

ing after anthesis; corolla white.

The type of this species was collected by Romero Carnevali (no. 2910) in the woods along the banks of the Paraná River, at Paso de La Patria Vivero Forestal, Dept. San Cosme, Corrientes, Argentina, on March 3, 1972, deposited in the herbarium of the Instituto de Conservação da Natureza, Guanabara, Brazil. The collector notes that the plant was abundant "en las picadas del bosque". The species bears strong resemblance to *S. cayennensis* (L. C. Rich.) Vahl and to *S. maximiliani* var. *glabrata* Schau., but is easily distinguished by its short bracts, widely spreading fruiting-calyxes, etc.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS *LAMPAYA*. I

Harold N. Moldenke

LAMPAYA CASTELLANI Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 45: 282. 1980.

Material of this species has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as *L. medicinalis* R. A. Phil., a species to which it is very closely related.

BOLIVIA: Potosí: *Asplund* 3040 (Us), 3172 (S, Us); *M. Cárdenas* 3710 (W--1909477); *Hicken* 22 (N, S); *Troll* 2946 (B, Mu). ARGENTINA: Jujuy: *A. Castellanos* s.n. [Herb. Mus. Argent. Cienc. Nat. 20161] (N--type); *R. E. Fries* 969 (S).

LAMPAYA HIERONYMI Schum. & Mold. ex Mold., Suppl. List Inv.

Names 4, hyponym. Aug. 31, 1941; *Phytologia* 2: 52. Dec. 8, 1941.

Synonymy: *Lampaya hieronymi* Schum. ex Mold., Suppl. List Inv. Names 4, in syn. 1941. *Lampaya schickendantzii* Mold. ex J. Hunziker, *Revist. Invest. Agric.* 6: 177 & 192. 1952. *Lampaya hieronymi* Schum. ex Mold. apud E. J. Salisb., *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 11: 131. 1953. *Lampaya hieronymi* Mold. apud Troncoso, *Darwiniana* 18: 355, 357, & 358. 1974.

Bibliography: Mold., Suppl. List Inv. Names 4. 1941; Mold., *Phytologia* 2: 52. 1941; Mold., *Alph. List Inv.* Names 27. 1942; Mold., *Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac.*, ed. 1, 43 & 94. 1942; H. N. & A. L. Mold., *Pl. Life* 2: 64. 1948; Mold., *Alph. List Cit.* 2: 537 (1948) and 3: 690. 1949; Mold., *Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac.*, ed. 2, 104 & 187. 1949; J. H. Hunziker, *Revist. Invest. Agric.* 6: 177, 183, & 192. 1952; Cabrera, *Revist. Invest. Agric.* 11: 319 & 349. 1957; Mold., *Résumé* 124, 302, & 458. 1959; Mold., *Fifth Summ.* 1: 197 (1971) and 2: 534 & 883. 1971; Mold., *Phytologia* 28: 458. 1974; Troncoso, *Darwiniana* 18: 355, 357, & 358, fig. 17. 1974.

Illustrations: Troncoso, *Darwiniana* 18: 357, fig. 17. 1974.

This species is based on *Hieronymus* & *Niederlein* 191 from La Rioja, Argentina, and Macbride photographed the type specimen at

Berlin as his type photograph number 17578. Unfortunately, this type specimen is now presumably destroyed.

Schreiter describes the plant as 1 m. tall, the corolla light-violet in color. It has been collected at 4000 m. altitude, flowering in January. The only vernacular name reported for it is "lampaca". Its juice is said to be used by local inhabitants in the treatment of stomach and liver ailments, to wash out open wounds, and in the treatment of gonorrhea.

Hunziker (1952) cites *Hunziker 2189* and *Hunziker & Occhioni 4128* from La Rioja, Argentina. Troncoso (1974) cites *A. Castellanos s.n.* [Herb. Mus. Argent. Cienc. Nat. 30/602] and *Herb. M. Lillo 32407* from Catamarca, pointing out that more field work is needed to ascertain the validity of this taxon. Material has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as *L. medicinalis* R. A. Phil., a species to which it is obviously very closely related.

Citations: ARGENTINA: Catamarca: *A. Castellanos s.n.* [Herb. Mus. Argent. Cienc. Nat. 30/602] (N); *Schreiter 6068* [Herb. Osten 22985] (F--photo, N, N--photo, Sg--photo, Z--photo). La Rioja: *Hieronymus & Niederlein 191* [Macbride photos 17578] (B--type, F--photo of type, Kr--photo of type, N--photo of type, W--photo of type, Z--photo of type).

LAMPAYA MEDICINALIS R. A. Phil., Anal. Mus. Nac. Chile Bot. 1: 58, pl. 2, fig. 5. 1891.

Synonymy: *Lampaya officinalis* Phil. ex Murillo, Pl. Médic. Chili 163, nom. provis. 1889. *Lampaya officinalis* Phil. apud Durand & Jacks., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 1, imp. 1, 237. 1903. *Lampaya aratae* Molfino in Dominguez, Invest. Fitoquim. 196. 1928.

Bibliography: F. Phil., Verh. Deutsch. Wiss. Ver. Santiago 1: 160. 1886; Murillo, Pl. Médic. Chili 163. 1889; R. A. Phil., Anal. Mus. Nac. Chile Bot. 1: [Cat. Praev. Pl. Itin. Tarap.] 58, pl. 2, fig. 5. 1891; R. A. Phil., Verz. Hocheb. Prov. Antofag. Tarap. Pfl. pl. 2. 1891; R. E. Fries, Nov. Act. Reg. Soc. Sci. Upsal. 4 (1): [Nord Argent.] 110. 1905; Reiche & Phil. in Reiche, Estud. Crit. Fl. Chil. 5: 304. 1910; M. Kunz, Anatom. Untersuch. Verb. 35 & 36. 1911; Dominguez, Invest. Fitoquim. 196. 1928; Baeza, Nomb. Vulg. Pl. Silv., ed. 2, 123. 1930; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 4: 37. 1930; Junell, Symb. Bot. Upsal. 1 (4): 34 & 36, fig. 66. 1934; Mold., Suppl. List Inv. Names 4. 1941; Mold., Alph. List Inv. Names 27. 1942; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 42 & 94. 1942; Mold., Lilloa 10: 374. 1944; Mold., Phytologia 2: 104. 1944; Mold., Alph. List Cit. 3: 690 & 813. 1949; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 101 & 187. 1949; Acevedo de Vargas, Bol. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Chile 25: 44--45. 1951; Mold., Résumé 121, 302, & 458. 1959; Muñoz Pizarro, Sin. Fl. Chil. 199. 1959; Muñoz Pizarro, Espec. Pl. Descr. Philip. 110. 1960; Mold., Phytologia 15: 466. 1968; Heusser, Pollen Spores Chile 61. 1971; Mold., Fifth Summ. 1: 192 (1971) and 2: 534 & 883. 1971; Mold., Phytologia 28: 458. 1973; Montes, Wilkomirsky, & Ubilla, Pl. Med. 25: 192. 1974; Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: 355, 356, & 358, fig. 16. 1974; Mold., Phytologia 45: 282. 1980.

Illustrations: R. A. Phil., Anal. Mus. Nac. Chile Bot. 1: [Cat. Praev. Pl. Itin. Tarap.] pl. 2, fig. 5. 1891; R. A. Phil., Verz. Hocheb. Prov. Antofag. Tarap. Pfl. pl. 2. 1891; Junell, Symb. Bot. Upsal. 1 (4): fig. 66. 1934; Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: 356, fig. 16. 1974.

Although a specific ("*officinalis*") epithet was proposed for this species earlier than the one here adopted, it is invalidated under the present Code of Botanical Nomenclature, having been published before the genus itself had been validly published. *Lampaya aratae*, a later name, is a nom. provis. published without validating description.

R. A. Philippi's original (1891) description is: "Frutex 50--60 cm. altus, saepe diametri 2--3 m., ramisissimus, rami cortice rufa vestiti, ramuli breves. Folia opposita, conferta, crassa, coriacea, brevissime petiolata, ovata, integerrima, ad summum 13 mm. longa, 7 mm. lata, glaberrima, resinoso-punctulata. Flores pauci, c. 10 in apice ramulorum sessiles, bractea squamuliformi, ciliolata fulti, quae cupulam simulat. Calyx 5 1/2 mm. longus, subcylindricus, quinquecostatus s. plicatus, fructifer parum ampliatus, fructui arcte adhaerens, ore constricto. Corolla 9 mm. longa, glaberrima, pallide violacea. Habitat in tractu de Machuca ad Pica, ab incolis Lampaya vocatur, et uti valde medicinalis laudatur." The title of the article in which this description occurs is "Catalogus praevious plantarum in itinere ad Tarapaca a Friderico Philippi lectarum. Elaboravit R. A. Philippi", so it is obvious that the type was collected by F. Philippi, not by R. A. Philippi, but R. A. Philippi is the author of the binomial. The province of Chile investigated on this trip is Tarapacá, north of Antofagasta, toward the Peruvian boundary. Of Pica, the type locality, Philippi, in the introduction to his work (p. vi), says: "Del punto llamada Huasco (cerca de 3900 m. sobre el mar) los viajeros tomaron la direccion al oeste para bajar a Pica, oásis situada en la Pampa del Tamarugal a la altura de 1367 m....La pampa o desierto del Tamarugalse estiende entre la cordillera de la costa al oeste hasta el pié de la alta meseta al este con un anchura de 45 quilm. mas o mémos, i entre el rio Loa al S. i el rio Camarones al N. por casi tres grados i medio. Esta despoblado a escepcion de unas pequeñas oásis."

Reiche and Philippi (1910) describe the species as "Arbustito mui ramoso, lampiño. Las ramitas cortas, con la corteza roja. Hojas tupidas, coriáceas, aovadas, mui cortamente pecioladas, finísmamente resinoso-puncteadas: de 8 12 mm. de largo. Flores ca. 10, sésiles, hácia el extremo de las ramas. Brácteas cortas, pestañosas. Cáliz de 5 mm. de largo, despues un poco mas grande i con el limbo encojido. Corola pelada, de un violáceo pálido, de 1 cm. de largo. Drupa ovóide, de 4--4,5 mm. de largo. Huesos de la drupa de 3 mm. Tallos 0,1--0,3 mm. Tallos 0,1--0,3 m. En las cordilleras altas (3,500 4,000 m.) de la provincia de Tarapacá, al sureste de Pica; todavia en territorio chileno? Planta mui medicinal."

Macbride has photographed an isotype of this species in the Berlin herbarium as his photograph number 17579. Recent collectors

have encountered this plant at altitudes of 2800--3750 meters. "Lampaya" is the only vernacular name thus far recorded for it.

Montes and his associates (1974) report that the leaves are used to treat "Maladies des voies urinaires et du foie". Troncoso (1974) quotes Murillo (1889) as saying that "Les habitants lui donnent le nom de lampaya o lampayo et le regardent comme un remède universel, l'employant fréquemment et avec une confiance très grande. Selon M. Belisario Java, de Pica, l'infusion d'une once de lampayo dans un litre d'eau est un excellent sudorifique pour les refroidissements, les rhumatismes et les siphilis." She continues: "En el N. argentino, especialmente en el Quebrada de Humahuaca, se usa *L. medicinalis* Ph. como materia colorante. (De la tesis inéd. del Ing. M. Uro, 1927)."

Junell (1934) says that "Der Fruchtknotenbau wie bei den vorhergehenden Gattungen [*Nashia*, *Lantana*, *Lippia*, etc.] wie aus Fig. 66 ersichtlich, setzt sich von den beiden Plazentagefäßbündeln je ein kräftiger Zweig nach oben in den Fruchtknoten fort. Die Integumenttapetum ist schwach ausgebildet. Der Embryosack ist gleichmässig dick und oben kaum erweitert. An einem Präparat habe ich ein mikropylares Haustorium mit etwa sechs, in einem Kreis nebenainander liegenden Zellen beobachtet. Ich habe keine Gelegenheit gehabt, Früchte zu untersuchen. Duese zerfallen in zwei Steine und sind vermutlich steinfruchtartig."

Heusser (1971) cites *L. medicinalis* from Tarapacá and Antofagasta, Chile. Troncoso (1974) cites *F. Philippi* s.n. from "Colana" and Perry 6985 from Antofagasta, Chile, and *A. Castellanos* s.n. from Jujuy, Argentina, as well as *Martin* 378 from an unspecified locality.

The Cárdenas 3710 and Troll 2946, distributed as *L. medicinalis*, seem actually to represent *L. castellani* Mold., while Asplund 12352 is *Acantholippia deserticola* (R. A. Phil.) Mold.

Citations: CHILE: Antofagasta: Marticorena, Matthei, & Quezada 404 (Z); Pfister 8387 (S); A. Pinto s.n. [Est. San Pedro, 28-IX-1948] (Ac). Tarapacá: R. A. Philippi 1283 (W--1323387), s.n. [Macbride photos 17579; Herb. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Chile 54881] (Kr--photo os isotype, N--photo of type, N--photo of isotype, N--photo of isotype, W--photo of isotype, Z--photo of isotype).

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NOTES ON THE GENUS *PERONEMA*

Harold N. Moldenke

It had been my intention to publish a formal detailed monograph of this genus, along with all other genera on this and related segregated families, but this plan now appears to be infeasible because of lack of time. It has seemed worthwhile, however, to place on record herewith the miscellaneous notes, chiefly bibliographic, assembled by my wife and myself over the past fifty



Moldenke, Harold N. 1980. "Additional notes on the genus *Lampaya*. I." *Phytologia* 45(4), 336–339.

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