

STUDIES IN SOUTH AMERICAN PLANTS-VI¹

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This article includes descriptions of new species and additional comments on some phanerogams from Colombia and Peru. Members of the families Thymelaeaceae, Clusiaceae, Myrsinaceae, Rutaceae, Celastraceae, Malpighiaceae and Leguminosae are here considered. Three of the new species described are from Gorgona Island, collected in 1924 by various members of the British "St. George Expedition" sponsored by the "Scientific Expeditionary Research Association." The materials collected on that expedition are preserved at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. A part of these collections was made available to me for identification through the kindness of Mr. N. Y. Sandwith. The work on which this paper is based has been sponsored by the National Science Foundation. The study and description of *Tachigalia colombiana* has been contributed by Dr. John D. Dwyer, Department of Biology, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.

THYMELAEACEAE

Daphnopsis incerata Cuatr., sp. nov. Fig. 1.

Arbor 5-7 m alta ramis terminalibus tortuosis subteretibus griseis paulo rugulosis cinereo-cereus lenticellatis, juvenilibus adpresse puberulis demum glabris.

Folia alterna simplicia coriacea petiolata, oblongo-obovata apice subrotundata vel obtusa vel breviter in obtusum acumen angustata basi cuneato-attenuata in petiolum 10-15 mm longum producta, margine anguste revoluta integerrima; lamina 6-13 cm longa 2.5-5 cm lata, supra pallide griseo-viridis pellicula cerea minute granuloso-scribiculata praedita, costa notata nervis lateralibus parum conspicuis; subtus cinerea velamine granulato-cereo tectis pilis rigidulis adpressis munita, costa eminenti plus minusve strigulosa nervis secundariis 8-11 utroque latere valde tenuibus subpatulis marginem versus arcuato ascendentibus anastomosantibusque venulis graciliter reticulatis plus minusve velatis sed conspicuis.

Inflorescentiae femineae pseudoterminales dichotomo-paniculatae foliis valde breviores (2-10 cm amplae), pedunculo 0.5-1 cm longo striato sparse strigoso, ramulis divaricatis subcinereis striatis strigosis et sparse squamoso-cereis; flores feminei 10-16 ad terminationem ramusculorum apice capitato hirsutoque umbellati; pedicelli crassi 2-3 mm longi strigosi; calyx 3-3.5 mm longus crassus pallide viridi-luteus extus adpresse pubescens tubo suburceolato 2-2.3 mm longo intus glaber lobis suborbiculatis 1-1.2 mm latis longisque intus glabris et minute papillois vel subapicem pubescentibus; fauce annulo tenui brevi membranaceo 4 squamis (staminodia) 0.4 mm longis oppositisepalis exsertis, 4 squamis (staminodia) paulo brevioribus alternisepalis inclusis et 8 squamulis (petala?) brevissimis papillois per pares alternisepalis; discus annularis brevis (0.2 mm altus) dentatus adnatus. Pistillum oblongum circa 3 mm longum ovario glabro; ovulo unico pendulo stylo brevi crasso stigmate capitato dense hirsuto-papilloso; fructus immaturus obpyriformis circa 1 cm longus.

COLOMBIA: NARIÑO: Gorgona Island, on edge of jungle, close to beach; tree 15-20 ft high, flowers pale greenish yellow, collected J. B. Hicks, Jul 1924, *St. George Expedition No. 352* (Holotypus, K).

¹The preceding article of this series was published in *BRITTONIA* 11: 163-172, 1959. *BRITTONIA* 14: 50-57. Jan 1962.

This species belongs to the subgenus *Daphnopsis* Nevling; its inflorescences, leaf-form and venation relate it to *D. americana* (Mill.) Johnst., but it differs markedly in the floral structure. It also differs from all more or less related species by the unique indument of a scaly or granulated, cereous layer that covers the underside of its leaves, young branchlets and inflorescences.

***Daphnopsis crispotomentosa* Cuatr., sp. nov.**

Arbor circa 8 m alta ramulis terminalibus dense crasseque cinereo-tomentosis in siccis ochroleucis pilis crispis intricatis et aliquis patulis longioribusque instructis, ramis deinde plus minusve glabris cortice rugoso brunneo vel griseo.

Folia alterna coriacea luteolo-viridia, late elliptico-lanceolata vel subobovato-oblancheolata basi attenuata subcuneata vel subobtusata, apice angustata acuta margine integra nervoso-marginata, petiolo crasso crispo-tomentoso 4–8 mm longo; lamina 6–14 cm longa, 2–6 cm lata, supra juvenilis pubescens mox glabra vel subglabra nitidaque costa nervis secundariis reticuloque venorum prominenti valde conspicuis; subtus tomento cinereo pilis longis crispis intricatis et parvis pilis rectis intermixtis tecta, costa prominenti nervis secundariis 10–12 utroque latere arcuato-ascendentibus prominulis nervulis venulisque in reticulum prominulum satis notatum anastomosatis.

Inflorescentiae femineae umbellatae simplices extraxillares pedunculo robusto ascendente crispo-hirsutulo-lanato 1–2 cm longo apice incrassato ebracteato 10–16 flores ferenti; pedicelli crassi tomentosi 0.5–5 mm longi; flores feminei calyce (fere fructifero) circa 5 mm longo 3 mm diamitenti urceolato extus dense longeque crispo-tomentoso, segmentis 1.5 mm longis ovatis obtusis minute papillosulis intus glabris vel apice pilosulis tubo 3.5 mm alto intus glabro ad faucem 8 squamulis minutis (0.1–0.2 mm) staminodialis (4 oppositisepalis, 4

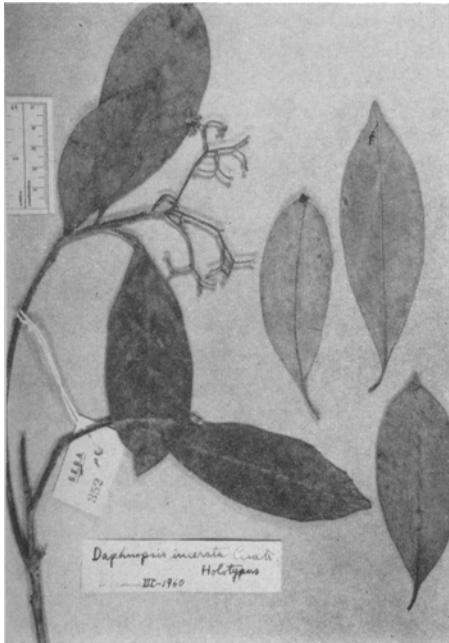


FIG. 1 (left). *Daphnopsis incerta*, holotype. FIG. 2 (right). *Tovomita rileyi*, holotype.

alternisepalis) et 8 squamulis papillosis per pares alternisepalis; discus annularis margine undulato membranaceus basi adnatus 0.2 mm altus; ovarium (valde maturum) obpyriforme 3–3.5 mm longum glabrum stigmate sessile capitato tomentoso-papilloso.

COLOMBIA: MAGDALENA: Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, southeastern slopes, Hoya del Río Donachuí: Cancurúa, fields and forests, 2400–2650 m alt.; a tree, the leaves coriaceous, yellowish, green above with cinereous tomentum beneath, 10 Oct 1959, *José Cuatrecasas & Rafael Romero Castañeda 24694*. (Holotypus, US; isotypus, COL).

This newly described species, *Daphnopsis crispotomentosa*, is closely related to *D. caracasana* Meisn., from which it differs by its larger and firmer leaves and branchlets, its more robust peduncles and pedicels and, above all, by the crisp hairs covering the branchlets, inflorescences, calyces and the lower surface of leaves; the kind of curled trichomes here present are a rare feature in *Daphnopsis*. In two other tomentose species (*D. macrophylla* (HBK.) Gilg and *D. purdiei* Meisn.), by contrast, the hairs are spreading or occasionally flexuose, but not crisp, especially not those covering the young branchlets and calyces.

CLUSIACEAE

Tovomita rileyi Cuatr., sp. nov. Fig. 2.

Clusiaefolias Vesque appertinens, foliis basin longissime et gradatim angustatis fructu maximo cognoscitur.

Caules volubiles ad 3 m alti; ramuli teretes crassi 5 mm diametro 15 cm infra apicem, glabri, fusci, internodiis superioribus 0.8 cm inferioribus 2.5 cm longis; folia sessilia oblanceolata, 10–18 cm longa, 1.5–5 cm lata, obtuse acuminate, ad basin longissime et gradatim angustata, margine revoluta, coriacea, creberrime sed perinconspicue pennivenia, utrinque obscura, costa supra plane elevata, subtus modo fere alae elevata; inflorescentiae ramulos inniores terminantes; axis primarius elongatus ad 8.5 cm, 6-florae vel abbreviatae, 1.3 cm longa, 2-flora, internodiis in inflorescentia elongata circiter 3 cm longis; pedicelli oppositi, 3–3.5 cm longi, 0.7–0.9 [cm] supra basin articulati, articulo minute 2-bracteato; flores desunt; sepala in fructu 4, late rotunda, 0.9 cm alta, 1.1 cm lata; fructus obovoideus 3 cm altus, 2 cm diametro, stigmatibus 6 sessilibus radiatis coronatus, carnosus, laevis, subnitidus, annulo staminodio persistenti cinctus, in valvas 6 dehiscens, columellam 2.5 cm altam, 6-alatam, alis circiter 0.6 cm latis nudans; semina 1-3, elliptica, fere 1.5 cm alta 0.7 cm diametro, dorso 3-angulata, hilo 0.7 cm longo, tegumento carnosio obtecta.

COLOMBIA: NARIÑO: Gorgona Island, edge of jungle above sea beach; climber twining through shrubby growth 10 ft, seed case deep crimson, collected by Collenette & Cullinford, 15 Oct 1924, *St. George Expedition No. 594*. (Holotypus, K).

This species was described by the late L. A. M. Riley under a name already in use today for another species. Riley's manuscript Latin description was found among the type specimens preserved as unidentified material at Kew. The description presented above is Riley's unchanged original; I provided only the name, having convinced myself of the validity of the new taxon. *Tovomita rileyi* is closely related to *T. macrocarpa* Cuatr., from which it differs by its more markedly apiculate leaves, with veins inconspicuous beneath, and the smaller fruits and seeds. In his description, Riley described the plant as a climber, but I believe that *T. rileyi* is a parasitic or epiphytic tree or shrub.

MYRSINACEAE

Ardisia gorgonae Cuatr., sp. nov. Figs. 3, 4.

Arbor mediocris ramulis tortuosis griseis rugulosis terminationibus brunneis adpresse squamulosis.

Folia alterna coriacea integerrima; petiolus 2–5 mm longus crassiusculus supra planus subtus semiteres dense squamulosus; lamina subelliptica vel ovato-elliptica raro subobovata basi acuta vel subobtusata apice subite angustata lateque acuminata margine integra leviter revoluta, 4–7.5 cm longa 2–3.6 cm lata, acumine 5–8 mm longo 3–4 mm lato; supra opaca in sicco brunnea vel brunneo-nigrescens sublaevis copiose depresso-punctata sparsis squamis adpressis praedita, tantum nervo medio notato reliquis obsoletis; subtus in sicco tabacina dense granuloso-punctata spisse adpresseque stellato-lepidota, costa prominenti nervis secundariis 8–12 utroque latere tenuiter prominulis arcuatis anastomosantibus venulis obsoletis.

Inflorescentiae ramulos breves terminantes paniculatae foliis breviores vel aequilongae pedunculo crassiusculo circa 5 mm longo plus minusve adpresse squamuloso, ramulis brevibus striatis divaricatis dense ferrugineo-lepidotis; pedicelli striolati rigidi ferrugineo-lepidoti 2–3.5 mm longi; bractae ovatae sessiles margine scariosae eroso-dentatae 1–1.5 mm longae 0.6–1 mm latae; calyx 5 sepalis chartaceis ovatis basi coalitis apice obtusis vel subobtusis margine scariosis eroso-denticulatis dorso nigro-punctato-granulatis et lepidoto-vestitis, circa 1.5 mm longis 1 mm latis; corolla 5-petala roseo-alba aestivatione contorta; petala crassa lineari-oblonga 4–4.5 mm longa 1.5–2 mm lata apice subacuta basi in tubum 1 mm longum coalita margine scariosa dorso modice nigro-punctato (in sicco) et lineato-glanduloso; filamenta staminalia robusta crassa glabra circa 0.8 mm longa ad basim corollam adnata; antherae glabrae crassae oblongo-

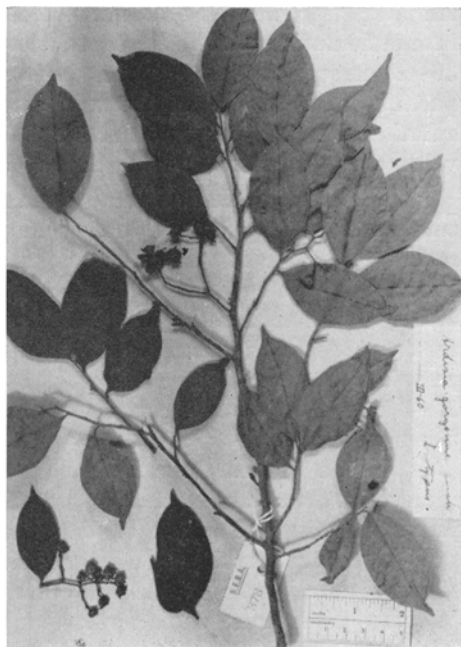
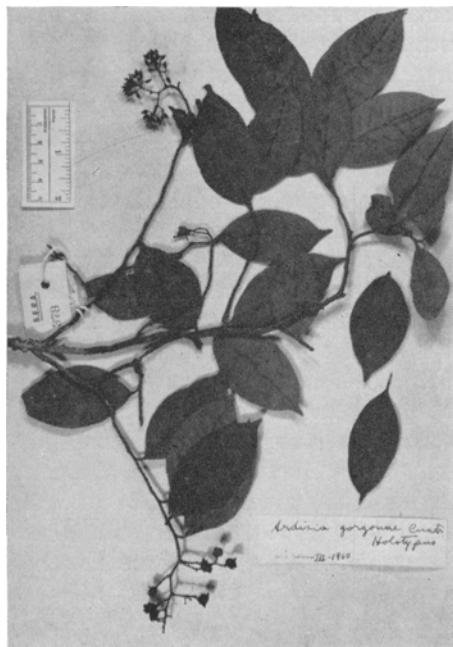


FIG. 3 (left). *Ardisia gorgonae*, holotype. FIG. 4 (right). *Ardisia gorgonae*, isotype.

ovatae 2.2–2.4 mm longae basi cordatae; ovarium ovoideum obtusiusculum glabrum multiovulatum; stylus apicalis filiformis plus minusve flexuosus circa 3 mm longus; stigma punctiforme; bacca sphaeroidea in sicco 5 mm diametens brunnea minute granulosa sparse punctataque pericarpio coriaceo crasso.

COLOMBIA: NARIÑO: Gorgona Island: Edge of jungle overhanging sea beach; rather thick-growing tree about 20 ft; flowers pinkish white, berries green to deep crimson according to ripeness, collected by C. Longfield, 10 Jul 1924, *St. George Expedition No. 378*. (Holotypus, K).

Additional specimen examined:

Additional specimens examined: GORGONA ISLAND: Edge of jungle close to sea beach; small tree, soft, fairly thick growth, flowers greenish white; collected by C. H. Collenette, 5 Jul 1924, *St. George Expedition No. 345*. (Paratypus, K).

This species, *Ardisia gorgonae*, is closely related to *A. compressa* HBK., from Venezuela and the Guianas. It differs by the smaller, thicker, subelliptic leaves, which suddenly narrow into a broad acumen (not long-attenuate) and which are densely ferrugineous-lepidote beneath. The Gorgona plant, furthermore, has shorter and thicker pedicels, thicker sepals, thick and shorter petals, ovate-oblong anthers and smaller fruits which are only sparsely black-punctate.

RUTACEAE

Hortia chocoensis Cuatr., sp. nov.

Arbor 20 m alta caule laevi ad basim 30 cm diametenti, ramulis terminalibus rugulosis pallide brunneo-viridibus glabris cicatricosis extremo foliis latis fasciculatis instructis.

Folia alterna simplicia crasse coriacea glabra; petiolus 1.5–3 cm longus robustus basi incrassatus; lamina obovato-oblonga basim versus attenuata cuneatissima apice rotundata vel retusa margine leviter revoluta, 16–30 cm longa 6–10 cm lata; supra viridis nitida costa notata nerviis secundariis prominulis nervulis laxe reticulatis prominulis; subtus costa robusta valde elevata nervis secundariis 30–40 utroque latere 5–10 mm inter se distantibus tenuibus sed prominentibus patulis parallelis ad marginem arcuato-anastomosatis, nervulis tertiis laxe reticulatis bene conspicuis prominulisque; tota lamina minute supra leviter subtus valde conspicue nigro-punctata.

Inflorescentiae floribundae terminales robustae corymboso-paniculatae ad 20 cm diametentes, axi robusto 2–7 cm longo 1 cm crasso ruguloso laevi glabro, ramis robustis pallide brunneis glabris valde compresso-angulatis seu ancipitatis, bracteis brevibus rotundato-truncatis minutissime ciliatis semiamplexantibus 0.5–0.6 mm longis 2–2.5 mm latis; ramusculi ultimi breves 2–4 flores congestos ferentes; pedicelli crassi glabri 3 mm longi 2–2.5 mm crassi virides glanduloso-punctati, bracteolis subtendentibus 0.5 mm altis 1–2 mm latis; calyx cupularis 2.5–3 mm altus viridis crassus glaber glanduloso-punctatus subtruncatus lobis 5 brevissimis (0.1–0.4 mm altis) rotundato-truncatis margine minutissime ciliolatis; petala 5 rosea crassa lanceolata 6.5–7 mm longa circa 3 mm lata subapicem incrassata apiculum acutum 1 mm longum inflexum producta parte ventrale pulvinulo dense longeque hirto-barbato instructo, cetera glabra et glanduloso-punctata; stamina 5 cum dentibus 5 disci crassiusculi alterna, filamentis crassissimis circa 7 mm longis 1–1.2 mm crassis glabris; antheris oblongo-ellipticis bilobatis 1.6–2 mm longis; pistillum conicum crassum glabrum ovario ovoideo 5-loculare loculis 2 ovulis superpositis epitropis, styli crassi pyramidati brevissimi (circa 0.5 mm longi) conniventi, stigmatibus apicalibus; baccae subglobosae

hesperiformes valde glandulosae prae-maturitate virides circa 3 cm diametentes, 5-loculares loculis 2-spermis; semina obpyriformia apice acutissima testa coriacea brunnescenti 8 mm longa 5 mm lata.

COLOMBIA: Chocó: Río Negro, between Quibdó and Tutunendo, 80 m elevation, "Tree 20 m high; stem smooth at base 30 cm diam.; leaves fasciculate, coriaceous, rigid; inflorescence corymbiform multiflorous, large, terminal, with flat, stout, pale brown branchlets; petals pink; unripe fruits 3 cm diam. similar to small, green oranges (nom. vulg. "pacó")"; 4 April 1958, *José Cuatrecasas & Manuel Llano 24210*. (Holotypus, 3 sheets, US; isotypus, COL).

From *Hortia brasiliiana* Vaud., *H. chocoensis* differs by its long-petiolate and strongly nervate leaves, by the shorter, obtuse bracts, almost truncate calyx, and almost obsolete styles; the latter are short, thick and connivent, appearing to be the apex of the ovary.

From *H. colombiana* Gleason, the Chocó plant differs in its oblong-obovate leaves with rounded or retuse apex, by the presence of bracts, and by the floral features above mentioned. The genus *Hortia* comprehends about 9 previously published species, almost all Amazonian; only one was known from Colombia; *H. chocoensis* is the first member of the genus known on the Pacific side of the Andes.

CELASTRACEAE

Zinowiewia australis Lundell, Bull. Torrey Club **65**: 469. 1938.

Maytenus suboppositifolius Cuatr. Brittonia **11**: 163. 1959.

The material used for the description of *M. suboppositifolius* lacked fruits, which are the defining feature for *Zinowiewia*. But a close comparison of this material with Venezuelan specimens of *Zinowiewia australis* Lundell shows no apparent differences. The plants from western Colombia have broader leaves and rather smaller flowers; the leaves are subopposite or opposite, also a feature of other material belonging to *Zinowiewia*. Examination of many collections of flowering specimens suggests that *Z. australis* is only a broad-leaved form of *Z. integerrima* Turcz.

MALPIGHIACEAE

Tetrapteris mertonii (Macbr.) Cuatr., comb. nov.

Tetrapteris jamesonii Turcz., var. *mertonii* Macbr. Field Mus. Bot. Ser. **13**: 805. 1950.

This species differs from *T. jamesonii* Turcz. in having several intermediate crests between the more oblong lateral wings of the fruits, which are greenish or straw-color, and in the thinner, papyraceous, ovate-lanceolate, more acuminate leaves.

Specimens examined:

PERU: SAN MARTIN: San Roque, 1350–1500 m alt., 1 Feb 1930, *Llewelyn Williams 7387* (US). AMAZONAS: Aramango, in forest, 300 m alt.; vine 15 m tall, flowers yellow, fruit green, "Aya-huasca," 5 Apr 1960, *Felix Woytkowski 5636* (US).

Stigmaphyllon felixii Cuatr., sp. nov.

Frutex scandens ramis terminalibus tenuibus viridibus pubescentibus pilis malpighiaceis adpressis vel subadpressis vetustioribus brunnescentibus glabris; stipulae triangulares 3–7 mm longae lataeque puberulae juxta basim petioli coaliti.

Folia opposita tenuiter chartacea firmula; petiolus 1–2.5 cm longus tener plus minusve flexuosus subadpresse pubescens apice biglandulosus; lamina ovata vel ovato-elliptica basi rotundata apice paulo attenuata obtusa vel subobtusa

mucronulata margine integro 3–8 cm longa 1.8–6.5 cm lata, utrinque viridis supra glabra costa nervisque secundariis prominulis conspicuisque venulis prominulis reticulatis; subtus ad costam adpresse puberula ceteris glabra vel sparsis pilis costa prominenti nervis secundariis 6–8 utroque latere prominulis ascendentibus prope marginem arcuato-anastomosatis nervis tertiis venulisque subprominulis reticulatis.

Inflorescentiae breves cymosae axillares vel terminales folia paulo excedentes rami floriferi adpresse pubescentes subsericei, bracteis foliaceis limbo ad 2 cm longo pubescentibus, umbellulis saepe 4 floribus bracteolis subtendentibus ovatis subacutis 1.5–2 mm longis adpresse villosis; pedunculis mediocribus adpresse villosis, 3–6 mm longis cum pedicello 3–5 mm longo pubescenti sursum incrassato articulatis, articulatione bibracteolata bracteolis decussatis amplexantibus obtusis 1–2 mm longis; alabastra globosa 5 mm diametentia; sepala 5 ovata obtusa membranacea basi incrassata dorso parce puberula cetera glabra margine anguste scariosa, excepto uno eglanduloso 2 glandulis ellipsoideis crassis 1–1.5 mm longis; petala lutea lamina concava suborbiculari glaberrima basi cordata vel truncata margine fimbriato-dentata 8–10 mm diametentia ungue crassiusculo 1.5–2 mm longo petalo interno excepto lamina magis cochleari brevior firmior circa 6 mm diametenti ungue valde crasso 4 mm longo; stamina 10 filamentis 2.5–4 mm longis inaequilongis crassiusculis glabris basi coalitis in brevem tubum 1 mm altum; antherae 10 glabrae quinque reniformae pallidae 1.5–1.2 mm longae ellipsoideae connectivo crasso oblongo emarginato alterae quinque breviores inaequales connectivo crasso subgloboso rubescenti tres circa 1 mm longae dua minores saccis polliniferis valde reductis; ovarium 2 mm altum ovatum longe villosum; styli 2.5–3 mm longi glabri crassi sursum triangulare dilatati apice incrassato truncatoque angulo interno obtuso stigmatico externo acutiusculo unus paulo brevior subsigmoideus angustiorque apice magis apiculatus; samaridium 2.3–2.8 cm longum ala viridula chartacea oblonga obtusissima margine supero subrecto infero tenuiore integro arcuato superficie minute striolata tantum basi sparsis pilis; nucula 6×5 mm leviter nervata parce puberula.

PERU: AMAZONAS: Bagua Chica, 400 m alt., in low wood; vine 8 mm tall, flowers pale yellow, 3 Mar 1960, *Félix Woytkowski 5610*. (Holotypus, US).

This species belongs to the section *Eubacopterys* Ndzu. and subsection *Homalopterys* Ndzu. It is characterized by its membranaceous, subglabrous, reticulate-veiny, elliptic or ovate leaves, and by the styles. Two of these are very thick and triangularly enlarged toward the thick and truncate apex. The third style is thinner, shorter or equally long and more acute.

LEGUMINOSAE

***Tachigalia colombiana* Dwyer, sp. nov.**

Arbores 25–30 m altae; folia 3–5-jugata plerumque paripinnata; petioli subgraciles ad 7 cm longi 0.25 cm lati, sine myrmecodomatis, ferrugineo-puberuli, rhachidibus maiorum foliorum ad 31 cm longis; petioluli subtumescens ad 0.5 cm longi glabri vel minute ferrugineo-puberuli; foliola oblonga vel obvato-oblonga 3–24 cm longa 1.5–12.5 cm lata acuminata basi obtusa; costa ad 0.2 cm lata supra plana infra prominenti; venis secundariis plus minusve 15 et 3.5 cm distantibus (in foliolis maximis) supra subimmersis infra prominentibus parum arcuatis, venulis supra evanescentibus infra prominentibus transverse dispositis, ultimis reticulatis marginibus paulum irregularibus vel vix undulatis; lamina coriacea glabra praeter costam venasque minute puberulas vix

inaequilateraliter; racemi multi terminales axillaresque, rhachidibus subteretibus nodosis ad 30 cm longis et 0.5 cm latis, irregulariter rimosis; racemis evidenter paucifloribus floribus caduceis gemmis minute ferrugineo-pubescentibus; pedicelli ad 0.5 mm longi vel nulli; hypanthium inaequilateraliter turbinatum plerumque basi gibbosum ad 1 cm latum et 0.7–1 cm longum, latere brevior circa 4 mm longo, pariete coriaceo aureo-puberulo; sepala 5, exteriora 2 crassiora, omnia carnosa extus intusque aureo-tomentosa concavo-oblonga vel oblongo-rotunda, ad 6 mm longa et 3.5 mm lata, marginibus dense ciliolatis; petala subcarnosa extus glabra intus pubescentia comis longis in medio coarctatis oblongo elliptica vel obovata ad 5.2 mm longa circa 3.8 mm lata, obtusa plerumque basi unguiculata; stamina 10, eorum 7 filamentis lineari-sublatis ad 12 mm longis 0.28–0.35 mm latis basi dense villosis vel glabris, 3 reliquis crassioribus rectioribusque circa 0.65–0.75 (–0.9) mm latis vix attenuatis uno glabro vel paucis comis ornato; antheris circa 1.5 mm longis stipite ovarii elongato circa 4 mm longo ad 2.6 mm lato, a medio ad basim hypanthii adnato arcuato; ovarium angusto-oblongum circa 5.7 mm longum et 1.7 mm latum, omnino pubescens ciliis ferrugineis rigidis subappressisque, circa 7-ovulatum, stylo circa 4 mm longo, stigmatibus vix evidente; fructum non vidi.

COLOMBIA: VALLE: Costa del Pacifico, Bahía de Buenaventura, Quebrada de San Joaquín, sea level; “large tree 25–30 m high, stem 35 cm thick; bark brownish peeling off in flakes, in section red; wood ochraceous turning reddish toward the center; leaves coriaceous, rigid but thin, rather shining, dark green above; inflorescence-branches lilaceous; calyx lilac; petals white; filaments yellow; anthers lilac turning yellow, 21 Feb 1946, *J. Cuatrecasas 19903*. (Holotypus, F; isotypi, US, VALLE).

A species from São Paulo de Olivença, Amazonas, Brazil, *Tachigalia longifolia* Ducke, seems to be closely related to the new species. It differs however in having obviously pedicellate flowers, completely glabrous and equilateral leaflets, and an elongate style. From other Colombian species *T. colombiana* is readily segregated: From *T. rigida* which has leaflets very stiff and densely hairy below and the secondary veins prominent below; from *T. cavipes* (Benth.) Macbr., with a rhachis rough with pedicel scars; from *T. paniculata* Aubl. var. *comosa* Dwyer with the perianth parts densely elongate-hairy; from *T. pychophysca* Benth. with only one or two major secondary veins on each side of the lamina of the leaflets.

CLAIMS FOR MISSING NUMBERS.—All claims for missing issues of BRITTONIA should be made to the Treasurer of the American Society of Plant Taxonomists, Dr. Richard W. Pohl, Department of Botany, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

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