NOTES ON BROMELIACEAE, XXXIII

Lyman B. Smith

GUZMANIA MACROPODA L. B. Smith, sp. nov. A <u>G</u>. <u>dudleyi</u> L. B. Smith, cui affinis, bracteis florigeris pedicellisque magnis differt.

PLANT flowering 78 cm high. LEAVES rosulate, to 55 cm long, obscurely brown-lepidote beneath; sheaths elliptic, very dark castaneous at base; blades ligulate, rounded and apiculate, 45 mm SCAPE erect, 5 mm thick at apex; scape-bracts erect, imwide. bricate, elliptic, apiculate. INFLORESCENCE 27 cm long, glabrous, typically subsimple with a single lateral branch 8 cm long; primary bract like the upper scape-bracts, much exceeding the naked sterile base of the branch; branches laxly flowered. FLORAL BRACTS elliptic, apiculate, to 5 cm long, about equaling the sepals or slightly shorter; flowers spreading; pedicels slender, to 20 mm long. SEPALS narrowly elliptic, rounded and apiculate, ecarinate, membranaceous, 28 mm long, connate for 19 mm; petals and stamens unknown. CAPSULE slenderly cylindric, about equaling the sepals; seeds with a red-brown coma. Pl. I, fig. 1: Floral bract and fruit; fig. 2: Reconstructed sepals.

PANAMA: PANAMA: top of Cerro Jefe, 900 m, 9 July 1966, <u>Tyson</u>, <u>Dwyer & Blum 4446</u> (Summit Herbarium, Canal Zone, type; photo US).

GUZMANIA VIRESCENS (Hook.) Mez var. LAXIOR L. B. Smith, var. nov. A var. <u>virescenti</u> scapi bracteis supremis quam internodiis brevioribus, inflorescentia omnino laxa differt.

PLANT flowering to 75 cm high. LEAVES rosulate, to 34 cm long, obscurely pale-lepidote beneath; sheaths finely purplestriped; blades 25 mm wide. SCAPE straight, slender; upper scape-bracts shorter than the internodes. INFLORESCENCE laxly few-branched. Pl. I, fig. 3: Inflorescence; fig. 4: Sepals.

PANAMA: PANAMA: in tree top, cloud forest, east slope of Cerro Jefe, 810 m, 8 Feb 1966, <u>Tyson 3444</u> (Summit Herbarium, Canal Zone, type; photo US).

TILLANDSIA BLASSII L. B. Smith, sp. nov. A <u>T</u>. <u>pallidoflaventi</u> Mez, <u>T</u>. <u>michelii</u> Mez et <u>T</u>. <u>pardina</u> L. B. Smith, cuibus affinis, foliis bulbose rosulatis, vaginis valde inflatis differt.

PLANT known only from fragments, estimated flowering 3 dm high LEAVES bulbous-rosulate, covered with pale appressed scales; sheaths inflated, 10 cm long, spotted with black-purple toward apex, very dark below especially on the inside; blades subligulate-triangular, acuminate, about as long as the sheaths, ca 2 cm wide. SCAPE erect, slender, 15 cm long, white-lepidote, becoming glabrous; scape-bracts erect, imbricate or the upper slightly shorter than the internodes, ovate, apiculate or short-caudate. INFLORESCENCE amply tripinnate, white-lepidote; primary bracts ovate, apiculate, exceeding the sterile bases of the branches; branches ascending; spikes lax; rhachis geniculate, very slender. FLORAL BRACTS broadly ovate, acute, about half as long as the

PHYTOLOGIA

Plate I (Notes Brom.)

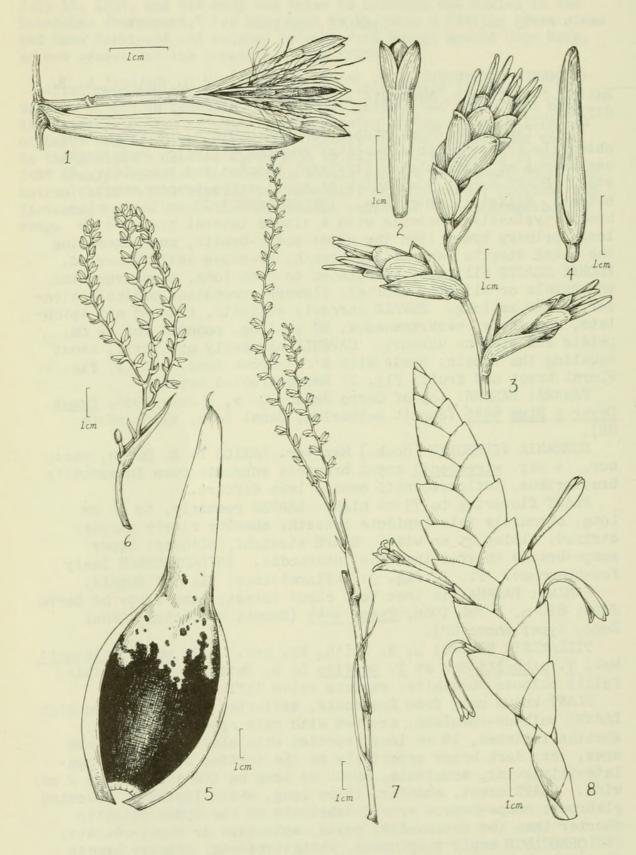


Fig. 1-2: Guzmania macropoda; 3-4: G. virescens var. laxior; 5-6: Tillandsia blassii; 7: T. parviflora var. expansa; 8: Vriesea malzinei var. disticha. sepals. SEPALS free, asymmetric, obtuse, 5 mm long. Pl. I, fig. 5: Leaf; fig. 6: Basal branch of inflorescence.

ECUADOR: without exact locality, cultivated August 1970, Hort. Alfred Blass 4 (US, type).

TILLANDSIA PARVIFLORA R. & P. var. EXPANSA L. B. Smith, var. nov. A var. <u>parviflora</u> scapi bracteis longe caudatis, inflorescentia ample tripinnatim paniculata differt.

PLANT flowering 4 dm high. LEAVES to 2 dm long. SCAPE straight, very slender; scape-bracts with sheaths shorter than the internodes but with fine linear blades exceeding them. INFLORESCENCE lax, amply tripinnate; branches mostly ascending. Pl. I, fig. 7: Scape and basal branch.

ECUADOR: without exact locality, cultivated, August 1970, <u>Hort. Alfred Blass 6</u> (US, type).

VRIESEA MALZINEI E. Morr. var. DISTICHA L. B. Smith, var. nov. A var. <u>malzinei</u> floribus distichis differt.

PLANT an exact match for the typical variety except that the flowers and floral bracts are distichous instead of polystichous. Pl. I, fig. 8: Inflorescence.

MEXICO: CHIAPAS: Mal Paso highway about 23 km north of Ocozocoautla, April 14, 1969, <u>E. W. Greenwood</u> (US, type), cultivated and flowered 19 May 1969, T. MacDougall 814.

and flowered 19 May 1969, <u>T</u>. <u>MacDougall</u> <u>814</u>. In my key to <u>Vriesea</u> (Phytologia 13, no. 2: 84. 1966), this variety would fall in subkey V next to the Brazilian <u>V</u>. <u>gradata</u>. However, this variety is distinguishable by its always erect floral bracts with straight apices, as well as by generally smaller parts.

HERBARIUM NOTES, III

Lyman B. Smith

In the Gramineae I am indebted to Dra. Cleofe Calderon for constructive criticism in preparing descriptions of new species and to Dr. Thomas R. Soderstrom for access to unpublished keys and help with the literature.

I have received three excellent regional treatments of Gramineae that are proving of great value because of their proximity to southern Brazil. They are:

Arturo Burkart: Flora Ilustrada de Entre Rios (Argentina), Parte II, Gramíneas, pp. I-XV, 1-551, pl. 1-4, map 1, fig. 1-215. 1969.

Angel L. Cabrera: Flora de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Parte II, Gramíneas, pp. 1-624, fig. 1-160. 1970.

B. Rosengurtt, B. R. Arrillaga de Maffei & P. Izaguirre de Artucio: Gramíneas Uruguayas, pp. 1-491, fig. 1-192. 1970.

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