

López-Palacios (1977) cites from Venezuela only the following collections: Amazonas: Steyermark 57871, 57980; Tate 902.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: H. M. Curran 174 (Ld, N).

AMASONIA SPRUCEANA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 29: 29 & 37. 1974; Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot. A.26*: 6. 1975; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 60: 67. 1975; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 17: 41. 1976; López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* 186, 201--204, & 646, fig. 45. 1977.

Illustrations: López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* [202], fig. 45. 1977.

López-Palacios (1975) comments that "Me parece importante repetir lo dicho hace algún tiempo....de que no encuentra muy convincentes las características de esta especie: abundancia de discos en el envés e inflorescencias ramificadas, pues ambas características se ven en otras Amasonias." In his 1977 work he cites on the following collections from Venezuela: Amazonas: Lichi 8; Spruce 3288.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: H. M. Curran 246 (Ld, N).

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS AVICENNIA. XII

Harold N. Moldenke

AVICENNIA L.

Additional & emended bibliography: Hook., *Comp. Bot. Mag.* 1: 349. 1836; Hook. & Arn., *Bot. Beech. Voy.* 94, 306, & 449. 1838; Wight, *Icon. Pl. Ind.* 4 (3): 12 & 16, pl. 1481 & 1482. 1849; Linden & Planch., *Pl. Columb., imp.* 1, xxxiii. 1863; J. C. & M. Willis, *Rev. Cat. Flow. Pl. Ceyl.* [Perad. Man. Bot. 2:] 70 & 153. 1911; Hutchins. & Dalz., *Fl. W. Trop. Afr., ed.* 1, 2: 268, 270, & 613, fig. 271. 1936; Scholander, Hammel, Hemmingsen, & Garey, *Pl. Physiol.* 37: 722. 1962; Malaviya, *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci. B.* 58: 45--50 & 351. 1963; Lombardo, *Fl. Arb. & Arbores. Urug., ed.* 2, 120. 1964; Snow, *Trans. Roy. Soc. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 64: 477. 1970; Snow, *Biores. Ind.* 7: 331. 1971; Hook, Brown, & Wetmore, *Bot. Gaz.* 133: 445--446. 1972; Rodin in Amiran & Wils., *Coastal Deserts* 157. 1973; Shimony, Fahn, & Reinhold, *New Phytol.* 27: 36, pl. 1-7. 1973; "H. B.", *Biol. Abstr.* 57: 760. 1974; Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot. A.25*: 378 & 379. 1975; Meylan & Butterfield, *New Zeal. Journ. Bot.* 13: 4. 1975; De Granville, *Cah. O. R. S. T. D. M., Ser. Biol.* 11: 3--22. 1976; Epstein in Lüttge & Pitman, *Transp.*

Pl. 2 (B): 76. 1976; A. E. & B. S. Hill in Lüttge & Pitman, Transp. Pl. 2 (B): 228, 234, & 235. 1976; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.28: 170, 171, 259, & 260. 1976; Jeschke in Lüttge & Pitman, Transp. Pl. 2 (B): 173. 1976; Rogerson & Becker, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 103: 145, 192, & 277. 1976; Bond in Newton, Postgate, & Rodriguez-Barrueco, Rec. Devel. Nit. Fix. xx. 1977; Butler, Depers, McKillup, & Thomas, Biol. Abstr. 64: 3117. 1977; Butler, Depers, McKillup, & Thomas, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 101: 35--44. 1977; Collins, Berkelhamer, & Mesler, Brenesia 10/11: 18 & 22. 1977; Das, Indian Forest. 103 (7): front cover. 1977; Fahn & Shimony, Biol. Abstr. 64: 5202--5203. 1977; Fahn & Shimony, Bot. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. 74: 37--46, fig. 1 & 2, pl. 1--3. 1977; Linden & Planch., Pl. Columb., imp. 2, xxxiii. 1977; Little, Atlas U. S. Trees 4: 5. 1977; Menninger, Edible Nuts 114 & 172. 1977; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 64: 4787. 1977; Moldenke, Phytologia 36: 439--450, 501, & 511. 1977; Briggs, Austr. Journ. Ecol. 2: 369--374. 1977; Flowers, Troke, & Yeo, Ann. Rev. Pl. Physiol. 28: 92, 98, 99, 104, 105, & 114. 1977; Powell, Econ. Bot. 31: 417, 421, & 429. 1977; Rogerson, Becker, & Prince, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 104: 410. 1977; "J. W. S.", Biol. Abstr. 63: 4940. 1977; W. D. P. Stewart in Newton, Postgate, & Rodriguez-Barrueco, Rec. Devel. Nit. Fix. 307. 1977; A. E. Wight, TANE 23: 17. 1977; Briggs, Biol. Abstr. 65: 4428. 1978; Genelle & Fleming, Castanea 43: 49. 1978; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 65: 71. 1978; Moldenke, Phytologia 38: 256--257 & 504. 1978; Rogerson, Becker, & Prince, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 105: 84. 1978.

The Hills (1976), as well as Genelle & Fleming (1978), are among the many botanists who now accept the Avicenniaceae as a family.

The Sumithraarachchi & Sumithraarachchi DBS.1032, distributed as Avicennia sp., is not anything avicenniaceous nor verbenaceous.

AVICENNIA AFRICANA P. Beauv.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 36: 409 & 441. 1977; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 65: 71. 1978.

AVICENNIA ALBA Blume

Additional & emended bibliography: Hook., Comp. Bot. Mag. 1: 349. 1836; Wight, Icon. Pl. Ind. 4 (3): 16, pl. 1482. 1849; Gaussen, Legris, Meher-Homji, Fontale, Pascal, Chandrah., Delacourt, & Troy, Trav. Sect. Scient. Techn. Inst. Franç. Pond. Hors Ser. 14: 37 & 82. 1975; Moldenke, Phytologia 36: 409--410, 443, & 444. 1977; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 65: 71. 1978.

Emended illustrations: Wight, Icon. Pl. Ind. 4 (3): pl. 1482. 1849.

The Arbor indica, fructu conoide, cortice pulvinato, nucleum unicum mullo ossicula tecto claudente Ray, often cited as a synonym of Avicennia alba, actually is a synonym of A. officinalis instead, as can be seen from the statement by Ray that it is from Cochinchina and has oblong-rotund leaves and racemose flowers.

The Backer 11004, distributed as A. alba, actually is A. marina (Forsk.) Vierh.

Additional citations: THAILAND: Shimizu, Koyama, & Fukuoka T. 7575 (Ac). GREATER SUNDA ISLANDS: Sabah: Elmer 21250 (Mi).

AVICENNIA ALBA var. **LATIFOLIA** Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 36: 410. 1977; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 65: 71. 1978.

Recent collectors have encountered this plant in the mangrove formation, fruiting in August. Its characteristically narrow-elongated fruits indicate its close affinity with A. alba Blume rather than with A. marina whose leaves it sometimes approximates. Material has been distributed in many herbaria as A. marina var. alba (Blume) Bakh.

Additional citations: THAILAND: Shimizu, Koyama, & Fukuoka T. 7573 (Ac). MARIANAS ISLANDS: Guam: Moore 852 (W--2876223).

AVICENNIA BICOLOR Standl.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 36: 410, 439, & 446. 1977; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 65: 71. 1978.

AVICENNIA ELLIPTICA Holm

Additional bibliography: Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot. A.* 28: 170. 1976; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 36: 410--411, 441, & 449. 1977; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 65: 71. 1978.

AVICENNIA ELLIPTICA var. **MARTII** Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot. A.* 28: 170. 1976; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 36: 411 & 441. 1977; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 65: 71. 1978.

AVICENNIA EOCENICA Berry

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 36: 411. 1977; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 65: 71. 1978.

AVICENNIA EUCALYPTIFOLIA Zipp.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 36: 411. 1977; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 65: 71. 1978.

AVICENNIA GERMINANS (L.) L.

Additional & emended bibliography: Hook. & Arn., *Bot. Beech. Voy.* 94, 306, & 449. 1838; Hutchins. & Dalz., *Fl. W. Trop. Afr.*, ed. 1, 2 (1): 270--271, fig. 271. 1936; Scholander, Hammel, Hemmingsen, & Garey, *Pl. Physiol.* 37: 722. 1962; Hepper in Hutchins. & Dalz., *Fl. W. Trop. Afr.*, ed. 2, 2: 448--449, fig. 309. 1963; Hook, Brown, & Wetmore, *Bot. Gaz.* 133: 445--446. 1972; Shimony, Fahn, & Reinhold, *New Phytol.* 72: 27. 1973; "H. R.", *Biol. Abstr.* 57: 760. 1974; De Granville, *Cah. O.R.S.T.O.M. Ser. Biol.* 11: 3--22. 1976; Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot. A.* 28: 170. 1976; Collins, Berkelhamer, & Mesler, *Brenesia* 10/11: 18 & 22. 1977; Fahn & Shimony, *Bot. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond.* 74: 45. 1977; Little, *Atlas U. S. Trees* 4: 5. 1977; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 36: 439--441, 443, 444,

& 446—450. 1977; Powell, Econ. Bot. 31: 417, 421, & 429. 1977; "J. W. S.", Biol. Abstr. 63: 4940. 1977; Genelle & Fleming, Castanea 43: 49. 1978; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 65: 71. 1978.

The questionable record of "A. tomentosa" from the Sandwich [Hawaiian] Islands given by Hooker & Arnott (1838) is almost certainly a case of mixed labels, as has happened in several other cases of the Beechey Voyage plants, e.g., Callicarpa parvifolia and C. subpubescens recorded as from Mexico when actually the type specimens referred to were collected in the Bonin Islands. It seems most probable that the so-called "Hawaiian" specimen was really collected in Mexico, from which area the authors also report the species and without a question.

It is worth noting here that Burman (1768) under Bontia germinans L. included the following as synonyms: Bontia foliis subtus tomentosus Jacq., Bontia foliis integris oblongis oppositis, petiolatis crassis brevissimis subamplexicaulibus, floribus racemosis Browne, Avicennia L., Mangle laurocerasi foliis, flore albo tetrapetalo Sloane, Anacardium Bauhin, Arbor indica, fructu conoide, cortice pulvinato, nucleum unicum nullo ossiculo tecto claudente Ray, Oepata Rheede, and the Javanese vernacular "Caju cantekka", and says that it "Habitat in utrisque Indiis". Of these, however, Anacardium Bauhin is a synonym of Avicennia alba Blume, Arbor indica, fructu conoide, cortice pulvinato, nucleum unicum nullo ossiculo tecta claudente Ray and Oepata Rheede are synonyms of A. officinalis L. The Javanese name probably also applies to A. officinalis.

It should be pointed out here again that many of the populations from northern and northwestern South America are very puzzling. It is very possible that the very large-leaved forms cited under A. germinans var. guayaquilensis may actually belong with A. tonduzii or even A. africana P. Beauv, while the small pointed-leaved forms may represent the southernmost extension of the true A. germinans of the West Indies. The Wiggins 18310 (from the Galápagos Islands) and Steyermark & Manara 110316 (from Falcón, Venezuela) have the small leaves usually seen in typical West Indian A. germinans and are therefore cited here below.

In the Galápagos, according to Wiggins, this plant is called "negrita" and grows in close association with Rhizophora mangle.

The corollas are said to have been "yellowish" on Spellman & Stoddart 2297, "cream-white" on their no. 2419, "cream with pale-orange throat" on Conrad & al. 2927, and "white" on Norris & Tarranto 13329b.

Cuatrecasas 14368, Gentry 10091, and Steyermark & Manara 110340, distributed as typical A. germinans, seem, at least tentatively, better placed as var. guayaquilensis (H.B.K.) Moldenke, while Prance & Prance 20207 seems definitely to be A. schaueriana f. candicans Moldenke and Liesner 2203 certainly is A. tonduzii Moldenke.

Additional & emended citations: FLORIDA: Saint Johns Co.: Godfrey 70653 (Au—299217, Ld). TEXAS: Cameron Co.: Clover 715 (Au—120825); D. S. Correll 32372 (Ld); Crutchfield 2985 (Ld); Parks 1724 (Au—120823); R. Runyon 4031 (Au—120824), 5897 (Au—269369, Ld); Traverse 1812 (Ld); Winters PI.3 (Au—303292). Nueces Co.: Tharp 253 (Au—120827). Harbor Island: Whitehouse s.n. [April 16, 1933] (Au—120829). MEXICO: Chiapas: Breedlove & Thorne 20806 (Mi). Nayarit: Norris & Taranto 13329b (Mi). Sonora: Holguin s.n. [25/V/1966] (Ld). Tabasco: Conrad, Conrad, & González O. 2927 (W—2788953). Veracruz: Ventura A. 5226 (Au). BELIZE: Dwyer 12385 (N). GULF OF HONDURAS ISLANDS: Frank's Cay: Spellman & Stoddart 2419 (W—2777447). Jack's Cay: Fosberg & Spellman 54433 (W—2777448). Spot Cay: Spellman & Stoddart 2297 (W—2777450). CAYMAN ISLANDS: Little Cayman: Proctor 28073 (Ld). JAMAICA: Crosby & Anderson 1192 (Ld); Crosby, Hespenheide, & Anderson 803 (Ld); Proctor 24214 (Ld). PUERTO RICO: Quick s.n. [16 February 1936] (Mi), s.n. (Mi). VENEZUELA: Falcón: Steyermark & Manara 110316 (W—2813927). GALAPAGOS ISLANDS: Indefatigable: I. L. Wiggins 18310 (W—2818168).

AVICENNIA GERMINANS var. CUMANENSIS (H.B.K.) Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.28: 170. 1976; Moldenke, Phytologia 36: 439, 440, & 446. 1977; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 65: 71. 1978.

AVICENNIA GERMINANS var. GUAYAQUILENSIS (H.B.K.) Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 36: 440—441, 444, 446, & 450. 1977; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 65: 71. 1978.

Recent collectors describe this plant as having a "flattened crown".

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: Breteler 5178 (N); Cuatrecasas 14368 (W—2772769). VENEZUELA: Falcón: Steyermark & Manara 110340 (N). Sucre: Breteler 4673 (N), 4677 (N). ECUADOR: Guayas: A. Gentry 10091 (W—2788967). GALAPAGOS ISLANDS: James: Howell 9689 (W—2814489); Wiggins & Porter 287 (W—2813288), Narborough: F. R. Fosberg 44703 (W—2828125).

AVICENNIA LANATA Ridl.

Additional bibliography: Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.28: 260. 1976; Moldenke, Phytologia 36: 441. 1977; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 65: 71. 1978.

AVICENNIA MARINA (Forsk.) Vierh.

Additional bibliography: Scholander, Hammel, Hemmingsen, & Garrey, Pl. Physiol. 37: 722. 1962; Shimony, Fahn, & Reinhold, New Phytol. 72: 27—36, pl. 1—7. 1973; Epstein in Lüttge & Pitman, Transp. Pl. 2 (B): 76. 1976; A. E. & B. S. Hill in Lüttge & Pitman, Transp. Pl. 2 (B): 234. 1976; Läuchli in Lüttge & Pitman, Transp. Pl. 2 (B): 376. 1976; Briggs, Austr. Journ. Ecol. 2: 369—374. 1977; Butler,

Depers, McKillup, & Thomas, Biol. Abstr. 64: 3117. 1977; Butler, Depers, McKillup, & Thomas, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 101: 35—44. 1977; Fahn & Shimony, Biol. Abstr. 64: 5202—5203. 1977; Fahn & Shimony, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Bot. 74: 37—46, fig. 1 & 2, pl. 1—3. 1977; Flowers, Troke, & Yeo, Ann. Rev. Pl. Physiol. 28: 92, 98, 99, 104, 105, & 113. 1977; Moldenke, Phytologia 36: 441—444. 1977; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 65: 71. 1978.

Additional illustrations: Shimony, Fahn, & Reinhold, New Phytol. 72: pl. 1—7. 1973.

Waas describes this plant as a treelet, 3 m. tall, the corollas yellow, and the fruits silvery-green and pubescent, and found it in the mangrove formation. Fahn & Shimony (1977) report the course of development of the glandular and the non-glandular hairs is the same up to the 3-celled stage. Further cell division of the two types differ in their orientation. In the non-glandular type the cells continue to divide transversely, whereas in the glandular type the uppermost of the 3 cells divides longitudinally. In mature hairs of both types the peripheral wall of the cell just above the basal cell is heavily cutinized. There are narrow canals in the cuticle of the secretory cells of the glandular hairs. The two types of hair are phylogenetically related and homologous.

Additional citations: ARABIA: Yemen: Forskål s.n. [Mo. Bot. Gard. photos 1830] (W—photo of type). SRI LANKA: Bernardi 15299 (N); Fosberg & Jayasuriya 52773 (Ld); Waas 1648 (N, W—2769617). THAILAND: Shimizu, Koyama, & Fukuoka T.7567 (Ac). PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Luzon: Ahern's collector 140 (Mi). GREATER SUNDA ISLANDS: Java: Backer 15324 [11004] (Ac, Mu). MOUNTED CLIPPINGS: E. H. Walker, Fl. Okin. & South. Ryuk. 895. 1976 (W).

AVICENNIA MARINA var. ACUTISSIMA Stapf & Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 36: 443. 1977; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 65: 71. 1978.

AVICENNIA MARINA var. RESINIFERA (Forst. f.) Bakh.

Additional bibliography: Meylan & Butterfield, N. Zeal. Journ. Bot. 13: 4. 1975; Menninger, Edible Nuts 114. 1977; Moldenke, Phytologia 36: 443. 1977; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 65: 71. 1978.

Meylan & Butterfield (1975) report that the wood of this plant has only simple perforation plates. The data given by Menninger (1977) for this variety are erroneously credited by him as applying to A. officinalis.

AVICENNIA MARINA var. RUMPHIANA (H. Hallier) Bakh.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 36: 444. 1977; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 65: 71. 1978.

AVICENNIA OFFICINALIS L.

Additional synonymy: Arbor indica, fructu conoide, cortice pulvinato nucleum unicum, nullo ossiculo tectum claudente Ray, Hist. Pl. 1566—1567. 1693. Arbor indica, fructu conoide, cortice

pulvinato, nucleum unicum mullo ossiculo tecto claudente Ray apud Burm. f., Fl. Ind. 138, in syn. 1768. Avicennia officinalis Rodin in Amiran & Wilson, Coastal Deserts 157, sphalm. 1973.

Additional & emended bibliography: Rheede, Hort. Malab. 4: 85, pl. 45. 1683; Ray, Hist. Pl. 2: 1566—1567. 1693; Wight, Icon. Pl. Ind. 4 (3): 16, pl. 1481. 1849; J. C. & M. Willis, Rev. Cat. Flow. Pl. Ceyl. [Perad. Man. Bot. 2:] 70. 1911; Malaviya, Proc. Indian Acad. Sci. B.58: 45—50 & 351. 1963; Rodin in Amiran & Wilson, Coastal Deserts 157. 1973; Das, Indian Forest. 103 (7): front cover. 1977; Menninger, Edible Nuts 114. 1977; Moldenke, Phytologia 36: 440, 443, & 444. 1977; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 65: 71. 1978.

Additional & emended illustrations: Wight, Icon. Pl. Ind. 4 (3): pl. 1481 [as A. tomentosa]. 1849; Das, Indian Forest. 103 (7): front cover. 1977.

Larivita & Katik describe this plant as a small tree, 5 m. tall, the bole 2 m. tall, 16 cm. in diameter at breast height, the outer bark dark-brown, under bark dark-green, inner bark cream-color, the wood cream-color, the leaves dark-green above, paler beneath, and the flower-buds green. They found it growing in typical mangrove forest association dominated by Rhizophora, Bruguiera, Sonneratia, and Xylocarpus. The information given by Menninger (1977), ostensibly for Avicennia officinalis, applies, instead, to A. marina var. resinifera (Forst. f.) Bakh.

Malaviya (1963) reports the presence of stone-cells without included crystals in A. officinalis.

The Ray polynomial synonym, cited above, is sometimes cited in the synonymy of A. alba Blume, but plainly belongs to that of A. officinalis instead. Ray describes it as from CochinChina, the leaf-blades oblong-rotund, and cites Rheede's Hort. Malab. 4: 95, pl. 45 of 1683.

Additional citations: NEW GUINEA: Papua: Laravita & Katik LAE. 70516 (Mu).

AVICENNIA SCHAUERIANA Stapf & Leechman

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 36: 440 & 443—450. 1977; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 65: 71. 1978.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Pará: Prance 21149 (N).

AVICENNIA SCHAUERIANA f. CANDICANS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 36: 447—450. 1977; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 65: 71. 1978.

The Prances describe this plant as a shrub, 2 m. tall, with white corollas, and found it in flower in January. Material has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as "Combretaceae".

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Pará: Prance & Prance 20207 (N). Paraná: Hatschbach 38583 (M1).

AVICENNIA TONDUZII Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 36: 440 & 450. 1977; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 65: 71. 1978.

Liesner describes this species as a tree, 5 m. tall, and found it growing at the edge of the mangrove association.

Additional citations: COSTA RICA: Puntarenas: Liesner 2203 (N).

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS BAILLONIA. IV

Harold N. Moldenke

BAILLONIA Bocq.

Additional & emended bibliography: Darlington & Wylie, *Chrom. Atlas*, ed. 2, imp. 1, 323. 1956; J. Hutchins., *Evol. & Phylog. Flow. Pl. Dicot.* [471] & 670, fig. 416. 1969; Rouleau, *Guid. Ind. Kew.* 22. 1970; Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot. A.26*: 6. 1975; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 30: 180—182, 506, & 508 (1975) and 32: 51. 1975; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 60: 68. 1975; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 32: 507. 1976.

BAILLONIA AMABILIS Bocq.

Additional & emended bibliography: J. Hutchins., *Evol. & Phylog. Flow. Pl. Dicot.* [471] & 670, fig. 416. 1969; Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot. A.26*: 6. 1975; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 30: 182. 1975; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 60: 68. 1975.

Additional illustrations: J. Hutchins., *Evol. & Phylog. Flow. Pl. Dicot.* [471], fig. 416. 1969.

BAILLONIA AMABILIS var. PUBESCENS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot. A.26*: 6. 1975; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 30: 182. 1975; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 60: 68. 1975.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS BOUCHEA. VI

Harold N. Moldenke

BOUCHEA Cham.

Additional synonymy: Verbena b. Bouchea Endl. apud Schau. in A. DC., *Prodr.* 11: 557, in syn. 1847. Bouhea Moldenke, *Phytologia* 30: 184, sphalm. 1975.

Additional & emended bibliography: P. Herm., *Paradis. Batav. Prodr.*, ed. Warton. 1689; L., *Sp. Pl.*, ed. 2, 27—28. 1762; Sweet,



Moldenke, Harold N. 1978. "Additional notes on the genus *Avicennia*. XII." *Phytologia* 40, 406–413. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.28275>.

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