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Curating an online checklist for *Erica L.* (Ericaceae): contributing to and supporting global conservation through the World Flora Online

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Curating an online checklist for *Erica* L. (Ericaceae): contributing to and supporting global conservation through the World Flora Online

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Abstract

To support the work of the Global Conservation Consortium for *Erica* and update the *Erica* checklist in the World Flora Online (WFO), we have curated the taxonomic backbone in the WFO by expanding it to include updated nomenclatural information from IPNI, missing names present in WCVP, BODATSA, and from the *International register of heather names* database, a data source not readily available online. We also comment on the correct orthography of *Erica heleophila* Guthrie & Bolus and *Erica michellensis* Dulfer, the validity of *Erica tegetiformis* E.G.H.Oliv., and clarify the use of *Erica adunca* Benth. for a South African species rather than *Erica triceps* Link, which is here regarded as insufficiently known and of uncertain application.

Key words: *Erica*, *International register of heather names*, World Flora Online

Introduction

Erica L., with 851 accepted species, is the second most diverse genus in the Ericaceae after *Rhododendron* L. and is listed amongst the most species-diverse genera of flowering plants (Frodin 2004). The Global Conservation Consortium (GCC) for *Erica* (<https://www.globalconservationconsortia.org/gcc/erica/>) was established in 2021 (Pirie et al.

2022) to bring together the world's *Erica* experts, conservationists, and the botanic garden community, with the aim to deploy their unique sets of skills for effective conservation and to prevent species extinctions. Part of the consortium's role is to maintain a checklist of accepted species as a baseline to inform and prioritise conservation work. To do this the GCC-*Erica* is part of the World Flora Online's (WFO) Ericaceae Taxonomic Expert Network (TEN).

Methods

Initial curation

As part of the formation of the WFO TEN for Ericaceae in 2020, the family backbone was supplied by the WFO (WFO Consortium 2019) as a Darwin Core Archive. This seeded a Padme dataset (Elliott et al. 2020), managed by the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. The family data was largely based on *The Plant List* (2013) v1.1. For *Erica*, nomenclatural updated records were compared to the *International Plant Names Index* (IPNI). Additional names published since 2012 were added to the backbone. Taxonomic placement of species was checked mainly using literature sources for the *Flora of southern Africa region* (FSA) (Oliver 1984, 1987, 2000; Oliver and Oliver 2002, 2005; Pirie et al. 2017) and online resources, namely Catalogue of the Plants of Madagascar (Rabarimanarivo et al. 2015) and the Botanical Database of Southern Africa (BODATSA) (South African National Biodiversity Institute 2016). Although the South African data was chiefly accessed through the frontend user interface, the yearly checklist data is available in an archived version (Klopper and Winter 2023).

In 2022 the WFO's Rhakhis tool (Hyam et al. 2022; Hyam and Elliott 2023) became available and data in the WFO taxonomic backbone was synced to the Ericaceae classification from Padme. Curation for Ericaceae then transferred from Padme to Rhakhis.

Global Conservation Consortium for Erica

The initial checklists created for the formation of the Global Conservation Consortium for *Erica* (GCC-*Erica*), based on the World Checklist of Vascular Plants (WCVP; Govaerts 2022), was compared to the WFO list. Missing names were added to the WFO backbone and conflicts in classification were highlighted and largely resolved.

The International Register of Heather Names

In 1970 The Heather Society undertook the role of International Cultivar Registration Authority (ICRA) for the genera *Andromeda* L., *Bruckenthalia* Rchb., *Calluna* Salisb., *Daboecia* D.Don, and *Erica* [these formed a denomination class as defined by the *International code of nomenclature of cultivated plants* 1995 (ICNCP) under the International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants]. The published volumes were derived/edited from a database that included more details of the names, including bibliographic references to descriptions and illustrations, history, and etymology of the individual scientific and horticultural (cultivar) names. To preserve these data, the entire IRHN database has been archived (see below).

The first volume of the *International Register of Heather Names* (IRHN; Nelson and Small 2000) was published in four parts and contained all cultivar and botanical names that had then been traced within the genera *Andromeda*, *Bruckenthalia*, *Calluna*, *Daboecia*, and *Erica sensu lato*. This list covered species and subspecific taxa of *Erica* species indigenous in Europe, Asia Minor, the Atlantic islands (Azores, Madeira, and the Canary Islands), and

Africa north of the Tropic of Cancer, and of their natural and man-made hybrids and their cultivars. These are generally known colloquially as “hardy heaths” or “hardy heathers”, given the fact that the majority can tolerate the relatively cool climate of the northern hemisphere, north of the Tropic of Cancer.

The second volume (Nelson and Small 2004–2005), also published in four parts, contained names for *Erica* species and subspecific taxa indigenous to Africa south of the Tropic of Cancer and the islands of the southern Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Many of these are colloquially known as “Cape heaths” although many do not occur within the Cape provinces of South Africa. This volume also included the names of subspecific taxa, natural and artificial hybrids, and cultivars of the Cape heaths. With the re-circumscription of *Erica* to include previously separate “minor” genera (Oliver 2000), a list of these synonymised genera was included as Annex 1 of Volume 2 and their names, now being synonyms of *Erica* taxa, were also included in that checklist.

Compilation of the IRHN was a major collaborative effort involving members of The Heather Society (1963–2020), particularly its designated registrars, and sister societies in western Europe and North America. Research and publication of the checklist was funded by The Heather Society with additional financial support from the Stanley Smith Horticultural Trust (UK).

Names data from The Heather Society’s Access 2000® database, used to produce the IRHN (Nelson and Small 2000, 2004–2005), were matched against the WFO backbone. Names data were extracted from this database. To aid in name matching, authorships were modified to reflect standard author abbreviations according to Biodiversity Information Standards (TDWG) (formerly the Taxonomic Databases Working Group), and names without an author string were initially excluded. Cultivar names were not processed as they are beyond the scope of the WFO. This process of bringing in historic names from IRHN raised homonym issues among Latin binomials that were known but not yet resolved. The required replacement scientific names have been dealt with by Nelson et al. (2023). These new names were registered with IPNI (2023) as part of the pre-publication process and subsequently added to the WFO database.

An IRHN archive (Elliott et al. 2023) has been created in Zenodo (the general-purpose open repository developed under the European OpenAIRE program). This contains the complete, unedited IRHN database, the two volumes (eight parts) as published by The Heather Society (in pdf format), and a csv containing WFO IDs linked to botanical names in the IRHN.

Correctable orthographic variation

Orthographic variation (particularly in the terminations employed in eponyms and toponyms) has been prevalent in the historic literature for *Erica* (Nelson and Oliver 2004; Turner 2016). Existing WFO records were corrected in accordance with the *International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (ICN)*, Shenzhen Code; Turland et al. 2018). Some variants that have featured in botanical and horticultural literature and databases (including SANBI’s important Red List of South African Plants for threat status; <http://redlist.sanbi.org/genus.php?genus=1820>) were added and linked to the currently accepted name (Table 3).

Unplaced names

There are currently 1 413 unplaced names in the backbone. These names require additional checking. They are mostly historic names that may never be adequately placed in the generic classification due to incomplete descriptions, the absence of supporting herbarium specimens or competent scientific illustrations. Most could not be readily placed using the IRHN database. Many have been treated by previous authors as, for example, “imperfectly known species” or “supposed hybrids” (Guthrie & Bolus 1905: 310–315) or “Ungenügend bekannte Arten [insufficiently known species]” or putative hybrids (Dulfer 1968: 139–148). Gradually these names will be re-assessed, and either placed where appropriate, or deprecated from the main checklist. To reduce confusion, deprecated names are maintained in the WFO database but are not made visible in the public checklist.

Cultivars

Modern cultivar names (fancy names), as defined under the ICNCP (Brickell et al. 2009), used in the horticultural industry and in gardens lie beyond the scope of the WFO and have therefore been omitted from the checklist. However, during the nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries, there often was no clear distinction between names given to naturally occurring species and subspecific taxa and the names (often in Latin form) applied in horticulture to plants now regarded as selected cultivars, and some of the unplaced names (see above) can be accounted for by this ambiguity. The problem is exacerbated in *Erica* by the often undocumented and unacknowledged artificial and accidental hybridization of plants in European gardens (Nelson and Pirie 2022).

Data on cultivar names published before 2001 can be found in the original Access database format and as a csv in the Zenodo archive (<https://zenodo.org/doi/10.5281/zenodo.10255787>) (Elliott et al. 2023). We plan also to add the cultivar list to Catalogue of Life’s Checklist Bank.

Results

The *Erica* checklist, as published in the WFO December 2023 data release, available in a human readable form at <https://wfoplantlist.org/>, has 851 accepted species (the 852 in the December 2023 release wrongly included *E. perlata* G.Sinclair as Accepted instead of as Unplaced following Nelson et al. 2023). Table 1 compares the number of accepted species, subspecies, and varieties, as well as the number of synonyms and unplaced name records against *The Plant List* v1.1 and the two previous *WFO Plant List* releases.

Table 1. Comparison of accepted species, subspecies, varieties, and synonyms within *Erica* across versions of *The Plant List* and the *WFO Plant List*.

Version	Species	Subspecies	Varieties	Synonyms	Unplaced names
<i>The Plant List</i> v.1.1 (2012)	1 044	37	37	1 948	178
<i>WFO Plant List</i> (December 2022)	1 061	56	44	2 540	677
<i>WFO Plant List</i> (June 2023)	853	104	199	2 619	729

<i>WFO Plant List</i> (December 2023)	852	111	246	2 785	1 397
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Since the beginning of curation of *Erica* names in early 2023 for GGC-*Erica* and WFO, the number of *Erica* and related synonymised names in Rhakhis has increased by 1 012. Removal of the names of artificial (horticultural) hybrids and duplicate name records has reduced the number of accepted species by 208. The process has added more than 800 synonyms by resolving the unplaced names from now synonymised genera and the addition of historic names from the IRHN database. Following published taxonomic accounts and incorporating infraspecific names from BODATSA and IRHN has increased the number of accepted subspecific taxa substantially. The number of unplaced names has also increased.

Unplaced names are mostly historic and still need to be placed in the classification or deprecated within the WFO. These names, especially those of horticultural origin, may not be useful, especially to ecologists and conservationists who are the primary end-users of the WFO. By maintaining these records, however, the wider WFO names database allows for them to be accounted for by those using the data for taxonomic or historical research purposes.

Number comparison to other Global Lists

The number of accepted species, subspecies, varieties, and synonyms were generated from the *World Checklist of Vascular Plants* (WCVP; v.11.0) (Govaerts 2023), the *Synonymic Checklists of the Vascular Plants of the World* (v.16.4, Sep 2023) (Hassler 2023), and *The Leipzig catalogue of vascular plants* (v.3.01) (Freiberg et al. 2020) using datasets deposited in the Catalogue of Life Checklist Bank (<https://www.checklistbank.org/>). Table 2 shows the comparison across the four datasets.

Table 2. Comparison of accepted species, subspecies, varieties, and synonyms within *Erica* across the four major global checklists.

Global list	Species	Subspecies	Varieties	Synonyms
<i>GCC-Erica Checklist in WFO Plant List</i> (December 2023)	852	111	246	2785
<i>Leipzig Catalogue of Vascular Plants</i> v.3.01 (November 2020)	893	79	116	1196
<i>Synonymic Checklists of the Vascular Plants of the World</i> v.16.4 (September 2023)	839	112	143	2782
<i>World Checklist of Vascular Plants</i> v.11 (20 April 2023)	859	97	247	2688

Nomenclatural notes

Nomenclatural issues have been dealt with by Nelson et al. (2023) as part of the systematics, natural history, and conservation of the *Erica* (Ericaceae) collection. We do however comment on the following:

Erica tegetiformis E.G.H.Oliv. in Bothalia 20(1): 46. 1990.

IPNI: [urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:941276-1](https://urn.lsid.ipni.org/names:941276-1)

WFO: wfo-0000673371

Oliver (1990) raised *E. senilis* var. *australis* Dulfer to species level since it is significantly different from *E. senilis* Klotzsch ex Benth. The epithet ‘*australis*’ was not available for this taxon at species level because of the earlier name *E. australis* L. (in Mant. Pl. Altera: 231. 1771) that remains the valid name for one of the European species. Therefore, Oliver (1990) published the new name *E. tegetiformis* E.G.H.Oliv. for this taxon. We consider this name to be validly published. In other lists is it considered to not be validly published due to the omission of the full reference of the replaced synonym. There is a partial reference made with the combination “*E. senilis* Klotzsch ex Benth. var. *australis* Dulfer: 32 (1963)”. There is only one Dulfer reference in the bibliography of the article by Oliver (1990). While the ICN recommends refraining from this practice (see Rec. 41A.1; Turland et al. 2018), it is permissible to have the full and direct reference separate from the newly published name or combination. The year of the journal volume for the Dulfer reference is cited as 1964 (instead of 1963), but we consider this to be a correctable error under Art. 41.6 (Turland et al. 2018). For these reasons we treat *E. tegetiformis* (in Bothalia 20: 46. 1990) as validly published.

Erica heleophila Guthrie & Bolus in Fl. Cap. (Harvey) 4(1.1): 110–111. 1905.

IPNI: [urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:328833-1](https://urn.lsid.ipni.org/names:328833-1)

WFO: wfo-0000672224

This orthographic issue was dealt with in Nelson and Small (2004–2005) but is revisited here. The original published spelling of the species epithet was ‘*heliophila*’ (Guthrie and Bolus 1905: 19, 110). However, in the Corrigenda at the end of the Index in the same volume and section of *Flora Capensis and in the index* (Thiselton-Dyer 1909: 1126, 1146, 1168), the epithet was amended to ‘*heleophila*’, changing the meaning of the epithet to “of the marsh” rather than “of the sun”. It is unclear why this amendment has been largely overlooked. The original publication date of part 1 of volume 4 of *Flora Capensis* was May 1905 (Stafleu & Cowan 1979: 76) and the correction was published in February 1909 (part 6 of the volume), albeit in the same volume and section (volume 4 section 1). Despite the time lag, we consider the name *E. heleophila* as a correction of an orthographic (potentially, typographic; Nelson & Small 2004–2005) error permissible under Art. 60.1 (Turland et al. 2018), as there is no restriction on time or place of correction under this article.

The WFO ID of the original orthographic variant can be found in the Table 3.

Erica michellensis Dulfer in Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien 67: 85. 1963.

IPNI : [urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:329124-1](https://urn.lsid.ipni.org/names:329124-1)

WFO: wfo-1000055012

This orthographic issue was also dealt with by Nelson and Small (2004–2005) but is revisited here. The name *E. saxatalis* L.Bolus (in Ann. Bolus Herb. 3: 177. 1923) is an illegitimate later homonym of the earlier name *E. saxatilis* Salisb. (in Prodr. Stirp. Chap. Allerton: 295. 1796) (= *E. carnea* L.). Dulfer (1963) therefore published a new name for this taxon, namely *E. mitchelliensis*, with that original spelling. The type collection of *E. saxatalis* L.Bolus was given as “Cape Province; South-Western Region; Ceres Div., Mitchells Peak, Mitchells Pass, “growing on rocks, rare,” alt. 4500 ft., fl. Dec. 1920, T.P. Stokoe 66” (Bolus 1923: 177). The

peak and pass commemorate Charles Cornwallis Michell (1793–1851), Surveyor-General of the Cape of Good Hope and Superintendent of Works in 1848 when the pass was originally opened (Raper et al. 2014). Dulfer (1963) chose ‘mitchelliensis’ as his epithet, using the “Mitchell” spelling as it was found in the *E. saxatilis* protologue (Bolus 1923), and derived from the label on Stokoe’s specimens.

Dulfer (1963) also constructed the name with an additional “i” before the -ensis. This has been considered a correctable error in previously published works. The corrected orthography, *E. mitchellensis*, is used in the South African National Plant Checklist (Klopper and Winter 2023) and Red List of South African Plants (Turner 2008).

The IRHN (Nelson and Small 2004–2005) further corrected the name to *E. michellensis* due to the incorrect spellings of “Mitchell’s Peak” and “Mitchell’s Pass”, when they should have been Michell’s Peak and Michell’s Pass as on modern maps of the region. The correction in the IRHN has not been widely adopted or used, but there is nothing in the ICN to suggest that Nelson’s entry in the IRHN is incorrect. We therefore suggest that *E. michellensis* is the correct orthography to follow for this name. Both orthographic variants are in the WFO as separate entries and synonymised to *Erica michellensis*.

The WFO IDs for the orthographic variants can be found in the Table 3.

Resolving the application of the name *Erica adunca* Benth. (1839), rather than *Erica triceps* Link (1821)

Erica triceps Link in Enum. Hort. Berol. Alt. 1: 371. 1821.

IPNI: [urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:329771-1](https://ipni.org/names/329771-1)

WFO: [wfo-0000673442](https://wfo.ipni.org/records/0000673442)

Erica adunca Benth. in Prodr. 7: 618. 1839.

IPNI: [urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:328152-1](https://ipni.org/names/328152-1)

WFO: [wfo-0000671312](https://wfo.ipni.org/records/0000671312)

Although previously treated as separate species (e.g., in Schumann et al. 1992: 193 and 195), Oliver (in Oliver 2012 and in Oliver and Forshaw 2012) treated these two names as synonymous. The name *E. triceps* is the older of the two names and thus has priority (Art. 11.1; Turland et al. 2018). However, a note in the ID aid from Oliver (Oliver and Forshaw 2012) stated that the type in Berlin was destroyed during the Second World War and the description in the protologue (Link 1821: 371) is insufficient to definitively associate it morphologically with *E. adunca* or any other known species. No type was designated in the protologue, but the original material can be assumed to have been in Herb. B, representing plants cultivated at the Berlin Botanical Garden in 1808. We have not traced other original material. Dulfer (1964: 116) cited a specimen at Herb. W as type (namely: “Ohne Fundortsangabe: Cap. b. sp. (Regel, W”)), but we do not regard this as a typification of the name.

Nomenclatural resolution depends on the relative use of *E. triceps* and *E. adunca* for the species as currently circumscribed. Use of the older name, *E. triceps* Link, and its application is uncertain due to the lack of original type material and the ambiguity of the description in the protologue (Link 1821: 371). Should *E. triceps* and *E. adunca* be regarded as synonymous, unequivocal use of the younger name, *E. adunca* Benth., would require formal rejection of the older *E. triceps* Link under Art. 56 (Turland et al. 2018). Such action at this stage would be premature as further investigation might reveal information that can clarify

the application of *E. triceps*. We believe the best course of action is to regard *E. triceps* as an insufficiently known name that cannot be applied to any extant taxon with certainty, and we do not treat it as a synonym of *E. adunca*. We apply only the name *E. adunca* to the South African taxon that has previously been treated as either *E. adunca* or *E. triceps*, the latter probably a misapplication.

Future work

We believe that *Erica* in the December 2023 version of the WFO Plant List is now the most robust global classification for *Erica*. The need to maintain and update the checklist is essential if it is to be the baseline for conservation efforts.

Immediate work is required to reduce the number of Unplaced names, by placing names that can be traced to wild plants in the classification and deprecating those of horticultural origin.

While some names have a taxonomic reference, i.e. the citation from where the taxonomic concept or circumscription is derived (see Berendsohn 1995), there are many more references that are needed. These references are currently omitted because the relevant publications lack a doi or stable URL to link with, which is a requirement for references in Rhakhis. Use of a taxonomic concept reference is implemented throughout the Ericaceae TEN and follows the best practice adopted by the Caryophyllales TEN (Fassou et al. 2022; Korotkova et al. 2021).

The *Erica* checklist will be continually edited, when appropriate, via the WFO Rhakhis tool to contribute to the Ericaceae TEN and the wider WFO project. The 6-monthly releases, apart from providing achievable deadlines for incremental improvements, also allow for a stable citable taxonomy that can be referenced and compared across time through the WFO Plant List API.

The *Erica* classification was extracted from the December 2023 WFO Plant List release to synchronise the classification in the *Erica* identification aid (Oliver et al., 2024). Synchronisation to future WFO Plant List releases will continue.

In working through the developing WFO pipeline with Catalogue of Life (CoL), the *Erica* checklist will be incorporated into the annual CoL Checklist and from there can be utilised by the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBiF).

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

ACE: Data Curation, Investigation, Writing - Original draft, Writing - Review and Editing.
SPB: Data Curation, Writing - Review and Editing. RRK: Data Curation, Writing - Review

and Editing. ECN: Data Curation, Investigation, Writing - Review and Editing. MDP: Data Curation, Investigation, Writing - Review and Editing.

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Table 3. Orthographic variants of species and hybrids in *Erica* that have featured in botanical and horticultural literature and databases [as discussed in Nelson and Small (2004–2005) and in Nelson and Oliver (2004) where numerous other orthographic variations are also listed] that were added to WFO and linked to the currently accepted name. (*WFO ID added since December 2023 release. Link will become live from June 2024)

Correct orthography	WFO ID	orthographic variant	WFO ID
<i>Erica aitonii</i> Masson ex Andrews, non Willd.*	wfo-1000061246	<i>Erica aitonaria</i>	wfo-0000671323
		<i>Erica aitoniana</i>	wfo-0000671324
<i>Erica argyraea</i> Guthrie & Bolus	wfo-0000671411	<i>Erica argyrea</i>	wfo-1000055018
<i>Erica banksii</i> Andrews, non Willd.	wfo-0000671465	<i>Erica banksia</i>	wfo-1000057523
<i>Erica banksii</i> subsp. <i>comptonii</i> (T.M.Salter) E.G.H.Oliv. & I.M.Oliv.	wfo-0000671466	<i>Erica banksia</i> subsp. <i>comptonii</i>	wfo-0001440938
<i>Erica baueri</i> Andrews	wfo-0000671485	<i>Erica bauera</i>	wfo-1200068674
<i>Erica beaumontiae</i> Andrews	wfo-1000057504	<i>Erica beaumontia</i>	wfo-0000671488
		<i>Erica beaumontiana</i>	wfo-0000671489
<i>Erica blandfordii</i> Andrews	wfo-0000671517	<i>Erica blandfordia</i>	wfo-1000054989
<i>Erica bonplandiana</i> Sims	wfo-0000671531	<i>Erica bonplandii</i>	wfo-0000671530
<i>Erica bowieana</i> G.Lodd.	wfo-0000671543	<i>Erica bowia</i>	wfo-0000671542
<i>Erica coventryi</i> Andrews	wfo-0000671767	<i>Erica coventrya</i>	wfo-1000054990
<i>Erica etheliae</i> L.Bolus	wfo-0000671983	<i>Erica ethelae</i>	wfo-1000056273
		<i>Erica ethelii</i>	wfo-1000055005
<i>Erica eweriana</i> Dryand.	wfo-1000057515	<i>Erica ewerana</i>	wfo-0000671987
<i>Erica fastigiata</i> var. <i>coventryi</i> Bolus	wfo-1200011362	<i>Erica fastigiata</i> var. <i>coventryana</i>	wfo-1200068673
<i>Erica gordoniae</i> J.Forbes	wfo-1000057514	<i>Erica gordonia</i>	wfo-0000672178
		<i>Erica gordonii</i>	wfo-1000055024
<i>Erica heleophila</i> Guthrie & Bolus	wfo-0000672224	<i>Erica heliophila</i>	wfo-1000056274
<i>Erica hendricksei</i> H.A.Baker	wfo-0000672226	<i>Erica hendricksi</i>	wfo-1000056275
<i>Erica hibbertii</i> Andrews	wfo-0000672237	<i>Erica hibertia</i>	wfo-1000054992
<i>Erica irbyana</i> Andrews	wfo-0000672344	<i>Erica jrbyana</i>	wfo-1000057513
<i>Erica lawsonii</i> Sims	wfo-0000672436	<i>Erica lawsonia</i>	wfo-1000056276

		<i>Erica lawsoniana</i>	wfo-1000056277
<i>Erica leei</i> Andrews	wfo-1000054993	<i>Erica leea</i>	wfo-1000057512
<i>Erica linnaei</i> Andrews	wfo-0000672483	<i>Erica linnaea</i>	wfo-1000057511
<i>Erica massonii</i> L.f.	wfo-0000672581	<i>Erica massonia</i>	wfo-0000672580
<i>Erica maximilianii</i> Guthrie & Bolus	wfo-0000672585	<i>Erica maximiliani</i>	wfo-1000057510
		<i>Erica mitchellensis</i>	wfo-1000056285
<i>Erica michellensis</i> Dulfer	wfo-1000056285	<i>Erica mitchelliensis</i>	wfo-0000672628
<i>Erica monsoniana</i> L.f.	wfo-0000672640	<i>Erica monsoniae</i>	wfo-1000055014
<i>Erica newdigateae</i> Dulfer	wfo-0000672700	<i>Erica newdigatei</i>	wfo-1000057505
<i>Erica nivenii</i> Andrews	wfo-1000055003	<i>Erica nivenia</i>	wfo-0000672714
<i>Erica patersonii</i> Andrews	wfo-0000672833	<i>Erica patersonia</i>	wfo-1000056281
<i>Erica petiveri</i> L.	wfo-0000672890	<i>Erica petiveriana</i>	wfo-0000672895
		<i>Erica pluknetiana</i>	wfo-0000672950
<i>Erica pluknetii</i> L.	wfo-0000672951	<i>Erica pluknetia</i>	wfo-1000057848
<i>Erica pluknetii</i> subsp. <i>penicillata</i> (Andrews) E.G.H.Oliv. & I.M.Oliv.	wfo-0000672958	<i>Erica pluknetii</i> subsp. <i>penicillata</i>	wfo-0001441063
<i>Erica priorii</i> Guthrie & Bolus	wfo-0000672992	<i>Erica priori</i>	wfo-1000057509
<i>Erica sainsburyana</i> Andrews	wfo-0000673173	<i>Erica sainsburya</i>	wfo-1000057507
<i>Erica salisburii</i> Andrews	wfo-1000054995	<i>Erica salisburia</i>	wfo-0000673176
		<i>Erica savilliae</i>	wfo-0000673187
		<i>Erica savileana</i>	wfo-0000673185
<i>Erica savileae</i> Andrews	wfo-0000673184	<i>Erica savilea</i>	wfo-1000057506
<i>Erica shannonii</i> Andrews	wfo-0000673248	<i>Erica shannonea</i>	wfo-1000056279
<i>Erica solandri</i> Andrews	wfo-0000673268	<i>Erica solandra</i>	wfo-1000054997
<i>Erica sparrmanii</i> L.f.	wfo-1000055043	<i>Erica sparrmanni</i>	wfo-0000673276
<i>Erica thunbergii</i> Montin	wfo-0000673417	<i>Erica thunbergia</i>	wfo-1000056283
<i>Erica uhrii</i> Andrews	wfo-1000057518	<i>Erica uhria</i>	wfo-0000673487
<i>Erica walkeri</i> Andrews	wfo-0000673622	<i>Erica walkeria</i>	wfo-1000056280
<i>Erica wendlandiana</i> Klotzsch	wfo-0000673627	<i>Erica wendlandii</i>	wfo-1000055071
<i>Erica zeyheri</i> Bartl.	wfo-0000673654	<i>Erica zeyheriana</i>	wfo-0000673655