

ton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

This species is named in honor of Dr. Charles Baehni whose work on the Sapotaceae has greatly facilitated the present study.

Dr. Baehni (Candollea 9: 291. 1942) reduces Chromolucuma Ducke to sectional rank under Pouteria. There is much to recommend this disposition, and C. Baehniana, with its 5-celled instead of 3-celled ovary, further nullifies the characters which have been advanced to delimit the two genera. Essentially the only feature which separates Chromolucuma from all American species of Pouteria (of which about 190 have been recognized) is the presence of stipules. These are foliaceous and conspicuous, and are here judged sufficiently characteristic to maintain the genus. Many generic differences in the Sapotaceae are tenuous, and those of Chromolucuma fall into this class.

Chromolucuma, both as a genus and as a section, has hitherto been represented by a single species, C. rubriflora Ducke, published in 1925. The present novelty is easily distinguished by several characters -- vegetatively, by the leaves which are sericeous beneath and have a less prominent reticulation particularly on their upper surface.

The vernacular name given for C. Baehniana is also reported for Pouteria grandis Eyma.

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## NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. VII

Harold N. Moldenke

### BOUCHEA CHASCANOIDES Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex; ramis brevibus irregularibus valde sarmentosis obscure breviterque pubescentibus glabrescentibus; sarmentis erectis densissime breviterque pubescentibus paullo glandulosis; internodiis valde abbreviatis; foliis oppositis confertis carni-  
usculis dense breviterque pubescentibus; laminis flabelliformibus regulariter crenato-serratis ad basin longe acuminatis; inflorescentiis terminalibus axillaribusque paucifloris.

Shrub; branches short, irregular, very twiggy, obscurely short-pubescent, becoming glabrescent; twigs erect, very densely short-pubescent, slightly glandular; nodes obscurely annulate; principal internodes much abbreviated, mostly 2--5 mm. long (rarely to 2 cm. long); leaves decussate-opposite, crowded on the twigs only, rather fleshy, brunnescent or nigrescent in drying; petioles slender, 2--5 mm. long, densely short-pubescent with antrorse slightly glandular hairs; blades flabelliform, 4--7 mm. long and wide, regularly crenate-serrate



with rounded teeth, long-acuminate into the petiole at base, densely short-pubescent on both surfaces; midrib and secondaries slender, rather indistinct, slightly prominulous but mostly hidden by the pubescence beneath; inflorescence terminal and axillary, the terminal spike few-flowered, about 1.5 cm. long in fruit, the laterals solitary in the upper leaf-axils; peduncles and pedicels obsolete; corolla pink; fruiting-calyx tubular, about 9 mm. long, densely short-pubescent, 5-costate and -plicatulate, 5-lobed at the apex (the lobes about 2 mm. long), splitting at maturity; cocci about 4 mm. long, dark-brown.

The type of this very distinct species was collected by F. Markgraf, Mello Barreto, and A. C. Brade (no. 3399) at Corrego dos Mortos, Grão Mogol, Minas Geraes, Brazil, on November 11, 1938, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The species bears striking similarity to the Old World genus Chascanum.

*CITHAREXYLUM REITZII* Moldenke, sp. nov.

Arbor; ramulis sarmentisque graciussculis griseis vel brunneis obtuse tetragonis obscure pilosulis vel strigillosis glabrescentibus lenticellatis; foliis oppositis brunnescentibus vel nigrescentibus; petiolis anguste alatis; laminis elliptico-obovatis chartaceis rotundatis vel acutis vel breviter subacuminatis, ad basin longe acuminatis, margine subadpresso-serrato, utrinque glabris vel subglabris; inflorescentiis axillaribus racemiformibus multifloris.

Tree, 5 m. tall; branchlets and twigs rather slender, grayish or brownish, obtusely tetragonal, very obscurely and irregularly pilosulous or strigillose, glabrescent in age, rather abundantly lenticellate with more or less longitudinally elongate lenticels; nodes not annulate; principal internodes 3-6 mm. long, or much more abbreviated on lateral twigs; leaves decussate-opposite, brunnescent or nigrescent in drying; petioles about 1 cm. long, very minutely and obscurely strigillose, narrowly winged and merging into the blade; blades elliptic-obovate, chartaceous, 3-9 cm. long, 1.2-3 cm. wide, varying from rounded (on small leaves) to acute or shortly subacuminate at apex, long-acuminate into the petiole at base, rather regularly subappressed-serrate on the margins from the widest point to the apex, glabrous on both surfaces or very obscurely strigillose on the lower midrib and minutely barbellate in the axils beneath; midrib flat above, prominulous beneath; secondaries slender, 2-4 per side, arcuate-ascending, flat above, subprominulous beneath; vein and veinlet reticulation obscure; inflorescence axillary, racemiform, about 8 cm. long, many-flowered; peduncle and rachis angular, nigrescent in drying, minutely and obscurely strigillose; pedicels very slender, about 1 mm. long, minutely puberulent; calyx about 2.5 mm. long, glabrous except for the ciliolate subtruncate rim; corolla white,



apparently about 5 mm. long, the lobes white-woolly.

The type of this species was collected by R. Reitz (no. c. 175) "na capoeira da vargem", Rodeio da Areia, Arar, Santa Catharina, Brazil, on November 12, 1943, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The collector describes the fruit as "baga de 1--1,50 cm."

*DURANTA WRIGHTII* Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex; ramis ramulisque gracilibus griseis armatis; sarmen-  
tis gracillimis obscure puberulis; foliis oppositis; laminis  
firmis subcoriaceis supra atroviridibus nitidissimisque, subtus  
pallide viridibus nitidisque, ellipticis vel subobovatis, ad  
apicem rotundatis vel emarginatis, ad basin acutis vel acumina-  
tis, integris subrevolutis utrinque glabris.

Shrub; branches and branchlets slender, light-gray, armed  
with numerous, opposite, straight, stiff, sharp-pointed spines  
which are 6--10 mm. long and issue at right angles to the  
branch; twigs very slender, rather obscurely puberulent when  
young; principal internodes 1.5--3 cm. long; nodes not annu-  
late; leaves opposite, decussate; petioles slender, 2--4 mm.  
long, minutely strigillose; blades firm-textured or subcoria-  
ceous, dark-green and very shiny above, light-green and shiny  
beneath, elliptic or slightly obovate, 1.2--3.2 cm. long, 7--18  
mm. wide, rounded or emarginate at the apex, acute or acuminate  
at base, entire, slightly revolute-margined, glabrous on both  
surfaces; midrib slender, impressed above, sharply prominent  
beneath; secondaries very slender, 4 or 5 per side, ascending,  
impressed above, inconspicuously subprominulous beneath; vein-  
let reticulation obscure or indiscernible on both surfaces; in-  
florescence axillary and terminal, racemiform, 1.5--6 cm. long,  
many-flowered; rachis very slender, straight or slightly curv-  
ate, very minutely strigillose; pedicels about 1 mm. long,  
strigillose; calyx tubular, about 4 mm. long and 2 mm. wide, 5-  
costate, 5-apiculate, strigillose; corolla-tube about 7 mm.  
long, pulverulent-puberulent above; corolla-limb about 6 mm.  
wide, more or less pulverulent-puberulent.

The type of this species was collected by Charles Wright  
(no. 1358) -- in whose honor it is named -- somewhere in Cuba  
between 1860 and 1864, and is deposited in the Torrey Herbarium  
at the New York Botanical Garden.

*FARADAYA VITIENSIS* var. *PUBERULENTA* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei ramulis pedunculisque  
pedicellis foliis immaturisque dense flavido-puberulis re-  
cedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species  
in having the youngest parts of its branches, the immature  
leaves, the peduncles, and the pedicels densely flavescent-  
puberulent.



The type of this variety was collected by Albert Charles Smith (no. 5799) at the edge of the forest, at an altitude of 870--970 m., between Mt. Tomanivi and Nasonggo, on the northern portion of the Rairaimatuku Plateau, Naitasiri, Viti Levu, Fiji Islands, between August 21 and September 18, 1947, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

*LANTANA CAMARA* var. *RUBELLA* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei caulis aculeatis et corollis semper rubellis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having prickly stems and all its corollas always pink in color.

The type was collected by Alma L. and Harold N. Moldenke (no. 19861) in a sandy scrubland at Guanabacoa, Havana, Cuba, on November 27, 1948, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The variety was growing in great profusion at the type locality. Hundreds of plants were seen, all in full bloom, and without a single variation in the color of the corolla.

*LIPPIA BRADEI* Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex; ramulis gracilibus obtuse tetragonis dense breviterque pubescentibus, pilis glanduloso-capitatis; foliis oppositis; petiolis dense glanduloso-pubescentibus; laminis coriaceis suborbicularibus, ad marginem regulariter undulato-repandis subrevolutisque, utrinque densiuscule breviterque pubescentibus; inflorescentiis axillaribus capitatis.

Shrub; branchlets slender, obtusely tetragonal, densely short-pubescent with erect glandular-capitate hairs, the brownish bark splitting irregularly into longitudinal fissures; nodes rather obscurely annulate; principal internodes 1--2.5 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles very slender, about 3 mm. long, densely short-pubescent with erect glandular-capitate hairs; blades coriaceous, suborbicular, 7--11 mm. long, 6--12 mm. wide, regularly undulate-repand and slightly subrevolute along the margins, rather densely short-pubescent on both surfaces with capitate hairs but the glandular tips soon wearing off; midrib very slender, impressed above, prominent beneath; secondaries very slender, 3 or 4 per side, ascending, impressed above, prominent beneath, terminating in the sinuses of the marginal undulations; veinlet reticulation limited to a few more or less parallel tertiaries which connect the secondaries at right angles, subimpressed above, prominent beneath; inflorescence axillary, capitate, 2 per node, surpassing the subtending leaves, widely divergent in fruit; peduncles slender, 1--1.5 cm. long in anthesis, elongate to 4 cm. in fruit, densely glandular-pubescent like the branchlets; heads hemispheric, 1--1.5 cm. wide, densely many-flowered;



bractlets large, elliptic, about 5 mm. long and 1.5 mm. wide, densely glandular-pubescent, subacute at apex; corolla lilac, its tube about 4 mm. long, densely glandular-puberulent outside, its limb about 3 mm. wide.

The type of this distinct species was collected by F. Markgraf, Mello Barreto, and A. C. Brade (no. 3369) on "rochedos Algonquianos", Montes Claros, Serra do Calixto, Minas Gerais, Brazil, on November 11, 1938, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The species is named in honor of Dr. Alexander Curt Brade, distinguished botanist, respected colleague and friend of the Jardim Botânico at Rio de Janeiro.

*PAEPALANTHUS POLYTRICHOIDES* f. *VILLOSUS* Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei caulibus foliisque vaginisque pedunculisque dense albo-villosis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having its stems, leaves, sheaths, and peduncles very densely villous with long, white, spreading hairs, which, however, wear off in age.

The type of this form was collected by Alma L. and Harold N. Moldenke (no. 19582) in dry sandy soil on the Zanderry Savanna, Surinam, on September 9, 1948, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. While the typical form also is more or less villose when immature, with the hairs later "burning" off in the scorching heat of the open savannas, the present form is many more times as abundantly hairy as the typical form. Many thousands of individual plants of the typical form were observed while traversing the Zanderry Savanna. The present form was growing among the typical plants, in precisely the same soil and exposure to the sun, and the plants seemed to be of identical age, yet they could be differentiated even at a distance by their white-woolly appearance.

*SOMPHOXYLON CAPREOLATA* Moldenke, sp. nov.

Planta scandens; ramulis gracillimis pallide griseis capreolatis dense breviterque pubescentibus; laminis membranaceis late ellipticis vel subovalibus ad apicem rotundatis et breviter mucronato-acuminatis, ad basin rotundatis, integris in costa et venis secundariis subtus breviter pubescentibus; inflorescentiis compositis utroque breviter denseque pubescentibus; sepalibus 6 isometris.

Vine; branchlets very slender, very light-gray, densely short-pubescent with whitish antrorsely curved or twisted hairs, bearing tendrils; tendrils much twisted, 8--10 cm. long, slightly short-pubescent at the base, soon glabrescent, very light-gray; petioles flattened, 1--2.5 cm. long, densely short-pubescent with very light antrorsely curved or twisted hairs; blades membranous, broadly elliptic or almost oval, 6.5--10 cm.



long, 3.5--7.5 cm. wide, rounded to a short mucronate-acuminate apex, rounded at base (or acute when immature), entire, short-pubescent with very light appressed hairs on the midrib and larger veins beneath and on them also at the base of the leaf only above; midrib, secondaries, and veinlet reticulation plane on both surfaces, decidedly flattened beneath, the 5 main secondaries issuing in palmate fashion from the apex of the petiole; inflorescence compound, to about 25 cm. long, the branches 3--7.5 cm. long, densely short-pubescent throughout with very light curved or twisted hairs as on the branchlets; only staminate flowers seen; pedicels very slender, about 0.6 mm. long, minutely puberulent; sepals 6, all equal in size, connate at the base, lanceolate, about 0.8 mm. long, concave, about 0.2 mm. wide, attenuate-acute at the apex, pilosulous, very thin-textured; petals 6, lanceolate, about 0.4 mm. long and 0.2 mm. wide, concave, acute at the apex, pilosulous; stamens 3, connate to near the apex of the filaments.

The type of this species was collected by Teodoro Rojas (no. 1844) at Tagatiyá, Paraguay, on December 12, 1916, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Instituto de Botânica at São Paulo (no. 46343).

*STACHYTARPHETA AUSTRALIS* f. *ALBIFLORA* Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei corollis albis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having pure-white corollas.

The type was collected by Alma L. and Harold N. Moldenke (no. 19654) in low wet soil at edge of lake at Interlagos, São Paulo, Brazil, on September 25, 1948, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

*VERBENA BANGIANA* Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba; caulibus ramisque acutiuscule tetragonis plus minusve pilosis, saepe fistulosis et profunde sulcatis; foliis oppositis; petiolis late alatis; laminis chartaceis ellipticis vel subobovatis acutis, ad basin longe attenuatis, apicem versus irregulariter dentatis vel supremis integris oblongisque, utrinque parciuscule adpresso-pubescentibus vel strigosis; inflorescentiis terminalibus axillaribusque spicatis densis longe-bracteolitis.

Herb; stems and branches rather acutely tetragonal, scattered-pilose, more densely so on the youngest parts, often more or less hollow and then deeply sulcate in drying; nodes annulate; principal internodes 3--10 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles 5--10 mm. long, broadly winged and merging into the blade; blades chartaceous, rather uniformly bright-green on both surfaces, elliptic or slightly obovate, acute at apex, long-attenuate into the petiole at base, rather irregularly dentate from the widest part to the apex or occasionally from



below the widest point with sharply acute antrorse and slightly divergent teeth, or the uppermost ones oblong and entire, rather sparsely appressed-pubescent or strigose on both surfaces; the slender midrib and 6--8 secondaries subimpressed above and prominent beneath; larger parts of the veinlet reticulation often also subimpressed above and prominulous beneath; inflorescence terminal and in the uppermost axils, spicate; peduncles resembling the uppermost parts of the stem and branches in all respects, 1--7 cm. long, pilose; floriferous portion of the spikes short and very dense-flowered, 2--6 cm. long, conspicuously bracteate; bracts oblong-lanceolate, about 5 mm. long, acuminate, ciliolate-pilosulous, or the lowest pair to 2 cm. long and 3 mm. wide; calyx about 4 mm. long, strigose-pilosulous, 5-costate, 5-apiculate; corolla-tube barely surpassing the calyx, its limb about 1.5 mm. wide.

The type of this species was collected by Henry Hurd Rusby (no. 911) at Sorata, at an altitude of 8000 feet, La Paz, Bolivia, in February, 1886, and is deposited in the Columbia University Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The species is named in honor of Miguel Bang, who collected so extensively in Bolivia for Dr. Rusby. The species resembles V. litoralis H.B.K. in general habit, while its inflorescences resemble those of V. hispida Ruiz & Pav.

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#### A NEW SPECIES OF COSMIBUENA FROM GUATEMALA

Joseph V. Monachino

COSMIBUENA HOLDRIDGEI Monachino, sp. nov.

Arbor, foliis glabris; petiolis 2--3.5 cm. longis; laminis foliorum ovalibus 8--12 cm. longis, 3.5--6.5 cm. latis, ad basin acutis, ad apicem obtusis et abrupte breviterque acuminatis; nervis lateralibus prominulis 8--12-jugis; inflorescentiis cymosis trifloris; parte libera tubi calycis ca. 2 mm. longa, lobis calycis lineari-lanceolatis rigidis 3--6 mm. longis; lobis corollae glabris epapillosis; stylo glabro.

Small glabrous tree; stipules oval, rounded at apex; petioles 2--3.5 cm. long; blades oval, 8--12 cm. long, 3.5--6.5 cm. broad, narrowed into the petiole at base, obtuse at apex and somewhat abruptly short-acuminate with a broad acumen about 5 mm. long, subcoriaceous, lustrous above, paler beneath, the lateral nerves prominulous, close, 8--12 pairs, ascending; inflorescences cymose, 3-flowered (in type); peduncles short, up to 1 cm. long; pedicels about 1.5 cm. long; calyx tapering into the pedicel, the adherent portion about 1 cm. long, the free



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*Phytologia* 3, 58–64.

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