

### THREE NEW SPECIES OF PLANTS COLLECTED IN BRITISH HONDURAS BY HARRY W. WINZERLING

By PAUL C. STANDLEY<sup>1</sup>

The three species of woody plants described below have been found in recent sendings of specimens from Mr. Harry W. Winzerling, of the Belize Estate and Produce Company, to Prof. Samuel J. Record, in connection with their studies of the forest flora of British Honduras. In view of our lack of knowledge of the British Honduras flora, and of the discriminating manner in which these collections have been made, it is not remarkable that they have yielded an unusually high percentage of species never recorded previously from Central America.

#### *Hyperbaena Winzerlingii* Standl., sp. nov.

Tree about 6 m. tall, the trunk 15 cm. in diameter; young branchlets slender, angulate, minutely and sparsely hirtellous; petioles 5-6 mm. long, puberulent on the upper side; leaf blades cuneate-oblong, 7.5-12 cm. long, 3-5 cm. wide near the apex, gradually narrowed from near the apex to the acute or cuneate base, shallowly 3-lobed near the apex, the lateral lobes broadly triangular or sometimes rounded, usually acutish, spinose-mucronate, the

<sup>1</sup> Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

terminal lobe triangular or ovate-triangular, 2-3 cm. long, obtuse or acute, tipped with a sharp stiff spine-like mucro 1-1.5 mm. long; blades thick-coriateous, dull and concolorous, glabrous, the margin cartilaginous-thickened, the costa salient on both surfaces, the lateral nerves obscure, 5 or 6 on each side, irregularly arcuate, the other venation obsolete.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, No. 1, 266, 105, collected in Orange Walk District, British Honduras, in 1926 by H. W. Winzerling (No. V-12).

Although only sterile specimens are at hand, I do not hesitate to describe this tree as new, since the leaf characters are quite unlike those of any Central American or West Indian species examined. Mr. Winzerling reports the vernacular names as "knock me back" and "can-sick," the latter Mayan. He describes the wood as very hard, porous, and pale yellow. [Structure suggests *Avicennia*—Ed.]

Another species of this genus, *Hyperbaena guatemalensis*, which I described (*Journ. Washington Acad. Sci.* 15: 475. 1925) from sterile specimens, was collected the past year (1925) in flower by C. A. Purpus (No. 10516) at Monserrate, Chiapas.

#### *Banisteria heterocarpa* Standl., sp. nov.

Small tree about 4.5 m. high, the trunk 3.5 cm. in diameter; branchlets terete, grayish brown, bearing numerous small elevated lenticels, when young appressed-pilose; leaves opposite, the petioles stout, 4-5 mm. long, strigose, bearing on each side at about the middle an elevated sessile gland; leaf blades lanceolate or narrowly lanceolate, 7.5-10 cm. long, 2.5-3 cm. wide, gradually narrowed to the obtuse apex, obtuse at base, entire, coriaceous, glabrous in age but when young brownish-sericeous, at least beneath, lustrous above, the venation evident but not elevated, beneath dull, the costa salient, the lateral nerves 7 or 8 on each side, prominent, the ultimate nerves closely and prominently reticulate; panicles terminal, 8-11 cm. long, narrow, the branches densely covered with short brown appressed hairs, the bracts elliptic, 2-3 mm. long, densely sericeous on both surfaces; pedicels 4-8 mm. long; sepals oblong, obtuse, 3-3.5 mm. long, eglandular, densely brown-pubescent outside, the tips recurved; samaras 2 or 3, about 1 cm. long and broad, densely appressed-pubescent, the body irregularly transverse-ridged, the wing dorsal, thin, extending from base to apex, 3-4 mm. wide, conspicuously veined.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, No. 1, 266, 107, collected in Orange Walk District, British Honduras, in 1926 by H. W. Winzerling (No. V-15).

In leaf and sepal characters this resembles *Banisteria laurifolia* L., a common species of Central America, but the samaras, with low dorsal crests rather than long spatulate wings, are very different from those of any species known to

me. Mr. Winzerling reports that the tree grows in low places, and that it has hard wood.

*Lycianthes hypoleuca* Standl., sp. nov.

Shrub, the stem about 5 cm. in diameter; branchlets terete, slender, flexuous, dark reddish brown, when young sparsely tomentose with microscopic whitish stellate hairs; leaves subequal, but a few small ones (with blades 1.5-2 cm. long) present; petioles slender, 3-7 mm. long, minutely tomentose; leaf blades elliptic or elliptic-ovate, 5-7.5 cm. long, 2-3.5 cm. wide, acuminate or long-acuminate, at base acute, entire, thin, deep green above and appearing quite glabrous but really bearing scattered stellate hairs visible only under a microscope, the lower leaf surface whitish, densely covered with an appressed tomentum of minute stellate hairs; umbels sessile, mostly 2-flowered, the pedicels slender, 2.5-3 cm. long, very sparsely furnished with minute stellate hairs; fruiting calyx saucer-shaped or shallowly campanulate, 7 mm. broad, glabrate, the margin truncate; fruit subglobose, red, 7-8 mm. in diameter.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, No. 1,266,106, collected in Orange Walk District, British Honduras, in 1926 by H. W. Winzerling (No. V-14).

This distinct species is well marked by the dense, minute, pale tomentum of the lower leaf surface, in contrast with the deep green upper surface, which to the naked eye appears quite glabrous. Mr. Winzerling states that the plant is a small tree, but judging from further statements in his notes it may be assumed that it is a woody vine, like most other members of the genus. *Lycianthes* is a well-defined group of Solanaceae segregated recently by Bitter from the vast genus *Solanum*.