

RUBIACEAE

Amaioua corymbosa HBK. Shore of the lake south of the laboratory, *Bangham*, no. 456. A shrub with fleshy red fruits.

Genipa americana L. Near Drayton Cabin, *Bangham*, no. 503. In this species the leaves are glabrous, while in *G. caruto* HBK., which also grows on Barro Colorado, they are densely pubescent beneath. I am now inclined to believe that these two forms represent distinct species.

Hamelia axillaris Sw. Between Wheeler and Shannon trails, *Bangham*, no. 472.

CUCURBITACEAE

Gurania coccinea Cogn. Collected by *S. W. Frost*, no. 229. An herbaceous vine with showy red flowers, Called "bien-te-veo" in some parts of Panama.

COMPOSITAE

Elephantopus mollis HBK. Collected by *S. W. Frost*, no. 286. A low herb with clustered heads of white or purple flowers; leaves mostly basal.

Mikania guaco H. & B. F. L. Island, *Bangham*, no. 597. An herbaceous vine with small heads of white flowers.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
CHICAGO

RHADINOPUS, A PRESUMED NEW GENUS OF RUBIACEAE FROM NEW GUINEA

S. MOORE

With a figure

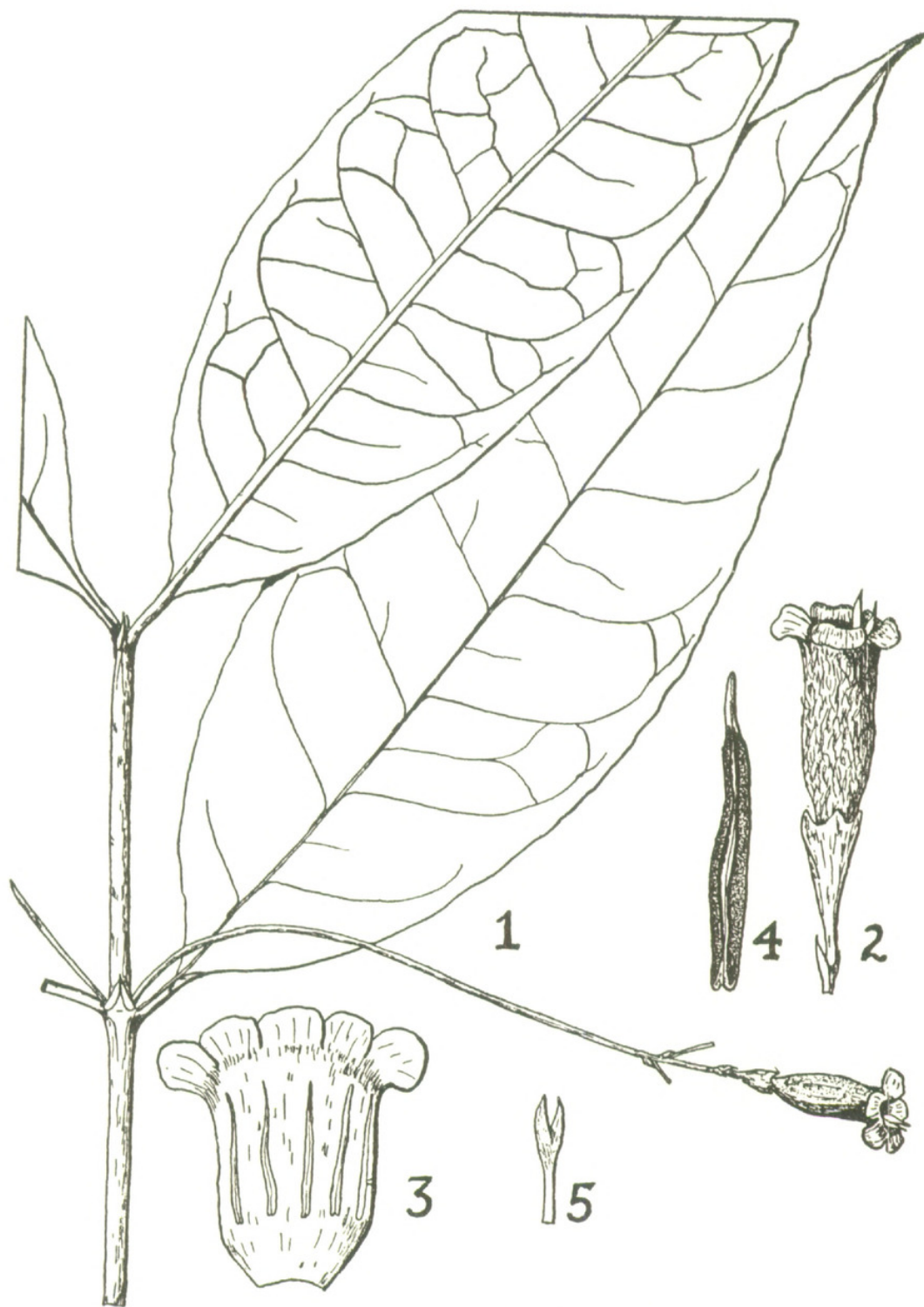
Rhadinopus,¹ gen. nov.

Calycis tubus obconicus; limbus cupularis, 5-denticulatus. Corollae calycem facile superantis tubus ima basi contractus, inde late cylindricus, faucibus glabris; limbus 5-lobus, lobis tubo plane brevioribus, patentibus, aestivatione contortis. Stamina 5, paullo infra medium tubum corollae inserta; antherae dorsifixae, sessiles, inclusae. Discus annularis. Ovarium 1-loculare; stylus crassus, complanatus, sursum biramosus, brevissime exsertus; ovula plura, placentis 2 parietalibus affixa. Bacca globosa, carnosae, verisimiliter oligosperma.—Frutex glaber, fere humanae altitudinis. Folia ampla, opposita, pergamacea. Stipulae basi connatae, diutule persistentes. Flores inter minores, fortasse nonnunquam solitarii, verisimiliter plerumque in cymas perpaucifloras pedunculum elongatum patentem bracteis parvulis raris indutum coronantes digesti.

Rhadinopus papuanus, sp. unica.

Ramulis tetragonis, subdistanter foliosis; foliis oblongo-ovatis, breviter acuminatis, basi obtusis, pagina superiore nitidulis pagina utraque sparsim pustulatis, nervis utrinque circa 8, mediocriter visibilibus, 10–12 × 4–5.5 cm.; petiolis canaliculatis, fere 1 cm. longis; stipulis triangularibus, acutis

¹ῥαδινός, slender, and ποῦς, foot or foot-stalk.



RHADINOPUS PAPUANA S. Moore

1. Flowering branch (nat. size).—2. Flower ($\times 2$).—3. Corolla laid open ($\times \frac{1}{2}$).—4. Anther ($\times 3$).—5. Stigma ($\times 2$).

vel caudato-acuminatis, circa 5 mm. longis; pedunculis paullulum supra-axillaribus gracilibus 7–8 cm. longis; calycis tubo tetragono 3.5 mm. longo, limbo 1.5 mm. longo; corollae albae tubo intus sparsim papilloso 13×6

mm., lobis late ovatis 5 mm. longis; antheris linearibus, apice lamina lineari-lanceolata acuta terminatis, 8 mm. longis; stylo apice leviter dilatato, glabro, 14 mm. longo, hujus ramis erectis, 2 mm. longis; bacca viva viridi, 12 mm. diametiente.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Owen Stanley Range between Mts. Brown and Clarence, alt. 900 m., *L. J. Brass*, no. 1495, May 1926 (bush 5 ft. high; flowers white, on long axillary peduncles; fruit globose, fleshy, pale green). Type in the herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum.

The genus is near *Gardenia* and several of the genera associated with it. From *Gardenia* it differs chiefly in its small flowers, stamens inserted below the middle of the corolla-tube not in its throat, and the 2-armed stigma; from *Nargedia* in the glabrous corolla-mouth, included stamens, 1-celled ovary and in the inflorescence. The glabrous corolla-mouth and the bilobed, not entire and densely hairy stigma separates it from *Villarea*. Among other genera *Hypobathrum* with its short, axillary inflorescences, its densely hairy corolla-throat, 2-celled ovary and hispid style-arms may be mentioned, as also *Petunga* in which we have spicate inflorescences, and a 2-celled ovary with ovules pendulous from the top of the cells.

There being only a single flower on the specimen, great care has been necessary in order to leave the remains after dissection as little damaged as possible. This has made a longitudinal section of the ovary inadvisable, so that some doubt remains as to the precise number and disposition of the ovules. As regards the inflorescence, there are indications of branching at the top of the long and slender peduncles, and this would seem to indicate a few-flowered cyme to be the rule as is indicated in the description.

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LONDON

NOTES

Additions to the Library.—Mr. FREDERIC A. DELANO has presented to the Library the most unique gift of recent years, to serve as a memorial to his father Warren Delano, 1809–1898, with the purpose of making it “of real value to students.”

It consists of six hundred and eleven paintings of Chinese fruits, flowers and vegetables, natural size, beautifully executed by native artists on sheets 15" × 19". Some of them are of well-known plants that have been introduced into this country such as the Rose, Peony, Chrysanthemum, Camellia, etc., but many of them are very rare. In his presentation letter Mr. Delano writes, “My Father, Warren Delano, was one of the early Boston merchants engaged in the China trade—and went there in 1835. He lived in China for more than 20 years, between 1835 and 1866, chiefly in Canton, Macao and Hong Kong connected with the House of Russell & Co. During his stay he endeavored to learn about the products of the country and in the 40's he collected and had drawn by Chinese artists over 500 paintings of 200 or more fruits, flowers and vegetables.”



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