

P. compressa (Ell. & Ev.) n. comb.

Syn. *Dendrodochium compressum* Ell. and Ev. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, vol. 24, pp. 475-476, 1897.

Thelebolus lignicola Lloyd Myc. Notes no. 51, pp. 737-738, 1917.
Fig. 1; Lloyd (l.c.) Figs. 1103-1105.

Specimens examined: Hudson Falls, N. Y., 1917, S. H. Burnham in Herb. C. G. Lloyd 28,444, type of *Thelebolus lignicola*; Cincinnati, O., 1920, C. G. Lloyd in Herb. Lloyd 27,577; Shelbourne, N. H., W. G. Farlow; Chocorua, N. H. 1907, W. G. Farlow; Taughannoc Falls, N. Y., H. H. Whetzel 10,904; Labrador Lake, N. Y., 1932, C. L. Shear; Ross Run, Huntingdon Co., Pa., 1928, L. O. Overholts 11,360; Sligo, Md., 1918, E. K. Cash and V. K. Charles; Arlington Co., Va., 1927, C. L. Shear; on *Liriodendron*, Black Pond, Fairfax Co., Va., 1928, W. W. D.; Dead Run, Fairfax Co., Va., 1929, W. W. D.; on (?) *Liriodendron*, City Point, Va., 1931, W. W. D.; on *Betula lenta*, Fayette Co., W. Va., 1898, L. W. Nuttall (det. J. B. Ellis, 923).

Pleurocolla-like fructifications as stages in the life histories of some discomycetes are to be found in icones of Tulasne and Brefeld. It is noteworthy in this connection that Howarth and Chippendale⁷ in a recent paper on the life histories of *Coryne sarcoides* Jacq. and *C. urnalis* Nyl. discuss and illustrate conidial stages that may also be assigned to the genus *Pleurocolla* Syd.

BOTANY.—*Five new oaks from Guatemala*.¹ WILLIAM TRELEASE,
University of Illinois. (Communicated by WILLIAM R. MAXON,
U. S. National Museum.)

In a recent plant collection from western Guatemala by Dr. Alexander F. Skutch, of Johns Hopkins University, presented to the U. S. National Museum by the collector, there were eight ample specimens of *Quercus*, which were sent to me for study. Three of these I refer to previously known species, as follows: *Q. Donnell-Smithii* Trel., *Q. tristis* Liebm., and *Q. pilicaulis* forma *Hurteri* Trel. The remaining five numbers seem to represent new species, which are described herewith. Duplicate types are in my own herbarium.

Quercus Skutchii Trel., sp. nov.

Ramuli graciles (2 mm. crassi), sulcati, mox glabri, grisei, lenticellis numerosis concoloribus rotundis; gemmae elongato-turbinatae, acutae, 6 mm. longae, 2 mm. latae, brunnescentes, nitidae, squamis pallido-ciliatis; folia sempervirentia, elliptica, 7-8 cm. longa, 3 cm. lata, apice acuta, aristata, basi subacuta, supra glabra, nitida, minute cancellata, subtus tomentosa, venis lateralibus ca. 10, sursum curvatis, supra impressis; petioli 1 cm. longi, glabrati; fructus biennis, brevi-pedunculatus, cupula subturbinata,

⁷ Mem. and Proc. Manchester Lit. and Philos. Soc., vol. 75, pp. 47-60, 1931.

¹ Received Oct. 12, 1932.

15–20 mm. diametro, squamis appressis, obtusis, griseo-sericeis; glans elongato-ellipsoidea, 15–20 mm. longa, semi-inclusa.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1,493,800, collected at Chichavac, Dept. of Chimaltenango, Guatemala, alt. 2,400–2,700 meters, Nov.–Dec., 1930, by A. F. Skutch (no. 44).

A large much-branched tree.

***Quercus chichavacana* Trel., sp. nov.**

Ramuli gracilis (2 mm. crassi), parce griseo-pubescentes, lenticellis conspicuis; gemmae rotundo- vel turbinato-ovoideae, argillaceo-coloratae, glabrescentes, plus minusve nitidae, 2 mm. diametro; folia 4–7 cm. longa, 2.5–4 cm. lata, obovata vel elliptico-subobovata, apice acuta vel subacuta, aristata, basi obtusa vel subtruncata, nunc integra, nunc sursum dentata, dentibus setaceis 4–6, supra glabra, nitida, subtiliter cancellata, subtus rufo-tomentosa, venis lateralibus ca. 10, non curvatis; petioli 1 cm. longi, pubescentes; amenta desunt; fructus biennis, brevi-pedunculatus, cupula turbinata, 15 mm. diametro, squamis appressis, plus minusve attenuatis, rufo- vel griseo-sericeis, inflexis; glans ovoidea vel oblonga, semi-inclusa, 1–2 cm. longa.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1,493,803, collected at Chichavac, Dept. of Chimaltenango, Guatemala, alt. 2,400–2,700 meters, Nov.–Dec., 1930, by A. F. Skutch (no. 57).

***Quercus chimaltenangana* Trel., sp. nov.**

Ramuli moderate crassi (4–5 mm.), primum griseo-subtomentosi; gemmae rotundo- vel elongato-ovoideae, obtusae, argillaceo-coloratae vel rufescentes, glabrescentes, subnitidae, 3 mm. diametro; folia 12–14 cm. longa, 4 cm. lata, oblonga vel lanceolata vel oblanceolata, apice acuta, aristata, basi subcordulata, margine crispata, supra glabra nitidaque, subtus tomentosa, ubi denudata granulosa, venis lateralibus ca. 10, apice sursum curvatis, sicut venulis supra impressis; petioli 1 cm. longi, tomentosi; amenta desunt; fructus biennis, brevi-pedunculatus, cupula subturbinata, 15 mm. diametro, squamis obtusis, griseo-sericeis, appressis; glans ovoidea, semi-inclusa, 2 cm. longa.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1,493,805, collected at Chichavac, Dept. of Chimaltenango, Guatemala, alt. 2,400–2,700 meters, Nov.–Dec., 1930, by A. F. Skutch (no. 62).

***Quercus ambivenulosa* Trel., sp. nov.**

Ramuli graciles, 2 mm. crassi, glabri, paulum sulcati, plus minusve rubelli, demum grisei, lenticellis parvis; gemmae rotundo-ovoideae, obtusae, nitidae, pallide fuscae, glabrae, 3 mm. longae lataeque; folia elliptica vel oblonga, 10–14 cm. longa, 3–5 cm. lata, subnitentia, subtus aeneo-colorata, apice basique acuta, glabra, utrinque cancellata, venis lateralibus majoribus ca. 8, falcatis, marginem versus manifeste conjunctis; petioli 10–15 mm. longi; fructus biennis, pedunculis brevibus ramulis crassioribus, fructus 1–3 gerentibus, cupula hemisphaerica, tenui, 15 mm. diametro, squamis arcte appressis, obtuse attenuatis, griseo-sericeis; glans ovoidea, semi-inclusa, 15 mm. longa.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, nos. 1,493,798–9, collected at Chichavac, Dept. of Chimaltenango, Guatemala, alt. 2,400–2,700 meters, Nov.–Dec., 1930, by A. F. Skutch (no. 14).

A round-topped tree, 60 feet tall.

Quercus aristigera Trel., sp. nov.

Ramuli moderate crassi, aureo-tomentosi, mox glabrescentes, grisei, internodiis brevibus, lenticellis minutis; gemmae turbinato-ovoideae, griseae, 5 mm. longae, 3 mm. latae; folia decidua, simul cum floribus provenientia, lanceolato-elliptica, 8–11 cm. longa, 3 cm. lata, apice acuta, aristata, basi subtruncata vel cordulata, integra, venis lateralibus ca. 12, vix sursum curvatis; folia junioria supra minute et decidue stellato-puberulenta, subtus pallido- vel aureo-tomentosa; petioli 5–10 mm. longi; amenta 4 cm. longa, floribus congestis, antheris rotundo-ellipsoideis, emarginatis, glabris; fructus biennis, cupula (valde immatura) obovoidea, truncata, squamis rotundatis, aureis, appressis; stigmata oblonga, recurvata.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1,493,806, collected at Chichavac, Dept. of Chimaltenango, Guatemala, alt. 2,400–2,700 meters, Nov.–Dec., 1930, by A. F. Skutch (no. 86).

BOTANY.—*Armouria*, a new genus of malvaceous trees from Haiti.¹

F. L. LEWTON, U. S. National Museum.

Collections of many interesting plants were made last winter by Dr. David Fairchild and Mr. P. H. Dorsett, with the Allison V. Armour Expedition to the West Indies, in search of new and rare forms worthy of introduction to American horticulture. On January 17, 1932, Mr. Armour's commodious yacht, *Utowana*, touched at Beata, an uninhabited rocky islet off the south coast of Haiti. Here was found growing on a rocky cliff, near the middle of the western coast of the island, a bushy tree, 18 to 20 feet high, bearing large cream-white flowers. Specimens and photographs of the tree, its attractive flowers, and immature fruits were obtained, but no ripe seeds could be found. A return trip was made to Beata on March 22, 1932, when only a few seeds were gathered.

This tree has the aspect of the circumtropical *Thespesia populnea*, but its large cream-white flowers without the darker petal spot present in all species of *Thespesia* and most of its relatives, and the densely pubescent foliage instead of the smooth leathery leaves of *Thespesia*, suggested at once an undescribed species.

Upon study of the herbarium material and photographs brought back by Fairchild and Dorsett, I am convinced that the attractive tree discovered by them represents a new species, which because of the differences of its flowers and fruit from those of *Thespesia* and related genera must be regarded as constituting a new genus.

In recognition of the generous assistance which he has given to botanical research for many years, I have named this genus in honor of Allison V. Armour.

¹ Received December 3, 1932.



Trelease, William. 1933. "Five new oaks from Guatemala." *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 23, 61–63.

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