

Tombador, Municip. Morro do Chapéu, Bahia, Brazil, on July 15, 1979.

SYNGONANTHUS HUMBOLDTII var. *HUMILIS* Mold., var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei statura perhumilior 5--7 cm. alta recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in its much lower stature, attaining a height of only 5--7 cm. when in full anthesis and/or fruit, with usually only a basal and single apical whorl of very small and very narrow leaves.

This variety is based on *Gerrit Davidse and Angel C. González 15961*, collected on a sandy savanna in an area of morichal and surrounding marshy grassland and sand dunes about 2 km. south of Caño La Cochina de La Pica along the main road south of Paso de San Pablo to the Rio Cinaruco, 6°42' N., 67°48' W., at an altitude of 70 m., Distrito Pedro Camejo, Apure, Venezuela, on March 2, 1979, and the type is deposited in my personal herbarium.

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NOTES ON THE GENUS *COELOCARPUM*

Harold N. Moldenke

This genus is the 46th genus treated by me in this series of notes, the previously treated genera being: *AVICENNIACEAE*: *Avicennia*; *VERBENACEAE*: *Acantholippia*, *Aegiphila*, *Amasonia*, *Baillonia*, *Bouchea*, *Burroughsia*, *Callicarpa*, *Casselia*, *Chascanum*, *Citharexylum*, *Cornutia*, *Diostea*, *Dipyrena*, *Hierobotana*, *Lippia*, *Neosparton*, *Parodianthus*, *Petitia*, *Petrea*, *Pitraea*, *Priva*, *Pseudocarpidium*, *Recordia*, *Rehdera*, *Rhaphithamnus*, *Stylodon*, *Svensonia*, *Tectona*, *Verbena*, *Vitex*; *ERIOCAULACEAE*: *Blastocaulon*, *Carptotepala*, *Comanthera*, *Eriocaulon*, *Lachnocaulon*, *Leiostrix*, *Mesanthemum*, *Moldenkeanthus*, *Paepalanthus*, *Philodice*, *Rondonanthus*, *Syngonanthus*, *Tonina*, *Wurdackia*. Others are in various stages of preparation.

In accordance with the statement of policies outlined in my "Fifth Summary of the *Verbenaceae*, *Avicenniaceae*, *Stilbaceae*, *Dicrastylidaceae*, *Symphoremaceae*, *Nyctanthaceae*, and *Eriocaulaceae*" (1971), pp. 771--801, the original spelling of scientific epithets is herein retained for accepted names and the acronyms employed for herbaria are those listed on pp. 795--801 (plus supplements) of that work.

COELOCARPUM Balf. f., Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinb. 12: 90. 1884.

Synonymy: *Coelocarpus* Balf. f., Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb. 31: 235, pl. 79. 1888 [not *Coelocarpus* F. Muell., 1904, nor P. & K., 1966]. *Coelocarpus* "Balf. f. ex Briq." apud Angely, Cat. Estat. Gen. Bot. Fan. 17: 3, in syn. 1956. *Coelocarpus* Scott Elliot

apud Airy Shaw in J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 8, 269, in syn. 1973.

Bibliography: Balf. f., Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinb. 12: 90--91. 1884; Balf. f., Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb. 31: [Bot. Socotra] 233--235 & 417, pl. 79. 1888; Scott Elliot, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Bot. 29: 43. 1891; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 1, 1: 578. 1893; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 158--159 (1895) and ed. 1, 4 (3a): [381]. 1897; Durand & Jacks., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 1, imp. 1, 105. 1901; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog., imp. 1, 431. 1904; Post & Kuntze, Lexicon 134. 1904; M. Kunz, Anatom. Untersuch. Verb. 66, 67, & 78, fig. 3. 1911; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 2: 255. 1930; Junell, Symb. Bot. Upsal. 1 (4): 46. 1934; Durand & Jacks., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 1, imp. 2, 105. 1941; Mold., Alph. List Inv. Names 21. 1942; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 53 & 92. 1942; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 2, 1: 578. 1946; Mold., Alph. List Inv. Names Suppl. 1: 8. 1947; H. N. & A. L. Mold., Pl. Life 2: 31. 1948; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 123, 124, & 184. 1949; Metcalfe & Chalk, Anat. Dicot. 1032 & 1040. 1950; Mold., Phytologia 3: 265--268. 1950; E. J. Salisb., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 11: 58. 1953; Angely, Cat. Estat. Gen. Bot. Fan. 17: 3. 1956; Mold. in Humbert, Fl. Madag. 174: 3, 33--40, & 269, fig. 4. 1956; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog., imp. 2, 431. 1958; Durant & Jacks., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 1, imp. 3, 105. 1959; Mold., Phytologia 7: 80--81. 1959; Mold., Résumé 156, 158, 274, 408, & 454. 1959; Mold., Résumé Suppl. 1: 8. 1959; Anon., Assoc. Étud. Tax. Fl. Afr. Trop. Ind. 1959: 53. 1960; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 3, 1: 578. 1960; Mold., Biol. Abstr. 35: 1688. 1960; Cuf., Bull. Jard. Bot. Brux. 32: Suppl. 795. 1962; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.4: 592. 1962; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog., imp. 3, 431. 1963; F. A. Barkley, List Ord. Fam. Anthoph. 75 & 154. 1965; Airy Shaw in J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 7, 262. 1966; G. Taylor, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 13: 33. 1966; Rouleau, Guide Ind. Kew. 46 & 352. 1970; Mold., Fifth Summ. 1: 213, 261, 265, 467, & 468 (1971) and 2: 756 & 875. 1971; Airy Shaw in J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 8, 269. 1973; Hegnauer, Chemotax. Pfl. 6 [Chem. Reihe 21]: 659. 1973.

Unarmed hairy subshrubs, shrubs, or low trees, mostly 0.4--1 m. tall, usually much branched; stems and branches slender, tetragonal or subterete, usually more or less grayish-pubescent or -strigose when young, often brittle; leaves simple, exstipulate, deciduous, decussate-opposite, the blades chartaceous or membranous, marginally mostly more or less crenate or serrate, more rarely subentire, sessile or short-petiolate; inflorescence spicate or subracemiform, indeterminate, mostly short, terminal, sometimes glandular-pubescent, usually many-flowered, often dense during anthesis and later elongating; true prophylla apparently absent; flowers small, borne in the axils of small or minute bractlets, usually pedicellate, hypogynous, varying from alternate to subopposite or approximate on the rachis; calyx gamosepalous, tubular-campanulate or obconic, membranous, usually 5- [sometimes 6-]

costate, slightly zygomorphic, the ribs ending in mucros or apiculations at the apices of the 5 teeth of the rim; corolla gamopetalous, infundibular, white or yellow, usually tinged with rose or violet, its tube cylindric, straight, apically ampliate, the limb 5-parted, patent, mostly more or less 2-lipped, the lobes obovate, apically obtuse, usually somewhat unequal with the 2 posterior ones smaller; stamens 4, didynamous, included, inserted near or above the middle of the corolla-tube; filaments filiform, short; anthers basally cordate, unappendaged, the thecae divergent; pistil solitary, included; style capillary; stigma peltate, unequally and very shortly 2-parted, the anterior lobe larger and stigmatiferous, the posterior lobe small, erect, smooth; ovary superior, entire, subglobose, compound, "formed by 7 two-celled carpels" [Briquet; typographic error for "2"?], 4-celled, each cell 1- [or "7" apud Briquet] ovulate; fruiting-calyx spreading-cupuliform, shorter than the fruit it subtends; fruit drupaceous, with a juicy exocarp and a hard, bony endocarp; pyrenes 2, each 2-celled and 2-seeded, separated by a central gap; seeds exalbuminous.

This is a small genus of 5 known species native to Socotra, Somalia, and Madagascar. The type species is *C. socotranum* Balf. f. The spelling, *Coelocarpus*, for the generic name is adopted by Scott Elliot (1891), Jackson (1893), Briquet (1895), Kunz (1911), Dalla Torre & Harms (1904), and Junell (1934), although Balfour's original spelling was *Coelocarpum* (1884), the assertion of Jackson and Dalla Torre & Harms to the contrary notwithstanding. Airy Shaw lists a "*Coelocarpus* P. & K." as a synonym of *Coilocarpus* F. Muell. in the *Chenopodiaceae*, but Post & Kuntze, in the reference cited by him, plainly accredit the name to Mueller. Durand (1901) plainly indicates that the spelling "*Coelocarpus*" is an error ("sphalm.") and Briquet is authority for the assertion concerning the 7 carpels and 7 ovules in each ovary-cell -- a condition unique in the family, if true. It seems more probable that the "7" is a typographic error for "1" or "2".

It should be noted that the Scott Elliot (1891) reference in the bibliography above is often mis-accredited to Balfour. The original Balfour description (1884) is dated "1883" by Scott Elliot (1891) and reads as follows: "Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus, membranaceus, 5-costatus costis in mucrones productis, fructifer patens cupularis drupaque brevior. Corollae tubus cylindraceus, aequalis; limbus patens, 5-fidus, lobis oblongis obovatis obtusis parum inaequalibus, 2 posticis minoribus. Stamina 4, didynama, supra medium tubum affixa, inclusa, filamentis brevibus; antherae cordiformes, inappendiculatae, loculis divergentibus. Ovarium integrum, 4-loculare, loculis 1-ovulatis; stylus inclusus apice brevissime bifidus, lobo antico majore stigmatoso, postico erecto levi. Drupa succosa calyci patenti imposita, endocarpio osseo, pyrenis 2 2-ocularibus lacuna intermedia separatis. Semina exalbuminosa. -- Frutex pubescens, inermis. Folia opposita, elliptica, crenata, venulis subtus prominentibus.

Racemi terminales breves. Flores parvuli in axilla bracteae minutae breviter pedicellati, ebracteolati, secus rhachin alterni v. suboppositi, approximati. Genus monotypicum *Citharexylum* Americano generi arcte affine."

In his 1888 work Balfour elaborates on this as follows: "A monotypic genus undoubtedly referable to the tribe *Verbeneae*, and decidedly Lantanoid in habit. But, from the genus *Lantana* and its allies the 4-celled ovary and the fruit separate it, and its closest affinity appears to be with the tropical and subtropical American genus *Citharexylum*, the species of which, twenty in number, are spread from Brazil and Bolivia to Mexico.

"The technical characters by which it is separated from its American ally are found in the androecium. In *Citharexylum* the connective is enlarged behind the anther, forming a sort of cushion upon which the parallel lobes lie, and this cushion often forms a small apical antherine appendage. In the Socotran plant the anthers are minute, divergent at the base, without an enlarged connective. In other characters the genera agree well, -- in inflorescence, calyx, corolla, ovary, and most remarkably in the fruit, which is somewhat peculiar, having in the centre between the two-celled pyrenes a cavity larger than the loculi. This has given the name to our genus. In habit there is a slight difference.....Altogether the affinity of the Socotran and the American plant is very close, so close indeed that, apart from their distribution, one would probably have been inclined to regard the Socotran plant as a *Citharexylum*. But the antipodean distribution makes the union at present less advisable, when there are such differences in the staminal whorl.

"Whether congeneric or not the affinity is clear, and is interesting from the point of view of geographical distribution, as it adds another to those instances of species endemic in the Indian Ocean islands which find their nearest allies in new world or almost antipodean forms of either the same or closely related genera."

In connection with my adoption of Balfour's original spelling of the generic name, it is interesting to note that no less a modern authority as Rupert Barneby, in a letter to me dated August 29, 1979, says, in part: "I fully agree with you that it is illegal and incidentally arrogant to alter the original spelling of generic names".

Coelocarpum socotranum is apparently endemic to the island of Socotra; *C. africanum* is endemic to Somalia. The remaining species, all endemic to Madagascar, may be distinguished as follows:

1. Leaves sessile or subsessile, the blades shallowly and obscurely crenulate apically or subentire.....*C. swinglei*.
- 1a. Leaves petiolate, the blades plainly serrate or crenate.
2. Leaf-blades large, ovate, to 6.5 cm. long and 3.2 cm. wide.....*C. humberti*.
- 2a. Leaf-blades small, oblong or oblong-elliptic to linear-lanceolate, sub lanceolate, or suboblanceolate, to 3.5 cm. long and 1.5 cm. wide.

3. Inflorescence densely glandulose.....*C. glandulosum*.
 3a. Inflorescence not glandulose.....*C. madagascariense*.

COELOCARPUM AFRICANUM Mold., *Phytologia* 7: 80--81. 1959.

Bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 7: 80--81. 1959; Mold., *Résumé Suppl.* 1: 8. 1959; Anon., *Assoc. Étud. Tax. Pl. Afr. Trop. Ind.* 1959: 50. 1960; Mold., *Biol. Abstr.* 35: 1688. 1960; Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot. A.4*: 592. 1962; G. Taylor, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 13: 33. 1966; Mold., *Fifth Summ.* 1: 213 (1971) and 2: 875. 1971.

Material of this species has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as "*Premna* sp. nov.?"

Citations: SOMALIA: *Bally* 11144 (K--type, N--isotype), 11236 (K, N); *Glover & Gilliland* 742 (K); *E. F. Peck* Y.119 (K).

COELOCARPUM GLANDULOSUM Mold., *Phytologia* 3: 265--266. 1950.

Bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 3: 265--266. 1950; E. J. Salisb., *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 11: 58. 1953; Mold. in *Humbert, Fl. Madag.* 174: 34, 35, 38--39, & 269, fig. 4 (7--9). 1956; Mold., *Résumé* 156 & 454. 1959; Mold., *Fifth Summ.* 1: 261 (1971) and 2: 875. 1971.

Illustrations: Mold. in *Humbert, Fl. Madag.* 174: 35, fig. 4 (7--9). 1956.

Recent collectors describe this endemic southwestern Madagascan plant as suffrutescent, 4--6 dm. tall, and have encountered it on old fixed sand dunes and in limestone areas ["sables et calcaires"] and along roadsides among them, at 1--50 m. altitude, flowering in January, February, May, and from July to September. The corollas are said to have been "white" on *Humbert & Swingle* 5598, "pinkish-white" on *Decary* 9646, "rose-white" on *Decary* 2733 & 2907, and "blanc très légèrement rose ou violace" on *Decary* 8432, 9059, 9106, & 9161.

It should be noted here that the illustration in *Humbert's Fl. Madag.* (1956) is very misleading since the foliage as there depicted for *C. glandulosum* appears to be practically identical to that of *C. madagascariense*, when, in reality, there are considerable differences.

Material of *C. glandulosum* has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as *Priva* sp.

Citations: MADAGASCAR: *Decary* 2733 (F--photo of type, It--photo of type, N--isotype, N--photo of type, P--type, Z--photo of type), 2907 (N, P, W--2494702), 8432 (P), 9059 (P), 9106 in part (P), 9161 (N, P), 9646 (P); *Humbert & Swingle* 5598 (P, W--1528806).

COELOCARPUM HUMBERTI Mold., *Phytologia* 3: 266--267. 1950.

Bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 3: 266--267. 1950; E. J. Salisb., *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 11: 58. 1953; Mold. in *Humbert, Fl. Madag.* 174: 34--38 & 269, fig. 4 (4--6). 1956; Mold., *Résumé* 156 & 454. 1959; Mold., *Fifth Summ.* 1: 261 (1971) and 2: 875. 1971.

Illustrations: Mold. in *Humbert, Fl. Madag.* 174: 35, fig. 4 (4--6). 1956.

Recent collectors have found this plant growing on or among gneiss or limestone rocks, in dry forests on limestone plateaus, and in xerophilous bushland, describing it as suffrutescent, 5--6 dm. tall. They have encountered it at altitudes of 200--1200 m., flowering and fruiting from August to February. The corollas are said to have been "white" on *Humbert & Swingle 5514*, "whitish or pale-violet" on *Humbert 12932*, and "whitish with a violet throat" on *Humbert 14292*. It is said to be employed locally as a tea and the only recorded vernacular name for it is "rombavola". It is apparently endemic to south-central and southwestern Madagascar.

Citations: MADAGASCAR: *Humbert 6882 bis* (B, P), 12475 (P), 12932 (P), 13869 (P), 14292 (F--photo of type, It--photo of type, N--isotype, N--photo of type, P--type, Z--photo of type); *Humbert & Swingle 5514* (N, P).

COELOCARPUM MADAGASCARIENSE S. Elliot, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond.

Bot. 29: 43 [as "*Coelocarpus madagascariensis*"]. 1891.

Synonymy: *Coelocarpus madagascariensis* S. Elliot, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Bot. 29: 43. 1891. *Coelocarpum madagascariensis* S. Elliot apud Durand & Jacks., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 1, imp. 1, 105. 1901.

Bibliography: S. Elliot, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Bot. 29: 43. 1891; Durand & Jacks., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 1, imp. 1, 105 (1901) and imp. 2, 105. 1941; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 53 & 92. 1942; Mold., Alph. List Inv. Names Suppl. 1: 8. 1947; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 123 & 184. 1949; Mold. in *Humbert, Fl. Madag.* 174: 34, 35, 39--40, & 269, fig. 4 (10--14). 1956; Durand & Jacks., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 1, imp. 3, 105. 1959; Mold., Résumé 156, 274, & 454. 1959; Mold., Fifth Summ. 1: 261, 467, & 468 (1971) and 2: 875. 1971.

Illustrations: Mold. in *Humbert, Fl. Madag.* 174: 35, fig. 4 (10--14). 1956.

An erect aromatic shrub or scabrous perennial herb, 5--8 dm. tall; branches dichotomous, ascending, scabrous, woody at the nodes; leaves decussate-opposite, very variable because of the greater or less development of the basal lobes, short-petiolate; leaf-blades mostly oblong or linear-lanceolate, 2--3 cm. long, 6--15 mm. wide, often subhastate with basal lobes, apically obtuse, hirsute on both surfaces; racemes terminal, 4--8 cm. long, the flowers developed alternately on the rachis; peduncles about 3 cm. long, slightly expanded below the flowers, articulate at the base; calyx infundibular, hairy, the tube about 4 mm. long, the teeth spreading, 5--6 mm. long, apically mucronate, hirsute; corolla small, infundibular, slightly larger than the calyx, white or yellow, tinged with rose or violet, villous in the throat, with short apically rounded segments; stamens 4, subdynamous; anthers cordate; fruit included by the mature calyx, ovoid, about 4 mm. long, dry, glabrous, somewhat bilobed.

This species is endemic to southwestern Madagascar and is based on *Scott Elliot 2342* from open sandy ground at Fort Dauphin. Recent collectors have encountered it on fixed sand dunes

along roadsides, bordering sandy roadsides, in open areas and on "pentes calcaires de les clairiens", at altitudes of 1--10 m., flowering in January, March to June, and August. The corollas are said to have been "white" on *Cloisel 20*, *Decary 2689* & *9569*, and *Humbert & Swingle 5350*, and "blanc très légèrement rose ou violacé" on *Decary 9106* in part. The plant is known locally as "amboebankibo", "ampembakibo", and "romba".

The *Decary 2907*, distributed as *C. madagascariense*, actually is *C. glandulosum* Mold.

Citations: MADAGASCAR: *Cloisel 20* (P); *Decary 2689* (P), *3596* (P), *3981* (P), *9106* in part (P), *9169* (W--2494777), *9569* (N, P, S); *Humbert & Swingle 5350* (B, N, P, W--1528568); *Scott Elliot 2342* (F--photo of isotype, It--photo of isotype, N--photo of isotype, P--isotype, Z--photo of isotype).

COELOCARPUM SOCOTRANUM Balf. f., Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinb. 12: 91. 1884.

Synonymy: *Coelocarpus socotranus* Balf. f., Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb. 31: 235, pl. 79. 1888. *Coelocarpus socotranum* Balf. f. apud Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 1, 1: 578. 1893. *Coelocarpus socotrinus* Balf. f. apud M. Kunz, Anatom. Untersuch. Verb. 78. 1911.

Bibliography: Balf. f., Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinb. 12: 91. 1884; Balf. f., Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb. 31: [Bot. Socotra] 233--235 & 417, pl. 79. 1888; Scott Elliot, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Bot. 29: 43. 1891; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 1, 1: 578. 1893; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 159. 1894; M. Kunz, Anatom. Untersuch. Verb. 66, 67, & 78, fig. 3. 1911; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 2: 255. 1930; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 53 & 92. 1942; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 2, 1: 578. 1946; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 124 & 184. 1949; Mold., Résumé 158 & 454. 1959; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 3, 1: 578. 1960; Mold., Fifth Summ. 1: 265 & 468 (1971) and 2: 875. 1971.

Illustrations: Balf. f., Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb. 31: [Bot. Socotra] pl. 79. 1888; M. Kunz, Anatom. Untersuch. Verb. 78, fig. 3. 1911.

Balfour (1884) gives no specific description for this plant, referring simply to his generic description as serving also to describe the species. It is quoted by me in full under the generic discussion in the present paper. However, in his 1888 work he describes the species as follows: "Lignosus 3--4-pedalis cortice albo ramis ultimis brevibus puberulis; foliis 1--2 poll. longis 1/2 -- 3/4 poll. latis ellipticis v. oblongis v. subtrapeziformibus v. obovatis basi cuneatis petiolatis margine crenatis v. subserrulato-crenatis supra strigosis infra pubescentibus, petiolo 1/6 -- 1/4 poll. longo; spicis 3/4 -- 1 poll. longis; bracteis subulatis, pedicellis 1/12 poll. longis parum longioribus; calyce 1/6 poll. longo extus glanduloso costis strigosis intus sericeo-villoso; corollae tubo calyci aequali

extus glabro, limbo plerumque revoluto striguloso piloso; drupa ovoidea 1/4 poll. longa. Socotra. On the slopes of the hills at an elevation over 1000 feet. Not at all an uncommon shrub. B.C.S. nn. 299, 520. Distrib. Endemic."

Citations: SOCOTRA: *Bayley-Balfour* 299 (F--photo of cotype, It--photo of cotype, N--photo of cotype), 520 (F--photo of cotype, It--photo of cotype, K--cotype, N--photo of cotype, Z--cotype, Z--photo of cotype).

COELOCARPUM SWINGLEI Mold., *Phytologia* 3: 267--268. 1950.

Bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 3: 267--268. 1950; E. J. Salisb., *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 11: 58. 1953; Mold. in *Humbert, Fl. Madag.* 174: 34--36 & 269, fig. 4 (1--3). 1956; Mold., *Résumé* 156 & 454. 1959; Mold., *Fifth Summ.* 1: 261 (1971) and 2: 875. 1971.

Illustrations: Mold. in *Humbert, Fl. Madag.* 174: 35, fig. 4 (1--3). 1956.

This endemic southwestern Madagascar species is known only from sand dunes near the sea, altitude 1--10 m., and has been collected in flower and fruit in August and December.

Citations: MADAGASCAR: *Afzelius s.n.* [20.12.1912] (S); *Humbert & Swingle* 5413 (F--photo of type, It--photo of type, N--isotype, N--photo of type, P--isotype, W--1528575--type, Z--photo of type).

NOTES ON THE GENUS *CONGEA*

Harold N. Moldenke

In view of the excellent revision of this genus by my friend and colleague, Dr. Munir Ahmad Abid (1966), it would be presumptuous on my part to continue with my own long-planned monograph. However, it seems desirable to place on record here the extensive notes, chiefly bibliographic and horticultural, and records of herbarium material examined, assembled by me over the past fifty years. This, then, is the 47th genus on which I have written in the present series of notes in this journal. The herbarium acronyms hereinafter employed are the same as used by me in all of my extensive series of papers in this journal since 1933 and are fully explained in my *Fifth Summary of the Verbenaceae*..... (1971), pages 795--801.

CONGEA Roxb., *Pl. Coromand.* 3: 90, pl. 293. 1819.

Synonymy: *Roscoea* Roxb., *Fl. Ind.*, ed. 1, 3: 54. 1832 [not *Roscoea* J. E. Sm., 1804]. *Calochlamys* Presl, *Bot. Bemerk.* 148. 1844 [not *Calochlamys* Miq., 1904, nor P. & K., 1966]. *Rocoea* Roxb. apud Schau. in A. DC., *Prodr.* 11: 624, sphalm. 1847. *Gonjea* Woodr., *Gard. India*, ed. 5, 420. 1889. *Calochlamis* Presl apud Lam & Bakh., *Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz.*, ser. 3, 3: 100, in syn. 1921.



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