

Type in the University of Michigan Herbarium, Eizi Matuda 3647A, collected in forest, Javalinero, near Palenque, Chiapas, Mexico, July 6--9, 1939.

According to description, the affinity of D. Matudai is with the Brazilian D. multiflora St. Hil.

GILIBERTIA MATUDAI Lundell, sp. nov.

Arbor parva, 3 m. alta, glabra. Petioli 0.8--5 cm. longi. Lamina membranacea, oblanceolato-oblonga vel oblonga, 10--21 cm. longa, 4--9 cm. lata, apice obtuse acuminata vel late obtusa, basi cuneata, prominente sinuato-dentata. Umbellae racemosae, terminales.

A small tree, 3 m. high, glabrous throughout. Petioles slender, striate, inconspicuously canaliculate, 0.8 to 5 cm. long. Leaf blades membranaceous, oblanceolate-oblong or oblong, 10 to 21 cm. long, 4 to 9 cm. wide, apex obtusely short-acuminate or bluntly obtuse, base broadly cuneate, obtuse to acute, margin prominently sinuate-dentate with remote coarse obtuse or rounded teeth, pinnately veined, costa nearly plane above, elevated beneath, veins and veinlets prominulous beneath, reticulate on both surfaces. Umbels racemose, terminal, 6 to 9 in an inflorescence; the inflorescences less than 3.5 cm. long, short-pedunculate; bractlets fimbriate; stalks of the umbels up to 1.5 cm. long, bi-bracteolate near the middle. Pedicels slender, about 5 mm. long. Flowers 5- or 6-merous. Calyx tube about 2.3 mm. long, 5- or 6-denticulate, the teeth deltoid, acutely apiculate. Petals thick, ovate-deltoid, 1.7 to 2 mm. long, acute. Anthers about 1 mm. long, equaling filaments.

Type in the University of Michigan Herbarium, Eizi Matuda 3152, collected in advanced forest at Reforma, near Balancan, Tabasco, Mexico, May 22--26, 1939.

Although G. Matudai obviously belongs to the complex of G. arborea (L.) March., it may be readily distinguished by its coarsely sinuate-dentate leaves.

(a) Papers from the University of Michigan Herbarium.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS AEGIPHILA -- VI

Harold N. Moldenke

The following notes constitute a continuation of those

published in *Phytologia* 1: 182--208, 222--240, and 248--272 (1937), 289--304 (1938), and 364--368 (1939). The conclusion of the alphabetized list of citations [additional to those published in *Brittonia* 1: 472--477 (1934) and *Phytologia* 1: 301--304 (1938) and 364--368 (1939)] follows:

Mutis 305 (mollis, cotype coll. of A. Mutisii), 423 (mollis, cotype coll. of A. Mutisii), 782 (quinduensis), 857 (reticulata, type coll.), 985 (reticulata, type coll.), 2332 (bogotensis), 3660 (mollis, cotype coll. of A. Mutisii), 5191 (truncata, type coll.), s.n. (bogotensis, cotype coll.).

Natal Herb. 10,208 (panamensis); Nelson, E. W., 4245 (Deppeana, cotype coll. of A. pacifica), 4254 (Deppeana, cotype coll. of A. pacifica); Newman s.n. (conturbata, type coll.); Nicholls 94 (martinicensis); Niederlein 1705 (Hassleri); Nyst s.n. (Hassleri).

Orcutt 3057 (Deppeana), 3418 (Deppeana), 5622 (trifida); Ørsted 11,178 (panamensis), 11,180 (Deppeana), s.n. [1846] (martinicensis); Otero 78 (martinicensis), 199 (martinicensis), 308 (martinicensis).

Pabst 435 (australis); Paul 153 (panamensis); Pavon s.n. ["Mexique"] (Pavoniana); Peckolt 422 (Sellowiana); Pennell 3185 (Pennellii, type coll.), 7097 (bogotensis); Pennell, Killip, & Hazen 8667 (caucensis, type coll.); Perrottet s.n. [1820] (villosa), s.n. [1819] (laevis), s.n. [1820] (laevis), s.n. [18 Juin 1824] (martinicensis), s.n. [Juillet 1841] (martinicensis), s.n. [Jardin des Pl. de Paris, 1818] (martinicensis); Picard s.n. (martinicensis); Pickel 526 (pernambucensis), 3030 (pernambucensis), 3042 (pernambucensis, type coll.), 3642 (racemosa); Pittier, H., 288 (odontophylla, type coll.), 6782 (elata), 6815 (panamensis, type coll.), 7584 (aculeifera), 8257 (hirsutissima, type coll.), 8806 (quinduensis), 8806a (elata), 10,645 (pendula), s.n. [Herb. Instit. Physico-geogr. Nat. Costaric. 16,711] (anomala, type coll.), s.n. [Herb. Instit. Physico-geogr. Nat. Costaric. 16,034] (costaricensis), s.n. [Herb. Instit. Physico-geogr. Nat. Costaric. 12,017] (elata); Pittier & Tonduz 6782 (elata), s.n. [Herb. Instit. Physico-geogr. Nat. Costaric. 9167] (costaricensis, type coll.); Plée 172 (martinicensis), s.n. (elata); Poeppig 2158 (cordata, type coll.), 2314 (chrysantha, logotype coll.), s.n. [Collares] (macrantha); Pohl 1022 (splendens, type coll.), 4392 (Riedeliana, cotype coll.), s.n. [Herb. Imp. Vien. 151] (mediterranea), s.n. [Herb. Imp. Vien.] (Lhotzkiana), s.n. (Luschnathi); Poiteau s.n. (laevis), s.n. (villosa); Ponthieu s.n. [Ind. occid.] (martinicensis); Potter 5154 (laeta); Puiggari 3200 (obducta), 3225 (obducta); Purdie s.n. [Port Royal Mtns., Aug. 1843] (trifida), s.n. [Mt. Diablo, April, 1844] (foetida), s.n. [Summit of Quindiu] (bogotensis), s.n. (bogotens-

is), s.n. (elata); Purpus 6982 (falcata), 7521 (falcata).
 Quentin 17 (martinicensis).

Raben 749 (Luschnathi), 842 (casseliaeformis, type coll.), 876 (verticillata), s.n. (Luschnathi), s.n. (vitelliniflora); Raimondi 578 (filipes), 981 (filipes); Ramage s.n. [21 Jan. 1888] (pernambucensis), s.n. [April 24, 1888] (martinicensis), s.n. [Aug. 22, 1888] (martinicensis), s.n. [Sept. 23, 1888] (martinicensis), s.n. (martinicensis); Ravn s.n. (martinicensis); Read s.n. (martinicensis); Regnell 156 (Luschnathi), I.184 [1845] (Sellowiana), I.184 [1866] (Sellowiana), I.184 [1877] (Sellowiana), I.310 [1845] (verticillata), I.310 [1862] (verticillata), I.310 [1866] (verticillata), I.310x [1865] (Lhotzkiana), I.310x [1867] (Lhotzkiana), II.310 [1856] (verticillata), II.310 [1874] (verticillata); Rehder s.n. (elata); Richard, L. C., s.n. (glandulifera var. pyramidata, type coll.), s.n. (laevis), s.n. [S.-D.] (nervosa), s.n. (martinicensis); Ridley, H. N., s.n. (martinicensis); Riedel & Luschnath 1812 (Sellowiana); Riédle 202 (martinicensis), s.n. [Herb. A. L. Jussieu 5034a] (martinicensis), s.n. (martinicensis); Riley, L. A. M., 64 (laxiflora); Rimbach 118 (monticola, type coll.), 234 (Rimbachii, type coll.), 466 (bogotensis), 616 (ferruginea); Robert, A., 434 (verticillata); Rodriguez s.n. [Lillo 10,448] (mediterranea); Roig 1203 (elata); Rudio s.n. (vitelliniflora); Ruiz 187 (multiflora), 188 (cordifolia, type coll.); Ruiz & Pavon s.n. [Miña, Panatahua] (cordifolia, type coll.), s.n. [Pentahua & Chichao] (integrifolia, type coll. of Callicarpa globiflora), s.n. [Peruvia et Chili] (integrifolia), s.n. [Huassachuass & Pallao] (multiflora, type coll.), s.n. (multiflora); Rusby, H. H., 2472 (filipes, type coll. of A. oblongifolia), 2619 (multiflora, type coll. of Clerodendron bolivianum); Rusby & Pennell 701 (montana, type coll.); Rusby & Squires 316 (perplexa, type coll.); Butten-Pekelharing 40 (racemosa); Ryan s.n. (Deppeana), s.n. (integrifolia), s.n. (martinicensis).

Saer 602 (laeta); Sagot 473, in part (racemosa), 473, in part (glandulifera var. pyramidata), s.n. [Boura, 1858] (laevis), s.n. [Cayenne, Pevrier 1859] (laevis), s.n. [Cayenne, Mars 1859] (villosa), s.n. [Karovany, 1854--58] (racemosa), s.n. (membranacea); Sagra 360 (elata); Saint-Hilaire 2229 (Sellowiana), 2229 ter (Sellowiana), A.361 (fluminensis), A'.663 (fluminensis), A'.665 (fluminensis), C.50 (medullosa, type coll.), C'.1016 (verticillata), C².1721 bis (Luschnathi), C².1774 (obducta), s.n. [Itabura] (Sellowiana), s.n. (Lhotzkiana); Salzmann 432 (Lhotzkiana), s.n. [1831] (Lhotzkiana), s.n. (Lhotzkiana); Sartorius s.n. (Deppeana); Schiede 1165 (Deppeana, type coll.), s.n. [Estero, Jan. 29] (Deppeana); Schimpff 252 (monticola), 267 (bogotensis), 279 (chrysantha), 1003 (Schimpffii, type coll.); Schipp

1083 (monstrosa); Schlim 688 (longifolia, type coll.); Schomburgk, M. R., 404, in part (guianensis, type coll.), 404, in part (integrifolia), 772 (laxiflora, type coll.); Schott 4918 (Luschnathi); Schüch s.n. [Sebastianopolis] (vitelliniflora), s.n. (Sellowiana); Schunke 443 (pulcherri-
ma, type coll.); Schwacke 1465 (brachiata), 1939 (obducta), 3635 (bracteolosa), 5381 (fluminensis), 6594 (verticillata), 9556 (obducta), 9941 (verticillata), 11,264 (Sellowiana), 12,966 (Riedeliana), 13,098 (obducta), 13,726 (verticilla-
ta); Seemann 87 (magnifica), 335 (glandulifera); Seitz 61 (obovata), 92 (obovata); Sellow 9 (graveolens), 2189 (grave-
olens), 5122 (verticillata, type coll. of A. tomentosa), s. n. [Brasilia] (fluminensis), s.n. (vitelliniflora), s.n. [flowers] (Sellowiana, cotype coll.), s.n. [fruit] (Sellowi-
ana, cotype coll.), s.n. (brachiata), s.n. (laevis), s.n. (Lhotzkiana), s.n. (obducta), s.n. (paraguariensis); Sessé, Mociño, Castillo, & Maldonado 603 (Deppeana), 1074 (Deppea-
na); Sinclair s.n. [Salango Isl.] (glomerata, type coll.); Sintenis 6492 (martinicensis), s.n. [L.89] (martinicensis), s.n. [1895] (martinicensis); Skinner s.n. (monstrosa); Skutch 2680 (panamensis); Smith, G. W., 93 (martinicensis); Smith, H. H., 329 (mollis var. intermedia, type coll.), 330 (laeta, type coll. of A. stricta); Smith, J. D., 2111 (falc-
ata, type coll.); Sneath 109 (racemosa); Sodiro 22 (ferru-
ginea), 125 (ferruginea); Soubirou s.n. [Prés Cayenne] (laevis), s.n. (laevis); Spruce 342 (parviflora), 589 (par-
viflora, type coll.), 691 (integrifolia), 1013 (bracteolos-
a), 1283 (bracteolosa), 2296 (Spruceana, type coll.), 3113, in part (guianensis), 3113, in part (integrifolia), 4275 (peruviana, type coll.), 5473 (ferruginea, type coll.), 9473 [probably an error for 5473], s.n. [Aug. 1858] (ferruginea), s.n. [In vicinibus Santarem] (integrifolia); Standley, P.C., 37,570 (Standleyi, type coll.); Standley & Valerio 44,597 (costaricensis), 44,606 (costaricensis); Stehlé 1247 (mart-
inicensis), 2127 (martinicensis); Steinbach 3186 (bolivia-
na), 5066 (boliviana, cotype coll.), 6437 (boliviana, cotype coll.), 14,781 (mollis); Stephan s.n. [1843] (paraguarien-
sis); Stevenson, D., 5 (pauciflora, type coll.); Stork 2230 (aculeifera), 2290 (anomala); Suringar s.n. [Puerto Cabello] (elata); Swabey s.n. [Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 12,232] (integ-
rifolia); Swainson s.n. (vitelliniflora), s.n. (pernambucen-
sis), s.n. (mediterranea); Swartz s.n. [Jamaica] (Swartziana, type coll.), s.n. [Jamaica] (trifida, type coll.), s.n. [Jamaica] (foetida, type coll.), s.n. (elata, type coll.), s.n. (nervosa, type coll.), s.n. (martinicensis).

Tafalla s.n. [Chicoplaya] (insignis, type coll.); Talbot s.n. (laevis); Tate 162 (Surfaceana, type coll.); Terrasson 62 (martinicensis); Tessmann 5863 (bracteolosa); Thompson, W. J., 6493 (elata), 8012 (elata); Tonduz 9293b (falcata),

13,629 (magnifica), s.n. [Herb. Instit. Physico-geogr. Nat. Costaric. 13,629] (magnifica), s.n. [Herb. Instit. Physico-geogr. Nat. Costaric. 6782] (elata); Triana 375 (integrifolia), 2083, in part (Lehmannii), 3712 (grandis), 3713, in part (glandulifera var. pyramidata), 3713, in part (guianensis), 3713, in part (elata), 3713, in part (Lehmannii), 3713, in part (membranacea), 3713, in part (mollis), 3743 (bogotensis), s.n. (grandis); Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 1899 (macrantha), 2389 (obovata, type coll. of A. dubia); Troll 1704 (integrifolia); Türckheim 4013 (fasciculata, type coll.), 7961 (elata).

Ule 335 (Lhotzkiana), 1520 (australis, type coll.), 4436 (Luschnathi), 4854 (mediterranea), 8293 (filipes), 9718, in part (elegans), 9718, in part (ovata), 9720 (cordata), 9721 (scandens, type coll.), 9723 (filipes), 9859 (cuneata), s.n. (obducta); United States Exploring Exped. [Wilkes] s.n. [Rio de Janeiro] (brasiliensis, type coll.), s.n. [Rio de Janeiro] (fluminensis); Usteri 20 (verticillata), 21 (verticillata).

Vahl s.n. [1796; Herb. A. L. Jussieu 5036] (integrifolia); Valerio, J., 148 (Valerii, type coll.); Versuchsanstalt Kamerun 270 (mediterranea); Vogl 1177 (mollis), 1179 (mollis), 1180 (mollis), 1181 (mollis), 1183 (mollis); Von Rohr 97 (Deppeana), s.n. [Cayenne] (villosa), s.n. (Deppeana), s.n. (elata), s.n. [Cayenne] (laevis); Von Seneloh 139 (fluminensis).

Waby 72 (martinicensis); Wachenheim 175 (villosa), 188 (membranacea), 484 (macrantha), 489 (macrantha); Wagner s.n. [Herb. Monac. 1007] (Deppeana); Warming 71 (barbadensis), 101 (barbadensis, type coll.), 291 (vitelliniflora), s.n. [Lagoa Santa] (verticillata), s.n. [Lagoa Santa] (Sellowiana), s.n. [Juli 1866] (fluminensis), s.n. [Ad Rio de Janeiro] (fluminensis), s.n. (Sellowiana); Weberbauer 4667 (longipetiolata, type coll.); Weddell 40 (fluminensis), 95 (fluminensis), 578 (vitelliniflora); "West Indies, Nov. 17-17" (martinicensis var. oligoneura); Widgren 1177 (Sellowiana), 1222 (verticillata), 1223 (mediterranea), II.1176 (Sellowiana), II.1176 1/2 (Sellowiana), s.n. (mediterranea); Wiles s.n. (elata); Williams, Ll., 5054 (Smithii, type coll.), 9120 (monstrosa), 9143 (elata), 9271 (elata), 9566 (elata); Williams, R. O., s.n. [Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 11,115] (obovata), s.n. [Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 12,026] (obovata), s.n. [Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 12,180] (obovata); Williams, Freeman, & Cheesman s.n. [Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 11,329] (integrifolia); Wilson, N., 224 (elata); Winkler, H., 628 (mediterranea); Wolle s.n. (Swartziana); Wright, W., s.n. (elata), s.n. (foetida), s.n. (martinicensis); Wullschlägel 405 (laevis), 423 (martinicensis), 424 (martinicensis), 974 (elata), 1364 (elata), 1983 (laevis).

Yuncker 4749 (elata).

Three additional generic synonyms are Egiphylla Jacq. ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 25, in syn. (1940), Stigmatococca Mart. ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 42, in syn. (1940), and Echiphylla Jacq., in herb. Gerth van Wijk in his "A Dictionary of Plant Names", page 30 (1911), records two additional common names for members of this genus: "Ziegenbäumchen" and "geitenboompje". The Ducke s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 35,661] distributed as a species of Aegiphila by the collector, is actually Rudgea Krukovii Standl. in the Rubiaceae. Standley in Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 10: 334 (1931) uses the name "aegiphilas" as a common name for members of this group, although "goatwoods" would certainly be preferable. His description of the group as being "shrubs or small trees with entire leaves", with "exserted stamens", "a corolla with spreading limb", and fruit which "is a fleshy drupe", is not true for the genus as a whole. Many species are low bushes, vines, or tall trees; most species have two types of flowers, one type with included stamens; the corolla is often infundibular; and the fruit is often dry and not at all fleshy. The generic description in Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 18: 993 (1938) is more accurate, but still is misleading in many respects. If generic descriptions in floras of circumscribed regions are drawn up from only the species represented in that region and are meant to apply only to those species (which may well be exceptional or even aberrant ones!), the author ought to plainly state this fact. Unless such a qualifying statement is given, it is natural for other workers to regard such generic descriptions as being actually generic descriptions and not just compilations of the characters of the few species of the genus inhabiting that particular area.

Since the bibliographic report given in Phytologia 1: 289 (1938) was drawn up, ten more papers referring to the genus have been reviewed and 3 more contributors added. It is worth noting that the generic name Amerina, cited by me in Brittonia 1: 250 and 280 (1934), should be accredited to "P. DC." The Gentle 3242 and 3246 distributed as a species of Aegiphila by Lundell, are actually Dermatocalyx parviflorus Ørst. in the Scrophulariaceae.

The herbarium abbreviations herein employed are those explained in my original monograph of the genus in Brittonia 1: 249--250 (1934) and in previous supplements in Phytologia. Additional abbreviations herein used for the first time are "Ar" = United States National Arboretum, Washington, D. C.; "Dp" = DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana; "Ha" = Colegio de La Salle, Vedado, Havana, Cuba; "Jo" = J. Cuatrecasas herbarium, Instituto Botanico, Bogotá, Colombia; "Lu" =

Botanisk Museum, University of Lund, Lund, Sweden; and "Po"-
Pomona College, Claremont, California.

49a. AEGIPHILA ACULEIFERA Moldenke.

The species is described by A. Smith from living material as a tree 4-10 m. tall, its base to 42 cm. in diameter, its bark light-brown, with "reticulation" or distantly spaced large raised "dots"; terminal twigs with "lepidote scales"; cambium-layer pale-green; leaves rather flaccid or membranous and basally stiffened, glabrous, slightly shining and "polished" above, the venation "rather reticulated on under side"; inflorescence mostly terminal; peduncles and pedicels bright-green or gray-brown, the former with "lepidote scales"; flower-buds clavate, opening campanulate, the small ones gray-brown; calyx bright- or pale-green, "pointed", short-pubescent; petals "opening flat", "indifferently 4 or 5", pure white; stamens short, shorter than the style, included; style white, elongate, longer than the stamens, exerted; immature fruit hard and green, round, flat-topped. Standley in *Field Mus. Publ. Bot.* 18: 994 (1938) describes the leaves as obovate-oblong, the cymes mostly as long as the petioles or shorter, densely stellate-furfuraceous, the calyx somewhat bilabiate, its lobes 2 mm. long, and the corolla-tube 8 mm. long, with its lobes 6 mm. long. He comments on the fact that the recurved prickles which cover the branchlets and peduncles of the type collection are not in evidence in the Costa Rican material. They are, however, very numerous and conspicuous on the peduncles and inflorescence-branches of the Sneidern collection cited below, on which they are also found to some extent on the tips of the twigs and on the petioles.

The species has been collected at altitudes of 1500 m. in Colombia and 1500-2200 m. in Costa Rica, and in anthesis also in April and August. A. Smith reports the style as "bifurcated", but actually it is the stigma which is bifid. He states that the species inhabits the subtropical zone in Costa Rica, found at the edges of forests in semi-shade, in wet mouldy soil mixed with loam. Sneidern reports it as an inhabitant of the primeval forest.

Additional citations: COSTA RICA: Alajuela: Skutch 3255 (N); A. Smith 989 (N--3), 1037 (N--3). COLOMBIA: El Cauca: Sneidern 1661 (S).

42a. AEGIPHILA AMAZONICA Moldenke, *Geogr. Distrib.* 24, nom. nud. (1939), sp. nov.

Frutex vel arbor; ramulis argute tetragonis dense adpresso-strigosis; petiolis dense flavido-strigosis; laminis submembranaceis ellipticis vel obovatis acutis vel breviter acuminatis, integris, ad basim cuneato-attenuatis, subtus

densiuscule breviterque pubescentibus vel velutinis; inflorescentiis axillaribus cymosis dense multifloris.

Shrub or small tree to 3 m. tall; branchlets and twigs medium-stout, very sharply tetragonal, often pronouncedly flattened, densely appressed-pubescent with short and strigose or felt-like grayish or yellowish pubescence; pith large; nodes not annulate, often somewhat flattened; buds densely yellow-velutinous or -villous; principal internodes 1.5--10 cm. long, sometimes abbreviated to 3 mm.; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles rather slender, 0.7--3 cm. long, or very greatly abbreviated on young twigs, densely appressed-pubescent with short an yellowish strigose hairs; blades submembranous or thin-chartaceous, dark-green and brunnescent (in drying) above, lighter beneath, elliptic or obovate, 3.5--18 cm. long, 2--6 cm. wide, acute or short-acuminate at apex, entire, cuneately narrowed and long-attenuate into the petiole at base, finely puberulent above when young, glabrescent when mature, rather densely short-pubescent with grayish or yellowish hairs beneath, subvelutinous when immature, the hairs on the lower surface bulbous-based; midrib rather stout, flat above, very large and prominent beneath; secondaries slender, 8--14 per side, arcuate-ascending, flat or subprominulous above, prominulous beneath, arcuately joined in many loops near the margins beneath; inflorescence axillary, opposite, sparse, cymose; cymes solitary in each axil, densely many-flowered, 3--6.5 cm. long, 2--5 cm. wide, many times dichotomous, its branches similar to the peduncles in color, texture, and pubescence; peduncles slender, 1.5--4 cm. long, densely short-pubescent with yellowish or grayish strigose hairs; pedicels slender, elongate, 3--5 mm. long, densely strigose-pubescent; bracts and bractlets absent; prophylla minute, hidden by the pubescence; calyx infundibular, about 5.8 mm. long, 1.2 mm. wide to above the ovary, about 3 mm. wide at apex, lightly appressed-puberulent or short-strigose on the outer surface and often marked with scattered glandular disks above, its rim deeply 4-lobed, the lobes equal, regular, about 1.9 mm. long and 1.4 mm. wide, acute at apex; corolla white, hypocrateriform, its tube rather slender, about 6.3 mm. long, 0.9 mm. wide at base, abruptly ampliate to 3 mm. at apex, glabrous, the limb spreading, 4-parted, its lobes ovate-lingulate, about 3 mm. long and 1.5 mm. wide at base, obtuse at apex; stamens 4, inserted about 0.5 mm. below the mouth of the corolla-tube, long-exserted; filaments filiform, 5--6 mm. long, glabrous; anthers oblong, about 1 mm. long and 0.5 mm. wide, dorsifixed just below the middle, bilobed at base; pistil slightly exserted; style capillary, about 5 mm. long, glabrous; stigma bifid, its branches about 1 mm. long; ovary subglobose, about 0.8 mm. long and wide, glab-

rous.

The type of this species was collected by João Geraldo Kuhlmann [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 22,546] in a secondary forest at Manés, Amazonas, Brazil, on March 17, 1924, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The species is closely related to A. integrifolia.

Citations: BRAZIL: Amazonas: J. G. Kuhlmann s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 3386] (N), s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 22,546] (N--type); Pará: Ducke s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 14,281; Herb. Amaz. Mus. Para. 4738] (N), s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 18,952] (N).

6. AEGIPHILA ANOMALA Pittier.

Standley in Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 18: 994 (1938) gives the following additional characters: a shrub or small tree of 4.5 m., the branches densely ochraceous-puberulent; leaves short-petiolate, the blades oblanceolate or oblong-ovate, mostly 10--20 cm. long, acute or abruptly short-acuminate, long-attenuate to the base, densely and minutely puberulent on both surfaces; cymes small and dense, 3 cm. long or less, the branches densely puberulent; calyx densely puberulent, 3--5-lobate; corolla salver-form; fruit globose, about 1 cm. in diameter. He quotes Austin Smith as stating that the species grows at altitudes of 1700--1950 m., on clay ridges in open forests; a tree 11--15 m. tall, of open growth, the trunk 45--60 cm. in diameter, the bark brown, cork-like in structure, well-sutured, thick; cambium-layer cream-yellow; leaves soft and rather lax, light-green, velvety to the touch; flower-buds buffy-yellow; and the corolla pure white. The Austin Smith material, said by Standley to represent this species and collected about Zarcero, has not been seen as yet by the present writer.

70. AEGIPHILA BARBADENSIS Moldenke.

Additional citations: BARBADOS: Warming 101 (Mi--photo of type).

3. AEGIPHILA BOGOTENSIS (Spreng.) Moldenke.

The binomial "Amerina tomentosa", cited by me in Brittonia 1: 283 (1934), should be accredited to "(H.B.K.) P. DC." The Schimpff 252 material in the Berlin (2 sheets), Delessert, and Britton herbaria, cited in Phytologia 1: 188 (1937) as this species, is actually A. monticola.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Department undetermined: Mutis 5774 (W).

80. AEGIPHILA BOLIVIANA Moldenke.

This binomial is erroneously written "Aegiphila boliviana" in Brittonia 1: 391 (1934). The species has been collected

at 450 m. altitude, in anthesis in September, and has been confused with *A. martinicensis*.

Additional citations: BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz: Steinbach 2799 (N), 3116 (N), 5066 (Mi--photo of cotype).

23. *AEGIPHILA BRACHIATA* Vell.

An additional synonym is *Aegiphila Glaziouviana* Taub. ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 2, in syn. (1940). The species is listed as *A. triantha* by Herter in Revist. Sudam. Bot. 4: 185 (1937).

120. *AEGIPHILA BRACTEOLOSA* Moldenke.

The flowers of this species are described as white. It has been collected in anthesis in March.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Ducke 444 (S); Spruce s.n. [In vicinibus Barra] (Lu).

99. *AEGIPHILA CANDELABRUM* Briq.

The species has been collected in anthesis in November.

Additional citations: PARAGUAY: Hassler 7974 (F).

40. *AEGIPHILA CAPITATA* Moldenke.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: São Paulo: Burchell 3547 (Mi--photo of isotype).

98. *AEGIPHILA CHRYSANTHA* Hayek.

An additional synonym is *Aegiphila lutea* Poepp. ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 2, in syn. (1940). The specimen cited below is noteworthy in possessing a binary leaf -- one with two apexes!

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Manabi: Eggers 14,838 (Lu).

112. *AEGIPHILA CORDATA* Poepp.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: Poeppig 2158 (Mi--photo of type).

112a. *AEGIPHILA CORDATA* var. *COLOMBIANA* Moldenke, Geogr.

Distrib. 18, nom. nud. (1939), var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit foliis distincte petiolatis; laminis ad basim acutis, ad apicem longe acuminatis; cymis parvioris minus densis, distincte stipitatis non valde bracteolatis; floris albis.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in its leaves being acute at base, long-acuminate at apex, distinctly petiolate, the hairs on the branchlets shorter, the cymes smaller, less dense, distinctly stipitate, not plainly bracteolate, and the flowers white.

The type of this variety was collected by Oscar Haught (no. 1885) in the vicinity of Barranca Bermeja, alt. 100--

500 m., Magdalena valley, between Sogamoso and Colorado River, on June 16, 1936, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. It is described as an abundant scrambler in second-growth forests, about 10 m. tall, with rather conspicuous white flowers.

Citations: COLOMBIA: Santander Sur: Haught 1885 (N--type).

113. AEGIPHILA CORDIFOLIA (Ruíz & Pav.) Moldenke.

The species has been confused with and distributed as A. Mutisii H.B.K.

Additional citations: PERU: Huanuco: Macbride 3922 (N); Department undetermined: Ruíz & Pavon s.n. [Miña, Panatahua] (Mi--isotype).

10. AEGIPHILA COSTARICENSIS Moldenke.

A tree to 8 m. tall, the trunk to 15 cm. in diameter at breast height; branches glabrous; leaf-blades attenuate to the base; corolla white.

The Tonduz and the Pittier & Tonduz specimens cited by me from Bocas del Toro, Panama, in Brittonia 1: 295 (1934) and Phytologia 1: 196 (1937), were actually collected in Cartago, Costa Rica, according to a letter from Dr. Henri Pittier quoted under A. falcata in these supplementary notes, and the numbers are in each case Herb. Instit. Physico-geogr. Nat. Costaric. numbers. This means that the species is as yet unknown from Panama. Standley in Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 18: 994-995 (1938) cites the type collection as "Pittier & Tonduz 9167". He gives the species' distribution in Costa Rica as "Pacific tierra caliente and probably also in the Atlantic". It ascends to 2400 feet in Guatemala, blooming in December. The Skutch collection cited below was originally distributed as "Vitex sp."

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: Matuda 2101 (Mi, N). GUATEMALA: Quezaltenango: Skutch 2012 (N, W).

35. AEGIPHILA CRENATA Moldenke.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Paraná: Dusén 16,238 (Lu).

9. AEGIPHILA CUNEATA Moldenke.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: Killip & Smith 28,386 (Mi--photo of isotype).

41. AEGIPHILA DENTATA Moldenke.

The species is listed by Hoehne in his "Resenha Historica para a Commemoração do Vigésimo Anniversario da Seccão de Botanica e Agronomia annexa ao Instituto Biologico de São Paulo", pages 153 and 157 (1937).

117. AEGIPHILA DEPPEANA Steud.

The synonymous binomial, Aegiphila brachiata, cited by me in *Brittonia* 1: 450 (1934), should more properly be accredited to "Schlecht. & Cham." instead of "Cham. & Schlecht." The Dugand & Mina collection cited by me in *Phytologia* 1: 291 (1938) as from an undetermined department of Colombia, was actually collected in the Panama Canal Zone, although the labels read "Juan Mina, Colombia". These collectors describe the flowers as "small, tubular, reddish". Standley in *Field Mus. Publ. Bot.* 18: 995 (1938) states that the species is sometimes subscaedent, with short-petiolate leaves, whose blades are cuneate at the base.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Canal Zone: Dugand & Mina 250 [Mus. Yale School of Forestry 32,382] (N, Y). COLOMBIA: Atlántico: Elias 1621 (N).

27a. AEGIPHILA DUCKEI Moldenke, *Geogr. Distrib.* 24, nom. nud. (1939), sp. nov.

Arbor; ramulis obtuse tetragonis densissime adpresso-pubescentibus glabrescentibus; petiolis abbreviatis strigosis plusminus marginatis; laminis tenuiter chartaceis obovatis abrupte breviterque acuminatis integris, ad basim cuneatis, supra plusminus pulverulentis, subtus minutissime puberulentibus; inflorescentiis axillaribus cymosis multifloris.

Small tree; branchlets medium-slender, obtusely tetragonal, very densely appressed-pubescent when young with yellowish felt-like strigose hairs, glabrescent in age; nodes not ampliate, not annulate; leaf-scars on older branchlets large and corky, semicircular; principal internodes 1--3 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles rather slender, abbreviated, 5--15 mm. long, flattened above, densely strigose-pubescent beneath, less densely so above, more or less margined; blades thin-chartaceous, dark-green above, lighter beneath, obovate, 7.5--13 cm. long, 3.5--6 cm. wide, abruptly short-acuminate at apex (the acumination itself sharp-pointed or rounded), entire, cuneate at base and prolonged into the margined petiole, more or less pulverulent above (sometimes with very tiny obscure hairs interspersed), very minutely puberulent beneath with tiny scattered appressed hairs; midrib rather stoutish, flat above, very large and prominent beneath; secondaries slender, 8--12 per side, arcuate-ascending, flat or subprominulous above, prominulous beneath, obscurely joined at the margins; inflorescence axillary, cymose; cymes solitary in the uppermost axils, opposite, 6--11.5 cm. long, 2.5--3.5 cm. wide, several times dichotomous, many-flowered; peduncles very slender, elongate, 3--6.4 cm. long, densely strigose-pubescent with whitish or yellowish appressed pubescence; pedicels slender, 1--3 mm. long, densely velutinous with short appressed hairs; bracts

rather large, a pair at each principal cyme-furcation, stipitate, oblanceolate, 1--2 cm. long, 2--3 mm. wide, lightly pulverulent-puberulent; bractlets numerous, conspicuous, spatulate, 4--8 mm. long, 1--1.8 mm. wide; calyx infundibular, about 6.3 mm. long, about 1.7 mm. wide to above the ovary and 3 mm. wide at apex, densely strigose-pubescent, its rim truncate, 4-apiculate; corolla infundibular, white, its tube narrow-cylindric, about 10 mm. long and 1 mm. wide at base, abruptly ampliate to 4 mm. at apex, densely pulverulent-puberulent outside (especially above the calyx), its limb 4-parted, its lobes regular, erect, ovate-lingulate, about 4.9 mm. long and 2.4 mm. wide, subacute or obtuse at apex, densely pulverulent-puberulent outside; stamens 4, inserted about 3 mm. below the mouth of the corolla-tube, long-exserted; filaments flattened, about 10 mm. long, glabrous; anthers broadly oblong, about 1.7 mm. long and wide, dorsifixed below the middle, bilobed at base; pistil included; style capillary, about 5.4 mm. long, glabrous; stigma deeply bifid, its branches about 3.4 mm. long.

The type of this species was collected by my esteemed friend and colleague, Dr. Adolfo Ducke [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 35,662] -- in whose honor it is respectfully named -- in a non-inundated forest at Igarapé Macacuny, near Cucuhy, on the Rio Negro, Amazonas, Brazil, on September 20, 1935, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. It is apparently related to A. Lehmannii of Colombia.

Citations: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Ducke s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 35,662] (N--type).

124. AEGIPHILA ELATA Sw.

Standley in Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 10: 334 (1931) and 18: 995 (1938) and various collectors on their labels have added a few more items to the composite description of the species: It is sometimes a medium-sized shrub of bushy habit of growth or a subsucculent shrub; stem to 3 inches in diameter; branches sometimes long and trailing; leaf-blades varying to broadly elliptic, abruptly short-acuminate at apex, obtuse at base, glabrous or nearly so on both surfaces or appressed pilose beneath along the veins or almost glabrous; cymes often forming a rather large and open panicle; corolla varying from cream-colored to yellowish-white, pale-yellow, or greenish-yellow; fruit bright-orange or deep-yellow, to 1 cm. in diameter, often borne in large clusters 4--6 inches long. It inhabits brushy slopes, forests, moist soil at the margins of swamps, wet thickets, high ridges, sides of creeks, savannas, advanced forests, wooded swamps, and coastal thickets. Gentle found it in "acahual" areas and Standley in "tierra caliente". It has been collected at alti-

tudes of from 30 to 1000 m., in fruit in January, March, June to August, and October. It is called "tall aegiphila" by Lindley. Schipp describes the species as "common" at some localities in British Honduras and "occasional" in others. It is cultivated in the Plant Introduction Garden at Miami, Florida, source of seed unknown. It is recorded by Yuncker in Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 9: 329 (1940).

The Kegel 687 cited by Pulle in his Enum. Vasc. Pl. Surin. 403 (1906) is actually A. laevis. The Steinbach 3259 cited by me in Brittonia 1: 466 (1934) and Phytologia 1: 199 (1937) with a question-mark, proves on closer examination to be A. Herzogii. Therefore, A. elata is not now known to occur in Bolivia and should be removed from my lists of species known from that country. The binomial, Aegiphila macrophylla H.B.K., cited by me in Brittonia 1: 462 (1934) as a synonym, was published in 1818, not in "1817" as stated on that page, and the "Aegiphila macrophylla Rich." on the same page should more accurately be accredited to "A. Rich." An additional synonym is Aegiphila macrophila H.B.K. ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 2, in syn. (1940).

Additional citations: CUBA: Santa Clara: Luna 493 (Ha); Oriente: Acuña 9866 (Es); León 10,872 (Ha), 12,199 (Ha); León, Clement, & Roca 10,431 (Ha); León & Seifritz 18,185 (N). MEXICO: Tabasco: Matuda 3031 (N), 3081 (N), 3406 (N). HONDURAS: Atlántida: Yuncker 4749 (Dp); Yuncker, Koepfer, & Wagner 8377 (Dp, Mi, N). BRITISH HONDURAS: Gentle 2633 (N--2), 2843 (N), 3047 (N). CULTIVATED: Florida: Dade Co.: Pope-noe 32 (Ar--2).

121. AEGIPHILA ELEGANS Moldenke.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Krukoff 8701 (Kr).

101. AEGIPHILA ELONGATA Moldenke.

Additional citations: BOLIVIA: La Paz: Buchtien 1645 (Mi--photo of type).

21b. AEGIPHILA EXIGUIFLORA Moldenke, Geogr. Distrib. 24, nom. nud. (1939), sp. nov.

Arbor; ramulis obtuse vel subacute tetragonis dense furfuraceo-farinaceis vel tomentosis; petiolis valde abbreviatis vel subobsoletis; laminis firme chartaceis late ellipticis vel oblanceolatis vel ovatis acutis vel brevissime acuminatis integris, ad basim longe cuneatis vel abrupte acuminatis, supra adpresso-pubescentibus vel pulverulentis et nigropunctatis, subtus dense vel sparse brunneo-tomentosis; inflorescentiis axillaribus abbreviatis subcapitatis paucifloris.

Small tree with corky bark; branches obtusely tetragonal,

gray, somewhat flattened and ampliate at the nodes, with small white pith, pulverulent or glabrescent; branchlets more slender, obtusely or subacutely tetragonal, densely furfuraceous-farinaceous or tomentose with yellowish or brown pubescence; leaf-scars rather large and corky; nodes not annulate; principal internodes 1.2--3 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles very much abbreviated or subobsolete, 1--4 mm. long, stout, margined, densely furfuraceous pubescent or tomentose with brown hairs, flat above; blades firmly chartaceous, uniformly dark-green on both surfaces, shiny above, broadly elliptic or oblanceolate, varying to ovate, 4.5--13 cm. long, 2.4--6.8 cm. wide, acute or very shortly acuminate at apex, entire, varying from long-cuneate to shortly and very abruptly acuminate at base, varying from appressed-pubescent with short yellowish strigose hairs above when very immature to merely pulverulent and black-punctate when mature, sparsely or densely brownish-tomentose beneath; midrib stoutish, sharply prominulous above, rounded-prominent beneath; secondaries very slender, 6--13 per side, arcuate-ascending, prominulous on both surfaces, not plainly joined at the margins; veinlet reticulation coarse, the larger portions prominulous on both surfaces; inflorescence axillary; cymes abbreviated, subcapitate, 1--2 cm. long, 8--15 mm. wide, several-flowered, rather dense, solitary in the upper axils on young branchlets, opposite; peduncles very slender or subfiliform, to 1 cm. long, sometimes subobsolete, furfuraceous; pedicels filiform, 1--4 mm. long; calyx campanulate, about 3.4 mm. long, about 0.9 mm. wide to apex of the ovary, ampliate to 3.1 mm. at the rim, densely furfuraceous-puberulent outside, its rim truncate, minutely 4-apiculate; corolla small, its tube narrow-cylindric, about 5 mm. long, about 0.7 mm. wide at base and ampliate to 1.7 mm. at apex, its limb not seen; stamens 4, inserted about 1.4 mm. below the mouth of the corolla-tube; filaments filiform, glabrous; style capillary, glabrous; ovary tetragonal, about 0.7 mm. long and wide, 4-lobed and umbilicate at apex, glabrous; fruiting-calyx greatly enlarged and indurated, 4--5 mm. long, 6--8 mm. wide, pulverulent-puberulent, its rim truncate, irregularly and shallowly incised.

The type of this species was collected by Adolfo Ducke [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 18,951] on a high campo, Campos do Jutahy, between Almeirim and Prainha, Pará, Brazil, in flower in September, 1923, and in fruit on April 13, 1923, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

Citations: BRAZIL: Pará: Ducke s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 18,951] (N--type).

Standley in Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 18: 995 (1938) adds the following items to the composite description of the species: Shrub; branches glabrous; leaves opposite, their blades often somewhat falcate, glabrous on both surfaces; cymes axillary and forming large, terminal, thyrsoid panicles; pedicels 3 mm. long or less; calyx acutish at base, puberulent; corolla pale-yellow, its lobes 6 mm. long. He records it as inhabiting the "Atlantic tierra caliente". The species has been collected at altitudes of 1100--2050 feet. The authority name is often abbreviated "J. D. Sm."

The H. Pittier 8643 and the Tonduz 8627, 9292, 9293, and 9293b cited by me in Brittonia 1: 364 and in Phytologia 1: 200 (1937) as from Bocas del Toro, Panama, were actually collected in Cartago, Costa Rica, according to a letter received by me from Dr. Pittier on February 28, 1939. Dr. Pittier states definitely that the new boundary between the two countries did not change the status of the localities in which he and Tonduz collected. All these localities are still in Costa Rica. He states also that the numbers of these collections and of the ones cited as "H. Pittier 11,244" and "13,216" are actually Herb. Instit. Physico-geogr. Nat. Costaric. numbers and should be so cited. They are not collectors' numbers.

Additional citations: GUATEMALA: Retalhuleu: J. D. Smith 1479 (Mi--photo).

15. AEGIPHILA FASCICULATA Donn. Sm.

This binomial is sometimes erroneously accredited to H.B. K.!

31. AEGIPHILA FERRUGINEA Hayek & Spruce.

Collectors have furnished the following additional items for the composite description of the species: a wide-spreading tree or tree-like shrub, 3--6 m. tall, "said to grow to a large tree, with wood excellent for cabinet work" (Mexico); leaf-blades dark dullish-green above, greenish-brown tomentose beneath; calyx light-green; corolla white within, greenish-white outside; fruit green and hard. It has been collected at altitudes of 2700--4300 m., in flower and fruit in June, sometimes found along roadsides. A vernacular name is "valso".

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Carchi: Mexia 7446 (Ar); Pichincha: Firmin 632 (F, Mi--photo); Penland & Summers 939 (N); Spruce 5473 (Lu--isotype); Chimborazo: Rimbach 616 [Mus. Yale School of Forestry 31,994] (N).

63. AEGIPHILA FILIPES Mart. & Schau.

Ducke records the following additional notes about this species, saying it is a small tree, with aromatic leaves and

white flowers, blooming in December.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Krukoff 8041 (Kr), 8042 (Kr); Spruce 1761 (Lu); Pará: Ducke s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 22,550] (N).

28. AEGIPHILA FLUMINENSIS Vell.

Ducke describes the species as a "scandent shrub".

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Ducke s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 601] (N); State undetermined: Wied-Neuwied s.n. [Brasilia] (Lu).

68. AEGIPHILA GLABRATA Moldenke.

Additional citations: PERU: Junín: Killip & Smith 25,503 (M1--photo of type).

62. AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA Moldenke.

Standley in Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 18: 996 (1938) adds the following items to the composite description of this species: inflorescence-branches glabrous or puberulent; calyx almost 2 mm. long; corolla yellow or pale-yellow, its tube almost 8 mm. long, its lobes 4.5 mm. long. It has been collected in anthesis in September.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Canal Zone: P. White 255 (N). COLOMBIA: Santander Sur: Dawe 472 (I--photo of isotype, M1--photo of type).

62a. AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA var. PARAËNSIS Moldenke.

Kuhlmann describes this variety as a shrub, with ochraceous flowers, growing in secondary forests, blooming in October.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Acre Territory: J. G. Kuhlmann s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 22,545] (N).

32. AEGIPHILA GOELDIANA Huber & Moldenke.

Scandent shrub; branchlets very stout, apparently glabrous, but uniformly white pulverulent-dotted under the hand-lens, the outer bark very papery and soon peeling off; principal internodes to 7 cm. long; blades varying to suborbicular, 6--9.5 cm. long, 6--8 cm. wide; inflorescence red.

The type of this remarkable species was collected by Goeldi at Peixeboi on the railroad between Belem do Pará and Braganca on March 14, 1907. The number "8166" is actually an herbarium number instead of being a collector's number as implied by me in Brittonia 1: 323 (1934) and Phytologia 1: 204 (1937).

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Pará: Goeldi s.n. [Herb. Amaz. Mus. Para. 8166; Herb. Rio de Janeiro 35,664] (N--isotype).

19. AEGIPHILA GRAVEOLENS Mart. & Schau.

Contrary to what is stated in Brittonia 1: 305 (1934), this species is based not on one collection (Lund 796), but also on several collections of Martius, Riedel, and Sellow -- unless the presence of only the Lund specimen in the De Candolle Herbarium at Geneva is to be taken as indicating that it is the type specimen. Unless this view is taken, the Martius 120 and s.n. and Lund 796 specimens cited in Phytologia 1: 206 (1937) and 1: 292 (1938) and probably some of the Riedel and Sellow specimens cited there and in Brittonia 1: 305 (1934) are actually cotypes.

43. AEGIPHILA GUIANENSIS Moldenke.

Additional citations: BRITISH GUIANA: M. R. Schomburgk 404, in part (Mi--photo of type).

22. AEGIPHILA HASSLERI Briq.

The species is listed as "Aegiphila triantha" by Herter in Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 59: 275 (1939), but Latzina in Trab. Inst. Bot. y Farm. Buenos Aires 54: 112 (1935) lists it correctly. Rodriguez describes the flowers of the species as white.

The "Banara umbraticola Arech." mentioned by Jorge Chebataroff in Revist. Sudam. Bot. 5: 166, 167, & 170 (1938) and figured in fig. 2 on page 167, is actually Aegiphila Hassleri, but does not agree with the description by Arechavaleta [Anal. Mus. Montev. 2: 280 (1899) and Arech., Fl. Urug. 2: 108 (1903)] in many important respects, so probably is merely a case of misidentification. The true Banara umbraticola is a member of the Flacourtiaceae. The Chebataroff specimen cited below was originally distributed as "Banara umbraticola" by Herter. Aegiphila Hassleri ascends to 250 m. in Uruguay, collected in fruit in February.

Additional citations: PARAGUAY: Balansa 2085 (Lu). ARGENTINA: Misiones: D. Rodriguez 566 (N), s.n. [Herb. Mus. Argent. Cienc. Nat. 23, 983] (N). URUGUAY: Chebataroff s.n. [Herb. Herter 1885a and 99, 551] (K).

95. AEGIPHILA HERZOGII Moldenke.

The Steinbach 3259 (B, F, Z--photo) cited by me in Brittonia 1: 466 (1934) and Phytologia 1: 199 (1937) as A. elata, is actually A. Herzogii. The species ascends to 450 m. and is described as a shrub 3--4 m. tall, with yellowish flowers, blooming in February.

Additional citations: BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz: Herzog 1369 (Mi--photo of isotype); Steinbach 3259 (N).

86. AEGIPHILA HIRSUTISSIMA Moldenke.

Killip and Garcia state that the species is a shrub, in-

habiting dense forests at altitudes of 50--100 m., with pendent fruiting-branches, a green calyx, and yellow fruit in February. It is listed by Pittier in his "Suplemento a las Plantas Usuales de Venezuela", page 54 (1939).

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Chocó: Killip & García 33,563 (N--fragment & photo, W, Z--photo).

115a. AEGIPHILA HOEHNEI Moldenke.

The species is listed by Hoehne in his "Resenha Historica Secç. Bot. Inst. Biol. S. Paulo", pages 153 and 157 (1937).

42. AEGIPHILA INTEGRIFOLIA (Jacq.) Jacks.

Collectors describe the species as a small tree or subscandent shrub, with greenish-white buds, inhabiting second-growth forests, dense forests, out-over woods, and the borders of forests. It has been collected in anthesis also in July, and at altitudes of 70--100 m. in Colombia and 400--650 m. in Ecuador. The vernacular name "bois de golette" is recorded by H. L. Gerth van Wijk in his "A Dictionary of Plant Names" (1911 & 1916) and the species is listed by Pittier in his "Suplemento a las Plantas Usuales de Venezuela", page 54 (1939) and by Martyn in his "Index of the Phanerogamae in the Jenman Herbarium", page 461, mss. (1937).

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Chocó: Killip 35,495 (N). ECUADOR: Napo-Pastaza: Mexia 7173 (Ar), 7187 (Ar), 7289 (Ar). BRAZIL: Amazonas: Ducke s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 35,663] (N); Poeppig 1615 (M1--photo); Pará: Spruce 3113 (Lu). BOLIVIA: La Paz: M. Bang 584 (Lu); Buchtien 719 (Lu--2).

44. AEGIPHILA INTERMEDIA Moldenke.

Ducke describes the species as a small tree, with white flowers, blooming in January.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Ducke 136 (N, S).

82. AEGIPHILA KILLIPII Moldenke.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Santander Norte: Killip & Smith 20,870 (M1--photo of type).

53. AEGIPHILA LAETA H.B.K.

Dugand describes the species as a rather large shrub, 4 (sometimes 6) meters tall, inhabiting forests at altitudes of 100--200 m.; the fruits orange when unripe, bright red when ripe, fruiting in October. He records the vernacular name "San Juan de la Verdad". Haught describes the flowers as pale-yellow, in January. White describes his specimen as a plant 4 feet tall, with "green" and faintly fragrant flowers, in September. The Pennell 3689 (G, N) cited by me in Brittonia 1: 382 (1934) as A. martinicensis, is actually A.

laeta and thus adds an Antioquia, Colombia, record for the species.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Canal Zone: Gene White 175 (N). COLOMBIA: Atlántico: Dugand G. 1149 (F); Cundinamarca: Haught 2148 (N).

78. AEGIPHILA LAEVIS (Aubl.) Gmel.

An additional synonym is Aegiphila sarmentosa L. C. Rich. ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 3, in syn. (1940). On the same page of this work the binomial "Aegiphila levis", mentioned in Phytologia 1: 229 (1937), is accredited to Vahl and to "(Aubl.) Gmel.", and the binomial "Aegiphila laevis" is accredited to Vahl. The vernacular name "manprasara" is recorded for the species.

Additional citations: FRENCH GUIANA: Aublet s.n. (Mi--photo of isotype).

47. AEGIPHILA LANATA Moldenke.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Goyaz: Glaziou 21,917 (Mi--photo of isotype).

97. AEGIPHILA LANCEOLATA Moldenke.

The Balansa 2094 cited by Briquet in Ann. Conserv. Jard. Bot. Genève. 7--8: 318 (1904) as A. cuspidata, is actually A. lanceolata.

79. AEGIPHILA LAXICUPULIS Moldenke.

The misspelling of this binomial, "Aegiphila laxicupula", is recorded in Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 2, in syn. (1940). The species has been collected at altitudes of 2600--3500 feet in Guatemala. It is described by Skutch as a small tree, with cream-colored flowers, inhabiting second-growth thickets. It has been confused with A. martinicensis. The Choussy 12 (W) cited by me in Brittonia 1: 383 (1934) as A. martinicensis var. oligoneura, is actually A. laxicupulis, and therefore adds a La Paz, Salvador, record for this species.

Additional citations: GUATEMALA: Quezaltenango: Skutch 1280 (N).

76. AEGIPHILA LAXIFLORA Benth.

Additional citations: BRITISH GUIANA: M. R. Schomburgk 772 (Mi--photo of type).

27. AEGIPHILA LEHMANNII Moldenke.

Sneidern has collected this species in a primeval forest, at an altitude of 800 m., in El Cauca, Colombia, blooming in March. His specimen has the leaf-blades rather more densely strigillose above and more obovate in shape than the previ-

ously cited material.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: El Cauca: Sneidern 1660 (s).

33. AEGIPHILA LHOTZKIANA Cham.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Ceará: Freire Allemaô s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 31,757] (N); Minas Geraes: Regnell I.310xa (Br--photo); Paraná: Dusén 1028a (I--photo, Mi--photo), s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 31,756] (N).

93. AEGIPHILA LONGIPETIOLATA Moldenke.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: Weberbauer 4667 (I--photo of type, Mi--photo of type).

30. AEGIPHILA MACRANTHA Ducke.

Ducke describes the species as scandent, with white odorous flowers, inhabiting ground that is not inundated periodically (terra firma). Sandwith calls it a bush-rope of the green-heart forest, with creamy-white corollas, blooming and fruiting in August. The first fruits to be collected of this species are found on the sheet of Sandwith 1192 in the Kew herbarium. In Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 19, in syn (1940), the binomial "Clerodendron capitatum Klotzsch" is recorded as a synonym. The number "22,549" cited as a collection number of Ducke in Brittonia 1: 320 (1934) and Phytologia 1: 234 (1937), is actually an Herb. Rio de Janeiro number and not a collector's number.

129. AEGIPHILA MACROPHYLLA H.B.K.

This binomial was actually first published in 1818, not in "1817" as cited by me in Brittonia 1: 470 (1934).

73. AEGIPHILA MAGNIFICA Moldenke.

Standley in Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 18: 996 (1938) and on labels gives some additional characters for the composite description of this species: a shrub to 10 feet tall, sometimes scandent; branches densely puberulent; leaves short-petiolate; cymes axillary and terminal, forming a thyrsoid-pyramidal terminal panicle, whose branches are puberulent; fruit somewhat tetragonal, orange; inhabiting damp thickets, rare at altitudes of 330--600 m., fruiting in January. The label on one of the Pomona specimens of C. F. Baker 204 indicates that Baker's number 658 is the same collection, or, at least, was recognized by the collector as being the very same species.

Additional citations: GUATEMALA: Suchitepéquez: P. C. Standley 62,196 (N). NICARAGUA: Chinandega: C. F. Baker 204 (Po--2 isotypes).

71. AEGIPHILA MARTINICENSIS Jacq.

H. L. Gerth von Wijk in his "A Dictionary of Plant Names" (1911 & 1916) records the common names "bois de bouc", "bois cabril", "bois de cabril", "bois de fer", and "westindisches Eisenholz". The additional synonym, Aegiphila pyramidata L., is recorded in Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 3, in syn. (1940). Pittier records the species in his "Suplemento a las Plantas Usuales de Venezuela", page 54 (1939). The Pennell 3689 (G, N) cited by me in Brittonia 1: 382 (1934) proves actually to be A. laeta. The Otero 199 and 308 recorded from the Krukoff herbarium in Phytologia 1: 293 (1938) have now been officially transferred to the Britton Herbarium. The binomial, Aegiphila macrophylla H.B.K., cited in Brittonia 1: 377 (1934) as having been published in "1817" actually was not published until 1818.

Standley in Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 18: 996 (1938) gives a few added characters for the composite description of the species: shrub or small tree; leaves short-petiolate; blades thin, mostly 10--20 cm. long, acuminate or narrowly long-acuminate at apex, glabrous or sparsely and inconspicuously puberulent; cymes rather lax, forming a thyrsoïd terminal panicle, whose branches are puberulent; corolla-lobes 3--6 mm. long. He records it from the Changuinola Valley in Panama and states that it grows "doubtless elsewhere in the Atlantic tierra caliente". Box in an as yet unpublished Flora of Antigua describes it as an "undershrub in wooded valleys and ravines in the S.W. district. Infrequent and local." He cites Box 833 and 834, not yet seen by me. Holdridge describes it as a sparingly branched shrub 8 feet tall, with orange fruit in February. The specific name is sometimes written with a capital initial letter. It has been collected in anthesis in November.

Additional citations: PORTO RICO: Holdridge 3 (N); Otero 270 (N), 696 (W). TRINIDAD: Sieber, Fl. Trinit. 85 (Lu). LOCALITY OF COLLECTION UNDESIGNATED: Swartz s.n. (Lu).

71a. AEGIPHILA MARTINICENSIS var. OLIGONEURA (Urb.) Moldenke.

The Choussy 12 (W) cited by me in Brittonia 1: 383 (1934) as this variety proves actually to be A. laxicupulis. This, then, removes the only supposed record of A. martinicensis var. oligoneura from Salvador.

38. AEGIPHILA MEDITERRANEA Vell.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Ule s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 31,558] (N).

12. AEGIPHILA MEDULLOSA Moldenke.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Saint-Hilaire C.50 (Mi--photo of type).

83. AEGIPHILA MOLLIS H.B.K.

Davidson describes the species as an "herb", doubtless an error in observation. The flowers are said to be greenish-yellow and fragrant, soon falling, blooming in April and May, fruiting in January. It has been collected in clumps on open "llanos" and is said to be abundant on limestone soil and on savannas. Haught describes the leaves as "soft", probably meaning that they are soft-pubescent. The species is recorded by Pittier in his "Suplemento a las Plantas Usuales de Venezuela", page 54 (1939). It is said to be a shrub 1--5 m. tall by most collectors, growing at altitudes of 100--1250 m. The Hartweg 1359* cited below is a different collection from Hartweg 1359. The latter is Petrea rugosa H.B.K.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Chiriquí: Davidson 638 (F). COLOMBIA: Magdalena: Haught 2288 (N); El Valle: García y Barriga 6449a (W); Cundinamarca: Hartweg 1359* (Lu); Meta: Quatrecasas 4339 (Jc--2); El Vichada: Haught 2793 (N). VENEZUELA: Sucre: Funck 643 (Lu). BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz: Steinbach 3168 (N).

13. AEGIPHILA MONSTROSA Moldenke.

Standley gives numerous additional characters for the composite description of this species: shrub or tree; branches pale, obtusely 4-angled, exceedingly brittle and easily broken from the plant with little effort; wood pinkish-gray, very light and soft, medium-textured; leaves very large, long-petiolate, the blades usually broadly elliptic, acute or acuminate at apex, narrowed to the base, nearly glabrous; flowers small, pure white, in small clusters in the axils of the leaves and below the leaves at the nodes of the naked branches, rather numerous and handsome, suggesting those of coffee at a short distance; fruit globose, about 8 mm. in diameter. Schipp describes it as a tree to 10 m. tall, with a stem-diameter of 8 inches and sweetly perfumed flowers. Lundell refers to it as a "bush" in Guatemala. It has been collected in pine regions of humid areas in Honduras, in anthesis in May, August, November, and December, and in fruit in February and April. It has been collected at altitudes of from 50 to 4500 feet. It is recorded in Fedde, Bot. Jahresber. 59²: 416 (1939) and by Lundell in Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 478: 47 & 75 (1937).

Additional citations: GUATEMALA: Alta Verapaz: H. V. Johnson 520 (La). HONDURAS: Yoro: Von Hagen & Von Hagen 1020 (N); Atlántida: P. C. Standley 53,176 (I--photo); Cortés: Carleton 422 (Mi--photo of type). BRITISH HONDURAS: Gentle 248 (La); Schipp 1083 (F).

32a. AEGIPHILA MONTICOLA Moldenke.

The Schimpff 252 (B--2, Cb, N--fragment) cited as A. bogotensis in Phytologia 1: 188 (1937) is actually A. monticola instead.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Chimborazo: Rimbach 118 [Mus. Yale School of Forestry 22,820] (M1--isotype).

11. AEGIPHILA MULTIFLORA Ruiz & Pav.

Steinbach states that the entire inflorescence is violet-red, the filaments white, and the anthers gray or cinnamon-colored.

Additional citations: BOLIVIA: Cochabamba: Steinbach 5809 (F, N).

119. AEGIPHILA OBDUCTA Vell.

Additional synonyms are Aegiphila fontex Schwacke ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 2, in syn. (1940) and Aegiphila salicifolia Sellow ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 3, in syn. (1940). Ducke describes the species as a small tree, with white leaves (meaning leaves white beneath?), blooming in June. Riedel 452 was misidentified and originally distributed as a species of Buddleia.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Minas Geraes: Riedel 452 (W); Rio de Janeiro: Ducke s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 22,551] (N); Herb. Rio de Janeiro 31,720 (N); Paraná: Jönsson 379a (Lu); Santa Catharina: Schwacke s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 31,777] (N).

52. AEGIPHILA ODONTOPHYLLA Donn. Sm.

Standley in Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 18: 996--997 (1938) adds a number of characters to the composite description of this species: small tree, to 10 m. tall; trunk to 30 cm. in diameter; bark gray or grayish-brown, roughened; leaves short-petiolate, opposite, the blades elliptic-oblong, more or less granulose-tomentose; cymes all axillary, dense, densely tomentose; corolla creamy-white; fruit pale-yellow when ripe. He states that the type was collected on the southern (not northern) slope of Volcán de Barba and that the species is endemic to the wet forests of the central mountains at altitudes of 2000--2400 m.

69. AEGIPHILA PANAMENSIS Moldenke.

Standley in Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 19: 997 (1938) and various collectors have added the following items to the composite description of this species: slender shrub or small tree to 8 m. tall, or scandent; branches densely puberulent; leaves short-petiolate, the blades thin, blackening in drying, caudate-acuminate at apex, rather densely puberulent on both surfaces; cymes small, dense or lax, forming a terminal thyrsoid panicle, whose branches are densely puberulent; ca-

lyx almost 3 mm. long; corolla pale-yellowish, cream-colored or white, its tube 5--7.5 mm. long, its lobes 4 mm. long; fruit subglobose, 1 cm. long, truncate at apex. The species has been collected at an altitude of 40 m. by Allen and in anthesis in October. It is said by Standley to inhabit the "thickets of the Atlantic tierra caliente....at 1,100 meters or less." The Skutch 2680 and Matuda 2115 cited below may possibly be A. paniculata instead of the present species, since without the fruit the two species are difficult to distinguish. A. panamensis is recorded in Fedde, Bot. Jahresber. 59²: 416 (1939).

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: Matuda 2115 (M), N). COSTA RICA: San José: Skutch 2680 (M). PANAMA: Coclé: Woodson, Allen, & Seibert 1756 (N); Canal Zone: P. H. Allen 2016 (N); Darien: P. H. Allen 906 (N).

74. AEGIPHILA PANICULATA Moldenke.

Standley in Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 18: 997 (1938) adds the following supplementary characters to the composite description of the species: shrub or tree; branches glabrous or puberulent; leaves short-petiolate, the blades thin, brunnescenscent in drying, acuminate or acute at base; inflorescence-branches glabrous or puberulent; fruit truncate at apex. He says that it inhabits the Changuinola Valley "and doubtless elsewhere in the Atlantic tierra caliente". He remarks "The species is close to A. panamensis and perhaps should be united with it." The Skutch 2680 and Matuda 2115 cited above under A. panamensis may possibly represent A. paniculata. The species is recorded by Fedde in Bot. Jahresber. 59²: 416 (1939).

34. AEGIPHILA PARAGUARIENSIS Briq.

The Malme 2473 (S--2, W) cited by me as A. Sellowiana in Brittonia 1: 334 (1934) and in Phytologia 1: 266 (1937) is actually A. paraguariensis.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Mattogrosso: Malme 2473 (Lu); Paraná: Dusén 10,472 (Lu).

72. AEGIPHILA PENDULA Moldenke.

This species is recorded by Pittier in his "Suplemento a las Plantas Usuales de Venezuela", page 54 (1939).

35a. AEGIPHILA PERNAMBUCENSIS Moldenke.

The species has been collected in anthesis in November. In Phytologia 1: 258 (1937) four isotypes are cited from the Britton Herbarium. This is an error -- there are only two isotypes there.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Parahyba: Zenaide 31 [Herb. Inst. Biol. S. Paulo 36,703] (Sp).

75. AEGIPHILA PERPLEXA Moldenke.

The species is described by Sandwith as having dirty yellowish-white flowers, blooming in October.

Additional citations: TOBAGO: Sandwith 1801 (N).

64. AEGIPHILA PERUVIANA Turcz.

Additional citations: PERU: San Martín: Spruce 4275 (Lu--isotype); Ll. Williams 6836 (Mi--photo).

88. AEGIPHILA PUBERULENTA Moldenke.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Bolívar: Elias 617 (Mi--photo of type).

91. AEGIPHILA QUINDUENSIS (H.B.K.) Moldenke.

Williams and Delgado add the following characters to the composite description of this species: slender tree, to 11 m. tall; crown spreading or the branches erect or upright; trunk round, slightly bent, to 30 cm. in diameter, unbranched for 4 or 5 m. from the base; inhabiting transition forests, blooming in January. The species is listed by Pittier in his "Suplemento a las Plantas Usuales de Venezuela", page 54 (1939).

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Carabobo: Karsten s.n. [Puerto Cabello] (Mi--photo); Aragua: Delgado 115 (W); Ll. Williams 10,251 (W).

115. AEGIPHILA RACEMOSA Vell.

The species is described by Haught as a shrub or small tree, 2--4 m. tall, with light-yellow flowers. It has been collected at 250 m. altitude, in anthesis in February and October, and is listed by Martyn in his "Index to the Phanerogamae of the Jenman Herbarium", page 461, mss. (1937).

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Boyacá: Haught 2612 (N). BRITISH GUIANA: De la Cruz 3627 (Mi--photo). BRAZIL: Pará: Guedes s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 31,581] (N).

24. AEGIPHILA RIEDELIANA Schau.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: Pohl 4392 (I--photo of cotype); Santa Catharina: Ule 1537 (Br--photo, Mi--photo). ILLUSTRATIONS: Pohl, Icon. Plant. Brasil. 333 (V).

14a. AEGIPHILA RIMBACHII Moldenke.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Los Ríos: Rimbach 234 [Mus. Yale School of Forestry 28,648] (F--isotype).

44a. AEGIPHILA SALTICOLA Moldenke.

Small tree; principal internodes 1.5--5.5 cm. long; blades 3.8--7 cm. wide, very sparsely scattered-pilose or glabrescent above; cymes to 7 cm. long and 5 cm. wide, very

densely subvillous with flavescent hairs throughout; peduncles 2--4 cm. long; pedicels filiform, 1--2 mm. long, densely subvillous-pubescent; calyx elongate-campanulate, thin and translucent, 5.8--6 mm. long, about 3.4 mm. wide at apex, 1 mm. wide toward base, densely villous with appressed or subspreading flavescent hairs, its rim 4-toothed, the teeth triangular-ovate, about 1.5 mm. long and 1.7 mm. wide at base, acute; corolla white, hypocrateriform, its tube narrow-cylindric, about 5 mm. long, glabrous, its limb 4-parted, the lobes elliptic-lingulate, venose, about 3 mm. long and 1.7 mm. wide, subacute at apex, glabrous on both surfaces; stamens 4, inserted about 1.2 mm. below the mouth of the corolla-tube, long-exserted; filaments filiform, 8.8--9 mm. long, flattened, glabrous; anthers oblong, about 1.2 mm. long and 0.5 mm. wide, dorsifixed near the base; pistil included or short-exserted; style capillary, about 5.1 mm. long, glabrous; stigma bifid, its branches about 1 mm. long.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Ducke s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 25,593] (N).

39. AEGIPHILA SELLOWIANA Cham.

The Malme 2473 (S--2, W) cited by me in *Brittonia* 1: 334 (1934) and in *Phytologia* 1: 266 (1937) is actually *A. paraguariensis*. The Mexia 4500 cited in *Phytologia* 1: 294 (1938) as from the Krukoff Herbarium has since been transferred to the Britton Herbarium. The trinomial, *Aegiphila tomentosa* var. *silvestris* Regnell, cited as a synonym of *A. verticillata* in *Brittonia* 1: 329 (1934), is actually synonymous with *A. Sellowiana* [see Moldenke, *Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names* 4. 1940]. Another new synonym is *Aegiphila integerrima* (Jacq.) Jacks. ex Moldenke, *Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names* 2, in syn. (1940). The two Herb. Rio de Janeiro specimens cited below show beautifully the remarkable difference in the size of the male- and the female-predominant flowers of this species -- no. 31,585 is the female type and has very small flowers, while no. 31,521 is the male type and has very large flowers.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Minas Geraes: Regnell I.184 [1845] (Lu); Rio de Janeiro: Freire s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 31,521] (N); São Paulo: R. D. Gonçalves s.n. [Herb. Inst. Biol. S. Paulo 39,285] (Sp); Herb. Rio de Janeiro 31,585 (N); Paraná: Dusén 15,855 (Lu); Rio Grande do Sul: Malme 799 (Lu).

16. AEGIPHILA SESSILIFLORA Moldenke.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Archer 392 (Mi --photo of type).

104. AEGIPHILA SETIFORMIS Rusby.

Additional citations: BOLIVIA: La Paz: M. Bang 878a, in part (I--photo of type), 1732 (Mi--photo).

27b. AEGIPHILA SKUTCHII Moldenke, Geogr. Distrib. 13 & 15, nom. nud. (1939), sp. nov.

Arbor; foliis oppositis; laminis anguste ellipticis acuminatis integris, ad basim acutis vel subacuminatis, supra minutissime puberulis, subtus subglabratissimis glandulosis; inflorescentiis axillaribus; cymis pedunculatis; calyce campanulato truncato; corollae lobis 4 obovatis.

Tree, to 16 m. tall; trunk to 47 cm. in diameter; branchlets rather slender, obtusely tetragonal, gray, minutely but not densely appressed-puberulent, glabrescent in age; principal internodes 1--2.7 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite, numerous; petioles slender, 2--3 cm. long, densely and minutely appressed-puberulent, canaliculate above; leaf-blades thin-chartaceous, rather uniformly dark-green on both surfaces, narrowly elliptic, 8--16 cm. long, 1.5--4.8 cm. wide, acuminate at apex, entire, acute or subacuminate at base, very minutely and sparsely puberulent above, more densely so along the midrib and secondaries, subglabrate beneath but very densely glandulose with small black punctiform and discoid glands; midrib slender, subprominent and often lighter-colored above, prominent and often lighter-colored beneath; secondaries slender, 7--9 per side, rather irregular and with numerous tertiaries intervening between them, arcuate-ascending, flat or subprominulous above, prominulous beneath, often lighter in color than the lamina on both surfaces; veinlet reticulation rather sparse and obscure on both surfaces; inflorescence axillary, abundant toward the apex of the branchlets; cymes 4--8 cm. long, 2.5--4 cm. wide, brachiate, many-flowered; peduncles rather slender, 2--4.5 cm. long, divaricate-ascending, densely appressed-puberulent; pedicels very slender, 1--1.5 mm. long, minutely puberulent; bractlets and prophylla linear, 1--2.5 mm. long, cinereous-puberulent; calyx campanulate, about 3 mm. long and wide, very sparsely and minutely puberulent, its rim truncate and entire or slightly repand; corolla hypocrateriform, its tube cylindric, about 5 mm. long, slightly ampliate above, its limb 4-parted, the lobes obovate-lingulate, about 5 mm. long, 3--4 mm. wide, rounded at apex, glabrous on both surfaces; stamens 4, inserted about 1.7 mm. below the mouth of the corolla-tube, long-exserted; filaments filiform, about 10 mm. long, glabrous; anthers oblong, about 1.7 mm. long and 0.7 mm. wide; pistil included; style capillary, about 3.7 mm. long, glabrous; stigma bifid, its branches about 2 mm. long; immature fruiting-calyx accrescent, very minutely puberulent or glabrescent, its rim irregularly split.

The type of this very distinctive species was collected by Alexander Frank Skutch (no. 1551) -- in whose honor it is named -- at Finca Moca, altitude 4700 feet, Suchitepéquez, Guatemala, on October 29, 1934, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The collector notes that the type tree was 50 feet tall, with a trunk-diameter of 20 inches at breast height. Immature fruit has been collected in August.

Citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: Matuda 1653 (Mi--2, N--2, N--fragment). GUATEMALA: Suchitepéquez: Skutch 1551 (N--type).

94. AEGIPHILA SMITHII Moldenke.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: Klug 1460 (I--photo, Mi--photo).

92. AEGIPHILA SPRUCEANA Moldenke.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Spruce 2296 (Lu--isotype, N--isotype).

26. AEGIPHILA STANDLEYI Moldenke.

Standley in Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 18: 997 (1938) gives the following additional characters for the composite description of this species: branches glabrate; leaves opposite, short-petiolate, the blades attenuate to the base; cymes all axillarys, equaling or shorter than the petioles, short-pedunculate; calyx 3.5--4 mm. long.

84. AEGIPHILA SURFACEANA Moldenke.

Kuhlmann describes this species as subscaudent, with ochraceous-green flowers, inhabiting the secondary forest, blooming in April. It is recorded by Fedde in Bot. Jahresber. 59²: 416 (1939).

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Pará: Dahlgren & Sella 173 (Mi--photo); Herb. Amaz. Mus. Para. 10,751 [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 35,660] (N); J. G. Kuhlmann s.n. [Herb. Rio de Janeiro 22,548] (N).

55. AEGIPHILA SWARTZIANA Urb.

Additional citations: JAMAICA: Swartz s.n. [Jamaica] (I--photo of type).

1. AEGIPHILA TERNIFOLIA (H.B.K.) Moldenke.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Cundinamarca: Goudot s.n. [Near Bogotá] (Mi--photo).

56. AEGIPHILA TRIFIDA Sw.

Harris describes the species as a straggling shrub 8 feet tall.

Additional citations: JAMAICA: W. Harris 6273 (Mi--photo)