

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL TOWARD A MONOGRAPH OF THE GENUS
CALLICARPA. XIX

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CALLICARPA SIMONDII Dop

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 21: 500. 1971.

Continuation of the original description of this species by Dop (1932): "Folia.....supra pilis simplicibus sparsis horrida, subtus molliter pilis stellatis dispersis tomentosa et punctato-glandulosa, 8--10 cm. longa x 4--5 cm. lata; nervus vix prominens, valde tomentosus; costae 12--14 tenues, tomentosae, vix recurvatae; venae subparalleles, vix conspicuae; reticulones inconspicuae; petiolum crassum, tomentosum, 8--10 mm. longum. Inflorescentiae: cymae tomentosae, divaricato-dichotomae, multiflorae, 3,5 cm. latae et longae; bracteae lineares, subulatae, 3--4 mm. longae; pedunculi 15 mm. longi; pedicelli 1 mm. longi; flores 3 mm. longi. -- Calyx stellato-tomentosus, 1,2 mm. longus, dentibus 4 minimis, triangularibus. Corolla glabra 2,5 mm. longa, lobis 4 rotundatis, 0,5 mm. longis. Stamina 4 longe exserta; filamenta ad basin corollae inserta; antherae glandulosae. Ovarium glabrum; stylus stamina superans; stigma capitatum. -- Fructus....? Tonkin: Long Tschéou (Simond 152). Cette espèce est très voisine du C. rubella Lindl. Elle s'en distingue par ses feuilles pétiolées, elliptiques ou en peu obovales, membraneuses, et son calice muni simplement de poils étoilés."

Nothing is known to me of this taxon except what is stated in the literature listed above.

CALLICARPA SIONG-SAIENSIS Metc., *Lingnan Sci. Journ.* 11: 407--408. 1932.

Synonymy: Callicarpa siongsaiensis Metc. ex Moldenke, *Phytologia* 14: 225. 1967.

Bibliography: Metc., *Lingnan Sci. Journ.* 11: 407--408. 1932; A. W. Hill, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 9: 46. 1938; Moldenke, *Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac.*, ed. 1, 58 & 87 (1942) and ed. 2, 135 & 178. 1949; H.-T. Chang, *Act. Phytotax. Sin.* 1: 270, 308, & 310. 1951; Moldenke, *Résumé* 174 & 445. 1959; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 14: 225 & 246. 1967.

The original description of this species reads as follows: "Shrub to 2 m. Cymes trichotomous, loose, many-flowered, peduncles stellate, as long or longer than petioles. Calyx cup-shaped, entire, glabrous. Fr. dark brown when dry, glabrous (about 3 mm. diam.). Leaves obovate to oblanceolate (10--14 cm. long and to 5.5 cm. wide, short acuminate to acute, base cuneate to obtuse, margin subentire to irregularly shallow, serrate, glabrous above, and subglabrous and yellowish glandular beneath. Branchlets, petioles and inflorescence sparsely and minutely stellate pubescent. Siong-Sai, an Island 20 miles seaward from mouth of river Min,

[which is 34 miles from Foochow]. Liu, Y. T., FCU 11793; 5 ft., rocky hillside, ex herb. Fukien Christian University (Arnold Arboretum, Type).

"A rather characteristic species closely related to C. Giral-diana Hesse and C. pedunculata R. Brown (C. formosana Rolfe), but distinguished easily by the glabrous leaves and glabrous calyx. From C. dichotoma (Loureiro) Ramschel and C. japonica Thunberg it is separated by the subentire to shallowly-serrate margins. It will be interesting to see if this species will ever be found on the mainland. P'ei cites this number under his C. formosana Rolfe. This however is synonymous with C. pedunculata R. Brown (see Lam & Bakh. l.c.). The citation was incorrectly given as Tai 11793, but the collector's name was Liu, Yu Tai."

It should be commented here that the island on which the type specimen of this species was collected is one of the White Dog [or Crocodile] Islands.

The Lau 3924 & 4469, distributed as C. siong-saiensis, are actually C. formosana Rolfe, while Lau 4054 is C. integerrima Champ.

Nothing is known to me of this species except what is stated in the literature cited above.

CALLICARPA SORDIDA Urb., Symb. Ant. 7: 355--356. 1911.

Bibliography: Urb., Symb. Ant. 7: 355--356. 1911; Prain, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 5, pr. 1, 44. 1921; Urb., Arkiv Bot. 22A (17): 108. 1929; Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. Spec. Nov. 39: 299 (1936) and 40: 50, 52--53, 56, 73, 78, 120, & 123. 1936; Moldenke, Geogr. Distrib. Avicenn. 7. 1939; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 36 & 87. 1942; Moldenke, Alph. List Cit. 1: 216 & 314 (1946) and 4: 1035. 1949; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 47 & 178. 1949; Moldenke, Résumé 56 & 445. 1959; Prain, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 5, pr. 2, 44. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 14: 150. 1966; J. A. Clark, Card. Ind. Gen. Sp. Pl. n.d.

Liogier describes this plant as a much-branched shrub, 1 m. tall, growing in thickets in dry areas on dogtooth limestone, at an altitude of 30 meters, flowering in February.

Urban (1929), in his discussion of C. selleana Urb. & Ekm., notes that the latter is "Affinis.....C. sordida Urb., quae pube aliena, foliis oblongis v. elliptico-oblongis basi obtusis v. rotundatis, pedunculis 0,5--0,7 cm longis diversa est". In his 1911 work he says "Altera species domingensis, Callicarpa aculeolata Schauer, ramis manifeste aculeolatis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis 2--4 cm. longis, 0,6--0,8 cm. latis, margine subintegris facile distingui potest. Longius distant Callicarpa cubensis Urb. et Callicarpa fulva A. Rich. (e Cuba)".

In all, 14 herbarium specimens, including the type, and 14 mounted photographs of C. sordida have been examined by me.

Additional & emended citations: HISPANIOLA: Dominican Republic: Fuertes 848 (E--photo of type, F--385395--isotype, Lu--

isotype, Mi--photo of isotype, S--photo of type, W--698001--isotype, W--photo of type); Liogier 13649 (N, Z).

CALLICARPA STENOPHYLLA Merr. in Merr. & Merritt, Philip. Journ. Sci. Bot. 5: 380--381. 1910.

Bibliography: E. D. Merr. in Merr. & Merritt, Philip. Journ. Sci. Bot. 5: 380--381 & 554. 1910; Prain, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 4, pr. 1, 34. 1913; E. D. Merr., Philip. Journ. Sci. Bot. 10: 71. 1915; H. J. Lam, Verbenac. Malay. Arch. 47, 61, & 362. 1919; Bakh. in Lam & Bakh., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz., ser. 3, 3: 24. 1921; E. D. Merr., Enum. Philip. Pl. 3: 388. 1923; E. D. Merr., Philip. Journ. Sci. 30: 87. 1926; Moldenke, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 60: 55. 1932; Moldenke, Alph. List Common Vern. Names 17 & 18. 1939; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 62 & 87. 1942; Moldenke, Phytologia 2: 95. 1945; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 141 & 178. 1949; Prain, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 4, pr. 2, 34. 1958; Moldenke, Résumé 183 & 445. 1959; Moldenke, Phytologia 14: 143 (1966), 14: 228 (1967), 15: 24 (1967), and 21: 234, 332, 452, & 454. 1971.

A shrub, 2--4 m. tall; trunk about 4 cm. in diameter; branches slender, terete, grayish- or reddish-brown, glabrous; young branchlets densely stellate-pubescent or -tomentose; petioles 2--4 mm. long, densely stellate-pubescent or -tomentose; leaf-blades membranous or chartaceous, lanceolate or narrow-lanceolate, 7--15 cm. long, 1--2 cm. wide, straight or somewhat falcate, gradually and slenderly long-acuminate at the apex, denticulate along the margins, acute at the base, subglabrous above or with scattered and very short simple hairs, more or less densely stellate-pubescent beneath with simple (not plumose) rather pale or brownish hairs and with numerous, very minute, dark-colored or yellow to reddish glands; secondaries about 9 on each side, curvate-ascending, anastomosing; cymes axillary, solitary, about 2 cm. long, 2--2.5 cm. wide, rather dense, densely stellate-tomentose; pedicels very short; bracts subtending the primary branches of the inflorescence linear-lanceolate, 3 mm. long; bractlets similar, subulate, 1 mm. long; calyx cup-shaped, obscurely quadrangular, about 1 mm. long, subglabrous, its rim shortly 4-toothed; corolla 2 mm. long, the limb subequally 4-lobed, the lobes 0.4 mm. long, rounded; filaments 3 mm. long, exserted; anthers ellipsoid, 0.3 mm. long; drupes globose, 1.5 mm. in diameter when dry, pink or violet to purple when fresh.

This species is based on M. Ramos s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 5739] from the Sablan River near Baguio, Benguet, Philippine Islands, and was deposited in the herbarium of the Bureau of Science at Manila, now destroyed. Merrill (1910) cites also Curran, Merritt, & Zschokke 18162, Darling s.n. [Herb. Philip. Forest Bur. 16574], and M. Ramos s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 5790], and comments that the species is "Probably most closely allied to Callicarpa caudata Maxim., differing in its less dense and simply stellate, not plumose-stellate tomentum. It is well distinguished by its narrow leaves which are very long and slenderly acumin-

ate."

Lam (1919) comments that "This species seems to have — according to the description, since we could not examine any specimens of it — a close affinity with our Y-variety of C. caudata, or even to be identical with it. According to Merrill it has, however, less hairy and narrower and longer leaves." The C. caudata var. glabriuscula H. J. Lam, to which he refers here, is regarded by me as belonging in the synonymy of typical C. dolichophylla Merr. Bakhuizen van den Brink (1921) reduces C. stenophylla to synonymy under what he calls C. pedunculata R. Br.

Recent collectors have found C. stenophylla growing on forested slopes and in pine regions, at altitudes of 665 to 1800 meters, flowering in February and March, and fruiting in April, August, September, and November to January. Vernacular names reported for it are "karangit" and "layop".

Material has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria under the name C. cuspidata Roxb. On the other hand, the Ramos & Edaño s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 40505], distributed as C. stenophylla, is actually C. caudata Maxim., while R. S. Williams 1158 is C. formosana f. angustata Moldenke.

In all, 18 herbarium specimens of C. stenophylla have been examined by me.

Citations: PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Luzon: Curran, Merritt, & Zschokke s.n. [Herb. Philip. Forest. Bur. 18162] (W--711724); F. W. Darling s.n. [Herb. Philip. Forest. Bur. 16574] (W--711370); Haenke 74 (Ca--280928); M. Ramos s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 5790] (W--629083), s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 27388] (W--1376378), s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 33012] (N), s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 40778] (Bz--17516, Ca--239385); Ramos & Edaño s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 26312] (W--1294731), s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 37635] (Bz--17519, W--1260352), s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 37679] (Bz--17513, W--1260384), s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 48504] (B, Bz--17514, Ca--322116, N, W--1551528).

CALLICARPA SUBALBIDA Elm., Leaflet. Philip. Bot. 1: 337--338. 1908.

Synonymy: Callicarpa erioclona var. subalbida (Elm.) Bakh. in Lam & Bakh., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz., ser. 3, 3: 19. 1921.

Bibliography: Elm., Leaflet. Philip. Bot. 1: 337--338 (1908) and 3: 862. 1910; Prain, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 4, pr. 1, 34. 1913; H. J. Lam, Verbenac. Malay. Arch. 49, 63--64, & 362. 1919; Bakh. in Lam & Bakh., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz., ser. 3, 3: 19. 1921; E. D. Merr., Enum. Philip. Flow. Pl. 3: 388. 1923; Elm., Leaflet. Philip. Bot. 10: 3860. 1939; Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 10. 1940; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 62 & 87. 1942; Moldenke, Alph. List Invalid Names 9. 1942; Moldenke, Alph. List Cit. 4: 1259. 1949; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 141 & 178. 1949; Prain, Ind. Kew.

Suppl. 4, pr. 2, 34. 1958; Moldenke, Résumé 183, 242, & 445. 1959; Moldenke, Phytologia 14: 179 (1966) and 21: 230. 1971.

Suberect shrub, 3--4 m. tall; trunk to 10 cm. in diameter; wood soft, white; bark light- or ashy-gray; ultimate branchlets slender, more or less tetragonal, minutely gray-tomentose; leaves decussate-opposite, descending, about 5 cm. apart; petioles stout, ashy-gray, 1--1.7 cm. long or on larger leaves 3--4 cm. long, subglabrous to slightly scurfy or minutely gray-tomentose, wrinkled when dry; leaf-blades submembranous or chartaceous, flat, deep- but dull-green above, silvery-white beneath, oblong or elliptic-oblong to broadly ovate-lanceolate or ovate, 11--25 cm. long, 4.3--12 cm. wide below the middle, gradually tapering on the upper half, slenderly long-acuminate or acute at the apex, entire along the margins or somewhat denticulate toward the apex, cuneate or subcuneate to somewhat rounded at the base, glabrous above, with a silvery-white covering of minute stellate hairs beneath; secondaries 7--13 on each side of the prominent midrib, ascending-curved, quite prominent beneath, the connecting tertiaries rather numerous; inflorescences ascending; cymes in the axils of the upper leaves, about 4 cm. long and 6 cm. wide, dichotomously branched, gray and finely scurfy or minutely gray-tomentose, the branches subtended by linear bracts 5 mm. long; peduncles about 1 cm. long, yellowish-lanate; flowers in little woolly clusters, 3--5 together, sessile, "caducous, on a woolly receptacle surrounded by a subwhorl of unequal lanose persistent involucre bracts", not odorous; calyx strongly turbinate, glandular-dotted, 1--2 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide at the apex, somewhat pubescent, its rim subentire or obscurely 4-apiculate-toothed; corolla yellowish-white or white, cupuliform, 2 to nearly 3 mm. long, glabrous, the tube only a little longer than the calyx, the 4 lobes each 1 mm. long, obtuse at the apex, with little glands on the outer surface; stamens 4, about 3.5 mm. long, only slightly exerted; filaments slender, 2 mm. long, glabrous, inserted on the corolla, with a strong bend below the middle; anthers oblong, 1.25 mm. long, 0.75 mm. wide, basifixed, the apex emarginate, the base subcordately lobed, glutinous and covered with pale-yellow granules along the connective between the cells on both sides; style 4 mm. long if straightened out, glabrous, with a conspicuous double loop below the middle; stigma peltate or subdisciform, terminal; ovary subglobose, 0.75 mm. wide, densely yellow-glandulose on the upper half with sulphur-yellow granules, the lower half glabrous; drupes globose, 2 mm. in diameter, glabrous, blackish when dry, half enclosed by the fruiting calyx.

The type of this species was collected by Adolph Daniel Edward Elmer (no. 9184) in humid woods on the road between Lucban and Sampaloc, at an altitude of 500 meters, Lucban, Tayabas, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in May, 1907. Elmer (1908) erroneously refers to the fruit as "berries". Bakhuizen van den Brink (1921) distinguishes his variety subalbida from typical C. erioclona Schau. by ascribing to the variety the following characters:

"Folia oblonga vel elliptica, basi cuneata vel subrotundata, apice sensim longe acuminata, integerrima, 10--20 c.M. longa, 3.5--7 c.M. lata; petiolus 1--2 c.M.; calyx sparse lanata margine subglabrescens; corolla subglabra." Lam (1919) says "This species seems to have a close affinity with the Y-repanda-variety of C. erioclona" and cites McGregor 10269 from Polillo. I regard C. erioclona var. repanda (Warb.) H. J. Lam as a synonym of typical C. erioclona Schau.

Callicarpa subalbida has been found growing in woods and by creeks in forests, at altitudes of 10 to 500 meters, flowering in May and June, and fruiting in May, June, and August. In all, 15 herbarium specimens, including the type collection, and 1 mounted photograph have been examined by me.

Citations: PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Catanduanes: Ramos & Edaño s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 75602] (Ca--449391, N). Luzon: Elmer 9184 (Bz--17580--isotype, N--isotype, Vt--isotype); Ramos & Edaño s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 28969] (W--1294196). Mindanao: M. S. Clemens 1962 [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 15639] (Ca--238908, Ca--268522, N). Mindoro: M. Ramos s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 41009] (Bz--17582, W--1261764), s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 41059] (Bz--17581, V, Z--photo). Polillo: C. B. Robinson s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 6861] (W--629534); Salvoza 235 [Herb. Philip. Forest. Bur. 29707] (Ca--256859).

CALLICARPA SUBCANDIDA Elm., Leaflet. Philip. Bot. 10: 3797--3798. 1939.

Bibliography: Elm., Leaflet. Philip. Bot. 10: 3797--3798 & 3860. 1939; Hill & Salisb., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 10: 38. 1947; Moldenke, Phytologia 2: 483. 1948; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 141 & 178. 1949; Moldenke, Résumé 183 & 445. 1959.

A lax undershrub; stems single or a few from the same root, ascending, branched from below the middle, terete, about 3 m. tall and 2.5 cm. in diameter; wood dingy-white, soft, with a large white pith; bark brown, lenticellate, the hypodermis green; main branches ascending, laxly rebranched; twigs terete, 5 mm. in diameter, covered with a grayish-white indumentum; leaves comparatively few, widely scattered and opposite, horizontal or descending; petioles stout, suberect, 2--4 cm. long, yellowish to gray, very short-tomentose, longitudinally canaliculate and ridged on the upper surface; leaf-blades submembranous or subchartaceous, green above but turning brown in drying, broadly lanceolate or suboblong, 15--25 cm. long, 6--9 cm. wide, gradually tapering into the acute to acuminate apex, unequally short-dentate along the margins except for the entire subcuneate basal portion, entirely glabrous above, whitish and minutely papillate beneath; midrib prominent and covered with a grayish-white indumentum beneath, slightly impressed toward the base above; secondaries 7--10 per side, ascending-curved, less prominent than the midrib beneath; veinlet reticulation abundant, not visible above,

the interstices minutely stellate-punctate beneath; inflorescence in the axils of the leaves or of fallen leaves, densely corymbose-ly paniculate from near the base, abundantly rebranched and forming a dense mass 5 cm. wide, scurfy brown-pubescent when young, the numerous short and divaricate branchlets, as well as the short pedicels and even the calyx, turning gray when old; corolla creamy-white; drupes globose, 1.5—2 mm. in diameter, azure-blue, glabrate.

The type of this species was collected by Adolph Daniel Edward Elmer (no. 15124) in moist stony ground among thickets on a steep incline, at 750 meters altitude, Irosin (Mt. Bulusan), Sorsogon Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in November, 1915.

Elmer (1939) notes that "Evidently our specimen is best matched by Callicarpa nana Linn. [by which he doubtless meant C. cana L.] or Callicarpa bicolor Schauer, but our leaves are larger, longer petioled, more attenuate toward the base and with a different indumentum on the flowers."

Nothing is known to me of this species except what is stated in the bibliography listed above.

CALLICARPA SUBINTEGRA Merr., Philip. Journ. Sci. Bot. 12: 299—300. 1917.

Bibliography: E. D. Merr., Philip. Journ. Sci. Bot. 12: 299—300 & 382. 1917; E. D. Merr., Enum. Philip. Flow. Pl. 3: 388. 1923; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 6: 34. 1926; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 62 & 87 (1942) and ed. 2, 141 & 178. 1949; Moldenke, Résumé 183 & 445. 1959; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 499 (1966) and 21: 329 & 336. 1971.

A small tree, 2—5 m. tall; trunk to 6 cm. in diameter; branches terete, pale-brown, ultimately glabrous; younger branchlets very densely and uniformly stellate-puberulent, the hairs white or brownish-white; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles 1—1.5 cm. long, densely stellate-puberulent; leaf-blades chartaceous, lanceolate, 8—11 cm. long, 1.5—2 cm. wide, slenderly caudate-acuminate at the apex, entire or distantly and obscurely denticulate along the margins, acute at the base, olivaceous and shiny above, glabrous above or with the midrib sometimes stellate-pubescent, the lower surface completely covered with a very dense and pale stellate-puberulent indumentum, no glands evident; secondaries about 8 per side, arcuate-ascending, anastomosing, the primary reticulations distinct; cymes axillary, solitary, dichotomously branched, to 2.5 cm. long and 4 cm. wide, all the parts very densely stellate-puberulent; peduncles to 1 cm. long; bractlets in the primary cyme-branches linear, to 5 mm. long; prophylla on the secondary cyme-branches similar but shorter; flowers densely crowded on the ultimate cyme-branches, sessile or subsessile; calyx 1.5 mm. wide, externally densely pale-puberulent, its rim truncate or minutely and obscurely 4-toothed; corolla about 2.5 mm. long, glabrous, its limb 4-lobed, the lobes broadly ovate, about 1 mm. long, obtuse at the apex; anthers about 1 mm. long, exserted; style glabrous, about 4 mm. long; young drupes ellipsoid or obov-

oid, 2.5--3 mm. wide, glabrous, black when dry.

The type of this species was collected by Maximo Ramos and Gregorio E. Edaño (Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 26619) on dry slopes, at about 200 meters altitude, on Mount Dingalan, in Tayabas Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on August 25, 1916, and was deposited in the herbarium of the Philippine Bureau of Science at Manila, but is now destroyed. A vernacular name for the species is "marataringao".

Merrill (1917) comments that "In some respects this species resembles Callicarpa angusta Schauer, from which it is readily distinguished by its denser indumentum, its entire or but slightly toothed leaves, fewer nerves, and longer petioles. Its true alliance is with Callicarpa longipetiolata Merr., from which it is at once distinguished by its differently shaped, narrow, caudate-acuminate leaves."

This plant resembles C. longipetiolata var. glabrescens Moldenke in its leaf characters, but in that variety the inflorescences are much longer-pedunculate and more massive.

Callicarpa subintegra has been found growing on damp forested slopes, flowering in April, July, and October, and fruiting in July and November. Material has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria under the names C. angusta Schau. and C. pentandra var. paloensis f. celebica (Koord.) Bakh.

In all, 12 herbarium specimens, including type material, and 2 mounted photographs of C. subintegra have been examined by me.

Citations: PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Luzon: Loher 12312 (Ca--243062); M. Ramos s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 40767] (Bz--18605, W--1261642); Ramos & Edaño s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 26619] (Bz--18604--isotype, N--isotype, N--photo of isotype, Z--photo of isotype), s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 29707] (Bz--18603, N, W--1376380), s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 48530] (B, Bz--18602, Ca--321340, N).

CALLICARPA SUBINTEGRA var. PARVA Merr., Philip. Journ. Sci. Bot. 12: 300. 1917.

Bibliography: E. D. Merr., Philip. Journ. Sci. Bot. 12: 300 & 382. 1917; E. D. Merr., Enum. Philip. Flower. Pl. 3: 388. 1923; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 62 & 87. 1942; Moldenke, Phytologia 2: 95. 1945; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 141 & 178. 1949; Moldenke, Résumé 183 & 445. 1959.

Merrill (1917) distinguishes this variety as follows: "A typo differt foliis minoribus, leviter acuminatis, haud caudato-acuminatis. Foliis 5 ad 7 cm longis, 1 ad 1.5 cm latis".

The variety is based on Ramos & Edaño s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 26465] from forested slopes at about 350 meters altitude on Mount Umingan, in Nueva Ecija Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, collected on August 13, 1916, and originally deposited in the herbarium of the Philippine Bureau of Science at Manila, now unfor-

unately destroyed. A vernacular name recorded for the plant is "maratariffau".

In all, only a single herbarium specimen (but that fortunately being of the type collection) has been examined by me.

Citations: PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Luzon: Ramos & Edaffio s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 26465] (N--isotype).

CALLICARPA SUBPUBESCENS Hook. & Arn., Bot. Beech. Voy. 305. 1838
[not C. subpubescens Maxim., 1918].

Synonymy: Callicarpa boninensis Hayata, Journ. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo 30 (1): [Mater. Fl. Formos.] 218. 1911.

Bibliography: Hook. & Arn., Bot. Beech. Voy. 305. 1838; Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 129. 1845; Schau. in A. DC., Prodr. 11: 646. 1847; Maxim., Mém. Biol. 12: 504 & 507. 1886; Maxim., Bull. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb. 32: 77. 1887; J. Matsum., Bot. Mag. Tokyo 3: 318. 1889; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 386. 1893; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Hayata, Journ. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo 30 (1): [Mater. Fl. Form.] 218. 1911; Prain, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 5, pr. 1, 43. 1912; J. Matsum., Ind. Pl. Jap. 2 (2): 529—530. 1912; Koidz., Bot. Mag. Tokyo 32: 56. 1918; P. C. Standl., Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. 23: 1253. 1924; Hosokawa, Journ. Soc. Trop. Agr. Taiwan 6: 205. 1934; Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. Spec. Nov. 40: 40 & 118. 1936; Bullock & Marquand, Kew Bull. Misc. Inf. 1938: 399. 1938; Tuyama, Journ. Jap. Bot. 16: 376. 1940; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 61, 86, & 87. 1942; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 2, 1: 386. 1946; Hara, Enum. Sperm. Jap. 1: 185. 1948; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 140, 177, & 178. 1949; Moldenke, Phytologia 3: 296. 1950; Anon., U. S. Dept. Agr. Bot. Subj. Index 15: 14354. 1958; Moldenke, Résumé 182, 241, 415, & 445. 1959; Anon., Kew Bull. Gen. Index 1929—1956, 59. 1959; Prain, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 5, pr. 2, 43. 1960; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 3, 1: 386. 1960; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 4: 8. 1962; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 434 (1966), 14: 167 (1966), and 14: 235 & 236. 1967; Tuyama, Pl. Bonin Isl. 98. 1968; Hara, Outline Phytogeogr. Jap. 87. 1969; Moldenke, Phytologia 21: 332, 385, & 386. 1971.

Illustrations: Tuyama, Journ. Jap. Bot. 16: 376. 1940.

The original description of this species by Hooker & Arnott (1838) is "foliis oblongo-lanceolatis utrinque attenuatis petiolatis serratis glabris adultis sparse stellato-pubescentibus, pedunculis axillaribus petiolum aequantibus, floribus copiosis cymosis. Leaves, including the petiole, nearly a span long, two inches broad at the widest part, closely serrated."

The species is said to be a native of Mexico by Hooker & Arnott (1838), Walpers (1845), Schauer (1847), Jackson (1893), and Standley (1924), but is credited to the Bonin Islands by Maximowicz (1886, 1887), Matsumura (1889, 1912), Moldenke (1936, 1942, 1949, 1959), Bullock & Marquand (1938), and Hara (1948). In this regard Bullock & Marquand (1938) have the following very pertinent comments: "As stated by Hooker & Arnott in Bot. Beechey Voy. 275

(1839-40), the localities of the Mexican plants listed were sometimes doubtful, as the same species was sometimes also found in packets of plants from Bonin and Loo Choo, in the North Pacific. That a wrong locality was given seems to be established beyond doubt in the case of Callicarpa subpubescens (op. cit. 305), which was said to come from Tepic. The Beechey specimens in Herb. Hook. and Herb. Benth. have the locality Bonin written by Bentham himself, and were transferred, apparently by the late Dr. Stapf, to their proper places in the Kew Herbarium, and identified with other Bonin specimens. The species was listed as somewhat doubtfully Mexican by Standley on page 1253 of his 'Trees and Shrubs of Mexico.'"

Maximowicz (1886) says "Species a Hookero et Arnott quidem inter mexicanas describitur, sed a Hemsley in Biol. centr. amer. II. haud enumeratur, ex qua re patet, tantum confusione schedularum patriam Mexico indicatam, revera autem plantam e Bonin-sima allatam fuisse". He cites a Small s.n. and Yatabe s.n. from "ad collum latera" and describes the plant as "frutex dumosus floribus purpureis".

The plant has been found growing at altitudes of 75 to 200 feet, flowering in June and July. The common names "shima murasaki", "shima-murasaki", and "softwood" have been recorded for it. The original Hooker & Arnott reference is cited as "1841" by Hara (1948) and as "1839-40" by Bullock & Marquand (1938), but pages 289--384 of that work were published in 1838.

Matsumura reduces this species to synonymy under C. glabra Koidz., but it is C. subpubescens Maxim. apud Koidz., Bot. Mag. Tôkyo 32: 56, in syn. (1918) that belongs in that synonymy.

Material of C. subpubescens has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria under the names C. cana L. and C. dichotoma Juss. On the other hand, the Mexia 1108, distributed as C. subpubescens, is actually C. acuminata H.B.K.

In all, 7 herbarium specimens of C. subpubescens have been examined by me.

Citations: BONIN ISLANDS: Chichijima: Kondo 18 (Bi), 44 (Bi); A. R. Mead s.n. [Kondo 117] (Bi), s.n. [Kondo 117a] (Bi), s.n. [Kondo 117b] (Bi). Island undetermined: C. Wright s.n. [Bonin Islands] (T, W--9962, W--9971).

CALLICARPA SUPERPOSITA Merr., Philip. Journ. Sci. 30: 86--87. 1926.

Bibliography: E. D. Merr., Philip. Journ. Sci. 30: 86--87. 1926; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 8: 37. 1933; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 64 & 87 (1942) and ed. 2, 145 & 178. 1949; Moldenke, Résumé 192 & 445. 1959; Van Steenis, Blumea 15: 149. 1967; Moldenke, Phytologia 20: 495 (1971) and 21: 39, 40, 109, & 494. 1971.

Merrill's original (1926) description of this species is "Frutex circiter 3 m altus plus minusve ferrugineo-villosus, indumento haud stellato; ramis ramulisque teretibus, ramulis circiter 2 mm diametro; foliis chartaceis vel membranaceis, lanceolatis, in

siccitate olivaceis, opacis, 15 ad 20 cm longis, 4 ad 5 cm latis, longissime tenuiter caudato-acuminatis, deorsum angustatis, basi rotundato-truncatis, circiter 1 cm latis, margine perspicue crenato-dentatis, dentibus plerumque apiculatis, utrinque plus minusve villosis, subtus glandulosis; nervis primariis utrinque 10 ad 12, tenuibus, perspicuis, curvato-adscendentibus; petiolo dense villosa, 5 ad 8 mm longo; cymis solitariis, pedunculatis, dichotomis, perspicue ferrugineo-villosis, 3 ad 5 mm supra axillis insertis, circiter 3 cm longis latisque, pedunculo 1 ad 1.5 cm longo; floribus numerosis, calycis 1 ad 1.2 mm longis, obscure 4-dentatis, extus leviter pubescentibus; corolla 2.5 mm longa, extus obscure puberula, subaequaliter 4-lobata; staminibus 4, filamentis 3 mm longis, antheris ellipsoideis, circiter 0.6 mm longis; ovarium glabrum, styli 5 mm longi; fructibus globosis, glabris, circiter 2 mm diametro. BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, Simporna, No. 1227, 1236 (type) D. D. Wood, col. B. Evangelista, July 14, 1924, growing at sea level. A species readily distinguishable among the numerous species of this genus through its simple, not at all stellate indumentum, the weak, elongated, jointed hairs being either pale or ferruginous, as well as by its lanceolate, long caudate-acuminate leaves and its solitary cymes being inserted some distance above the axils. In aspect it resembles the Philippine Callicarpa lancifolia Merr. and C. stenophylla Merr., but is remote from both." The type was deposited in the herbarium of the Philippine Bureau of Science at Manila, but is now unfortunately destroyed.

Van Steenis (1967) says that the species is related to C. barbata Ridl., C. fulvohirsuta Merr., C. havilandii (King & Gamble) H. J. Lam, and C. saccata Steen., but to me it appears most closely related to C. caudata Maxim.

Material of C. superposita has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria as C. longifolia Lam.

Thus far only a single herbarium specimen of C. superposita, albeit one cited by Merrill himself, has been examined by me.

Citations: GREATER SUNDA ISLANDS: Sabah: Evangelista s.n. [D. D. Wood 1227] (Ca--239820).

CALLICARPA SURIGAENSIS Merr., Philip. Journ. Sci. Bot. 3: 362. 1908.

Synonymy: Callicarpa longivillosa Merr., Philip. Journ. Sci. 17: 313. 1920. Callicarpa pentandra var. cumingiana f. surigaensis (Merr.) Bakh. in Lam & Bakh., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz., ser. 3, 3: 16--17. 1921. Callicarpa surigaënsis Merr. ex Moldenke, Alph. List Common Vern. Names 2 & 7. 1939.

Bibliography: E. D. Merr., Philip. Journ. Sci. Bot. 3: 262. 1908; Prain, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 4, pr. 1, 34. 1913; H. J. Lam, Verbenac. Malay. Arch. 50, 79, & 362. 1919; E. D. Merr., Philip. Journ. Sci. 17: 313. 1920; Bakh. in Lam & Bakh., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz., ser. 3, 3: 16--17. 1921; E. D. Merr., Enum. Philip.

Flow. Pl. 3: 386 & 388. 1923; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 7: 36. 1929; Moldenke, Alph. List Common Vern. Names 2 & 7. 1939; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 62 & 87. 1942; Moldenke, Alph. List Invalid Names 10. 1942; Moldenke, Phytologia 2: 95. 1945; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 141, 177, & 178. 1949; Moldenke, Phytologia 4: 268 (1953) and 5: 28. 1954; Prain, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 4, pr. 2, 34. 1958; Moldenke, Résumé 183, 245, 246, & 445. 1959.

A small tree, about 8 m. tall; branches and branchlets densely stellate-tomentose with ferruginous hairs and with numerous long hirsute hairs interspersed; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles about 1 cm. long, densely hirsute and stellate-tomentose with ferruginous hairs; leaf-blades subcoriaceous, oblong-ovate to lanceolate-ovate, 10--15 cm. long, 4--7 cm. wide, gradually narrowed above into a long and slender caudate acumen at the apex, minutely denticulate along the margins, acute at the base, rather densely hirsute on the midrib and secondaries above, with scattered hairs on the lamina, paler and densely ferruginous-stellate-villous beneath and with scattered long hairs on the midrib and secondaries; secondaries about 7 per side, prominent beneath; vein and veinlet reticulation distinct; cymes axillary, pedunculate, to 4 cm. long, densely ferruginous-hirsute; calyx about 3 mm. long, externally densely villous, its rim 4-toothed; corolla red, about 5 mm. long, glabrous, its limb 4-lobed, the lobes about 2 mm. long, obtuse at the apex; stamens 4; filaments subequal, about 4 mm. long; anthers about 2 mm. long; style 7 mm. long; stigma capitate; ovary glandulose.

This species is based on W. B. Allen 168 and Ahern 318, as co-type collections, both from Surigao Province, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, the former collected in July, 1907, and the latter in May, 1901, both originally deposited in the herbarium of the Philippine Bureau of Science at Manila, but unfortunately both now destroyed. Merrill (1908) comments that this is "A species well characterized by its dense stellate-tomentose and hirsute, ferruginous indumentum." Callicarpa longivillosa is based on Ramos & Pascasio s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 34538], also from Mindanao, Philippine Islands, and also originally deposited in the herbarium of the Philippine Bureau of Science at Manila, now destroyed through the misfortunes of war.

Recent collectors have found this plant growing in forests along streams at low altitudes, flowering in April and May. Vernacular names recorded for it are "alingtutifigau" and "buyakan".

Bakhuizen van den Brink (1921), in reducing this species to mere form rank, gives the following distinguishing characters for it: "Ramuli subteretes, tenuisculi; foliorum oppositorum paria singula cum foliis 1--2 alternantia, saepe folia omnia, oblonga vel lanceolata-oblonga, basi acuta, raro cuneata apice sensim in acumen caudato-attenuata, minutissime serrato-denticulata, adulta supra dense ferrugineo-hirsuta, subtus subdense, molliter pilis stellatis uniformiter tomentosa, siccando ferruginea 10--15 c.M. longa, 3.5--1 c.M. lata; nervis lateralibus utrinque 7--10; petiolus 1--2 c.M.

longus; cymae minusculae, 3--4 c.M. longae; pedunculus 1.2--5 c.M. longus, calyx breviter 4--5-dentatus extus dense ferrugineo-hirsutus. ± 0.3 c.M. altus fructifer paulo auctus cupuliformis, drupam inferius dimidium amplexans; corolla 4--5-laciniata, extus glabra ± 0.5 c.M. alta; stamina 4--5, longe exserta ± 0.4 c.M. longa; antherae lanceolato-oblongae ± 0.2 c.M. longae drupa subdepressa globosa, mediocris, matura (rubra) (4)--5--locularis, loculis bipartitis locellis monospermis; semina (4)--5--(8)--10."

If the characters enumerated by Bakhuizen van den Brink are accurately stated, it would appear that this species should be placed in the genus Geunsia. Material actually has been identified and distributed in herbaria under the names Callicarpa pentandra var. pubescens f. cumingiana (Schau.) Bakh. and Geunsia farinosa Blume.

In all, 11 herbarium specimens, including type material of all the names involved, and 8 mounted photographs of Callicarpa surigaensis have been examined by me.

Citations: PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Dinagat: Ramos & Convocar s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 83993] (Bz--18607), s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 84082] (Bz--18606). Mindanao: Ahern 318 (W--445256--cotype, W--445257--cotype, W--445663--cotype, Z--cotype, Z--photo of cotype), 318Q [N. Y. Bot. Gard. Photos Neg. E.4200] (Bz--18211--cotype, N--photo of cotype, N--photo of cotype, Z--photo of cotype); Ramos & Pascasio s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 34379] (W--1263620), s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 34538] (Bz--18210, N--photo, N--photo, Z--photo, Z--photo), s.n. [Herb. Philip. Bur. Sci. 34545] (Ca--212149, W--1263678).

CALLICARPA TAKAKUMENSIS Hatusima, Journ. Jap. Bot. 24: 81. 1949.

Bibliography: Hatusima, Journ. Jap. Bot. 24: 81. 1949; Moldenke, Phytologia 3: 306. 1950; E. J. Salisb., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 11: 40. 1953; Moldenke, Résumé 172 & 445. 1959; Kitamura & Okamoto, Col. Illustr. Trees & Shrubs Jap. 220. 1960; Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 764 & 998. 1965; Okuyama, Journ. Jap. Bot. 42: 218. 1967; Moldenke, Phytologia 21: 35 & 42. 1971.

Hatusima's original (1949) description of this plant is "Frutex ramuli subtetragoni glabrati circ. 2 mm crassi. Folia oblongo-lanceolata utrinque acuminata in sicco membranacea, circ. 10--18 cm longa 2.5--3.7 cm lata, margine obscure minuteque denticulata, supra costa nervisque cinereo-puberula cetera glabra, subtus glabrata dense minuteque glandulosa, nervis lateralibus 12--14 arcuato-ascendentibus. Petioli circ 1 cm longi pubescentes. Cymae axillares pedunculatae circ. 3 cm latae, pedunculis circ. 1.3 cm longis 0.5 cm crassis breviter pubescens. Calyx circ. 0.6 mm latus glaber, corolla circ. 1 mm longa extus puberula sed eglandulosa, antheris corollam circ. duplo superantibus."

The type of the species was collected by T. Kameda on Mount Takakuma, in Ohsumi Province, Kyushu, Japan, in August, 1942. Hatusima (1949) comments that "This is closely related to C. lon-

gifolia var. longissima Hemsl. from Formosa, but differs from it by its glabrous branchlets and leaves, and its smaller flowers. This is also near to C. shikokiana Mak., but easily distinguishable from it by its longer leaves with obscure serration, its glabrous branchlets, and its much smaller flowers without glands." A common name recorded for it is "Takakuma-murasaki".

Ohwi (1965) refers to the species as "rare" and separates it from two similar taxa as follows (with his nomenclature brought up-to-date):

1. Leaves caudate, glandular dotted on both sides.....

C. japonica var. luxurians.

1a. Leaves acuminate to acute, glandular-dotted on the underside only.

2. Cymes supra-axillary; anthers broadly ellipsoidal.....

C. dichotoma.

2a. Cymes axillary.

3. Corolla 1 mm. long, not glandular-dotted; branches slightly 4-angled; leaves with 12—14 pairs of veins.....

C. takakumensis.

3a. Corolla 3—5 mm. long, glandular-dotted; branches terete; leaves with 5—9 pairs of veins.....C. japonica.

Callicarpa takakumensis is known to me only from the literature cited above.

CALLICARPA TIKUSIKENSIS Masam., Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formos. 30: 64—65. 1940.

Bibliography: Masam., Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formos. 30: 64—65. 1940; H.-T. Chang, Act. Phytotax. Sin. 1: 308. 1951; E. J. Salisb., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 11: 40. 1953; Li, Wood. Fl. Taiwan 824 & 944. 1963; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 8: 3. 1964.

Masamune's original (1940) description of this taxon is "Frutex ca. 1 m altus. Rami validiusculi cinerascens, juveniles stellato-tomentosi. Folia opposita petiolata, (petiolis ca. 5 mm longis cinerascens-stellato-tomentosis) ovato-elliptica, ovato-lanceolata vel rhomboideo-elliptica, chartacea 3 x 1, 6 x 2, 7 x 2, 8 x 2.5 vel 9 x 2.5 cm magna apice acuminata vel cuspidato-acuminata vel acuta, basi cuneata, obtusa vel vix rotundata margine minute apiculato-serrata, costis subtus prominente supra leviter elevatis, venis primariis utrimque latere 6—9 suboppositis, ad costam venasque stellato-tomentosa et sparse hirsuta, supra pubescentia subtus pallidiora et subglabra. Cymae axillares subdense racemosae, ramis divaricatis, stellato-tomentosis, pedicellis ca. 1.5 mm longis; bracteis minutis subulatis. Drupa globosa purpurea ca. 4 mm crasa, pyrenis saepe 3 ellipticis dorso convexis ventrali concavis albo-flavis ca 2 mm longis 1.5 mm latis."

A common name recorded for the plant by Masamune is "Tikusimurasakisikibu", and the type is T. Nakamura 3968 from Tikusiki, Sitisei-gun, Taihoku-syū, Formosa, collected on October 7, 1939, and deposited in the herbarium of the University of Tokyo. Also cited by Masamune (1940) is T. Nakamura 3956 from Formosa. The

species has been collected in fruit in October. Li (1963) refers to the species as "insufficiently known". I know nothing of it beyond what is stated in the bibliography cited above.

CALLICARPA TINGWUENSIS Chang, Act. Phytotax. Sin. 1: 273 & 302--303, fig. 3--5. 1951.

Bibliography: H.-T. Chang, Act. Phytotax. Sin. 1: 273 & 302--303, fig. 3--5. 1951; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 14: 3. 1966; G. Taylor, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 13: 21. 1966; Moldenke, Phytologia 20: 499. 1971.

Illustrations: H.-T. Chang, Act. Phytotax. Sin. 1: 273, fig. 3--5. 1951.

Chang's original (1951) description of this species is "Frutex 1.5 m altus. Ramuli juveniles fulvello-stellato-tomentosi. Folia chartacea elliptica vel oblongo-elliptica, 14--20 cm longa, 5--8.5 cm lata, apice acuminata vel breviter acuminata, basi late cuneata vel obtusa, margine in parte 1/2 superiore denticulata, dentibus breviter calloso-apiculatis, supra costis exceptis viridia glabra, subtus pallidiora stellato-pubescentia, nervis utrinsecus 10--12 supra planis subtus elevatis; petioli 1--1.5 cm longi, stellato-pubescentes. Cymae axillares dense multiflorae, 2--2.5 cm latae, pedunculatae, pedunculis circ. 5 mm longis, pilis eis ramulorum similiter obtectis, pedicellis 1--1.5 mm longis sparsissime puberulis; bracteae et bracteolae subulatae; calyx 1 mm longus parcissime stellato-puberulus, subtruncatus; corolla alba, tubo 3--4 mm longo, lobis late ovatis circ. 1 mm longis; stamina prope basin corollae inserta, filamentis corolla subaequilongis, antheris 1.5 mm longis exsertis; ovarium dense stellato-pubescentia, stylo 5--6 mm longo. Fructus globosus 3 mm diametro, parce stellato-puberulus."

The species is based on H.-T. Chang 4321 from Canton, Kwangtung, China, deposited in the herbarium of the Botanical Institute, Sunyatsen University, Canton. Cited also by Chang (1951) are Gilchrist 30 and Tsiang 10999 from the same province. The species is said to be related to C. brevipes (Benth.) Hance and to C. collina Diels. It is known to me only from the literature cited above.

CALLICARPA TOMENTOSA (L.) Murr. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 12 ["13"], 130. 1774 [not C. tomentosa Auct., 1962, nor Bakh., 1932, nor Hook. & Arn., 1918, nor L. ex Moldenke, 1959, nor L. ex Spreng., 1825, nor Lam & Bakh., 1951, nor Lam., 1783, nor sensu auct. japon., 1965, nor sensu Matsum., 1964, nor sensu Matsum. & Hayata, 1963, nor Thunb., 1959, nor Vahl, 1919, nor Willd., 1809].

Synonymy: Tondi teregam Rheede in Rheede & Munnicks, Hort. Ind. Malab. 4: 123--124. 1683. Tondi-teregam Rheede in Rheede & Munnicks, Hort. Ind. Malab. 4: pl. 60. 1683. Tondi-teregam Rheede ex Ray, Hist. Pl. 2: 1787. 1693. Illa P. Herm., Mus. Zeyl., ed. 1, 11. 1717. Arbor malabarica Illa dicta Burm., Thes. Zeyl. 26. 1737.

Tomex tomentosa L. ex Dassaw, Nov. Gen. Pl. Zeyl. 5. 1747. Tomex tomentos. L., Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 2: 897. 1759. Callicarpa lanata L., Mant. Pl. Alt. 331. 1767 [not C. lanata Gamble, 1889, nor Hosséus, 1912, nor H. J. Lam, 1940, nor Lam., 1821, nor Ridl., 1966, nor Schau., 1870, nor Vahl, 1847, nor Walp., 1921, nor Zipp., 1841]. Callicarpa fol. integerrimis lanatis L. ex J. A. Murr. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 12 ["13"], 130, in syn. 1774. Cornutia corymbosa Lam., Dict. Encycl. Bot. 1: 54--55. 1783 [not Cornutia corymbosa Burm. f., 1768]. Callicarpa integrifolia L. ex [Retz.], Nom. Bot. 35, nom. nud. 1772; Retz., Obx. Bot. 5: 2, in syn. 1789 [not C. integrifolia Champ., 1890, nor Forbes & Hemsl., 1932, nor Jacq., 1780]. Callicarpa foliis integerrimis lanatis L. ex Gaertn., Fruct. & Sem. Pl. 2: 81, in syn. 1791. Callicarpa foliis ovatis basi rotundatis integerrimis subdenticulatis, supra rugosis subtus ramisque lanato-tomentosis Vahl ex Willd., Linn. Sp. Pl. 1: 620, in syn. 1797. Tondi-caravatti Rheede ex Poir. in Lam., Encycl. Méth. Bot. 7: 697, in syn. 1806. Callicarpa tomex Poir. in Lam., Encycl. Méth. Suppl. 2: 32. 1811. Callicarpa tomentosa Murr. ex Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 137, in syn. 1821. Callicarpa lanata Willd. ex Ainslie, Mat. Ind. 2: 180--182. 1826. Callicarpa farinosa Roxb. ex Wall., Numer. List 87, hyponym. 1831 [not C. farinosa Sieb., 1865, nor Sieb. & Zucc., 1971]. Callicarpa lanata Roxb. ex J. Grah., Cat. Pl. Bombay 156. 1839. Callicarpa wallichiana Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 125. 1845. Callicarpa lanata Wall. ex Miq., Fl. Ned. Ind. [Fl. Ind. Bat.] 2: 890, in syn. 1856. Tondi-teregam Poir. ex Hassk., Hort. Malab. Rheed. Clav. 38, in syn. 1867. Callicarpa arborea Miq. ex C. B. Clarke in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 4: 567, in syn. 1885 [not C. arborea Merr., 1940, nor Roxb., 1814, nor Wall., 1829]. Callicarpa tomentosa L. ex E. Balf., Cyclop. Ind., ed. 3, 1: 550, in syn. 1885. Callicarpa lobata C. B. Clarke in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 4: 566. 1885. Callicarpa sp. n. 27 Hook. f. & Thoms. ex C. B. Clarke in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 4: 567, in syn. 1885. Callicarpa cana Dalz. & Gibs. ex Watt, Dict. Econ. Prod. India 2: 26, in syn. 1889 [not C. cana Gamble, 1889, nor L., 1771, nor Spreng., 1866, nor Vahl, 1866, nor Wall., 1863]. Callicarpa lanata var. typica H. J. Lam, Verbenac. Malay. Arch. 81. 1919. Callicarpa wallichiana Miq. ex Bakh. in Lam & Bakh., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz., ser. 3, 3: 21, in syn. 1921. Callicarpa tomentosa var. lanata (L.) Bakh. in Lam & Bakh., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz., ser. 3, 3: 21--22. 1921. Callicarpa tomentosa var. typica Bakh. in Lam & Bakh., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz., ser. 3, 3: 21. 1921. Tondi teregam Ray apud Bakh. in Lam & Bakh., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz., ser. 3, 3: 21, in syn. 1921. Callicarpa tomentosa (L.) Santapau ex Sen & Naskar, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 7: 38. 1965.

[to be continued]



Moldenke, Harold N. 1971. "ADDITIONAL MATERIAL TOWARD A MONOGRAPH OF THE GENUS CALLICARPA-D PART 19." *Phytologia* 22, 13–28.

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