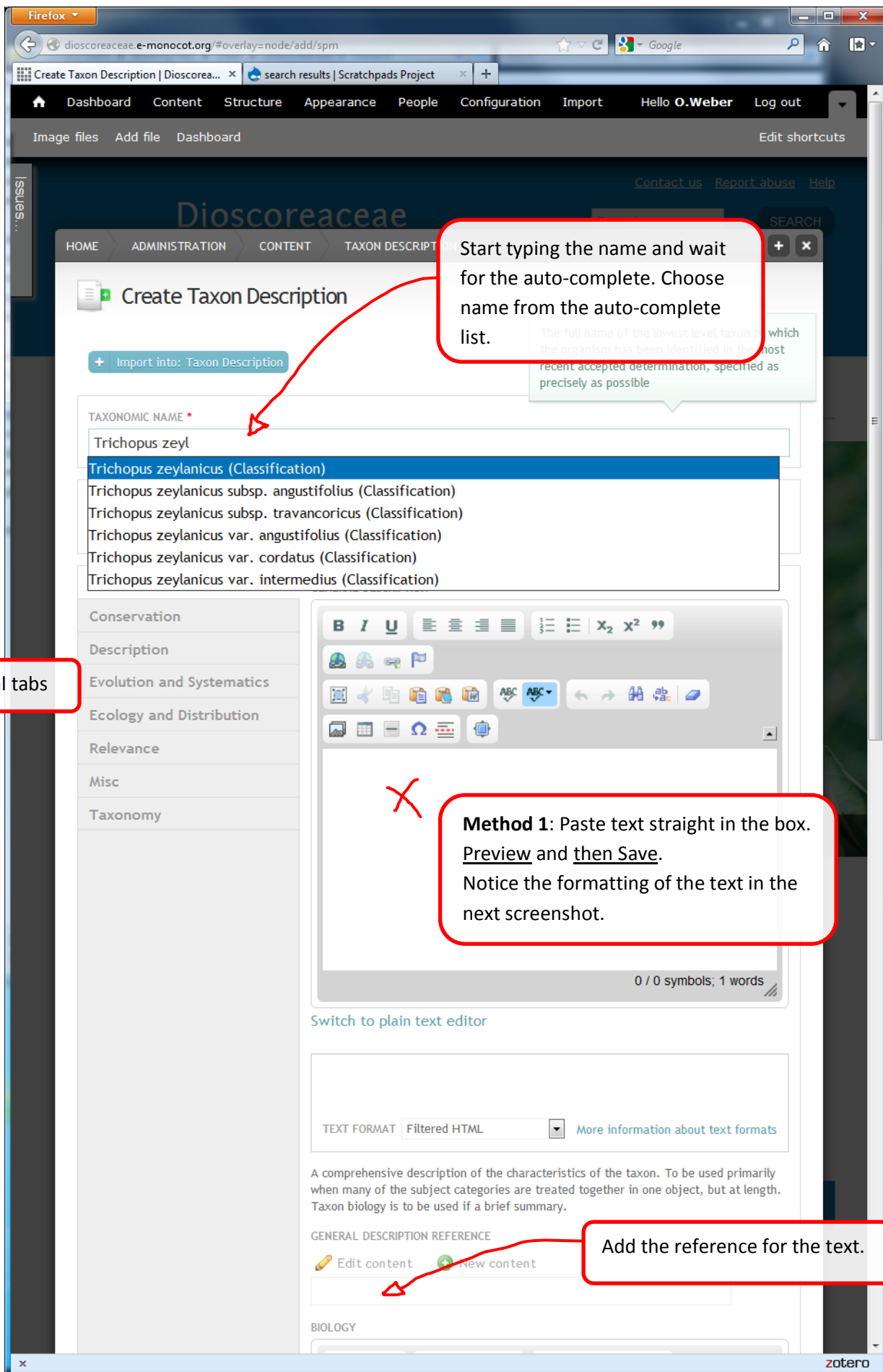
There are several different ways for copying and pasting taxon descriptions and associated information into the scratchpads. You may need to play around and decide for yourself which one works best for you, depending on whether you want to retain formatting in the text (e.g. Paste from Word).

Within the text you copy over, you need to delete references to figures and maps. Each text field has a corresponding reference field, usually right below the text field. The reference fields are auto-completing (like the Taxonomic Name field) but sometimes it's difficult to find the reference from the drop-down list. If that's the case, search for the bibliographic record in a new tab and get the NID (see screenshot under Worked example above, step e). Paste the NID in the following format: **[nid:###]** (i.e. [nid:189] in the example above).

In the top bar, select Content tab. In the window that opens find Taxon Description and select **Add** on the right hand side.

Type	Published	Unpublished	
Biblio Use Biblio for scholarly content, such as journal papers and books.	117	0	View Add Import
Location A location which conforms to Darwincore, and can be associated with multiple specimens	0	0	View Add Import Grid
Media gallery Upload media, or select media already uploaded to display together in a gallery.	1	0	View Add Import Grid
Page Use basic pages for your static content, such as an 'About us' page.	2	0	View Add Import Grid
Specimen/Observation A Specimen content type based upon Darwincore	0	0	View Add Import Grid
Taxon Description A taxon description content type based on the TDWG/EoL Species Profile Model.	66	0	View Add Import Grid

In the Create Taxon Description window (screen shot below), the fields are organised in different vertical tabs. Overview tab includes the Taxonomic Name field and the General Description field. Type out part of the name of the taxon in the Taxonomic Name's field. A drop-down list should appear with name options available from the Classification. Select the name you want. Paste the species description directly into the General description field.



Firefox

dioscoreaceae.e-monocot.org/node/3807

Create Taxon Description | Dioscorea... | Trichopus | Dioscoreaceae | New Tab

Dashboard Content Structure Appearance People Configuration Import Hello O.Weber Log out

Image files Add file Dashboard Edit shortcuts

Issues

Dioscoreaceae

Contact us Report abuse Help

Search... SEARCH

All Taxonomy Taxon Description

HOME CLASSIFICATION FORUMS GROUP CONTENT LITERATURE MEDIA GALLERY

PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION CHANGE SPECIMENS BLOG

Home » Trichopus

✓ Taxon Description *Trichopus* has been created.

Trichopus

View Edit Clone

General description: Perennial rhizomatous herbs, erect or stem climbers. Rhizome short, bearing many thick roots, usually cylindric, entire or branching, with chaffy elliptic or lanceolate scales. Indumentum absent. Stems 5-7(-20) arising from a single rhizome, terete, diam. not more than 5 mm. Leaves simple, 3-7-veined, shape variable; petioles with pulvinii at bases only, terete, shallowly ridged, channelled above. Inflorescence a distichous, overlapping cluster of scales with flowers solitary or in small fascicles, on slender, terete, erect or ascending pedicels inserted between the scales; flowers hermaphrodite, tepals in two whorls of 3, elliptic to elliptic-ovate, apex acute to acuminate. Stamens 6, free, inserted on a flat, discoid torus, anthers on short filaments; connective expanded apically above thecae, and also laterally so that thecae are separated on two lateral wings, divided by a ± median adaxial ridge; anthers curved in towards style, lateral margins touching, and apices growing between adjacent stigma branches, encaging the style; thecae introrse. Ovaries uni- or trilobular, ovate to elliptic-ovate in outline, shallowly ridged; ovules 1 or 6; styles fused towards bases, with three free, lobes towards apex. Fruits indehiscent, dry to somewhat fleshy, with 3 wings, obovate to broadly elliptic or rhomboid in outline, often narrowing towards bases and apices. Seeds 1-6, released by the fruit walls breaking up irregularly, wingless, ruminate.

General Description Reference: [Wilkin, P., Thapayaj, C., 2009. Dioscoreaceae](#)

Taxonomic name:
[Trichopus](#)

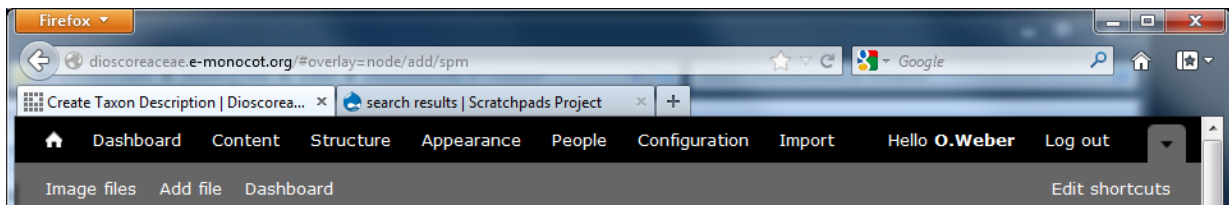
Taxonomic Notes: Two species, one endemic to eastern Madagascar, the other found in South India and Sri Lanka to northern peninsular Malaysia and southern Thailand. Both are plants of evergreen forests with relatively high rainfall.

Taxonomic Notes Reference: [Wilkin, P., Thapayaj, C., 2009. Dioscoreaceae](#)

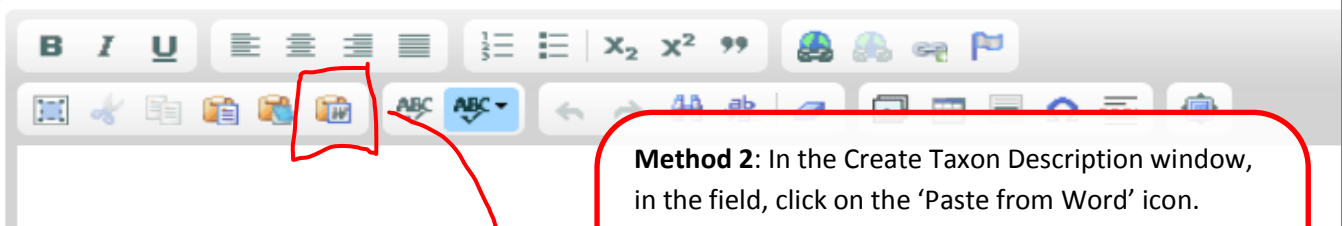
2012-11-07 16:01 -- [O.Weber](#)

Find: Next Previous Highlight all Match case

zotero



GENERAL DESCRIPTION



Method 2: In the Create Taxon Description window, in the field, click on the 'Paste from Word' icon. Paste the text in the window that opens. Notice the formatting in the text.

Delete any text you don't need. [Preview](#)

Trichopus zeylanicus

GROUP CONTENT VISIBILITY *
Use group defaults

Overview
Conservation
Description
Evolution and Systematics
Ecology and Distribution
Relevance
Misc
Taxonomy

Paste

Because of your browser security settings, the editor is not able to access your clipboard data directly. You are required to paste it again in this window.

Please paste inside the following box using the keyboard (Ctrl/Cmd+V) and hit OK

Erect herb, 15–30 cm (~~Pl. 25A~~). Rhizome ca. 22 by 5 mm, cylindrical, scales 5.5–8 by 1–2.3 mm, narrowly ovate to elliptic-ovate. Stems 2–6 cm long, to 1.3 mm in diam., terete with 5–7 shallow longitudinal ridges. Leaves, 1 per stem, 7.1–8.8 by 3–4 cm, ovate to ovate-sagittate or ovate-oblong, sometimes narrowly elliptic or linear-lanceolate (in

OK Cancel

body p 0 / 0 symbols; 1 words

[Switch to plain text editor](#)

TEXT FORMAT Filtered HTML [More information about text formats](#)

A comprehensive description of the characteristics of the taxon. To be used primarily when many of the subject categories are treated together in one object, but at length. Taxon biology is to be used if a brief summary.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION REFERENCE

[Edit content](#) [New content](#)

BIOLOGY

General description:

Erect herb, 15-30 cm. **Rhizome** ca. 22 by 5 mm, cylindric, scales 5.5-8 by 1-2.3 mm, narrowly ovate to elliptic-ovate. **Stems** 2-6 cm long, to 1.3 mm in diam., terete with 5-7 shallow longitudinal ridges. **Leaves**, 1 per stem, 7.1-8.8 by 3-4 cm, ovate to ovate-sagittate or ovate-oblong, sometimes narrowly elliptic or linear-lanceolate (in Sri Lanka), chartaceous to subcoriaceous, base usually cordate to sagittate (in Thailand), sometimes cuneate to obtuse (in Sri Lanka), apex acuminate with a blunt tip; petioles overtopping the stem and pushing the fertile branch to one side, erect to ascending, 3.1-6.3 cm long, terete with ridges like stem. **Flowers** 5-15 mm in diam. when at anthesis, dark purple-brown, pedicels 10-32 mm long, terete; tepals free, chartaceous, with 5 longitudinal stripes (veins); outer tepals 5-7.6 by 2.2-2.5 mm, lanceolate-ovate, apices acuminate; inner tepals 4.3-5.2 by 2.3-2.6 mm, ovate to lanceolate-ovate, apices acute to acuminate; stamens inserted on torus, filaments, 2.2-2.6 mm long, anthers 0.6-0.75 by 0.25-0.45 mm, introse, connective ca. 8 mm long; ovary 1.6-2.4 by 1.9-2.2 mm, obovate in outline, with 3 shallow ridges; styles 3, 1.8-2.1 by 1.1-1.3 mm, erect, basal third fused, stigmas 0.3-0.5 mm long, recurved, bifid at the tip of each style. **Fruits** 10-16 by 9.5-11 mm, obovate, persistent tepals 1-4 mm long; fruiting pedicel 3.2-4.5 mm long. **Seeds** 2 per locule, 5.2-6.4 by 2.5-3.5 mm, ovoid to globose with irregular lobes.

General Description Reference:
Wilkin, P., Thapayai, C., 2009. Dioscoreaceae

Taxonomic name:
Trichopus zeylanicus

TAXONOMIC NAME *

Trichopus zeylanicus

GROUP CONTENT VISIBILITY *

Use group defaults

Overview

Conservation

Description

Evolution and Systematics

Ecology and Distribution

Relevance

Misc

Taxonomy

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

B I U [List Icons] [List Icons] [List Icons] [List Icons] [List Icons] [List Icons] [List Icons] [List Icons] [List Icons] [List Icons]

[Image Icons] [Image Icons] [Image Icons] [Image Icons] [Image Icons] [Image Icons] [Image Icons] [Image Icons] [Image Icons] [Image Icons]

[Image Icons] [Image Icons] [Image Icons] [Image Icons] [Image Icons] [Image Icons] [Image Icons] [Image Icons] [Image Icons] [Image Icons]

Erect herb, 15–30 cm. *Rhizome* ca. 22 by 5 mm, cylindric, scales 5.5–8 by 1–2.3 mm, narrowly ovate to elliptic-ovate. *Stems* 2–6 cm long, to 1.3 mm in diam., terete with 5–7 shallow longitudinal ridges. *Leaves*, 1 per stem, 7.1–8.8 by 3–4 cm, ovate to ovate-sagittate or ovate-oblong, sometimes narrowly elliptic or linear-lanceolate (in Sri Lanka), chartaceous to subcoriaceous, base usually cordate to sagittate (in Thailand), sometimes cuneate to obtuse (in Sri Lanka), apex acuminate with a blunt tip; petioles overtopping the stem and pushing the fertile branch to one side, erect to ascending, 3.1–6.3 cm long, terete with ridges like stem. *Flowers* 5–15 mm in diam. when at anthesis, dark purple-brown, pedicels 10–32 mm long, terete; tepals free, chartaceous, with 5 longitudinal stripes (veins); outer tepals 5–7.6 by 2.2–2.5 mm, lanceolate-ovate, apices acuminate; inner tepals 4.3–5.2 by 2.3–2.6 mm, ovate to lanceolate-ovate, apices acute to acuminate; stamens

1465 / 1236 symbols; 230 words

Switch to plain text editor

zotero

Firefox

dioscoreaceae.e-monocot.org/node/3806

Trichopus zeylanicus | Dioscoreaceae

Dashboard Content Structure Appearance People Configuration Import Hello O.Weber Log out

Image files Add file Dashboard Edit shortcuts

Contact us Report abuse Help

Dioscoreaceae

Search... SEARCH

All Taxonomy Taxon Description

HOME CLASSIFICATION FORUMS GROUP CONTENT LITERATURE MEDIA GALLERY

PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION CHANGE SPECIMENS BLOG

Home » Trichopus zeylanicus

✓ Taxon Description *Trichopus zeylanicus* has been updated.

Trichopus zeylanicus

View Edit Clone

General description: *Erect herb*, 15–30 cm. *Rhizome* ca. 22 by 5 mm, cylindrical, scales 5.5–8 by 1–2.3 mm, narrowly ovate to elliptic-ovate. *Stems* 2–6 cm long, to 1.3 mm in diam., terete with 5–7 shallow longitudinal ridges. *Leaves*, 1 per stem, 7.1–8.8 by 3–4 cm, ovate to ovate-sagittate or ovate-oblong, sometimes narrowly elliptic or linear-lanceolate (in Sri Lanka), chartaceous, cordate to sagittate (in Thailand), sometimes apex acuminate with a blunt tip; petioles fertile branch to one side, erect to ascending, 3.1–6.3 cm long, terete with ridges like stem. *Flowers* 5–15 mm in diam. when at anthesis, dark purple-brown, pedicels 10–32 mm long, terete; tepals free, chartaceous, with 5 longitudinal stripes (veins); outer tepals 5–7.6 by 2.2–2.5 mm, lanceolate-ovate, apices acuminate; inner tepals 4.3–5.2 by 2.3–2.6 mm, ovate to lanceolate-ovate, apices acute to acuminate; stamens inserted on torus, filaments, 2.2–2.6 mm long, anthers 0.6–0.75 by 0.25–0.45 mm, introse, connective ca. 8 mm long; ovary 1.6–2.4 by 1.9–2.2 mm, obovate in outline, with 3 shallow ridges; styles 3, 1.8–2.1 by 1.1–1.3 mm, erect, basal third fused, stigmas 0.3–0.5 mm long, recurved, bifid at the tip of each style. *Fruits* 10–16 by 9.5–11 mm, obovate, persistent tepals 1–4 mm long; fruiting pedicel 3.2–4.5 mm long. *Seeds* 2 per locule, 5.2–6.4 by 2.5–3.5 mm, ovoid to globose with irregular lobes.

General Description Reference: [Wilkin, P., Thapayaj, C., 2009. Dioscoreaceae](#)

Conservation status: IUCN red list category LC (IUCN 2001) for the species as a whole. *Trichopus zeylanicus* is clearly a very rare plant in a Thai context, having been collected just once to date, and worthy of conservation if rediscovered. Establishing the levels of divergence between the Thai/Malay and Indian/Sri Lankan populations with molecular systematic methods is highly desirable even though they do not appear to be morphologically distinct. Should the former populations prove to be distinct, the case for their conservation would be strengthened.

Conservation status Reference: [Wilkin, P., Thapayaj, C., 2009. Dioscoreaceae](#)

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TAXONOMIC NAME *

Avetra sempervirens, Trichopus sempervirens

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Conservation

Description

Evolution and Systematics

Ecology and Distribution

Relevance

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Taxonomy

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Liane grêle, à port de Smilax, à tiges nombreuses, volubiles, grêles
dures, tenaces et persistantes, ne dépassant pas 6-8 mm. de
diamètre

lisses et de couleur jaune; rhizome peu allongé. ligneux, ramifié.

Switch to rich text editor

TEXT FORMAT Filtered

A comprehensive description of the characteristics of the taxon. To be used primarily when many of the subject characteristics are not known. If a brief summary of the taxon biology is to be used, the following information about text formats

GENERAL DESCRIPTION REFERENCE

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Trichopodacées, 44b

BIOLOGY

B I U

Method 3: If your text comes from an older PDF, with paragraph breaks at the end of each line, use this method:

Switch to rich text editor (all the icons at the top of the box disappear) and paste your text in the box. Preview (see next screenshot).

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The screenshot shows a Firefox browser window displaying a preview of a document on the website `dioscoreaceae.e-monocot.org`. The document is titled "Trichopodacées, 44bis famille | Diosc...". The main content area shows a "General description" for a plant species. A red box highlights a paragraph of text in the preview stage, which is then shown in a rich text editor below. The text in the editor is formatted with various styles (bold, italic, underline, etc.) and includes a red arrow pointing to a specific part of the text.

General description:
 Liane grêle, à port de Smilax, à tiges nombreuses, volubiles, grêles dures, tenaces et persistantes, ne dépassant pas 6-8 mm. de diamètre lisses et de couleur jaune; rhizome peu allongé, ligneux, ramifié, émettant de nombreuses et longues racines fibreuses. Feuilles peu coriaces: pétiole de 1 à a cm. de long, sillonné, souvent tordu: limbe largement lancéolé (7-22 x 2.3-10 cm.), échancré largement en cœur à la base, avec souvent un coin médian au fond du sinus, atténué presque dès la base en pointe très aiguë; 5-7 nervures, lines et peu saillantes. Fleurs souvent solitaires sur un pédicelle de 8-15 mm. de long, portant à la base de nombreuses petites bractées, parfois en courte grappe de 2 à 10 fleurs; bractées aiguës, coriaces, fortement nervées : fleur penchée, d'un blanc pur, longue de 15-30 mm.; segments lancéolés, prolongés en longue pointe tordue. Filets slaminaux larges et courts (1 x 0.5 mm.); connectif en large lame de 2.5 mm. et saes de 0.5 mm. de long; ensemble de l'anthere appliqué contre la colonne stylaire, les 4 stamates réfléchis sur le dos des connectifs, formant ainsi, entre les anthers et la colonne stylaire, une cavité nectaire. Fruit triangulaire, rhomboïdal (4-5 x 2-2.3 cm.), atténué longuement vers la base, atténué-obtus au sommet: grain...

Save. The paragraph marks will not be retained.

Add paragraphs:
 in the rich text editor: press enter as you would in Word.
 in the plain text editor: put a
 where the paragraph needs to break.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Liane grêle, à port de Smilax, à tiges nombreuses, volubiles, grêles dures, tenaces et persistantes, ne dépassant pas 6-8 mm. de diamètre lisses et de couleur jaune; rhizome peu allongé, ligneux, ramifié, émettant de nombreuses et longues racines fibreuses. Feuilles peu coriaces: pétiole de 1 à a cm. de long, sillonné, souvent tordu: limbe largement lancéolé (7-22 x 2.3-10 cm.), échancré largement en cœur à la base, avec souvent un coin médian au fond du sinus, atténué presque dès la base en pointe très aiguë; 5-7 nervures, lines et peu saillantes. Fleurs souvent solitaires sur un pédicelle de 8-15 mm. de long, portant à la base de nombreuses petites bractées, parfois en courte grappe de 2 à 10 fleurs; bractées aiguës, coriaces, fortement nervées : fleur penchée, d'un blanc pur, longue de 15-30 mm.; segments lancéolés, prolongés en longue pointe tordue. Filets slaminaux larges et courts (1 x 0.5 mm.); connectif en large lame de 2.5

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Avetra sempervirens

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General Description Reference: [Perrier de la Bâthie, H., 1950. Trichopodacées, 44bis famille](#)

Taxonomic name:
[Avetra sempervirens](#), [Trichopus sempervirens](#)

Distribution: Madagascar. Est : sans localité, Baron 25o6, de Lastelle s.n., du Petit-Thouars s.n., Chapelier s. n.; Ste-Marie de Madagascar, Boivin 1635-2; environs de Tamatave. Perrier 15071 (type); environs de Mananjary, Geay 7842, 7921 et 7922; environs de l'embouchure du Faraony (S.E.), Perrier 11712; forêt de Manantantely, près de Fort-Dauphin, Humbert 20374.

Distribution Reference: [Perrier de la Bâthie, H., 1950. Trichopodacées, 44bis famille](#)

Habitat Reference: [Perrier de la Bâthie, H., 1950. Trichopodacées, 44bis famille](#)

Phenology Reference: [Perrier de la Bâthie, H., 1950. Trichopodacées, 44bis famille](#)

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