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TOWARD AN UPDATED  
TAXONOMY OF THE  
SOUTH AMERICAN  
AMARANTHACEAE II:  
SUBFAMILY SALICORNIOIDEAE,  
TRIBES SALICORNIEAE AND  
SUAEDEAE<sup>1</sup>

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ABSTRACT

This paper is the second in a series treating the Amaranthaceae s.l. in South America. We present here a taxonomic revision of tribes Salicornieae and Suaedeae (subfamily Salicornioideae) based on the study of herbarium material, type specimens, digital images, original publications, and field observations. The South American Amaranthaceae s.l. flora includes *Allenrolfea* Kuntze, *Heterostachys* Ung.-Stemb., *Mangleicornia* P. W. Ball, G. Kadereit & Cornejo, and *Salicornia* L. from Salicornieae, and *Suaeda* Forssk. ex J. F. Gmel. from Suaedeae. Lectotypes for seven names are here designated. The distribution of all species is updated based on the revision and proper identification of many herbarium specimens and field observations. A new synonym for *Salicornia neei* Lag. is here proposed.

*Key words:* Amaranthaceae, Salicornieae, Salicornioideae, South America, Suaedeae, taxonomy.

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The order Caryophyllales is one of the major lineages of angiosperms in terms of species richness (ca. 12,500 species) with the highest number of halophytes, containing more than 21% of all halophytic species (Flowers et al., 2010; Hernández-Ledesma et al., 2015; Piirainen et al., 2017). The group formerly known as Chenopodiaceae Vent., now included within Amaranthaceae s.l. as subfamily Chenopodioideae (see below), has the greatest proportion of halophytes of all dicotyledonous families (Piirainen et al., 2017), with the oldest halophyte lineages (i.e., Camphorosmeae, Salicornieae,

Salsoleae, Suaedeae, Polycnemoideae, and *Atriplex* L.; Kadereit et al., 2012; Masson & Kadereit, 2013; Brignone et al., 2019).

Recently, Morales-Briones et al. (2021) analyzed the high levels of gene tree discordance in the backbone of Amaranthaceae s.l. and found that conflict results primarily from ancient and rapid lineage diversification, and they concluded that the Amaranthaceae s.l. backbone will likely remain unresolved. Thus, Morales-Briones et al. (2021) decided to retain Amaranthaceae s.l. sensu APG IV (The Angiosperm Phylogeny Group,

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