

Harold N. Moldenke

AEGIPHILA BREVIFLORA (Rusby) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Pseudaegiphila breviflora Rusby, Mem. N. Y. Bot. Gard. 7: 341. 1927.ALOYSIA LIGUSTRINA var. SCHULZII (Standl.) Moldenke, comb. nov. Lippia ligustrina var. Schulzii Standl., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 4: 256. 1929.

ALOYSIA MACROSTACHYA (Torr.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Lippia Wrightii var. macrostachya Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 127. 1859.

ALOYSIA PULCHRA (Briq.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Lippia pulchra Briq., Arkiv Bot. 2, no. 10: 18. 1904.ALOYSIA SCORODONIOIDES var. DETONSA (Briq.) Moldenke, comb. nov. Lippia scorodonioides var. detonsa Briq., Bull. Herb. Boiss. 4: 339. 1896.ALOYSIA SCORODONIOIDES var. MATHEWSII (Briq.) Moldenke, comb. nov. Lippia scorodonioides var. Mathewsii Briq., Bull. Herb. Boiss. 4: 339. 1896.

ALOYSIA SPATHULATA (Hayek) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Lippia spathulata Hayek in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 42: 165. 1908.

ALOYSIA VIRGATA var. LAXA (Chod.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Lippia urticoides var. laxa Chod., Bull. Herb. Boiss., ser. 2, 2: 819. 1902.

ALSEIS MUTISII Moldenke, sp. nov. Frutex vel arbor; ramulis gracilibus plusminus tetragonis brunneis glabratiss; nodis annulatis; internodiis 1.5--1.7 cm. longis; foliis deussato-oppositis stipulatis; stipulis parvis caducis; petiolis gracilibus 5--12 mm. longis glabris; laminis firme membranaceis utrinque nitidis et prasinis, oblongis vel oblongo-ellipticis 5.5--10.3 cm. longis, 1.7--3.3 cm. latis, abrupte acutis vel subacuminatis integris, ad basin acutis, supra glabris, subtus juventute levisissime breviterque furfuraceo-puberulentibus senectute subpuberulentibus vel glabris; costa gracili, subtus prominente; venis secundariis gracilibus frequentibus ubique ca. 10 brevibus ascendenti-

bus saepe vix arcuatis utrinque prominulentibus; reticulo venarum venularumque utrinque subconspicuo prominente; inflorescentiis paniculatis terminalibus; paniculo 15--22 cm. longo et 14--15 cm. lato, racemis spiciformibus ca. 9, pedunculo (2--2.2 cm. longo) et symboidiis (1.4--3.5 cm. longis) firmis brunneis dense breviterque puberulentibus; bracteis foliaceis caducis, 2 quamque jugam racemorum subtentibus, foliis consimilibus sed constanter deminuentibus; hypanthio ca. 1.5 mm. longo et 1 mm. lato puberulente; lobis calycis 5 usque ad summam hypanthii disjunctis, elliptico-lingulatis ca. 0.7 mm. longis et 0.5 mm. latis glabris, ad apicem rotundatis; tubo corollae ca. 1.8 mm. longo et constanter 1.3 mm. diametro, extra glabro, intus villosa, lobis 5 ca. 0.6 mm. longis et 1 mm. latis late ovatis ad apicem rotundatis; staminibus 5, ad basin tubae corollae insertis, corollam aequantibus; filamentis crassis conicis, ad basin complanatis, densissime longeque villosis, pilis sufflavis adscendentibus; pistillo longe exserto; stylo ca. 3.6 mm. longo glabro, ad apicem bifido, ramulis stigmatiferis divaricatis subrecurvatis ca. 0.6 mm. longis; placentis ab apice ovarii pendulis multiovuliferis.

The type of this species was collected by José Celestino Mutis (No. 2948), probably in the vicinity of Bogotá, Cundinamarca, Colombia, and is deposited in the United States National Herbarium (No. 1,561,457). The specimen was received by the United States National Museum from the Jardín Botánico in Madrid in 1932 and the number is an arbitrary one assigned by E. P. Killip. The inflorescences are composed mostly of 4 pairs of opposite racemes and one terminal one, the individual racemes being 4.5--11 cm. long, the longest being the terminal one and the lowermost pairs, each raceme about 1 cm. wide in anthesis. The species is related to *A. leiantha* Blake, from Venezuela, but differs in its much more slender twigs, its slender petioles, its smaller and firmer leaf-blades with fewer secondaries, its more paniculate inflorescences and shorter and more slender racemes, and its much smaller flowers.

AVICENNIA NITIDA var. TRINITENSIS Moldenke, var. nov.
Haec varietas a forma speciei typica recedit in omnibus partibus, praesertim laminis foliorum, glabris vel subglabris et plerumque nitidis.

The type of this variety was collected by R. L. Brooks at Caroni Swamp, Trinidad, May 29, 1932 (Trinidad & Tobago Botanical Garden no. 12,656) and is deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. Herb. Trin. & Tob. Bot. Gard. no. 12,651, collected at the same locality by R. C. Marshall on May 9, 1932, is the same variety, as is also Britton, Hazen, & Mendelson 541 from Patos Island, March 13, 1920. The complete absence of pubescence from the nitid

lower leaf-surfaces is most characteristic.

CASSELIA ILICIFOLIÁ Moldenke, sp. nov. Fruticulus; ramis gracilibus 4-angulatis et 4-costatis glabratis, cortice griseo vel albido obtectis; ramulis et sarmentis gracillimis tetragonis brunneis vel brumeo-luteis dense breviterque pubescentibus vel puberulentibus; internodiis abbreviatis 0.8--3 cm. longis; foliis sessilibus oppositis vel ternatis; laminis ellipticis vel ovatis 7--15 mm. longis 3--14 mm. latis utrinque puberulentibus, margine dense irregulariterque spinosis, majoribus ad basin amplissimis et truncatis, minoribus in sarmentis perabbreviatis confertis perangustioribus et ad basin acutis; pedunculis axillaribus oppositis vel ternatis gracillimis 1.2--2 cm. longis dense puberulentibus vel breviter pubescentibus 2--4-floris (plerumque 2-floris), ad apicem jugam bracteolorum linearum dense puberulentum 2--6 mm. longorum gerentibus; calyce tubuloso 6--10 mm. longo 2.5--3 mm. diametro plusminus 5-costato dense puberulente vel breviter pubescente, margine 5-dentato, dentibus linearibus 1--2 mm. longis; corolla hypocrateriformi zygomorpha, tubo fere recto, limbo 5-lobato; staminibus 4 didynamis prope basin tubae corollae insertis, brevissimis; stylo gracili ca. 2.5 mm. longo glabro, ad apicem stigma peltatum oblique gerente; ovario ca. 1.3 mm. longo glabro 2-loculare, quoque loculo 1-ovulato.

The type of this species was collected by Frederico Schmaedke at La Diana, Ulapes, Rioja, Argentina, February 24, 1907 (T. Stuckert no. 17,013), and is deposited in the herbarium of the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques at Geneva. Stuckert nos. 4724; 4734; 17,014; and 22,502, from the same locality, represent the same species. *C. ilicifolia* may be distinguished at once from all other members of the genus by its spiny-margined leaf-blades.

CITHAREXYLUM LINEARIFOLIUM Moldenke, sp. nov. Frutex usque ad 3 m. altus; ramis et ramulis gracilibus stramineis glaberrimis laevisque, non lenticellatis; nodis non annulatis; internodiis 1--5.5 cm. longis; cicatricibus foliorum delapsorum in sterigmatibus sitis, sterigmatibus insignibus gracilibus adscendentibus 1--3.5 mm. longis glabris et in latere abaxiali projecturam longam rostelloideam gerentibus; foliis decussato-oppositis vel ternatis (vel interdum suboppositis vel subspiraliter dispersis); petiolis gracilibus 3--6 mm. longis glabris; laminis membranaceis utrinque atro-viridibus et pernitidis linearibus 4.5--16 cm. longis 3--6 mm. latis integris, ad apicem subulato-acuminatis, ad basin longe attenuatis, utrinque glaberrimis, ima basi jugam glandularum discoidearum nigrarum gerentibus; costa gracili utrinque prominulente; venis secundariis non dilucidis; reticulo venarum venu-

larumque utrinque plusminus prominulente, praesertim supra, plerumque subtus obscuro; racemis terminalibus et sarmenta brevia axillaria terminantibus, erectis vel nutantibus 5--10 cm. longis ca. 1.5 cm. latis densiuscule multifloris simplicibus; pedunculis gracillimis 5--9 mm. longis glabris; rhachide gracillimo glabro; pedicellis gracilibus usque ad 1 mm. longis glabris; bracteis et bracteolis nullis; prophyllis lineari-subulatis 1--2 mm. longis glabratis; calyce tubuloso ca. 3.6 mm. longo et 2 mm. diametro glabrato, margine 5-dentato, sinus⁴ tenuissimis, sinu 1 perprofundo (ca. 0.7 mm. profundo); corolla hypocrateriformi alba glabra suaveolente, tubo cylindrico ca. 6.2 mm. longo, intus piloso, limbo 5-partito, lobis elliptico-lingulatis vel subspathulatis ca. 3.6 mm. longis et 2.3 mm. latis venosis, ad apicem rotundatis; staminibus⁴ prope apicem tubae corollae insertis inclusis; filamentis filiformibus ca. 0.7 mm. longis; antheris oblongis ca. 1 mm. longis; pistillo incluso; stylo crassiusculo ca. 2.2 mm. longo levissime puberulente; stigmatate breviter bifido, ramulis complanatis ca. 0.7 mm. longis et 0.5 mm. latis; ovario subgloboso ca. 1 mm. longo et lato glabrato 4-loculari (sed non perfecte, ut videtur 2-loculari); calyce fructifero indurato leviter cupuliformi ca. 3 mm. longo et 6.5 mm. diametro glabro, margine subprofunde 5-lobato, lobis rotundatis; fructibus oblongis usque ad 16 mm. longis et 9 mm. latis carnosis nitidis glabris 2-lobatis.

The type of this remarkable species was collected by Edward Palmer in Paraguay during the exploration of the Rio La Plata and adjacent territory in the years 1853--1856, in charge of Capt. T. J. Page, and is deposited in the United States National Herbarium. It has been collected both in anthesis and in fruit in October and in March. The species is unmistakable because of its long linear leaves. Its sterigmata are also unique and its leaf-arrangement noteworthy.

PHYLA NODIFLORA var. CANESCENS (H.B.K.) Moldenke, stat. nov. Lippia canescens H.B.K. Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl. 2: 263. 1817.

PHYLA NODIFLORA var. SERICEA (Kuntze) Moldenke, stat. nov. Lippia nodiflora var. normalis f. sericea Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 508. 1891.

PINGUICULA PUMILA var. BUSWELLII Moldenke, var. nov. Haec varietas a forma speciei typica recedit corolla tota butyroideo- vel aureo-flava.

The type of this very rare variety of butterwort was collected by Harold N. Moldenke (No. 981a) in a moist sandy pineland along the old Tamiami Trail, Collier Co., Florida,

April 14, 1930, and is deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. The variety was first discovered by Mr. Walter M. Buswell, of Fort Myers, Fla., in May, 1914, in whose honor it is named. It is known from only two localities: (1) near what is known as the "Welsh Grove" on the east side of the Big Cypress Swamp, about 10 or 12 miles northwest of Deep Lake, in Collier County, and (2) about 1 1/2 miles south of Bonita Springs on the old Tamiami Trail, also in Collier County (about 1 mile over the Lee County line). These two localities are approximately opposite each other in an east-west line, one being on the east side and the other on the west side of the Big Cypress swamp. It was collected at the second locality (the type locality) by Miss Jeanette P. Standley on October 11, 1916, and specimens were distributed by her as No. 307 to the United States National Herbarium and the New York Botanical Garden. Those who have seen this plant growing have difficulty in believing that it is not a totally different species from P. pumila Michx. Dr. John Hendley Barnhart, however, is convinced that it is a mere color form of the latter widely distributed species of the southeastern United States and the West Indies, and it is so regarded by Small in his "Manual of the Southeastern Flora", page 1232 (1933). In the typical form of P. pumila, however, the corolla is white, pale violet, or pale rose, while in the variety which we are here describing the corolla is of a rich golden-yellow or butter-yellow throughout, even as it is in P. lutea Walt. In the opinion of the present writer this pretty yellow-flowered butterwort deserves at least varietal designation.

RECORDIA Moldenke, gen. nov. Frutices vel arbores. Folia opposita. Inflorescentia racemosa terminalis multiflora. Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus, in latere inferiore (abaxiali) fissus, 5-costatus, costis 3 superioribus in apiculaciones brevissimas terminantibus, costis 2 inferioribus in apiculaciones nullo modo vel perobsolete terminantibus. Corolla hypocrateriformis zygomorpha non valde curvata, tubo obconico, lobis 5, 2 supremis (adaxialis) minimis, lateralibus 2 mediocriter, lobo infimo in magnitudine maximo. Stamina fertilia 4 didynama infra oram tubae corollae inserta, inferiora 2 maxima, stamen quintum ad staminodium filiforme reductum. Antherae sagittatae dorsifixae, thecis ad basin divergentibus. Stylus simplex terminalis, ad apicem lateraliter curvatus, arcu convexo complanato stigmatifero. Ovarium fusiforme, ad apicem in stylo abrupte attenuatum, 2-loculare, quoque loculo 1-ovulato.

RECORDIA BOLIVIANA Moldenke, sp. nov. Frutex vel arbor;

ramis et ramulis crassiusculis subteretibus griseis glabris; sarmentis et innovationibus immaturis brunneis et dense breviterque cano-pubescentibus; nodis annulatis; cicatricibus foliorum sessilibus; internodiis abbreviatis 5--16 mm. longis; foliis decussato-oppositis plerumque ad apicem sarmentorum juveniliū confertis; petiolis subgracilibus 3--12 mm. longis dense breviterque pubescentibus; laminis leviter membranaceis vel chartaceis atro-viridibus, in siccitate nigrescentibus, ellipticis 5.2--10.5 cm. longis, 2.2--4.4 cm. latis, breviter acuminatis, argute sed minute serratis fere usque ad mediam vel subintegris, ad basin abrupte acutis vel breviter cuneatis, non glanduliferis, supra parce strigilloso-puberulentibus vel glabratis, subtus (praesertim in venis majoribus et in juventute) dense breviterque pubescentibus vel interdum subvelutinis; costa gracili, supra plana vel impressa, subtus prominente; venis secundariis utroque 5--7 adscendentibus saepe non valde arcuatis, ad marginem anastomosantibus; reticulo venulorum gracili saepe obscuro; racemis erectis 7--13 cm. longis et usque ad 2.5 cm. latis densissime multifloris ramulos et sarmenta axillaria terminantibus; pedunculo gracili abbreviato 5--8 mm. longo dense cano-pubescente; rhachide gracili dense cano-pubescente; pedicellis gracillimis 2--3.5 mm. longis dense pubescentibus; prophyllis minutis setaceis plerumque non conspicuis; floribus plerumque in fasciculis 2-, 3-, vel multifloris secus rhachidem dispositis, numerosissimis; calyce tubuloso-campanulato ca. 4.9 mm. longo et 2.5 mm. (ad apicem) lato, extra densiuscule pubescente, intus glabro, in latere inferiore (abaxiali) usque ad 1.8 mm. fisso, 5-costato, costis 3 superioribus in apiculationes brevissimas ca. 0.2--0.3 mm. longas terminantibus (costa centrali saepe paullo majori quam costis 2 lateralibus), costis 2 inferioribus in apiculationes obsoletas vel nullas terminantibus; corolla hypocrateriformi zygomorpha non valde curvata, tubo obconico ca. 6.5 mm. longo et ad basin 0.5 mm. lato, supra usque ad 3.6 mm. infra limbum ampliato, extra glabro, intus ad oram leviter breviterque pubescente, lobis 5 extra leviter puberulentibus intus breviter pubescentibus, lobis 2 supremis (adaxialibus) minimis ovato-lingulatis ca. 1 mm. longis et ad basin 1.5 mm. latis ad apicem rotundatis, lobis 2 lateralibus mediocriter magnis triangulato-ovatis ca. 2--3 mm. longis et ad basin 2--2.8 mm. latis ad apicem rotundatis, lobo infimo triangulato-ovato ca. 3.5 mm. longo et ad basin 3 mm. lato; staminibus fertilibus 4 didynamis ca. 2 mm. infra oram tubae corollae insertis, inferioribus 2 maximis (filamentis ca. 3.2 mm. longis), lateralibus 2 brevioribus (filamentis ca. 1.2 mm. longis), stamine quinto ad staminodium filiforme ca. 1 mm. longum et ca. 1 mm. infra stamina fertilia insertum reducto; antheris sagittatis dorsifixis ca. 1 mm. longis, thecis ad basin divergentibus

entibus; stylo simplici terminali ca. 7.1 mm. longo glabro, apicem versus angustato, ad apicem lateraliter flectente, supra convexo ovato complanato et stigmatifero; ovario fusiformi ca. 1.3 mm. longo et 0.5 mm. diametro, ad apicem in stylum abrupte attenuato, glabro 2-loculari, quoque loculo 1-ovulato; ovulis in axilla exteriori dissepimenti circa ad dimidiam ovarii affixa; calyce fructifero et fructibus non visis. Fig. 13.

Type collected by José Steinbach (No. 7240) at Bañado, Rio Surutu, alt. 400 m., Sara, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, October 1, 1925, and deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet at Stockholm. It ascends to 800 m. and seems to be endemic to the mountains of Bolivia.

The genus Recordia is a member of the Verbenoideae - Petraeeae of Briquet, although in habit it greatly resembles the genus Citharexylum. Very superficially the genus also resembles the rubiaceous genus Alseis, especially in habit, but the epigynous flowers of the latter genus of course at once distinguish it from ours.

VITEX KLUGII Moldenke, sp. nov. Arbor 4 m. alta; ramulis gracilibus tetragonis plusminus brevissime strigoso-pilosis vel puberulentibus; foliis oppositis 3-foliolatis; petiolis gracilibus ca. 6 cm. longis puberulentibus, supra sulcatis, ad apicem ampliatis; petiolulo centrali ca. 12 mm. longo, petiolulis lateralibus 6--7 mm. longis, parce strigoso-pilosis; laminis foliolorum membranaceis ellipticis 18--22.5 cm. longis, 8.5--10.2 cm. latis (centrali quam lateralibus paullo majori) integris, ad apicem acuminatis, ad basin acutis, utrinque glabris vel in nervatione supra sparsissime subtus plusminus parce strigillosis; venis secundariis utroque 10--12, ad marginem arcuatim confluentibus; inflorescentiis cymosis supra-axillaribus oppositis usque ad 6.5 cm. longis et ca. 4 cm. latis ubique brevissime strigosis ca. 20-floris insigniter dichotomis, ramulis cymorum complanatis ad apicem amplissimis; pedicellis filiformibus 1.5--2 mm. longis dense strigosis; floribus caeruleis et albis (teste Klug); calyce tubuloso-campanulato ca. 5.4 mm. longo, 2.6--2.8 mm. diametro, breviter strigoso (pilis albidis arcte adpressis), margine 5-dentato 2-labiato, dentibus 2 majoribus 3 minoribus; corolla zygomorpha, tubo recto cylindrico ca. 7.7 mm. longo, extra dense strigoso-pubescente (praeter 1.5--2.3 mm. inferiorum longitudinis), intus ad oram longe piloso, ad basin 1.5 mm. lato, ad apicem usque ad 3.1 mm. ampliato, limbo 5-partito, lobis 4 parvis triangulari-ovatis ca. 2.8 mm. longis et ad basin 1.8 mm. latis usque ad apicem acutam angustatis, lobo quinto magno elliptico ca. 4.9 mm. longo et 2.8 mm. lato, ad apicem acuto; staminibus 4 subaequalibus, exsertis, ca. 2.6 mm. supra basin tubae corollae insertis; filamentis ca. 7 mm. longis ad

basin longe pilosis, superne glabris; pistillo longe exserto; stylo gracili ca. 14 mm. longo glabro; stigmatate bifido, ramulis 0.5 mm. longis divergentibus; calyce fructifero et fructibus non visis.

The type of this species was collected by G. Klug (No. 625) in a forest at Mishuyacu, near Iquitos, alt. 100 m., Loreto, Peru, in December, 1929, and is deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

VITEX LUCIDA Moldenke, sp. nov. Arbuscula usque ad 5 m. alta; ramulis gracilibus obtuse tetragonis plusminus ad apicem breviter flavo-pubescentibus, internodiis demum glabrescentibus; foliis oppositis 3--5-foliolatis; petiolis gracilibus 3--4.5 cm. longis breviter flavo-strigillosis, supra complanatis et canaliculatis, ad apicem non ampliatis; foliolis in magnitudine inter se valde variis, plerumque foliolo centrali maximo, foliolis 2 lateralibus mediocris, et foliolis 2 basalibus parvis (interdum minimis vel nullis!); laminis foliolorum firme membranaceis atro-viridibus nitidis ellipticis vel oblanceolatis usque ad 8.5 cm. longis et 4.2 mm. latis integris, ad apicem obtusis vel acutis (interdum in foliolis minimis retusis), ad basin acutis vel interdum subrotundatis, utrinque praeter costam leviter strigillosam glabratis; petiolulis gracilibus 1--10 mm. longis strigillosis in foliolo centrali longissimis, in foliolis basalibus brevissimis; inflorescentiis axillaribus oppositis thyrsoides non divaricatis usque ad 13 cm. longis et ca. 3.5 cm. latis, laxe sparseque multifloris; pedunculo 4--5.5 cm. longo sympodiisque pergracilibus minute strigillosis, ramulis trifloris in ca. 4 jugam et 1 terminalem dispositis; pedicellis pergracilibus 1--11 mm. longis glabris; calyce cupuliformi zygomorpha ca. 1.9 mm. longo et 2 mm. diametro glabro, margine plusminus bilabiato 5-dentato, dentibus parvis acuminatis, sinibus 3 parvis et 2 profundis; corolla hypocrateriformi violacea, extra minute puberulente, intus dense pilosa, tubo infundibulariformi ca. 4.1 mm. longo recto, ad basin glabram ca. 1.5 mm. lato, ad apicem valde ampliato et 3.6 mm. lato, limbo 5-partito, lobis 4 ovatis parvis ca. 2.3 mm. longis et 1.8 mm. latis acutis, lobo quinto permagno late spathulato venoso ca. 5.2 mm. longo, ad basin et usque ad 1.5 mm. longitudinis ca. 2.8 mm. lato, apicem versus valde dilatato ca. 4.9 mm. lato, ad apicem abrupte breviterque acuminato; staminibus 4, didynamis ca. 5.9 mm. longis, fere ad basin tubae corollae insertis, exsertis; filamentis gracilibus pilosis, ad basin ampliatis complanatisque et densiore longioreque pilosis; antheris obcordatis ca. 0.8 mm. longis et latis; pistillo exserto; stylo ca. 5.2 mm. longo glabro, ad apicem bifido, ramulis stigmatiferis ca. 0.5 mm. longis divaricatis; ovario subgloboso ca. 1 mm. longo et diametro subglab-

ro; calyce fructifero patelliformi indurato plerumque valde bilabiato ca. 2.5 mm. longo et 5—6 mm. diametro, margine scarioso; fructibus subglobosis flavis, in siccitate leviter 4-sulcatis.

The type of this hitherto neglected species was collected by E. J. Valeur (No. 630) in an open pine forest at Jicomé, Loma Bajita, district of San José, prov. Santiago, Dominican Republic, at an altitude of 600—700 m., May 13, 1931, and is deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. Additional specimens are Valeur 695 from the Dominican Republic and León 11,801 and C. Wright 1355 from Oriente, Cuba. Common names recorded by Valeur are "palo perrito" and "mata becarro".

The species is related to V. umbrosa Sw., of Jamaica, with which it has hitherto been confused. The latter, however, differs in its much larger and more acute leaflets, its much longer and stronger petioles and petiolules, the former being prominently ampliate and disk-shaped at the apex, its large inflorescences, longer peduncles, puberulent calyx, and many other characters. V. divaricata Sw. is at once distinguished by its conspicuously divaricate inflorescences.

VITEX RUSBYI Moldenke, sp. nov. Arbor usque ad 15 m. alta; ramis crassis tetragonis furfuraceo-pubescentibus; ramulis et sarmentis densissime ferrugineo-velutinis; foliis oppositis 5—7-foliolatis; petioliis crassiusculis usque ad 10.5 cm. longis dense ferrugineo-velutinis, supra complanatis et canaliculatis, ad apicem ampliatis; petiolulis 1—6 mm. longis velutinis, in longitudine inter se variis, petiolulo centrali plerumque maximo; laminis foliorum membranaceis supra in siccitate brunnescentibus, ellipticis vel oblongis, usque ad 7.7 cm. longis et 2.8 cm. latis acutis integris, ad basin acutis, supra breviter pubescentibus, subtus dense ferrugineo-velutinis; inflorescentiis axillaribus numerosis cymosis multifloris 2.5—5.5 cm. longis et 2—3.5 cm. latis divaricatis; pedunculo crassiusculo complanato 1.2—3 cm. longo furfuraceo-pubescente vel dense ferrugineo-velutino; pedicellis 1—1.8 mm. longis velutinis; calyce campanulato crasso plusminus zgomorpho ca. 3.9 mm. longo et 4.2 mm. diametro velutino-pubescente, margine variabile plerumque plusminus 2-labiato et 5-lobato (interdum labio uno fere elobato), lobis triangularibus acutis interdum reflexis; corolla hypocrateriformi extra dense velutino-pubescente subrecta vel curvata, tubo plusminus urceolato ca. 7.2 mm. longo, intus piloso, ad basin glabram ca. 1.8 mm. lato, medium versus ca. 4.1 mm. lato, ad apicem ca. 3.3 mm. lato, limbo 5-partito, lobis 4 parvis ovatis ellipticis ca. 2.5 mm. longis et 2.6 mm. latis acutis,

lobo quinto magno late spatulato ca. 3.6 mm. longo, ad basin ca. 2.3 mm. lato, apicem versus valde dilatato et ca. 4.6 mm. lato, ad apicem rotundato vel subacuto; staminibus 4 distincte didynamis fere ad basin tubae corollae insertis exsertis ca. 5.2 mm. longis; filamentis ad basin complanatis ampliatisque et dense longeque pilosis, supra basin subglabris; antheris parvis obcordatis; pistillo exserto; stylo ca. 7.5 mm. longo glabro, ad apicem bifido, ramulis stigmatiferis ca. 0.5 mm. longis divaricatis; ovario subgloboso ca. 1.2 mm. longo et diametro subglabro; calyce fructifero et fructibus non visis.

The type of this handsome species was collected by Henry Hurd Rusby and Francis Whittier Pennell (No. 1143) in a light forest on a rocky hill at the gorge above Natagaima, Huila, Colombia, August 12, 1917, and is deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. The collectors describe the flowers as lavender-blue. Other specimens of this species are Rusby & Pennell 221, André 1942 and 4155, and Rose & Rose 23,488.

VITEX TRIFLORA var. QUINQUEFOLIOLATA Moldenke, var. nov. Haec varietas a forma speciei typica et omnibus aliis varietatibus recedit foliis 5-foliolatis.

The type of this distinct variety was collected by B. A. Krukoff (No. 5765) on terra firma near the mouth of the Rio Macauhan (tributary of the Rio Yaco), lat. 9°20' S., long. 69° W., Acre Territory, Brazil, September 3, 1933, and is deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. The collector describes the plant as a tree 45 feet tall, with a stem-diameter of 3 inches.

Explanation of Figure 13

- A. Branchlet X 0.5
- B. Lateral view of one flower X 2
- C. Front view of calyx X 2.6
- D. Cross-section of ovary X 16
- E. Top of style and stigma X 2.5
- F. One of the large stamens X 2.5
- G. One of the small stamens X 2.5
- H. Corolla spread open X 2.5

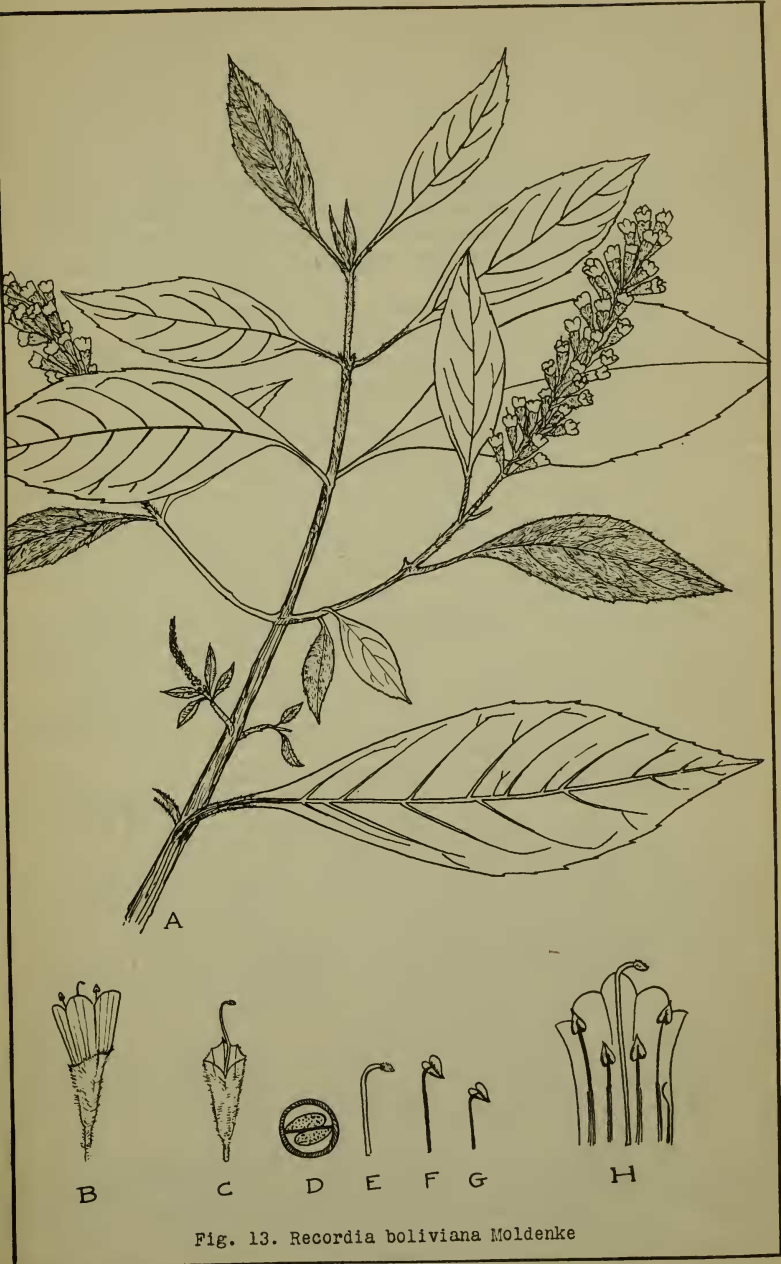


Fig. 13. *Recordia boliviana* Moldenke