

MISCELLANEA TAXONOMICA. II.

ABSTRACT

The following new taxa are described—Amaryllidaceae: *Crinum brevilobatum* G. McCue; Loganiaceae: *Desfontainea costaricensis* Woodson; Apocynaceae: *Aspidosperma limae* Woodson, *Woytkowskia spermatochorda* Woodson, *Tabernaemontana brachyantha* Woodson, *Peltastes ampliflorus* Woodson, *P. peruvianus* Woodson, *P. tubiflorus* Woodson, *Mandevilla sandemanii* Woodson, *Prestonia caudata* Woodson; Asclepiadaceae: *Mateleia rivularis* Woodson.

AMARYLLIDACEAE

CRINUM brevilobatum G. McCue, spec. nov.

Bulbus cylindraceus cr. 11.5 cm. longus. Folia 6 lorata acute acuminata 38–48 cm. longa 4.5–5.0 cm. lata stricte erecta nervis 36–46 parallelis in reticulo per venas breves transversas conjunctis margine denticulis minutis inaequalibusque inaequaliter positis. Pedunculus 27–47 cm. longus in statu compresso 2–4 mm. latus; bracteae 2 inter sese liberae paene vaginantes anguste ellipticae 8 cm. longae apice acutae; flores in umbella 2–4 sessiles v. subsessiles. Perianthii tubus 15–17 cm. longus in statu compresso usque 2–4 mm. latus erectus; limbi segmenta elliptico-lanceolata apice acuminata 3.5 cm. longa medio 5 mm. lata colore flos lactis. Stamina segmentis corollae breviora 1.2 longa prope faucem instructa; antherae lineares 1.2 cm. longae sub medio versus affixae. Stylus corolla perpaullo brevior; stigma minutum lobatum. Ovarium 1.2 cm. longum.

COSTA RICA: ALAJUELA: in moist humus at edge of forest along Río Frío, low tropical rainforest with palms prominent, vicinity of Los Chiles, alt. 30–40 m., August 1, 1949, R. W. Holm & H. H. Iltis 695 (HOLOTYPE, MO).

This species is referable to subgenus *PLATYASTER* of Baker, but is remarkable for the short perianth segments relative to the greatly elongate tube.

LOGANIACEAE

DESFONTAINEA costaricensis Woodson, spec. nov.

Frutices epiphytici; ramulis usque 1 m. longis crassiusculis subtetragonis valde compressis semper glabris maturitate cortice luteo-brunneo rimoso tectis. Folia opposita; lamina obovata 2–6 cm. longa 1.5–2.5 cm. lata basi anguste cuneata in petiolum 0.5–1.0 cm. longum decurrente supra medium prominente spinoso-dentata. Flores solitarii ramulos axillares perbreves terminantes; pedicello ca. 1.5 cm. longo; calycis laciniis ovato-ellipticis acutis ca. 6 mm. longis omnino glabris; corollae salverformis tubo paene recto ca. 2 cm. longo basi ca. 2.5 mm. diam. fauces versum paulo ampliato aurantiaco-rubeo, lobis late ovatis ca. 8 mm. longis paulum patulis luteis.

COSTA RICA: CARTAGO: dense virgin cloud-forest, vicinity of Millsville, Pan-American Highway, about 3 km. above Nivel, alt. 3000–3300 m., July 22, 1949, R. W. Holm & H. H. Iltis 534 (HOLOTYPE, MO).

An interesting addition to the flora of Central America, this species approaches *D. obovata* Krzl., of Peru, in the small calyx which, however, is ciliate as is usual in

the Andean species. There probably is close relationship also to *D. pulchra* Moldenke, of Venezuela, which, however, has oblanceolate subentire leaves.

APOCYNACEAE

ASPIDOSPERMA limae Woodson, spec. nov.

Arbores altae sicut collector dixit altitudine ignotae laticem sanguineum exudentes; ramulis pro magnitudine graciliusculis glabris vel juventate minutissime papillatis cortice atrofusco arcte compresso. Folia irregulariter approximata longe petiolata; lamina latiuscule elliptica apice valde acuminata basi obtuse cuneata ca. 8–12 cm. longa 3.5–5.0 cm. lata rigide coriacea margine paulo revoluta supra valde illustri colore olivacea venis immersis subtus pallidiore venis vix bene visis utrinque glabra; petiolo 2–4 cm. longo tenui glabro colore ramuli. Inflorescentiae terminales et subterminales manifeste cymosae; ramulis terminalibus quam lateralibus conspicue brevioribus sordide griseo-tomentellis multifloris foliis subaequantibus; bracteis vix bene visis; pedicellis vix 1 mm. longis. Calycis lacinae ovate acutae 2 mm. longae atrogriseo-tomentellae. Corolla luteola extus glabra; tubo valde angulato ca. 3.5 mm. longo 1.5 mm. lato; lobis ca. 3.5 mm. longis valde caudato-acuminatis et spiraliter contortis. Folliculi magni oblique elliptico-ovales apice late obtusi basi in stipitem crassum sensim producti 15–18 cm. longi 8–9 cm. lati dense fuscogriseo-tomentelli; seminibus late ovalibus ca. 8 cm. longis 7 cm. latis.

BRASIL: PERNAMBUCO: Recife, Dois Irmãos, Oct. 4, 1949, *Dárdano de A. Lima* 49-333 (HOLOTYPE, MO).

This very distinct species of series NOBILES will key in my revision of *Aspidosperma* (Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 38:185. 1951) to the alliance of *A. album* and *A. sandwithianum* because of the inflorescences of distinctly cymose aspect (the determinate branches much shorter than the divaricate lateral branches). However, the general aspect of the specimens is much more reminiscent of *A. megalocarpon*, particularly because of the massive densely tomentellous follicles. It is the first species of series NOBILES recorded for Pernambuco. Mr. Lima quotes the popular name of the trees as *pitia marfim* and states that the timber is useful for cabinet work.

Woytkowskia spermatochorda Woodson, gen. et spec. nov. (*Tabernaemontanoideae*)

Frutices mediocres lactescentes. Folia disticha anisophylla; lamina obovato-elliptica abrupte caudato-acuminata basi latiuscule cuneata ca. 9–20 cm. longa 5–9 cm. lata tenue membranacea glabra nervis secundariis in utroque latere 10–16 arcuatis; petiolo 5–12 mm. longo basi paulo amplexantibus et in axilla pluriglanduloso. Inflorescentia aut terminalis aut interpetiolaris cymosis subtriflora. Flores gilvi pedicellati; calycis laciniis 5 subaequalibus late ovato-deltoides rotundatis 3–4 mm. longis glabris intus in axillis pluriglandulosis; corollae tubulo-salverformis tubo conico-cylindrico ca. 2.0–2.5 cm. longo basi ca. 4 mm. diam. ostio ca. 1.5 mm. diam extus glabro, lobis 5 ante anthesim in ostium fere omnino inflexis



Figure 1. *Woytkowskia spermatochorda* Woodson

(alabastro apice manifeste invaginato) oblique oblongis ca. 5–6 mm. longis; antheris 5 sessilibus anguste sagittato-lanceolatis ca. 11 mm. longis basibus thecarum paulum incurvis angustis sterilibus medio tubo corollae insertis; carpellis pistilli 2 apocarpis oblongo-ovoideo in quoque loculo ovulis multis 2-seriatis, stylo gracili, stigmatibus umbraculiformi parte apicali anguste bifida parte media dilatata subglobosa leviter sulcata basi contracta parte basali limbo brevi reflexo, nectario annulari demisso carnosio subintegro. Folliculi 2 lineari-fusiformes usque 20 cm. longi 5 mm. lati pericarpio sicco tenui extus indistincte striato glabro; seminibus late fusiformibus ca. 8 mm. longis testa fusca profunde striata arillo sicco papyraceo ca. semi-involutis placenta filiformi decidua persistente affixis.

PERU: LORETO: in forest, Aguaytia, alt. 300 m., F. Woytkowski 5338 (HOLOTYPE, MO).

The fruits are utterly unlike those of any *Tabernaemontana* known to me. Whilst the seeds are provided with the aril common to the alliance, here it is dry and not fleshy, being permanently attached to the peculiar filiform deciduous placenta from which the specific substantive is coined. The elongate follicles also are unparalleled in *Tabernaemontanoideae*.

The corolla lobes of *Tabernaemontana* ordinarily are partially included within the throat prior to anthesis; but here they are almost completely inflexed, rendering the tip of the bud decidedly concave. I have only unopened buds available for examination, but assume that the lobes are extruded from the orifice at anthesis.

The specific epithet descriptive of the placenta might be used more strikingly as a generic name, but I feel constrained to commemorate in this way the invaluable botanical contributions of my colleague Félix Woytkowski.

TABERNAEMONTANA brachyantha Woodson, spec. nov.

Frutices altitudine ca. 3 m.; ramulis teretibus fuscis glabris vel indistincte papillatis. Folia disticha subisophylla; lamina late ovato-elliptica subcaudato-acuminata basi obtusa 15–25 cm. longa 5–12 cm. lata membranacea glabra subtus subglauca nervis secundariis in utroque latere 15–20 arcuatis; petiolo 1–2 cm. longo basi paulo amplexantibus et conspicue elevato-mitrato in axilla pluriglanduloso. Inflorescentia aut terminalis aut interpetiolaris dichotome cymosa ca. 20-flora petiolis paulo superans. Flores pro genere parvi albi breviter pedicellati. Calycis laciniae ovate late acutae similes ca. 2 mm. longae minute ciliolatae in axillis squamellis ligularibus 4–6 gerentes. Corollae salverformis extus glabrae tubo cylindrico 9–10 mm. longo basi ca. 1.5 mm. diam. ostio paulo constricto, lobis limbi oblique oblongo-ovatis ca. 4 mm. longis post anthesim patulis in alabastro ca. dimidio inclusis. Antherae sessiles vix inclusae 3 mm. longae caudiculis sterilibus paululo incurvis. Pistilli carpelli ovoideo-fusiformia glabri intus ovulis multis 2-seriatis, stylo gracili, stigmatibus ca. 1 mm. diam. parte apicali minute 2-dentata media oblate 5-gona basali limbo brevi reflexo, nectario 5-lobato adnato demisso. Fructus ignotus.

PERU: LORETO: Aguaytia, in forest, alt. 300 m., May 10, 1959, F. Woytkowski 5345 (HOLOTYPE, MO).

I assume that this is a species of the *Bonafousia*-complex of *Tabernaemontana* (*sensu lato*) but the flowers are far smaller than for those of any other species known to me and furnish a striking contrast to the large leaves. The fruit should be awaited with unusual interest.

I feel that insufficient prominence has been given to the vegetative characters of the *Tabernaemontanoideae*—the dichotomous branching of the stem, the interpetiolar inflorescence, and particularly the inconspicuous prophyll which is the first-borne appendage of each dichotomous branch and by means of which alone the frequent "lateral" inflorescences may be demonstrated as terminal. The very base of the petioles is somewhat amplexant and canaliculate for the protection of the terminal bud, and not infrequently developed into a conspicuously elevated hood, as in this species.

PELTASTES ampliflorus Woodson, spec. nov.

Frutices volubiles; ramulis teretibus crassis juventate minute ferrugineo-papillatis. Folia opposita petiolata; lamina peltata latissime ovata apice abrupte mucronata basi late rotundata 25–30 cm. longa 20–22 cm. lata firmiter membranacea supra glabra subtus pallidiori inconspicue ferrugineo-papillata; petiolo 6–7 cm. longo ferrugineo-tomentello. Inflorescentiae in axillis oppositis foliorum pluriflorae; pedunculis ca. 6–8 cm. longis ferrugineo-tomentellis; pedicellis 1.5–2.0 cm. longis minute ferrugineo-tomentellis. Flores infundibuliformes gilvi extus minute dense ferrugineo-puberuli; calycis laciniis valde inaequalibus interioribus oblongis ca. 1.8 cm. longis exterioribus late ellipticis ca. 2 cm. longis omnibus foliaceis extus dense puberulo-papillatis; corollae tubo proprio ca. 1.5 cm. longo basi ca. 3 mm. diam., faucibus angustissime conicis ca. 4 cm. longis ostio ca. 1.2 cm. diam., lobis late dolabriformibus obtusis ca. 2 cm. longis 1.5 cm. latis patulis; antheris anguste sagittiformibus dorso glabris.

PERU: SAN MARTIN: mountain forest, Zepelacio near Moyobamba, alt. 1100 m., August, 1934, G. Klug 3754 (HOLOTYPE, MO).

I had previously determined this specimen as *P. giganteus*, which cannot be accepted because of its glabrous anthers. It must be very closely related to *P. peruvianus*, but the ferruginous-puberulent corollas of somewhat different shape would appear to preclude that, as well as the larger broader foliage, smaller narrower calyx lobes, etc. The "new species" of *Peltastes* appear to be multiplying alarmingly, due mostly to myself, but the genus is encountered by collectors so infrequently that an adequate evaluation of the infra-specific variation seems impossible at present.

PELTASTES peruvianus Woodson, spec. nov.

Frutices volubiles validi ca. 4–6 m. alti; ramulis teretibus crassiusculis juventate dense ferrugineo-tomentellis. Folia opposita longe petiolata; lamina peltata late ovali apice abrupte breviterque subcaudato-acuminata basi rotundata 20–25 cm. longa 14–16 cm. lata firmiter membranacea supra glabra subtus pallidiorae praecipue in nervis minute ferrugineo-tomentella. Inflorescentiae in axillis oppositis

foliorum pluriflorae; pedunculis ca. 5–6 cm. longis minute tomentellis; pedicellis ca. 2 cm. longis ut in pedunculo vestitis. Flores infundibuliformes gilvi extus glabri; calycis laciniis inaequalibus late ellipticis apice acutis vel obtusis 2.0–2.5 cm. longis 0.8–1.0 cm. latis foliaceis; corollae tubo proprio ca. 1.2 cm. longo basi ca. 3 mm. diam., faucibus subtubiformibus vel angustissime campanulatis ca. 3 cm. longis ostio ca. 1 cm. diam., lobis patulis latissime dolabriformibus apice anguste acutis ca. 2.5 cm. longis et latis; antheris anguste sagittiformibus dorso glabris. Fructus ignoti.

PERU: HUANUCO: on outskirts of forest, alt. 1600 m., Divisoria, Sept. 6, 1946, *F. Woytkowski 34492* (HOLOTYPE, MO).

The glabrous anthers ally this species and the preceding with *P. malvaeflorus* of southeastern Brazil and *P. stemmadeniiflorus* of Paraguay, from both of which it is distinguished by the exceedingly short proper tube and the very narrow throat of the corolla. Isotypes may be found labeled as *Macropharynx* in other herbaria.

PELTASTES tubiflorus Woodson, spec. nov.

Frutices volubiles validi; ramulis florigeris crassiusculis teretibus dense minuteque ferrugineo-tomentulosis. Folia basi peltata obovato-ovalia apice breviter cuspidata basi rotundata 15–20 cm. longa 9–12 cm. lata membranacea utrinque dense minuteque ferrugineo-tomentulosa supra glabrata; petiolo 4–5 cm. longo. Inflorescentiae in axillis foliorum binis corymbose fasciculatae pluriflorae omnino minuteque ferrugineo-tomentulosis petiolis breviores. Flores pro genere perparvuli. Calycis lacinae foliaceae late oblongo-lanceolatae acutae ca. 1.5–1.7 cm. longae, squamellis multis dentiformibus. Corolla tubulo-salverformis, tubo 5-gono ca. 1.8 cm. longo basi ca. 3–4 mm. diam. dein paulo ampliato prope medio abrupte constricto ibique staminigero deinde ampliato deinde ad ostium ca. 2 mm. diam. gradatim angustato, lobis patulis oblique ellipticis ca. 1 cm. longis. Anthera sagittata more generis ca. 8 mm. longa dorso glabra. Ovarii carpella late ovoidea ca. 1.5 mm. longa glabra basi nectriis 5 humilibus cincta.

BRASIL: MINAS GERAIS: Fazenda Varginha, 12 km. E. of Ponte Nova, Municipio Ponte Nova, 7 December 1958, *H. S. Irwin 2246* (HOLOTYPE, US).

The corolla of all other species is far larger and broadly infundibular. Another *Peltastes* sent me for identification by the U. S. National Herbarium at the same time as the above is *Kublmann 2528* from Viçosa, Minas. It apparently also has small flowers much like those of the Irwin number, but is not in condition for close examination. I hesitate to assign it to *P. tubiflora* because of its definitely ovate leaves with a more minute scarcely ferruginous indument.

MANDEVILLA sandemanii Woodson, spec. nov.

Frutices volubiles vel subvolubiles; ramulis crassiusculis juventate dense fulvo-tomentulosis. Folia opposita breviter petiolata; lamina ovata vel ovato-elliptica apice late acuta minuteque mucronulata basi late cordata ca. 11 cm. longa 5–6 cm. lata membranacea utrinque fulvo-tomentulosa subtus densius nervo medio basi pauciglandulosa; petiolo 1.0–1.5 cm. longo dense tomentuloso. Inflorescentiae

axillares simplice racemosae in holotypo laxae 17-florae; pedunculo 35 cm. longo crassiusculo; pedicellis sat distantibus ca. 3 cm. longis ut in pedunculo minute fulvo-tomentulosis; bracteis minutis vix bene visis. Flores spectabiles; calycis laciniis ovato-lanceolatis anguste acutis 8–9 mm. longis foliaceis conspicue puberulis; corolla infundibuliformis viridi extus glabra, tubo proprio cylindrico ca. 2 cm. longo basi 2 mm. diam., faucibus campanulatis ca. 1.3 cm. longis ostio ca. 1 cm. diam., lobis fere erectis late dolabriformibus minute apiculatis ca. 2.5 cm. longis 1.3 cm. latis; antheris anguste elliptico-oblongis basi truncatis ca. 1 cm. longis dorso glabris; carpellis ovoidio-oblongoideis, ca. 2 mm. longis glabris, nectariis 5 distinctis subquadratis subaequalongis, stigmatibus umbraculiformi conspicue apiculato. Fructus ignoti.

PERU: HUANUCO: Carpish divide, alt. 9000 ft. alt., Oct. 7, 1945, C. Sandeman 5154 (HOLOTYPE, K).

Mandevilla sandemanii is most closely related to *M. alboviridis* which is known only from the type specimen from Colombia. The flowers (as well as the whole inflorescence, for that matter) of the former is very much larger in all respects, however, and the nodes are without the conspicuous coriaceous appendages which distinguish the latter.

PRESTONIA (§ COALITAE) **caudata** Woodson, spec. nov.

Frutices volubiles graciles glaberrimi; ramulis teretibus striatis subglaucescentibus, internodiis elongatis. Folia opposita anguste elliptica acuminata basi obtusa 12–14 cm. longa 4.0–4.5 cm. lata subcoriacea indistincte venosa subtus glaucescentia; petiolo 5–7 mm. longo. Inflorescentia lateralis alternata laxa et ca. 10- vel 16-flora simplice cincinnata; pedunculo ca. 20 cm. longo gracillimo, internodio primario ca. 10 cm. longo; pedicellis ca. 2 cm. longis; bracteis trigonalibus ca. 1 mm. longis. Flores luteoli; calycis laciniis late trigonalibus ca. 1 mm. longis, squamellis oppositis subaequilongis irregulariter laceratis; corolla salverformi, tubo late cylindrico ca. 9 mm. longo medio ca. 2.5 mm. diam. extus glabro intus exappendiculato prope insertionem staminis piloso caeterumque glabro, ostio valde incrassato ibique rubro-tincto dicitur, lobis patulis ca. 1.5 cm. longis prope basim ca. 3 mm. latis deinde abrupte angustaque caudato-acuminatis et spiraliter contortis; antheris inclusis sessilibus anguste lanceolato-sagittatis basi anguste 2-lobatis ca. 5 mm. longis dorso glabro; carpellis anguste conico-oblongoideis ca. 2 mm. longis glabris, nectariis 5 valde discretis compresse oblongoideis ca. 1 mm. longis; stigmatibus oblongo-fusiformi basi indistincte annulato ca. 1.5 mm. longo.

COSTA RICA: PUNTARENAS: vicinity of Casacajal, Hacienda Sta. María 25 km. ESE of Puntarenas, alt. 30–100 m., July 3, 1949, R. W. Holm & H. H. Iltis 243 (HOLOTYPE, MO).

This extremely distinct species comes as a great surprise, since its only close relative is *P. agglutinata* of Hispaniola and Puerto Rico. From the latter *P. caudata* is distinguished very sharply by the very long-pedicellate flowers with the peculiar corolla lobes longer than the tube.

ASCLEPIADACEAE

MATELEA rivularis Woodson, spec. nov.

Suffrutices mediocres 2–4 dm. alti parce ramosi; ramis gracilibus ca. 1 mm. diam. juventate minute appresse pilosulis mox glabratiss. Folia opposita; lamina lineari-elliptica acuminata 2–5 cm. longa 4–6 mm. lata basi in petiolum ca. 3–5 mm. longum gradatim angustata membranacea utrinque glabra subtus pallidiori. Inflorescentiae subterminales interpetiolares pedunculatae umbelliformes parviflorae; pedunculo 1–2 cm. longo minute appresse pilosulo; pedicellis tenuibus 1.5–2.0 cm. longis ut in pedunculo vestitis; bracteis minutis. Calycis laciniae ovato-deltoidaeae obtusae ca. 2 mm. longae extus dense pilosulae intus in marginibus 1-glandulosae. Corolla livide brunnea vel rubra rotata ca. 1.5 cm. diam.; lobis ovato-oblongis late acutis 7–8 mm. longis glabris; fauce parce annulato. Corona depresso pentagono-patelliformis ca. 1.5-diam. segmentis 5 majoribus leviter divisis margine humile arcuato intus inconspicue umbonatis cum 5 minoribus obtuse dentatis sequentibus alternatis. Gynostegium subsessile discoideum ca. 1.25 mm. diam. depresso umbonatum; pollinii corpusculo minute sagittato-lineari ca. 0.2 mm. longo, saccis late obovatis cum caudiculo hyalino inciso perbrevis ca. 0.3 mm. longis. Folliculi erecti pedunculo pedicelloque erectis fusiformes ca. 2.5–3.0 cm. longi saepe 1 cm. crassi laeves glabri; seminibus multis parvis rhomboideo-ovalibus suberoso-marginatis ca. 2 mm. longis.

ECUADOR: SANTIAGO-ZAMORA: near Méndez, alt. 1750–2500 ft., uplands along Río Upano just north of junction with R. Chupiantza, Nov. 14, 1944, W. H. Camp E-1006 (HOLOTYPE, MO); Cordillera Cutucú, ca. 20° 40' S., 78° W., on rocks, subject to periodic overflow, covered twice in 10 days, and this the "dry" season, the water with terrific force, Nov. 17–Dec. 5, 1944, Camp E-1211 (NY).

PERU: SAN MARTIN: Cahazuta, Río Hualaga, alt. about 260 m., forest, March, 1935, G. Klug 4036 (MO); Pongo de Cainarachi, Río Cainarachi, tributary of Río Hualaga, alt. about 230 m., forest, Klug 2726 (MO); San Roque, alt. 1350–1500 m., Jan.–Feb., 1930, L. Williams 7724 (MO); Tarapoto, alt. 750 m., December, 1929, Williams 6010 (MO).

The Klug and the Williams specimens doubtless are distributed in many herbaria as "*Acomosperma rivularis* K. Sch.", under which they were received at the Missouri Botanical Garden. As nearly as I can ascertain, this name has been published only as a *nomen nudum* in E. Ule's account of the riparian vegetation of the Cainarachi river (Die Pflanzenformationen des Amazonas-Gebietes II. in Engl. Jahrb. 40:406. 1908). The plants must be rather common in the middle highland drainage of eastern Peru and Ecuador.

The species is a typical *Mateleia* and strikingly parallel to the original element of the genus, *M. latifolia* Aubl. and *M. palustris* Aubl. of the Guianas.



1960. "Miscellanea Taxonomica. II." *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 47, 73–80. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2394617>.

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