

Tiquisio Trail (?), Land of Loba, Curran 154 (GH, US). DELTA AMACURO: Vicinity of Tucupita, Aristeguieta 4066 (VEN). MIRANDA: Río Chico, Aristeguieta 2725 (VEN). YARACUY: Río Taria, between Pto. Cabello & San Felipe, Pittier 8400 (GH, US).

To my knowledge, this is the first report of *C. roseum* occurring in Panama and Mexico. The species is probably distributed throughout the moist lowlands of Central America.—Richard H. Maxwell, Missouri Botanical Garden and Department of Natural Science, Indiana University Southeast, Jeffersonville.

A NEW COMBINATION IN *PILOTRICHIDIUM* BESCH. (MUSCI)

While compiling a list of the mosses reported for Trinidad (Crosby, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 57: 145–151. 1970), I came across the name *Hookeria diatomophila* C. Müll. This species is based on a collection by Charles Wright. Müller (Hedwigia 37: 247. 1898) originally cited it as “Habitatio. Insula Trinidad Antillarum, ad rupes irroratas montium: Charles Wright in Coll. Musc. Cubens. III. No. 71. Hb. Sullivantis.” Knowing that Wright did not collect on Trinidad made me suspicious of this record. However, I soon noted that later in the same paper Müller (*op. cit.*, p. 266) corrected his original citation: “Pro ‘Insula Trinidad Antillarum’ (p. 247) lege Cuba prope Trinidad.” The city of Trinidad is on the southern coast of central Cuba.

Fleischer (Hedwigia 63: 216. 1922) transferred this species to *Callicostella* after studying the material in Müller’s herbarium (B). With the destruction of this herbarium, the holotype was apparently lost. However, there is a duplicate in the Sullivant herbarium (FH). Although Sullivant (Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 5: 273–290. 1861) published an extensive list of Wright’s Cuban mosses, this collection was not included. Wright apparently collected this moss on one of his later trips to Cuba.

The specimen in FH was labeled “Cub. III. 71. Hookeria” by Sullivant. The typewritten label which has been added to the packet bears the additional information “on rocks in mountain rivulets, Güinía, Trinidad. March 4, 1867.” “Güinía” is probably Güinía de Miranda, located about 30 km NNE of Trinidad. An annotation by H. A. Crum identifies the moss as *Pilotrichidium leonii* (Thér.) Crum & Bartr. Examination of several syntypes of *P. leonii* confirms this. However, the epithet *diatomophila* antedates *leonii* and must be used for this species.

Pilotrichidium diatomophilum (C. Müll.) M. R. Crosby, *comb. nov.*

Hookeria diatomophila C. Müll., Hedwigia 37: 247. 1898. [CUBA. Güinía, Trinidad. Wright, Cub. III. No. 71 (FH, lectotype).]

Callicostella diatomophila (C. Müll.) Fleisch., Hedwigia 63: 216. 1922.

Callicostella leonii Thér., Mem. Soc. Cub. Hist. Nat. “Felipe Poey” 14: 367. 1940. [CUBA. Sierra de bano, Léon & Clément 5473, 5502, 8251]

(all NY, syntypes). Bayate de Miranda, *Ekman* 2615 (NY, syntype).
Pan de Guajaibon, *Acuña* 531 (syntype, not seen).]

Pilotrichidium leonii (Thér.) Crum & Bartr., Bull. Inst. Jamaica, Sci. Ser. 8:
48. 1958.

I thank Winona H. Welch, DePauw University, for pointing out the existence of the Wright collection and the curators of FH and NY for the loan of specimens.
—Marshall R. Crosby, Missouri Botanical Garden.

SOLANACEAE STUDIES. I

1. *Solanum carolinense* var. *floridanum*

Solanum carolinense L. var. *floridanum* Chapm., Fl. S. United States Ed. 1.
349. 1860, "floridana." Type: "In apricis prope St. Marks Florida" May
1843, *Rugel* s.n. (G-DC not seen, photos MO, US; MO, NY).

Solanum floridanum Shuttlw. ex Dun. in DC., Prodr. 13(1): 306. 1852
non Raf., Aut. Bot. 107. 1840.

Solanum godfreyi Shinnars, Sida 1: 108. 1962.

A first glance might suggest that the varietal name *floridanum* is incorrect because *S. floridanum* Dun. is a later homonym. However, under Article 72 of the 1966 Code Chapman must be considered to have published a new and valid epithet rather than a transfer of Dunal's illegitimate epithet.

This variety is distinguished from the typical by the very deep lobing of its leaves. It is restricted to north Florida and perhaps neighboring Georgia and is most commonly found between the Suwannee and Apalachicola Rivers and along the St. Johns River. It is found in habitats much like those of the typical variety with perhaps a tendency to grow in slightly moister sites. Mauve, blue and white flowered forms sometimes occur together. Chromosome number $n = 12$ [*D'Arcy* 3501 (seed of *D'Arcy* 1212A) (FLAS)].

A herbarium sheet of typical var. *floridanum* material may give one full confidence that this is a distinct species. However, in the field all intermediates with typical *S. carolinense* are found (Fig. 1), usually within a few feet of one another. Its local occurrence and distinctive leaf shape demand taxonomic recognition, but the apparent floral identity with var. *carolinense* and the occurrence of intermediates with the latter place recognition at the varietal level.

Representative specimens seen (all from Florida): CLAY CO.: W side of Doctor's Inlet, *D'Arcy* 1212A (FLAS). DUVAL CO.: South Jacksonville, 1897, *Churchill* s.n. (MO); waste ground (*sine loco*), *Fredholm* 5211 (GH). FLAGLER CO.: Haw Creek near Deenville, 1942, *West* s.n. (FLAS). FRANKLIN CO.: Apalachicola, *Chapman* s.n. (MO). HERNANDO CO.: Brooksville, 1938, *Phillips*, *Woodbury* & *Bushwell* s.n. (BUS). LEVY CO.: Near Wekiva River, Gulf Hammock, 1937, *West* & *Arnold* s.n. (DUKE, FLAS). PUTNAM CO.: Canal bank E of East Palatka, 1940, *West* & *Arnold* s.n. (FLAS). ST. JOHNS CO.: Roadsides and waste places, 1877, *Reynolds* s.n. (MO). TAYLOR CO.: Clearings of swampy woodland, vicinity



Crosby, Marshall R. 1970. "A New Combination in *Pilotrichidium* Besch. (Musci)." *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 57, 257–258.
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