DISTRIBUTED BY UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FLORA DOMINGENSIS.
(SANTO DOMINGO COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.)

No.

Acalypha setosa A. Rich.

(Capsule monocoeca unispic. & rope occurrent, stem
in spic. Balbisiano herbario DC.)

COLLECTORS: C. WRIGHT, C. C. PARRY, H. BRUMMEL.

January to March, 1871.

Manuscript

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Flora Loringensis.

Anonacea.

Besides the more common species of Anonacea,
A. muricata L. (Guianabana, Cuba; sour-sop, Eng-
lish Antilles: ^{islands}) A. squamosa L. (anon, Cuba: Sweet-
sop, English Antilles: ^{islands}) A. Cherimolia, Neill. (Cher-
moya; A. palustris, L. (Cork-wood, English islands:
Bagá, Cuba:) there are two quite distinct; but
the specimens of both being incomplete ~~can~~ ^{they} not
can not be determined with any certainty:

Anona sp. ^(No 6) A tree of
medium size or having a ~~diameter~~ of trunk one
foot in diameter and a height of forty feet with
rough bark. The leaves ^{channeled} on petioles nearly half
an inch long are oblong-lanceolate acuminate
blunt at base (6-9 inches long ^{2-3" wide}) finely pellucid-punctate
rusty puberulous beneath and on the veins above;
these numerous (15-25 on each side) the lower ones
at right angles to the midrib, ^{the upper ones at more than 45°} curving towards the
margin; lamina reticulated between the veins.

Fruit roundish ovate or subcordate, ^{blunt} areolate?
pulp white of excellent flavor like that of A. squamosa
but ~~deficient~~ of wanting the hard granules which
are found in the latter and in the pear. (No 6).

In the venation of the leaves it resembles A. pur-
purea Boc. & Sesse but this has very short & thick petioles.

Anona sp? (No 199). A low spreading tree 15^o high. Leaves ^{rigidly membranaceous} narrow lanceolate, long acuminate, acute at base, densely pellucid-punctate becoming opaque, 12-20 ^{veins} ~~veins~~ on each side, the ^{lowest} ~~veins~~ nearly divaricate, the others at a less angle with the midrib than 45°. Petiole channeled, nearly half an inch long. (immature) ^(one to two inches long)

Fruit ^(immature) round-ovate, blunt, ^(one to two inches long) granulate, obscurely or not at all areolate, on a thick peduncle an inch long. (Agrees in all essentials with the char of A. nitida, ^{Mark})

Common in many parts of the island, Samana, Jan. 26: Consolacion de la Vega, Feby. 17.

Bocagea virgata ^{Benth.} B. & Hook. (63) ~~Bocagea~~ Quatteria,
Dun.: Oxandra, Rich.

Common in many parts.

Bocagea laurifolia Benth. & Hook. (No. 7)
Quatteria, Dun.: Oxandra, Rich.

Not so common as the last, but seen at several points.

Menispermaceae.

^(without number)
Cissampelos Pareira L & D

This family is represented by a single specimen without flowers or fruit. yet so distinct from any species accessible to me that I venture to call attention to it

A slender glabrous vine with membranaceous leaves bright green above, glaucous beneath, closely pellucid punctate, three-nerved at the broadly & deeply ^{angular} cordate base, the lateral nerves dividing into two a little above their origin, nerves & reticulations delicate; lamina deltoid in ^{outline} ^{one to two inches long} the apex rounded & mostly emarginate the basal lobes rounded & open slightly diverging giving the sides of the leaf the form of a broad and shallow sinus. Petiole slender somewhat twisted or undulate about an inch long.

No ticket of locality or date accompanies the specimen. No number. Leaf about the size & shape of *Cissampelos tamarind* (Hutchins. H. Braz. Fasc. XXXVIII, tab. 44, fig. IV) but the sinus broader & deeper, and the petiole inserted on the margin of the leaf.

Cruciferae.

Nasturtium brevipes L. (No 11) Consolacion de la Vega. The leaf-lobes are mostly somewhat larger than in Cuban specimens.

Capparidaceae.

Capparis cynophallophora L. (No 3.) Common along the road from Santo Domingo City to Puerto Plata.

Capparis frondosa Jacq. (4B) Rarely found between Santo Domingo City & Puerto Plata.

4)

Capparis Jamaicensis Jacq (4) Common
near the coast, rare in the mountainous districts

Violacea.

Lonidium strictum Vent. (No 5) Found
generally in crevices of limestone rocks and about
fences, by roadsides, &c. Our specimens glabrous.

Sanvagesia erecta L. (No 239) Abundant
in savannas & pine wood between Santo Domingo
city & Puerto Plata.

(cong. S. Salzmannii)

Sanvagesia pulchella Planch. ? (No 2.B)
Found in but one locality - a savanna - between Santo
Domingo City & Puerto Plata. The plant accords well
enough with Cuban specimens but differs in two
important points from Planchon's character. Neither
in these nor in the Cuban specimens do I see the gland
on the middle of the stipular cilia nor is the
seemingly full grown capsule ~~short~~ much longer
than the sepals but rather shorter. I leave it in
deference to Prof Grisebach's views as ~~identical with~~
the plant described by Planchon though I doubt ~~said~~
its identity. If it should be proved distinct it might
be called S. Antillana.

37
Samydaceae.

Casearia ilicifolia Vent. (No 15). Valentinia
Sw. (cant read the locality).

Casearia stipularis Vent. (No 17).

A tall bush with long slender branches common
in damp mountain woods between Santo Domingo city
& Puerto Plata.

Filaments 10 subulate one third longer than the stam-
inodes and shortly united with them at base; these tapering
upward from a broad base ciliate on the edges and thickened
at top into a villous head.

Casearia hirsuta Sw. (No. 16).

A bush 10-15 ft high not uncommon from between
Moca & Santiago.

Fl. greenish white. Stamminodes (10), half as long as the
(10) stamens, united half their length with the ~~anthers~~
downwardly widened filaments, the upper free part
thickened villosa-ciliate. Pellucid dots hardly visible except
in young leaves.

Samyda serrulata L. var. rosea (No 12).

Along roadsides about Santo Domingo city and in
pine woods of the interior.

3) A slender glabrous vine with leaves deltoid in outline membranaceous broadly & deeply cordate at base the lobes here rounded & often slightly diverging the sinus somewhat angular ~~obtus~~ & rounded and mostly emarginate at the apex bright green above glaucous beneath three-veined at base the lateral ones separating into two shortly above it closely pellucid-punctate, nerves & reticulations delicate Petiole about an inch long slender sinuate or contorted

Xylosma nitidum A. Gray (No 14/No 13. No 22)
Common about Puerto Plata.

Besides the simple patent ^(some of) spines on the branches, ^(undeveloped branches) one above and lateral to the leaf, imitating a stipule this, and ^{perhaps all)} some other species send out on the old trunk near the base ^(branches) spines (transformed branches) like those of the Money Docust.

Azara Bechleriana Steud.? (No 128.)

The specimens were collected from bushes 10 feet high nearly on the site of the old city of Santo Domingo from which all the original vegetation was removed centuries ago. It is therefore presumable that it has been introduced from Chili. The description is not sufficiently minute to enable one to say with confidence that it is Steudel's plant. The flowers are larger than in any other species accessible to me or in any figure I have seen. Filaments and anthers yellow, the latter turning dark red. The axis of the inflorescence is so short that the flowers appear umbellate on pedicels half an inch long or more.

~~I have been brought to the above conclusion~~

7)

Polygalaceae.

(Yimutua)

Polygala longicaulis H. B. K. (No 8.)

In savanas between Santo Domingo city & Puerto Plata.

(Senega)

Polygala angustifolia H. B. K. (with No 8 - a single specimen).

Seed crowned with a large caruncle, retroscely rusty-pilose.

Polygala paniculata L. (No 9.)

Roadsides in the hills near Puerto Plata

Caruncle membranaceous bipartite the segments reflexed
& appressed to the oblong retroscely villous seed.Badiera domingensis HB. (No 10)Santiago de los Caballeros. Feby. 21. A bush about 10 feet
high with slender virgate branches & narrowly oblong
or obovate leaves strongly revolute. Seeds ^{half covered with} ~~with a red~~
aril. Grisebach ^{represents} ~~describes~~ the seeds as pilose instead of the
capsules. The Santo Domingo plant & Cuban specimens
resembling it are more or less hispidulous throughout.Securidaca virgata Sw. (No 11, 160.)

S. Domingo city Feby 23 in flower; Samana Jan. 25 in fruit.

~~it may be the only one in the world
and it may be the only one in the world~~

Polygalacearum? Nov. Gen?

Calyx of six spatulate oblong sepals. Corolla wanting. Stamens five one opposite the lower sepal one opposite each of the upper lateral & one alternating between these and the lower lateral sepals, filaments short about as long as the broad laterally dehiscent 2-celled anthers. Ovary one-celled ~~suspended~~ ^{ovule suspended by a} from with one ~~pendulous~~ ^{pendulous} ovule ~~with~~ ^{with} short thick funiculus. Carpel (immature) with one large wing like, thickened on the slightly ~~rounded~~ arcuate outer edge the inner one somewhat angularly ~~or~~ arcuate, and a narrow oblong ~~short~~ wing on the opposite side hardly one third as long.

A bush 20 feet high with short rigid branches and pubescent branchlets. Leaves oblong, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ in long, slightly cordate at base, alternate, on petioles a line long, sharply & inequally serrate, acute & apiculate pubescent beneath glabrescent above about 5-nerved on each side. Carpel about one inch long strongly ribbed villous with short hairs which extend along the thickened edge of the wing.

Azua.

Bark of tree light gray like one at the
 trunk 8 inch diam - common between Azua & the
 coast

Notes on the

~~The first of the above mentioned points is
a clear case of falsification. It has a direct answer. It can be
shown to be impossible. It is also impossible to show that it
is a character of the points~~

9)

Caryophyllacea.

Drymaria cordata Willd. (No 2).

In dense entangled masses by the roadside in the hills near Puerto Plata. Feby 26. Also at Samana.

Sesuvium portulacastrum L. (No 175).

Clusiaceae.

Calophyllum Calaba L. (No 493)

Gernstroemiaceae.

Gernstroemia obovalis Rich. (No 171.)

A slender tree 20 ft high in the hills by the road from S. Domingo City to Puerto Plata. Feby 9.

Marogravia umbellata D. (No 439.)

An imperfect specimen ^{with} ~~in~~ fruit ~~which~~ ^{that} is notably sulcate which I have seen ^{represented neither} ~~in no~~ figures nor specimens. None of the interior pedicels with their bracts remaining.

Calycogonium hypoglaucom W. & A.

~~Fruticoseum; ramulis teretibus petiolis nervisque
foliorum albido-purpureis; foliis in jugo subequalibus
lanceolatis vel oblongis obtusis in petiolum angustatis
triplinerviis subtus minute lepidotis~~

Malvaceae.

Malvastrum spicatum A. Gray. (No 43.)

Near Santo Domingo City. July 30. The specimens were taken from plants about 8 feet high.

Sida spinosa L. (No 47.)

In pine woods between Santo Domingo City & Puerto Plata.

Sida carpinifolia L. (No 104.)
var. brevicauspida

Sida ciliaris L. (No. 46.)

Sida rhombifolia L. (No. 103.)
var. Linnaean

Samana, Jan 24.

Sida maculata Cav.

Santiago de los Caballeros, July 24. — Carpel valves membraceous stellate-hairy on the back and the seeds within sparsely sprinkled with similar hairs.

Sida hederifolia Cav. (No 40.)

Wissadula periplocifolia Gris (No. 42.)

Santo Domingo City. Plant 4-6 feet high.

Mr

Wilmington June 10, 186

11)
Malachra capitata L. (No 44.)
Samana, Jan. 22.

Malachra Texana A. Gray? (No 38.)
In low subsaline soils at Puerto Plata March 1.
The specimen is young, but it has all the external characters of the Texan plant and similar ones from Cuba.

Wrena sinuata L. (No 106.)
Samana, Jan. 25. The larger leaves have three slit glands the smaller only one.

Pavonia typhalea Cav. (No. 325.)

Pavonia spinifex Cav. (No. 103.)
Santo Domingo City, Feby 5.

Hibiscus phoeniceus Jacq. (No. 102.)
The peduncles in the specimen are considerably shorter than the leaf thus invalidating one of the distinctive characters between this & H. Baueroftianus, Macf.

Ochroma Lagopus Sw.
Leaves only.

Sterculiaceae.

Helicteres Jamaicensis Jacq. (No. 107.)

Melochia pyramidata L. (No. 132.)

Melochia tomentosa L. (No. 45, 108.)

Santiago de los Caballeros, ^{July 27.} (No. 45.) Port au Prince, March 6 (No. 108.)

Melochia serrata Benth? (No. 320.)

A fragment, in flower.

Melochia nodiflora Sw. (No. 105.)

Waltheria Americana L. (No. 110.)

Santo Domingo City, July 5.

Guazuma ulmifolia Lam.

Goumsetta semitriloba L. (No. 111)

Samana, Jan. 25. Fl. dark red or yellow tipped with red.
Santo Domingo City, July 14.

perhaps a form of *G. rhomboides* (Oliver)

Grinnifetta fuscida Rich? (No 111 p.p.)

This is a flower ^{and branch} but agrees well enough with the character given by Rich, who has "foliis magnis" while Grisebach gives them the size of "nearly one inch". The specimen was mixed with the preceding under the same No. The flowers are ^{very much} larger than in *G. semitriloba* with 25 stamens. Stigmas small but distinct.

Corchorus siliquosus L. (No 131)

Corchorus hirtus L. (No 109.)

Between Santo Domingo City & Puerto Plata, in pine woods, Feb. 13. Seeds subcubical.

Corchorus hirsutus L. (No 106.)

Santo Domingo city, Feb. 5. Port au Prince. Santiago de los Caballeros, Feb. 21

Meuntingia Calabura L. (No 134.)

Malpighiaceae.

Byrsonima spicata Rich. (no. 117.)

Aguacate (Hato) in the road from Santo Domingo City to Puerto Plata. Feb. 13.

14)
Malpighia urens L. (no. 125, 121, 112.)

S. Domingo City Feb. 5. (125.) Feb. 14. (121.) Santiago de los
Caballeros. (112.) Leaves bluish as in the fig. of Desc. vol. 8,
fig. 569.

Malpighia setosa Spreng. (no. 124.)

Aqua. Leaves on young shoots linear oblong. Berry
red; ~~the~~ nut 3 ribbed.

Bunchosia media HB. (no. 118.)

Concepcion de la Vega, Feb. 16.

Galphimia glauca Cav. (no. 126.)

Santo Domingo City; Cult. Feb. 3.

Brachypteris borealis Juss. (no. 114, 115)

By the seaside, Samana, Feb. 25.

Stigmaphyllon angulosum Juss. (no. 113.) ¹²²

Santo Domingo City, Feb. 3. Road from S. Domingo to
Puerto Plata Feb. 25.

6 Comati

Stigmaphyllon ^{a plant of St. Dgo. by Schomb. Counterspart of this & considered St. peruphorbia (Gleason)} *periplocifolium* N. Juss.

Two forms were collected agreeing in most respects but notably unlike in others, especially in the axis of inflorescence. In both the ^{glands} are sessile at the apex of the petiole or ~~almost~~ ^{even} under the lower edge of the leaves which are rigidly membranaceous, shining & reticulate above, appressed pubescent on the midrib below & on the petiole & branchlets. Leaves ovate oblong ~~rounded~~ or oblong, rounded & emarginate at each end, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch - $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches ^{long} on petioles of 1-2 lines. The ~~stigma~~ ^{styles} are not quite like any described being neither foliaceous nor uncinata ^(flattened) at the tip but rather ~~truncate~~ barely produced beyond the stigmatic papilla ^{and} ~~into a truncate lobes~~.

Leaves in one form (No 113, 119, 316) oblong or ovate-oblong rounded and emarginate at each end $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long on petioles of 1-2 lines. Flowers umbellate at the tips of branches or the axis of the inflorescence reduced nearly to a point.

In the other form ^(113 p.p., 120) the lower leaves are broad or round-ovate blunt & emarginate at both ends or the upper ones sometimes nearly acute at the apex and longer than in the other form. The axis of inflorescence is elongated ^(1-4 inches) sometimes very much so & in this case the pedicels proportionally lengthened $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Some of the specimens under these numbers ^(no. 120.) much resemble *St. Sagroamum* N. Juss.

Santo Domingo City (nos 119, 510). Santiago de los Caballeros (no. 113). Road from Santo Domingo to Puerto Plata (113 p.p.) and at Puerto Plata (no. 120.)

Griopteris ovata Cav. (no. 123.)

Port au Prince, Mar. 6. Scouder.

When over a year I

Grisopteris rigida ~~Sw.~~ Sw. (no. 127.)

Road near Puerto Plata, Feb. 26. Subcaudens.

Zygophyllaceae.

Guaiacum officinale L. (no. 179.)

Aigua, fl. Road from Santiago de los Caballeros to Puerto Plata, fr. Feb. 24.

Simarubaceae.

Suriana maritima L. (no. 471.)

Port au Prince.

Pieramnia pentandra Sw. (no. 130, 138, 152.)

One form (no. 138,) has the leaflets mostly opposite and the berries globose: the majority of the specimens them alternate more or less, & the berries elliptical.

Simaruba glauca Kth. (no. 174.)

Madrigal on the road from Santo Domingo City to Puerto Plata Feb. 12. Fruit. Flowering specimens were gathered at New West.

Burseraceae.

Bursera gummiifera L. (no. 187.)

Samana, Jan 28.

17/
Bursera altissima? (no. 197.)

A large tree common at Madrigal in the mountains between Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata. Whether it differs from *Scia heptaphylla* Aubl. merely in the greater length of the peduncles it is impossible to say from the few specimens in fruit only. These accord well with the figure. *Scia heptaphylla* Aubl. 1, p. 342 tab. 132.

Meliacea.

Guarea trichilioides Cav. D. (no. 129.)

Samana, Jan. 27. Fr. — The leaflets are more elongated than usual — the longest measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(Said to be synonymous with *G. diversifolia* which has larger leaves but the fruit is the same. Fr. Havana has similar leaves but different fruit.)

Trichilia pallida Willd. (no. 21)

A small tree. Road from Santiago de los Caballeros to Leonor, Feb. 24, fl. and between Consolacion de la Vega & Moca, Feb. 18, fl. On Feb. 25 it was collected in fr. well along in the road to Puerto Plata.

The filaments, anthers, disk & ovary are villous and the wrinkled & mostly bivalve rarely three-valved capsule. Arillus orange. The leafveins are very prominent beneath, the primary ones ^(8-12 on each side) leaving the midrib at a right angle and curving very gradually till near the edge. *Portesia ovata* Cav. It can hardly be the plant so called by Grisebach in Flora B. W. I. Islands, p. 130. The ovules are not "one above the other" but collateral.

Hiciera ^{*J. Macourea* has leaves far more coriaceous, the nerves more immersed and the margin perfectly entire. Appears near to *J. minutiflora* Rich. (Oliver)}

They *Hiciera* *sp.* (av. 002.)

A bush 10 feet or more high. Leaves, rigidly membranaceous oblong or obovate-oblong ($1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ long) ~~cuneate~~ ~~at base~~ blunt or rounded at tip remotely serrulate above the cuneate base revolute on the margin; principal veins 5-6 on each side patens prominent below impressed above, the anastomosing arches remote from the edge. Petioles $\frac{1}{4}$ long. ~~Flowers~~ ~~in very short dense cymes very small not longer than the petiole. Calyx 4-parted the divisions orbicular. Flowers tetramerous numerous minute in very small dense cymes not longer than the petiole. Calyx 4 segments orbicular, petals roundish, anthers oblong 5-6 times longer than the filament. Ovary and conical truncate, stigma distinct, or hardly separable.~~

In the mountains between Santo Domingo City and Puerto Plata. Feb. 15 the flowers hardly expanded.

This may be *J. Macourea* ^(Pers.) but the leaves are said to be in that species entire (they are apt to be variable in this respect) and the sepals are acute and proportionally much smaller than in our specimens while the cymes ^(in ours) are denser & shorter (due perhaps to sexuality). If it be distinct from the Guiana plant it has hitherto been confounded with it as it is credited to Santo Domingo.

Rissek in Matt. Fl. Braz. says the fl. are 5-merous ^{more} rarely 4-merous & leaves subdentulate (*J. Macourea*)

19/
Laelustraea. Gathered by Schomburgk at Azua
and unnamed. (Oliver)

Mygunda gonioclada sp. nov. (no. 57/41.)

Branches ~~taught~~ and branchlets green 6-5 angled the
latter fasciculate at the joints. Leaves minute (one line
or less in length) remote opposite or rarely subopposite
sessile obovate recurved and apiculate at the apex.

^{solitary} Peduncles slender 3-4 times exceeding the leaves (3 flowered?)
pedicels as long as the peduncle. Calyx segments & petals
^{one line} orbicular. Stamens hardly longer than the calyx persistent
disk-lobes blackish. Stigmas 4 distinct. Fruit (immature)
obliquely oblong blunt but apiculate with the base
of the style.

Azua. A shrub with the aspect of ^{A. juncea} Russetia and
apparently feeble & procumbent like it; also of the
same lively green color and angular branches.

1921

Celastraceae

Meyginia ilicifolia Lam. (no. 24.)
Branches prostrate, trailing. Berry red.
In small savannas between Santo Domingo City
& Puerto Plata, Feb. 9.

Meyginia Rhaconia Sw. (no. 23.)
A low bush on banks by the seashore at
Puerto Plata. Mar. 2. Berry red. — Probably *M.*
pallens Sm. is not distinct.

Schafferia frutescens Jacq. (no. 23B.)
Near Puerto Plata, Feb. 26.

Hippocratea scandens Jacq. (no. 309.)
Samana, Jan. 27.

So much like *H. wata* Lam. that without
the fruit ^{it is} ~~they are~~ difficult to be distinguished if
they be really distinct. The pubescence of the ~~leaves~~ ^{stems}
is lighter than in plants from Cuba.

Rhamnaceae.

Colubrina ferruginea Brogn. (no. 133.)
Santo Domingo, Feb. 3.

20/
Gouania Domingensis L. (no. 155.)
Santo Domingo city, Feb. 3.

Gouania tomentosa Jacq. (no. 156.)
Samaña, Jan. 25.

Vitacea.

Vitis ciccyoides (no. 186.) *Cissus* L. et auct.
Samaña, Jan. 25

Vitis trifoliata (no 184.) ~~is~~ *Cissus* L. et Auct.
Between Consolación de la Vega & Moca, Feb. 18.

Vitis ~~*rhynchocarpa*~~ *rhynchocarpa* (near some varieties of *V. pycnoides*)
(flowers) ~~It must be very far~~
(no. 185.) out of the way e.w.

Branches very slender The younger ones white ~~tomentose~~ ^{wooly}
Leaves cordate, sinu broadly, deltoid acuminate
serrate ~~neatly~~ ~~cut~~ ~~some~~ some 3 lobes to the middle but
most very slightly, or not at all lobes the lobes acuminate
5-nerved the upper surface covered with closely set
prominent dots like fine sand and scattered short stiffish
hairs, the lower with a rusty, deciduous wool
Flower yellowish. Style below the truncate summit
with ten minute pits, (answering to the ten anther-cells,?)
Berries purple, acerb, 4 seeded. Seeds ovate. Tapering
to the apex the sides forming a right angle in the
axis, ~~the~~ and having an oblong cavity, near it and

about midway, of ^{their} ~~the~~ height from which alternate shallow grooves and low ridges radiate over the outer angles and thence transversely to a broad shallow longitudinal furrow running down the back of the seed about the middle of which furrow is a ~~slight~~ widening into an oblong slightly raised area. The seeds within the pulp are enveloped in a loose separable pellicle.

Leaves $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 3-1 inches broad petiole one to two inches long. Inflorescence a narrow almost spike-like panicle barely an inch long but lengthening in fruit, and longer than the peduncle. ~~Tendril~~ Flowering branch ^{below} the inflorescence much longer than ~~the latter~~ ^{at the latter standing} ~~which stands~~ at a right angle with it & running out into a bipin tendril also longer than the panicle.

Sapindaceae.

Near *S. paniculata* Koth =
S. agrestis. (Oliver.)

Serjania apiculata sp. nov. (no. 159.)

Scandent, branchlets, angles ^{and peduncles} pubescent. Petioles long slender ^{about as long as the leaflets} ~~grooved above~~ with a groove on the upper side ~~white~~ ^{pubescent} on its edges. Leaves ternate shining above pale beneath ~~remotely & bluntly denticulate~~; leaflets three sessile ~~the lateral obliquely ovate the ovate abruptly emarginate at base~~ apiculate at the bluntest apex remotely and bluntly denticulate, the lateral ones obliquely ovate

abruptly narrows into a short caudex from the terminal
 a rather large, ~~with~~ gradually narrow at base; veins
 prominent ^{on both sides} the principal ones on each
 side 3-8, nearly at right angles to the nerve with tufts
 of rusty hairs in the axils. Panicles ~~in fruit~~ ^{in fruit} about as long
 as the petiole. ~~Stem~~ ^{Stem} ~~terete~~ ^{terete} with a small ~~stipule~~ ^{stipule} ~~at~~
 of ~~upper~~ ^{upper} ~~leaf~~ ^{leaf} ~~about~~ ^{about} the middle. - 10 flowers.

between Santiago & Los Rios - Port au Prince, Feb. 15

Suriana tomentosa Willd., (no. 151.)
 Jamaica, Jan. 26.

Paullinia pinnata L. ~~no. 154~~ (no. 154.)
 Jamaica, Jan. 26. Sent to New York City, Feb. 3

Schmidelia rigida Sw. (no. 161.)
 Port au Prince. — This ~~seems~~ ^{seems} seems a variable plant
 of the Cuban specimens really belong to it. The leaves
 of our specimens are ^{whitish} ~~late~~ ^{late} ~~dense~~ ^{dense}
 striate with minute tubercles, on the upper side ^{not visible in the leaf} ~~all~~
 the minor puberulous; the veins on the lower side with
 glabrous in the lower part ~~except~~ ^{except} or nearly so except the
 tufts of hairs in the axils of the principal veins & no tufts
 perceptible in the axils of the principal ~~veins~~ ^{veins} ones.

Cypripedium flaccidum Cav. (no. 171.)
 Jamaica, Jan. 26. Sent to New York City, Feb. 3

Comocladia

(no. 192.) To Kew

Leomocladia

(no. 190)

Branches, petioles, leaf veins beneath & branches
 of the panicle rusty-hubescant. (Leaves 8-10 inches long) 7-10 often 9 ^{primary}
 membranaceous ^{on very short petioles} ~~subsessile~~ ovate-oblong ^{1 1/4 inch long} ~~rounded~~
^{or slightly cordate} subtruncate at base rounded & ~~stark~~ micromulate
 at tip spinulose-dentate & slightly sinuate on the
 edge the lower and upper pairs rather smaller
 veins beneath very prominent the ~~principal~~ ^{primary} one,
 8-10 on each side nearly at right angles with the
 midrib impressed on the upper side which is sparsely
 & minutely pilose and rather green & shiny, pale
 beneath especially the veins. Panicle exceeded by the
 leaves dark red. Flowers densely ~~aggr~~ glomerate on the
 branches, tetramerous. Sepals semicircular. Petals with
 a distinct midrib broad ovate blunt twice or more
 exceeding the sepals. Filaments equaling the transverse-
 ly oblong disk-lobes Anthers roundish. Styles 4-3
 recurved.

With this comes a ticket marked "Pinar. 4. 1892" 6-10
 feet high. San Domingo, Feb. 3. I suspect a mis-
 placement

Bouneraceae

Bourea glabra Rich. (no. 162.) S. Dom. ^{now} P. Platan.
~~leaves~~ leaflets 15, mostly three rather larger than
 in Cuban plants and the fruit shorter relatively to the
 length of the calyx—or calyx longer, 5, shorter.

Leguminosae.

Crotalaria verrucosa L. (no. 82)Puerto Plata, Feb. 27. "Nil verrucosae in tota planta est". Jacq. *C. coerulea* Jacq.*Crotalaria retusa* L. (no. 70.)

Samana.

Barbieria polyphylla HB. (no. 89.)Between Santo Domingo City & Puerto Plata in the mountains.
Feb. 11. In fruit.

Vilnorinia dissecta ^{and slightly ~~scabrous~~ ^{strigose} with minute hairs} sp. nov. (no. 57, 80, 87) ^{minutissime} pale beneath,
Fruticose 1-2 ft high. Leaflets 2-5 pairs elliptical $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
rounded at both end minutely ^{prominulose} ~~pinnate~~ at apex primary
veins 5-6 ~~pairs~~ on each side ^{prominulose} beneath as are
also the ^{many flowers} venulit; petiole an inch long petioles $\frac{1}{8}$ inch
long. Racemes ^{axillary} & on the stem of former years
single or two or three together longer than ^{minutely strigose} the petioles.
Pediceels slender $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long bracts deltoid-ovate acute minute.
~~strigose~~ ~~Keel~~ petals longer than the banner shorter than the
~~wings~~ Banner twice as long as the wings, shorter
than the keel petals. ~~Anthers exsert~~ ^{exsert} Stamens exsert.

Pediceels & calyx crimson petals rose. In pinnales
between Santo Domingo & Puerto Plata Feb. 13. Also at
Port au Prince.

Vilmorinia multijuga, sp. nov. (no. 76, 71, 93.)

Gutticose rusty pubescent. Leaves on petioles 1-2 lines long, midrib narrowly winged between the leaflets; these midrib pairs (15-17 pair) rarely subalternate narrowly oblong mucronulate obtuse at both ends ^{3-7 lines long} pale beneath ^(and bracts) on very short petioles; stipules ^(and bracts) subulate. Racemes slender shorter than the leaves ~~bracts subulate~~. pedicels slender $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long: lower calyx teeth conspicuous acute; wings longer than the banner shorter than the beak: stamens exsert.

A slender feeble bush 25 feet high. Fl. scarlet. Road between Santo Domingo city & Puerto Plata in damp mountain valleys & by rivulets.

Corynella polyantha DC. (no. 53.)

A low bush 1-2 ft high, apparently. Fl. purple, the keel darker. The few leaves on our specimens, perhaps young, are pubescent on both sides. They agree well with the fig in Sam. Tab. 606, f. 2, and with Swartz's Ribinia polyantha.

Port au Prince.

Toxotris Turco.

(But for its biguete leave much resembles C. pauciflora)

Corynella oligantha sp. nov. (no. 97.)

Stems rigid distichously branching rusty pubescent at the nodes ^(persistent thickened) ~~as well as~~ as are the petioles & peduncles & calyx minutely rusty pubescent. Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long on very short petioles ^(reticulate above) leaflets 2-3 pairs obliquely ovate ~~narrowed~~ but obtuse at base mucronulate at the subtruncate apex ^(reticulate above) the largest about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long

27) petioles $\frac{1}{4}$ a millimeter long. Stipules rigid subulate longer than the petiole persistent. Peduncles 1-2 axillary $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long or a little less bracteate at or above the base. Calyx teeth acute much shorter than the tube. Corolla purple, banner longer than the wings shorter than the keel.

A rigid bush with short branches 4 ft high on the cliffs above the river at Santiago de los Caballeros. Feb. 21.

Gorynella? trijuga sp. nov. (no. 88.)

A bush 4-8 ft high with rather rigid virgate branches thickened at the nodes by the persistent base of the petioles. ~~Peduncles~~ ^{ovate, rigid, acuminata} & stipules. Leaves 3-jugal rarely in two pairs ~~1/4-1/2~~ $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 inch long the midrib ending in a subulate point petiole $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long; leaflets obovate oblong cuneate at the mesoepistomal base obtuse & sometimes apiculate at the apex ~~shining~~ ^{mostly rounded rarely emarginate apex} green and reticulate above paler beneath 2-6 lines long. Peduncles axillary (1-3) $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Pods elastically dehiscent & twisting $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long seeds orbicular, flat, light brown.

Along the river Jaina at Madrigal on the road from Santo Domingo City, to Puerto Plata, Feb. 11.

Poirertia scandens Vent. (no. 99.)

The leaves in our specimen are rather small and the stems are angular and everywhere somewhat pubescent. Road from Santo Domingo City, to Puerto Plata in the

mountains, growing in thick, intertwined masses.
Feb. 25-

Pictetia ternata HB. (no. 96.)

Santiago de los Caballeros. A low bush. Fl. yellow
Feb. 20.

Mr. Grisebach referred a Cuban plant to this species. It is manifestly distinct by more rigid branches by leaves quite sessile the leaflets ^{also sessile} ~~ternate~~ ^{obovate} oblong linear rigidly mucronate strongly margined obscurely veined shorter & stouter stipules soon falling away. On the other hand *P. ternata* HB. has rather slender branches, petioled leaves, the terminal leaflet distinctly petioled, the leaflets ^(chattaceous) ~~obovate~~ ^{obverse} ly lanceolate, obtuse with a delicate nerve, prominently veined beneath, without any thickened margin, longer & slenderer persistent stipules.

I propose for the Cuban plant (no. 2320) the name *Pictetia sessilifolia*.

Aeschynomene sensitiva Sw. (no. 64.)

Samana, Jan. 24. In marshy ground.

Stylosanthes procumbens Sw. (no. 77.)

Growing in the walls of Santo Domingo City. Feb. 12.

Desmodium incanum HB. (no. 59.)

Samana. Jan. 25.

29)

Lesmodium adscenden, HB. (no. 94.)

Imperfect specimen. Road from Santo Domingo City to Puerto Plata. ~~at~~ Meadrigal, Feb. 11. Fl. purple

Alysicarpus vaginalis HB. (no. 92.)

var. nummularifolius

Beside rivers, introduced from the East Indies.

Centrosema Plumieri Benth. (no. 45.)

Samana, Jan 26.

Centrosema Virginianum Benth. (no 62, 201.)

Fl. & young fr.

Geranium uncinatus Sw. (no. 84.)

Fr.

Brythrina Amasica Spruce. (no. 95.) (right Journ. Lin. Soc. 1858, p. 202. A tall tree, trunk studded with prickles. Fl. reddish orange, keel rather darker ~~towards the base below~~. Meadrigal on the road from Santo Domingo City to Puerto Plata, Feb. 11; & at Consolacion de la Vega. It accords well with an authentic specimen from Spruce.

Rudolphia rosea Muss (no. 54) Right (Oliver.

Not uncommon about Santo Domingo City and thence to Puerto Plata. Feb. 179.

Moucuna urens HB.

Ateleia lobensis L'ns. (no. 98.)
Santiago de los Caballeros, Feb. 21. Fr.

Casalpinia glandulosa Bert. (no. 52.)
Port au Prince. Fl. Leaflets barely 2 lines long
with 2-3 glands along the margin on each side and minute
hooked prickles at their base as also at the joints of the
midrib. Sepals with short stout dark glandular ^{erect} ~~trass~~
hairs. Petals closely dotted on the back. Filaments
densely hairy below exceeding the petals. Ovary
pubescent 4-5 ovuled.

With this were some fragments (leafless) of another
species.

Hamatogylos campechianus L. (no. 100.)
Santo Domingo city, Feb. 1.

Cassia diphylla L. (no. 77.)

Cassia biglora L. (no. 73.)
Santo Domingo city.

Bauhinia porrecta Sw. (no. 49.)
Port au Prince.

Gymnena courbaril L. Fr. Feb. 26
Road between Santo Domingo City & Puerto Plata

Aesmannthus virgatus Willd. (no. 80.)
In hedges by the road side between Moca & Santiago
de los Caballeros. Feb. 20. Fl. (white) & fr.

Meimosa cecatornia L. (no. 66, 90) Fr.
Around Samana (no. 60.) Jan. 26; and between S. Dom-
ingo City & P. Plata, Feb. 11.

Acacia scleroxyla Tuss. (no. 83.)
A low tree between Santiago de los Caballeros
and Puerto Plata. Feb. 25. Colad at Azua. Fr.

Acacia macracantha Humb. & Bonpl. (no. 61.)
A low tree common about Santo Domingo City.
Feb. 3. Fr.

Acacia Farnesiana Willd. (no. 84.)
Port au Prince. Mar. 46

Calliandra portoricensis Benth. (no. 58.)
Fruticose 10 ft high. Santo Domingo Feb. 1.

Albizia Lebbek. Benth (no. 74.)

Pithecolobium circinale Benth. (no. 48.)
Azua. The plant is described as glabrous, but in
Cuban plants the leaves are somewhat pubescent

on the under side and in these specimens from Azua the leaves are pubescent on both sides and the branchlets even the ripe pods are velvety.

(very near *J. edulis* Mart. also to *J. conferta* & *J. ornata* in *Paedunculata* (see side) (my 68)

Inga (Quinga)

A small tree. Branchlets petioles leaf nerves inflorescence rusty pubescent; Petiole winged between the pinna bearing a concave sessile gland at each pair ^{14 pairs} leaflets oblong lanceolate acuminate narrowed at the obtuse base the terminal ones larger subrhombic, shining above but sprinkled with minute hairs, paler underneath, the larger ones six inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 inches wide. Pedicels ^{axillary} in pairs or single 2-3 times exceeded by the leaf. Spikes lax; bracts minute, ^(caducous) ~~semierect~~. Flowers pedicellate: ~~calyx~~ tubular striate teeth subdeltoid acute; corolla $\frac{2}{3}$ longer than the calyx hispid with dense close pressed long pale-rusty hairs teeth deltoid bluish; stamens 6 three or four times the length of the corolla; pod (immature) 6 inches long cylindrical many-jointed rowed rusty pubescent.

Corolla dull green, ^{flowers long} stamens white
Samana, Jan. 25.

Inga laurina Willd. (no. 75.)

A low tree near Puerto Plata in the hills. Feb. 26

34)
Rosaceae

Chrysobalanus lanceolatus L. (no. 194.)
San Lorenzo. Fl.

Girtella triandra Sw. (no. 178.)
Samana, Jan. 27. Fl.

Prunus sphaerocarpa Sw. (no. 173.)
Between Santiago & Puerto Plata, Feb. 18. Fr.

Combretaceae.

Conocarpus erectus L. (no. 18, 19.)
Port au Prince. Var. sericea (no. 19.) Branches prostrate
On the seashore, Puerto Plata, Mar. 2,

Combretum Jaquini Griseb.
Concepcion de la Vega, Feb. 16. Road between Santiago
and Puerto Plata. Feb. 24. Fl. white. Fr. with 4 rarely
5 wings

Myrtaceae.

Eugenia lambos L. (no. 165.)
Common about settlements & by roadsides

~~Eugenia rosmarinifolia Riv.~~
~~A fragment without number or place of growth~~

Eugenia buxifolia psidioides HB. (no. 163, 1957)
Near Santo Domingo City, Feb. 1. Fr. A bush 4^{ft}

Eugenia rosmarinifolia Poir.
A fragment without number or place of growth.

Eugenia Poiretii HB. (no. 167)
In all the specimens of this which I have seen is a character which seems to have been overlooked. In the dried specimens at least the edge of the leaves towards the base is strongly & broadly revolute ~~the~~ which gives them somewhat of a lengthened rhombic form.

Eugenia buxifolia Willd. (no. 168.)
This name has been given by different writers to several quite distinct plants which has led Berg to reject it altogether and ^{to} for that which he thinks the original species he has applied the name Triplineria and a very good name it is.

A bush 10 feet high by the seashore, Puerto Plata
Mar. 2.

Eugenia mercurialis

(no. 161, 170.)

Branches, petioles, leaf nerves beneath & peduncles densely pubescent with rusty, the tips of branches and calyces, with paler hairs; petioles thickish 1-2" long; leaves ^(chalcidaceous) oblong lanceolate narrowed but rather obtuse at base with a long blunt point finely reticulated both sides with a double ^(marginal) nerve & very near the edge the inner one slightly ~~ca.~~ sinuate pellucid dotted pubescent beneath and the young leaves both sides. Raceme $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as the leaf 5-flowered or the lower flowers on trifid secondary axes; pedicels as long as the flowers; calyx segments triangular acute petals orbicular ^(white silky) ~~very~~ ^(style yellow bell-shaped) externally; ovary bicellular the cells 2-ovuled: Berry ^(globose) puberulous red 3 lines long bracts lanceolate-linear much exceeding the buds and the minute linear oblong bracteoles soon deciduous. (falling before the flowers expand.)

In one var. ^(Feb. 18.) the leaves are from $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 inches in another

^(Feb. 18.) from 3-4 in long.

* peduncles trifid the division, three flowered or the terminal one with several flowers in a short raceme

Near *Eu. virgultosa* but differs in the venation. bracts, calyx style; also near *Eu. canescens* but this has roundish bracteoles and leaves very different in texture & venation

coriaceous veins numerous and the fine network of veins very distinct on both sides but not prominent.

Myrsine? Eugenia? coriacea

(139, 166) flattish

^{stout} Branches ~~terete~~ becoming glabrous; branchlets, peduncles and ovary pubescent with short appressed pale rusty hairs: leaves on petioles 12 lines long, coriaceous, oblong (1-2 inches long) or obovate-oblong, blunt at base, the apex with a very short & blunt or slightly ^{notched} ~~recessed~~ recurved point; hence, when pressed, curved to ~~one~~ one side & plaited, distinctly nerved & finely reticulated both sides; the midrib sulcate above prominent beneath, principal veins 5-7 on each side. Peduncles axillary, single or two or more thrice shorter than the leaf three-flowered or, by abortion of the lateral flowers, 1-flowered sometimes growing out into a corymbose panicle with small leaves below: ~~calyx tube obovate~~ ~~the~~ bracts & bractlets linear about equal to the calyx tube whose segments (5) are roundish pubescent & ciliate; petals ⁽⁵⁾ elliptical ciliate 3-4 times longer than the calyx segments. Style thick below tapering from the middle upwards: ovary 2 mostly 3-celled, cells pluriovulate

Collected from bushes ^{10-15 ft high} growing nearly on the site of the old city of Santo Domingo-- hence it is likely to be something introduced from abroad as to be indigenous. July. 30. The species seems most likely to belong to Berg's genus *Myrsineanthus*, or possibly to *Myrsine*.

Melastomaceae.

Acisanthem quadrata Juss. (no. 146.)

In springy grounds of the savanas in the interior.
Feb. 10

Nepsera aquatica Naud. (no. 148, 149.)

In the edge of woods or margin of savanas, abundant in all the high damp mountains. The anthers are not very unequal. In Santo Domingo it is not at all aquatic in habit. Feb. 10. Also from Savana la Mar.

Heterotrichum niveum DC. (no. 523.)

A large bush almost a tree. In the mountains between Santo Domingo & Puerto Plata. Feb. 11. Fr & Fl.

Meiconia nicotianaphila DC. (no. 145.)

Azua. The specimen is merely a scrap - the tip of a branch and the leaves are smaller than they are said to be in the fuller descriptions. In other respects it seems to agree.

Meiconia racemosa DC. no. 140, 147.)

A bush 3-5 ft high between Santo Domingo city, & Puerto Plata. Fl. tipped with red. Fruit blue. Feb. 13. Used at Azua.

Meiconia larigata DC. no. 149, 141

Samana, Jan. 28. Very common.

Miconia prasina HB. (no. 143, 150.)

Samana, Jan. 27. Savana la mar.

Miconia rubiginosa HB. (no. 526.)

At Madrigal on the mountain road from Santo Domingo to Puerto Plata one or two trees only were seen. As it is not elsewhere recorded from the West Indies it may be an introduced plant from Panama.

Miconia inpetiolaris For. (no. 151.)

Samana, Jan. 26.

Miconia eurychonioides Griseb. (no. 525.)

Road from Santo Domingo to Puerto Plata. Feb. 13. Flowers in damp mountain woods growing ten feet high or more.

Miconia elata HB. (no. 521.)

Diplazium serrulatum HB. At Aguacate on the road from Santo Domingo City to Puerto Plata. A bush 10-15 ft high. Flowers tinged with red; anthers purple. Feb. 13.

Miconia Forbergella Auct. (no. 520.)

At Madrigal on the road from Santo Domingo City to Puerto Plata. Feb. 11. Diplazium Auct.

Tetrastichia angustiflora Griseb. (no. 522.)

Common along the margin of savanas in the mountains of the interior. Feb. 10.

Glidemia hirta Don. (no. 142.)
Samana.

Cesdia acuminata Hb. (no. 144, 524.)
Edge of Samana, between Santo Domingo & Puerto Plata
Feb. 10. Also at Azua.

Meouriria Domingensis Walp. (no. 164.)
Moca, Feb. 18. A tree.

Loutheaceae.

Ammania humilis Mx. (no. 335.)
In ponds by the road from Santo Domingo city
to Puerto Plata. Feb. 9.

obtusiusculum var. *communis* *agrum*, *eruean* *ancevian*, *ar* *vases*
(*brevissime petiolatis*, *acutis* *base* *obtusiusculis* *apice* *acutis*,
scabris, *utrinque* *eparsis* *longis* *in* *spersis*, *floribus* *et* *solitariis*
aut *in* *recens* *breves* *base* *foliolatis* *extraaxillaribus*,
dispositis *aut* *solitariis* *extraaxillaribus*, *calyce* *base*
parum *gibbo*, *dentibus* *deltoides*; *petalis* *purpureis* *obovatis*-
oblongis *calyce* *duplo* *brevioribus*; *capsula* *disperma*.

Stems bushes to a foot high unbranched or sparingly
branched hispid with white hairs some short & close others
especially on the leaves,
(longer and scattered); leaves almost sessile linear-lanceolate
bluntish at base tapering gradually to a sharp point a leaf
 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long and about as long as the internodes. Flowers
either solitary between the pair of leaves on peduncles half

4) their length or similarly placed on short extra-axillary branches clothed with small leaves below; calyx purplish its teeth exactly deltoid sharp, filaments minutely pubescent. petals ~~narrowly~~ oblong-~~ovate~~ narrowed at the base wavy on the edge hardly half as long as the calyx; capsule with 2-3 round-ovate flat pale seeds

In savannas of the interior. at Madrizal, Feb. 11.

Cuphea Parionsia R. Br. (no. 519.)

On sandbars of the Guanunito on the road between Santo Domingo City & Puerto Plata. Feb. 12

The flowers are extra-axillary on a very short peduncle ~~bearing~~ bearing two minute bracts at its ~~apex~~ articulation with the pedicel of about the same length or sometimes on a longer bracteate peduncle.

Lawsonia inermis L. (no. 180.)

Cult.

Onagracea

Jussiaea erecta L. var. Plumieriana H. (no. 183.)

Our specimens agree well enough with the descriptions and with the figures; Plum. B. Burm. t. 175, fig. 2; and Lam. Ill. t. 280, fig. 2. Swartz represents his *J. angustifolia* as a span high and the capsules as half an inch long. ~~Our~~ Our plants which attain the height of two to three feet or more have the capsules always more than half an ~~inch~~

inch long. The species of this genus are in dreadful confusion & will remain so until some one having ample materials and access to the original authentic specimens shall undertake their identification and shall make the capsule and seeds an essential character. Grisebach refers the Cuban species identical with the Santo Domingo ones to *Jussiaea acuminata* Sw. It seems to me ~~that~~ irrational to refer our specimen, to Swartz' characters. If they should be found agreeing with his authentic specimens, we can only conclude that he described them badly. Samana, in marshy ground; Jan. 28.

Jussiaea HB

Jussiaea pilosa H. B. K. (no. 181.)

Samana, in ponds. Stems, branching, 3-4 ft high. Fl small. Calyx segments 5-6. Although the flowers are not "brevissime pedicellatis," nor the leaves "obtusiusculis" it seems most likely that our plant may be the same as the S. American one especially, as some species of the genus are very widely distributed over the globe. The leaves are densely filled with raphides which appear on both sides of the leaves as minute tubercles (~~leaves~~ more herbaceous & luxuriant, leaves ^{more} elongated and much more attenuated at base than in any of the series of *J. affinis* as Kew. Oliver.)

Jussiaea pilosa H. B. K. (no. 182/p.p. 1)

Samana, Jan 27. Tall & much branching growing in wet places or in rivulets; flowers much larger than in the preceding species not "brevissime pedicellatis," indeed. Capsule

43/ pretty, strongly, angld. Leaves dotted as in the former plant

Jussiaea salicifolia Kth. (no 182 p.p.)
Samana. Jan. 25, 27. Wet places. — This is as proved
by the seeds Kunth's plant. It may be Lamarck's also
but his figure represents the capsules as sessile.
Leaves not so prominently but still thickly dotted
as in the preceding species.

Turneraceae.

Turnera ulmifolia L. (no. 36.)
Everywhere common. A very slender form occurs in the
savanas generally leafless except at the top all the
others falling away early.

Turnera cistoides L. (no. 37.)
Rarely seen except in savanas; like the variety of the
former soon becoming leafless on the lower part of
the stem. Feb. 10

Passifloraceae.

Passiflora pallida L. (no. 27, 28, 30.)

Indordinately variable in the size & shape of the leaves
and sometimes in the length of the petiole and the carpophore. The petioles
are biglandular more or less ciliate on ~~the~~ their edges
the base of the leaf is also more or less ciliate and the

midrib beneath pubescent. The blade of the leaf is often entire lanceolate, varying to oblong from very slightly to deeply lobed or parted the divisions rounded at the tip or lengthened out into linear acute segments. The berry is commonly globose or roundish-oblong dark purple on a slender peduncle.

Passiflora Murucua L. (no. 29.)

Samana abundant climbing over bushes near the seaside. Jan. 25.

Cucurbitacea.

Lagenaria vulgaris Ser. (no. 198.)

Santiago de los Caballeros, Feb. 22. A branch with smaller leaves (2 inches long & broad)

Momordica Balsamina L. (no. 200.)

(no. 34.)

var. with much larger leaves & longer (2-3 inches) fruit

What is the difference between M. Balsamina & Charantia

There is no agreement ^{among authors} relative the position of the bract ^{peduncle.} ~~petiole~~ (H.)

M. Balsamina, "bracts below the middle of the ~~petiole~~ (H.)"

"Bracteole above the middle" (Loudon) "Bract above to the flower ^{on} (epistachy)"

"The males with ~~the~~ a reniform or broadly cordate bract a little below the flower, the females with the bract below the middle" (Benth.) Linnaeus distinguishes the two species only, by the pubescence & nervature of the leaves later writers mostly by the position of the bracts which is variable according to sex & perhaps in individuals arbitrarily.

Melothria microcarpa Lpis? non Shuttlew. (no. 26.)

I have seen no description of this species but a Venezuelan specimen thus named accords well with ours. The leaves ^(which long) are cordate ~~acuminate~~ with a deep open sinus, the basal lobes rounded, the apex acuminate, margin denticulate, sometimes angular or slightly lobed, thickly sprinkled with dots which are prominent on both sides, (in the dried plant) peduncles in pairs about as long as the petiole, the male with several ^{yellow} flowers near the apex, the female with a single flower.

Berry nearly globular purple. Seeds silky with close pressed hairs ^{turned toward the broad end}.
Samana, Jan. 21. Santo Domingo, Feb. 3.

Anguria pedata Jacq. (no. 31, 31B.)

Samana, Jan. 28. Road from Santo Domingo to Puerto Plata at Moca Feb. 18. Puerto Plata Mar. 2.

Trianosperma racemosum Lpis. (no. 32.)

Santo Domingo City, Feb. 3. — The upper leaves tend to a rhomboidal form without lobes

Sechium edule Sw. (no. 33.)

Cultivated and called in Cuba and Spanish island, Chayote. The French call it concombre. I have nowhere seen it growing outside of cultivated or abandoned fields.

Ferillia cordifolia Sw. n. v.
(climbing to the top of tall trees)

Abundant hanging from the branches of ~~trees~~ over the road in many places especially near streams along

46/ the road from Santo Domingo City, to Puerto Plata.
July 13, 18.

I have never met with the pistillate flowers though
the staminate are abundant.

Begoniaceae.

Begonia ~~suaveolens~~ suaveolens Todd? (no. 25.)

On cliffs beside streams between Santiago de los
Caballeros & Puerto Plata. Feb. 25

The specimen is very poor but it accords exactly with
the figure & description as to such parts as can be
well examined.

Cactaceae

Opuntia cochinilligera Mill. (no number.)

One or two plants only seen within enclosure at Moca
Feb. 19.

Umbelliferae.

Hydrocotyle umbellata L. (no. 176.)

In marshy ground, Samana. Jan. 26.

Hydrocotyle spicata Lam. (no. 135.)

In woods particularly on banks by the roadside shaded
more or less by trees or bushes. Santo Domingo City and
found in many places.

Monquetalá.

Rubiaceae,(True *R. latifolia* according to Oliver (not seen by me in Cuba certainly))*Randia latifolia* Lam. (no. 234, 246, 288.)

Fl. sessile or on a very short foot stalk; calyx lobes 5-6 narrowly oblong shorter than the tube acute with broad ^{between the divisions} sinuses. Corolla tube about twice the length of the calyx hairy within & in the throat a little longer than the 6 obovate oblong blunt but apiculate darkly-veined segments. Anthers slightly projecting. Stigmas clavate purple. Berry globose (3"-4" long) with a thin white exterior pulp.

This plant or the name of it is thought by Grisebach Chapman & others to be the same as *R. aculeata* L. and this ^{latter} is recorded as among my collection from Cuba. But I never met this ^{species} ~~plant~~ in that island. The plant so considered is every way & larger, ~~than~~ with a hard dry fruit commonly somewhat warty many times larger than that of our plant—nearly or quite as much long & never so far as my observation goes—and I have seen it ^{often} in all stages of growth ^{sometimes} ~~a hundred~~ loaded with fruit—with the least trace of a pulpy epicarp. Our plant agrees well with Lamarck's character and the cited figures (but why he gave it such a name is a puzzle) and with specimens collected in Florida by Ruge. It does not accord with the brief Guinean ~~character~~ description nor with the cited figure.

Randia leptacantha sp. nov. ^{parent} (no. 241.) ^(pro genere)A shrub 5 ft high with brachiate branches, ^{not very}

48) stony, internodes shorter than the leaves. These $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 inch
long ^{quasi-fasciculate} membranaceous, obversely lanceolate acute or
bluntish tapering gradually to the base sessile.
Spines opposite ^{patent} slender straight ⁴⁻⁵ lines long.
Fl. ^{solitary axillary} sessile surrounded by several light rusty colored rounded
bracts. Calyx segments 6 linear-lanceolate acute recurved
longer than the free part of the tube. Corolla lobes ^{narrowly} oblong
as long as the tube with purplish veins.

Port au Prince, March 6.

Hamelia patens Jacq. (no. 212.)
Samana, Jan. 28. Flowers crimson, Fruit dark
purple or black.

Gonzalea spicata DC. (no. 289.)
Fruticose 4-6 high. Fl. white. Berry purple

Samana Jan. 25 (no. 2666.)
The Cuban plants referred here by Grisebach, ^{is} nothing
but *G. leptantha*.

Exostemma longiflorum Roem. & Sch. (no. 410.)
Bank of streams

Exostemma caribaeum Roem. & Sch. (no. 478)
Arqua.

Lsidorea pungens (no. 284.)

(hispidulous above;)

Fruticose brachiate-ramose branches. rather rigid leaves oblong-linear (1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long) ~~coriaceous~~, rigidly membranaceous, shining, green above paler beneath pungently acuminate narrowed at the sessile base very obliquely many nerved those of the branches several times longer than the internodes; ^(2-3 line long) stipules rigid acicular; flowers solitary axillary ~~pedunculate~~ peduncle slender ~~bitracteolate~~ with two acicular bractes near ^(longer than the calyx tube) the base: calyx segments linear subulate twice as long as the angular tube & nearly half as long as the scarlet corolla which is nearly an inch long with short rounded apiculate lobes. Ernodea pungens Lam. E. pedunculata Poir.

A bush 4-6 feet high growing on cliffs by the river near Santa Domingo City. Feb. 3. — Near W. J. amoena (Oliver.)

Rondeletia Bertiniana HB. (no. 137.)

(inflorescence is compound)

The flowers are arranged in small capitula of three or four flowers subtended by four bractes two of which are broad and 3-lobed at the base the terminal segment lengthened & terete the lateral short and deltoid somewhat scarious, in texture the other two are undivided at the broadish base and terminate

like the middle lobe of the former. No flowers, much fruit.

A bush with procumbent branches. Santo Domingo City, Feb. 3.

Manettia calycosa L'Her. (no. 230.)

Scandent. Flowers scarlet changing to purplish. In
(mountain)
(woods on the road from Santo Domingo City to Puerto
Plata. Feb. 13.

(Cadamba)

Guettarda biflora sp. nov. (no. 231, 489)

(stipules lance-oblong acuminate
rusty-villous, caducous 6-8 lines long)
A bush about 10 feet high branchlets subcompress ~~and~~
young ~~petioles~~ ~~peduncles~~ & leaves ^(beneath) rusty villous; leaves
elliptical rounded at the top slightly cordate at base
rigid smooth & rugose above pubescent on all veins
beneath; these all very prominent the ^{secondary} ~~tertiary~~ ones
at right angles with the ribs and with feebler but
distinct ^(latter) ~~veins~~ between them; petioles about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch
long stout; peduncles shorter rarely longer than half the
leaf dilated ^(at top) and two- rarely 4 flowered; calyx shortly
& irregularly cleft; corolla tube nearly an inch long rather
slender cylindrical villous within & without ^(and woody) lobes 7 (sempers?)
spatulate-oblong blunt wavy on the margin nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch
long; anthers 7 (sempers?) linear; style included pubescent
stigma thick; fruit globose pubescent (immature) 5 celled
the ovules at the base & apex strongly curved outwards

At Santo Domingo City ~~on~~ Feb. 3. and on the road
from there to Puerto Plata Feb. 9.

Opuntia rugosa Sw.? (no. 238.)

A bush about 10 ft high found along the road from Santo Domingo city, to Puerto Plata. Feb. 9, 10.

Fl. small white, the tube ^{turning brownish} retrorsely villous on the outside antvorsely pilose within; lobes ^(3 lines) 4 and linear oblong anthers 5. Style pubescent stigma exsert capitate bilobed. Calyx ^{rufous pubescent} truncate persistent ovary 2-3 celled. Fruit small (1"-2") globose.

Although not quite agreeing with the original description of Swartz which is somewhat confused in DeCandolle "foliis ovatis subcordatis supra scabris subtus tomentosis, pedunculis triplo quadruplo longioribus compressis villosis," &c &c. which the flowers are given as 6 meris & the ovary 6 celled - characters which are likely to vary in the same plant our specimens seem to agree with the Swartzian character well enough.

Leaves $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 1/2 inch long ^{blunt or shortly apiculate with a} very ^{readily} prominently veined beneath, Petioles 1-2 lines long. Peduncles ^{sharp point} rusty toment pubescent half as long or sometimes quite as long as the smaller leaves flattish at top and 1-3 flowered.

Stenostomum lucidum Lx. (no. 235.)

A small tree between Santiago de los Caballeros, Puerto Plata. Feb. 24

Crithalis rotundata Lx. (no. 245, 287, 515.)

Samana Jan 26. A bush 6-10 ft high (no. 287) Puerto Plata by the seashore, a bush 10 ft high. (no. 515.) Too near forms of *E. pubescens*.

Orithalis vaccineifolia W. Revisio Fl. Cub. (no. 233)
 On rocks by the seashore; a low shrub with short stiff
 crooked branches crowded close to the rocks by the force
 of the wind. ~~Corolla white (in these specimens 4 parted) and calyx~~
~~4 toothed~~ Flowers in these specimens 4 merous (except the ^{ecalled} ovary)
 but they are apt to vary in the number of the division,
 anthers linear-oblong shorter than the filament,

Santo Domingo City. *Chione vaccineifolia* L'Her.
 (Oliver thinks it a form of *Ch. rotundata*)

Chiocecea racemosa Jacq. (no. 214.)
 Samana, on banks near the seaside, subscaudent
 Jan. 26.

Chiocecea parvifolia Willd. Schl? Right (Oliver.)
 Samana Jan. 26. A bush by the seaside. Fl. white
 It seems hardly more than a variety of the former.

Scotosanthus parviflorus W. (no. 242.)

This seems identical with Richard's *Behniodendrum*
parviflorum of which no description is at present
 accessible and is like Cuban specimens. It differs
 slightly from the character in Db. The filaments are
 smooth and the anthers (linear-oblong) are about equal
 to the filaments and are and more or less exsert in the
 fully expanded ^{white} flower.

Azuar

Ixora ferrea Benth. (no. 216, 243.)
 A bush or small tree. Puerto Plata, Mar. 2 Fr. turning red & black.

Psychotria uliginosa Sw. (no. 208.)
Berries red. Samana, Jan. 25.

Psychotria oligotricha HB. (no. 396, p. p.)
No ticket of locality. Bracts of the panicle exceedingly minute. Few or no hairs in the axils of the leaf ^{veins} beneath. Calyx truncate. Corolla segments lanceolate bluish. Style clavate.

Psychotria Berteriana HB. (no. 209, 206, 295)
Samana, Jan. 25: near the seaside. Fruticose. ~~The~~
Flowers yellowish. The hairs on the midrib & primary veins beneath seem to be situated close in the angle where they unite with the blade.

Psychotria pubescens Sw. (no. 296.)
Samana, Jan. 26. Fruticose. Flowers greenish-yellow.

Psychotria brachiata Sw. (no. 244, 211,
Fruticose, 4-6 ft high. Berries blue. Road between
Sancti Domingo city, & Puerto Plata, Feb. 13.

The hairs on the midrib & primary veins beneath are in a ^{series} ~~line~~ close to the ^{div} line of union with the blade.

Psychotria revoluta HB. (no. 217.)
A bush 8 feet high. Flowers white; fruit red. Puerto Plata
Mar. 2

Stipules delicate, membranaceous, with a thickened

point, caducous. Leaf veins very indistinct. Branches of the panicle stouter than in *P. Brownei*. Calyx tube obscurely deusate about one third as long as the fruit. Pyrena very exactly half-globose with 3 bluntest ridges & 4 about equally broad furrows—in the pulp.

Psychotria coronata Griseb. (no. 291, 497.)

no indication of locality. A slender bush 10-15 feet high fl. white.

Stipules scarious, ferruginous, caducous, nearly as broad at the truncate apex as at the base. Basilar hairs inconspicuous. Bracts minute acuminate. Calyx subtruncate or sinuate on the margin. Corolla segments bluntest inflexed apiculate shorter than the tube. Seeds elliptic flat on the ventral face rounded on the back with four very narrow grooves and five broad flat ridges broader than in the seeds of Cuban specimens & the furrows narrower. Pyrena also flatter and the tube of calyx less prolonged above the ovary. Leaves smaller less rigid of a livelier green color and ~~less~~ of the venation less distinct. It may prove a distinct species.

Psychotria cymosa HB. (no. 226, 227, 297.)

Fruticose 10 feet high. Madrid—between Santo Domingo City & Puerto Plata, Berry red. Feb. 11.

Berry with a thickish pulp. Pyrena flav-hemispherical with narrower ^{and deeper} grooves broader ridges and

Psychotria

²⁴Fruticosa; ramulis angulatis, cortice albidis; stipulis crassis, ^{membranaceis}
deltoidis-rotundatis connatis persicetibus; foliis lanceolatis
acuminatis basi longe angustatis petiolatis; nervis primariis
paucis (utroque 5-6) remotis, gracilibus ^(curvatis) ad axillas subter paucis
pilosis; ~~panicula~~ ^(multiflora) terminali tripartita ^{panicula} pedunculis aequilongis
folium dimidium attingente. ~~multiflorum~~ ^(carborum) Baccis ovatis ^{coccineis}
carpidis ^{e dorso} contrane subcompressis ^(calycis tubo) sub lineatum infra lineum
crassum acute 5dentatum leviter constricto; mericarpiis
dorso ^{uni} ~~sub~~ cristatis; pyrenis facie leviter concavis dorso
anguste unilatis, esulcatis.

54)

with the free part of the calyx tube less prolonged than in *Ps. Brownii*

Psychotria grandis Sw. (no. 207.)
Fruticosa 8-12 ft. high. Samana, Jan. 25.

Psychotria lissosperma Spr. (no. 204, 297.)
Fruticosa; ramulis angulatis, cortice albidis; stipulis crassis connatis deltoides-rotundatis persistentibus; foliis membranaceis lanceolatis acuminatis basi longe angustatis petiolatis; venis primariis paucis (utrinque 5-6) remotis gracilibus sursum curvatis ad axillas subtus parce pilosis; panicula terminali tripartita multiflora pedunculi (fructifera) aequilonga filium dimidium ^{(bracteis stipulis conformibus, sic) minoribus} attingente; baccis ovatis carnis coccineis ^(carpatis e dorso subcompressis) calycis ^(calycis) tubo infra limbum crassum acule 5dentatum leviter constrictis unioristatis; pyrenis facie ventrali paulo concavis dors anguste unialatis esulcatis

A bush 10 feet high along the road near Puerto Plata.
Feb. 26, with immature fruit; also found elsewhere but the particular locality not given with ripe fruit.

I can find no described species to which this seems likely to belong. The seeds are peculiar and as these are so rarely mentioned in the books the plant may have been described from the inflorescence & foliage alone in

which and in habit it is not unlike many others.
 (3-4 in. long, 1-1 1/2 in. broad)
 The leaves are obversely lanceolate delicately membranaceous, more remotely veined than is common in this genus and the veins are delicate. The stipules are thickish dry & of a corky texture, bract-like the stipules but smaller at all the joints of the panicle.

Palicourea Pavetta HB. (no. 207, 213, ~~214 p.p.~~)
 No locality given. No ²¹³~~207~~, fl. no 207, fr.

Palicourea cracea HB. no 294, 294^b, 292 p.p.)
 In high mountain woods, Samana Jan. 28 & 25.
 Fruticose 8-12 ft high. Whole panicle deep red or purplish l.

Palicourea guianensis Aubl. (no. 210, ²⁹³292 p.p.)
 Samana, Jan. 25. Fruticose 10 ft high. Flowers yellow turning purplish. Along the road from Santo Domingo to Puerto Plata in the mountains, whole panicle greenish yellow.

Ernodea littoralis Sw. (no. 215, 220)
 On cliffs along the seashore. Puerto Plata Mar. 2

Borreria parryi Gray. (no. 229, 232?, 231?, 223?)
 Madrigal on the road from Santo Domingo City to Puerto Plata. Calyx segments about as long as the (fr. segments)

56) ~~calyx~~ tube; seeds elliptic, pale, foveolate on the back.
corolla hardly equaling the calyx lobes. Leaves
slightly paler beneath. (mostly rounded at the apex and apiculate)
Nos 231, 232, leaves glaucous
beneath. Calyx teeth often only 3 and 2-3 times shorter
than the tube. (divaricate)
No 223, branching from the base, leaves
narrow ^{ly} lanceolate, acute, calyx segments nearly as long as
the tube seeds fuscous tuberculate on the back narrower than
in no. 231, & longer.

Borreria verticillata Mez. (no. 228.)
Margin of the river Jaina at Madrigal, Feb. 11.

Spermacoe tenuior Lam. (no. 299.)
Puerto Plata, Mar. 3. Fl. purplish.

Spermacoe suffrutescens Jacq. (no. 300.)
On hills at Samana Jan. 28. Flowers white.

Diodia rigida Cham. & Schlecht. (no. 298.)
In savanas along the road from Santo Domingo to
Puerto Plata, Feb. 10. ~~Fl.~~ Flowers white or light purplish.

Diodia scandens Sw. (no. 240)
In the mountains between Santo Domingo & Puerto Plata
Feb. 10. Subscandens.

Diodia mantinea Schum. (no. 221.) var. *commutata*.
On sandbars by the seashore. Puerto Plata Mar. 2.
Prostrate rooting & very much branching.

Compositae.

~~Conoclinium~~ Pacourina cirsioifolia Roth. (no. 257.)
 Samana, Jan 27. A low fleshy-stemmed plant
 probably introduced growing in waste ground.
 Corolla white or very light purple - styles dark purple.

Vernonia? Domingensis DC. (no. 279.)
 Subcaudant or ascending among bushes. Notable
 for the long tapering base of the capitula. The scales
 in many series ~~then~~ decreasing in size downwards.
 The anthers are certainly caudate though one of the
 characters of Euvernonia is "anthera caudata."
 On the road from Santo Domingo city, to Puerto Plata
 Feb. 10.

Vernonia remotiflora Rich. (no. 270.)
 By the roadside between Moca & Santiago de los
 Caballeros. Feb. 20.

Vernonia inquiserrata Schultz Bip. var.
egyptiaca sp. nov. (273, 274.)
 (arcte)
 Suffruticosa; caule ramisque foliosis foliisque
 subtus albidis-tomentosis; foliis rigide membra-
 ceis aut rigidis obverse lineari-lanceolatis
 acutis basin versus obtusam longius angus-
 tatis brevissime petiolatis supra rugosis scabris
 floribus minoribus conformibus plerisque
 capitula superantibus; his pedicellulis obovatis

38) 11floris, squamis pluriserialibus puberulis
obtusis vel interioribus acutiusculis flosculis
brevioribus; achenio angulato glabro pappi
albidi squamis exterioribus ter quaterve
longiore.

This belongs to the group of species embracing
V. arborescens & its allies but I have been unable
to refer it to any species or any description access-
ible to me

Near Santo Domingo City, Feb. 1. Fl. purple.

Pectis ^{prostrate} ~~*spunetata*~~ ^{cap} ~~*sp. nov.*~~ (no. 281, p.p.) ^{prope}
pusilla ^{semis} ~~*ramosa*~~; foliis linearibus acutis mucronatis ^{tem} ~~(glandulis pellucidis)~~ basin
dilatatum ~~amplexantibus~~ utrinque pauciciliatis; ~~capitulis~~
^{capituli} pedicello pluris ~~longioribus~~ ~~squamis~~ longioris 10-13flori
squamis 5 oblongis obtusis striatis; pappi ^{palis} ~~squamis~~
e basi latiore setaceo-subulatis margine ciliatis achenio
subcompresso oblongo-lineari striato-eyascherato pilosulo
aequilongis ⁱⁿ ~~radia~~ disco 5 corollam superantibus ⁱⁿ ~~radia~~
2 unilateralibus.

No locality given mixed with *Chrysanthellum pro-*
cumbens.

Pectis carthusianorum ~~Des~~ Less. (no. 280.)

The leaves are denticulate scabrous on the margin. I find
but 5 involueral scales.

In savanas of the interior.

Ageratum muticum Lris?
~~conyzoides~~

With the slender habit & very thin membranaceous leaves of the Cuban plants so named by Griseb. these ~~plants~~ ^{specimens} have one-four or all of the scales of the pappus produced into a slender point like those of A. conyzoides.

Fl. blue purple. On the banks of the river Jaina at Madrugal, Feb. 11.

Eupatorium obtusissimum H. (no. 275.)
Herbaceous 4-6 ft high. Puerto Plata, Feb. 26.

Eupatorium incisum Lris. (no. 247.)
Flowers dark purple. Port au Prince.

Eupatorium odoratum L. (no. 252.)
Santo Domingo City, Feb. 1.

From a comparison of specimens (perhaps not correctly named) and of the characters in books I am unable to distinguish between E. odoratum & E. conyzoides.

Meibomia gonolada H. ⁽²⁵³⁾ (no. 254.)
Scandent, Samana, Jan. 27. Santo Domingo Feb. 3.

Brickellia diffusa A. Gray?
Samana, Jan 25. The specimen is very young.

Erigeron rivularis Sw. (no. 272.)
Banks of the creek at Moca, Feb. 19.

Erigeron jamaicense Sw. (no. 260.)
Samana, Jan. 25. On banks by the seashore, Puerto
Plata, Mar. 2.

Pluchea odorata L.f. (no. 262.)

Borreria arborescens Hb.
On rocks by the seaside, Santo Domingo City,
Feb. 5. The nearly glabrous form.

Salmea scandens Hb. (no. 255, 277.)
Samana, Jan. 28. Also in the edge of savannas of
the interior.

Wedelia carnea Rich? (no. 256.)
Samana, Jan. 26. A very small specimen with a
single capitulum only.

Wedelia gracilis Rich. (no. 278.)
In the interior on the road from Santo Domingo
to Puerto Plata. Feb. 9

Melanthera deltoidea Rich. (no. 259.)
Near the seaside at Samana, Jan. 28.

Ciguera ruderalis Gris. (no. 251.)
Consolación de la vega, Feb. 17.

Githonia tagetiflora Desf. (no. 267.)
No ticket of date or locality.

Bidens leucanthus Willd. (no number.)
Awns of the achenia unusually short.

Cosmos caudatus Voth. (no number.)
Samana, Jan. 26.

Verbesina ^{altissima Sw?} ~~*amphocausta* Spr. (no. 266.)~~
Leaves rather deeply lobed. peduncles from near the
base with a solitary head. achenia with both the awns
(unequal) hooked. Perhaps an exhausted autumnal plant.

~~ceteris multo major; scapis axillariis
paucis monocephalis foliis subduplo
superantibus striatis demum glabratiss;
involucris squamis linearis-lanceolatis
hispidulis discis brevioribus; paleis ~~sup~~ lanceolatis
acutis supra medium hispidis; achenis compressis
obovatis crasse marginatis ^(pilosis) setis duabus~~

62) ~~rigidis inaequalibus, apice uncinatis coronatis.~~
~~No note of locality or date accompanying~~
~~the specimen.~~

~~About a foot high. Pubescens with scattering short hairs more numerous on the midrib of the leaves beneath. Internodes short. Three or four leaves close together from the axils of which spring the scapes nearly twice their length.~~

~~From the large terminal lobe the leaves taper gradually, to the base with three or four ^{regularly} ~~gradually~~ decreasing lobes (the sinuses between them reaching more than half way to the midrib) some acute some blunt and all, together with the sinuses, irregularly ~~minutely~~ ^{and size} denticulate.~~

~~The achenia resemble in form very exactly those of *V. alata* Sw.~~

Synedrella nodiflora Gertn. (no. 276.)
Samana, Jan. 28.

Chrysanthellum procumbens Rich. (no. 281.)
In the streets of Moen.

Enhydra sessilis DC. (no. 249.)
In wet places, Samana, Jan. 27.

Porophyllum ellipticum Cass. (no. 263.)
No ticket.

63)

Senecio.

= Senecio Haitiensis, Kr. et Urb.
Syn. Antil. 1. 469.~~Vernonia~~ camptoclada sp. nov. (no. 268.)J.M.S.
19 Sept., 1903.

caulis subscandens, ramique sulcati-angulati foliaque
 subtus albitormentosi; foliis brevissime petiolatis
~~lanceolatis-linearibus acutis mucronulatis, ^{marginibus} ~~remote recurvo-dentatis~~ ^{cordatis} ~~revolutis basi foliosis~~ ^{superis nitentibus}~~
 lanceolato-linearibus mucronulato-acutis basi
 cordatis, margine remote recurvo-dentatis archē
 revolutis supra nitentibus; ~~ramulis divaricatis~~
~~curvatis basi foliosis apice racemosis vel paniculatis~~
~~floriferis~~ ~~ramis~~ floralibus conformibus sensim minoribus
 capitulis paucis racemosis-paniculatis pedicellatis
 tomentosis; involucri campanulato, squamis subobtusis
 linearilanceolatis, obtusiusculis (~~demum explanatis~~)
 dorso crassis margine membranaceis; florentiis 10;
 acheniis (immaturis) sulcato-striatis pappo albo brevioribus;
 styli basi conoideo-bulbosa.

A feeble ascending intricately entangled plant
 growing to the height of several feet & forming thick
 branches difficult to select ^{from} a hurry specimen with-
 out breaking the branchlets the young branches
 between the internodes or at them somewhat zigzag
 sulcate & white tomentose. Leaves 1-3 inches long &
 so strongly ~~recurved~~ reflexed on the edges as to
 conceal the few & distant recurved teeth hardly more
 than a quarter of an inch wide in the dry state with
 the mucronate point mostly ^{somewhat} twisted. The branchlets and
 the pedicels of the ~~capitula~~ flower-heads are generally more
 or less curved. In the hills between Santiago de los
 Caballeros & Puerto Plata Feb. 25. & Feb. 10 before reaching the former place.

(4)

Senecio plumbeus Gris. (no. 271.)

On the pine hills of the interior between Santo Domingo & Puerto Plata, Feb. 13.

Anastrophia paucifloscula sp. nov. (no. 248.)

Herulicosa; ramis rigidi, ramulis foliisque subtus albo-lanatis; foliis coriaceis cuneato-oblongis ^{truncatis} obtusis longiuscule petiolatis ^{apicem} ad ^{que} marginem ~~se~~ ^{que} revolutam subsinuatum utrinque 3-4 spinuloso-dentatis junioribus supra farinosis cito glabratibus; capitulis solitariis raro binis ramulos breves terminantibus; squamis involucri cartilagineis acutis externis ovatis lanatis ceteris sensim internis valde elongatis linearibus glabris aut apice parce lanatis ~~discretae fore a squamulis;~~ flosculis 4-5, corollae segmentis tubo ter longioribus, pappum paulo superantibus; antheris filamentis longioribus styloque exsertis, ~~actis~~ ^{13-4 feet}

(A bush seemingly (no note of size, locality, nor date) with straightish branches and short assurgent closely leaved branchlets white tomentose but the main branches becoming glabrous. Leaves very rigid half an inch long or less and about half as wide on a petiole tomentose like the lower side of the leaves one eighth of an inch long. The edges of the leaf are strongly

65) revolute and slightly sinuate between the short sharp rather remote and upwardly turned teeth which end in a stiff prickle. The inner scales of the capitulum are notably lengthened almost horny & sharp. Achenium angular villous about half as long as the pale fulvous pappus.

Seria nutans DC. (no. 269.)

Savanna of the interior, Feb. 9.

Chaptalia sec. Benth. Hook; ergo *Chaptalia longiflora*
Seria longifolia sp. nov. (no. 261.)

Folia linear-lanceolata ~~basim~~ acutis mucronulatis deorsum longe angustatis remote retrosum denticulatis ^{inferius} nervis ^{aut plus} sinuatis subtis, cum ^{apice impressato} ~~scapo~~ ^{agrilongis} demum duplo longiore albo-tomentosis; involucri squamis linearibus, acuminatis discis aequalibus; acheniis sursum hispidulis scabrisculis cum retro hispidulis duplo brevioribus pappum albidum aequantibus.

On banks by the sea side at Puerto Plata, Mar 2.

The capitula contain florets—ligulate with the lamina a little exceeding the ^{style} ~~stamens~~ & well developed others with a minute lamina about the middle of the style and a third form with nearly equally 5 dentate corolla & a seemingly well formed achenium just like the rest.

Hieracium Domingense Steud. (no. 282.)

caulis fere a basi apophyllus apicem versus ~~pedunculique~~
~~capita~~ ^{folia} pilis capitato-glandulosis. ~~conspersis~~; ~~foliis~~
 ima basi, ~~foliisque~~ ^{nerousque} supra, ~~nerousque~~ ^{nerousque} infra pilis longis
 albis ~~longis~~ conspersi; foliis ~~sp.~~ membranaceis
~~apiculatis~~ ^{obverse} lanceolato-oblongis obtusis
 basi sensim angustatis vix petiolatis, margine
 serratis glanduloso-denticulatis, ~~longi pilorum~~
 (supra bulbiloso-pilosis) ~~nigro-punctatis~~; panicula angusta ~~pluriflora~~ ^{bracteis ciliatis}; foliis
 involucris oblongis linearibus acutiusculis parce glan-
 dulosis dissepimentis fere aequantibus, florentis luteis ligula
 denticulis apice capitulatis; ~~pappo~~ ^{patula} ~~reflexo~~ ^{reflexo} ~~confuso~~.
 Apparently very near *H. thyrsoides* var. *plebejum*
 Fries.

A single specimen was found on the descent from
 a savanna to the woody rivulet bounding it Feb. 10, on
 the road from Santa Domingo to P. Plata.

Hieracium Gronovii L. var. *subnudum* (no. 282.)

In the edge of savannas — high lands of the interior Feb. 10.

Sobeliacea.

Sobelia blightiana Willd. (no. 302.)
 Santo Domingo City, Feb. 7.

Gupa curvipes (Gutupa.) sp. nov. (no. 301.)

Caule erecto ^{membranaceo} glabro simplici tereti; foliis
 (lineari-lanceolatis valde acuminatis basi
 angustatis sessilibus aciculato-denticulatis;
 racemo puberulo folia ^{longe} ~~multo~~ superante multifloro;
 bracteis linearibus glanduloso-denticulatis pedicello
 paullo supra medium bilobatis sursumque curvatis
~~fere duplo~~ fere duplo ^{brevioribus} ~~superatis~~ calycis tubo
 obovato lobis triangulari-ovatis ^(acutiusculis) ^{apice} ~~marginibus~~ ^{que}
 glandulosis longiore; corolla ^{calycem} ~~ad~~ medium ~~fere~~
 spida ~~calycis~~ bis terve ~~longiore~~ superante.

On hillsides once cultivated now abandoned at
 Samana. Herbaceous, or perhaps suffrutescent at
 the base. Flowers greenish-purple.

I collected the same species in Cuba and in
 similar localities, namely by the roadside and
 referred it to *T. ensigolia* HB. But a reexamina-
 tion satisfies me that it is not his species or that
 there has been an error in his description. Only the
 two lower anthers are bearded so that it must
 belong to his first section - Gutupa. Nor are the
 leaves glandular-serrate nor the calyx-lobes linear
 and the bracts are shorter than the pedicel if the part
 above the bracts be included.

Isotoma longiflora Presl. (no. 401.)

Samana

Anaxtraphia paucifloscula sp. nov. (no. 248)

Fruticosa, ramis rigids ~~induratis~~ ~~flexilibus~~ foliis-
que ~~subtus~~ ^{subsinuatis} albo-tanatis; foliis ~~rigidis~~ coriaceis
cuneato-oblongis obtusis longiuscule petiolatis
~~margine utrinque sinuato 3-4 spinuloso-dentatis~~
~~junioribus supra fornicosis atq. glabratiss;~~
capitulis solitariis raro binis ~~ramulos breves~~
~~terminantibus squamis prothorace~~ ~~cartilagineis~~ ~~acutis~~
~~brevisculis apice lanatis interioribus cartilagineis~~
~~exterioribus ovatis acutis~~ ~~lanatis~~ ceteris sensimpe
intimis valde elongatis linearibus glabris aut
apice ~~late~~ ^{parce} lanatis, discum fere aequantibus
flosculis 4-5, ~~antheris styloque~~ ^{suffragatis} ~~longatis dimidio~~
~~exsertis~~, corolla segmentis tubo ~~ter~~ longioribus
pappum paulo superantibus; antheris filamentis
~~longioribus~~ ^{styloque} ~~exsertis~~

A bush apparently, (no record of ~~its~~ height locality
(nor date)) with straightish branches & short ^{assurgent} ~~spreading~~
closely leaved branchlets white tomentose but the
branches becoming glabrous. Leaves very stiff half
an inch long or less and about half as wide on a
petiole one eighth of an inch long tomentose like the
lower surface of the leaves and the branchlets. The edges
of the leaf are strongly revolute & slightly sinuate between
the short sharp rather upwardly turned teeth which
end in a stiff prickle. The inner scales of the capitulum
are notably lengthened almost horny & sharp. Achenium
angular villous about half as long as the pappus.

Lobelia Domingensis H. ? (no. 334.)

This agrees with a specimen in Herb. Gray. so named but the anthers
are not all ~~at least equally~~ bearded only the two lower ones

Found sparingly in wet savannas of the interior Feb 13th 1844.
Fl. light blue.

68)

Asclepiadaceae.

Metastelma parviflorum R. Br. (no. 412.)

On the road from Santo Domingo to Puerto Plata
Feb. 10. Flowers greenish-white.

The flowers of M. parviflorum are said to be in
a sessile umbel. The peduncle in these specimens is
very manifest nearly as long as the pedicels though
shorter than the petiole. Leaves pale beneath twice
or thrice the length of the petiole.

Metastelma leptocladda (no. 411.)

Amphistelma L'Her.

Scandent. Leaves broadly linear acute at each end
about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Petiole 2 inches long slender tapering
to a bluish point Fl. greenish yellow. Cor. cleft $\frac{2}{3}$
of its length, lobes narrowly oblong minutely emarginate.
Between Santo Domingo & Puerto Plata, Feb. 25.

Calotropis procera R. Br. (no. 400.)

No ticket of locality etc.

Asclepias curassavica L. var. fl. alba. (no. 403)

Apocynacea.

Rauwolfia nitida L. (no. 219, 407.)
Santo Domingo City, Feb. 27 Fr. Puerto Plata Feb. 27.
A bush or small tree.

Yabernamontana nervifolia Vahl. ? (no. 396, 398.)
no ticket of size, date or locality.

Except in the number of flowers in the cyme which in our specimens are as many as ten more or less our plant agrees well with the character.

Yabernamontana amygdalina Jacq. (no. 413.)
A bush 10-15 ft high along the low lands bordering the Jimia river. Feb. 15. Fl. white.

Forsteronia corymbosa May.
Samana, Jan. 25. Fructifera.

Echites repens Jacq. (no. 409, 488.)
On grassy banks by the seaside Samana, Jan. 26.
Puerto Plata Mar. 3.

Echites umbellata Jacq. (no. 404, 405.)
Santo Domingo City, Feb. 5. Flowers yellowish-white.
Santiago de los Caballeros, Feb. 22. Fruit.

270)

Echites paludosa V. (no. 402, 487.)
In and around ponds, Samana, Jan. 27

Echites suberecta Jacq. (no. 406.)
Puerto Plata, Feb. 27.

Echites jamaicensis Lpis. (no. 397, 408.)
Road from Santo Domingo to Puerto Plata Feb. 9,
scandent. Intracalyxine glands several bristle form.
^{disk} ^(fleshy) ^(or toothed)
Hypogynous glands large irregular, lacerate, half
as long as the calyx segments, or longer

Vallesia glabra Cav. was collected at Key West.

Myrsinaceae.

Myrsine lobana DC. (no. 426.)
no note of locality, date &c. I find in the pistillate
flower the parts in fours; the calyx segments coriaceous
and the ~~corolla 4 parted~~ 4 parted corolla puberulous.
Stamens 4. Leaves with numerous pellucid dots
& lines the latter ~~less numerous~~ fewer & parallel to
the primary veins.

Myrsine flocculosa Mart. (no. 427.)
A slender bush, found at Madrigal on the road from
Santo Domingo City to Puerto Plata Feb. 10.

~~X~~ 11) This is identical with the Cuban plant called
M. lata DC. and founded on Swartz's *Samara*
lata which from Swartz' description must have
been something different.

Wallenia clusiifolia Lris. (ms. 285, 286.)

A bush or small tree, Samana, Jan. 25.

More or less dioecious or polygamous. In the
~~staminate~~ male plant the ~~filaments~~ ~~are on~~ ~~st~~
stamens grow out to nearly twice the length of the
corolla which again is double that of the calyx.
The style is included. In the female flower the corolla
is little if any longer than the calyx and the stamens
are included the anthers being as long as the filaments
Style shortly exsert.

Ardisia crenulata Vent. (ms. 236, 304.)

Samana, Jan. 25. A bush 4-6 ft high. Fr. purple.
^(Consolation DC)
Road side near La Vega. A bush 6 ft high or more.
Whole panicle dark crimson. Leaves very thickly
sprinkled with pellucid dots & lines; the last few
and parallel to the primary veins or towards the
edges ~~transverse to the longitudinal~~ at right angles
to them.

Ardisia coriacea Sw.? (ms. 172.)

No ticket of locality, no date, height &c: no flowers.
Leaves rather rigidly membranaceous, obovate-oblong,

Not as robust
& luminous in
habit as the
specimens from
Cuba agree
well.

67)

Isobelia Clippertonensis Mil.

72)
obtuse, narrowed into a very short petiole or
subsessile, delicately veined, plaited or crumpled
on the margins as if there had ^{out} grown the central
area, copiously dark-dotted, also with some pellucid
dots & lines, the latter more numerous near the
midrib and parallel with the primary veins.
Fruit globose tipped with a slender style its own length,
~~on pedicels rather slender & as long as the berry &
style and of its own length or a little longer,~~ rather
shorter than its slender pedicel thickly covered
with elevated (the result of drying?) ~~dots~~ black lines
and dots; calyx lobes roundish ciliate black-dotted

Jacquinia muscifolia L. (no. 306.)

A bush 3-5 feet high, much branching. Fruit orange-
colored. Santiago de los Caballeros, Feb. 22.

Sapotacea.

Chrysophyllum glabrum Jacq. (no. 202.)

Madrigal on the route from Santo Domingo to
Puerto Plata, Feb. 11. Fruit, immature.

Chrysophyllum oliviforme Lam. (no. 201.)

A bush or small tree. Santo Domingo City, Feb. 3.
Fruit, immature.

Chrysophyllum lamarckii L.

Samana, Jan. 26. Fruit (young).

Chrysophyllum (no. 203.)

Some small branches of apparently a distinct species (unless altered by cultivation) were brought from the goth district. It is called Caimito de perro. With leaves in shape ^{in texture} in venation like those of Ch. Caimito but less ferruginous beneath it has an oval one-seeded purple fleshy fruit of good flavor similar to the genuine Caimito on a longer ~~and~~ and more slender peduncle than the latter whose footstalk is rather short & thick.

Dipholis salicifolia A. Bb. (no. 305.)

Samana, Jan. 28. A tree - flowers not yet expanded.

Oleaceae.Linociera compacta R. Br. (no. 418.)

Small tree growing in the edge of savanas between Santo Domingo & Puerto Plata, Feb. 12

Utriculariaceae.Utricularia pusilla Fahl. (no. 395.)

along rivulets in small savanas of the interior, Feb. 10.

Gentianaceae.Schultesia heterophylla Meig. (no. 393.)

In wet savannas of the interior Fl. dark purple. Feb. 12.

It is very difficult to draw the line between this and Sch. stenophylla. I have seen ^{the former} ~~this~~ a foot and more in height and the latter as small as half an inch — both ~~proportionally~~ comparatively alike in other respects. The way in which the capsule wings are described is calculated to mislead. Instead of the veins being transverse I find them quite oblique in all specimens gathered by me.

Simnanthemum Humboldtianum Griseb. (no. 392.)

Moca, Feb. 18. Flowers white with yellow center.

Scrophulariaceae.Heperestia stricta Schrad. (no. 332.)Fl. white. Between Santo Domingo & Puerto Plata
Feb. 12Micranthemum Nuttallii A. Gray. (no. 394.)

On stones in the river Vuelta, Feb. 13.

Micranthemum orbiculatum Mx

In the same paper with the preceding — locality, not given.

Micranthemum petripractum sp. nov. 394 bis

prorepens; petiolo vix ullo lato; foliis obovatis vel oblongis
 florem primum superantibus deum aequantibus. ~~pedunculi~~
~~brevi parum exsertente calyce~~ ^(vel paulo vel vix) pedicellum ~~brevem~~ primum
 multo deum ^(fructiferis retracts) duplo excedente supra fere ad basin fissis
 ceterum aequaliter ~~spidis~~ lobis triangulari-ovatis; acutis tubo
 duplo brevioribus; corolla e basi loniformi superne dilatata
 triloba segmento terminali lanceolato-oblongo obtuso lateralia
 rotundata vel oblique ovato-rotundata duplo excedente calyce
 tertia parte longiori; filamentorum parte adnata eximie
 glandulosa, parte libera antherifera elongata arcte incurva
 decurvaque, parte ananthera ^{duplo} breviora erecta apice
 capitulifera; anthera loculis suborbiculatis; stylis longis
 bifido; capsula subglobosa plurisperma; seminibus ellipticis
 apiculatis viridiusculis

Miscanthum atropurpureum

~~purpureum; filix stans ad stringas, fœmina ut uxor laty~~
~~filix stans ad stringas, fœmina ut uxor laty~~
~~agave~~

74^b / After Micranthemum insert

Buchnera elongata Sw. (no. 318.)

Savannas of the interior, Feb. 13. Flowers blue-purple

Capparia biflora L. (no. 331.)
 Santo Domingo City, Feb. 5. Puerto Plata, Mar. 3.

Capparia dulcis L. (no. 326.)
 Santo Domingo Feb. 7.

Gerardia Domingensis Spreng. (no. 333.)
 On pine ridges of the interior. Fl. purple. Feb. 13.

Solanaceae

Solanum polyacanthos Vahl. (no. 311.)
 Puerto Plata, Mar. 3. Flower white; berry red. It seems
 like an introduced weed. Also at Santiago de los
 Caballeros. Feb. 21.

Solanum callicarpaeifolium Roth. (no. 312)
 Santiago de los Caballeros, Feb. 22. ^{p.p.} Suffrutescent.
 Flowers white

Solanum verbascifolium L. (no. 312/p.p.)
 Santo Domingo City, Feb. 3. Fl. white. Suffrutescent
 5-8 ft high.

Solanum tinctum Jacq. (no. 313.)
 On the road from Santo Domingo to Puerto Plata, Feb. 25.
 Suffrutescent. Fl. white changing to purple.

76)

Cestrum pallidum Lam. (no. 414.) (313.)

Santo Domingo Feb. 3. Around dwellings as if cultivated or encouraged or at least allowed to grow beneath human protection. Fl. white; Berry black.

Cestrum macrophyllum Vent. (no. 310.)

Samana, Jan 25. Shrublike, 5-6 ft high. Flowers dull yellow.

Acanthaceae.*Ruellia goniophylla* Voth. (no. 368.)

Suppeticose 2-4 ft high. Flowers blue-purple. Between Santiago de los Caballeros & Puerto Plata, Feb. 25.

Ruellia tuberosa L. (no. 362.)*Ruellia* (no. 365.)

suppeticosa, caule tetragono creberrime lineolato
foliis ovatis vel inferioribus lanceolatis acuminatis
e basi rotundato in petiolum longum abrupte
angustatis sinuato-dentatis; pedunculo apice unifloro
bifoliatum petiolo superato calycis spatulati foliolis linearibus

77) corolla infundibuliformi incarnata subtriplo brevioribus
lobis corolla rotundatis subaequalibus, staminibus
subaequalibus paulo exsertis

Samana, Jan. 28th. A single plant somewhat
more than two feet high with a single deep red
flower — too imperfect to be determined.

Barleria colanifolia G. (no. 364.)
Azua. Flower pink.

Blechnum Brownii Juss. (no. 360.)

Lepidagathis alopecuroides R. Br. (no. 363.)
In the edge of woods at Madrugal between Santo
Domingo & Puerto Plata. Corolla white with purplish
spot on the palate. Feb. 11

Dianthera sessilis Griseb. (no. 367.)
Santo Domingo City, Feb. 7.

Dianthera pectoralis Murr. (no. 369.)
Samana, Jan 25. Flower purple with deeper speckles
on the palate. Hairs of the stem curved downward
those on the petioles curved upward.

var. major: 2-3 fls major. (no. 366.) Lower side
of corolla beautifully plaited & venies below the lip

Dictyptera assurgens Juss. (no. 361.)
 Santo Domingo City, Feb. 6.

Bignoniaceae.

Bignonia staminea Lam? (no. 399.)

Ramis hexagonis, cum angulis striisve intermediis;
 foliis ovatis basi obtusis breviter petiolatis
 apice obtuse acuminatis, supra nitentibus utrinque
 prominule venosis venis primariis utrinque 6-8
 marginem versus arcuatum connexis; panicula
 terminalis ramis oppositis plerumque trifloris
~~pedicellatis~~ pedicello florum laterali calyce floris
 centralis brevius pedicellati aequante; calyce minute
 et acuto,
 (5dentato ~~exteriori~~ alioquin truncato dentibus duobus
 anterioribus proximis tribus posterioribus approximatis;
 corolla lobis rotundatis intus puberulis; filamenti
 basi pubescentibus quinto brevius acanthos.

With doubt our specimen is referred to the species
 described & named by Lamarek. In the figure cited
 the habit & leaves well accord with our specimen
 but the peduncle is represented as axillary and ~~one flower~~
~~is~~ as terminating the leaf & the tendril is
 made to grow from its axil. The flowers of our
 plant are in a terminal panicle with 5 pairs of
 branches the lower ones 3 flowered the uppermost one
 1 flowered. ~~The central flower is on a short pedicel~~
 or not at all exserted. ^{the} flowers about an inch long the stamens little

The pedicel of the central flower is so short that those of the lateral reach ~~up~~ to the top of its calyx. The two lower calyx teeth are quite close together a wide space intervening between them and the three upper ones which are not quite so close. The corolla is yellow apparently, but not nearly so long as is represented in the figure and still shorter than it is said to be in the description ~~at~~ At the same time the ^{leaflets} ~~leaves~~ are said to be two inches long though the figure has them but little more than one. The terminal tendril is more than twice as long as the leaflets.

Tecoma Berteri DC. (no. 4841) or slightly
a small tree with appressed erect ~~lateral~~
spreading branches. Fl. white in savanna,
or the woods on their margins. The young leaves
often 3-foliate the older ones mostly 3-foliate.

De Coudolle places this in the genus Tecoma with the sign
of doubt not having had fruit to examine but it ~~at~~ has
all the characters ^(and the habit) of the other N. Indian Tecomae. The small
quivers at the apex mostly bent to one side or backwards is
peculiar.

Gesneraceae.

Conradia reticulata Gris. (no. 303.)

Damp mountain woods of the interior, Feb. 13. Corolla
scarlet externally pubescent.

79²) ~~after~~ *Migaudia nivalis*

Numa jamaicensis L. (no. 317.)

Hydrocleaceae.Migandia urens Choisy? (no. 323.)

elata, hispidiissima; foliis pedatibus, et ultra

~~cordatis~~ ^{cordatis} ovatis, obtusis, duplicato-dentatis~~ramealibus~~ ^{ramealibus} supremisque oblongis basi ~~subcuneatis~~ ^{subcuneatis}

subtus subfusco-tomentosis; petiolo bi-tripollicari;

calycis segmentis linear-lanceolatis; acutis; corollae

~~potius semipollicariis~~ ^{semipollicariis} purpureae extus tomentosae lobis rotundatis tubo

duplo brevioribus; staminibus, vix vel paulo exsertis;

filamentis, parce pilosis, parte libera antheram

aequante; stigmatibus, discoides-dilatatis.

Along the banks of the river Guananito,
about ten feet high simple-stemmed below
the long panicle. The corolla is rather longer than
the calyx segments. Feb 12.

ConvolvulaceaIpomoea Samanensis sp. nov. (no. 387.)Caulis angulatus ^{alut.} pilis patulis basi glandulosis histulus;

foliis longe petiolatis sinu lato profundo cordato-ovatis

vel sagittato-ovatis lobis basilaribus late oblongis

^{versus} rotundatis, apicem obtusam mucronulatam sensim

angustatis septuplinerviis, insuper utrinque supralusilari

patula; pedunculo petiolum subaequante; floribus, primis

subcapitalis bracteis duabus rotundo-ovatis, dorso plica-

~~to~~ ^{dent-culato} inclusis; floribus demum longiuscule pedicellatis~~sepalis~~ ^{obtusis} ~~obtusis~~ ^{obtusis} ovatis membranaceis~~mucronatis~~ ^{setaceo-} ~~setaceo-~~ ^{mucronatis} setaceo-mucronatis exterioribus majoribus

Seems very
closely allied to
Ip. setigera Poir.
(Oliver.)

81)

dorso plicato-alatis inferne ad alas denticulatis
 denticulis (subulatis) pilosulis;

(Corolla amplius purpurea tubuloso-campanulata
 sepala ter quaterve superante ~~marginibus~~ ^{intus} superne
 plicata; genitalibus corollam dimidiam aequan-
 tibus;

Stem climbing with rather sparse spreading hairs
 springing from a little bulb or tubercle. leaves from the
 insertion of the petiole about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the broad
 roundish auricles or basilar lobes nearly an inch
 and a half ^{long}; petiole 2-3 inches long; peduncle nearly
 the same length ^{as long}; flower buds enclosed in two roundish ~~plates~~
 bracts ~~plates~~ below and denticulate on the ~~edge~~ edge of
 the plates as well as on similar ones of the sepals
 the teeth with a few short spreading hairs; the proper
 pedicels becoming about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; external ~~calyx~~
~~sepal~~ sepal nearly an inch innermost less than
 half as long blunt with a slender curved bristle; Corolla
 three times as long as the calyx purple ~~plates~~ above
 stamens & style hardly half the length of the corolla
 hypogynous. Disk short & thickest. Ovary 2-celled with
 two ovules in each cell

In low wet ground beside marshes or ponds
 Samana, Jan. 27

Ipomoea campanulata L. (nos. 389, 390.)

Samana, Jan. 28. The plant was found in the vicinity of
 the village & agrees ~~quite~~ exactly in all externals with
 East-Indian specimens. The seeds (not quite ripe) are rather

82) velvety than silky. The leaves beneath are thickly sprinkled with minute brownish dots. Probably introduced.

Ipomoea fastigiata Sweet. (nos. 387, 382, 389, 388, 386.)
Samana, Jan. 28. Santo Domingo City Feb. 1. Puerto Plata
Mar. 2.

Ipomoea sidifolia Choisy. (no. 375.)
Santo Domingo City, Feb. 1. Flowers with white
border but dark lurid base within.

Ipomoea umbellulata Mey. (nos. 373, 374.)
Santo Domingo city, Feb. 1.

~~*Ipomoea fasciflora* sp. nov.
Caulis volubilis, fruticulosus, verruculosus~~

Ipomoea (*Exogonium* ^{*fasciflora*} ~~*bracteata*~~ *Exogonium*
eriospermum Choisy. (378) In our specimens the
peduncles proper are much shorter than the
(seemingly) very young leaves, while the pedicels are
considerably elongated. The calyx lobes are rather
orbicular than ovate. ~~the base of the~~ filaments at
their base are very hairy. The hypogynous disk is
narrow & thick. Capsule valves tapering above the seeds
into a long blunt point. Seeds with long fulvous ^{the edges} hairs on 385

Ipomoea (*Pharbitis*) *cathartica* Poir. (nos 381, 383, 384.)
Leaves nearly all undivided. Santo Domingo, Feb. 3
Nocen, Puerto Plata, Mar. 2

Ipomoea quinquefolia Gris. (no. 376.)
 Santo Domingo, Feb. 7. Moca, Feb. 20.

Jacquemontia violacea Chois. (no. 371.)
 Santo Domingo City, Feb. 1.

There is a fragment of another Jacquemontia quite densely velvety with whitish hairs small cordate-ovate acute leaves small flower-heads of two or three nearly sessile blue flowers on a pedicel longer than the petiole calyx segments broadly ovate acute twice or thrice exceeded by the corolla. Collected at Azua.

Convolvulus nodiflorus, Desr. (no. 377, 372.)
 Santo Domingo City, Feb. 1—leaves acute, Santiago
 or Los Caballeros Feb. 22—leaves rounded and mucron-
 uate at the apex.

Evolvulus alsinoides L. (no number.)
 Azua.

Evolvulus phyllioides Mart.?(no number.)
 A fragment. Flower, blue. Azua.
 Agrees quite well with the description.

Cuscuta Americana L. (no. 391.)
 Santo Domingo City, Feb. 1.

Cordia lavigata Lam. (no. 324, 1114 p. p.)
 A bush 20 feet high. ~~Fl. white.~~ Fr. red. Santo Domingo
 City Feb. 3. Moca, Feb. 18.

Our specimen, in some respects, do not accord with the description. The leaves are rather obovate-lanceolate than ovate. The panicles are shorter than the leaves & hardly glabrous, rather ferruginous-velvety. No fully developed flowers were met with but the filaments are pubescent & the connective of the ^{fourdisp} anther. Fruit with one tubercle ^{seeded} ~~ovate~~ pericarp. Stigmas dilated flattened.

I observe some of the flowers (in the bud) have the styles & stigmas of Borreria, in others hardly fully expanded, as above. The foliage & habit are altogether like the figures cited for Borreria ~~succulenta~~ succulenta. May they not be the same plant with dimorphic flowers, in one state referred to Cordia with cleft & style-branches in the other, to Borreria having the style-branches undivided?

Borraginaceae.

Cordia sulcata HB. (no. 336.)
 Samana, in the hills. A small tree. Jan. 28.
 Leaves sometimes, perhaps on young & thrifty
 branches as much as 15 inches long. Drupes whitish.

Cordia hermanniifolia Cham? (no. 370.)
 Fruticose, about 6 feet high, flowers white. Between
 Santo Domingo City, & Puerto Plata, Feb. 9.

The leaves in our specimen are not subopposite
 and the peduncles are twice the length of the leaves.
 Petioles jointed about the middle.

Cordia microphylla R. & S. var? (no. 319.)

This is identical with no. 3115 of Cuba considered by
 Grisebuck as a variety of the plant described & named
 by Roemer & Schultes. The leaves ^{by (about 1 inch long)} are not subsessile but
 on petioles about one fourth their own length (~~about as much~~
~~in the largest~~) regularly crenate ~~at~~ from near the base
 very scabrous on the upper side and on the prominent
 veins beneath.

sessile or subsessile
 Flowers in a small head, corolla white. A bush 4-6 feet
 high on pine ridges not far from Consolacion de las
 Vegas, Feb. 15.

Cordia globosa H.B.K. (nos. 314, 329.)

No note of locality or date, but a common bush in many places.

Cordia cylindrostachya K. & Sch. var. (no. 316.)

Fruticose; flowers white, fruit red. A form with narrowly oblong blunt leaves slightly attenuated at the base. Santiago de los Caballeros, Feb. 21.

Cordia mirabiliflora HB. (no. 321.)

Port au Prince, Mar. 6. Petiole jointed about one third its length from its base

Cordia (no. 322.)

appears quite unlike any species seen and not at all agreeing with any described. But insufficient - a mere scrap.

Bourreria Kadula Cham. (no. 224.)

A small tree. Fruit dull red. Near Santo Domingo City, Feb. 9.

Bourreria succulenta Jacq. (no. 116.)

No tinct of locality, &c.

Bourreria virgata Don. (nos. 315, 328.)

A small tree. Flowers white, fruit red. Santiago de los

Caballero, Feb. 21.

If we may put confidence in the descriptions of this & *B. divaricata* Grisebuck in his determination of the Cuban plants has transposed them. Our rather abundant specimens agree well with the description by Swartz. The fruit of the Cuban *B. virgata* sec. Lpi. is yellow or as given by DeCandolle for *B. divaricata* orange. According to Swartz the fruit of *B. virgata* ^{his description} is red as is also that of our specimens. To show how little dependence can be put upon the smoothness or roughness of the leaves, I find on the same branch ~~and almost contiguous~~ ^(almost contiguous) leaves quite smooth & shining, and others very scabrous, like a rasp. The leaves in our plant are elliptical, blunt, sometimes a little cuneate at base, from half an inch to an inch long, about half as wide, revolute on the edge, ~~coriaceous~~ rigid, on a petiole about one line long.

Bourreria spinifex Lpi. (no. 177.)

No record of locality, date, size &c. Leaves very scabrous above, pale underneath.

Gournefortia scabra Lam. (no. 239, 240.)

Santiago de los Caballeros, Feb. 21. Azua.

Heliotropium parviflorum L. (no. 338.)

Santo Domingo City, Feb. 7.

Labiatae.

Ceynum gratissimum L. (no. 341, 349.)
 Samana, Jan. 25. A weed in old fields, pastures,
 & hedges.

Egyptis lantanaefolia Poit. (no. 348.)
 Near Madrigal, Feb. 10, in savanas. Procerum. Capitulum
 whitish. Corolla very pale purple. Anthers brownish.

Egyptis capitata Jacq. (no. 347.)
 Samana, Jan. 27. In wet places. Flowers white.

Egyptis suaveolens Poit. (no. 346.)

Egyptis pectinata Poit. (no. 343, 352.)
 Samana in old fields Jan. 27. No. 343, var. with blunt
 leaves.

Egyptis scoparia Poit. (no. 351.)
 Samana, Jan. 25. Santo Domingo city, Feb. 3. Fruticose,
 5 feet high. Anthers reniform the cells confluent at the
 apex as in ~~Pogonemon~~ Pogonemon, Dasyphylla &c.

Micromeria obovata Benth. (no. 218.)
 Port au Prince

Salvia occidentalis Sw. (no. 350.)

Scutellaria Havanensis Jacq. (no. 344.)

On cliffs along the seashore, Mar. 2. Puerto Plata.

Leonotis nepetifolia R. Br. (no. 342.)

Samana, Jan. 25.

Verbenaceae.

Paiva echinata Sw. Juss. (no. 354.)

Santo Domingo City, Feb. 5.

Stachytarpha jamaicensis Vahl. (no. 353.)

Samana, Jan. 26. Fl. purple.

Santana leamara L. (no. 337.)

Samana.

Santana involuta L. (no. 330.)

Puerto Plata, Mar. 2. A bush 2-4 ft high. Flowers rose-color.

Leithanoxylum villosum Jacq.

Samana Jan. 26. Fr. black. A high bush.

The name is calculated to mislead for on our specimens there is not a trace of pubescence and though the figure made from a garden plant has the leaves

acule & some of them toothed ours are entire and rounded or blunt at the apex.

Petitia Domingensis Jacq. (no. 355.)

Consolacion de la Vega and along the river Jimca
Feb. 15. Flowers white, berries red.

Glerodendron molle H. B. K. (no. 356, var. 494.)

Puerto Plata, Mar. 30 (no. 356.) A bush 6-8 feet high.
Flowers white with a tinge of rose. The leaves in the
var are nearly glabrous.

Coronilla pyramidalis L. (no. 222, 357.)

Puerto Plata, Feb. 26. A bush. Fl. light blue

Apetala.Euphorbiaceae.

Phyllanthus nobilis Müll. Arg. var. antillanus (no 496.)
Cicca antillana Griseb. juv.

Between Santiago de los Caballeros & Puerto Plata, Feb. 25.

Drypetes incurva Müll.? (no 499)

A bush or small tree near Puerto Plata, Feb. 26.

Specimens & perhaps of distinct species but with leaves alike in shape texture & venation have the 4-5 stamens long exserted or included (~~in flowers it may be unisexual~~) the last it may be immature and a fragment & has the stigma absolutely discoid & so thin as to be barely visible. Orange yellow.

Drypetes alba Port. (497/pt, 498, 501.)

Arbusticose 10 feet high, Samana: between Santo Domingo City & Puerto Plata, Feb. 24; A small tree.

Filaments pubescent. Stigma discoid reniform

Drypetes crocea Port? (no. 500.)

~~Road from~~ In the hills near Puerto Plata, Feb. 25; Only staminate specimens were obtained.

Arctostaphylos flavens Willd. var. pallidus? (no. 504.)

Ugna. Too young to determine satisfactorily.

Croton flavens Willd? var? (no. 305.)

Noticker of locality.

Specimen with male flowers only, remotely scattered along a slender angular axis.

Croton pallidus Müll. Arg. (no. 306.)

A bush 2-4 feet high. Santiago de los Caballeros
Feb. 21.

capsula pili depresso-stellatis vestita; semina
oblonga fuliginosa nigro-maculata sparsim foveata.

Croton linearis Jacq. (no. 307.)

Port au Prince.

Croton origanifolius Lam. (no. 303.)

Azua. Santiago de los Caballeros Feb. 21. Fruticose
4-6 feet high.

Ricinella pedunculata Müll. Arg. (no. 491.)

Azua.

Argyrothamnia candidans Sw. (no. 358, 495.)

Sea-beach at Puerto Plata, Mar. 2.

Acalypha chamadryfolia Müll. Arg. (no. 493.)

On banks of a creek at

var brevipes

Acalypha setosa N. Rich. (no. 359, 492.)
 Samana, Jan. 25. (492.) Santo Domingo City, Feb. 7,
 growing in crevices of the walls.

Acalypha alopecurioides Jacq. (no number.)
 No ticket of date locality, &c.

Jatropha gossypifolia L. (no. 490.)
 Santo Domingo City, Feb. 3.

Sebastiania corniculata Mull. Arg.
 No number. In savanas near Madrigal between
 Santo Domingo city, & Puerto Plata, Feb. 12.

Urena crepitans L. (no number.)

Dalechampia scandens L. (no. 41.)
 Santo Domingo City, Feb. 1.

Euphorbia prostrata L. (no. 508.)
 No ticket.

Euphorbia lanceifolia Lam. (no. 509.)
 Port au Prince. Flowers greenish yellow.

Euphorbia filulifera L. (no. 511.)
 Samana, Jan. 28.

Euphorbia heterophylla L. (no. 312, & 310.)

Puerto Plata, Mar 3. Probably introduced. Involucral leaves red towards their base. The var. (no. 310.) with all the leaves even the upper ones not lobed. Growing in garden at Santo Domingo City.

Phytolaccaceae.

Rivina octandra L. (no. 423.)

Scandent; along the road from Sto Domingo to Puerto Plata
Feb. 24.

Amarantaceae.

Chamissoa altissima Kth. (no. 428.)

Santo Domingo City, Feb. 8.

Differs from Moquin's description in having the leaves smooth on the under side or with a hardly perceptible pubescence and blunt or bluntish sepals.

Lyathula prostrata Blume. (no. 480.)

Samana, Jan. 28.

Iresine elatior Rich. (no. 429.)

Santo Domingo City.

Though described as wanting stamens, they are very manifest, though small; and I have found them

94) in the flowers of other species. The sepals are also 3nerved (1nerved Moq.).

Alternanthera serpyllifolia (no. 430.)
Brandesia Mart? *Telanthium* Moq?

Our specimens have the leaves considerably larger than they are represented to be by Moqun^d / Martius. ~~and~~ ^{now are} they ~~are not~~ coriaceous. The capitula are ~~at length~~ ^{finally} elongated ^{to half an inch} the fruits fall & leave the villous rachis clothed with the white bracts.

In external appearance in habit in the shape & nervation of the sepals these specimens resemble closely *Lresine* (*mozophanes*) *serpyllifolia* ^(Moq) from Cuba No. 475, Pl. Torr. which however has in its flowers no staminodia or they are so much reduced as to ~~be~~ escape recognition as such. Nevertheless, I can not resist the belief that they are forms of the same species - the difference being due to dimorphism.

Nyctaginaceae.

Go *Pisonia*

The inflorescence in the female plant seems to be not well described. At the epoch of flowering it is what may be called a capituliform panicle from a quarter to half an inch in diameter. ~~The pedicels soon lengthen and spread divaricately becoming twice or more the~~ ^{and lengthen to} The pedicels soon extend to twice or thrice the length of the fruit, spreading divaricately in all directions and at maturity the peduncle disarticulates at the base; the fruit, which is not at all baccate, ~~contracts~~ contracts, and the glands, ~~which are~~ ^{which are} in two or more rows in each groove of the fruit, protrude and adhere to any object coming in contact with them: thus facilitating the dispersion of the plant so that it is not strange to find it everywhere.

94)

in the flowers of other species. The sepals are also 3nerved (1nerved Moq.).

Alternanthera serpyllifolia (no. 430.)
Brandesia Mart? Telanthera Moq?

Our specimens have the leaves considerably larger than they are represented to be by Moqun. & Martius. ^{now are} ~~they are~~ ^{to have an inch} ~~they are~~ coriaceous. The capitula are ^{finally} ~~at length~~ elongated the fruits fall & leave the villous rachis clothed with the white bracts.

In external appearance in habit in the shape & nervation of the sepals these specimens resemble closely Lresine (morphum) ^{Moq} serpyllifolia from Cuba No. 475, Pl. Torr. which however has in its flowers no staminodiu or they are so much reduced as to escape recognition as such. Nevertheless, I can not resist the belief that they are forms of the same species - the difference being due to dimorphism.

Myrtaginaceae.

Pisonia aculeata L. 424, 425 [♀] (no. 479.)
~~at the locality, &c. Male specimens only were~~
~~Hawaii~~ Road from Santiago to P. Plata, Feb. 25 (no. 425.)
Madrigal, (no. 424) young fruit.
Urticaceae.

Alseodaphne estuanus Gand. (no. 433, 481.)

Growing in crevices of the walls & in the streets of Santo Domingo City. Feb. 1.

Rousselia lappulacea Gand. (no. 431, 483)
On rocks in the mountains about Samana.

Pilea repens Wedd. (no. 432, 482.)
Samana, Jan. 28. Growing over logs in woods near the river Juma, Feb. 15.

Urera baccifera Gand. (no. 434.)
Samana, Jan. 27. Santo Domingo City, Feb. 3. Panicle red. Consolacion de la Vega, Feb. 16 The fleshy, baccate calyx at length white.

Artocarpaceae.

Ficus crassinervis Desf. (no. 435.)
A tree in the road from La Vega to Moca. Feb. 18
The leaves are all rounded at the tips, cordate at the base, the lobes overlapping above the petiole — the stipules rusty tomentose. Some of the figs (perhaps all at first) were quite enveloped in a large, loose, angular or plaited tomentose bract, bifid or bi-tridentate at the apex and velvety on the inside, seemingly caducous.

Ficus trigona L. (no. 438.)

A tree. Banks of the creek at Moca, Feb. 19
Fig in ripening turning, light red.

Ficus lentiginosa Vahl. (no. 436, 437.)
A tree, on the road from La Vega to Moca. Feb. 18.
Fig with a depression at the orifice.

Piperaceae.

Piper marginatum Jacq. (no. 444.)
Santo Domingo City, Feb. 3. Fruticose, 8 ft high or
(more)

I find in the flowers of the Santo Domingo & Cuban
specimens only 2-3 stamens and the leaves are twice the
size of Henderson's ~~the~~ Venezuelan plant. The sinues of the
leaves in the S. Domingo plant is nearly or quite closed
or the lobes sometimes slightly overlap.

Piper ceanothifolium Torr. (no. 445)
Fruticose, about 8 feet high. Near Puerto Plata
Feb. 26. Samana, Jan. 27.

Piper aduncum L. (no. 441, 440.)
Samana, Jan. 25. Fruticose 4-8 feet high.
A specimen of wood was saved from this bush.

Piper aequale Vahl. (no. 446, 448.)

Samana, Jan. 28. Fruticose, 6-10 feet high

Piper dilatatum Rich. (no. 442, 447.)

Road between Santiago de los Caballeros & Puerto Plata, Feb. 25. Samana, Jan. 27. The leaves of this specimen (447) are very large & membranaceous.

Peperomia cantibarbis Meig. (no. 453, 450.)

Samana Jan. 25. Also on the Yuma.

Some of the leaves are densely dotted with both dusky & pellucid dots and there are ^{on} some scales of the spikes black dots while others are dots.

Peperomia magnoliifolia C. H. (no. 514.)

Madrigal between Santo Domingo & P. Plata
Feb. 11.

Peperomia producta Griseb. (no. 449.)

On rocks & logs, Samana, Jan. 27.

Peperomia scandens R. & P. (no. 451.) ⁽⁴⁵²⁾

Samana Jan. 25, On rocks & logs.

SauraceaAerodictidum jamaicense Nees. (no. 422.)

A tree, Moca, Feb. 18. Caps red.

Brodiaeae Leucosylon Nees. (no. 420.)

A tree. Samana, Jan. 27.

Phoebe montana Griseb. (no. 416.)

A large bush or small tree between Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata, Feb. 13.

The specimen has the leaves & long peduncles of *Ph. montana* but the latter smooth as in *Ph. Antillana*.Nectandra Antillana Meisn. (no. 415.)

A small tree. Meadrigal. Feb. 11.

This is identical with Cuban specimens referred by Griseb. to *N. leucantha* Nees.Nectandra sanguinea Kottb.

A bush or small tree at Meadrigal between Santo Domingo City & Puerto Plata, Feb. 11. Berry dark purple.

The leaves are just as in the figure cited from Jacq. Coll. T. 5, p. 2., but the panicles (in fruit) are hardly half so long as the leaves as in *N. coriacea*.Nectandra Willdenoviana Nees? (no. ⁴¹⁹ 421.)

In fruit & scent. No 419, a form with smaller leaves. Pedicel dark red & thickened

Polygonacea.

ormocladia
Coccoloba (Rhigia) ~~*ormocladia*~~ sp. nov. no. 476

^vfruticosa; ramis subflexuosis, ~~nodosis incrassatis~~
 recurvis? articuli brevis, ^(primus) subgloboso-nodosus demum
 infra nodum elongati; foliis rhombeo-ovatis petiolo sexis
 longioribus spinuloso-mucronatis basi obtusi, vel in
 petiolum abrupte ^{brevisseque} angustatis, coriaceis crasse marginatis
 utrinque 3-costatis ^{costis patentibus}. Rursum subhisque prominuli
 venosis; ocrea tenuiter membranacea petiolo brevior
 ramo arcte appressa; racemis ^{terminalibus} paucifloris folium non
 vel vix aequantibus, floribus remoliusculis; bracteis ~~stemi-~~
~~orbicularibus~~ 1-2 floris semi-orbicularibus pedicellum dimid-
 ium baccam quater-^(oblique truncata) quingies brevioris vix aequantibus
 vagina pedicellari fusca ^(ipsa plures brevis) aequalis; baccam ^{lavi} ovata obtusa
 basi cum pedicello articulata segmentis calycinis late
 rotundatis appressis coronata, sex sperma.

Azua, with no note of size, date &c. Seemingly a
 bush with rigid subsinate branches which appear to
 be recurved. The internodes are at first nearly of a sub-
 globose shape or obovate ^{later} at length below this, swelling
^{elongating} ~~growing out~~ of the normal size so that each internode
 is like a short-handled club with a roundish head.
 Largest leaves ^{including the petiole} (8 lines long) coriaceous
 strongly nerve-margined, the ribs & veins prominent & strong
 on both sides, somewhat sinuate on the edge (from the
 stronger contraction of the ribs?) rather abruptly but

100/ slightly narrowed a little way above the middle & thence tapering to a blunt point armed with a stiff sharp prickle. Ocrea thin ^{light} ~~rusty~~ shorter or not longer than the thickest petiole; racemes few & remotely flowered, one or two pedicels within the half-round bract & hardly twice its length surrounded at base by a ferruginous delicate obliquely truncate sheath nearly, or quite as long as the bract. Berry ovate many times exceeding the pedicel which is articulated with it at the very apex. Seed 6sulcate.

Coccoloba parvifolia ^{Poir.} ~~Walt.~~ seem. from the description to resemble this ~~only~~ in the thickened joints of the branches

Coccoloba (*Rhipia*?) *obcordata* sp. nov. (n. 475.)

Fruticosa; ramulis foliisque puberulis; hi. obcordatis, internodiis apice globuloso-merassatis, late
~~et aut vix emarginatis late rotundatis, nunc infra~~
~~medium plerumque~~ ~~supra medium latioribus, rigidis~~
~~utrinsecus 3-5costatis, costis erecto-patentibus, vel patentibus,~~
~~venisque utrinque prominulis (supra vix nitidis, sulcos~~
~~opacis) basi obtusis, vel truncatis, petiolo 5-6ies longioribus,~~
~~racemis folio bis terve brevioribus paucifloris, ocrea~~
~~supra medium tenuiter membranacea, ocrea infra medium~~
~~crassiuscula~~ ^{superne} ~~superne~~ ^{terminalibus} ~~tenuiter membranacea subferruginea~~
~~petiolum superante; racemis folio bis terve brevioribus~~
~~paucifloris bractea deltoidea vaginamque pedicellari laxa~~
~~petiolo apice articulato vix vel paulo brevioribus~~
~~calycis segmentis late ovalis obtusis aut rotundatis~~
~~pedicellum subaequantibus, filamentis basi anguste connexis.~~

nervi centralis infra apicem bifidi
 nervi laterales infra apicem connexi

On the way from Santa Loringo city to Puerto Plata
Feb. 9th.

A bush 10-15 feet high with short rather rigid
branches which afterward becoming glabrate ~~and~~
with the leaves on both sides are clothed with a very
short and not dense pubescence ^(that of the leaves) chiefly on the veins
beneath but on these ^{or} the parenchyma above. The leaves
are mostly obovate, 5-6 times as long as the petiole; some
are roundish with little or no emargination at the apex
and often broader than long, rarely broader towards the
base prominently, veined both sides the principal veins
3-6 on each side more or less spreading according to the
form of the leaf. The midrib divides ^(as in e.g. retusa L'her.) below the top, the
two main branches interlocking with the tips of the
^{lateral} ribs. The internodes of this species are longer than in
the preceding and thickened at top into a subglobose
knob which like that of the last is almost stony in
its hardness and without an apparent fibrous structure

Coccoloba acujera sp. nov. (n. 474.)

Frutex; ramis rigidis ^(ramulis spicis) nodoso-incrassatis; foliis
crasse coriaceis valde nervosis venosisque
late ovalis ~~basi obtusis~~ breviter et subabrupte
acuminatis nervo medio excurrente ~~rigide~~
~~spinuloso-mucronatis~~ ^(utrinque valde prominentibus) axillis patentibus, ^(marginale proximo) rectis
validis fere ad marginem productis ~~et ibique~~ ^(marginale proximo) areis
connexis; petiolo canaliculato marginato lamina
multiplo brevior; ocreis ~~caducis~~ ^{caducis}; spicis

terminalibus, foliis brevioribus, aut vis longioribus
 densifloris; bracteis — florum. — fructibus
 ovatis sessilibus, (vel pediculis brevissimis) in apicem
 abrupte angustatis obtusis coccineis; achenio obtuse
 trigono; semine spermophoro semiorbiculari dure suberoso
 insidente late et brevis ovato profunde trisulcato abrupte
 acuminato coccineo

Road between San Domingo city & Puerto Plata
 Feb. 13. not far from Aguacate.

A large bush with rigid branches the branchlets
 especially at the base of the spikes swollen into an obovate
 knob similar to those of the last two species. Leaves very
 rigid ~~very strongly~~ traversed by very strong ribs & veins
 prominent on both sides ~~The midrib running out~~
~~into a rigid prickly~~ broadly ovate narrowing rather
 abruptly above the middle and tapering to a sharp
 point the midrib running out into a rigid prickly
 a line long. The leaf blade varies from 2 1/2 inches or less
 to 3 1/2 with a breadth of 1 1/2 inches or a little less to
 2 1/2 Obovates indistinct. Fruiting spikes seemingly densely
 flowered. The shape of the bracts can not be made out. The fruits
 are sessile or on a pedicel so very short as to be hardly recogniz-
 able apparently, one to each bract. Berry three lines long red
 the achenium within the thin pulp obtusely, scordnered
 within which the seed ^(broad at base abruptly narrowing upwards to a sharp point) rests on a hemispherical somewhat
 corky base ^(dark red) from which it falls off readily, is deeply three-
 furrowed with indistinct broad & shallow intervening depres-
 sions ~~narrowing abruptly upwards to a sharp point~~

Coccoloba diversifolia Jacq. (no. 473.)

A small tree. Flowers greenish-white. Road from Santo Domingo city to Puerto Plata, Feb. 9, near the southern side of the island.

Our specimens accord very well with the description & figure in Hooker Bot. K. vol. 2 fig. 102: also with the figure of Jacquin so far as regards the foliage though the name as applicable to our specimens is not very appropriate. ^{however} If we make sufficient allowance for the rudeness of the figure, which has the fruit manytimes too large on very manifest pedicels whereas ours is sessile and ovate and only three lines long by two in thickness slightly soaked nor could it have been much larger when fresh we may acquiesce in the belief that Jacquin's plant was identical with ours.

The seed is dark red ^{broadly} ovate abruptly and obtusely apiculate ^{broadly} grooved $1\frac{1}{2}$ line long & scarcely less broad.

Coccoloba rotundifolia Meissn? (no. 472.)

A small tree, fruit black. The leaves of these specimens very exactly resemble in size venation and their proportion to the petiole the fig. of Jacquin ~~tab~~ Am. tab. 178, fig. 33 but they lack all trace of the acumination being quite rounded except a single leaf which slightly approximates to the figure. The fruits are sessile by a narrowly oblong base parallel to the rachis. The bracts are very short & broad. The berry is three lines or a little more by about two

broad ovate blunt. achenium smooth. Seed nearly orbicular apiculate deeply ^{furrowed} ~~6-furrowed~~ with intervening shallower ^{grooves} ~~lines~~ somewhat irregular, dark red.

Growing in the edge of savanna, on the road from Santo Domingo City to Puerto Plata, Feb. 10. Except in its larger leaves and in the general want of any point these specimens agree very well with Meissner's character. As in some others the midrib of the leaves divides below the apex into two or more branches and unites with the submarginal arches connecting the extremities of the ribs.

Coccoloba ~~latifolia~~ ^{latifolia} (n. 477.)

Stem vel arborescens; foliis membranaceis ovalibus, apice ^{obtusis vel} ~~obtusis~~ ^{obtusis vel} ~~obtusis~~ basi leviter inaequali breviter et obtuse angustatis utrinque gracis ~~et~~ remote, costatis et laxiuscule reticulatis nervo mediano ^{intra} ~~apicem~~ ^{apicem} bipido arcuato-anastomosante ~~costis~~ ^{costisque} utrinque 5-8 petiolis ~~et~~ ^{petiolis} ~~textiusculo~~ ^{textiusculo} supra canaliculato lamina ocheis brevior, ocheis adnatis rucinis ~~et~~ ^{terminatis} ~~terminatis~~ foliis brevioribus vel parum longioribus; floribus pedicellis bracteis truncatis pluries longiore fructu ^m cuneato-obovato fere dimidio aequante; fructu majusculo limbo calycis quasi mammillato exserto? (immature?) calycis segmentis rotundatis semine coccineo semigloboso apiculato profunde trisulcato cum ~~ca~~ ^{ca} canaliculis intermediis et quasi surminalis

With somewhat the appearance of *Jaquini*. C. obtusifolia. Our plant has the leaves so much larger and of so thin and delicate a texture for this genus - besides that the fruits are ~~so~~ very much larger on longer & spreading, not reflexed pedicels that I can not venture to refer the present specimens to his plant. Moreover the difference in habitat would suggest a different species.

The leaves seem to be quite membranaceous, are from five inches in length by three in breadth to three by two. Principal ribs 8-5 patent arched and anastomosing at some distance from the edge the midrib dividing below the apex & uniting with the nearest below all together forming a series of arches. The lamina at the base is almost always lower on one side than on the other.

No ticket of locality, size date &c accompanies the specimens.

Loranthaceae.

(Eickl.)

Phthirusa pauciflora? (no 468, p.p.)

Santo Domingo, Feb. 1855, the former on some *Myrtacina* shrub. *Loranthus pauciflorus* Sw?

~~Swartz~~ Swartz describes his plant as having the racemes "solitary and tripartite". Our specimens and the corresponding ones from Cuba on the contrary, they are both solitary & ~~or~~ more rarely in pairs and never or

very seldom divided. Each of the bract acule the lower ^(equally) squalling, the calyx tube. Petals linear-lanceolate; ~~the alternate ones~~ ^{those} opposite the longer stamens bluish, the others acute. The anthers opposite the last broad elliptic, incised to the middle at the base; those of the longer filaments small, ditto. Berry red $\frac{2}{3}$ its length from the base, black above.

Phthirusa uniflora? Eichl. (no. 468, p. p.)
Loranthus Domingensis &c. v.
 On Anonias at Bajobonico in the mountains near Puerto Plata

Older branches margined, younger compressed & edged. Racemes mostly in pairs about as long as the leaves, which are mucronate & thus accord with Desvaux's character of Loranthus Domingensis. ~~They~~ ^{but} are not emarginate as described in L. uniflora. The pedicels of the fruit are shorter than in the Cuban plants. Berry (hardly ripe) black with a reddish apex. There are no flowers & I leave it here for the present, but I think it will prove to be distinct from the Cuban plant. Heretofore, little attention has been paid to the relative size & forms of the floral organs and to the color of the fruit which is remarkable & may be constant in each species. Jacquin's name is an unfortunate one ~~not~~ ^{now} characteristic & is calculated to ~~em~~ perplex if not mislead.

Phthirusa platypoda sp. nov. (no. 469.)

Ramulis teretibus apice vix compressis gracilibus, foliisque fere membranaceis late viridibus. his obverse lanceolatis ~~penninerviis~~ ^(pellucidis punctatis) acutis mucronulatis basi angustatis penninerviis ^(vix) breviter petiolatis internodiis aequantibus aut paulo superantibus nunc divaricatis-patentibus nunc (juvenilibus) reflexis; racemus solitarius axillaris folium subaequantibus nunc eo brevioribus nunc (rariter) subduplo longioribus; ^(plurifloris) pedunculo valde rhachique levius compressis; floribus pedicellatis decussatis oppositis aut plus minus alternis pedicello longioribus; bractea dentibus deltoideis acutis infimo longiore calycem margine integrum vix aequante; petalis (verisimiliter purpureis) in alabastro mucronulatis lineari-lanceolatis ~~aequalibus subaequaliter acutiusculis~~ inaequilongis obtusiusculis demum subaequalibus; Antheris alternis (staminum breviorum) cordato-oblongis mucronulatis basi profunde incis, alternis minoribus deltoideis-acuminatis; filamentis ^{horum} ~~longioribus~~ utrinque profunde excavatis. Baccis purpureis.

Parasitic on some leguminous plant with slender bright green branches ^{more than a foot long} leaves, the racemes probably of the same color but becoming darker by drying. Leaves an inch to an inch and a half ^{3-4 lines wide} long on a petiole of about 2 lines, probably of a somewhat fleshy but thin texture with 3-5 ascending

quite distinct but delicate vein, on each side
and pellucid-dotted not uniformly but in patches
especially near the edge. The rachis is ~~much~~ com-
pressed and the peduncle below the first pair
of flowers very much so at the apex and taper-
ing gradually to its base. The flowers-2-6 pairs
are remotely arranged along the rachis in a
decussate order often more or less alternate.
Flower just before expansion 2 lines long. Berry (dry)
4-5 lines long, 2-3 times ~~as~~ the length of its pedicel

Phthirusa Azua

(no. 470)

ramis gracilibus apice leviter acutitibus demum
teretibus; ^(carnosis?) foliis ~~obverse~~ lanceolato-linearibus
obtusiusculis mucronulatis inferne sensim
in petiolum brevem angustatis internodium
dimidio aut duplo superantibus venis, median
valido excepto, indistinctis; racemis axillaribus
solitariis foliis subequalibus remote plurifloris
floribus pedicellis subaequilongis in alabastro obtusis
bracteis tridentata suffultis ~~dentibus~~ dente hujus
inferiore deltoidea acutiuscula calycem aequante corollis
brevioribus ~~et~~ obliquo-ovatis obtusis; petalis primis
inaequilongis alternis brevioribus vis acutis alternis
obtusioribus demum aequilongis? erecto-patentibus? (veri-
similiter purpureis) filamentis basi crassis glandulis
~~longioribus petalis subaequalium anthera parva deltoidea~~
~~longioribus petalum subaequantibus utrinque excavatis~~

109) anthera parva deltoides obtusa, anthera breviorum
rotundato-oblongis minute apiculatis basi ~~fert~~ ad
medium usque excavatis. bacca fusca-purpurea.

Azua.

A foot or more in height. Branches rather slender &
straight moderately spreading. Leaves linear-lanceolate
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long bluish but micromulate broadest
(3 lines) above the middle & tapering gradually into
the petiole 1-2 lines in length. Midrib rather strong but
veins hardly visible. Racemes remotely 4-8 flowered
about as long as the leaves. Pedicels as long as the flower
& growing out to be nearly as long as the berry or 2-3 lines
long.

Phoradendron rubrum (L.) Lynseb. (no. 467.)
Santo Domingo City, Feb. 1. Berries greenish-yellow.

Phoradendron Berterianum (St.) Eichl. non Gris.
(no. 464, 466, p.p.)

Moca, & Santiago de los Caballeros Feb. 20-25.
Berry white. A few of the lower flowers in the joints
pistillate nearly all staminate. Leaves rather distinctly
5-7 nerved from the base or a very little above it. cataphyllary
bracts on all the internodes in two pairs one close to
the base the other about half an inch above apiculate
Spikes axillary and terminal commonly solitary.

Phoradendron latifolium (Sw.) Gris. (no. 459,
465, p.p.) Between Santo Domingo City & Puerto Plata, Feb. 13.

110) The branches have on the lowest internode of the branches from 2-5 cataphyllary or sheathing bracts one only on the succeeding ones.

Spikes pale reddish, 1-4 in the axils

Phoradendron cerinocarpum (no. 459, p. p., 458.)

Ph. Berterianum Gris. non Viscum Berterianum DC. fide Eichl.

Between Moca and Santiago de los Caballeros also, ^{Feb. 20:}
near Puerto Plata, Feb. 26.

^{more tapering towards the base}
Leaves narrower than in Ph. latifolium Gris - veins very faint the lower pair leaving the middle near the base and a second pair below the middle. The middle and the upper pair can be traced nearly or quite to the apex - the lower ones hardly extend beyond the middle besides these there is a very weak pair submarginal near the base & very short. The spikes are ^(rarely more) solitary in the axils and have in the dried state a greenish hue those of Ph latifolium being reddish. The one cataphyllary sheath is found only on the lower internode of the branches & close to its ^(lobes blunt) base. Branches at first compressed at the apex of each internode becoming terete.

Phoradendron pennivenium (DC.) Eichl. (no. 460.)

Feb. 10, between Santo Domingo City, & Puerto Plata.

Berries white. Also at Aguacate, Feb. 13

The flowers all seem to be pistillate or a few of the upper ones ^(already fallen) may have been staminate.

111/ *Dendrophthora* ~~tortuosa~~ ^{dissitiflora} Torr. (no. 461.)

Caule tereti foliisque ^{internodiis superantibus} luteo viridibus, ramulis apice
vix compressis foliis ~~oblongis~~ ^{rigide} membranaceis obovato-
oblongis apice rotundatis basi sessili breviter
cuneatis subtriplinerviis ^(vel trinerviis) superne penninerviis
nerviis venisque indistinctis his marginem versus
~~remote anastomosant~~ ^{ramis recurvatis} arcuatis medianis infra
apicem dichotomis, spicis gracillimis foliis solitariis
foliis plerumque brevioribus tortuosis 2-4 articulis vix
foveatis; vaginis late deltoides acutiusculis articulis
^{remote} 6-2 floris infimis 6-4 floris; bacis ^{parvis oblongis} ~~remotis~~ albis.

This in general appearance comes nearest to ~~Strombos~~
Plumier's fig. 2 tab. 258, but the venation of the leaves
is different: it also resembles *D. myrtilloides* Eichl.
(*Phoradendron* L'Her.) ^{in this} but the inflorescence though very slender
is much shorter & the spike joints are only & uniformly 1 flowered
further the venation is unlike *D. buxifolia* Eichl. has its leaves
very variable some in the venation approaching our species
but they seem thicker and the joints of the ♀ spike are only
one flowered, the flowers are also close together in the spikes
not separated ^{as in this} by a space as broad as the flower itself

Dendrophthora buxifolia (Lam.) Eichl. (no. 462.)
On Pomarosa (Jambosa) at Madrigal between Santo
Domingo & Puerto Plata, Feb. 11.

~~*Dendrophthora leptostachya* (Sw.) Eichl. (no. 463)~~
(no. 463) fl. green tipped with red

112) Road from Santo Domingo to Puerto Plata, Feb. 12.

Sendrophthora Wrightii Eichl.? (no. 455, 456.)
On Bignoniaceous trees in Savanas between
Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata, Feb. 10.

Joints of the spike 2-10 flowered & joints 2-4 flowered.
Anthers on or a little below the middle of the petals.
In the Revision H. Cub. I referred this to S. leptostachya
and I am not yet without doubts regarding it.

Sendrophthora leptostachya (Hb.) Eichl. (no. 463 &
fl. green tipped with red. 457 & Viscum Hb.

Near Puerto Plata, Feb. 26. Anthers at the base of
the petals. According to Eichler they should be on the
middle — one of the characters ~~not~~ employed to distin-
guish it from Phoradendron. The habit is altogether
that of the other Sendrophthoras. I find ♂ & ♀ flowers in the
same joint of the spike but some plants seem to be
mainly ♂ others ♀.

Sendrophthora Domingensis Eichl. (no. 454.)
Viscum, Spreng.

Road from Santo Domingo to Puerto Plata, Feb. 13.
Spikes green. There are spikes with as many as
7-9 joints and sometimes four flowers in one joint.

Coniferae.

Pinus occidentalis Sw. without number.

Crowning the crests of all the mountains of the interior visible in the crossing from Santo Domingo City to Puerto Plata. The leaves of our specimens, as often ~~have~~ ~~are~~ are in threes or fours as in fives Richard having made the mistake of considering the Cuban pine Swartz's species P. occidentalis in the later books has been attributed to Cuba. I have not seen it there.

Neyceadaceae.

Zamia integrifolia ~~Willd.~~ Ait. var. media Willd. No number. So abundant back of the city Santo Domingo that one could walk for miles and at nearly every step put his foot upon this plant. In Cuba, that form which most nearly resembles the figure in Jacquin (Pl. Kar. tab. 635) is found only ~~high~~ on the ~~at~~ summits or high up in the hills; the dwarf form, Z. pubula, being confined almost entirely to the savannas and low level lands near the coast; while the very narrow leaved variety or species is peculiar to rocky cliffs. The transitional forms are many, and I have yet seen nothing to distinguish them except the very variable size of the plants and of the leaves and leaflets. An unfortunate name for it is next to impossible to find a leaflet without teeth or serratures.

Palma.

Thrinax parviflora Sw.? (no. 547.)

In woods back of the city, Santo Domingo. Slender
10-15 feet high with young & ripe fruit—no flowers
Spadix with six sheaths the lower ones ~~equally~~ bilobed
the divisions nearly equal the upper deeply cleft on
one side and notched on the other. Fl. nearly sessile
Berry globose

Thrinax? (no. 549.)

Port Francais. Leaves (perhaps of young plants) on
very long & slender compress^d petioles, cleft to
within $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the base; the segments
suddenly narrowed about two thirds from the base.
Sagule short, rounded. No flowers or fruit. Agrees with
T. argentea Todd. in this "leaf-divisions united at the base"

Cooperia? (no. 550.)

Palm about 40 feet high slender. Azua.

Leaf (young, perhaps.) 8 inches long many-cleft
to two-thirds the segments ⁽¹⁷⁾ again shortly bip^{is}
petiole flattish above rounded below with hooked
prickles on the edges the prickles continuing along
the outer edge of the exterior leaf segments. Sagule
short or even oblique. No flowers nor fruit.

C. tectorum Mart. perhaps.

Naiadaceae.

Pyramodoclea manatensis Asch (no. 560.)

In shallow water near the shore at Puerto Plata.
The pollen can be drawn from the anther-cells ^(not mature perhaps) in
a long narrow mass. The specimens seem to be ♂.
mostly but there are some ♀. In the ♂ plant there
is something like an abortive style long exsert with
a sagittate pointed apex - the stigmas? from the lower
margin of which hang glandular filiform appendages.
The terete foliiform termination of the flower sheaths or
the continuation of their midrib is truncate or
excised and irregularly denticulate the lateral ^{teeth} ~~ones~~
somewhat like horns.

Araceae.

Anthurium violaceum Schott. (no. 533.)

Climbing on trunks & branches of trees. Berries
purplish. In damp mountain valleys of the interior.
Feb. 12.

Anthurium Hingelii Schott. ⁽⁵³⁵⁾ (no. 536.)

On trunks of trees at Samana, Jan. 26. - also on
the river Yuma

Dieffenbachia Seguine Schott. (no. 527.)
 Samana, Jan. 25. In damp woods.

It has the appearance of an introduced plant
 nor did I see it anywhere under such circumstan-
 ces as induced me to suppose it indigenous

Pistia occidentalis Blume. (no. 529.)
 On stagnant ponds. Consolacion de la Vega,
 Feb. 16. Spathe hairy on the outside & edge.

Lemma polychiza L. (no number)
 On stagnant ponds, Consolacion de la Vega
 Feb. 16. Mixed with the next.

Lemma paucicostata Hegelm. (no number)
 (near)
 On ponds, Santo Domingo City, Feb. 5-

Commelynaceae.

Gradescautia floribunda Voth. (no. 542.)
 No date or locality. Stem smooth except a line of cottony
 hairs which are few also on the leaves but more abundant
 on the sheaths. Sepals with ~~linear~~ linear dots. Petals white
 delicate as long as the sepals. Alternate filaments shorter.
 Seed ^{perianth} flattish truncate at one end (when there are two in the cell)
 and rounded at the other and along the beveled margin
 is a row of little pits.

117)

(Marta)

G. effusa seems much more hairy and with a ~~much~~ ^{and Plumier's more yet} more diffuse inflorescence. Jacquin's figure shows the leaves much broader & closely sessile with the panicle smaller. In Shultes' & the seeds of *G. effusa* are said to be tuberculate. In Martius' Fl. Braz they are described as rugose.

Commelyna Martiana Leub. (no. 543.)

Samana, Jan. 26. Santo Domingo City, Feb. 7.

Our plant agrees with the description and figure in Martius' Fl. Braz. in all essential points. Only, in the Santo Domingo plant the stems are angular & smooth. The leaves are pale beneath, the sheaths hispidulous, a few long hairs on their margins and throat, a few leafless bracts beneath the spathe which is setose towards its base. Peduncle winged. ^(hardly a trace of the second) One cell of the capsule ^(indehiscent) keeled and tubercles (less closely than in the figure) closely adnate ^(reddish subhemispherical) to the seed; the other two dehiscent one-seeded. Seed black rounded on the back and apex which is slightly depressed and apiculate, truncate at base, flat on the inner side.

Commelyna Cayennensis Rich. (no. 545.)

Santo Domingo City, Feb. 1.

Callisia repens L. (no. 541.)

Growing around a well in the patio of a house and in the streets of Santo Domingo City. Probably indigenous in some part of the island though I saw it nowhere else.

118) which leaves ground to suppose that it may not be truly indigenous. Flowers whitish pellucid.

Callisia umbellulata Lam. (no. 546.)

On moist banks between Santo Domingo & Puerto Plata Feb. 13, & 25. Sepals 2 greenish. Petals 2 whitish-pellucid. Stamens 1-2. Seed pale reddish with a red apical circular spot, faintly striate longitudinally, subglobose compressed and irregularly angled (from mutual pressure?)

Hyridaceae.

Hyris communis Voth. (no. 575.)

In savannas of the interior, Feb. 13.

The lateral sepals are very obscurely ciliate on the keel.

Mayaca fluviatilis Aubl. (no. 603.)

Savannas of the interior, Feb. 10. Fl. white.

Leaves minutely and sharply notched. Flowering peduncles much shorter than the leaves, little if any exceeding them in fruit. Anthers opening by an infraapical, roundish, introrse pore. Capsule 7-seeded. Seeds reddish with 20 or more longitudinal tuberculate ridges.

Pontedericeae.

Heteranthera limosa Z. (no. 531/p.p.)

In small ponds of the interior, Feb. 9.

119) ^{stria prominent}
Seeds light reddish, oblong, about 10-striate, lengthwise —
also marked by the funiculus its whole length. Between the
longitudinal stria the seeds are finely ^{& closely} striate transversely (seen with
a lens of considerable power)

Heteranthera spicata Presl? (no. 531, p.p.)

In ponds of the interior, Feb. 9.

The spikes are much shorter than in the Cuban plant;
about as long as the petiole of the leaf not overtopping
the leaf itself as in the latter and the flowers closer together
^{dark reddish}
Seed oblong somewhat tapering at one end or apiculate about
10-striate or 10-sulcate — the stria less straight & regular than
in the former, or somewhat bent or sinuate, sometimes
anastomosing.

Amaryllidaceae.

Agave antillarum L. (no. number.)

on steep hills around Santiago de los Caballeros, Feb. 22.
Leaves 3 feet long, the outer ones 5 inches, intermediate 4 inches,
broad upper ones smaller & narrower gradually,
becoming above on the scape & at the panicle bractiform
scape not so high as that of A. americana branches
horizontal. Tube of flower greenish-yellow limb & filaments
orange-colored, anthers yellow changing to orange.

Agave siculana was collected at Key West (cultivated)

Hyppoxis erecta L. var. (no. 530.)

Savannas of the interior, Feb. 10.

120/ Pilize with soft hairs later becoming glabrous;
linear leaves strongly 5-nerved, complicate. Scape slender ~~furrowed~~ ^{have flowers}
near the top with a linear hyaline bract above which ~~it~~ &
below the short ovary it is thickened & more hairy. Flower
greenish-yellow without, yellow on the inside.

Utricularia

Cipura paludosa Aubl? (no. 532.)

On the pine ridges of the interior, Feb. 13. Flowers blue.

One or two of the lower bracts sterile, the 2-3 upper ones
producing flowers. ~~For~~ Capsule oblong 3-furrowed. Seeds
dark reddish, roundish, but variously angled by mutual
pressure, irregularly furrowed or wrinkled & closely covered
by minute tubercular points.

Zingiberaceae.

Costus cylindraceus ^{icus} Jacq. (no. 528.)

In damp woods on the hills back of Samana,
Jan. 28. Also at Madrigal between Santo Domingo
City & Puerto Plata Feb. 11. — 3-6 feet high.

Spike at length growing out to the length of six to
eight inches dark dull red. Style base & margin of
labellum dull red — tip of the latter yellow. Bracts
deep crimson on the inside. Berry white.

Growing more or less spirally.

Bromeliaceae.

Ananassa sativa Lindl. (no number.)

In woods by the roadside, near Samana, probably escaped from cultivation.

Gillandiera laxa Griseb. (no. 634.)

Between Santo Domingo & Puerto Plata, Feb. 15. Bracts reddish, petals light purple, obversely linear-lanceolate acute or spatulate acute. The bracts are blunt. The scales

of the leaves are impressed-punctate or pitted in the middle or point of attachment. ^{beautifully radiate-striate} This may be the effect of drying. Our specimens have a simple spike about as long as the narrowed recurved ash-colored leaves. Stamens free
stigmas twisted

Smilacaceae.

Smilax Heavanensis Jacq. (no. 539.)

Puerto Plata, Mar. 2. Fruit black. Without prickles on stem or leaves. S. coriacea Spreng.

Smilax Domingensis Schlecht. (no. 640.)

Samana, Jan. 27. A high climber with long pendant branches Fr. dull purple.

Dioscoreaceae.Dioscorea multiflora Presl. (no. 538.)

Samana, Jan. 27.

Rajania cordata L. (no. 188)

No date or locality.

Dorsal margin of the wing curved around the seed; thence to the apex nearly straight; ventral margin gradually curved its whole length.

Cyperaceae.Cyperus Hearpan L. (no. 579.)

Savanas of the interior, in wet grounds, Feb. 12. Leaves whitish one third as long as the scale

Cyperus viscosus Ait. (no. 595.)

In low sub saline soil, Puerto Plata, Mar. 1.

(Mariscus)

Cyperus nanus Willd. (no. 593.)

Near the seaside, Puerto Plata, Mar. 3.

Xyilingia humilis Mx. (no. 577.)

Samana, probably, in low ground.

Xyilingia brevipolia Roll. (no. 602.)

Samana, in marshy ground; Jan. 27.

Hyllis aphylla Vch. (ms. 576.)

along the margin of the river Jaina, at Madrigal, in the way from Santo Domingo to Puerto Plata, Feb. 11.

Scirpus exiguus H.B.K. (ms. 580.)

Springy ground in savanas of the interior, Feb. 10.

Scirpus retroflexus Poir. (ms. 592, 600.)

Samana, Jan. 25, in wet places; growing in dense tufts—also in springy ground in savanas of the interior, Feb. 10.

Scirpus capitatus L. (ms. 587.)

Margin of river Jaina at Madrigal, Feb. 11.

Scirpus (*Eleocharis*) *pachystylus* sp. nov. (no 582.)

Rhizoma repens; culmi plurimi ^(congesti) gracilibus sulcatis —
 striatis vagina ^(appressa) coccinea aut atrovirida oblique truncata
 obtusiuscula spica solitaria terminali obovato-oblonga
 obtusa multiflora ^(pallida) squama pluriserialibus uniaerviis
 late membranaceo-marginatis infimis rotundatis vacuis
 superioribus oblongis sensim angustioribus omnibus
 obtusis nervis viridi; staminibus, 3; stylo trifido;
 achenio trigonato vix lenticulari compresso pallido,
 angulis ^(late) crassiusculis; tuberculo trigonato angusto ~~con~~
^(aut compresso) pyramidaliter acuto achenium dimidium fere aequante;
 setis 2-3 achenio aequilongis retrorsum scabris,

Springy places in savanas of the interior, Feb. 10.

This is identical with the Cuban plant no. 3373 referred
 by Prof. Grisebach to Dr. Torrey's ^{*Eleocharis*} ~~*Scirpus*~~ *melanocarpus*
 from which it is quite distinct. It is rather peculiar in
 the shape of the spike which is obovate, the tapering
 base clothed by numerous empty scales, very blunt and
 pale. The culms grow very close together from the creeping
 caudex and are from 1-2 feet high clothed at base with
 a red sheath ^(1-2 inches long) very obliquely truncate and rather blunt
 at the tip. There is no recurrent terminal leaf or bract, only
 one or two ^(lower scales of the spike) rather larger & firmer in texture than the others.

Scirpus melanocarpus Griseb. non *Eleocharis melanocarpa* Torr.

Scirpus (Blechnus) plantaginifolius L. (no. 597.)
Samana, Jan. 28: in marshy grounds.

Scirpus (Blechnus) constrictus Guss. (no. 596.)
With the preceding.

Scirpus (Funclistris) brizoides Sm. (no. 584, 590.)
In springy grounds, savannas of the interior, Feb. 10,
forma gracilior; Feb. 15 forma robustior.

Guirana umbellata Kottb. (no. 598.)
In marshes at Samana, Jan. 28.

Rhynchospora glauca V. (no. 589.)
Savannas of the interior, Feb. 10.

Although Vahl ascribes to his species bristles longer than the acheneum and in our plant they are only half its length all the other characters agreeing I venture to give his name to our plant though it is like the Cuban plants referred to Rh. gracilis which is probably only another form of a widely diffused & variable species.

Rhynchospora florida Dietr. (no. 578.)
In bogs along the road from Santo Domingo City to Puerto Plata, Feb. 14.

Rhynchospora (Dichromena) pusilla Gris. (no. 599, 601)
 Samana, Jan. 25.

Rhynchospora barbata Voth. (no. 585, 581, 583, 591.)
 In various places on the interior savanas Feb.

Rhynchospora (Dichromena) Vahlinae, Gris. (no. 588.)

Our specimen is less hairy and the tubercle of the seed
 is acute & longer than in a specimen from Santarem.
 — about as long as the achenium itself.

Scleria Flagellum Sw. (no. 594.)

Subscandent, 6-10 feet high. Samana, Jan. 25.

Carex scabrella Wahl. (no. 604.)

On banks by the sea side, Puerto Plata, Mar. 2.
 In Cuba I found it only on the margin of mountain cliffs.

Gramineae.

Arundo occidentalis Sieb. (no. 619.)

In the shallow water of the Ozuma river close to the
 city of Santo Domingo.

Brasilotis ciliaris Sk. (no. 611.)

Samana, Jan. 28. Growing in dense tufts.

Reynaudia filiformis Voth. (no. 623.)

In savannas of the interior, Feb. 10.

Pharus latifolius L. (no. 606.)

Samana, Jan. 25, in damp woods. 3-5 feet high.

Chloris eleusineoides Griseb. (no. 610.)

Samana, Jan. 28. Growing in dense tufts.

No 3819 of Wright's Cuban plants seems about intermediate between these from Santo Domingo and Chloris Beyrichiana from Brazil. The inflorescence of the two last is somewhat tinged with purple while that of Grisebach is pale. The flowers of the last are more crowded on the spikes, those of the former less so. The Brazilian plant has short leaves, our specimens very long ones & while that of Grisebach has then intermediate in length.

Chloris barbata Sw. (no. 612.)

No locality or date.

Paspalum compressum Nees. (no. 609.)

Samana, Jan. 25— in damp woods.

Paspalum caespitosum Kluge

No locality nor date.

The spikes are rather longer than the description and figure give and the nodes are rarely or but slightly pubescent.

Paspalum glabrum Poir. (no. 607)

Samana, Jan. 26. — on banks close to the seaside.

Paspalum paniculatum L. (no. 630 p. p.)

Port Francisco.

Paspalum virgatum L. (no. 620.)

Samana.

Digitaria setigera Roth. (no. 634.)

Samana, Jan. 25.

Orthopogon loliaceus Spreng? (no. 613.)

Samana, Jan. 27, in woods.

Panicum (Digitaria) filiforme L. (no. 622.)

On the road between Santo Domingo & Puerto Plata Feb. 25.

Panicum stenodes Griseb. (no. 624.)

Savanas of the interior, Feb. 10.

Panicum diffusum Sw. (no. 627.)

In tufts on the road from Santo Domingo to P. Plata
Feb. 9.

Panicum pallens Sw. (no. 608.)

Samana, Jan. 25. — in woods.

Panicum dichotomum L. (no. 633.)

In springy ground on the road from Santo Domingo to
Puerto Plata, Feb. 10.

Panicum Sloanii Gris. (no. 615.)

Samana, Jan. 25.

Panicum lanatum Sw. (no. 614.)

Samana, Jan. 27. Subscandens 6-10 feet high

The name is not very appropriate so far as it
relates to our specimens which are merely pubescent
in some parts.

Cenchrus viridis Spreng. (no. 621.)

Samana, Jan. 26.

Arundinella Martinicensis Trin. (no. 626.)

Edge of savannas in the interior, Feb. 10.

Tricholena insularis Gris (no. 630 p.p., 628.)

No ticket of locality, date &c. (Andropogon Nees & Roth)
(Eggenandropogon villosus) (Hesperogon villosus Nees
(Andropogon (no. 616, 632, 631.)

gracilis (20±); foliis anguste linearibus prolongis basin versus
sparse longe pilosam canaliculatis carinatisque ad mar-
ginem carinamque scaberrimis; ligula ovata obtusa
apice lacerata aut fissa; pedunculis 2-pluribus terminalibus

lateralibusque vaginatis, vagina angusta acuminatissima,
 apicem versus pubescenti-villosis; spicis binis; rachis,
 pedicell. ^(lanceolatis) flosculis ^(fertilis dimidiis) albo-villosis; spicula sterilis pedicello
~~glumam fertilis dimidia~~ ^{inferiore} aequante; gluma 11nervi superiori 3nervi
~~paleas tenerimias inaequales~~ subaequali paleas tenerimias plurimas
 superante; spicula fertilis gluma inferiore supra medium 9nervi
 superiore trinervi superiore infra apicem ~~lipidum~~ ^{gemmatum} aristatum
 arista basi puberula tota ~~spicula~~ ^{gemmatum} 4-lies superante
 & infra infra median gemmatum

On the walls of the city of Santo Domingo, Feb. 8. also
 in Savanas of the interior, Feb. 10.

Andropogon bicornis L. (no. 629.)
 (Cymbopogon (Hypogynium) spathiflorum
Andropogon inermis Steud. (no. 626.))

In Savanas of the interior.

Calam. purplish; sheaths & bracts rusty reddish.
 glumes ciliate scabrous on the nerves.

Orchidaceae.

Plenrothallis univaginata Lindl. (no. 551.)

On trees in the interior forests Feb. 13. Flowers
light yellowish-green.

Microstylis spicata Lindl. (no. 559.)

Samana, Jan. 27. Flowers light greenish except
the dark reddish lip.

Epidendrum bispidum Lindl. (no. 566, 567, 561.)

Forests of the interior, Feb. 9. Calyx & petals yellowish-
green - lip very pale ^(in the dry state) purplish with darker veins in
the throat. Leaves ^(in the dry state) tuberculate on the margin and
so represented in Lindley's figure, Bot. Beg. t. 1879, but
nowhere so far as I have seen ^{thus} described.

Epidendrum bughtonoides Lris. (no. 564.)

In mountain valleys of the interior, Feb. 10. ^(Calabash) On trees
(Cruciatia) Flowers greenish-yellow. Lip, veins & margin
of sepals dark red.

Epidendrum nasutum G. Reich. (no. 563.)

E. Wrightii Lindl. sec. Lris. On trees by the road from
San Domingo to Puerto Plata, Feb. 15. Fl. reddish-orange.

Epidendrum rigidum Jacq. (no. 552.)

Samana, Jan. 27. Epiphytic, flowers greenish.

Epidendrum strabiligerum G. Reich. (no. 571)

Samana, Jan. 26. On trees by the seaside.

Epidendrum umbellatum Sw. (no. 573.)

Samana, Jan. 26. Flowers greenish yellow.

Epidendrum nocturnum L. (no. 570.)

Loreto. Flowers green and white.

Bletia purpurea HB? (no 574 p.p.)

On pine hills of the interior, Feb. 13. Flowers purple.
Perigonal segments (lip excepted) lanceolate all acute
and about equal; lip 3lobed, 7-nerved.

Bletia Shepherdii Hook. (no. 574^{p.p.})

In grassy banks facing the bay, Samana, Jan. 26:
also on banks of the river Salvo between Santo
Domingo City and Puerto Plata, Feb. 10. Flowers purple

All perigonal divisions (lip excepted) obversely
lanceolate or the ^{upper} ~~outer~~ oblong-lanceolate the outer
ones acute and a little shorter than the obtuse inner
ones. Lip as long as the petals scarcely lobed undulate

5-crested, ~~purple~~

Tetramicra rigida Lindl? (no. 554.)

In small rather sterile savanna, Feb. 9. Also at
Aguia and Port au Prince. Sepals dull greenish-
red. Petals purple with deeper veins.

I can hardly entertain a doubt that this is
Lindley's plant, yet I can find but four cells to the
anther and four pollen-masses only.

Abranthus (no. 572.)

Samana, Jan. 27. On trees.

Abranthus (no. 553.)

On bushes at Madrigal between Santo Domingo City
and Puerto Plata, Feb. 11. Flowers greenish-white.

Polystachya luteola Hook. (no. 565.)

Epiphytic. Flowers yellowish-green.

Oncidium Papilio Lindl

No number. Some flowers only taken from cultivated plants.

Oncidium variegatum Sw. (no. 566.)

On trees by the seaside, Samana Jan. 26: also in small
savannas at a little distance from the south coast. Also
on the river Yuma. Flowers light purple or nearly white.

Pantheira glandulosa R. Br. (no. 562.)

Edge of Savanas in the interior, Feb. 10. Flowers greenish; petals & lip tipped & edged with white.

Lindley (Orchidaceae Plants) says "pollinia 2 biloba"; elsewhere he and other writers describe them as four which I also find. Brown in the original character does not give the number.

~~Atoran~~

Cranichis muscosa Sw. (no. 567.)

Flowers white. ~~At~~ No locality

Spiranthes apiculata Lindl.? (no. 568.)

On savanas & pine ~~woods~~ ^{hills} of the interior. Flowers white.

The specimen agree pretty well with the description of Lindschek — not so well with that of Lindley. The bracts are rather shorter than the flowers; the sepals & petals are blunt and the calli of the lip seem smooth. Specimens fully two feet high. There are remains of lanceolate-linear or linear leaves.

Among about ten specimens is one rather stouter than the ^{others} ~~rest~~ with larger flowers conformable mostly with the rest, but the lip has the tubercles very much larger about semicircular and villous. Are these two species or is it variable?

Spiranthes elata Rich. (no. 557 p. p.)

Samoglossum monophyllum Lindl. ^{(no} 557 p. p.)

Between Santo Domingo City & Puerto Plata, Feb. 13.

Pelexia setacea Lindl. (no. 558.)

A single plant without locality or date.

Habenaria maculosa Lindl. (no. 554.)

In savannas of the interior, Feb. 10.

Lycopodiaceae.

Lycopodium complanatum L. (no. 37.)

No ticks of date & locality

~~By~~

Lycopodium cernuum L. (no. 36.)
Mountains without special locality.

Setaginella stolonifera Spring. (no. 38.)
No ticks of date or locality

X

Psilotum triguetrum Sw. (no. 931)

X

Psilotum complanatum Sw. (no. 947)

Rhizocarpea.

+ Marsilea polycarpa Hook. & Grev. (no. 1799, 1800)

+ Salvinia hispida Voth. (no. 1826, 3913)

+ Isetes cubana Engelm. (no. 3912)

+ Azolla microphylla Kaulf. (no. 1797)

Equisetacea.

Equisetum ramosissimum Desf. sine numero.