

THE SYSTEMATICS OF LOPEZIEAE (ONAGRACEAE)¹

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Members of the genus *Lopezia* (Onagraceae) have long fascinated students of floral biology because of their flowers, which are both intricate and reduced in the number of their parts. In his review of the group, Munz (1961: 73) pointed out that further studies would be necessary even to set reasonable generic limits in Lopezieae, much less specific ones. The present revision represents several years of study in the field, experimental greenhouse, and herbarium, and brings to bear rather extensive information from morphology, floral anatomy (Eyde & Morgan, 1973), cytology (Plitmann, Raven & Tai, 1974), pollination biology (Raven, Breedlove, Gregory & Plitmann, 1974) on the classification of the group.

As Eyde and Morgan (1973) have emphasized, this small group of 21 species is of unusual interest in its mixture of generalized and derivative floral features. Largely restricted to Mexico, with three species extending to Guatemala and one to El Salvador and one subspecies confined to El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Panama, *Lopezia* occupies a wide variety of habitats. Some species are regularly visited and pollinated by hummingbirds; other by flies, principally syrphids; and still others are autogamous. Also of interest is the range of chromosome numbers in the group, which includes not only $n = 11$, presumably basic for the family as a

¹ We are most grateful for the support provided through a series of grants from the U. S. National Science Foundation to Raven; to the National Institutes of Health—U. S. Public Health Service for a training grant in population biology in the Department of Biological Sciences at Stanford University, which made possible the first year of Plitmann's studies at Stanford University; and to those in charge of the Department of Biological Sciences at Stanford University and the Department of Plant Biology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Stanford, California, for the provision of facilities that made our experimental studies of *Lopezia* possible. We have profited greatly from our collaboration with Richard H. Eyde, who has carried out a detailed study of floral structure and evolution in the genus (Eyde & Morgan, 1973) and has kindly reviewed the present manuscript, offering many helpful suggestions. Julia Spranza drew the illustrations, and Saichi Kawahara made the maps.

We are also indebted to those in charge of the herbaria of the following institutions, who made material available for our study: Arnold Arboretum (A); L. H. Bailey Hortorium, Cornell University (BH); British Museum (Natural History) (BM); Museo Nacional, San José, Costa Rica (CR); Dudley Herbarium, Stanford University (DS); Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago (F); Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques, Genève (G); Gray Herbarium, Harvard University (GH); Botanische Anstalten der Martin Luther Universität, Halle (HAL); Instituto Politécnico Nacional, México (IPN); Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (K); Botanische Staatssammlung, München (M); Instituto Botánico "Antonio José Cavanilles," Madrid (MA); Herbario Nacional del Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Nacional de México, México, D.F. (MEXU); University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (MICH); Missouri Botanical Garden (MO); The New York Botanical Garden (NY); Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (P); Pomona College, Claremont, Calif. (POM); Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, Calif. (RSA); Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm (S); University of Texas, Austin (TEX); University of California, Berkeley (UC); U. S. National Museum, Washington, D.C. (US); Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien (W); Botanischer Garten und Museum der Universität Zürich (Z).

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whole, but also $n = 10, 9, 8, 7$, and 22. Similar differences in gametic chromosome number, reflecting aneuploid change, are known in the family Onagraceae otherwise only in the annual genus *Clarkia*. Our studies of interspecific crossability and evolution in the group are still underway, but we hope that the present systematic account will constitute a convenient basis for further research on these fascinating plants.

INTRODUCTION

As a result of our studies and those of Eyde and Morgan (1973), we have concluded that relationships within the distinctive tribe Lopezieae Spach (1835) can be expressed best by grouping all species in a single genus, *Lopezia*. Our reasons for proposing this arrangement will be discussed in the present paper, but an outline of the sections and species we have recognized, with the names of the segregate genera to which these species have been referred in the past, is given now as an aid to understanding our introductory discussion.

Lopezia Cav.

- I. Sect. *Diplandra* (Hook. & Arn.) Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove
 - 1. *L. lopezioides* (Hook. & Arn.) Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove (*Diplandra*)
- II. Sect. *Riesenbachia* (Presl) Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove
 - 2. *L. semeiandra* Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove (*Semeiandra*)
 - 3. *L. riesenbachia* Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove (*Riesenbachia*)
- III. Sect. *Jehlia* (Rose) Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove
 - 4. *L. longiflora* (Decne.) Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove (*Pseudolopezia*)
 - 5. *L. grandiflora* Zucc. (*Jehlia*)
 - 6. *L. langmaniae* Miranda
- VI. Sect. *Lopezia*
 - 7. *L. hintonii* Foster
 - 8. *L. miniata* Lag. ex DC
 - 9. *L. suffrutescens* Munz
 - 10. *L. nuevo-leonis* Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove
 - 11. *L. cornuta* S. Wats.
 - 12. *L. ciliatula* Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove
 - 13. *L. trichota* Schlecht.
 - 14. *L. racemosa* Cav.
 - 15. *L. conjugens* T. S. Brandegees
 - 16. *L. smithii* Rose
- V. Sect. *Nannolopezia* Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove
 - 17. *L. gracilis* S. Wats.
- VI. Sect. *Pelozia* (Rose) Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove
 - 18. *L. laciniata* (Rose) M. E. Jones (*Pelozia*)
 - 19. *L. gentryi* (Munz) Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove
 - 20. *L. clavata* T. S. Brandegees (*Pelozia*)
 - 21. *L. sinaloensis* Munz



FIGURES 1-10. Seedlings of *Lopezia*.—1. *L. lopezoides*.—2. *L. riesenbachia*.—3. *L. clavata*.—4. *L. cornuta*.—5. *L. miniata*.—6. *L. racemosa* (*L. hirsuta*).—7. *L. miniata*.—8. *L. racemosa* (*L. coronata*).—9. *L. gentryi*.—10. *L. gracilis*. Grown at Stanford University in winter of 1967-8.

DISCUSSION OF CHARACTERS

Some of the characters which have proved useful, alone or in combination, in assessing relationships among the species of *Lopezia* and in understanding the phylogeny of the genus are discussed in the following pages.

Germination and seedling characteristics.—The germination of all species of *Lopezia* is epigeal. Generally the young cotyledons are suborbicular to ovate; in most cases their petiole elongates, sooner or later, to almost the length of the blade. Mature cotyledons are more or less ovate, subretuse to obtuse at base. The young leaves are usually linear or lanceolate to oblong but become much wider when mature. As a rule, the first leaves are opposite. Marginal teeth are developed even in the first pair of leaves, though the teeth are less distinct in *L. cornuta* and *L. miniata*, for example, than in *L. racemosa* or *L. nuevo-leonis*.

A few species can already be recognized at the seedling stage (Figs. 1-10). Those of *Lopezia lopezoides* have fleshy, thick and rounded juvenile leaves. In *L. racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis* the early leaves are dark green or red-brown in color and elongate (oblong or elliptic lanceolate). In *L. nuevo-leonis* the first leaves are already rather fleshy, acutely serrate, and borne on angular stems. The seedlings of *L. riesenbachia* and *L. clavata* have remotely serrate cotyledons; the leaves are light green, more or less acutely serrate and relatively thin. The seedlings of *L. gracilis*, *L. gentryi*, and *L. laciniata* have dark green juvenile leaves, narrower than in most species (linear to lanceolate or narrowly ovate)

and \pm elongate. In *L. laciniata* subsp. *ovata*, however, the juvenile leaves are relatively wide, and—much like the cotyledons—retuse at the base. All other seedlings are \pm similar, although they differ in hue from strain to strain (either dark red or green), in growth rate and hence in length of the hypocotyl, and in pubescence. Sometimes (e.g. in *L. cornuta*) the seedlings are long-hairy whereas the mature plants are sparsely or shortly so.

The variability of the seedlings corresponds with that of the mature plant. In the highly variable *Lopezia racemosa* group, for example, they vary in length of the hypocotyl and stem, color, pubescence, size of leaves. Thus seedlings of the more polymorphic groups (e.g. *L. miniata* subsp. *miniata*) show wide variation in contrast to those of the more uniform taxa.

Habit.—Most species of *Lopezia* are herbaceous annuals, while a few are perennial or even shrubby. In certain groups (*L. laciniata*–*L. gentryi*) the annuals are sharply distinct from the perennials, in others (sect. *Lopezia*) annuals and perennials may occur in the same species and intergrade with one another. The stems are usually ascending or erect; in *L. laciniata* and *L. racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis* they are prostrate or decumbent, root at the nodes, and could be described as stolons. The stems of some species are virgate (*L.lopezioides*), while they are recurved or drooping in others (*L. longiflora*, *L. semeiandra* at the summit).

The stems and branches are generally terete, yet in a few species (*L. cornuta*, *L. trichota*, *L. nuevo-leonis*) they are angular. In *L. smithii* the stems are somewhat winged. Nearly all bird-pollinated species of *Lopezia* have the stems thickened and fleshy below the ground level; exceptional is *L. semeiandra*. Among the fly-pollinated species *L. trichota* has tuberous roots and passes the dry season in a leafless condition, whereas *L. miniata* subsp. *paniculata* has somewhat bulbous ones.

Fasciation has been rather commonly observed in *Lopezia*, particularly in *L. racemosa*, as in many other Onagraceae (e.g. *Clarkia unguiculata* Lindl., *Epilobium angustifolium* L., *Oenothera drummondii* Hook.; see De Vries, 1894, 1899; Knox, 1907, 1908; Johansen, 1930). Fasciation leads to the development of abortive, green flowers (virescence and frondescence, as observed for example in *Oenothera* by Gates, 1910). Fasciation is more abundant in certain populations, such as the hirsute plants of *L. racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* from Mt. Orizaba and its environs (Veracruz). This suggests that certain strains are more susceptible to factors, such as infection by nematodes, which promote this condition.

Leaves.—These are highly variable in shape (oblong-linear to broadly ovate, \pm serrate) and size. Several species, however, are characterized by some outstanding traits of the leaves. Though the leaves are generally alternate, they are \pm opposite in *Lopezia lopezioides*, *L. conjugens*, and *L. riesenbachia*. They are thin in *L. clavata*, somewhat thick or fleshy in *L. nuevo-leonis* and *L. racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis*; relatively narrow in the latter as well as in *L. laciniata* subsp. *laciniata* and *L. gentryi*; narrow and short in *L. gracilis*; infrequently (*L. racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis*, *L. smithii*, *L. gracilis* and *L. lopezioides*) they

are short-petioled. They are acutely serrate in *L. nuevo-leonis*, *L. suffrutescens* and *L. clavata*, and shallowly so and even subentire in *L. conjugens*, *L. gracilis*, *L. cornuta*, and *L. sinaloensis*. The teeth are glandulose in *L. longiflora* and colored with "oil cells" in *L. racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis*. *Lopezia smithii* is distinctive in its unique leaf-base; an unequal base is found also in *L. longiflora*, *L. ciliatula* and *L. trichota*. The petioles are rarely winged (*L. conjugens*, *L. riesenbachia*, *L. clavata*, *L. sinaloensis*, *L. ciliatula*).

The veins of the leaves are quite variable in number; the extremes are *Lopezia trichota*, *L. gracilis* and *L. laciniata* with indistinct or very few veins, as distinct from *L. langmaniae* and *L. semeiandra* with their large, many-veined (to 27 on each side) leaves.

Stipules are present in all species, but tiny, rudimentary and caducous. They sometimes persist longer, especially on the vigorous growth of shrubby species.

Pubescence.—The vegetative parts of most species of the tribe are pubescent, with hairs usually \pm appressed, varying in length, usually pale in shade but infrequently colored. Spreading hairs are present in *Lopezia lopezioides* and *L. sinaloensis* (retorse), and sometimes in *L. miniata*, especially on the stem. They are somewhat incurved in *L. ciliatula*, silky in *L. langmaniae* and to some extent in *L. semeiandra*, mixed with glandular ones in *L. riesenbachia*, *L. semeiandra* and on the inflorescence and sepals of *L. lopezioides*. Six taxa are glabrous or nearly so: *L. gracilis*, *L. suffrutescens*, *L. nuevo-leonis* (but pedicels hairy on one side), *L. racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis*, *L. trichota* and *L. gentryi*. Stems, leaves, pedicels and sepals are most commonly pubescent (the latter two always have shorter hairs). There are, however, special cases in which other parts are hairy as well: ciliate petals are found in *L. ciliatula*, *L. trichota*, *L. longiflora* (the lower sometimes \pm ciliate) and *L. racemosa* (claws only); the style is hairy in *L. trichota*, *L. grandiflora* (sometimes pilose) and *L. semeiandra*; the capsules are pubescent in *L. langmaniae* (slightly hairy-tubercled), *L. ciliatula* (strigulose), *L. riesenbachia* (hirtellous-puberulent), *L. laciniata* (\pm puberulent), *L. gentryi* (setaceous with tubercled hairs) and *L. semeiandra* (\pm puberulent-hirtellous). In addition, *L. smithii* uniquely has upper petals with clavate hairs around the glands, and *L. semeiandra* has a floral tube which is hirsute on both sides and stamens and petals which are \pm hairy outside at the base. Within some species, such as the polymorphic *L. miniata* and *L. racemosa*, the hairs may vary in length and density; they may be of various colors (usually whitish but sometimes rusty to even purplish), straight or recurved, appressed to patent, and sometimes all or partly glandulose throughout the plant or on particular organs. The pubescence is variable almost independently on the different parts of the plant (pedicels, calyx, style, ovary and capsule).

Inflorescence.—In most species of the tribe the inflorescence is branched, leafy, and racemose. The racemes are usually dense, even corymbiform, at the apex, and more loose and leafy below, with small bract-like leaves. There are, however, some outstanding modifications: The inflorescence is characteristically paniculate and crowded in *Lopezia miniata* subsp. *paniculata* and corymbose in

L. suffrutescens and rarely in *L. racemosa*. In a few species it is typically few-branched or simple (*L. cornuta*), few-flowered (*L. sinaloensis*), distinctly leafy throughout with upper leaves less reduced (*L. racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis*) or especially slender (*L. hintonii*, *L. conjugens*, *L. gracilis*). In some species, a wide variation is displayed in length of racemes (which, besides, are elongated toward fruiting) and the amount of branching (simple or short racemes to paniculate or large inflorescence), and even more in the number of flowers, capsules and seeds (in a single population or on an individual plant).

Pedicels.—The pedicels, more so than the whole inflorescence, are quite uniform in shape and inclination. Exceptional are *Lopezia ciliatula* with its \pm winged pedicels, and *L. cornuta* with its typically drooping ones in fruit. They are sometimes drooping or antrorse in *L. racemosa* and sigmoid-spreading in fruits of *L. sinaloensis*. Relatively long pedicels (longer than 3 cm) occur in *L. laciniata* and sometimes in *L. racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis*.

Flowers and pollination systems.—The flowers of the species of *Lopezia* fall into two broadly defined groups, according to the mode of pollination. In the five bird-pollinated species—*L. grandiflora*, *L. langmaniae*, *L. longiflora*, *L. lopezoides*, and *L. semeiandra*—the flowers are red; \pm tubular in shape, with the sepals and petals directed forward; and produce abundant nectar from the prominent interstaminal nectaries at the base of the tube. We have actually observed visits by hummingbirds in the field in all of these species (Raven, Breedlove, Gregory & Plitmann, 1974). In the remaining species of the genus, with the possible exception of the poorly known *L. hintonii*, the flowers are lavender, rose-purple, magenta, purplish, or white; the sepals and petals spread widely from the top of the constricted “neck” at the summit of the ovary; and smaller amounts of nectar are produced. The flowers of these species are visited by and usually pollinated by flies, especially Syrphidae, or are autogamous. We have observed fly-pollination, with occasional visits by bees and other insects, in *Lopezia cornuta*, *L. laciniata* subsp. *ovata*, *L. miniata*, *L. racemosa*, and *L. trichota* (Raven, Breedlove, Gregory & Plitmann, 1974). Our field observations indicate that *L. ciliatula*, *L. gentryi*, *L. gracilis*, and *L. riesenbachia* are rarely visited by insects and largely autogamous; and *L. clavata* and *L. nuevo-leonis* are highly autogamous when grown in the experimental greenhouse, but perhaps partly outcrossing in the field. *Lopezia suffrutescens*, which we have observed only briefly in the field but have grown in the experimental greenhouse, is almost exclusively outcrossed and evidently fly-pollinated, as is *L. miniata* subsp. *paniculata*, which we have grown in the experimental greenhouse but not seen in the field. We have not observed living plants of *L. hintonii*, *L. sinaloensis*, *L. conjugens*, or *L. smithii*, but judge that the first is definitely an outcrossing species.

The flowers of the bird-pollinated species range from 1.1–8 cm in length, those of the others having petals to 1 cm long. In one of the bird-pollinated species, *L. semeiandra*, there is a definite floral tube formed by the union of the floral parts above the ovary. The proximal part of this tube is divided by a median septum into two deep pockets lined with nectariferous tissue. The column

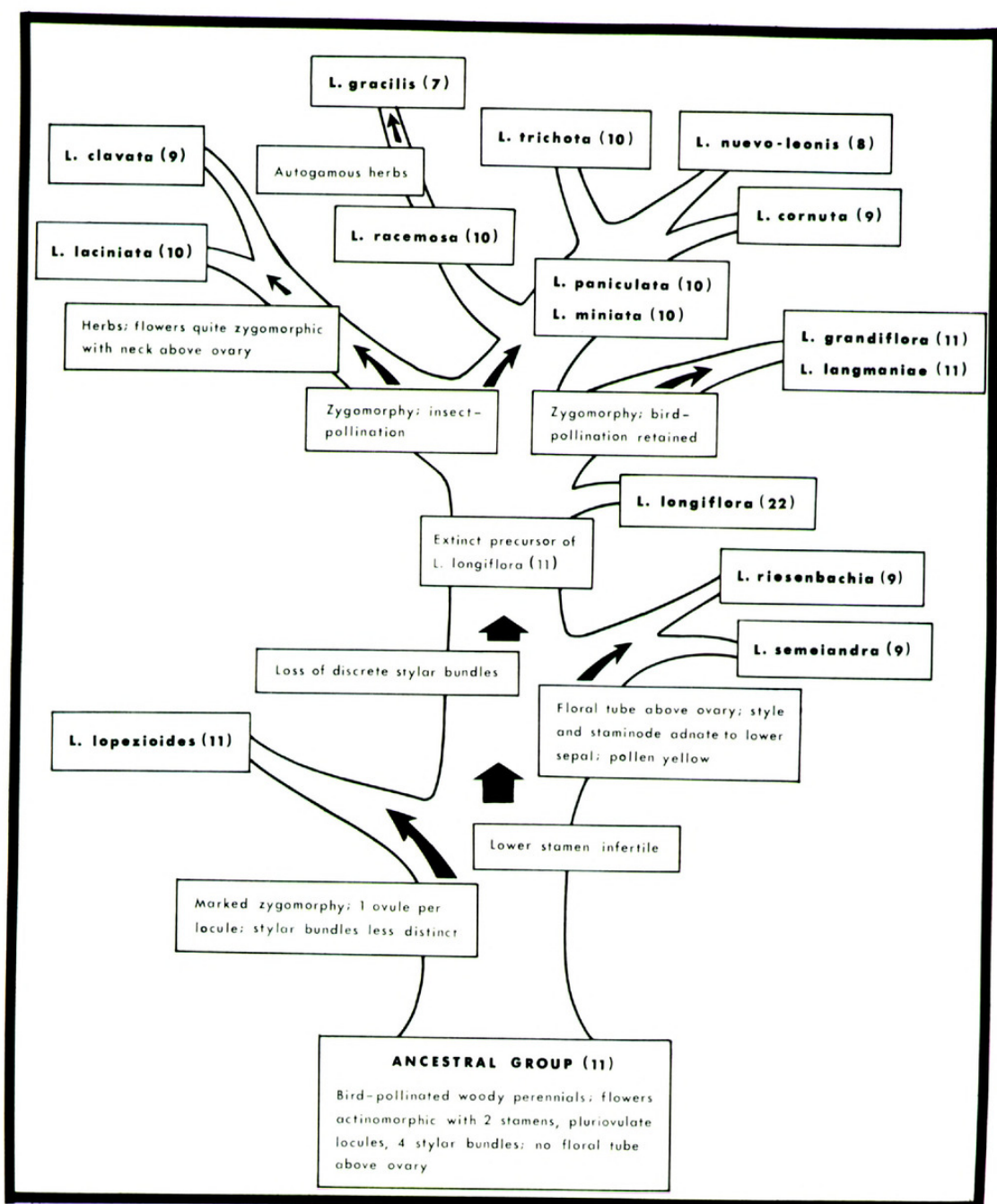


FIGURE 11. Phylogeny of *Lopezia*, as postulated by Eyde and Morgan (1973). We would now consider it more likely that *L. gracilis* arose below the base of the branch leading to *L. racemosa*, as explained in the text. *Lopezia paniculata* is considered a subspecies of *L. miniata*, following a review of data not available at the time the paper of Eyde and Morgan (1973) went to press. Gametic chromosome numbers indicated in parentheses. Figure reprinted by permission of the authors and the *American Journal of Botany*.

including the style and stamens is adnate to the lower side of the floral tube. These features are found only in this species and in the autogamous *L. riesenbachia*, indicating their common origin as an early and independent evolutionary line within the group (Eyde & Morgan, 1973). In fly-pollinated species of sect.

Pelozia, an advanced group marked by extreme floral zygomorphy, the constriction above the ovary is prolonged into a neck, and all floral parts except the staminode and lower sepal are greatly displaced to the upper side of the flower and united to varying degrees (Fig. 11). All species have sternotribic pollination.

Aestivation.—Aestivation in *Lopezia* is generally imbricate; it is imbricate to almost convolute in species in which the upper petals are relatively wide (*L. lopezioides*, *L. grandiflora*). More commonly the upper petals are partly overlapped by the lower. Exceptional with valvate imbrication are *L. langmaniae*, with its rudimentary petals, and *L. semeiandra*, with its greatly reduced linear ones. The "resupinate" arrangement of petals in *L. laciniata* and *L. gentryi* is already pronounced in bud, in which the lower (outer) petals, partly overlapping the upper ones, are distinctly smaller.

Petals.—The petals, variable as they are, present good diagnostic criteria. They may be wide (*L. lopezioides*, *L. grandiflora*) or long (*L. longiflora*, *L. semeiandra*), small (*L. ciliatula*, *L. gracilis*, *L. gentryi*) or evidently reduced (*L. langmaniae*). Usually the lower ones are larger, but it is the other way around in *L. trichota* and especially in sect. *Pelozia*, whereas subequal ones characterize the bird-pollinated species. The petals are \pm similar in outline, the lower ones oblong-obovate, the upper oblong-linear to oblanceolate. Nevertheless, there are some marked distinctions. For example, all petals are somewhat spatulate in *L. suffrutescens*, linear-oblanceolate in *L. longiflora* and narrowly linear in *L. semeiandra*; the upper ones are narrowly linear-spatulate in *L. ciliatula*, the lower ones are obovate-suborbicular in *L. gracilis*. The apices may be entire (*L. racemosa*), or sinuate-crenulate to suberose-denticulate (*L. grandiflora*, *L. hintonii*, *L. miniata*), or lacinate (*L. laciniata*, *L. gentryi*). In other morphological features of the petals, *Lopezia* can be divided into four groups: Petals (at least the upper) sessile and not auricled (*L. longiflora*, *L. semeiandra*); sessile but auricled (*L. suffrutescens*, *L. ciliatula*); auricled and more or less clawed or attenuate (*L. hintonii* with winged claws and obsolete auricles at upper petals; *L. suffrutescens*, *L. miniata*, *L. nuevo-leonis*); not auricled or hardly so and clawed (with limb truncate or cuneate) or attenuate (all the rest).

Glands and nectaries.—Massive interstaminal nectaries characterize the bird-pollinated species of *Lopezia* (Eyde & Morgan, 1973); these species produce abundant nectar. In other species, which produce limited amounts of nectar, or perhaps in some cases none at all, interstaminal nectaries are also present, and very well developed in some (e.g. *L. racemosa*; Eyde & Morgan, 1973). In addition, most species of the genus have shiny, conspicuous glands, or pseudonectaries, on the upper petals. In the fly-pollinated and autogamous species of sect. *Lopezia* and sect. *Nannolopezia* there are either one or two on each upper petal, except in *L. conjugens* (sect. *Lopezia*). In sect. *Pelozia*, in which the upper petals and sepals are united, the upper sepal has a prominent tubercle of this nature at the level at which the upper sepals and petals diverge from it. This tubercle, which cannot be homologous with the glands on the upper petals

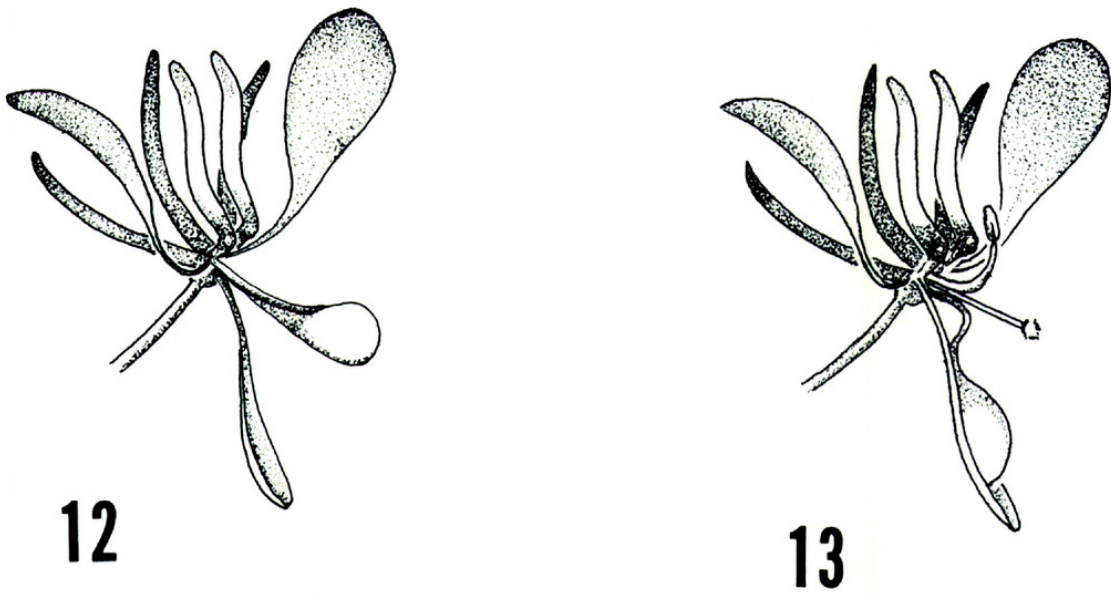
of the three sections just mentioned, is flanked by weakly developed glandlike dots on the upper petals; they might be homologous with the pseudonectaries in other species. Eyde and Morgan (1973) have hypothesized, on the basis of densely staining areas they observed in the upper petals of *L. cornuta* and *L. gracilis*, that a volatile chemical attractant may supplement the visual cues in the fly-pollinated species of *Lopezia*.

Among the bird-pollinated species of *Lopezia*, there are no comparable glands, although the upper petals of *L. grandiflora* and *L. langmaniae* do have swollen areas on the upper petals, which may be homologous with and the precursors, in an evolutionary sense, of the glands on the upper petals of the insect-pollinated species (Eyde & Morgan, 1973). *Lopezia riesenbachia*, an autogamous species with obsolete interstaminal nectaries that is very closely related to the bird-pollinated *L. semeiandra*, usually has a tiny, arcuate or dot-like tubercle near the base of each upper petal; its significance is obscure, but it might be analogous with the somewhat similar structure found in *L. langmaniae*. Finally, in *L. conjugens*, clearly a member of sect. *Lopezia* and not otherwise remarkably different from other species of the section, the glands have evidently been lost.

Slight variations in the size, shape, and exact position of the glands on the upper petals and upper sepal have been greatly exaggerated in importance by some taxonomists (*e.g.* Rose, 1909; Sprague & Riley, 1924), and this has been one of the factors which has led to a proliferation of specific names in the group. Fifty years ago nearly three times as many species were recognized as are accepted in the present revision.

Pollen.—The pollen of most species is blue, that of *Lopezia clavata*, *L. sinaloensis*, *L. semeiandra*, and *L. riesenbachia* yellow. As suggested by Eyde and Morgan (1973), yellow pollen must have originated independently in the common ancestor of the first two species and in the common ancestor of the last two. The anther is yellowish in species with yellow pollen, bluish in most of the rest; in *L. suffrutescens*, *L. laciniata* and *L. gentryi* it is red. Four-porate pollen grains are frequent in place of the normally three-porate ones in polyploid ($n = 20$) individuals of *L. racemosa* (both subspecies).

The snapping phenomenon.—In all species of *Lopezia* except *L. lopezioides*, the lower stamen is sterile. This flattened or spoon-shaped staminode characteristically enfolds the anther of the fertile stamen in bud (Fig. 12). Although the dehiscence of this anther is fundamentally introrse, it rotates through 180° by a twisting of the terminal, slender portion of the filament just before the flower opens, presumably owing to the spatial relationships in the bud coupled with differential growth patterns. After the flower opens, the mature stamen, shedding pollen, is usually deflected downward, below the main axis of the flower; after it sheds its pollen, which is bound together in a mass by the viscine threads characteristic of the pollen of Onagraceae, it is deflected still farther downward, and the style grows outward to a position in which the tardily maturing stigma occupies the same spatial relationship with the rest of the flower



FIGURES 12-13. Flowers of *Lopezia racemosa*, 5.—12. Before snapping of fertile stamen upward; it is held in place and under tension by enfolding staminode.—13. After fertile stamen has snapped upward and staminode moved downward; the style has grown outward and the stigma occupies essentially the position of the fertile anther in Fig. 12.

that the shedding anther did previously (Fig. 13). Outcrossing species of *Lopezia* are thus strongly protandrous, and a pollinator moving from flower to flower has a high probability of effecting cross-pollination.

This general outline of floral biology holds for the bird-pollinated species of *Lopezia* (*L. semeiandra*, *L. longiflora*, *L. grandiflora*, *L. langmaniae*). In all species of sect. *Lopezia*⁵ the rotated fertile anther is held under tension by the enfolding staminode and snaps the pollen up onto the venter of any fly that alights and orients itself toward the pseudonectaries. This interesting phenomenon has been observed and discussed by many students for nearly 200 years (reviews in Raven *et al.*, 1974; Eyde & Morgan, 1973). The snapping phenomenon is not found in the four species of sect. *Pelozia*, nor in the autogamous *L. gracilis* (sect. *Nannolopezia*).

Because of the distribution of the snapping phenomenon among the species of *Lopezia*, we hypothesize that it evolved in the common ancestor of sect. *Lopezia*, and that the evolution of the mechanism was a single, unique event. This implies that sect. *Pelozia* was derived from its common ancestor with sect. *Lopezia* before the evolution of the snapping mechanism. It also lends support to the notion that *Lopezia gracilis*, the only species of sect. *Nannolopezia*, was not derived from sect. *Lopezia*, contrary to Fig. 11.

Morphological variation in the staminode is fairly extensive and useful in some instances in evaluating the degree of similarity between taxa. It is variable in length, proportion, and outline, as well as in color. In *Lopezia laciniata* and *L. gentryi*, not characterized by the snapping mechanism, it is linear and concave;

⁵ Unfortunately, we have not been able to examine one of the most critical species assigned to this group, *L. hintonii*, in a living condition.

in the autogamous *L. riesenbachia* and *L. clavata*, it is broad and indistinctly clawed; and in most fly-pollinated species, it is somewhat spoon-shaped and very distinctly clawed, the blade enfolding the fertile stamen and holding it under tension at maturity. A reduced uniloculate anther has been observed very rarely on the staminode in *L. grandiflora* and in *L. langmaniae*.

Capsules.—The main morphological characters of the capsule are size and shape. The largest capsules are found in *Lopezia lopezoides*, *L. grandiflora*, *L. trichota*, whereas *L. gracilis* and *L. gentryi* have the smallest ones. Slight differences in size, however, have been observed between the members of related pairs of species such as *L. miniata* and *L. racemosa*, *L. nuevo-leonis* and *L. miniata*, *L. clavata* and *L. sinaloensis*. Several species are distinguished by the shape of their fruits: *L. clavata*, *L. sinaloensis*, *L. riesenbachia* with \pm cylindrical capsules; *L. nuevo-leonis* with oblong-ellipsoid capsules; *L. cornuta* with angularly oblong-obovoid and horned at apex capsules; *L. gentryi* with setose-tubercled capsules and *L. laciniata* with obovoid-obconical ones. Most of the others have subglobose capsules.

The seeds of *Lopezia* are ballistically dispersed from the wind-shaken, open capsules. A few seeds remain at the bottom, and they just fall with or from the dry capsule. The seeds of *L. lopezoides* are narrowly winged, as if they might be adapted to anemochory, but they are so heavy and their wings so narrow that this scarcely seems possible.

In a few species such as *Lopezia trichota* and *L. semeiandra* the capsules have thick valves which sometimes dehisce tardily or do not open at all while still on the plant. In these cases the capsule is the dispersal unit and is presumably dispersed by streams.

Seeds.—Species of *Lopezia* are often distinguished sharply by the texture of their seeds. In *L. grandiflora*, *L. longiflora*, and *L. langmaniae* the seeds are coarsely long-tubercled; in *L. trichota*, *L. smithii*, *L. cornuta*, and *L. nuevo-leonis* they are also coarsely tubercled but with rounded tubercles; the seeds of other species are \pm finely tubercled. The tubercles or papillae are transversely arranged in *L. conjugens*, *L. riesenbachia*, and *L. sinaloensis*, \pm so in *L. racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis* and *L. nuevo-leonis*; they are longitudinal in *L. gracilis* and *L. semeiandra*. The seeds of *L. trichota* are transversely wrinkled and also somewhat marginate; in *L. lopezoides* the seeds are smooth and distinctly winged. *Lopezia lopezoides* also has the largest seeds in the tribe. Relatively large seeds occur in *L. longiflora* and *L. cornuta*; relatively small seeds are found in *L. miniata*, *L. ciliatula*, *L. riesenbachia*, *L. clavata*, and *L. laciniata*. No significant differences in shape have been observed.

Chromosome numbers.—When known, these are given in the present paper. Documentation for the chromosome numbers cited here will be given by Plitmann, Tai, and Raven (1974). Results of experimental hybridizations will likewise be reported in due course.

RELATIONSHIPS OF THE TRIBE

One of the six tribes of Onagraceae (Raven, 1964), Lopezieae are sharply set off from all others by their 4-merous flowers and 2-merous androecium. Although the chromosomes of Lopezieae are unspecialized (Kurabayashi, Lewis & Raven, 1962) and some species retain the original basic chromosome number for the family Onagraceae, $n = 11$, Lopezieae do not appear closely related to Fuchsiaeae and even less so to Circaeaeae, the other two tribes that have a similar chromosomal constitution. The traditional grouping of Lopezieae with Circaeaeae (*e.g.* by DeCandolle, 1828; Spach, 1835; Baillon, 1877; and Raimann, 1893) seems to have to do with nothing more than their common possession of two stamens (Eyde & Morgan, 1973). Recently Eyde and Morgan (1973) have postulated a connection between Jussiaeaeae and Lopezieae on the basis of their similar nectaries, unique in the family, and lack of a floral tube. Further studies of additional characteristics will help to elucidate these reticulate relationships, but their nature leads one to emphasize the rather isolated position of the tribe Lopezieae within the family.

GENERIC LIMITS

It has been traditional to recognize four genera—*Diplandra*, *Lopezia*, *Riesenbachia*, and *Semeiandra*—in the tribe Lopezieae (Endlicher, 1840, 1841; Bentham & Hooker, 1862; Raimann, 1893). In 1877, Baillon placed *Riesenbachia* and *Semeiandra* in the synonymy of *Lopezia*, retaining *Diplandra* as distinct. Although T. S. Brandege (1889: 158) wrote in favor of such a generic alignment, apparently it has not been followed by other authors. In 1909, Rose described three additional ones: *Pelozia*, *Jehlia*, and *Pseudolopezia*. He segregated them from *Lopezia* largely on the basis of petal morphology and the degree of adnation and connation in the flower. In the most recent overall revision, Munz (1961) recognized *Diplandra*, *Lopezia*, *Riesenbachia*, *Semeiandra*, and *Pseudolopezia*, but not *Jehlia* or *Pelozia*. He frankly admitted that his decisions about the limits of genera were arbitrary, and that the matter needed further study. The next year Miranda (1962) reemphasized the distinctiveness of *Lopezia langmaniae* (Miranda, 1953) and argued for the recognition of *Jehlia*. Thus the question of generic alignments in Lopezieae has been a vexed one, with nearly every student of the group having a different opinion.

Our studies and particularly those of Eyde and Morgan (1973) have shed new light upon relationships within Lopezieae; Eyde and Morgan's findings are summarized in Fig. 11 (reprinted from Eyde and Morgan, 1973: 123). A table of the sections and species we recognize was given on p. 479. The most distinctive units within the tribe are *Lopezia lopezioides* (sect. *Diplandra*) and *L. semeiandra*-*L. riesenbachia* (sect. *Riesenbachia*; the genera *Semeiandra* and *Riesenbachia*). *Lopezia lopezioides* is the only member of the group that retains two fertile stamens; yet its flowers are highly zygomorphic, its ovules have been reduced to one per locule, and its stylar bundles are relatively indistinct. Its subopposite leaves may or may not be primitive, and it shares the original basic chromosome number of the group, $n = 11$, with several other species. On the other hand, *L. longiflora* (the section or genus *Pseudolopezia*), although it has only one fertile

stamen, has the most radially symmetrical flowers in the group, ones that might in all respects other than their androecial condition be considered most generalized. *Lopezia semeiandra* (the genus *Semeiandra*) and *L. riesenbachia* (the genus *Riesenbachia*) have virtually identical floral tubes, so much so that they must be considered to have had a common ancestor with a tube of this sort and the chromosome number which they share in common, $n=9$. Despite this communality of features, the contrast between the large, red, hummingbird-pollinated flowers of *L. semeiandra* and the small, purplish, autogamous ones of *L. riesenbachia* is, as Eyde and Morgan (1973) have pointed out, rather startling. Their capsules and seeds differ markedly, and they occur in very different situations ecologically.

In view of these highly reticulate relationships, it seems to us that there is nothing to be gained by removing up to five monotypic genera (*Diplandra*, *Jehlia*, *Pseudolopezia*, *Riesenbachia*, and *Semeiandra*) from a small genus of 21 closely related species. *Pelozia* has been recognized as distinct only by its author (Rose, 1909) and by Sprague and Riley (1924), Riley (1924), and Willis (1966); other authors have followed the lead of M. E. Jones (1929) and declined to regard it as generically distinct. Floral evolution has evidently been rapid in this group, and adaptation to different pollination systems has resulted in the production of a number of superficially very different but fundamentally similar floral types within the group. We wish to emphasize the unity which binds together these species is a whole array of geographical, morphological, anatomical, and cytological features, and believe that to group them in a single genus is the preferable way of expressing the pattern of diversity in the tribe. Suggestions that *Lopezieae* may be polyphyletic (Baehni & Bonner, 1948) are certainly without merit, in the light of recent research. Less diversity characterizes the resulting group than is found in *Ludwigia*, *Camissonia*, *Oenothera*, *Fuchsia*, or even the ditypic *Gongylocarpus* as currently recognized. In *Lopezia*, there is an impression of greater diversity owing to the spectacular changes that have occurred in floral conformation in relation to specific pollination systems, enhanced by early trends toward zygomorphy in the group. Nevertheless, the overall impression is of a group of relatively closely related species in which an impressive degree of adaptive radiation, affecting mostly the flowers, has taken place.

THE DELIMITATION OF SECTIONS IN *LOPEZIA*

Earlier efforts to subdivide *Lopezia* have not been extensive, although Sprague and Riley (1924) recognized two groups—Unituberculatae and Bituberculatae—depending upon the number of glands on the upper petals. Most other authors have tacitly assumed that the six segregate genera deserved formal recognition when included within *Lopezia*, but few such groups have actually been given names.

It follows from the discussion given above and by Eyde and Morgan (1973) that *Lopezia lopezioides* (*Diplandra*); *L. semeiandra* and *L. riesenbachia* (*Riesenbachia*); and the group earlier segregated as *Pelozia* (including *L. clavata*, *L. sinaloensis*, *L. laciniata*, and *L. gentryi*) deserve recognition as distinct sections

within the genus. We have chosen to emphasize the extensive similarities in floral anatomy between *L. semeiandra* and *L. riesenbachia* by combining them within a single section, even though their differences in external morphology, pollination system, and ecology are great.

Most of the remaining species are relatively closely related, and it would be defensible to group them within a single variable section. Nevertheless, it appears reasonable to segregate as sect. *Jehlia* (including *Pseudolopezia*) the three species characterized by bird pollination, tubular red flowers, and a chromosome number $x = 11$, from the remainder, which are fly-pollinated or autogamous, have more strongly zygomorphic, rose-purplish, lavender, or white flowers in which the petals and sepals spread at right angles from the top of the ovary, and chromosome numbers of $n = 10$ (or 20), 9, 8, or 7.

Among the remaining 12 species of *Lopezia*, *L. gracilis* stands out in floral anatomy and morphology (Eyde & Morgan, 1973). It is highly autogamous, and shares with the distantly related *L. gentryi* the lowest gametic chromosome number in the genus, $n = 7$. Unlike the other 11 species, which are probably closely related and derived from a single common ancestor, *L. gracilis* does not exhibit the snapping phenomenon, and there is no reason to consider it derived from ancestors that did exhibit this mechanism for outcrossing. Similar reasoning applies to the four species of sect. *Pelozia*, in which the union of floral parts is much more advanced than in *L. gracilis*. We believe that the relationships of the latter species are best indicated by segregating it as a monotypic section, coordinate with sect. *Pelozia* and sect. *Lopezia* and with them representing the greatest degree of floral specialization in the genus.

In setting up these six sections within the genus *Lopezia*, we have attempted to follow the reasonable standards established for the genus *Clarkia* by Lewis and Lewis (1955). Each section consists of one or more demonstrably closely related species between which hybridization may be possible. We have not yet succeeded in obtaining intersectional hybrids within the genus *Lopezia*.

GEOGRAPHY, ECOLOGY, AND PHYLOGENY

A majority of the 25 taxa of *Lopezia* recognized in the present revision occur in the following four regions:

I. West slope of the Sierra Madre Occidental, south to its junction with the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt in Colima. Thirteen taxa occur in this area, of which ten are restricted to it.

II. Sierra Madre along the Pacific Coast from Colima to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Nine taxa, five endemic.

III. Nuclear Central America, principally Chiapas and Guatemala. Four taxa, two endemic.

IV. Sierra Madre Oriental and western slopes of the Chihuahuan Desert. Four taxa, two endemic.

Two taxa occur beyond the limits of these four regions. They are *Lopezia miniata* subsp. *paniculata*, restricted to El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Panama; and *L. clavata*, found in southern Baja California. Only four taxa occur in more

than one region: *L. miniata* subsp. *miniata*, *L. racemosa* subsp. *racemosa*, *L. semeiandra*, and *L. grandiflora* subsp. *macrophylla*.

Although species of *Lopezia* are distributed widely in almost all of the mountainous areas of Mexico from northern Sonora in the west and central Nuevo León in the east southward to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, it seems clear that their chief region of diversification and evolution has been the mountainous areas along the Pacific Coast. The Sierra Madre Occidental and the coastal ranges south to Oaxaca have been elevated since the late Cretaceous, perhaps 70 million years ago (Schuchert, 1935; Malfait & Dinkelman, 1972), whereas much of the remainder of Mexico was under the sea until much more recently. There is no concrete evidence for the evolution of the Onagraceae before the Paleocene, perhaps 65 million years ago (Krutzsch, 1968; Muller, 1970; Eyde & Morgan, 1973). As bird pollination can be shown convincingly to be the primitive system in *Lopezia* (Eyde & Morgan, 1973), and in view of the doubtful existence of specialized flower-visiting birds before Neogene time (J. Cracraft, personal communication), it would be difficult to imagine the existence of *Lopezia* or its immediate ancestors before the start of the Miocene, perhaps 25 million years ago, if that early. By this time, there was ample scope for radiation in relation to the diverse habitats of the Sierra Madre Occidental and coastal ranges to the south, and a variety of mesic and temperate habitats in which to survive temporarily unfavorable climatic episodes.

One can assume with confidence that the spread of *Lopezia* south of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec was an event of the upper Tertiary or Pleistocene, and that the evolution of *L. miniata* subsp. *paniculata* (from *L. miniata* subsp. *miniata*) and *L. langmaniae* (from *L. grandiflora*-like ancestors) were events of the past few million years. Two species of the genus, *L. miniata* and *L. racemosa*, are extremely widespread and weedy; they have probably spread to occupy much of the total range of the genus only in the upper Pleistocene and more recently, in part because of the spread of swidden agriculture four to six thousand years ago.

Reviewing now the ecology of *Lopezia* in broad terms, we offer the following summary by habitat type:

I. Dry understory of pine-oak forests: *Lopezia grandiflora*, *L. hintonii*, *L. longiflora*, *L. lopezoides*, and *L. smithii*. It may be that *L. racemosa* and *L. miniata* are principally associated with this habitat, but they have now spread widely into other disturbed habitats at middle elevations.

II. Moist seeps and streambanks in pine-oak forest: *Lopezia cornuta*, *L. gentryi*, *L. gracilis*, and *L. laciniata*.

III. Grassland (páramo) and other open places in cloud forest: *Lopezia miniata* subsp. *paniculata*.

IV. Tropical deciduous forest, especially along ravines and in other protected places: *Lopezia ciliatula*, *L. clavata* (nearly to sea level), *L. conjugens*, *L. langmaniae*, *L. riesenbachia* (to sea level), *L. semeiandra*, *L. sinaloensis*, and *L. suffrutescens*.

V. Stony ravines in piñon-juniper woodland: *Lopezia trichota*.

Comparing this summary with Fig. 11 (from Eyde & Morgan, 1973), it becomes abundantly clear that the principal site of evolution of *Lopezia* has been the pine-oak forest of the Sierra Madre Occidental and Pacific Ranges southward in Mexico. Much of the evolution of species within the genus has been in relation to the exploitation of relatively xeric habitats along the margins of the range of the group. Many of the species occur in pine-oak forest at middle elevations. A number of the species found in the Sierra Madre Occidental and other Pacific Coast ranges are restricted to one or two localities, not more than 150 km apart. These include: *Lopezia ciliatula*, *L. conjugens*, *L. grandiflora* subsp. *grandiflora*, *L. hintonii*, *L. laciniata* subsp. *ovata*, *L. longiflora*, *L. sinaloensis*, *L. smithii*, and *L. suffrutescens*. Other taxa have somewhat wider ranges in this region—the widest is *L. semeiandra*, which extends for more than 700 km in the interface between the Tropical Deciduous Forest and the pine-oak woodlands from northern Sinaloa to the northern edges of the Río Balsas drainage in southern Michoacán—but the overall picture is one of local endemism, rapid evolution, and especially survival of unusual taxa on a very local basis.

Most species of *Lopezia* flower in the first half of the dry season (October to December), and many continue for two or three months beyond this time. The widespread, weedy, polymorphic *L. racemosa* often flowers in the latter half of the rainy season (August, September). It is thus modally distinct from the equally widespread and weedy *L. miniata*, with which it can be hybridized. In general, the species most characteristic of xeric habitats, such as *L. trichota*, *L. clavata*, and *L. sinaloensis*, flower toward the end of the rainy season. *Lopezia gracilis*, which grows at relatively high elevations toward the northern end of the range of the genus, likewise flowers at the end of the period of summer rainfall.

In general, the pattern of evolution in *Lopezia* seems to have involved the derivation of ecologically or geographically marginal species which are relatively uniform morphologically from more widespread, variable ones. From polytypic and relatively widespread species such as the present-day *Lopezia grandiflora*, *L. miniata* subsp. *miniata*, *L. racemosa* subsp. *racemosa*, and *L. laciniata* have been derived such relatively uniform ones as *L. langmaniae*; *L. miniata* subsp. *paniculata*, *L. cornuta*, and *L. ciliatula*; *L. racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis* and *L. conjugens*; and *L. gentryi*. As will be detailed in the paragraphs that follow, and discussed further in the systematic portion of this paper, such changes have often been accompanied by aneuploid changes in chromosome number and also by increased autogamy. Such evolutionary patterns are common in flowering plants, and it has been pointed out for example by Fisher (1965) that species of a given group found on "unusual" substrates are often much less variable morphologically than their widespread relatives.

The evolution of *Lopezia nuevo-leonis* ($n = 8$) appears to have taken place in locally favorable habitats on the dry slopes of the Sierra Madre Oriental from ancestors similar to *L. miniata* ($n = 10$). Similar aneuploid changes in chromosome number in relation to the occupation of marginal habitats by annual taxa appear to have taken place in the evolution of *L. ciliatula* ($n = 9$) from *L. miniata* ($n = 10$) and of *L. gentryi* ($n = 8, 7$) from *L. laciniata* subsp. *ovata*

($n = 10$), as well as in the presumably earlier evolution of *L. gracilis* ($n = 7$) and *L. clavata* ($n = 9$) from unknown ancestors with higher chromosome numbers, probably $n = 10$. These changes are reminiscent of those so elegantly documented by Lewis and his colleagues (e.g. Lewis & Lewis, 1955; Lewis & Roberts, 1956; Lewis, 1962, 1973) for *Clarkia*, an unrelated annual genus of Onagraceae, tribe Onagreae, and found also in other groups of annual plants (Stebbins, 1950). They may also be analogous with those that were involved in the evolution of plants with $n = 10$ (ancestors of sect. *Lopezia*) from those with $n = 11$, early in the history of the genus; the evolution of $n = 9$ in *L. suffrutescens*, presumably from ancestors with $n = 10$; and the evolution of other plants with $n = 9$ (common ancestor of *L. semeiandra* and *L. riesenbachia*), thought to have been an evolutionary event of some antiquity.

Lopezia trichota is the most divergent species of sect. *Lopezia* in terms of its pattern of ecological adaptation. Its underground parts are extremely swollen and bulbous, and its annual stems wither completely early in the dry season. Its tardily dehiscent capsules seem to be spread along streams and by periodic flooding. This species, which was presumably derived from ancestors somewhat similar to *L. racemosa*, occurs on dry slopes on both sides of the Chihuahuan Desert.

The stoloniferous habit of *Lopezia laciniata* (sect. *Pelozia*) is an obvious adaptation to the moist, mossy seepages on the faces of cliffs that it inhabits. A similar habit—that of rooting at the nodes from decumbent branches—is also characteristic of *L. racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis* (sect. *Lopezia*), which occurs on somewhat protected limestone cliffs in Chiapas and Guatemala. Like a few populations of *L. racemosa* subsp. *racemosa*, *L. racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis* is polyploid, with $n = 20$. The only other consistently polyploid taxon in *Lopezia* is *L. longiflora*, with $n = 22$; its ancestors are unknown and presumably extinct.

Also deserving special comment is the species pair *Lopezia clavata* (southern Baja California) and *L. sinaloensis* (Sinaloa). The former is an autogamous annual that occurs in colonies in the arroyos and on protected slopes. Its flowers are quite variable, as might be expected in a colonial, autogamous species that presumably is rarely visited by insects. Unfortunately, its mainland relative, *L. sinaloensis*, is known only from the type collection. Until it can be rediscovered, it will be difficult to evaluate precisely the relationship between the two, a matter of considerable interest.

To summarize the pattern of evolution within *Lopezia*, the group seems to have originated during or shortly before the Miocene in the pine-oak forest of the Sierra Madre Occidental of Mexico. The derivation of fly-pollinated and autogamous species from bird-pollinated ancestors and the occupation of increasingly xeric habitats, as well as secondary ones, with the development of annual taxa, appear to have been major trends that occurred subsequently. Connation and adnation among floral parts and the development of increasingly zygomorphic flowers are among the morphological and anatomical trends that accompanied the phylogenetic elaboration of the group. Aneuploid reduction in chromosome number and, less frequently the appearance of polyploidy, have

occurred in the evolution of various taxa, apparently connected with the reduction of recombination in ecologically marginal situations.

SYSTEMATIC TREATMENT

Lopezia Cav.

Lopezia Cav., Icon. 1: 12. 1791. Munz, Brittonia 13: 77. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 15. 1965.

Pisaura Bonato, *Pisaura automorpha* e *Coreopsis formosa*, piante nuove. Padova, p. 12. 1793.

Riesenbachia Presl, Rel. Haenk. 2: 36, t. 54. 1831. Type: *R. racemosa* Presl = *Lopezia riesenbachia* Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove. Munz, Brittonia 13: 76. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 15. 1965.

Semeiandra Hook. & Arn., Bot. Beechey's Voy. pl. 59. 1836; 291. 1838. Type: *S. grandiflora* Hook. & Arn. = *Lopezia semeiandra* Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove. Munz, Brittonia 13: 74. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 14. 1965.

Diplandra Hook. & Arn., Bot. Beechey's Voy. pl. 60. 1836; 291. 1838. Nom. cons. prop., Raven & Plitmann, Taxon 20: 648. 1971, Taxon 22: 155. 1973; *non* Bertero, 1830, *nec* Rafinesque, 1840. Type: *D.lopezioides* Hook. & Arn. = *Lopezia lopezioides* (Hook. & Arn.) Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove. Munz, Brittonia 13: 75. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 13. 1965.

Pelozia Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 12: 295. 1909. Type: *P. laciniata* Rose = *Lopezia laciniata* (Rose) M. E. Jones.

Pseudolopezia Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 12: 296. 1909. Type: *P. insignis* Hemsl. = *Lopezia longiflora* Decaisne. Munz, Brittonia 13: 75. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 14. 1965.

Jehlia Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 12: 297. 1909. Type: *Lopezia macrophylla* Benth. = *L. grandiflora* Zucc.

Mostly well branched annual or perennial *herbs*, the perennials sometimes woody and with stems to 1 cm or more in diameter; plants often \pm reddish; stems swollen or underground parts \pm tuberous in some species. *Leaves* cauline, mostly spirally arranged, but sometimes opposite near the base or throughout in some species, reduced upward. *Stipules* present, small, mostly caducous. *Inflorescence* mainly terminal racemes, often leafy at base, more crowded toward apex, corymbose when young or at maturity in a few species, more rarely paniculate; bracts subsessile, narrowly lanceolate or linear, reduced leaves. *Flowers* many, borne on slender, long pedicels, slightly to markedly zygomorphic, often markedly protandrous; floral tube present or absent, the floral parts in any case somewhat united up to a constriction at the summit of the ovary. *Sepals* 4, subequal, narrowly lanceolate. *Petals* 4, subequal or unequal, the upper and lower pairs often markedly dissimilar, the upper 2 petals fused in some species (sect. *Pelozia*) with the upper 3 sepals for part of their length; petals red, purplish, lavender, or white. *Stamens* 2, the lower sterile in all except *L. lopezioides*; staminode petaloid, usually spatulate, \pm enclosing the fertile stamen in many species, and releasing it explosively in sect. *Lopezia*; fertile stamen rotating in nearly mature but from its fundamentally introrse to a fundamentally extrorse position by the twisting of the filament near its end; stamens adnate to style in a few species; anther dorsifixed. *Pollen* blue, yellow in a few species (sects. *Pelozia*, *Riesenbachia*), shed singly. *Stigma* subcapitate, papillose at maturity. Ovary pluriovulate or with one ovule per locule in a few species. *Fruit* a loculicidal, 4-valved

capsule, subglobose or clavate, dehiscing at the apex. *Seeds* many, small, more or less tuberculate, or one per locule in a few species and then larger. Gametic chromosome numbers, $n = 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 20, 22$; original basic chromosome number, $x = 11$.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lopezia racemosa* Cav.

Distribution: Nearly throughout Mexico and Guatemala, mainly at middle elevations, but absent from the northern deserts and lowland tropics; also in El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Panama.

KEY TO SECTIONS

1. Flowers with two fertile stamens; seeds narrowly winged, 3–4.5 mm long; leaves subopposite Section I. *Diplandra*
1. Flowers with one fertile stamen and a staminode; seeds not winged, ca. 1(–2) mm long; leaves mainly alternate.
 2. Floral tube evident, the stamens and style united to one another and to the lower side of the floral tube Section II. *Riesenbachia*
 2. Floral tube absent, the stamens and style not united except rarely at the very base.
 3. Upper three sepals connate at the base, the petals arising from them; constricted neck at summit of ovary prolonged Section V. *Pelozia*
 3. Sepals not connate; constricted neck at summit of ovary not prolonged.
 4. Flowers bright red, 1 cm or more long; stems swollen just below ground level Section III. *Jehlia*
 4. Flowers purplish, lavender, pinkish, or white, rarely as much as 1 cm long; stems not swollen below ground level in most species.
 5. Wiry-stemmed annual of the northern Sierra Madre Occidental; seeds one per locule; fertile stamen neither tightly enfolded by the staminode nor explosively discharged by it Section IV. *Nannolopezia*
 5. Widespread annual or perennial herbs; seeds usually many per locule; fertile stamen tightly enfolded by the staminode and explosively discharged by it in all but a few populations Section VI. *Lopezia*

KEY TO THE SPECIES

1. Flowers with two fertile stamens; seeds narrowly winged, 3–4.5 mm long; leaves subopposite 1. *L. lopezoides*
1. Flowers with one fertile stamen and a staminode; seeds not winged, ca. 1(–2) mm long; leaves mainly alternate 2
 2. Floral tube evident, the stamens and style united to one another and to the lower side of the floral tube. 3
 3. Flowers (3.5–)4–8 cm long, bright red; soft-wooded shrub, mainly of the pine-oak forest but reaching the upper limits of the tropical deciduous scrub 2. *L. semeiandra*
 3. Flowers less than 1 cm long, lilac-violet or purplish to bluish-pink; annual herb; relatively low elevations in tropical deciduous scrub 3. *L. riesenbachia*
 2. Floral tube absent, the stamens and style not united except rarely at the very base 4
 4. Upper three sepals connate at the base, the petals arising from them; constricted neck at summit of ovary prolonged 5
 5. Upper petals laciniate, white with red veins; pollen blue; capsule obovoid-obconical or subglobose 6
 6. Stoloniferous perennials 1–6 dm tall; some leaves longer than 3 cm; sepals 3.5–7 mm long; capsule obovoid-obconical, more or less puberulent 18. *L. laciniata*
 6. Annual herbs 0.6–2.5 dm tall; leaves shorter than 3 cm; sepals 3–4.5(–5) mm long; capsule subglobose, setose or setose-tuberculate 19. *L. gentryi*
 5. Upper petals not laciniate, pink; pollen yellow; capsule subcylindrical 7
 7. Main leaves subentire; upper petals lanceolate; staminode ca. 5 mm long; capsule ca. 3 mm thick; seeds transversely tuberculate, black; Sinaloa 21. *L. sinaloensis*

20. Upper petals without a conspicuous gland; seeds transversely rugose-tubercled; leaves mostly opposite; Sinaloa, Mexico ---- 15. *L. conjugens*
 20. Upper petals with a conspicuous gland; seeds muricately tuberculate; leaves alternate, rarely a few opposite; wide-spread ----- 14. *L. racemosa*

Section I. *Diplandra*

Lopezia sect. *Diplandra* (Hook. & Arn.) Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove, comb. nov.

Diplandra Hook & Arn., Bot. Beechey's Voy. 291, pl. 60. 1838. Nom cons. prop., Raven & Plitmann, Taxon 20: 648. 1971; Taxon 22: 155. 1973; non Bertero, 1830, nec Rafinesque, 1840. Munz, Brittonia 13: 75. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 13. 1965.

Virgate woody *perennial*, the stems swollen just below the level of the ground. *Leaves* mainly opposite, some of the lower ones alternate. Inflorescence terminal, corymbose in flower, racemose in fruit. *Flowers* strongly protandrous, the parts free. *Sepals* subequal, the upper 3 ascending-divergent. *Petals* red, the upper ones larger than the lower ones. *Stamens* both fertile, equal or the upper one shorter. *Anthers* introrse. *Nectaries* massive. *Pollen* pale violet-blue. *Capsules* subglobose, opening to the middle, with one seed in each locule. *Seeds* 4, broadly oblong, flattened, narrowly winged. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 11$.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lopezia lopezioides* (Hook. & Arn.) Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove.

Distribution: Known only from the pine-oak-madroño forests of a few volcanic mountains in northwestern Jalisco and south and central Nayarit, Mexico, at elevations of 1400 to 2000 or 2500 m.

This highly isolated relict species is one of the most interesting in the family Onagraceae. It occurs only in a few localities in the Sierra Madre Occidental at its junction with the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt. It is unique within the *Lopezieae* in its possession of two fertile stamens.

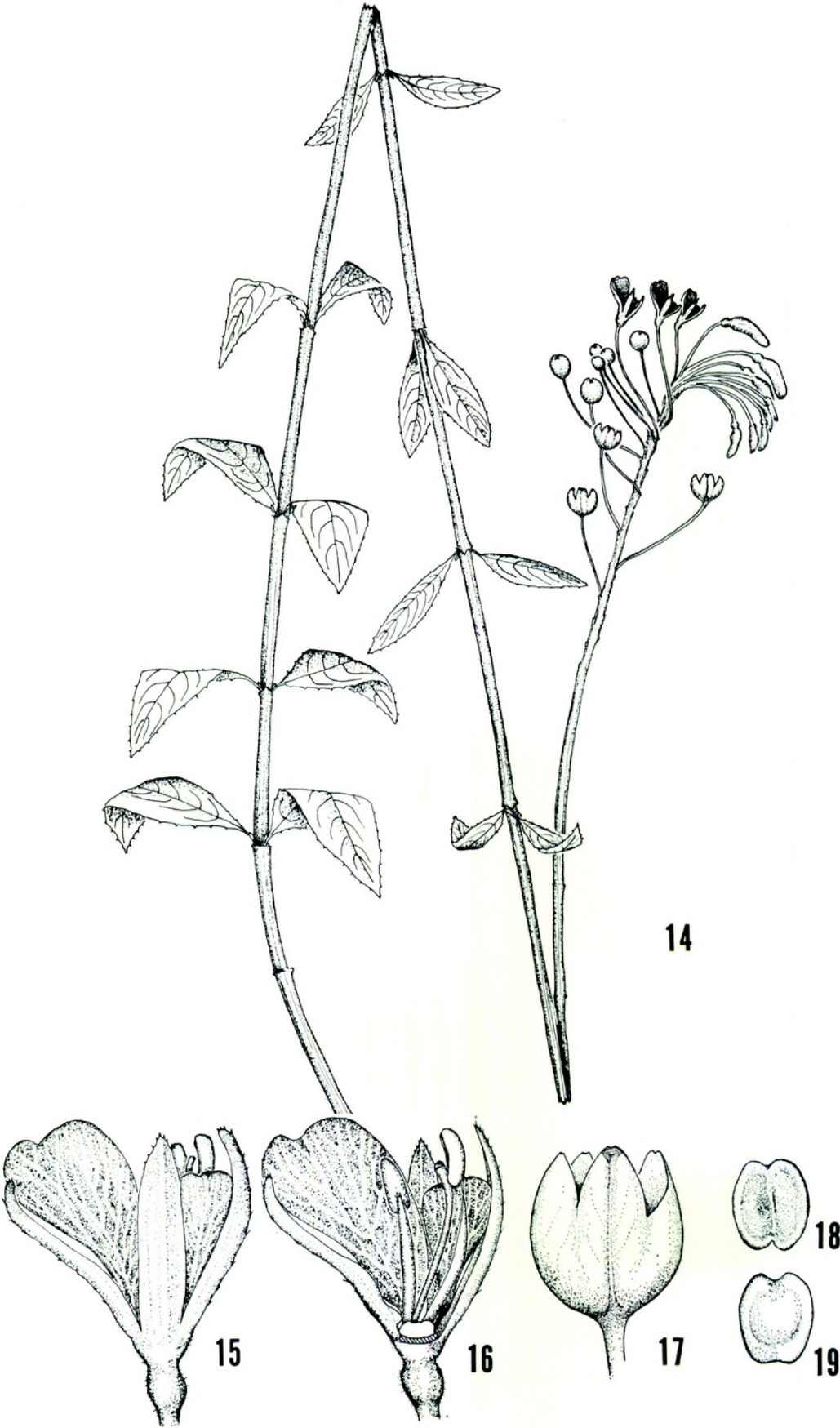
1. ***Lopezia lopezioides*** (Hook. & Arn.) Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 59: 281. 1973.—FIGS. 14–19.

Diplandra lopezioides Hook. & Arn., Bot. Beechey's Voy. pl. 60. 1836; 292. 1838. Munz, Brittonia 13: 76. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 14. 1965.

Stems 10–30 dm tall, hirsute to glabrescent. *Leaves* hirsute to hirtellous; lower leaves (3–)4–11 cm long and 1.1–3.2 cm wide, oblong-elliptic to lanceolate, cuneate or attenuate at base, acute or acuminate at the apex, infrequently obtuse or even retuse, serrate or serrulate, ciliolate, with 7–15(–20) veins on each side of

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FIGURES 14–19. *Lopezia lopezioides*.—14. Stem and inflorescence, $\times 0.5$.—15. Flower, $\times 2.8$.—16. Flower with one sepal and two petals removed, $\times 2.8$.—17. Capsule, $\times 2.8$.—18. Seed, adaxial view, $\times 2.8$.—19. Seed, abaxial view, $\times 2.8$. All from Breedlove 8052 (DS).



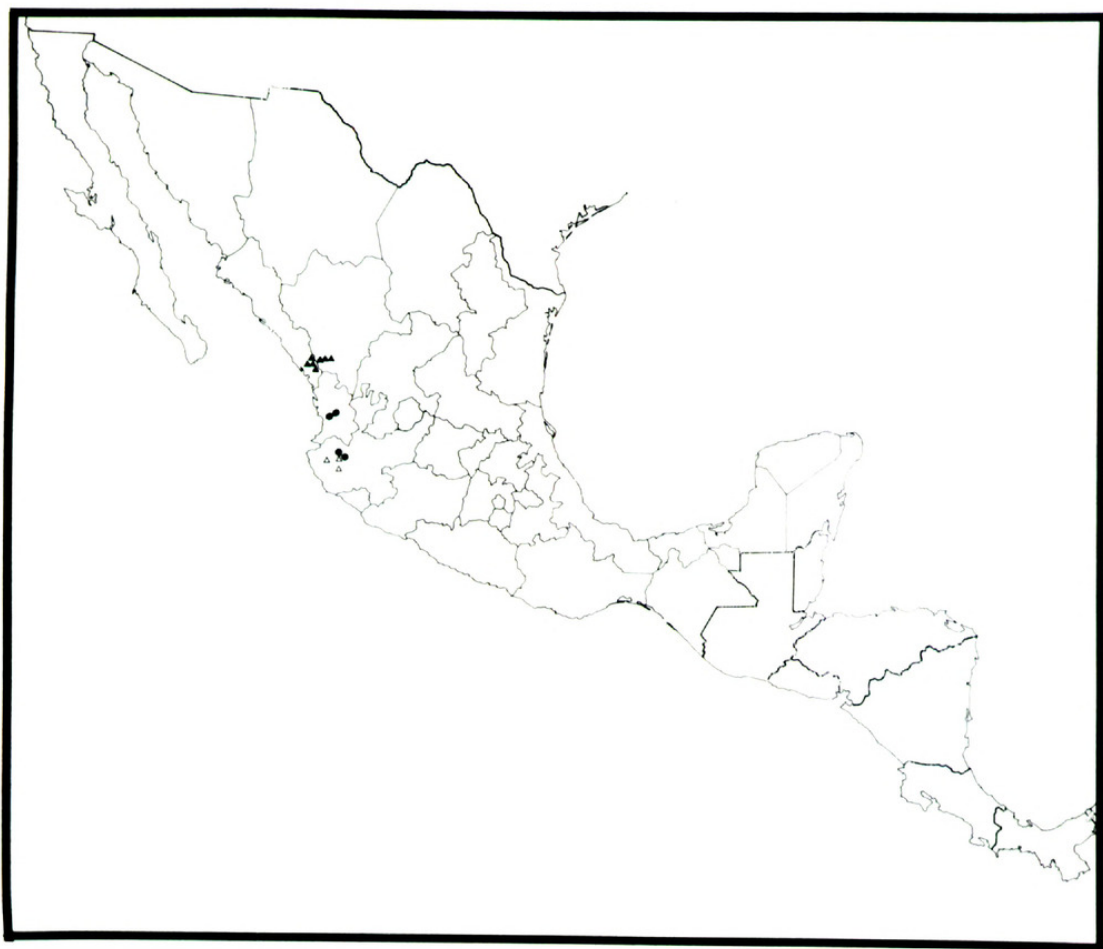


FIGURE 20. Geographical distribution of *Lopezia lopeziioides* (dots), *L. laciniata* subsp. *laciniata* (open triangles), and *L. laciniata* subsp. *ovata* (filled triangles).

the midrib; upper leaves 0.9–3 cm long and 0.3–0.8 cm wide, lanceolate or linear-elliptic, acute to rounded at base, subacute at apex, serrulate to entire, with 5–10 veins on each side of the midrib; petioles 0–1.2 cm long. *Inflorescence* glandular-pubescent; pedicels 20–45 mm long, ascending or spreading, \pm puberulent. *Sepals* 10–16 mm long, and ca. 2 mm wide, \pm densely hirtellous and glandular-pubescent, the upper three ascending-divergent, the lower a little longer, somewhat incurved. *Petals* red, the upper ones 8–10 mm long and 4–5 mm wide, obovate, cuneate attenuate at base, truncate to retuse, the lower ones 4–7 mm long and 2–3 mm wide, oblong-ob lanceolate, attenuate at base \pm obtuse. *Stamens* 7–11 mm long; filaments 5–9 mm long; anthers 2.5–4 mm long. *Style* 5–9 mm long, ca. 0.5 mm thick; stigma ca. 1 mm in diameter; ovary 1.5–2 mm long, subglobose, puberulent. *Capsule* 7–12 mm long, 5–9 mm thick, puberulent to glabrescent; valves coriaceous, ovate, dentate-retuse at apex. *Seeds* 3–4.5 mm long, retuse at both ends. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 11$.

Type: Mexico, Nayarit, Tepic, 1827–28, *F. W. Beechey* (K; photograph, MICH).

Distribution (Fig. 20); known only from the pine-oak-madroño forests of a few volcanic mountains in northwestern Jalisco and south and central Nayarit, Mexico, 1400–2000(–2500) m elevation. Flowering, December to February or even April.

Additional specimens examined:

MEXICO. JALISCO: SW of Talpa de Allende, *McVaugh* 14350 (MEXU, MICH, US), 23469 (MICH); Real Alto, Sierra Madre, *Mexia* 1710 (A, BM, DS, F, GH, MICH, MO, S, UC, US). NAYARIT: Tepic, *Barclay* 1170 (BM), *Jones* 22872 (F, POM, US), 23546 (POM), *Palmer* 1867 (BM, F, GH, US), *Paray* 2716 (IPN, MEXU); Volcán de Sangangüey, *Breedlove & Gregory* 14225, *Breedlove* 7268, 8052 (all DS). Locality unknown, *Walker-Arnott* (G, NY).

Pubescence, leaf size and serration, sepal and petal color, and to a lesser extent dimensions of the floral parts and capsule are all quite variable although this variation does not appear to be geographic.

Section II. *Riesenbachia*

Lopezia sect. *Riesenbachia* (Presl) Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove, comb. nov.

Riesenbachia Presl, Rel. Haenk. 2: 36, t. 54. 1831. Munz, Brittonia 13: 76. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 15. 1965.

Semeiandra Hook. & Arn., Bot. Beechey's Voy. pl. 59. 1836; 291. 1838. Type: *S. grandiflora* Hook. & Arn. = *Lopezia semeiandra* Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove. Munz, Brittonia 13: 74. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 14. 1965.

Annuals or slender woody *perennials*. *Leaves* subopposite or alternate. *Inflorescence* racemose or paniculate. *Flowers* red or purplish, strongly protandrous or autogamous, with an evident floral tube above the ovary, the tube divided by a median septum into two deep lateral pockets lined with nectariferous tissue which is massive or very limited. *Sepals* subequal, ascending or the three upper ones reflexed. *Petals* subequal or the lower ones broader, glandless. *Style*, stamen, and staminode united as a column and adnate to the lower side of the floral tube for about a third of its length, then separating from one another near the mouth of the tube. *Upper stamen* fertile, the lower one petaloid but not clasping the fertile one; upper end of filament of fertile stamen rotating 180° at maturity, so that the basically introrse anther becomes extrorse in position. *Pollen* yellow. *Capsule* oblong-cylindrical or subglobose, open to middle or at apex only. *Seeds* many, small, muricate or rugose-tuberculate. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 9$.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lopezia riesenbachia* (Presl) Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove.

Distribution: Oak or oak-pine forests or tropical deciduous forests from the Sierra Surutato of Sinaloa of Michoacán and Guerrero, Mexico.

The superficial differences between the red-flowered, bird-pollinated *L. semeiandra* and the lilac-flowered, autogamous *L. riesenbachia* are most impressive, but the fundamental similarities that link them are even more so (Eyde & Morgan, 1973). It is reasonable to view *L. riesenbachia* as an autogamous derivative of the group which has evolved in marginal habitats at lower elevations and ranges farther southward. Probably *L. semeiandra* retains more of the ancestral features of this line.

2. **Lopezia semeiandra** Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 59: 281. 1973.—FIGS. 21–25.

Semeiandra grandiflora Hook. & Arn., Bot. Beech. Voy. pl. 59. 1836; 291. 1838. Munz, Brittonia 13: 74. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 14. 1965.

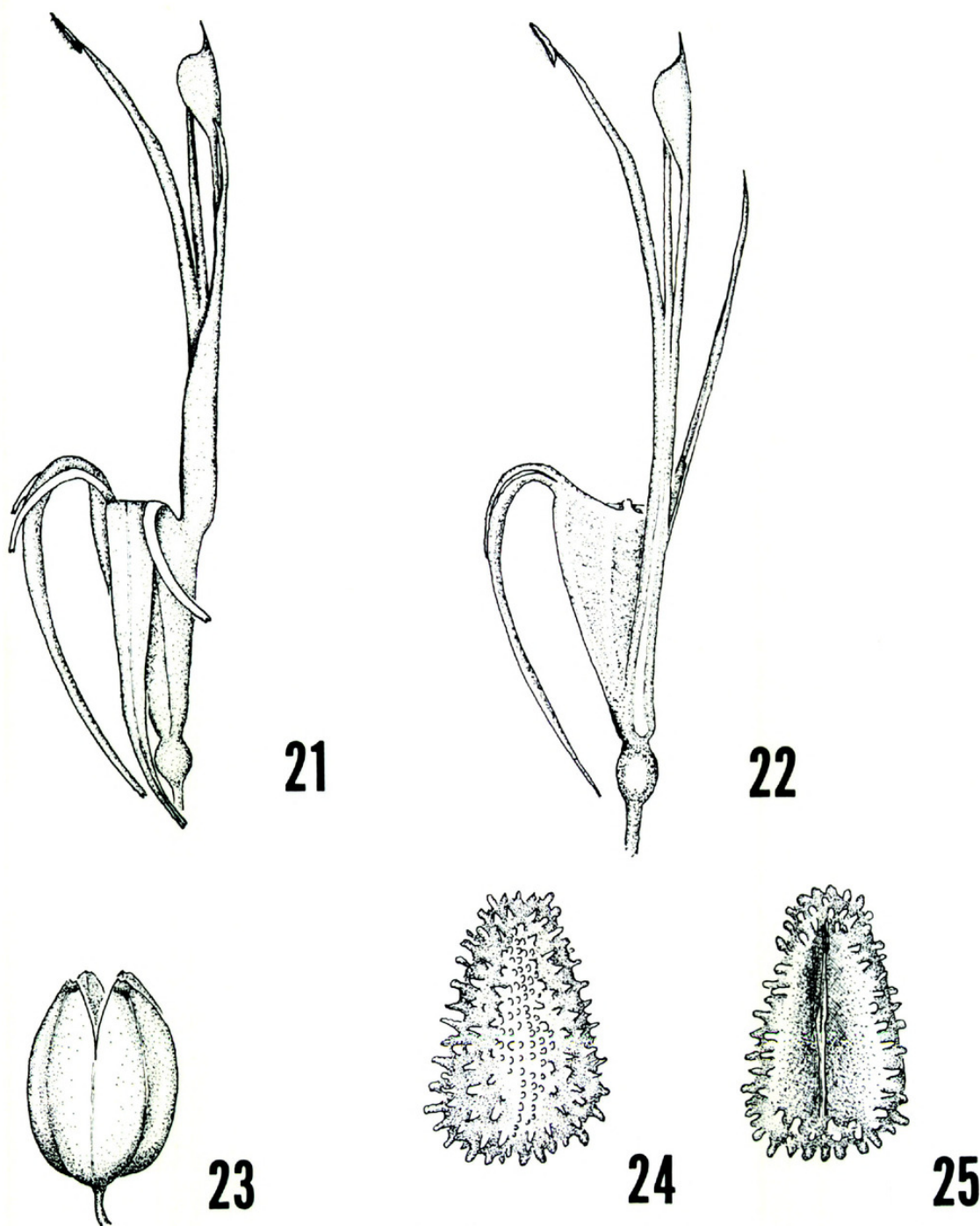
Hirsute woody *perennial*, with glandular and eglandular hairs. *Stems* 10–35 dm tall, well branched. *Leaves* 0.7–15(–17) cm long and 0.3–6.8 cm wide; lower leaves ovate to elliptic-oblong, subacuminate at base, acute or acuminate at apex, serrate to serrulate-sinuate, with 14–27 veins on each side of midrib; upper leaves greatly reduced, much smaller, oblong-ovate to lanceolate, subacute at tip, serrate to entire, densely hirsute with viscid hairs, sometimes sericeous; petioles 0.1–2 cm long. *Pedicels* (5–)10–42 mm long, spreading, \pm densely pubescent with spreading hairs. *Flowers* markedly protandrous, (3.5–)4–8 cm long; floral tube 14–20 mm long, bright red, hirsute inside. *Sepals* 15–45 mm long and 1–2 mm wide, red, \pm hirtellous, the 3 upper reflexed, the lower one projecting forward. *Petals* 8–16 mm long and 0.5–1 mm wide, not clawed, linear, \pm hairy outside toward base, red. *Fertile stamen* red, 30–60 mm long; anther 3.5–4 mm long. *Staminode* shortly obovate to boat-shaped and apiculate-cuspidate toward apex, red. *Style* 35–70 mm long, red, shortly and retrorsely hirsute; stigma 1–1.5 mm in diameter; ovary 2–3 mm long, ca. 2 mm thick, ovoid-subglobose, pubescent. *Capsule* 4.5–8 mm long, 3–6 mm thick, ovoid-oblong or subglobose, \pm puberulent-hirtellous, bent upward when ripe; valves splitting apart to their middle, not recurved at apex. *Seeds* ca. 1 mm long, ovoid-oblong, incurved, muricate longitudinally with coarse tubercles. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 9$.

TYPE: Mexico, Nayarit, Tepic, 1827–28, F. W. Beechey (K, herb. Hook.; isotype, K, herb. Benth.; photograph, MICH).

Distribution (Fig. 26): Sierra Madre Occidental of Mexico, from the Sierra Surutato of Sinaloa south to Michoacán, chiefly in dry, open oak or oak-pine forests although occasionally in tropical deciduous forests with *Ipomoea*, *Ficus*, and *Bursera*, 400–1800 m elevation. Flowering, December to April.

Representative specimens examined:

MEXICO. SINALOA: 19 mi. E of Río Concordia at Concordia, Rosario, *Breedlove* 1618 (DS); 48 mi. E of Mocorito, *Breedlove* 15619 (DS); Cañon Tarahumare, below La Jolla, Sierra Surutato, *Breedlove* 15609 (DS); Capadero, Sierra Tacuichamona, *Gentry* 5592 (DS, GH, MEXU, MICH, MO, NY, UC, US); 31 mi. E of Villa Union, *Wiggins* 13171 (DS, MEXU, US); Balboa, San Ignacio, *Ortega* 5048 (IPN, US), 1183 (Sec. Agric. Fom., MEXU); San Ignacio, *Ortega* 294 (F, IPN), 404 (IPS); Tapiquahuis, San Ignacio, *Ortega* 6855 (F, G, POM). DURANGO: Chacala, *Goldman* 343 (US); Sianori, *Ortega* 5338 (IPN, MEXU, US); Sierra Tres Picos, *Gentry* 5323 (DS, GH, MICH, MO, NY, US). NAYARIT: Volcán de Sanganguëy, E. of Tepic, *Breedlove* 8068, 7269 (both DS); Tepic, Jones 23190 (GH, MO, NY, POM, UC, US), *Palmer* 1910 (DS, F, G, GH, MICH, NY, S, UC, US, W), *Barclay* 1163 (BM, RSA); Acaponeta, Jones 22978 (F, POM, UC); Near Tepic, Cerro San Juan, *Paray* 2698 (IPN, MEXU); N of Compóstela, *McVaugh* 15295 (MEXU, MICH, RSA); SE of Ahuacatlán, *Feddema* 320 (MICH, RSA); San Blas to Tepic, *Coulter* 180 (K). JALISCO: 12 mi. W of Autlán on Mex. Hwy. 80, *Breedlove* 8070 (DS); 6 mi. W of Tecalitlán, *Breedlove* 8073 (DS); San Sebastián, Sierra Madre Mts., *Mexia* 1680 (A, BM, DS, F, G, GH, MICH, MO, NY, UC, US), 1415a (UC), 1417 (US); El Colesio to Las Palmas, *Mexia* 1320 (A, BM, DS, F, G, GH, MO, NY, UC, US, Z); Cerro Zapotlán (Ciudad Guzmán), *Reko* 4665 (MEXU, US); SE of Nevado de Colima, *McVaugh* 11797 (G, MEXU, MICH, RSA, US); Talpa to Mascota, *Nelson* 4043 (GH, US); N of La Cuesta, *McVaugh* 23346 (IPN, MICH); N-NE of Talpa de Allende,



FIGURES 21–25. *Lopezia semeiandra*.—21. Flower, $\times 10$.—22. Median section of flower, $\times 12$.—23. Capsule, $\times 5$.—24. Seed, abaxial view, $\times 34$.—25. Seed, adaxial view, $\times 34$. Progeny of *Breedlove 1618* (DS).

McVaugh 20181 (MICH). COLIMA: Cofradia to San Antonio, Comalá, Villerral de Puga 211 (DS, IPN). MICHOACÁN: Coalcomán, Sierra Torrecillas, *Hinton et al. 12742* (BM, DS, F, G, GH, K, MEXU, MICH, NY, P, POM, UC, US), 13670 (G, GH, NY, POM, TEX, US, W); Apatzingán, Aguililla, *Hinton et al. 15736* (BM, DS, F, MEXU, MICH, NY, POM, UC, US); Coalcomán, Sierra Naranjillo, *Hinton et al. 15783* (BM, DS, F, MEXU, MICH, NY, P, POM, UC, US), S of Arteaga, McVaugh 22555 (IPN, MICH); NW of Aguililla, McVaugh 22659 (IPN, MICH).



FIGURE 26. Geographical distribution of *Lopezia semeiandra* (triangles) and of *L. gentryi* (dots).

Lopezia semeiandra has been collected frequently during its flowering period in the dry season. Its variability is pronounced in: stature (length of stems); viscosity; dimension and serration of leaves; length of pedicels (extremely long in *Hinton 15736* from Michoacán and *McVaugh 15295* from Nayarit); length of sepals, stamens and style; and size of capsules.

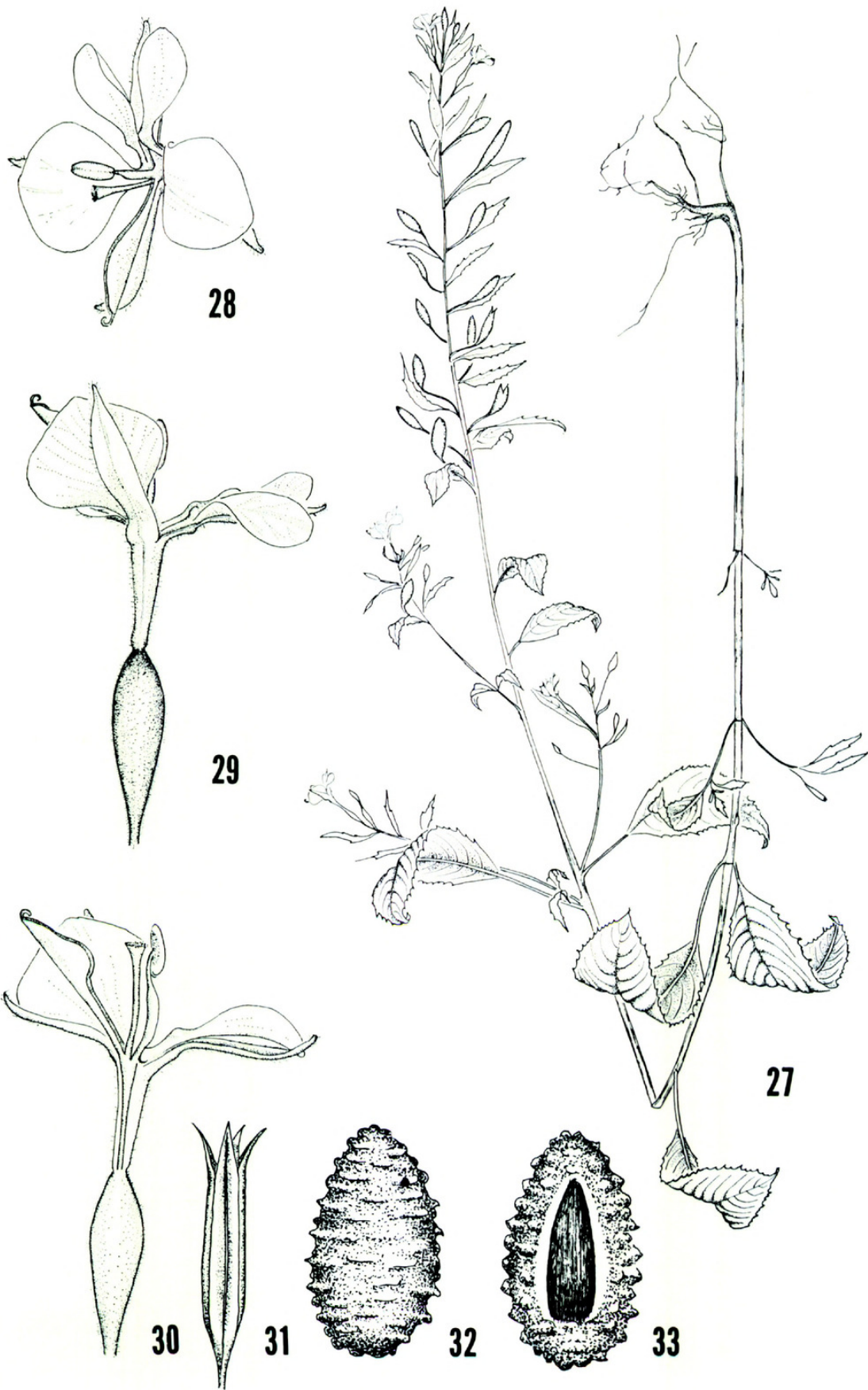
3. ***Lopezia riesenbachia*** Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 59: 281. 1973.—FIGS. 27–33.

Riesenbachia racemosa Presl, Rel. Haenk. 2: 36, t. 54. 1831. Munz, Brittonia 13: 77. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5. 1965.

Annual *herb*, rarely persisting a second year, densely strigulose to subglabrous, with an admixture of glandular pubescence. *Stems* 1.5–10 dm + all, \pm erect.

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FIGURES 27–33. *Lopezia riesenbachia*.—27. Habit, $\times 0.53$.—28. Flower, front view, $\times 5.3$.—29. Flower, side view, $\times 5.3$.—30. Flower, near median section, $\times 5.3$.—31. Capsule, $\times 3.2$.—32. Seed, abaxial view, $\times 42$.—33. Seed, adaxial view, $\times 42$. All from *Hinton 11652* (GH).



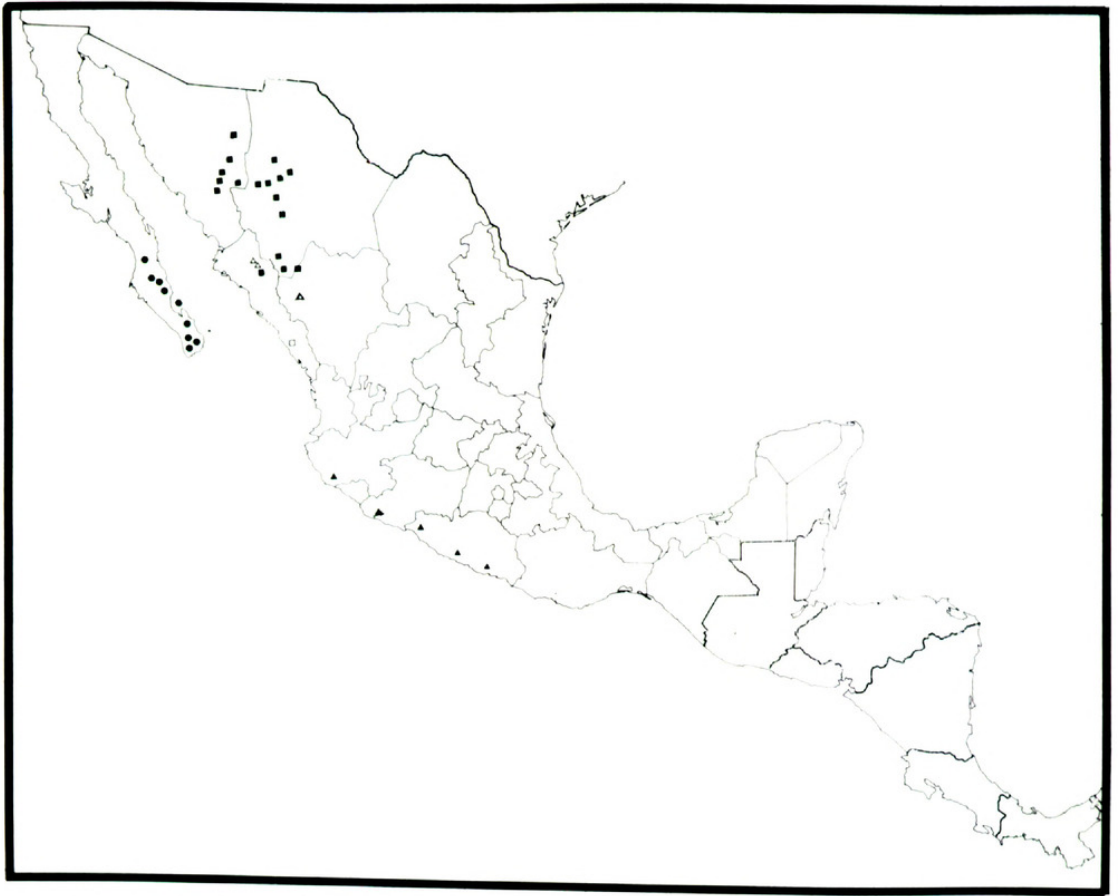


FIGURE 34. Geographical distribution of *Lopezia riesenbachia* (filled triangles), *L. gracilis* (squares), *L. ciliatula* (open triangles), *L. clavata* (dots), and *L. sinaloensis* (open box).

Leaves 0.6–12 cm long and 0.2–5 cm wide, ovate to oblong-ob lanceolate, obtuse to cuneate at base, acute to acuminate at apex, the lower ones serrate, the upper ones \pm serrate to subentire; petioles 0.15–3.5 cm long, very narrowly winged. Bracts densely strigulose to subglabrous; pedicels 5–12 mm long, ascending to erect, hirtellous. Autogamous. *Floral tube* 4–5 mm long, greenish or reddish, glabrous within. *Sepals* 3.5–5 mm long and 1–1.5 mm wide, hirtellous-pubescent, red or purplish, \pm divergent. *Petals* cuneate or shortly clawed at base, lilac-violet or purplish to bluish-pink; lower petals 4–5 mm long and 2.5–4 mm wide, obovate, subacute to rotund at apex; upper petals 4–5 mm long and 1–2 mm wide, \pm divergent, oblanceolate, subacute or obtuse at apex. *Fertile stamen* 3–5 mm long; anther 1.2–1.7 mm long, greyish-yellow, shedding pollen directly on the stigma at anthesis. *Staminode* 4–5 mm long, ovate to broadly spatulate, long tapering-clawed below, retuse at apex and with recurved subulate-apiculate tip, lilac, very rarely with a theca developed instead of half of limb. *Style* 3–5 mm long, filiform, somewhat dilated at base and toward stigma; stigma 0.9–1.7 mm in diameter, lilac; ovary ellipsoid, glandular-puberulent. *Capsule* 6–13 mm long, 1.5–3 mm thick, oblong-cylindrical, \pm densely hirtellous-puberulent, erect;

valves thin, opening at apex only. *Seeds* small, ca. 0.5 mm long, transversely rugose-tubercled, dark brown. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 9$.

TYPE: Mexico, Guerrero, 1791, *Th. Haenke* (PR; photograph, RSA).

Distribution (Fig. 34): Sandy arroyos and rocky slopes in tropical deciduous forest associations in the foothills along the coast in Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero, and Oaxaca, Mexico, 100–1000 m elevation. Flowering, October to January.

MEXICO. JALISCO: 2 mi. W of La Huerta on Mex. Hwy. 80, *Breedlove* 8071 (DS); N of El Rincón, *McVaugh* 21027 (MICH). MICHOACÁN: Coalcomán, Huijontla, *Hinton et al.* 12596 (DS, F, GH, K, MEXU, MICH, NY, US), *Hinton et al.* 16133 (G, K, MICH, NY, S, UC, US), 16136 (G, K, MICH, NY, UC, US); Coalcomán, Águila, *Hinton et al.* 16297 (MICH, NY, US). GUERRERO: Montes de Oca, Vallecitos, *Hinton et al.* 11652 (DS, F, GH, K, MEXU, MICH, NY, US), 11620 (GH, NY, US); Galeana (Atoyac), *Hinton et al.* 10974 (DS, F, MEXU, MICH, NY, US); Cajinicuilar, *Langlassé* 651 (G, GH, K, MICH, P, US); Acapulco, *Paray* 2343 (IPN; peculiar form, more glandular than usual, capsules dehisce down to their middle), *Miranda* 8433 (MEXU). OAXACA: Few km S of San Gabriel Mextepec, on road to Puerto Escondido, *Anderson & Anderson* 5626 (MICH).

Lopezia riesenbachia is highly variable in the following: length, pubescence and color of stems; size and shape of leaves; shade of color of petals; dimensions of capsule. A particularly divergent specimen is *Paray* 2343, as noted above. In the field, flowering takes place during the first half of the dry season, from October to January, but in the greenhouse, it occurs two or three times a year without regard to day-length. This species is highly self-pollinated. Just as in *L. gracilis* and *L. laciniata*, the stamen is often only partly twisted around, and so deposits pollen directly on the stigma soon after the flower opens.

This species, collected in Guerrero in 1791 and described in 1831, was not seen again until 1898 and accurately described only in 1945 (Foster, 1945).

Section III. *Jehlia*

Lopezia sect. *Jehlia* (Rose) Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove, comb. nov.

Jehlia Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 12: 297. 1904.

Pseudolopezia Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 12: 296. 1909. [Type: *P. insignis* (Hemsl.)

Rose = *Lopezia longiflora* Decaisne.] Munz, Brittonia 13: 75. 1961.

Lopezia subg. *Jehlia* (Rose) Munz, Brittonia 13: 77. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 16. 1965.

Virgate *subshrubs*, somewhat woody near the base, the stems swollen just below the level of the ground, sparsely branched. *Leaves* alternate or rarely sub-opposite in young growth. *Inflorescence* terminal, racemose. *Flowers* bright red, strongly protandrous, the parts free. *Sepals* subequal. *Petals* exerted or short and included within the tube formed by the sepals, the lower petals slightly larger than the upper ones. *Upper stamen* fertile, the lower one petaloid but not clasping the fertile one; upper end of filament of fertile stamen rotating 180° at maturity, so that the basically introrse anther becomes extrorse in position. *Pollen* blue. *Capsule* oblong-ovoid to globose, open at the apex only or nearly to the middle. *Seeds* many, small, narrowly ovoid, roughly muricate with very prominent tubercles, brown. Gametic chromosome numbers, $n = 11, 22$.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lopezia grandiflora* Zucc. (*L. macrophylla* Benth.)

Distribution: Local and colonial in pine-oak forest and upper tropical deciduous scrub; eastern side of the valley of the Río Balsas, in states of México

and Morelos, Mexico, and from Oaxaca, Mexico, south into northern Guatemala, 900–2600 m elevation.

Although Miranda (1962) rightly emphasized the striking morphological differences between *Lopezia grandiflora* and *L. langmaniae*, Eyde and Morgan (1973) have shown even more impressive and fundamental similarities. Both of these species have more zygomorphic flowers than *L. longiflora*, but they are not otherwise remarkably different. All three species are hummingbird-pollinated, and they have relatively unspecialized flowers.

4. ***Lopezia longiflora*** Decaisne, Rev. Hort. IV. 3: 221, *t.* 30, *fig.* 12. 1854.—Figs. 35–40.

Pseudolopezia longiflora (Decaisne) Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 12: 297. 1909. Munz, Brittonia 13: 75. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 14. 1965.

Lopezia insignis Hemsl., Diagn. Pl. Nov. 1: 16. 1878. Hemsley, Biol. Cent. Amer., Bot. 1: 464, *t.* 30. 1880. Type: Mexico, M. Bates (K).

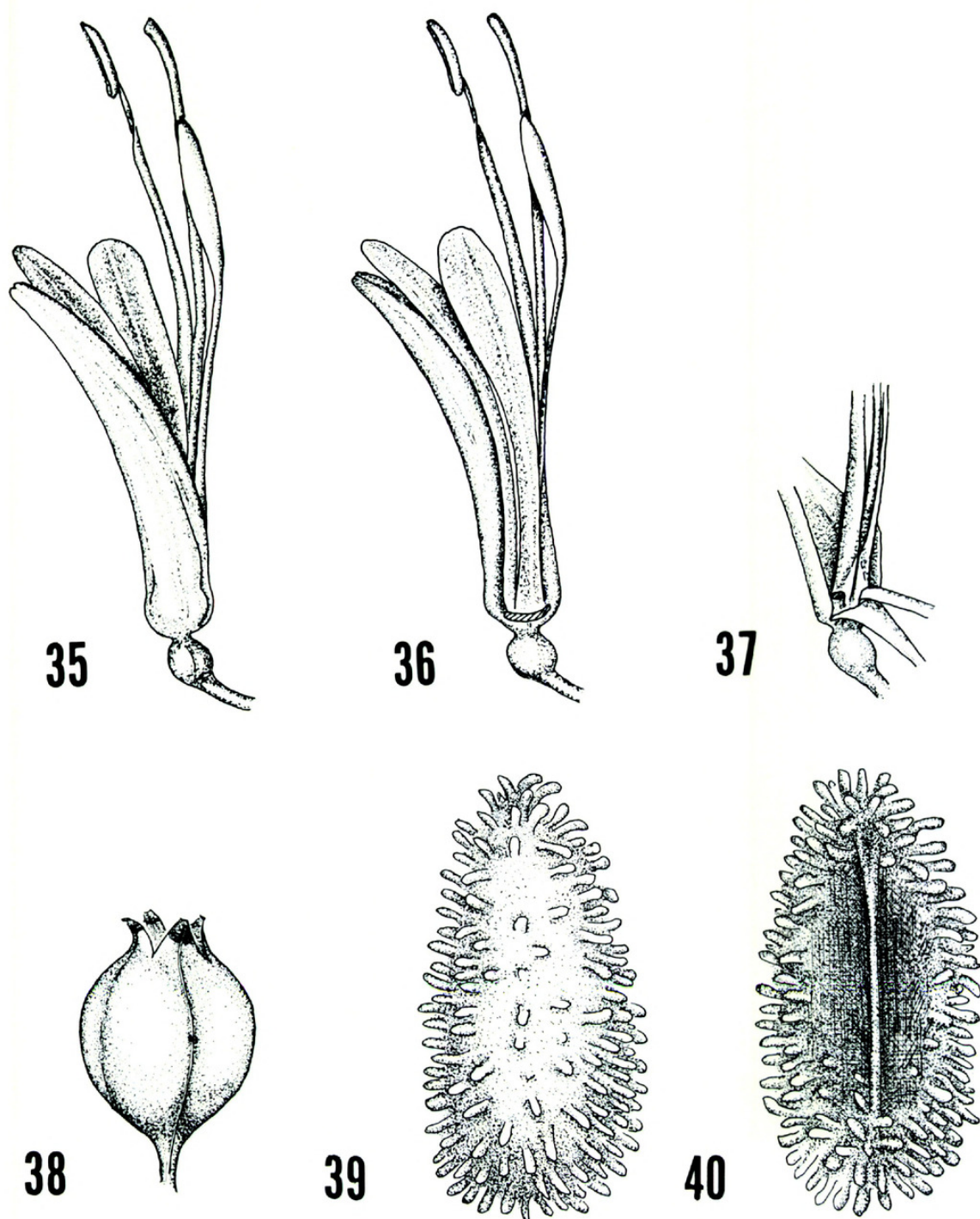
Pseudolopezia insignis (Hemsl.) Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 12: 297. 1909.

Virgate *perennial*, somewhat woody below, \pm densely and finely pilose-hirsute. *Stems* to 40 dm tall, the tips drooping. *Leaves* 1.1–16.5 cm long and 0.3–10.5 cm wide; some of the lowermost, the uppermost and the youngest lower leaves larger than the upper, broadly ovate to oblong-lanceolate, with cuneate rather unequal base, acute or somewhat acuminate at apex, serrate or serrulate with glandular teeth, to 16 veins on each side of midrib, \pm densely hirsute-pubescent with appressed hairs; upper leaves lanceolate to linear, cuneate at base, acute at apex, ciliolate and serrulate to entire at margins, with 10 or fewer veins on each side of midrib, sparsely hirsute-pilose to glabrescent; petioles 0.15–2 cm long. *Pedicels* 20–45 mm long, ascending to spreading, glabrous. *Flowers* nearly actinomorphic, to 4 cm long. *Sepals* 21–36 mm long and 2–4 mm wide, coherent when young, later almost distinct, sparsely pilose to glabrous, red. *Petals* linear-oblongate, narrowed toward base but not clawed, obtuse to acute at apex, glandless red; lower petals 27–35 mm long and 2–4.5 mm wide, somewhat involute, \pm ciliate along the margins; upper petals 25–31 mm long and 1.5–3.5 mm wide, ascending-erect. *Fertile stamen* 36–50 mm long, anther 4.5–6 mm long, bluish. *Staminode* 35–45 mm long and 2–5 mm wide, generally spatulate, long attenuate at base, oblongately dilated or elongate at apex, emarginate and mucronulate, red. *Style* 40–50 mm long, reddish, filiform; stigma ca. 1 mm in diameter; ovary 15–23 mm long, 1–2.5 mm thick, ovoid-globose. *Capsule* 3.5–8 mm long, 3–6 mm thick, subglobose, splitting at apex only, glabrous. *Seeds* 1.3–2 mm long, ca. 1 mm thick. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 22$.

TYPE: Rev. Hort. IV. 3: *t.* 12. 1854.—Described from the cultivated material illustrated, of which herbarium specimens are not known to exist. The seeds were collected in Mexico in September 1852 by M. Ghiesbreght.

Distribution (Fig. 41): Very restricted in range, although locally abundant in steep-walled volcanic barrancas along the upper part of the escarpment of the eastern side of the valley of the Río Balsas, Mexico, 1300–2000 m elevation. Some individuals are epiphytic (Miranda 934). Flowering, December to March.

7. Main leaves serrate or serrulate; upper petals oblong-spathulate; staminode to 3 mm long; capsule less than 2.5 mm thick; seeds finely tuberculate, brown; southern Baja California 20. *L. clavata*
4. Upper three sepals not connate; constructed neck at summit of ovary not prolonged 8
8. Flowers bright red, 1 cm or more long; stems swollen just below ground level 9
9. Petals much shorter than the sepals, prominently tuberculate near the base, 3–5.5 mm long. 6. *L. langmaniae*
9. Petals equalling or longer than the sepals, not or scarcely tuberculate, 7–36 mm long 10
10. Sepals and petals 2.6–3.6 cm long; stamens and style exerted, the fertile stamen 3.6–5 cm long 4. *L. longiflora*
10. Sepals and petals 0.8–1.5 cm long; stamens and style included, the fertile stamen 0.6–1.8 cm long 5. *L. grandiflora*
8. Flowers purplish, lavender, pinkish, or white, rarely as much as 1 cm long; stems not swollen below ground level in most species 11
11. Wiry-stemmed annual of the northern Sierra Madre Occidental; seeds one per locule; fertile stamen not tightly enfolded by the staminode and explosively discharged by it 7. *L. gracilis*
11. Widespread annual or perennial herbs; seeds usually many per locule, rarely one; fertile stamen tightly enfolded by the staminode and explosively discharged by it in all but a few populations 12
12. Upper petals with two glands each, often auriculate 13
13. Upper petals conspicuously ciliate, 2.5–4 mm long; sepals 3–4.5 mm long 12. *L. ciliatula*
13. Upper petals glabrous, 4–14 mm long; sepals 3.5–14 mm long 14
14. Sepals 6–14 mm long; lower petals 8–14 mm long, 5–9.5 mm wide; style 7–12 mm long; Sinaloa and Durango, Mexico 9. *L. suffrutescens*
14. Sepals 3.5–9 mm long; lower petals 4–10 mm long, 1.5–6 mm wide; style 3–6 mm long; widespread 15
15. Capsule angular, horned at apex; pedicels drooping in fruit 11. *L. cornuta*
15. Capsule rounded, not horned at apex; pedicels spreading or ascending in fruit 16
16. Leaves acutely serrate, fleshy; seeds black, very coarsely tubercled, ca. 1 mm long; Nuevo León and San Luis Potosí, Mexico 10. *L. nuevo-leonis*
16. Leaves serrulate or subentire, not fleshy; seeds brown, finely tubercled, 0.6–1.5 mm long; widespread 17
17. Upper petals 7.5–10 mm long, obscurely auricled; sepals 6.5–9 mm long; seeds 1–1.5 mm long; Guerrero, Mexico 7. *L. hintonii*
17. Upper petals 4–8 mm long, conspicuously auricled; sepals 3.5–7 mm long; seeds 0.6–1.2 mm long; widespread 8. *L. miniata*
12. Upper petals with 1 gland each, or gland 0, not auriculate 18
18. Petals long-ciliate, conspicuously bicolored, white above, purplish-red near the base; style crisp-pilose; roots tuberous, very thick 13. *L. trichota*
18. Petals not long-ciliate, not marked as above; style glabrous; roots not tuberous 19
19. Portion of upper petals around the gland fringed with clavate hairs; leaves with subparallel edges near the base; sepals and petals mostly less than 5 mm long; Oaxaca, Mexico 16. *L. smithii*
19. Upper petals not fringed with clavate hairs; leaves acute or obtuse at base; sepals and petals mostly more than 5 mm long; widespread 20



FIGURES 35–40. *Lopezia longiflora*.—35. Flower, $\times 1.4$.—36. Flower with a sepal removed, $\times 1.4$.—37. Dissection of base of flower, $\times 1.4$.—38. Capsule, $\times 4.3$.—39. Seed, abaxial view, $\times 28$.—40. Seed, adaxial view, $\times 28$. All from *Breedlove 8044* (DS).

Additional specimens examined:

MEXICO. MÉXICO: Ypericones, Temascaltepec, *Hinton 3896* (GH, MEXU), 3037 (BM, G, GH); Tejupilco, Temascaltepec, *Hinton 3662* (BM, G, GH, RSA, US). MORELOS: Trail to San José Laureles from Amatlán, *Miranda 934* (MEXU), *Breedlove 8044* (DS).



FIGURE 41. Geographical distribution of *Lopezia longiflora* (open triangles), *L. grandiflora* subsp. *grandiflora* (dots), *L. grandiflora* subsp. *macrophylla* (circles), *L. hintonii* (squares), *L. suffrutescens* (filled triangles), and *L. langmaniae* (open boxes).

5. ***Lopezia grandiflora*** Zucc., *Flora* 15, Beibl. 2: 101. 1832. Munz, *Brittonia* 13: 78. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 17. 1965.

Twiggy, densely strigulose to almost glabrous *shrubs*. Stems 10–20 dm tall; branches \pm angular. *Leaves* serrate or serrulate; lower leaves ovate-elliptic to oblong, acute to rounded or asymmetrically cuneate at base, acute or acuminate at apex, densely or sparsely hirsute or strigose with 9–25 veins on each side of midrib; upper leaves narrowly ovate or lanceolate, subacuminate at base, acuminate or acute at apex, hirtellous or glabrous, with 6–15 veins on each side of midrib; petioles 0.15–3 cm long, somewhat dilated at base or even obscurely winged, shortly hirsute-pilose. *Racemes* strigose to subglabrous; bracts to 5 cm long; pedicels 10–55 mm long, ascending to erect, strigulose or subglabrous. *Sepals* 8–23 mm long and 1.5–3 mm wide, red, mostly subglabrous, \pm ciliate-hairy at tip and sometimes along midrib. *Petals* red; lower petals 7–20 mm long and 4–8.5 mm wide, oblong-obovate to suborbicular, almost truncate to cuneate at base, very shortly clawed to subsessile, suborbicular or obtuse to subacute at apex, sparsely dentate, slightly erose or subcrenulate, sparingly strigulose or subglabrous, \pm remotely and shortly ciliate along the margins; upper petals

7–21 mm long and 2.5–5 mm wide, oblong to oblong-lanceolate, asymmetrical or not at the \pm truncate (or subretuse) base of blade, very short-clawed, with or without 1–2 short projections, obtuse or subacute at apex, usually glabrous. *Stamen* 6–18 mm long, \pm ciliolate at base to mostly glabrous; anther 2.5–6 mm long, red- or purplish-blue. *Staminode* 7–18 mm long, oblong-oblongate or linear-spatulate, narrowed or clawlike below but dilated at base, acute and shortly apiculate at apex, red. *Style* 6–17 mm long, finely hirsute toward base or subglabrous; stigma 1–1.5 mm in diameter; ovary ellipsoid or ovoid to globose, glabrous. *Capsule* 5.5–11 mm long, 4–9 mm thick, oblong-ovoid or subovoid to globose, somewhat reflexed to ascending, glabrous; valves dehiscing only near apex. *Seeds* 1–1.8 mm long, 0.7–1.1 mm thick. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 11$.

Distribution (Fig. 41): Pine-oak forests, scattered and colonial, from the Sierra Madre of Oaxaca, Mexico, south through Chiapas to central Guatemala, 1000–2000 m elevation. Flowering, late August to November.

Lopezia grandiflora consists of two subspecies, which differ mainly in quantitative characters. Zuccarini's original description of *L. grandiflora* is rather brief. The type specimen, from Oaxaca, is clearly the smaller-flowered northern subspecies, and not the southern one, as treated by Munz (1961: 78–9). It is thus an exact equivalent of the entity treated by Munz (1961: 79) as *L. galeottii*. Thus, the northern and narrowly restricted population is subsp. *grandiflora*, the wide-ranging and more common is subsp. *macrophylla*. The distinctions between these two subspecies are not clear-cut due to overlapping variation and the occurrence of morphologically transitional populations (e.g. *Purpus* 6852 from Chiapas or *Miranda* 399.S from Oaxaca). Nevertheless, they are so distinctive that we believe they are best maintained, at least for the present, as distinct subspecies. Both are variable in size and pubescence of leaves, as well as in dimensions of floral parts and capsules. Munz (1961: 79) mentions *Seler* 2655, from Pueblo Viejo Quen Santo, Huehuetenango, Guatemala, as a peculiar felty form of this species; it is *L. langmaniae*.

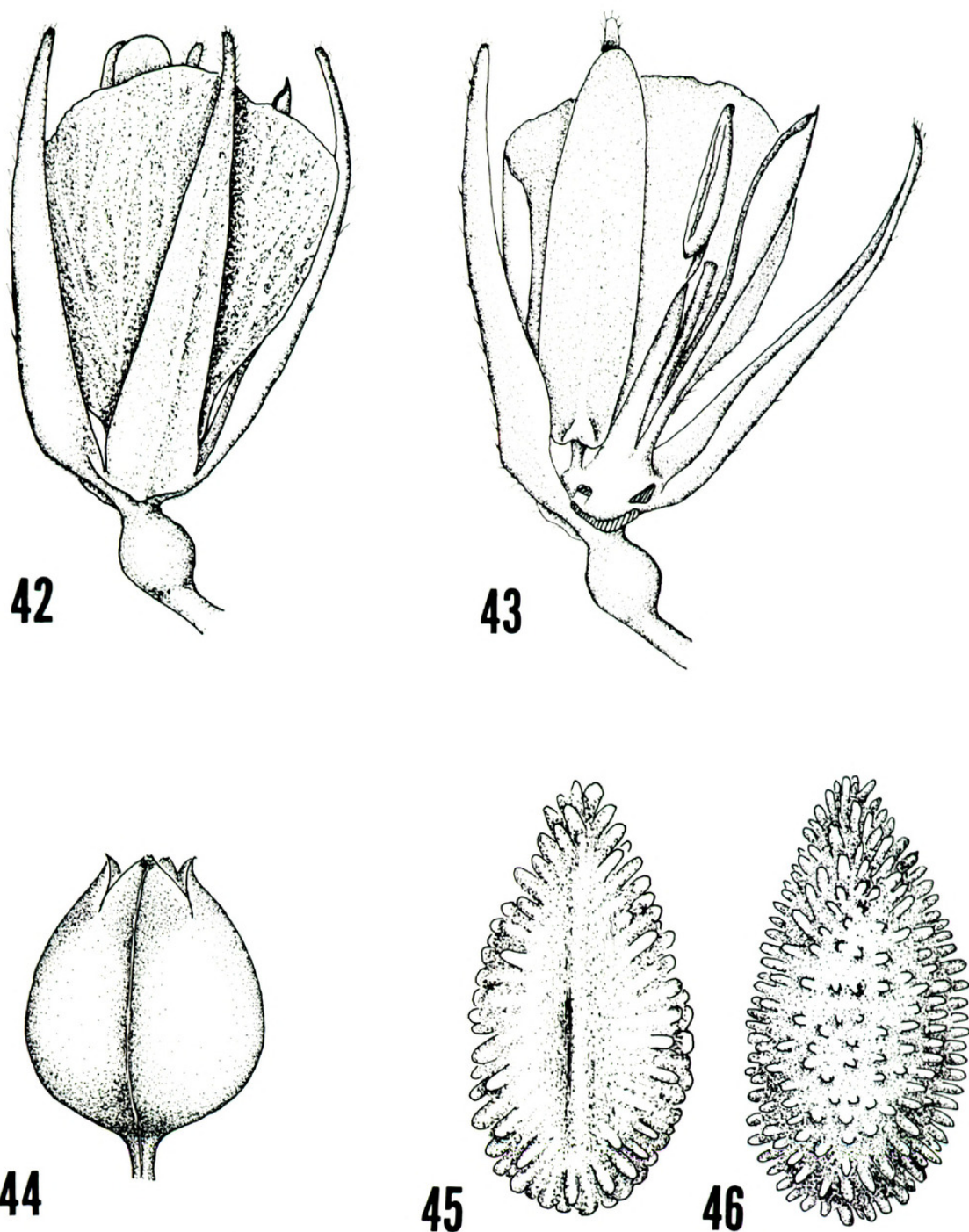
KEY TO THE SUBSPECIES

- Flowers 9–17 mm long; sepals 8–14(–15) mm long; lower petals 7–13 mm long 5a. subsp. *grandiflora*
 Flowers 16–26 mm long; sepals 14–23 mm long; lower petals 15–20 mm long 5b. subsp. *macrophylla*

5a. *Lopezia grandiflora* Zucc. subsp. *grandiflora*.—FIGS. 42–47.

Lopezia galeottii Planch., Fl. Serres 7: 178. 1851–52. Type: Mexico, Oaxaca, calcareous rocks, 5–8000 ft. elevation, Nov.–April 1840, *H. Galeotti* 2634 (P, lectotype, Munz, Brittonia 13: 79. 1961; K, P, isoelectotypes; K, a plant with larger flowers; RSA, flower only; W, a single lower leaf 18 cm long and 5 cm wide, one capsule ca. 1 cm long). Munz, Brittonia 13: 79. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 17. 1965.
Jehlia galeottii (Planch.) Sprague & Riley, Jour. Bot. 62: 13. 1924.

Leaves 5–11 cm long and 3–5(–6) cm wide, densely hirsute to glabrous, the lower ones with 9–14 veins on each side of midrib; petioles 0.2–2 cm long. *Pedicels* 1–3 cm long, puberulent. *Flowers* 9–17 mm long, rarely a little longer.



FIGURES 42-47. *Lopezia grandiflora* subsp. *grandiflora*.—42. Flower, $\times 3.8$.—43. Near median section of flower, $\times 3.8$.—44. Capsule, $\times 3.8$.—45. Seed, adaxial view, $\times 24$.—46. Seed, abaxial view, $\times 25$. All from Breedlove 7182 (DS).

Sepals 8-14(-15) mm long and 1.5-3 cm wide, subacute. Lower *petals* 7-13 mm long and 4-8 mm wide, upper petals 7-9 mm long and 3-4 mm wide, oblong-ob lanceolate, obtuse. *Fertile stamen* 6-8 mm long; anther 2.5-5 mm long. *Staminode* 6-8 mm, oblong-ob lanceolate. *Style* 6-7 mm long. *Capsule* 5.5-9 mm long, 4-7 mm thick. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 11$.

TYPE: Mexico, Oaxaca, Santiago el Grande, unplaced locality somewhere along the trail from Oaxaca to the Pacific Ocean, *via* Sola de Vega and Juquila, but on the Pacific slope; probably in the vicinity of Sola de Vega, whence come all other known collections. Original citation reads "Crescit in imperio mexicana prope Sant Jago el grande versus oceanum pacificum in sylvis densis, tierra templada (locis temperatis)," June–July, C. de Karwinski (M, herb. Zuccarini). Collected between 1827 and 1832.

Distribution (Fig. 41): Known only from the relatively open pine-oak forests N of Sola de Vega, Oaxaca, Mexico, 1500–1900 m elevation. Flowering, late August to November.

Additional specimens examined:

MEXICO. OAXACA: N of Sola de Vega, *Breedlove* 7182, 7184, 12280 (all DS), *Miranda* 3445 (MEXU), *Rzedowski* 21273 (DS, IPN, MICH, TEX).

5b. *Lopezia grandiflora* subsp. *macrophylla* (Benth.) Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove, *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 59: 281. 1973.

Lopezia macrophylla Benth., *Pl. Hartw.* 83, 92. 1841. Hooker, *Curt. Bot. Mag.* 79, IX: t. 4724. 1853.

Lopezia macrantha Benth. ex Regel, *Schweiz. Zeitschr. Gartenbau* 8: 25. 1850. (Misprint; *L. macrophylla* in the index.)

Jehlia grandiflora (Zucc.) Rose, *Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb.* 12: 297. 1909. *Miranda*, *Brittonia* 14: 46. 1962.

Jehlia macrophylla (Benth.) Rose, *Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb.* 12: 297. 1909.

Leaves 0.9–16 cm long and 0.15–6.5 cm wide, usually \pm strigose, the lower ones with 10–25 veins on each side of midrib; petioles 0.15–3 cm long. Pedicels 20–55 mm long, sparsely strigose to subglabrous. Flowers 16–26 mm long, rarely a little shorter. Sepals 14–23 mm long and 1.5–2.2 mm wide, angustate. Lower petals 15–20 mm long and 6–8.5 mm wide, subacute to obtuse at apex, elliptic-ovate to obovate; upper petals 16–21 mm long and 2.5–5 mm wide, oblong to oblong-lanceolate, subacute. Fertile stamen 15–18 mm long; anther 4.5–6 mm long. Staminode narrowly spatulate. Style 14–17 mm long. Capsule 6–11 mm long, 5–9 mm thick. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 11$.

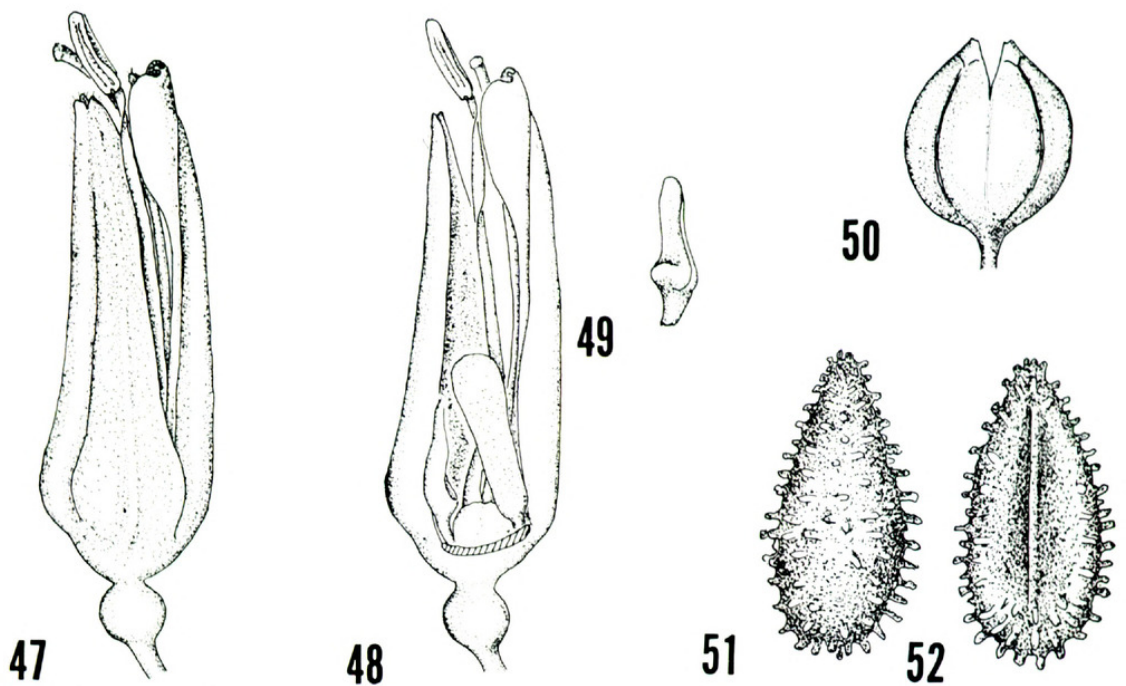
TYPE: Guatemala, Sacatepéquez, "in summo jugo inter Dueñas et Acatenango ad pedem montis ignivomi" (SW of Antigua, near the foot of the twin volcano Acatenango-Fuego), 1840, T. Hartweg 577 (K, lectotype, Munz, *Brittonia* 13: 79. 1961; isoelectotypes, BM, G, NY, P, POM, US, W).

Distribution (Fig. 41): Pine-oak forests on the Pacific slopes of the Sierra Madre of Chiapas, Mexico, and on several of the volcanoes of north and central Guatemala, 1000–2700 m elevation. Once collected in the Sierra Madre of Oaxaca, Mexico. Flowering, late August to November.

Additional specimens examined:

MEXICO. OAXACA: 15 km S of Sola de Vega, *Rzedowski* 21299 (greatly resembling this subspecies, although collected in the area of subsp. *grandiflora*; no other specimens known from Oaxaca; DS, IPN). CHIAPAS: San Pedro Alto, *Liebmann* 3228 (GH, UC); Santa Rosa, Escuintla, *Matuda* 17848 (F); Barranca Honda, Siltepec, *Matuda* 4118 (DS, MEXU, MICH, NY); Cerro Boquerón, *Purpus* 6852 (transitional to subsp. *grandiflora*; BM, F, GH, MO, NY, UC, US); Volcán Tacaná, *Matuda* 2407 (A, F, MEXU, MICH, NY, US).

GUATEMALA. SOLOLA: Between Solola and Panajaches, *Degener* 26620 (stems and leaves hirsute, grayish-green; US). CHIMALTENANGO: Calderas, *Johnston* 1528 (F). SACATEPÉQUEZ:



FIGURES 47-52. *Lopezia langmaniae*.—47. Flower, $\times 3.5$.—48. Near median section of flower, $\times 3.5$.—49. Upper petal, $\times 3.5$.—50. Capsule, $\times 3.5$.—51. Seed, abaxial view, $\times 24$.—52. Seed, adaxial view, $\times 24$. All from *Breedlove 7161* (DS).

Volcán de Fuego, *Salvin*, 1873 (K, W); Volcán Acatenango, *Shannon & J. D. Smith* 3649 (F, US). SANTA ROSA: Narango, *Heyde & Lux* 3964 (G, GH, K, M, NY, POM, US). CHIQUIMULA: Cerro Brujo, *Steyermark* 30964 (F); SE of Concepción de las Minas, *Steyermark* 30915 (F). Without definite locality: *Heyde* 348 (US), *Salvin* (K).

6. ***Lopezia langmaniae*** Miranda, Anal. Inst. Biol. Mex. 24: 88, fig. 9. 1953. Miranda, Brittonia 14: 46. 1962; Munz, N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 17. 1965.—Figs. 47-52.

Shrubby, \pm densely silky-hirsute *perennials*, the hairs appressed or spreading. Stems few, 5-20 dm tall. *Leaves* 0.9-20 cm long and 0.15-8 cm wide, silky-pubescent; lower leaves oblong or elliptic, attenuate or cuneate at base, acute-apiculate at apex, \pm serrulate, densely silky, with 15-24 veins on each side of midrib; upper leaves elliptic to narrowly lanceolate, subcuneate at base, acute or rarely obtuse at apex, subentire, less hairy, with 5-14 veins on each side of midrib; petioles 0.1-2 cm long and 0.1-0.25 cm wide, densely hairy. *Bracts* to 2 cm long and 1 cm wide; pedicels 14-30 mm long, \pm ascending, \pm pubescent. *Sepals* 11-17 mm long and 1-3 mm wide, 3 of them connate for 2-3 mm near the base, silky-pubescent. *Petals* whitish; lower petals 4-5.5 mm long and ca. 1.5 mm wide, linear to oblong-ob lanceolate, acute to obtuse at apex, shortly clawed; upper petals 3.5-4.5 mm long and ca. 1 mm wide, varying in size and shape, more or less linear, clawed for $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ of their length, subacute at apex, broad and somewhat constricted at the middle, with gland at base of limb. *Fertile stamen* 16-22 mm long; filament \pm compressed, the anther 2-3 mm long. *Staminode* 15-18 mm long, 2-3.5 mm wide, spatulate and long-clawed, retuse at apex and sometimes mucronate or rarely bearing a small reduced pale

anther, reddish. *Style* 15–21 mm long, subglabrous; stigma ca. 1 mm in diameter; ovary 1.5–2.5 mm long, 1.5–2 mm thick, pubescent. *Capsule* 4–8 mm long, 3.5–6 mm thick, subglobose to ovoid, somewhat appressed hairy-tuberculate. *Seeds* ca. 1.2–1.5 mm long, 0.6–0.8 mm thick. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 11$.

TYPE: Mexico, Chiapas, 15 km N of Tuxtla Gutiérrez near the cliffs of El Sumidero, 1200 m, 2 December 1951, F. Miranda 7330 (MEXU; isotypes, F, RSA).

Distribution (Fig. 41): Locally abundant on dry, rocky slopes especially in second-growth vegetation with *Tithonia*, *Dodonaea*, *Desmodium* and *Hauya*, along the eastern and northern escarpment of the central depression of Chiapas, Mexico, and northwestern Guatemala formed by the Río Grijalva, 900–1750 m elevation. Flowering, August to March.

Additional specimens examined:

MEXICO. CHIAPAS: El Sumidero, Municipio of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Raven & Breedlove 19765 (leaves glabrescent), Breedlove 14016 (both DS); Chiapa de Corzo, Saunders 30 (US); Muctajoc, Municipio of Ixtapa, Breedlove 7289, 13782, Laughlin 2101, 2291, 2294 (all DS); 5 km above Soyalo, Breedlove 14055A (DS); Granadía, Municipio of Zinacantan, Breedlove 7161, 7162, 7270 (all DS); 4 mi. NW of Pinola, Raven & Breedlove 20112, 20115 (both DS); 3 mi. S of Aguacatenango, Breedlove & Raven 13128, 13456 (both DS); 1 km N of Aguacatenango, Breedlove 7901 (DS); without definite locality, Ghiesbrecht 69 (GH).

GUATEMALA. HUEHUETENANGO: Pueblo Viejo Quen Santo, Seler 2655 (GH).

As emphasized by Miranda (1962), *Lopezia langmaniae* is very distinct from *L. grandiflora*, even though Munz (1961) placed it in the synonymy of that species.

Section IV. *Lopezia*

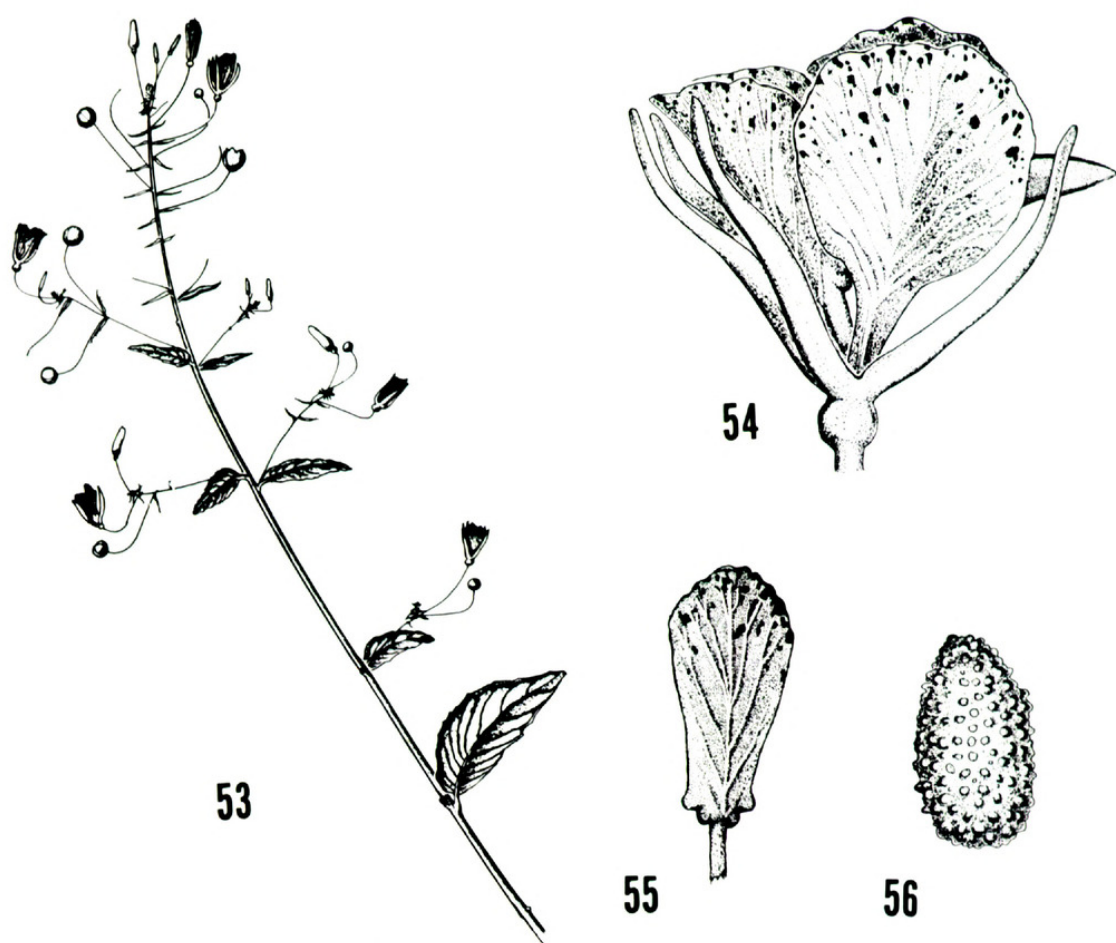
Lopezia sect. *Lopezia*

Lopezia subg. *Lopezia*; Munz, Brittonia 13: 77. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 17. 1965.

Annual or perennial *herbs*, rarely stoloniferous; two taxa with swollen underground parts; stems and inflorescences often reddish, the stems well branched, erect or ascending except in *L. racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis*. *Leaves* alternate, rarely subopposite especially near the base or perhaps mainly opposite in *L. conjugens*. *Inflorescence* terminal, racemose or rarely paniculate, usually leafy. *Flowers* purplish or somewhat reddish to white, highly zygomorphic, markedly protandrous or autogamous, the parts free. *Sepals* subequal, divergent, often reddish. *Petals* clawed, the upper ones narrower than the lower ones, geniculate, with one or two glands (rarely 0) at the bend. *Upper stamen* fertile, the lower one petaloid, tightly clasping the fertile one and releasing it explosively upward at a touch, the staminode then reflexing sharply downward and the fertile stamen upward out of the circle of sepals while the style elongates and the stigma comes to occupy the same position as the dehiscing anther had previously; upper end of fertile stamen rotating 180° at maturity, so that the basically introrse anther becomes extrorse in position. *Pollen* blue. *Capsule* subglobose or obovoid, dehiscent in upper third or at apex only in *L. trichota*, often reddish. *Seeds* many, small, \pm finely tuberculate. Gametic chromosome numbers, $n = 10, 9, 8, 20$.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lopezia racemosa* Cav.

Distribution: Nearly throughout Mexico and Guatemala, mainly at middle elevations, but absent from the northern deserts and lowland tropics; one species in El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Panama at middle to high elevations.



FIGURES 53–56. *Lopezia hintonii*.—53. Inflorescence, $\times 0.53$.—54. Flower, $\times 5.3$.—55. Upper petal, $\times 4.2$.—56. Seed, adaxial view, $\times 21$. All from the holotype.

Some populations occasionally lack the snapping mechanism, but it is in general the mark of a monophyletic group with closely similar flowers. *Lopezia trichota*, with its tuberous underground parts, becomes leafless in the dry season and is one of the most distinctive species. Its capsules are nearly indehiscent and probably dispersed along streams and in flash floods.

7. ***Lopezia hintonii*** Foster, Contr. Gray Herb. 155: 64. 1945.—FIGS. 53–56.

Densely hirsute *perennials*. Stems ca. 15 dm tall, angular, appressed-hirsute. Leaves 1–4 cm long and 0.2–2 cm wide, ovate to lanceolate, symmetrically or asymmetrically cuneate to obtuse at base, \pm acute at apex, remotely serrulate to subentire, appressed-hirsute, with hairy short petioles to 1 cm long. Raceme lax, with a few, slender branches; bracts 3–10 mm long and 0.5–2 mm wide, hairy toward tip; pedicels 11–23 mm long, ascending to spreading, glabrous. Flowers strongly protandrous. Sepals 6.5–9 mm long and 1–2 mm wide, subglabrous. Lower petals 7–9 mm long and 3.5–5.5 mm wide, broadly obovate, or more rarely ovate, tapering at base or shortly and broadly clawed, denticulate-sinuate to subentire at the rounded apex; upper petals 7.5–10 mm long and 2.5–4 mm wide, oblong-obovate, short-clawed with a winged claw, obsolete auricled

(subhastate), biglandular below auricles, somewhat denticulate-sinuate to entire. *Fertile stamen* 7–8 mm long; anther ca. 2 mm long. *Staminode* ca. 8–9 mm long, ca. 2 mm wide, oblanceolate, narrow at the middle, acute. *Style* distinctly shorter than stamen; stigma to 1 mm in diameter. *Capsule* to at least 3.5–5.5 mm long or longer, subglobose, glabrous. *Seeds* 1–1.5 mm long, 0.5–0.7 mm thick, oblong-ovoid, slightly incurved, finely tubercled.

TYPE: Mexico, Guerrero, Mina, Yesceros-Cruz Pacifica, rocky slope in oak forest, 2550 m, 26 November 1939, *G. B. Hinton 14902* (GH; isotypes, NY, US).

Distribution (Fig. 41): Endemic in that locality. To our knowledge, no other collection has yet been made.

Unfortunately, because of the lack of recent material we have not been able to study the biology and cytology of this species. A critical feature—flower color—is unknown. Eyde and Morgan (1973) thought that it might be transitional between sect. *Jehlia* and sect. *Lopezia*, but the two glands on each upper petal seems to place it here. It seems to differ from *L. miniata* principally in its larger flowers, fruits, and seeds, and in its obscure auricles and winged claw of the upper petals.

8. ***Lopezia miniata*** Lag. ex DC., Cat. Hort. Monsp. 121. 1813. Lagasca, Gen. & Sp. Pl. Nov. 1. 1816; Munz, Brittonia 13: 80. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 18. 1965.

Annuals or *perennials*, sparsely to densely appressed pubescent or hirsute, with white, rusty, or reddish hairs. *Stems* 1.5–20 dm tall, pubescent or hirsute to subglabrous, subterete. *Roots* fibrous or tuberous. *Leaves* 0.7–8.5(–10) cm long and 0.15–4 cm wide, ovate or oblong-elliptic to lanceolate, obtuse, acute, or cuneate at base, acute or subacuminate at apex, serrate to subentire, hirsute, especially below, to subglabrous, sometimes with minute glandular pubescence, with (2–)4–11(–12) veins on each side of midrib; petioles (0.05–)0.1–4.5 cm long. *Inflorescence* paniculate, the terminal racemes leafy and lax or crowded; bracts 2–22 mm long and 0.5–6 mm wide; pedicels 5–35 mm long, spreading to more or less ascending-rarely suberect, puberulent, glandular-strigulose, or subglabrous. *Flowers* strongly protandrous. *Sepals* 3.5–7 mm long and ca. 1 mm wide, glabrous or with a few hairs near apex and rarely also at base. *Petals* white, pinkish, orange, or lilac; lower petals 4.5–9(–10) mm long and 1.5–5 mm wide, linear to suborbicular, long-clawed, subacute or obtuse, entire to crenulate at the apex; upper petals 4–8 mm long and 0.8–2 mm wide, linear to narrowly spatulate, the limb distinctly biauriculate near the base, with two pink or red glands below the auricles, entire, dentate, or crenulate at the apex. *Fertile stamen* 3.5–5.5 mm long; anther 1–2 mm long, gray to brownish. *Staminode* 3.5–5 mm long and 1.5–3 mm wide, obovate-spatulate, ± emarginate at apex, same color as the petals. *Style* 3–5 mm long; stigma 0.3–0.6(–0.7) mm in diameter, white or pink; ovary 1–1.5 mm thick, subglobose, subglabrous or sparsely pubescent near apex. *Capsule* 1.5–4.5(–5) mm long, 1.5–4(–5) mm thick, subglobose, subglabrous. *Seeds* 0.6–1.2 mm long, 0.5–0.6 mm thick, ovoid, finely tuberculate, brown. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 10$.

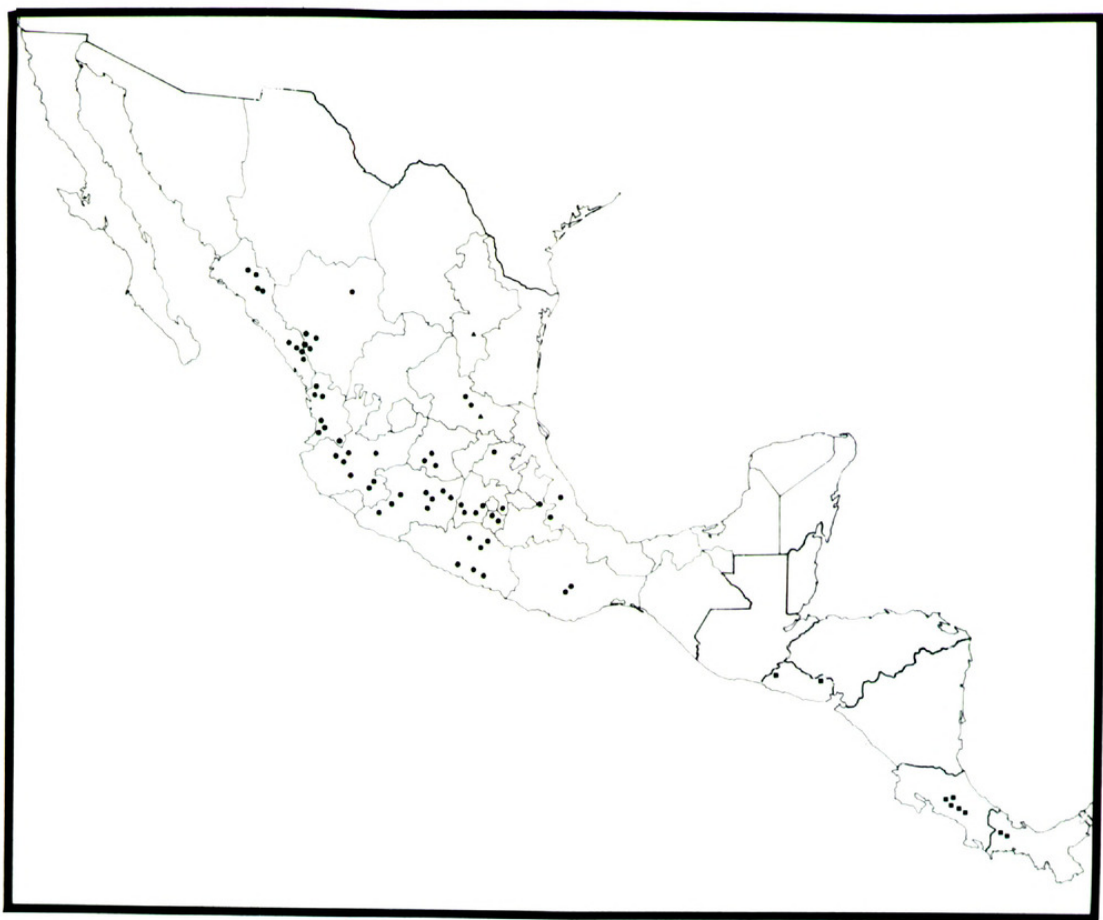


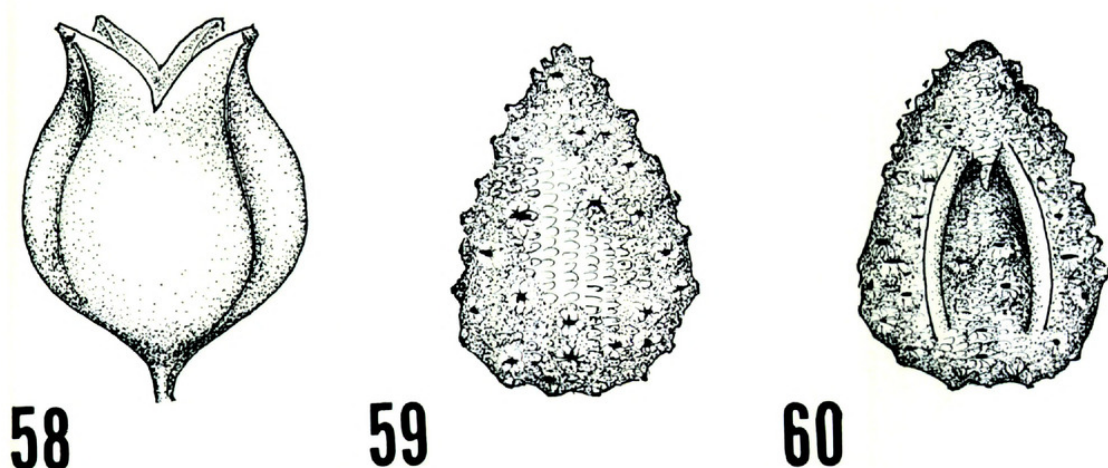
FIGURE 57. Geographic distribution of *Lopezia miniata* subsp. *miniata* (dots), *L. miniata* subsp. *paniculata* (squares), and *L. nuevo-leonis* (triangles).

Distribution (Fig. 57): Shrubby or open situations at middle elevations, often weedy, from northern Sinaloa and Durango in the Sierra Madre Occidental south to Veracruz, Mexico; El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Panama, 700–3000 m elevation. Flowering, (August–) November to March.

The southern disjunct populations of this species have generally been regarded as a distinct species, *Lopezia paniculata* Seemann. They differ chiefly in their more crowded inflorescences and tuberous underground parts. In the experimental garden, northern and southern populations could be intercrossed without difficulty, producing fertile hybrids. The relationships between the northern populations of this species and the less variable southern ones can best be understood and demonstrated in the context of the genus, we believe, by regarding them as subspecies of a single species.

KEY TO THE SUBSPECIES

- Roots fibrous; leaves and lower petals partly denticulate; racemes lax; Mexico 8a. subsp. *miniata*
 Roots usually tuberous; leaves and lower petals subentire; racemes usually crowded; El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Panama 8a. subsp. *paniculata*



FIGURES 58–60. *Lopezia miniata* subsp. *miniata*.—58. Capsule, $\times 11$.—59. Seed, abaxial view, $\times 36$.—60. Seed, adaxial view, $\times 36$.

8a. *Lopezia miniata* subsp. *miniata*.—FIGS. 58–60.

Lopezia frutescens Roem. & Schult., Syst. 1: 34. 1817. Type: BM, herb. Roemer, "habit in Mexico"; cultivated (?) in W.

Lopezia pumila Bonpl., Desc. Jard. Malm. 1813: 67. 1815. Type: Mexico, Guanajuato, near Guanajuato, A. Bonpland (P, herb. Bonpland, lectotype).

Lopezia fruticosa Hort. Par. ex Schrank, Nov. Act. Nat. Cur. 9: 91. 1818, and Pl. Rar. Hort. Acad. Monac. 1: fol.20. 1818/19. Type: Portenphlag Herbarium and cultivated in W probably from the authentic material; Hort. bot. Monac., herb. Zuccarini, "*L. fruticosa* Schrank, h. in Mexico" 1820 (M, cultivated from the authentic?).

Lopezia pubescens HBK., Nov. Gen. & Sp. 6: 96. 1823. Type: Mexico, Michoacán, Patzcuaro, 6780 ft., A. von Humboldt & A. Bonpland (P).

Lopezia oaxacana Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 12: 229, fig. 42. 1909. Type: Mexico, Oaxaca, San Felipe, 10 October 1897, C. Conzatti & V. González 509 (US 574,851; isotype, GH).

Lopezia palmeri Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 12: 299, fig. 43. 1909. Type: Mexico, Durango, San Ramón, 21 April–18 May 1906, E. Palmer 85 (US 571,100; isotypes, GH, K, MO, NY, S, UC).

Lopezia violacea Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 12: 301, fig. 48. 1909. Type: Mexico, Morelos, Sierra de Tepoxtlán, 2350 m, 30 October 1900, C. G. Pringle 8358 (US 381,869; isotypes, BM, DS, G, GH, MEXU, MO, NY, POM, UC, W, Z).

Lopezia stricta Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 12: 301, fig. 47. 1909. Type: Mexico, Jalisco, Sierra Madre W of Bolaños, 15–17 September 1897, J. N. Rose 2979 (US 301,735; isotypes, GH, NY).

Lopezia pauciflora Sprague & Riley, Jour. Bot. 62: 15. 1924. Type: Mexico, Sierra Madre Occidental, B. C. Seemann 2169 *partim* (K).

Lopezia tepicana Sprague & Riley, Jour. Bot. 62: 15. 1924. Type: Mexico, Nayarit, Tepic, Sinclair (K).

Lopezia globosa M. E. Jones, Contr. West. Bot. 15: 147. 1929. Type: Mexico, Nayarit, Tepic, M. E. Jones 23299 (POM).

Annuals or *perennials*, sparsely to densely appressed-pubescent or hirsute, with white, rusty, or reddish hairs. *Leaves* serrate to subentire. *Inflorescence* leafy and rather lax. *Petals* white, pinkish, orange, or lilac; lower petals (4.5–) 4–9(–10) mm long and 2–5 mm wide, denticulate or crenulate to subentire at the apex; upper petals 5–8 mm long and 0.8–2 mm wide. *Seeds* 0.6–1(–1.2) mm long. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 10$.

TYPE: Cultivated at Montpellier, France, the seeds sent from Mexico by Martin Sessé y Lacasta, 1804, *A. P. De Candolle* (G-DC; probable isotype, US). Possibly the same material used for the illustration of *Enthomanthus fibrosus* by Mociño and Sessé.

Distribution (Fig. 57): Mexico, almost ubiquitous in pine-oak vegetation but also very common as a roadside weed and as a weed in *milpas* from northern Sinaloa and Durango, south through the Sierra Madre Occidental to central Oaxaca and across the Tarns-Mexican Volcanic Belt to Veracruz with a few scattered localities in Hidalgo and San Luis Potosí, 700–3000 m elevation. Flowering, (August–) November to March.

Representative specimens examined:

MEXICO. SINALOA: Balboa, San Ignacio, *Ortega 1152* (DS, MEXU); Cerro de la Silla, San Ignacio, *Móntez & Salazar 734* (US); Santa Lucía, Concordia, *Ortega 6035* (IPN); 19 mi. E of Concordia on Mex. Hwy. 40, *Breedlove 1621* (DS, RSA); 45 mi. E of Concordia, *Breedlove 4249* (DS); Capadero, Sierra Tacuichamoma, *Gentry 5536* (DS, GH, MEXU, MICH, MO, NY, UC, US); Ocurahui, Sierra Surutato, *Gentry 6423* (MICH); Canon Tarahumare at La Joya, Sierra Surutato, *Breedlove 15608* (DS); 4 mi. W of Surutato, Sierra Surutato, *Breedlove 15598* (DS). DURANGO: La Bajada, Tamazula, *Ortega 595* (DS, IPN, MEXU), 4265 (US); Sianori, *Ortega 5361* (US, K); Sierra Tres Picos, *Gentry 5297* (DS, GH, MEXU, MICH, MO, NY, UC, US); 19 mi. SW of San Ramón, *Palmer 85*; 13 mi. W of La Ciudad, *Breedlove 15549* (DS); 9.3 mi. E of El Palmito, Pueblo Nuevo, *Breedlove 4256* (DS). NAYARIT: Tepic, *Palmer 1893* (DS, GH, MICH, S, UC, US), *Jones 23189* (POM); N of Compóstela, *McVaugh & Koelz 513* (MEXU, MICH, RSA, US); vicinity of Jalisco, *Ferris 5825* (A, DS, US); 10 mi. SE of Ahuacatlán, road to Barranca del Oro and Amatlán, *McVaugh & Koelz 802* (MICH); W side of Cerro de Sangangué, *Breedlove 8053*, *Breedlove & Gregory 14218* (both DS). SAN LUIS POTOSÍ: "Sangudo," *Schaffner 640* (GH, K; NY, pro parte); Sierra de Álvarez, around Puerto Huerta, Zaragoza, *Rzedowski 4184* (IPN); Cerro Grande, NW of Guadalcázar, *Rzedowski 5067* (RSA); exact locality not known, *Schaffner 443* (BM, G, MICH, NY, P, UC). GUANAJUATO: Ravín de "la Esperanza," 6 km from Guanajuato, 1893, *Dugés* (GH); León, *Rose & Rose 11508* (NY, US); Ojo de Agua, S of Abásolo, *Sohns 243* (US). HIDALGO: 20 km NE of Zimapan, *González Quintero, 1965* (with a few features of *L. racemosa*, e.g. scarcely auricled petals; DS). JALISCO: Sierra de Manantlán, SE of Autlán, *McVaugh 23099* (hairy form with large petals; IPN, MICH), *Hooper, 1953* (MICH); La Barranca, Guadalajara, *Jones 27077* (a delicate many-stemmed form with lilac narrow petals; BM, DS, MICH, MO, NY, RSA, UC, US); Sierra de la Campana, W of Los Volcanes, *McVaugh 20026* (MICH); Etzatlán road to San Domingo mines, *Barnes & Land 298* (K, US), *Rose & Painter 7514* (US), *Pringle 11454* (DS, GH, MEXU, MICH, MO, UC, US); Sierra del Tigre, S of Mazamitla, *McVaugh & Koelz 427* (MICH, RSA); Sierra del Halo, *McVaugh & Koelz 1251* (MICH); Sierra de Cuale, SW of Talpa de Allende, *McVaugh 14377* (MEXU, MICH, RSA, US), 14259 (MEXU, MICH, RSA); 12 mi. W of Autlán on Mex. Hwy. 80, *Breedlove 8069* (DS); 11 mi. W of Tecalitlán, on Mex. Hwy. 110, *Breedlove 8072* (DS); Barranca W of Atenquique, Tuxpán, *Rzedowski 21934* (IPN). MICHOACÁN: Near San Lorenzo, N of Uruapán, *Frye & Frye 3056* (DS, GH, POM, UC); 3 km S of Tacambaro, on road to Pedernales, *Rzedowski 23724* (DS, IPN); ca. 17 mi. E of Morelia, *Breedlove 7228A* (DS); 5 mi. S of Zinapécuaro, *Breedlove 7217* (DS); Morelia, Cerro Azul, *Arsène 2830* (BM, K, MO, NY, US); Sierra Torrecillas, Coalcomán, *Hinton et al. 12337* (G, GH, K, MICH, NY, P, S, UC, US, W), 15264 (US 1,977,671; sheets in other herbaria are *L. racemosa*); Patzcuaro, *Pringle 3953* (BM, DS, G, GH, IPN, K, M, MEXU, MO, NY, P, POM, S, UC, US, W, Z); W of Jacona, *Ripley & Barneby 14067* (NY). GUERRERO: Pie de la Cuesta Toro Muerto, dist. Galeana, *Hinton 11075* (unique tall form with large flowers, leaves and panicles; G, GH, K, M, MICH, MO, NY, S, UC, US, W); Sierra Madre del Sur, N of Río Balsas, *Mexia 8786* (G, GH, MO, NY, RSA, S, UC, US); Plan del Carrizo, *Hinton et al. 11026* (GH, K, MICH, NY, UC, US); above Los Ranchos, W of Teloloapán, *Porter 1357* (DS, GH, MEXU); 2 mi. NW of Filo del Caballo, *Breedlove 15826* (DS); 2 mi. E of Omiltemi, *Breedlove 15817* (DS); Mountains SW of Taxco, *Ripley & Barneby 13725* (DS). MEXICO: Tultenango, *Rose & Painter 7824* (GH, NY, US); Rincón, Temascaltepec, *Hinton et al. 6792* (G, GH, K, MICH, NY, S, UC, US, W), *Hinton 209* (MEXU); Tejupilco, Temascaltepec, *Hinton et al. 7327* (GH,

K, NY, US); Ozumba, *Pringle* 8713 (BM, G, GH, IPN, K, M, MEXU, MICH, NY, P, RSA, TEX, UC, US, W), 9797 (GH, MO, NY, US, Z); Cerro Ajusco, *Mexia*, 1922 (UC); Jilotepec, *Matuda et al.* 26724 (MEXU); Valle Bravo-Ixtapantango, *Miranda* 4797 (MEXU); 15 mi. E of Zitacuaro on Mex. Hwy. 15, *Breedlove* 8074 (DS); Coatepec Harinas, *Ripley & Barneby* 13759 (DS). MORELOS: Casa del Tepozteco, *Seler* 4328 (GH); Sierra de Tepoxtlán, *Pringle* 8357 p.p. (G, IPN, MEXU, NY, US, Z); S of the village of Tepoztlán, *Ripley & Barneby* 14549 (DS); Amatlán, *Miranda* 918 (MEXU); 3 mi. S of Tres Cumbres, *Breedlove & Gregory* 14232 (DS). PUEBLA: Cerro Sta. Maria de Zacatepec, *Arsène* 3511 (MO, NY, P, US). VERACRUZ: Near El Puerto, above Acultzingo, *Sharp* 44659 (RSA); near Jalapa, *Pringle* 9230 (TEX, UC). OAXACA: Sierra de San Felipe, *Ch. L. Smith* 844 p.p. (leaves, flowers and capsules larger than usual; MO, US); Santa Cruz, Orillas del San Antonio, *Conzatti et al.* 4097 (US); Oaxaca, *Conzatti & Gonzales* 1055 p.p. (GH), *Ghiesbreght* 261? (P); Las Sedas, *Conzatti* 2030 (BM, MEXU).

Lopezia miniata subsp. *miniata* is highly variable and polymorphic. Its variation is parallel to that of *L. racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* (e.g. in color of petals). Both taxa are widely distributed in Mexico, growing sympatrically in many localities and occupying almost the same habitats. In spite of the overall similarity between the two, a detailed examination shows that *L. miniata* subsp. *miniata* is well defined by an assemblage of characters: leaves never distinctly serrate; petals never oblong; claws of petals never ciliolate; lower petals denticulate or subentire, upper petals truncate-obtuse to usually slightly retuse or few-denticulate, distinctly biauriculate and with 2 obvious glands; stigma minute; capsules small. It flowers mainly in the dry season (November–March) whereas *L. racemosa* flowers mainly in the wet season (June–October).

The variability of *Lopezia miniata* subsp. *miniata* is particularly pronounced in:

1. *Habit*: Perennials vs. annuals, the latter sometimes differing considerably from the more common perennials; the perennials flower in their first year. Unusual forms are more common among the annuals. Stems may be few or many, simple (e.g. "*L. pumila*") or branched, short or very long, ascending, erect, or decumbent.

2. *Pubescence*: From densely hirsute or pubescent (e.g. "*L. pubescens*") to subglabrous. The variation occurs between and within populations as well as on individual plants. The hairs may be of different kinds and positions, spreading to usually appressed, and in different proportions. The various parts are almost independently variable in this character, though hairy bracts and buds have not been found in glabrescent plants. Only hairy specimens have been recorded from the east (Hidalgo, Puebla, Veracruz).

3. *Leaf*: Wide range of variation in dimensions and general morphology. Of all organs the leaves show the most age- and season-related variability.

4. *Petals*: Variable in size (e.g. *Espinosa* 103 from Morelos with small flowers vs. *Hinton* 5343 from Mexico with long petals) and color. Two divergent types have been observed: Corolla with the dominant color white, tinged with pink, lilac, blue or even violet (e.g. "*L. violacea*") as distinct from corolla pink-reddish or orange to red. The first form has usually smaller capsules and flowers, upper petals truncate to retuse-denticulate and lower petals denticulate; the second form is sometimes long-stemmed, with larger flowers, particularly petals, usually with bigger capsules, the upper petals somewhat retuse and the lower \pm retuse but subentire. The "whitish-flowered" type is distributed mainly in the

north (Sinaloa, Durango, Nayarit south to México) and very scattered in the south (Guerrero); the "reddish-flowered" type occurs mainly in south and central Mexico, from Nayarit and San Luis Potosí to Oaxaca. The "whitish-flowered" type is better represented in herbaria, probably because more specimens have been collected in northern Mexico. Nevertheless, it seems that the "reddish-flowered" form is as common as the other one and more widespread; it is less weedy, growing chiefly in primary habitats. We did not keep these two forms apart, as distinct subspecies, for several reasons: they are easily crossed; the morphological differences are not clear-cut as all characters show a \pm continuous variation, except for the color which in itself is not considered a useful character upon which to delimit subspecies; they are not separate eco-geographically.

5. *Glands and auricles*: The glands are variable in size, color and position, but the range of variation is rather narrow. They may be close together or apart, equal or rarely one smaller. More variable are the auricles which can be short or long, wide or usually narrow, spreading straight to bent upwards.

6. *Capsules*: Generally smaller than those of *L. racemosa* but sometimes to 5 mm in diameter. There is also some variation in the number of fruits (or flowers, e.g. "*L. pauciflora*") per plant, though commonly the inflorescence is many-branched and many-fruited.

The various mentioned characters are uncorrelated (e.g. pubescent plants may have whitish or reddish flowers, smaller or larger capsules, and are not restricted to certain localities). For this reason the species has a complex synonymy. It is preferable to treat this taxon as one polymorphic entity, following Munz (1961), instead of recognizing in it a multitude of ill-defined subdivisions.

A few extreme forms of *Lopezia miniata* should be noted explicitly:

a). Plants with short, nodding and bowed pedicels; flowers small; upper petals with short but broad auricles and 2 adjacent glands; capsule wide (\pm 3.5 mm). Mexico, Michoacán: Cerro Azul, near Morelia, 4 November 1909, *Arsène* (NY). This is so far one of the very few plants collected which share a few features with *L. racemosa* (others are *Conzatti & Gonzalez* 509 from Oaxaca and *González Q.*, 1965, from Hidalgo). No other natural hybrids or transitions between the two species have been found, though in many respects (stature, pubescence, dimensions of flowers and capsules) they show homologous, almost parallel, variability. This phenomenon accounts for many misidentifications of both, especially in herbarium material.

b). Plants with long stems and large leaves; flowers and capsules larger than usual; glands minute; but (sepals) with few long hairs at base and tip. Mexico, Oaxaca, San Felipe, 10 October 1897, *Conzatti & González* 509 (GH, US; type collection of *L. oaxacana* Rose); Sierra de San Felipe, 2 October 1894, *C. L. Smith* 844 *pro parte* (MO, US; paratypes of *L. oaxacana*).

c). Plants with long stems, glabrescent; leaves large (to 9 cm long and 5 cm wide); racemes \pm paniculate; ovary and bud long-ciliate. Mexico, Veracruz near El Puerto, above Acutzingo, 6 September 1944, *Sharp* 44659 (RSA).

d). Plants with hirsute and hispid-pubescent stems; some leaves subopposite; pedicels glandular-puberulent to pubescent; petals large, the upper ones oblanceolate to oblong; fertile stamen long (5–6 mm). Mexico, Jalisco, Sierra de

Manantlán, SE of Autlán, between El Chante and Cuzalapa, 19–22 March 1965, R. McVaugh 23099 (IPN, MICH).

e). Tall (to 3 m?), pubescent plants; leaves long (to 11 cm), the upper subopposite; inflorescence long, branched, many-panicled; stipules acicular-subulate; bracts and buds \pm hirsute; all floral parts longer than usual; corolla orange; capsule 0.3–0.55 mm; seeds ca. 1.1 mm long, brown-red. Mexico, Guerrero, Dist. Galeana, Pie de la Cuesta Toro Muerto, 17 December 1937, G. B. Hinton 11075 (G, GH, K, MICH, MO, NY, S, UC, US, W). Probably an undescribed taxon, related to *L. miniata* but quantitatively distinguished. This collection seems to approach the type of *L. hintonii* in its characteristics.

f). Delicate plants with many thin stems, hirsute-pubescent to glabrescent; leaves narrower than usual, subentire; inflorescence paniculate, many flowered; pedicels slender, glandular-puberulent; flowers (in herb.) lilac-violet; petals narrow, long clawed; seeds finely tubercled. Mexico, Jalisco, Guadalajara, La Barranca, 17 November 1930, M. E. Jones 27077 (BM, DS, MICH, MO, NY, RSA, UC, US). Probably an undescribed taxon, closely related to *L. miniata*.

8b. *Lopezia miniata* subsp. *paniculata* (Seemann) Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove, comb. nov.

Lopezia paniculata Seemann, Bot. Voy. Herald 120. 1853. Munz, Brittonia 13: 82. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 19. 1965.

Densely hirsute *perennials*. *Leaves* remotely serrulate to subentire. *Inflorescence* usually of short and crowded terminal racemes. *Petals* white or reddish-pink; lower petals 5–7 mm long and 1.5–3 mm wide, somewhat retuse or subentire at the apex; upper petals 4–7 mm long, ca. 1 mm wide. *Seeds* ca. 1.2 mm long. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 10$.

TYPE: Panama, Boquete, March 1848, B. C. Seemann 1225 (K; isotype, BM).

Distribution: Moist or dry places such as slopes, canyons and even roadsides, in shrubby or open formations in El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama, (850–)950–2000(–2600) m elevation. Flowering mainly from November to March, but sporadically throughout the year.

Representative specimens examined:

EL SALVADOR. MORAZON: Montes de Cacaquatique, Tucker 663 (MICH, RSA, UC, US). AHUACHAPAN: Apaneca, Pittier 2010 (racemes rather long, upper leaves and bracts subglabrous; US).

COSTA RICA. ALAJUELA: Cerros de San Rafael de San Ramón, Brenes 5905 (CR, NY), 5923a (CR), 21999 (NY). SAN JOSÉ: Cerro de Piedra Blanca, above Escasú, Standley 32555, 35776, 41381 (all US); Paraíso, J. D. Smith 6503 (US); Río Blanco, NE of El Copey, Standley 41909 (US). CARTAGO: San Cristóbal de Candelaria, Pittier 3679 (NY, US); Cerro de la Carpintera, Standley 34210 (US); Volcán de Irazú, Holway 282 (POM, US).

PANAMA. CHIRIQUÍ: El Boquete, Killip 3505 (US), Pittier 2890 (NY, US); Cerro Punta near El Volcán, Río Chiriquí Viejo valley, G. White 30 (GH, MO); Volcán de Chiriquí Viejo, Allen 987 (G, GH, MO, US); Bajo Mono, district Boquete, Davidson 493 (MO, US).

Lopezia miniata subsp. *paniculata* is variable in stature (height), pubescence, dimensions of leaves and racemes, and to a lesser extent in flower-color, length of raceme and size of capsule. Nevertheless, it is much less variable than the northern, widespread subsp. *miniata*, from which it has almost certainly been

derived. Plants of subsp. *paniculata* with elongated, loose and leafy racemes have been collected occasionally (*Davidson* 493 from Panama; *Pittier* 2010 from El Salvador; *J. León* 2207 and *Smith* 6503 from Costa Rica). It is not certain how constant the tuberous underground parts may be in this subspecies, as they are rather infrequently collected.

9. ***Lopezia suffrutescens*** Munz, *Brittonia* 13: 80. 1961. Munz, *N. Amer. Fl.* II. 5: 18. 1965.—FIGS. 61–62.

Robust, bushy, subglabrous, fleshy *perennials*. *Stems* 4–8 dm tall, thick, juicy, well branched; branches \pm angular, subglabrous but sparsely hirtellous near the inflorescence. *Leaves* 1–7.3 cm long and 0.3–4 cm wide, thick and \pm fleshy, ovate or lanceolate, obtuse and sometimes asymmetrical at base, acute or acuminate at apex, acutely serrate or serrulate, with 3–9 veins on each side of midrib, ciliolate along margins and veins; petioles 0.15–2.5 cm long, narrowly winged, sparsely hispidulous. *Bracts* 5–42 mm long, 1.5–11 mm wide, glabrous; pedicels ascending to recurved-spreading, to 3.5 cm long. *Flowers* strongly protandrous, evidently nectariferous. *Sepals* 6–14 mm long and 1–2 mm wide, subglabrous but with a few erect hairs near tip and base. *Petals* pale pink or white; lower petals (7–)8–14 mm long and (3–)5–9.5 mm wide, obovate or spatulate to subdeltoid, tapering into a long claw, rounded and subentire or somewhat crenulate at apex; upper petals more deeply lined with pink, (7–)8–14 mm long and 2–7 mm wide, spatulate or oblong-oblancheolate, obtuse and subentire or somewhat crenulate at apex, narrowed then broadly auriculate at base, the auricles 1–2.2 mm high, subtended by 2 green glands on each petal, the petals subsessile. *Fertile stamen* 6–11 mm long, reddish. *Staminode* 5–10 mm long and 2.5–4 mm wide, petaloid, obovate-spatulate and \pm emarginate to obcordate, white or pale pink. *Style* 6–12 mm long, pale pink; stigma 0.6–1 mm in diameter; ovary subglobose, glabrous. *Capsule* 3–5 mm thick, subglobose, glabrous. *Seeds* 1–1.5 mm long, 0.3–0.5 mm thick, oblong-ovoid, tuberculate, dark brown. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 9$.

TYPE: Mexico, Durango, La Bajada, Tamazula, 1921, *J. G. Ortega* 4264 (US; isotypes, IPN, MEXU, POM, US), 567 (MEXU, probably part of the type collection).

Distribution (Fig. 41): Known only from two steep-walled canyons in Sinaloa and Durango, Mexico, 1200–1500 m elevation. Flowering February and March. *Lopezia ciliatula* is restricted to the same two areas, as far as known.

Additional specimens examined:

MEXICO. SINALOA: Cañon de Tarahumare, Sierra Surutato, *Gentry* 7302 (GH, MICH, NY). **DURANGO:** Río Tamazula between La Bajada and La Junta, ca. 1500 m, *Breedlove* 24534 (CAS).

As Munz (1961: 88) pointed out, *Lopezia suffrutescens* is amply distinct among the bituberculate species. It is very attractive, with its large pale flowers.

→

FIGURES 61–62. *Lopezia suffrutescens*.—61. Branch, $\times 0.6$.—62. Upper petal, $\times 2.4$. Both from the holotype.



Judging from its reduced chromosome number, $n = 9$, it was probably derived from large-flowered ancestors with $n = 10$, perhaps resembling *L. hintonii* or the population of *L. miniata* from Guerrero described on p. 523.

10. ***Lopezia nuevo-leonis*** Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 59: 280. 1973.—FIGS. 63–65.

Sparsely strigulose to glabrous *annuals* or *perennials*. Stems 2.5–7 dm tall, angular. Leaves 0.6–4 cm long and 0.2–2.5 cm wide, oblong-ovate to lanceolate, rounded to broadly cuneate at base, subacute or acuminate at apex, acutely serrate, \pm fleshy, subglabrous, with 2–6 veins on each side of midrib; petioles 0.1–3.8 cm long, scarcely strigulose or glabrous. Bracts 3–13 mm long and 1–4 mm wide, subglabrous; pedicels 8–21 mm long, ascending, appressed and shortly pubescent on one side, subglabrous on the other. Flowers mainly autogamous. Sepals 4.5–7 mm long and 1 mm wide, glabrous. Petals pink and reddish; lower petals 5–8 mm long and 2–3.5 mm wide, obovate, somewhat asymmetrically angustate into a long claw, rounded at apex, sometimes subcrenulate or slightly retuse; upper petals 5–8.5 mm long and 1–1.5 mm wide, narrowly oblanceolate, \pm obtuse, clawed, shortly and obtusely auricled with 2 adjacent pink glands on each one. Fertile stamen 4–5 mm long; anther 1.5–2 mm long, bluish-gray. Staminode 3.5–4.5 mm long and 2–3 mm wide, broadly obovate, ultimately shedding pollen directly on the stigma, abruptly clawed, emarginate at apex, pink-reddish but whiter below. Style 3–4 mm long; stigma 0.5–1.1 mm in diameter; ovary mostly glabrous but shortly pubescent below, subglobose. Capsule 3–5 mm long, 2–4 mm thick, oblong or ovoid-ellipsoid, subglabrous. Seeds 0.9–1.1 mm long, 0.6–0.8 mm thick, oblong-ovoid, slightly incurved, coarsely rugose-tubercled, blackish. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 8$.

TYPE: Mexico, Nuevo León, Sierra Madre Oriental, Santa Rosa Canyon, 21 mi. W of Linares, cool N-facing talus and rock ledges, 2100 ft. elevation, 28 October 1964, H. D. Ripley & R. C. Barneby 13569 (DS; isotype, NY).

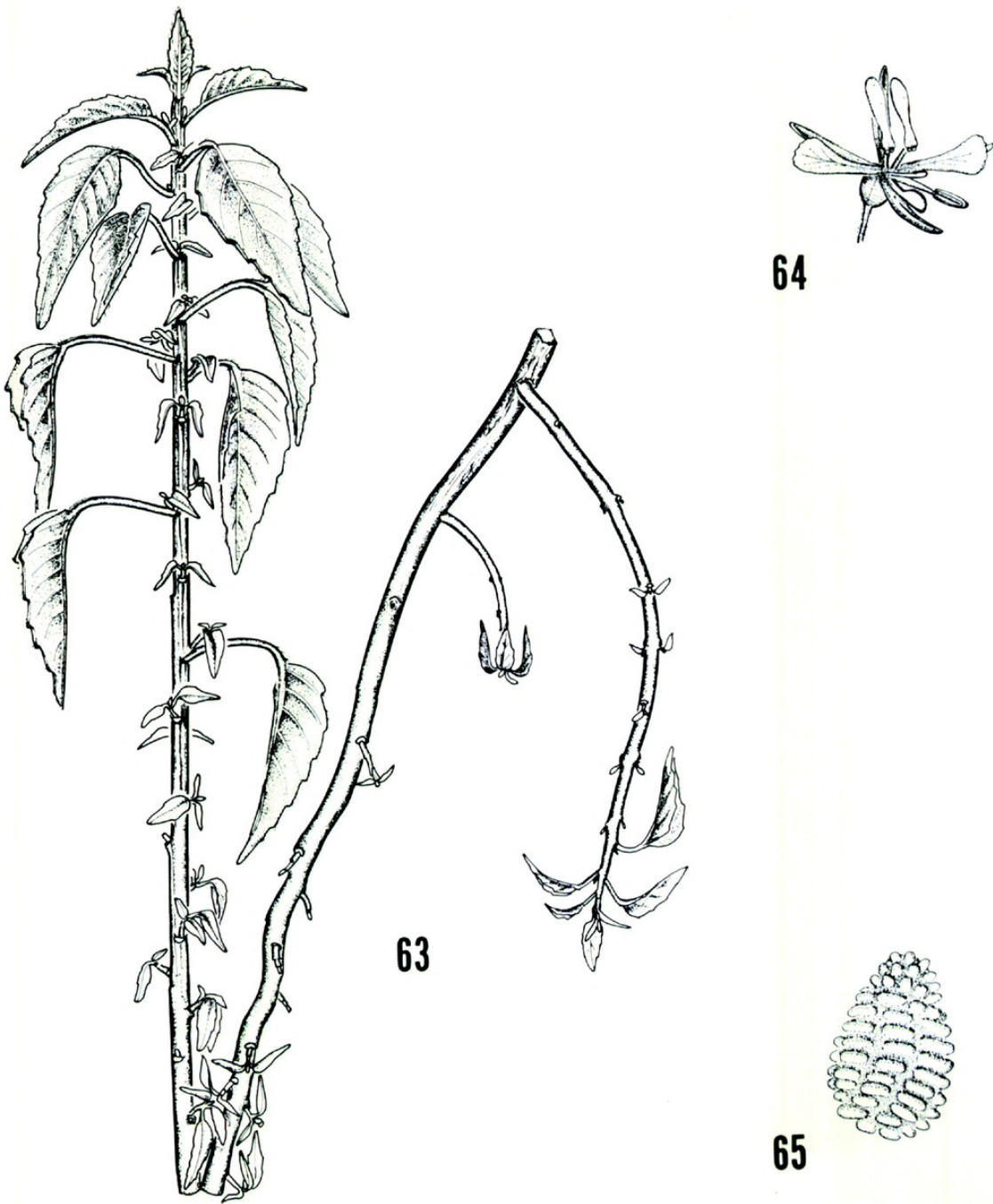
Distribution (Fig. 57): Rare and local on rocky slopes in Sierra Madre Oriental in Nuevo León and San Luis Potosí, Mexico, ca. 600 m elevation. Flowering, October and November.

Additional specimen examined:

MEXICO. SAN LUIS POTOSÍ: En route from San Luis Potosí to Tampico, Palmer 256 1/2 (BM, MO, NY, POM, S, US).—Most of these specimens include elements of *L. racemosa*. The specimens at BM, MO, POM, and S list the collectors as Parry and Palmer; however, McVaugh (1956: 308) clearly states that Parry had already departed at this time in Palmer's trip.

Lopezia nuevo-leonis occurs at the margins of the range of the genus, and only two populations are known, one from Nuevo León, the other from San Luis Potosí. Both populations are restricted to the Sierra Madre Oriental and in spite of their geographical separation—which may only be apparent since the rugged country between them has seldom been visited by botanists—they are quite similar in morphology.

Lopezia nuevo-leonis is distinguished from the related *L. miniata* by its angular reddish stems; acutely serrate leaves (generally glabrous, fleshy and with fewer veins); pink-reddish flowers; shortly and obtusely auricled upper petals;



FIGURES 63-65. *Lopezia nuevo-leonis*.—63. Branch, $\times 1.2$.—64. Flower, $\times 2.3$.—65. Seed, abaxial view, $\times 23$. All from progeny of the holotype, grown at Stanford University.

oblong or ovoid-ellipsoid and somewhat longer capsules; coarsely rugose-tubercled, blackish and slightly larger seeds. In many of these features, including its reduced chromosome number, it resembles *L. suffrutescens*, an equally restricted endemic of the Sierra Madre Occidental. Because of its chromosome number ($n = 8$) and ecology, we assume that *L. nuevo-leonis* has been derived from populations similar to *L. miniata* as a marginal, ecologically and geographically separated population adapted to more xeric environments.

11. ***Lopezia cornuta*** S. Wats., Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 21: 429. 1888. Munz, Brittonia 13: 49. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 18. 1965.

Annual *herbs*, \pm hirsute, especially at base, or subglabrous. *Stems* 1.5–5.5 dm tall, angular. *Leaves* 0.9–4.5 cm long and 0.2–2.4 cm wide, ovate to narrowly lanceolate, rounded or cuneate at base, acute to acuminate at apex, subentire, subglabrous, sparsely ciliate or ciliolate at margins, with 2–7 veins on each side of midrib; petioles (0.1–)0.2–1.2(–2) cm long, hirsute or subglabrous. *Pedicels* 10–30 mm long, ascending, drooping in fruit, \pm hairy. *Sepals* 4–7 mm long and 1–1.5 mm wide, glabrous. *Lower petals* 0.4–9 mm long and 3–6 mm wide, obovate-spatulate, clawed, rounded or subacute at apex, somewhat crenulate, red-streaked in the middle, the rest pink-red; upper petals 4–6 mm long and ca. 1 mm wide, linear-oblong, shortly clawed, somewhat dilated-auricled at base of limb, obtuse, each with two green glands just above claw. *Fertile stamen* 3–4.5 mm long; filament ca. 2.5 cm long; anther ca. 1.5 mm long, whitish. *Staminode* 3–5 mm long, obovate-spatulate, angustate at base, retuse at apex, whitish. *Style* 2–4 mm long; stigma ca. 0.5 mm in diameter, pinkish; ovary obconical-obovoid, longer than wide, angular. *Capsule* (2.5–)3.5–7 mm long, 3–5 mm thick, obovoid-obconical, angular, truncate but horned just below the apex; valves wrinkled-tubercled, separating only slightly, each ending as a broad triangular bent tooth. *Seeds* one or several in each locule, 0.1–2 mm long, ca. 1 mm thick, ovoid, wrinkled and grossly tubercled, dark brown. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 9$.

TYPE: Mexico, Chihuahua, Cumbre, October 1885, *E. Palmer* 367 (GH, lectotype, Munz, Brittonia 13: 80. 1961; isotypes, BM, MEXU, NY, US).

Distribution (Fig. 66): Known only from local populations on moist ledges in pine-oak forests lining the steep barrancas of Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa and Durango, Sierra Madre Occidental, Mexico, 2100–3000 m elevation. Flowering, September to November.

Additional specimens examined:

MEXICO. SONORA: La Mesa Colorada, *Gentry* 521 (DS), 521M (MICH). DURANGO: 13 mi. W of La Ciudad, *Breedlove* 15547 (DS); Sandia, *Pringle* 10103 (BM, DS, G, GH, IPN, K, M, MEXU, MICH, MO, NY, P, S, UC, US, W, Z); El Salto, *Maysilles* 7837 (RSA); NE of El Paraíso, between Villa Union and El Salto, *Ownbey* 1955 (BM, MICH, NY, S, UC, US); San Luis del Río, *Breedlove* 18830 (CAS). SINALOA: 5 mi. NE of La Cienega, Sierra Surutato, *Breedlove* & *Kawahara* 17050 (CAS); Bufa de Surutato, 3 mi. SE of Los Hornos, *Breedlove* & *Thorne* 18452 (CAS, RSA).

Two groups of populations are recognized in *Lopezia cornuta*. Northern populations (Chihuahua, Sinaloa and Sonora), growing in pine and oak forests, consist of plants that are smaller in all respects than the southern ones (Durango), growing in barrancas and canyons, which are more lush. Accordingly, the whole species displays quantitative variation in length of stems, size of leaves and dimensions of flowers and capsules. The variation is continuous (or overlapping) and the two populations are not divergent enough (contrary to the similar situation in *L. laciniata*) to be recognized as subspecies.

The type of *Lopezia cornuta* belongs to the northern group (with stems to 30 cm; leaves to 3.2 cm long and 1 cm wide; flowers to 5.5 mm long; capsules to 4 mm long). The type locality is the same as that of *L. gracilis*. Vegetatively the

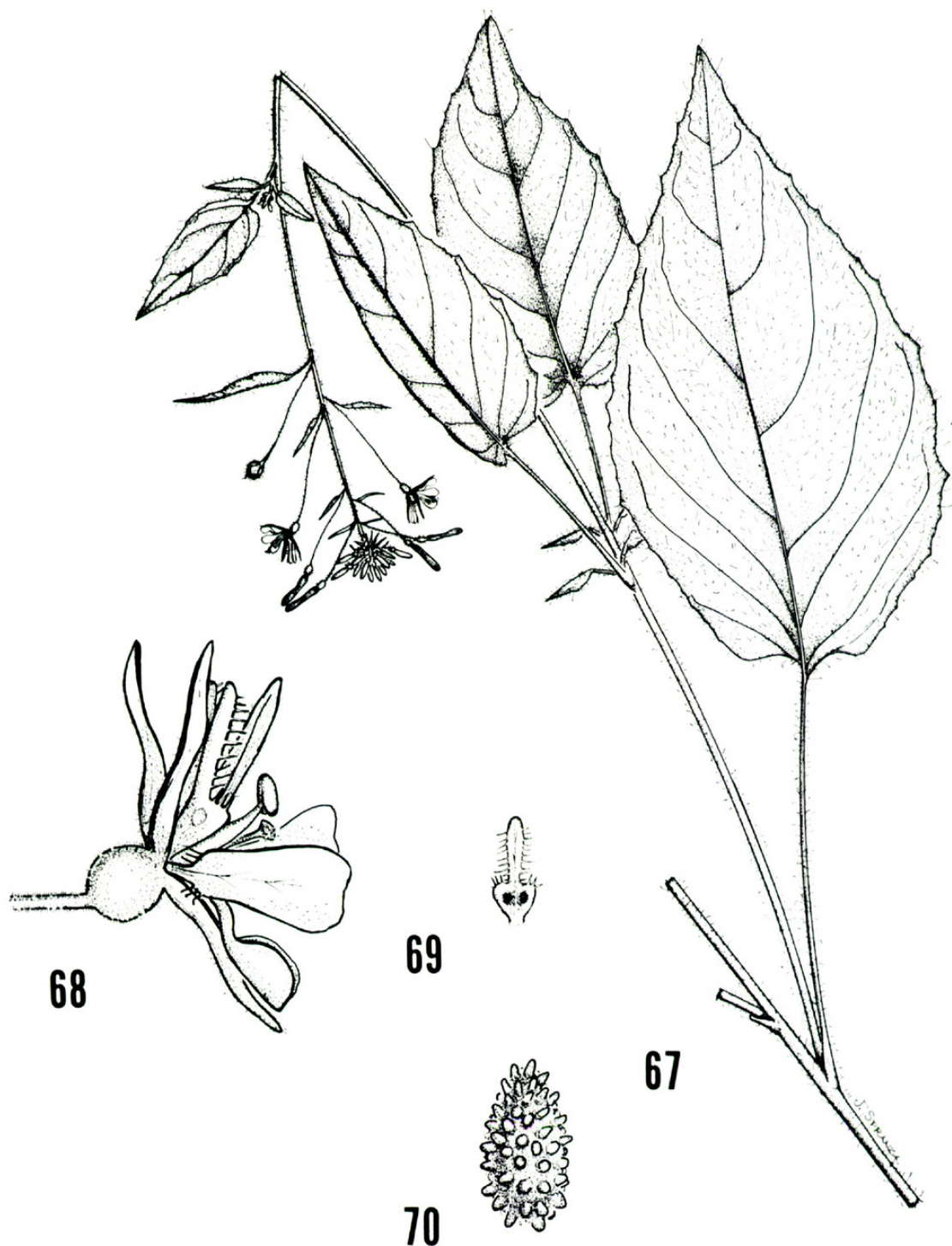


FIGURE 66. Geographical distribution of *Lopezia cornuta* (squares), *L. trichota* (dots), *L. racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis* (open boxes), *L. conjugens* (filled triangle), and *L. smithii* (open triangles).

northern type and *L. gracilis* resemble each other to a degree, although *L. cornuta* has \pm hirsute and angular stems and generally longer leaves and petioles, and therefore they have sometimes been confused. These species are amply different in the morphology of flowers and fruits as well as in their biology. *Lopezia cornuta* has longer floral parts, its pinkish-red petals, the upper ones with two glands each, its larger, angular and horned capsules, and its coarsely wrinkled-tuberculate seeds. The southern group, on the other hand, consists of plants that are somewhat similar to those of *L. racemosa*. The flower in general and the upper petals in particular are reminiscent of those of *L. racemosa*. In many details, however, *L. cornuta* is quite similar to *L. miniata* (e.g. leaves subentire, lower petals somewhat crenulate, upper petals biglandular). It may have been derived from populations similar to those of *L. miniata*.

12. ***Lopezia ciliatula*** Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 59: 279. 1973.—FIGS. 67–70.

Hirtellous annual *herbs*, \pm gray-green in hue, the hairs incurved or straight. *Stems* 4–9 dm tall; branches obscurely angled. *Leaves* 1–9 cm long and 0.5–5 cm wide, ovate, or oblong-ovate to lanceolate, subcordate to obtuse or broadly cuneate



FIGURES 67-70. *Lopezia ciliatula*.—67. Branch, $\times 66$.—68. Flower, $\times 6.6$.—69. Upper petal, $\times 3.3$.—70. Seed, abaxial view, $\times 26$. All from the type collection.

at the usually oblique or unequal base, acute to acuminate at apex, serrate to serrulate, with 4-8 veins on each side of midrib, hispidulous and glandular, sometimes with a few longer appressed hairs, ciliate; petioles 0.3-6.5 cm long, very narrowly winged, pubescent. Bracts 3-25 mm long and 0.5-7 mm wide; pedicels

8–15 mm long, angular or narrowly marginate, spreading or ascending, densely hirtellous and glandular-pubescent. *Flowers* mainly autogamous, retaining the snapping mechanism but the anther soon shedding pollen directly on the stigma, their maturation simultaneous. No visible nectar secretion. *Sepals* 3–4.5 mm long and 0.6–1 mm wide, sparsely hirtellous and glandular-pubescent to subglabrous. *Lower petals* 2.5–4 mm long and 1.5–2 mm wide, oblong-obovate, short-clawed, subcrenulate, long-ciliate near base, white or faint pink; *upper petals* 2.5–4 mm long and 0.5–0.9 mm wide, narrowly linear-spatulate, slightly narrowed toward base, then broadly obtriangular-obovate, conspicuously auriculate, sessile, obtuse at apex, long-ciliate, with 2 green glands at level of auricles, white, lined with pink. *Fertile stamen* 3–4 mm long; filament winged-dilated except at the twisted apex; anther 1–1.3 mm long, faintly greenish. *Staminode* white, 2.5–4 mm long and 1.5–2 mm wide, suborbicular or obovate-spatulate, \pm emarginate at apex, abruptly narrowed into a rather long claw, white or pale pink. *Style* white, 2.5–3.5 mm long; stigma 0.25–0.5 mm in diameter; ovary globose to ellipsoid, pubescent with erect glandular and eglandular hairs. *Capsule* 1.5–3.5 mm long, 1.5–3.5 mm thick, subglobose, with an admixture of glandular and eglandular hairs. *Seeds* 0.8–1 mm long, 0.4–0.5 mm thick, ovoid, distinctly papillose-tubercled, dark brown. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 9$.

TYPE: Mexico, Sinaloa, Sierra Surutato, Cañon de Tarahumares between Arroyo Verde and Rancho Tarahumares, steep north-facing slope, ca. 1100 m elevation, 27 February 1968, *D. E. Breedlove 15921* (DS).

Distribution (Fig. 34): Known only from two localities, steep-walled canyons with *Bursera* and *Ipomoea*, in the Sierra Madre Occidental, Durango and Sinaloa, Mexico, 1100–1250 m elevation. Flowering, February and March.

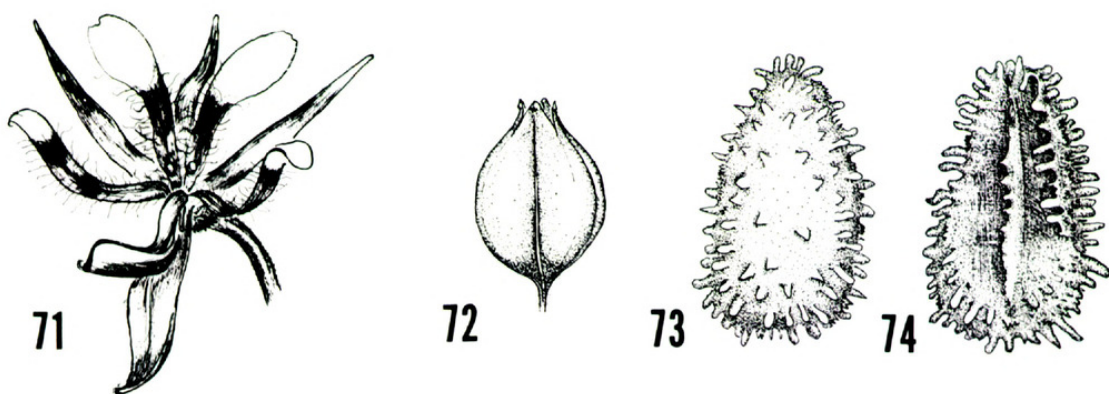
Additional specimens examined:

MEXICO. SINALOA: Cañon de Tarahumares between Arroyo Verde and Rancho Tarahumares, *Breedlove 16439, 19107* (both CAS); mouth of the Canon Tarahumares at El Alamo, *Breedlove 19058* (CAS). **DURANGO:** Steep side canyons of the barranca of the Río Tamazula between La Bajada and La Junta, 1250 m, *Breedlove 24491* (CAS).

Lopezia ciliatula is easily distinguishable from the related biglandular species by such features as its small flowers, sessile and basally winged-auricled upper petals, ciliation of petals, pubescence of petioles, pedicels and capsules. It has the same chromosome number as *L. cornuta*, but in overall morphological appearance it resembles *L. miniata*, from which it may have been derived. Curiously, it is known only from the same two areas as *L. suffrutescens*.

13. ***Lopezia trichota*** Schlecht., Linnaea 12: 273. 1838. Munz, Brittonia 13: 85. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 21. 1965.—FIGS. 71–74.

Subglabrous perennial *herbs*. *Roots* thick, tuberous, fleshy. *Stems* 2–10 dm tall, to 6 mm thick, angular. *Leaves* fleshy, 1–4.5(–5.5) cm long and 0.3–2.5(–3.3) cm wide, rounded or obtuse and \pm asymmetrical at base, acute at apex; lower leaves ovate, serrate or serrulate, glabrous, few-veined; the upper ovate to rarely lanceolate, serrulate or subentire, subglabrous but somewhat puberulent at margins or sometimes strigulose along midrib; petioles 0.2–2.5 (–3) cm long, ca. 0.1 cm thick, slightly pubescent to glabrous. *Inflorescence* \pm puberulent-strigulose;



FIGURES 71-74. *Lopezia trichota*.—71. Flower, $\times 3.2$.—72. Capsule, $\times 3.2$.—73. Seed, abaxial view, $\times 21$.—74. Seed, adaxial view, $\times 21$. All from Rzedowski 6896 (DS).

bracts 2-15(-25) mm long and 0.5-2(-4) mm wide, \pm ciliate at margins, puberulent; pedicels 6-20 mm long, patent to almost erect, pubescent to subglabrous. *Flowers* white with deep purplish-red marking. *Sepals* 5-7.5 mm long, and 0.7-2 mm wide, \pm crisp-pubescent or slightly puberulent to glabrous. *Lower petals* 4-5.5 mm long and ca. 1 mm wide, linear, obtuse and glabrous at apex, densely ciliate with curly hairs along margins; upper petals 4-7.5 mm long and 1.5-3 mm wide, obovate-spatulate, clawed for almost one-third of their length, rounded or somewhat retuse at apex, ciliate along blade except for the uppermost part, white toward apex, red below; claw \pm ciliate, bearing a single gland but sometimes with an adjacent second (reduced) one. *Fertile stamen* 4-5 mm long, purplish-red; filament fleshy, glabrous; anther ca. 2 mm long. *Staminode* 4-6 mm long, and 2-3.5 mm wide, spatulate with a broad blade, clawed-narrowed at base, retuse and mucronulate at tip, purplish-red, glabrous. *Style* 4-5 mm long, crisp-pilose; stigma ca. 0.5 mm in diameter; ovary 1.5-3 mm long, 1-2 mm thick, subglobose, \pm crisp-pubescent or puberulent to glabrous. *Capsule* 4-7 mm long, 3-6 mm thick, oblong-ovoid to globose, ascending, subglabrous; valves coriaceous, intact or open at apex only. *Seeds* ca. 1 mm long, ca. 0.6 mm thick, subovoid, with wing-like margins, coarsely tubercled and wrinkled, black. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 10$.

TYPE: Mexico, Hidalgo, Mineral del Monte (ca. 25 km E of Ixmiquilpán), Cuesta Blanca, rocky places, August 1836, *C. Ehrenberg* 626 (HAL).

Distribution (Fig. 66): Common on dry slopes and barrancas, chiefly in pinyon-juniper woodland, in widely scattered localities from Chihuahua to Puebla, Mexico, (1200-)1600-2700 m elevation. Flowering, July to October.

Representative specimens examined:

MEXICO. CHIHUAHUA: Mts. near Chihuahua, *Pringle* 733 (BM, G, GH, K, MEXU, MO, NY, P, RSA, S, UC, US, W); San Mateo to Quasarachi, *Goldman* 147 (GH, NY, US); Sierra Azul, SW of Mapula, *Pennel* 18656 (NY, US). **DURANGO:** 9 mi. SE of Santiago Papasquiaro on road to Canatlán, *Breedlove* 15542 (DS); 16 mi. W of Durango on Mex. Hwy. 40, *Breedlove* 14392 (DS); Durango and vicinity, *Palmer* 588 (BM, G, GH, MO, POM, S, UC, US). **SAN LUIS POTOSÍ:** Cerro Verde, W of San Lorenzo, *Rzedowski* 6856 (DS, IPN, MEXU, MICH, RSA, TEX); NE of Laguna Seca, *Rzedowski* 6330 (IPN); Convalli, *Schaffner* 641 (GH, NY). **HIDALGO:** NE of Pachuca, *Rzedowski* 17059 (IPN, MEXU, MICH); Cerro Ventoso, Pachuca to Real del Monte, *Rzedowski* 20575 (DS), *Pringle* 9798 (GH, MO, NY, US, Z), *Rose* &

Painter 6692 (US); Cuesta de Texquedo, Tasquillo to Zimapán, *Moore* 1656 (GH); Above Metzquititlán, to Zacualtipán, *Moore* 5405 (UC); Sierra de Guadalupe, near Cuauhtepic, *Galicia*, 1962 (DS, IPN, TEX). MICHOACÁN: Near Morelia (Punguato), *Arsène* 6644 (MO, US); Guanajuato to Dolores Hidalgo, *Solbrig & Ornduff* 4516 (RSA, UC). MÉXICO: Near Presa de la Concepción, Tepotzotlán, *Rzedowski* 22901 (IPN); Huixquilucán, la Presa "El Capulin," *Rzedowski* 25863 (DS). DISTRITO FEDERAL: Santa Catarina, near Los Reyes, *Paray* 1591 (IPN); Sierra del Guadalupe, *Miranda* 3850 (MEXU). PUEBLA: San Luis Tultitlanapa, *Purpus* 3398 (BM, GH, MO, NY, UC, US); Villa Juárez, *Galván*, 1963 (IPN).

Lopezia trichota is quite uniform morphologically and very distinctive biologically. Though maintaining the snapping mechanism and protandrous, it is very likely self-pollinated to some degree as well. The mature capsules are \pm indehiscent, their coriaceous valves frequently remaining almost intact; they might, therefore, be dispersed by water. In accordance with its dry habitat, the capsule probably needs some moisture for dehiscing (partly hygrochastic); all other species of *Lopezia*, as far as known, have xerochastic fruits. *Lopezia trichota* is vegetatively propagated by its unique tubers, which are thick, fleshy and bulbous, and very different from those of other tuberous *Lopezia* species; such tubers are an evident adaptation to dry habitats. The plant goes dormant for several months, like many cryptophytes, and starts sprouting in the early summer (rainy season). Dry conditions enhance its flowering. Another distinctive feature of this species is the number of glands on the upper petals. Usually there is a single one, yet sometimes a second smaller one is developed. This suggests that its ancestors might have had two glands on each of the upper petals. Otherwise the flower, in general, resembles that of *L. racemosa*.

Lopezia trichota is restricted to central Mexico, east of the Sierra Madre Occidental and north of the Sierra Madre del Sur. Its distribution is \pm interrupted (no records from Tlaxcala, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes and Queretaro), presumably because of its specific ecological demands.

14. *Lopezia racemosa* Cav., *Icones* 1: 12, *t.* 18. 1791. Munz, *Brittonia* 13: 86. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 22. 1965.

Annuals or *perennials*, hirsute, strigulose, or mixed strigulose and glandular-pubescent to subglabrous. *Stems* erect or ascending or decumbent and rooting at nodes, subterete, 1–15 dm tall. *Leaves* variable in size, shape and pubescence; lower leaves 1–8 cm long and 0.5–4.5 cm wide, ovate to narrowly lanceolate, acute or cuneate to rounded at base, sometimes acuminate, subacute or sometimes subacuminate at apex, mucronulate, acutely dentate or serrate to shallowly or remotely so, with 4–11 veins on each side of midrib, densely hirsute or strigose to sparsely so, with hairs usually appressed but sometimes spreading, equally pubescent on both sides to more densely so below especially along veins, sometimes subglabrous; upper leaves 0.5–5 cm long and 0.15–2.5 cm wide, ovate to very narrowly lanceolate, acute or cuneate to obtuse at base, usually acute or acuminate at apex, serrate to subentire, with (0–)3–7 veins on each side of midrib; petioles 0.1–4 cm long, infrequently narrowly winged, strigulose or more rarely subglabrous. *Bracts* 2–25(–30) mm long and 0.5–9(–12) mm wide; pedicels 6–24(–30) mm long, spreading to ascending-erect in flower, drooping to ascending in fruit, sometimes divaricate but bent upwards, strigulose or puberulent to

glabrescent. *Flowers* strongly protandrous, but in some strains self-pollinating in due course. *Sepals* 3.5–7.5 mm long and 0.5–2 mm wide, glabrous or sparsely hirsute with few long hairs especially toward apex, sometimes glandular-puberulent. *Petals* variable in size, color and inclination, whitish or pinkish-lilac to pink or red or even purplish, sometimes white-lilac or orange-red, somewhat darker near the center (lower petals) or near tip (upper petals) and paler below; lower petals (3.5–)4–9(–10) mm long and (1.5–)2–5.5(–6) mm wide, oblong-obovate or spatulate to obovate or even oblate, acuminate symmetrically or not, clawed with claw as long as or longer than blade, round and entire or nearly so at apex; upper petals 4–8.5 mm long and 0.7–2 mm wide, linear-oblongate to oblong-oblongate, erect, clawed with claw shorter than blade and ciliate to hardly so, \pm obtuse and entire at apex, blade dilated to obtusely short-auricled at base, bearing a single gland; gland tiny or prominent, variable in shape, usually green, sometimes pink. *Fertile stamen* 3–5.5 mm long; anther 1–2 mm long, greenish-grey to bluish or even purplish. *Staminode* 3–5(–6) mm long and 2–3 mm wide, generally obovate, abruptly narrowed into a linear claw, \pm retuse at apex, whitish to pink or red. *Style* 2.5–4.5 mm long, glabrous; stigma (0.4–)0.5–1.1(–1.7) mm across, white to pink; ovary subglobose, glabrous. *Capsule* (2–)3–7 mm long, 2–5 mm thick, usually globose, sometimes obpyriform and subclavate or ovoid or oblong-ellipsoid, rarely compressed at apex, glabrous. *Seeds* (0.8–)0.9–1.2(–1.3) mm long, (0.6–)0.7–0.8(–0.9) mm thick, ovoid, irregularly rugose- or muricate-tubercled, brown. Gametic chromosome numbers, $n = 10$ (11), 20.

Distribution (Figs. 66, 75): Widespread and common in the pine-oak zone but also common as a roadside weed and as a weed in *milpas*, from Durango (Chihuahua?) and San Luis Potosí in Mexico south to El Salvador, 1100–3300 m elevation. *Lopezia racemosa* occurs sympatrically with *L. miniata* at a number of localities. Flowering, mainly from August to March, although occasional individuals may be found in flower in any month of the year.

This extraordinarily polymorphic species includes one well marked geographic race, the tetraploid derivative subsp. *moelchenensis* of Chiapas, Mexico, and northwestern Guatemala. As reported elsewhere (Plitmann, Tai & Raven, 1974), a tetraploid plant of subsp. *racemosa* has likewise been found in Chiapas, and interploid hybridization between the two subspecies, with incomplete pollen sterility, is apparently frequent. Intermediate forms between these two are, for example: *Standley* 22876 from El Salvador; *Brenckle* 47280, 47396, *Kellerman* 4816 from Guatemala; *Matuda* 5212, *Shilom Ton* 651, 758 from Chiapas. These specimens, although usually hirsute-pubescent, have leaves, colors, racemes and sometimes capsules or seeds as in subsp. *moelchenensis* but otherwise resemble subsp. *racemosa* (in habit, pubescence, floral morphology, and pollen). Other specimens share some features of subsp. *moelchenensis* (color of stems or flowers, serration of leaves, shape of capsule, racemes or general habit); those are considered as transitional convergent forms of subsp. *racemosa*. Collections of such subsp. *racemosa*-like plants with a few traits of subsp. *moelchenensis* are: *Shilom Ton* 1482, *Breedlove* 7134, 7155, 11425, 12622, 8759, *Breedlove* & *Raven* 13294/3,

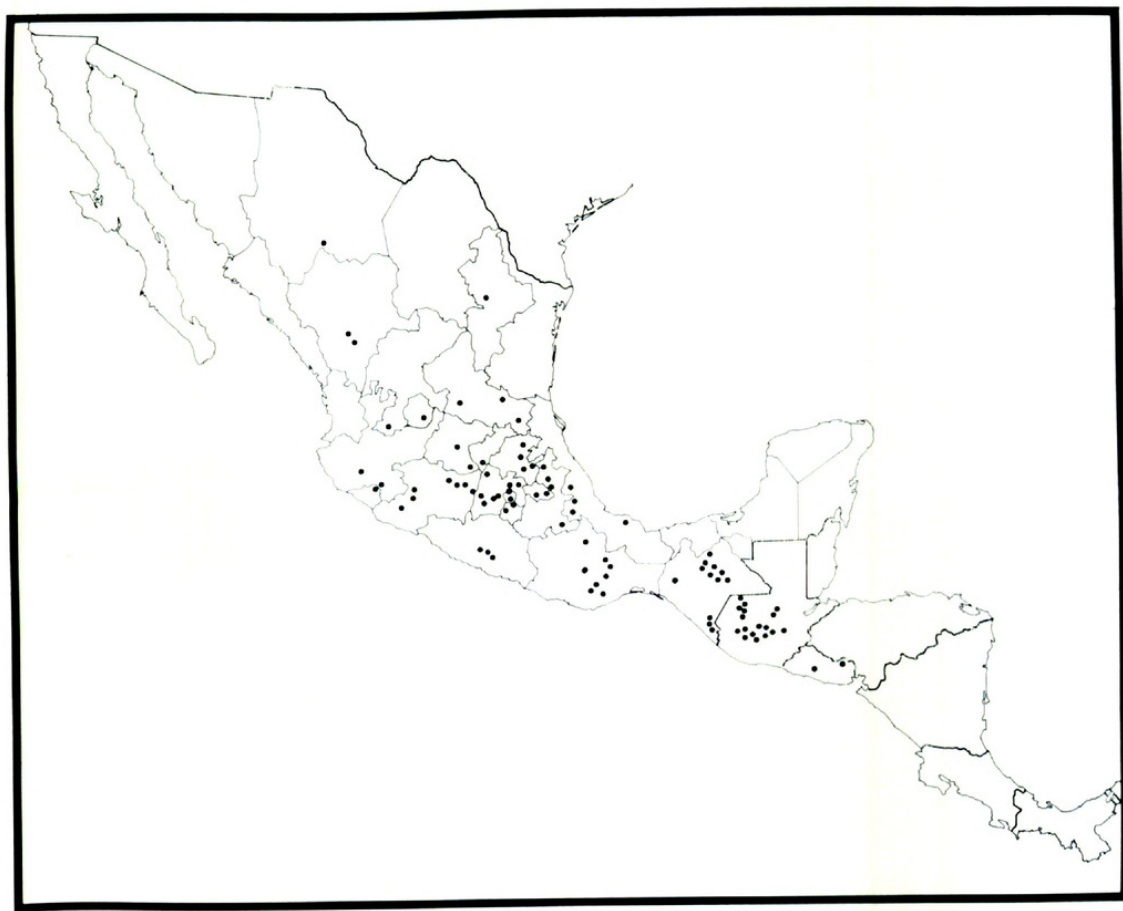


FIGURE 75. Geographical distribution of *Lopezia racemosa* subsp. *racemosa*.

Kerber 391, Matuda 2383, 2540, 479, 697, Miranda 4975 from Chiapas; Skutch 1520, Kellerman 7613, Rodríguez 2041, Beaman 3949 from Guatemala; Standley 22804 from El Salvador; and probably Rzedowski 18568 from Guerrero and Moore 2401 from Hidalgo.

Further indication of actual hybridization in the field is provided by Shilom Ton 651, from Paraje Pahal Ton, Municipio Tenejapa, Chiapas. This collection is of tall plants with the erect stems generally associated with *Lopezia racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* but with other features as in subsp. *moelchenensis*. Two plants were grown in the greenhouse from seeds removed from this specimen. Both of these were about 1.5 m tall, with almost simple, erect stems, relatively narrow but fleshy leaves, and orange flowers as commonly found in subsp. *moelchenensis*. One of these plants was hirsute, the other glabrescent.

Crossing experiments showed that *Lopezia racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* is comprised of lines of high and low crossability with each other. On the other hand it is amazing that many strains were quite easily crossed with the tetraploid *L. racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis*. In such triploid hybrids, the characteristics of the tetraploid subsp. *moelchenensis*, not surprisingly, are predominant over those of the diploid subsp. *racemosa*.

KEY TO THE SUBSPECIES

- Stems ascending or erect, rarely decumbent; leaves not fleshy, pubescent or rarely subglabrous, ovate or lanceolate; petals \pm orange; pollen almost entirely 3-porate; wide-spread 14a. subsp. *racemosa*
- Stems decumbent, rooting at the nodes; leaves fleshy, subglabrous, mostly narrowly lanceolate; petals mostly without orange tinge; pollen with a high proportion of 4-porate and some 5-porate grains; Chiapas, Mexico, and Guatemala 14b. subsp. *moelchenensis*

14a. *Lopezia racemosa* subsp. *racemosa*.—FIGS. 12–13.

Lopezia mexicana Jacq., Ic. Pl. Rar. 1: pl. 203. 1793.

Lectotype: Jacq., Pl. Rar. 2: t. 203. 1792–3. Cultivated from seeds from Mexico, probably of the same stock of the original *L. racemosa* (W—Hort. bot. Vind., Hb. Jacq., authentic?).

Pisaura automorpha Bonato, Pisaura 7, t. 1. 1793. Type: G.4505 (W, cultivated from the authentic?).

Lopezia hirsuta Jacq., Obs. Bot. 5: 5, pl. 15, fig. 4. 1796. Lectotype: Jacq., Obs. Bot. 5: pl. 15, fig. 4. 1796. Munz, Brittonia 13: 88. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 23. 1965.

Lopezia mexicana Jacq. var. *hirsuta* (Jacq.) Willd., Sp. Pl. 1: 18: 1797.

Lopezia coronata Andrews, Bot. Rep. 8, t. 551. 1808. Lectotype: Andrews, Bot. Rep. 8, t. 551. 1808. Cultivated from Mexican material of unknown origin in the conservatory of the Countess de Vandes, "Introd. 1805 by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy" (Aiton & Aiton, Hort. Kew. ed. 2, 1: 10. 1810); (E, authentic?). Munz, Brittonia 13: 88. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 22. 1965.

Lopezia axillaris Thunb. ex Schweigger, Königsberger. Arch. Naturwiss. Math. 1: 236. 1811–12. Schweigger, Enum. Hort. Regiomont 44, adnot. 26. 1812. Type: Cultivated (UPS? Non vidimus).

Lopezia mexicana Jacq. var. *coronata* (Andr.) DC., Cat. Hort. Monsp. 39. 1813.

Lopezia cordata Hornem., Hort. Hafn. 949. 1815. Type: Cultivated from seeds introduced in 1813 (C? Non vidimus).

Lopezia minuta Lag., Gen. & Sp. Nov. 1. 1816. Type: "Praedicto nomine accepimus ex Hort. Paris ann. 1815" (P? Non vidimus).

Lopezia oppositifolia Lag., Gen. & Sp. Nov. 1. 1816. Type: Cultivated from seeds sent by D. V. Cervantes in 1814 (= *L. annua* hortul.) (G-DC? Non vidimus).

Lopezia minima Lag. ex Schrank, Nova. Acta Phys.-Med. Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol. Nat. Cur. 9: 92. 1818. Type: Unknown. Munz, Brittonia 13: 90. 1961.

Lopezia integrifolia DC., Prodr. 3: 62. 1828. Type: Mexico, *Alaman* (G-DC, lectotype, Munz, Brittonia 13: 87. 1961; isolectotype, US).

Lopezia lineata Zuccarini, Pl. Nov. Cogn. 2: 339. 1838. Type: Cultivated in München, "Crescit in Imperio Mexicano, unde semina misit clar. de Karwinski" (M, ex herb. Zucc., 1835, probably from the authentic material).

Lopezia haematodes Kunze, Linnaea 17: 579. "1843" (1844). Type: November or December, 1843, Hort. Lips. (BM, lectotype, from the cultivated authentic material which had been grown in 1842–43 in hort. bot. univ. Lips.; HAL, syntype, coll. by G. Kunze in Nov. 1843, as plant cult. in hort. bot. Lips., from Mexican seeds sent by Schleiden, 1843).

Lopezia albiflora Schlecht., Linnaea 24: 696. 1851. Type: Cultivated in hort. Hal. Sax. (HAL? Non vidimus).

Lopezia angustifolia B. L. Robins., Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 27: 168. 1893. Type: Mexico, San Luis Potosí, Las Canoas, 30 October 1891, C. G. Pringle 3990 (GH; isotypes, BM, F, G, IPN, K, M, MO, NY, P, POM, S, UC, US, W, Z). Munz, Brittonia 13: 90. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 23. 1965.

Lopezia foliosa T. S. Brandege, Zoö 5: 250. 1908. Type: Mexico, Veracruz, Barranca de Tenampa, near Zacuapán, November 1906, C. A. Purpus 2303 (UC; isotypes, BM, GH, MO, NY, P, US).

Lopezia elegans Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 12: 298, fig. 40. 1909. Type: Mexico, San Luis Potosí, Álvarez, 28 September–3 October 1902, E. Palmer 159 (US 397,706; isotypes, GH, MO, NY, UC).

- Lopezia glandulosa* Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 12: 298, fig. 41. 1909. Type: Mexico, Zacatecas, between Bolaños and Guadalajara, 20 September 1897, J. N. Rose 3034 (US 301,991. Isotype, NY).
- Lopezia parvula* Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 12: 300, fig. 44. 1909. Type: Mexico, Durango, near La Providencia, November 1898, E. W. Nelson 4987 (US 333,016. Isotype, GH).
- Lopezia pringlei* Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 12: 300, fig. 45. 1909. Type: Mexico, Oaxaca, Sierra de San Felipe, 25 September 1894, C. G. Pringle 6005 (US 461,987. Isotypes, BM, F, G, IPN, M, MEXU, MICH, MO, NY, P, RSA, S, UC, W, Z).
- Lopezia corymbosa* Sprague & Riley, Jour. Bot. 62: 15. 1924. Type: Guatemala, Alta Vera Paz, Cobán, November 1885, von Türckheim 766 (K. Isotypes, GH, NY, P, US).

Hirsute, strigulose, or mixed strigulose and glandular-pubescent to subglabrous annual or perennial *herbs*. Stems ascending or erect, rarely decumbent, pubescent or subglabrous. Leaves not fleshy, pubescent or more rarely subglabrous, 0.5–8 cm long and 0.15–4.5 cm wide, ovate or lanceolate, acute or cuneate to obtuse at the base, acutely dentate or serrate to shallowly and remotely so, the teeth usually lacking dark clusters of “oil cells” (Stein, 1915) at the tips. Pedicels 0.6–2.4(–2.7) cm long. Petals whitish or pinkish-lilac to pink or red or even purplish, sometimes lilac-white or orange-red. Pollen almost entirely 3-porate. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 10$ (11, 20).

Lectotype: Cav., Icones t. 18. 1791, based upon plants grown in the Royal Botanic Garden at Madrid. Probable authentic material: “*L. racemosa* Cav., cult. in hort. Carolin., 1796,” Gmelin (W) and “Gmelin in 1790” (W); “*L. racemosa*, ex hispania misit D. Cavanilles 1790–91, Herb. d’Antoine Laurent de Jussieu” (P); “*L. racemosa* Hort. Chelseam., 1796” (BM; *L. racemosa* was grown at the Apothecaries Garden, Chelsea from 1792 onward from seeds received from Madrid; Bot. Mag. 7: 254. 1797); “*L. racemosa*, Hort. R. Matr.” (M; according to Munz, 1961: 87: “2 sheets, one dated 1802 and 1814, the other ‘Herb. Cav.’; they are labelled *L. mexicana* Jacq., *L. racemosa* Cav., *Pisaura automorpha* Bonata, *Entomanthus* [sic] Sesse & Moc.; it would seem that Cavanilles’ name *racemosa* and Jacquin’s name *mexicana* are based on the same material, or same lot of seed from Mexico”).

Distribution (Fig. 75): That of the species. Flowers mostly between April and November (the rainy season), although occasional individuals may be found in flower during any month of the year.

Representative specimens examined (additional to those listed by Munz, 1961):

MEXICO. QUERÉTARO: 1 mi. NE of Amealco, Breedlove 7213 (DS). GUANAJUATO: Santa Rosa Mts., Dugés 308b (GH); Sierra NE of Guanajuato, Ripley & Barneby 13365 (DS, NY); 10 mi. E of Jeracuaro, Breedlove 7214 (DS). AGUASCALIENTES: 21 mi. W of Aguascalientes, McVaugh & Koelz 153 (MICH). SAN LUIS POTOSÍ: Near San Luis Potosí, Parry & Palmer 256 1/5 (BM, MO, NY, US); Potrerillos, Municipio of Xilitla, Rzedowski 10001 (DS, IPN, P); 2 km N of Puerto del Hambre, Municipio of Cd. del Maíz, Rzedowski 8310 (IPN); Sierra de Álvarez, near Puerto Huerta, Rzedowski 5269 (IPN). HIDALGO: Between Pachuca and Real del Monte, M. E. Moore 1565 (BM, GH, MICH, UC); 9 km W of Huauchinango, Rzedowski 23425 (DS); 10 mi. E of Huichipán, Breedlove 7208 (DS); 4 mi. SW of Atotonilca, Breedlove 7203 (DS); 30 mi. S of Jacala, Breedlove 7205 (DS); Chapulhuacán, Sharp 441747 (RSA); Zimapan, Coulter 179 (GH, K). JALISCO: SE slopes of Nevado de Colima, Atenguique to Tonila, McVaugh 11725 (MEX, MICH, RSA, US); Sierra de Manatlán, SE of Autlán near Aserradero El Cuartón, McVaugh 13830 (MEX, MICH, RSA). COLIMA: Near Volcán Colima, H. Ross 495 (M). MICHOACÁN: 47 mi. E of Morelia, Breedlove 7224 (DS); 20 mi. E of Morelia, Breedlove 7225 (DS); 17 mi. S of Zinapécuaro, Breedlove 7222 (DS); Tancitaro,

Leavenworth & Hoogstraal 1114 (MO); 2 km SE of San Miguel del Monte, *Rzedowski 25173, 25184* (both DS). GUERRERO: Cerro Alquitrán, near Mazatlán, *Rzedowski 23628, 23649, 23652* (all DS); Tlacotepec, Cerro Teotepec, *Rzedowski 18568* (IPN, MEXU, MICH); 3 km S of Amojileca, *Rzedowski 23560* (IPN). MÉXICO: 18 mi. SW of Toluca, *Molseed 546* (DS); 20 km NE of Texcoco, *Rzedowski 21423* (DS); 5 km N of Mesón Viejo, Municipio of Temascaltepec, *Rzedowski 21694, 21708* (DS); 15 mi. E of Zitacuaro, *Breedlove 8075* (DS); city limits of Lerma, *Breedlove 7201* (DS); S city limits of Amecameca, *Breedlove 15445* (DS); 28 mi. SE of San Juan del Río, *Breedlove 15451* (DS); Coyotepec, La Marquesa to Chalma, *Rzedowski 17244* (IPN); near the Pyramid of Calixtlahuaca, *Barkley, Westlund & Paxon 675* (TEX); Valle de Bravo, *Matuda et al. 26937* (MEXU). DISTRITO FEDERAL: San Angel, *E. G. Smyth 205* (US); La Venta, *Lyonnet 1432* (US); Cerro de Santa Catarina, *Paray 70* (IPN). MORELOS: Lagunas de Zempoala, *Breedlove 15835* (DS), *Holguin s.n.* (IPN), *Langman 2672A* (US), *Rzedowski 21623* (DS); Cuernavaca, *T. Beelin 50* (IPN); Cuautla, *B. Downing 160* (MICH). TLAXCALA: E of Ciudad Tlaxcala, *Ripley & Barneby 13636* (DS); between San Cristóbal and Calpulalpán, *Sohns 571* (MICH, US). PUEBLA: 7 mi. N of Atotonilco, *Ripley & Barneby 13626* (DS); Alrededores de Xicotepec de Juárez, *L. Gonzales Quintero 767* (DS); Puerta del Emperador, *Sharp 44404* (RSA); San Luis Tultitlanapa, *Purpus 4193* (UC); Huauchinango, *Rudd 2012* (DS); Chaltetela, 3 km NE of Zacapoaxtla, *Giovannini* (DS). VERACRUZ: Orizaba, *Botteri 932* (BM, K, P, RSA), *F. Muller 207* (W); Veracruz to Orizaba, *F. Muller 1573* (K); near Las Vigas, *Dodds 97* (MICH); Maltrata, *Matuda S-134* (MICH); Jalapa, *Ch. L. Smith 1786* (NY), *Schiede & Deppe 536* (MO, NY); near El Puerto, above Acultzingo, *Sharp 44832* (RSA); 5 km SE of Teocelo, *Garcia Saucedo 117* (DS); La Sabana, S of Volcán de San Martín Tuxtla, *M. Sousa S.3035* (MEXU). OAXACA: Monte Albán, *Conzatti 4858* (MICH); Cordillera, Mixteca Alto, *Galeotti 3060* (G, P); 15 km S of Sola de Vega, *Rzedowski 21324, 21343* (DS); San José del Pacífico, municipio of Miahuatlán, *Rzedowski 21003* (DS); on road from Teotitlán del Camino to Huautla, *Breedlove 15769* (DS); 15 mi. SE of Tamazulapán, *Breedlove 7186* (DS); 16 mi. N of San Gabriel, *Breedlove 9882* (DS); 1 mi. E of Ixtlán de Juárez, *Breedlove 7179* (DS); 1 mi. NW of Tamazulapan, *Breedlove 7191* (DS); 5 mi. NE of Sola de Vega, *Breedlove 8024* (DS); W slope of Mt. Zempoaltepec, *Nelson 595* (US); from Chiquihuitlán to Santa Ana Portezuelo, *Conzatti 3854* (MEXU, US). CHIAPAS: Paraje of Matsab, Municipio of Tenejapa, *Breedlove 12684* (DS); Municipio of Zinacantán, *Laughlin 2936* (DS); Colonia 'Ach'lum, Municipio of Tenejapa, *Ton 1362* (DS); near Piedracitas, Municipio of Chamula, *Breedlove 7128* (DS); NW side of Cerro Santa Cruz, Municipio of Chenalhó, *Ton 1864* (DS); 7 km NW of Pueblo Nuevo Solistahuacán, Municipio of Jitotol, *Raven & Breedlove 19806* (DS); summit of Cerro San Cristóbal, Municipio of San Cristóbal de las Casas, *Breedlove & Raven 13294/3* (DS); Amatenango del Valle, Municipio of Amatenango del Valle, *Ton 1482* (DS); Fenix, *Purpus 10202* (NY, UC, US); Mt. Tacaná, *Matuda 2383* (MEXU, MICH); Mt. Ovando, *Matuda 2540* (MEXU, MICH); Fraylesca, near Siltepec, *Matuda 5212* (MEXU, TEX).

GUATEMALA. HUEHUETENANGO: Jacaltenango, *E. W. Nelson 3590* (US); Sierra de los Cuchumatanes, near San Juan Ixcay, *Beaman 3949* (DS, GH, TEX, UC); 8 km W of Aguacatán, *Williams, Molina & Williams 21861* (G); Sierra de los Cuchumatanes, 3 km N of Chiantla, *Williams & Williams 21727* (G); road to Barillas, Municipio of Barillas, *Breedlove 8759* (DS). TOTONICAPÁN: 5–10 km N of San Carlos, *Williams, Molina & Williams 22570* (G); San Cristóbal, *Tejada 257* (US). QUEZALTENANGO: Near Santa Maria, *Naxon & Hay 3570* (US); Cuesta del Caracol, N of San Juan Ostuncalco, *Williams, Molina & Williams 22744* (G); San Martín, *Shannon 262* (K, US). SANTA ROSA: Volcán Jumaytepeque, *Heyde & Lux 4337* (G, GH, K, M, NY, US). ALTA VERAPAZ: Cobán, *J. D. Smith 1681* (G, M, MO), *H. Johnson 41* (NY), *Türkheim 367* (BM, P). QUICHE: Nebaj, *Skutch 1894* (A). SACATEPÉQUEZ: Volcán de Agua above Santa Maria de Jesus, *Standley 59386* (NY), *Bell & Duke 16965* (MICH); Pachali near San Lucas Sacatepéquez, *Anderson 4614, 4614A* (MO); 4 mi. NW of Ciudad Vieja, *Breedlove 11425* (DS). SUCHITEPÉQUEZ: Volcán Atitlán, *Skutch 1520* (GH). SOLOLA: Near Lake Atitlán, *Williams, Molina & Williams 25341* (a peculiar form; DS). CHIMALTENANGO: Near Parramos, *Standley 59882* (POM); Soledad, Volcán Acatenango, *Hunnewell 17188* (GH); Chichavac, *Skutch 11* (US).

GUATEMALA: Near San Juan Sacatepéquez, *Standley 59271* (POM); Camino del Sapote, *Bernoulli 234* (G, K, NY); Volcán Pacaiya, *Brenckle 47280* (NY, S) *47396* (RSA); San Vincente Pacaya, *Tonduz 457* (G, MO, US). JALAPA: Between Jalapa and Paraíso, *Standley 77344* (POM). EL SALVADOR. SAN SALVADOR: Volcán San Salvador, *Williams & Molina 15103* (a peculiar form; GH), *Standley 22876* (GH, NY, US), *22804* (GH, US), *Calderón 611* (US). MORAZÁN: Cordillera Miramondo, *Molina, Burger & Wallenta 16858* (W).

CULTIVATED: "*Lopezia mexicana*, hort. bot. Erlangensis 1795 & 1805" (M); "*Lopezia racemosa* hab. prope Mexico," hort. bot. Monac. 1815 (M, herb, Zuccarini; actually "*L. coronata*"); Jardin Pl. de Paris, 1818, M. Perrottet (G, probably from the authentic stock); "*Lopezia cylindrica* hort. bot. Paris, Bonpland" (G); Cult. in Serre, à la Pierrière, February 19, 1901, Beauverd (G); *L. coronata*, cult. in Berlin, July 1838, herb. Maire (P).

Lopezia racemosa subsp. *racemosa* is variable in almost every character, particularly in the following:

1. *Pubescence*: From densely hirsute or densely strigulose (long to short hairs, respectively) to subglabrous. Perennials are more variable than the annuals in this respect. The hairs can be erect or appressed, varying in color (whitish or rusty to purplish); some are glandular in some plants ("*L. glandulosa*"). The extent of hairiness often changes in an individual from season to season, and it frequently segregates in the progeny. Thus one can observe plants with glabrous or strigulose main stems and hirsute branches, and vice versa, or parental pubescent or subglabrous plants of which the progeny is only partly so. Very generally we can state that the most densely pubescent type is common in the south, whereas glabrescent or short-pubescent ones are more common in the north.

2. *Leaves*: As in most taxa of *Lopezia* the leaves are variable in size, shape, pubescence and serration—in individual plants as well as within and between populations—as implied in the general description. Material with relatively narrow leaves has often been determined as *L. angustifolia* or *L. lineata*. The leaves can be remotely spaced or dense ("*L. foliosa*"), persistent or early deciduous, correlated with the habit which, in turn is dependent, at least in part, on the ecological situation. The leaves are generally alternate though the lower ones and those on late branches are \pm opposite ("*L. oppositifolia*"); in the related *L. conjugens* they are mostly opposite. The dentation is less pronounced in the upper leaves, and it sometimes differs from plant to plant or from population to population. The teeth can be few and remote or dense and numerous, small to large, acute to shallow ("*L. integrifolia*"). Individual and population variation is also indicated in the number of lateral veins per leaf. The petioles are variable in length (0.15–4 cm); those of the upper leaves and bracts are shorter. Long-petioled leaves are more common among the annual and/or subglabrous plants, which tend to have subangular stems.

3. *Inflorescence*: The racemes are many or few per plant, short (ca. 5 cm) to rather long (30 cm or even longer), simple or branched and then forming an open panicle or infrequently a corymbose inflorescence ("*L. corymbosa*"), leafy below ("*L. axillaris*") to hardly so. The bracts are as variable as the leaves. The pedicels vary in length (0.6–2.7 cm), in color, pubescence and inclination; they are ascending to erect or sometimes curved in flower, drooping to ascending in fruit.

4. *Flowers*: Usually there are many, usually crowded at tip, more remote below. Certain populations have few-flowered or loose racemes. The flowering rate on a single plant as well as the whole pattern of phenology show wide variation; from very gradual and/or long flowering to an almost simultaneous and/or rapid flowering, once to two or three times during the year, and from midsummer

(July) to winter or early spring. Occasional plants or populations may even flower in June.

5. *Sepals*: Variable in size, pubescence and color, and—to a lesser extent—in shape and position (usually the upper three are straight, ascending, and close to each other but sometimes they are more divaricate). The length ranges from 3.5–7 mm.

6. *Petals*: Almost as variable as the leaves. The petals vary in color, size, shape and relative position. Their color ranges from pinkish-lilac or pink to red or purplish; in Chiapas orange-flowered plants are rather common (as in subsp. *moelchenensis*). White-flowered individuals have been observed also ("*L. albi-flora*" and *Breedlove* 8030). Though the variation in color is \pm continuous there are two predominant forms: a) petals pinkish-lilac; these plants are often less hirsute and accordingly commoner in the north (referred to *L. racemosa* s. str. and *L. coronata*). b) Petals red (salmon or coral or purplish); often more hairy and commoner in the south (referred to *L. hirsuta* and *L. angustifolia* sensu Munz, 1961). Plants of these two sorts occur together in many of the recorded localities, and they often segregate from the progeny of a single individual. There is no evident biological barrier between them. In Guatemala, however, only red-flowered plants have been found. The variation in color parallels that of *L. miniata*; so does the variation in size of the petals, particularly the lower; their shape is also variable, even more so than in *L. miniata*. The upper petals are usually erect, but the lower may be almost divaricate or ascending to almost erect; sometimes they are ascending-divaricate with blades bent upward (then the blades are asymmetrically acuminate). The claws vary in length to a lesser extent; those of the upper petals are glabrous to distinctly ciliate-hairy. The blades are either of a single color or differ in shade in certain parts; bicolored petals are especially frequent among the pinkish-lilac type.

7. *Glands and auricles*: The upper petals lack true auricles; they are, however, slightly to conspicuously dilated at the base of the blade, above or around the gland, and sometimes even have short and obsolete, rounded auricles (but never well-developed ones like those of *L. miniata*). The glands vary in size (minute to rather large) and shape; they are usually round, but oblate or kidney-shaped ones on the one hand and ovoid or oblong ones on the other have been observed in several different populations.

8. *Fertile stamen and style*: Both vary considerably in length. The anther is variable to some extent in size and color. The pollen is mostly 3-pored, infrequently with a few 4-pored grains, which are frequent in subsp. *moelchenensis*.

9. *Staminode*: Much like the petals, the staminode varies in size and color. It might be also of the same color as the petals or of a different (paler or stronger) shade.

10. *Capsules*: Amply variable in size, less so in shape and inclination. Their dimensions range from very small, as in *L. miniata*, to very large, almost as large as in *L. trichota*. The latter are common in the sort of plants that have been called *L. coronata*. In many cases the capsules differ in size during the flowering season with the first ones usually the largest; this is partly true also for the flowers. In cultivation (or in the wild, under favorable conditions of moisture)

the capsules become on the average larger than normal. The shape is generally globose, yet plants with ovoid or oblong-ellipsoid, sometimes asymmetrical, capsules are not uncommon. There are many peculiar forms as well: obpyriform and subclavate (resembling those of *L. conjugens*), compressed at apex and apple-shaped, and ovoid-oblong or elliptic-obovoid (especially in subsp. *moelchenensis*). Certain extreme forms are explicitly recorded later. As to their inclination, the capsules either remain erect or ascending or bend into a nodding position.

11. *Seeds*: Variable in number per capsule (ca. 2–4 seeds per locule) as well as in dimensions; almost as a rule, the bigger the capsule, the more seeds (and larger ones) it contains. Some variability is pronounced in the texture of the seeds (*i.e.* size, shape and arrangement of the tubercles).

12. *Habit*: *Lopezia racemosa* includes annual and perennial strains, differing neither morphologically nor biologically and displaying almost the same wide variation. Either can be erect or ascending, procumbent or straggling. The stems vary from thick and woody to slender and herbaceous, in color (green or brownish to purple-red, in different or the same plants), in number and amount of branching; they are usually terete but sometimes (particularly in the annuals) \pm angular, rigid and straight to flexible. The branches are equally variable.

Plants and populations vary in their stature; small or delicate (*e.g.* “*L. annua*,” “*L. elegans*,” “*L. parvula*”) *vs.* huge and lush ones; stem length ranges from 10 cm or rarely less to 120 cm or even more. In several cases this variation, though genetically controlled, is obviously correlated with the habitat-conditions and changes accordingly.

Collections with many rooting stems are, among others: *Balls* 5446, *Moore* 2401, *H. Johnson* 41, *Raven & Breedlove* 19806 and those of *Leavenworth*, and this habit is characteristic of subsp. *moelchenensis*.

Collections with peculiar pubescence are, among others: *Feddema* 2802 from Guerrero (hirsute with partly purplish hairs, also glandular-pubescent); *Dodds* 97 from Veracruz (with long-hirsute pedicels!); *Arsène* in 18.11.1909, from Michoacán (with long stiff hairs, some apparently glandular); *Flores C.* 150 from Morelos (with densely and distinctly glandular-pubescent pedicels); *Rudd* 2012 from Puebla (hirsute and glandulose-pubescent).

Collections with deeply and acutely serrate leaves are, among others, from Puebla (*Rose & Hay* 5654), Nuevo León, Hidalgo, México, Morelos (*Langman* 2672A), Michoacán (*Hinton* 13281), and Chiapas.

Many collections have short-petioled leaves (especially in perennials) or short-pedicelled flowers. Large, long-petioled leaves (which are probably the first ones) are common in the less hairy, angularly stemmed plants, which are frequently annual. Collections with corymbose racemes are mainly from Guatemala (*Heyde & Lux* 2948; *Naxon & Hay* 3570; *Bell & Duke* 16965); plants with leafy racemes, however, have been collected in several places throughout Guatemala and also in Chiapas. Specimens with exceptionally long pedicels are uncommon (*Abarca* 67 from Teneria, México; *Bourgeau* 1603 from the valley of Córdoba, Veracruz).

Collections with long racemes and/or large flowers (wide and long petals) are, among others: *Paray* 1283, *Pringle* 13988, *Rose & Painter* 7240, all from Morelos; *Abarca* 67, *Hinton* 7236, from México; *Bourgeau* 1603 from Veracruz; *Conzatti* 4858 from Oaxaca; *Shilom Ton* 505, *Breedlove* 7155, from Chiapas; also from Michoacán and Guatemala.

One collection, *Breedlove* 8030 from Oaxaca, consists of plants with completely white flowers. Many collections, particularly from Veracruz and México, are characterized by relatively small flowers and/or capsules. Some of these morphs represent distinct populations, each with its extreme traits, most of them located either in the northern part of the range (Durango, San Luis Potosí, Aguascalientes) or the eastern parts (Veracruz, Puebla, Hidalgo, and even Morelos). In addition to the ones we have singled out for discussion, there are many other forms, unique or distinguished in other traits, such as petal width, length and ciliation of claws, pedicel inclination, seed surface, and stem morphology. Certain populations might actually be regarded as microspecies, and a few (*Soderstrom* 875, *Paray* 3203) are probably new taxa. In a few cases more material is needed for a definite evaluation; in a few others their status is yet to be experimentally determined. Altogether, it seems that most belong or are related closely to *L. racemosa* sens. lat., as a superspecies (or macrospecies).

In our greenhouse experiments we observed the occurrence of certain physiological and other strains: Strains differing considerably in the degree of self-pollination; early flowering vs. late flowering plants; different germination and growth-rates; cold-resistant strains; strains consisting of plants with two flower colors (lilac and red-pink, *Breedlove* 8024); and plants with peculiar tomato-shaped capsules (*Breedlove* 9882). These and other cryptic strains taken together add to the remarkable polymorphism of the species.

Lopezia racemosa subsp. *racemosa* is very flexible in its reproductive biology. For example, all populations have the "snapping mechanism" for pollination in spite of the fact that some of them are ultimately highly self-pollinated; moreover, the plants occasionally propagate vegetatively by adventitious roots, as in subsp. *moelchenensis*. Teratological forms have been observed as well, both in the greenhouse or in wild material, especially from Veracruz. As a rule, these forms are fasciated and sometimes their reproductive parts (racemes, sepals, etc.) have become vegetative ones (e.g. *Botteri* 519 *pro parte*). A doubling of petals has also been noticed in some hybrids.

In addition to the wide genetic variability in *L. racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* is its rather extreme phenotypic plasticity, particularly in response to density (habit and flowering), moisture conditions (stature, pubescence, flowering) and temperature. Such plasticity, pronounced in almost every part or stage, is typical for weedy plants (usually annuals). The variation of *L. racemosa* is therefore in accordance with its ecological requirements. This species is rather an ubiquist, occupying primary and secondary habitats, on various soils, and in different climatic conditions as reflected by its large distribution. Its variability, polymorphism, and polytypy are consistent with those of eurochoric species. *Lopezia racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* is often a colonizer, invading cultivated or disturbed lands from its neighboring natural habitats. As in many other groups of plants,

it may have been through this process that annuality became prevalent in the population.

In view of the high degree of variability in *Lopezia racemosa*, its taxonomic complexity is not unexpected. Earlier in this century, Rose (1909) and Sprague and Riley (1924) divided not only it but also *L. miniata* into a number of species. By 1961, Munz had reduced these to only four: *L. racemosa* s. str., *L. hirsuta*, *L. angustifolia*, and *L. coronata*. The delimitation of these taxa, however, is based upon various inconstant, variable and uncorrelated characters (e.g. dimensions of flowers and capsules). Several plants or populations do indeed fit into the typical diagnoses, which is why taxonomists, with the scanty material they had and little biological information, treated them separately; many other populations are intermediate between these morphological modes. Munz (1961: 87–88) was already aware of this problem, listing certain “plants suggesting hybridity with *L. mexicana* and *L. angustifolia*,” and pointing out that some forms of *L. racemosa* approach *L. hirsuta* “with which it may well hybridize.” Though we consider all four units as one species, it is relevant to discuss them briefly one by one.

Lopezia racemosa s. str. is still the most variable taxon, which includes most of the synonymous specific units. This “species” is common in the state of México and characterized as follows: Annuals, pubescent to glabrescent; stems rather coarse, angular, usually branched; leaves ovate or broadly lanceolate; racemes simple or paniculate; pedicels \pm glandular-pubescent, ascending to reflexed (pending), axillary in bracts; upper petals linear or linear-oblong, obtuse; lower petals long-clawed, spatulate; capsule globose, 3.5–4.5 mm in diameter.

The original descriptions of *L. racemosa* and *L. mexicana* are quite general, covering the whole group. Any other differentiating characters (e.g. habit or stature, number of veins on leaves, length of racemes, branching dimensions of floral parts) are rather imposed than natural. Some representative collections of typical “*racemosa*” are, for example: Pringle 6580, Purpus 1697, Munz 15055, Breedlove 7201, Rzedowski 23325, Rose & Painter 7277, Weaver 976, Sohns 571, Bourgeau 767. Most of the rest of the material combines certain traits of the other categories.

Plants of the sort that have been called *Lopezia hirsuta* are very common throughout Mexico, particularly in the southern states of Chiapas and Veracruz. They are characterized as follows: Mostly perennials; stems terete, suffruticose, hirsute; leaves ovate to lanceolate, hirsute-pubescent especially beneath, remotely or shallowly serrulate; racemes leafy at base; flowers of one color; capsule ca. 3 mm in diameter.

As discussed, pubescence, color of petals, size of capsule are not sufficient for species delimitation and actually many hirsute plants share some features with “*racemosa*” or “*angustifolia*.” Some collections of typical “*hirsuta*” are, for example: Pringle 2973, 8127, Rzedowski 7143, Galeotti 3034, Balls 5446, Hinton 15464, 11280, Purpus 1696, 6803, Rose & Painter 7240, Breedlove 7030, Nelson 1338, Conzatti 3854, Bernoulli 234, Standley 59882, 59386. There are many hirsute annuals as there are “*racemosa*” perennials; red petals of one color, however, are more frequent in perennial or hirsute plants.

Lopezia coronata is characterized as follows: Annuals, subglabrous to pubescent; stems long, simple; leaves broadly to narrowly lanceolate, glossy, serrate; petioles somewhat decurrent; racemes simple, leafy, crowded at tip; pedicels spreading to recurved in fruit; flowers axillary, a little large in all parts; petals redder at base, whiter at apex; staminode whitish; capsule up to 8 mm long and 6 mm wide, globose or ovoid to obovoid.

The original drawing and description are based upon "a plant in the conservatory of the Countess de Vandes"; i.e. on a cultivated plant. In addition, Andrews made the point that "*Lopezia coronata* is . . . of recent introduction." Munz noted as well that he had found relatively few herbarium specimens collected in the wild and that "the status of this plant has been and still remains somewhat doubtful. In cultivation for about a century and one-half, it seems quite distinct from *L. racemosa*. . . ." We do agree that it is a form different from many others, yet in our opinion it is simply a cultivar of *L. racemosa*. The wild material cited by Munz (*Wawra* 950, *Standley* 22804, 22876, *Purpus* 6805) is either *L. racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* or *L. racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis*. This cultivar was introduced in many European botanical gardens as early as 1805 (Aiton, 1810, vol. 1, p. 10). *Lopezia racemosa* had been introduced into botanical gardens in 1791 and was widespread in cultivation by 1796. Andrews, unaware of the variability and polymorphism in that group, regarded *L. coronata* as a distinct species.

Apart from *Lopezia coronata* there are a few other cultivars, one of which is *L. lineata* Zucc., which in habit is intermediate between *L. racemosa* and *L. angustifolia*: hirsute-pubescent, with small upper leaves, glabrous pedicels but somewhat pilose sepals, petals violet-white. Plants of this sort have been in cultivation since about 1837. Zuccarini based his diagnosis and observations on plants grown from seeds taken from Karwinski's Mexican collection. He drew the distinctions between this taxon and the related ones (*L. racemosa*, including *L. coronata* and *L. hirsuta* or "*L. tuberosa*"), distinctions which we now consider insignificant.

Another cultivar is *Lopezia cordata* Hornem., which according to the author was introduced into cultivation 1813 and is distinguished from *L. racemosa* by having some subrotund-ovate-cordate leaves and purple flowers, plus a few minor traits. Undoubtedly this taxon is synonymous with *L. racemosa*.

Lopezia minima Lag. ex Schrank is also known from cultivation, together with *L. coronata*, and they are apparently identical. Many plants of *L. racemosa* s. str. display certain characteristics of *L. coronata*; typical collections of the latter, all of cultivated specimens, are for example: *Lopezia coronata*, herb. Fenzl (W), herb. M. E. Moricand (G), herb. Gadeceau (BM), ex horto bot. Petropolitano (US), from hort. Copenhagen (S), herb. H. Van Heurck (P), herb. Tho. Clark (K), *Lopezia coronata* Andr. and *L. axillaris* Thunb., from H. Ups. (S), and from Bern in 1927, Meisner herb. (NY).

Lopezia angustifolia is characterized as follows: Shortly pubescent to glabrescent perennials; stems \pm angular and purplish, branched; leaves narrowly lanceolate or oblanceolate to linear, shorter than usual, the upper ones a little

smaller, narrow; petioles short; petals purplish, the upper with a broad gland; capsules oblong-ovoid; inflorescence branched, racemes many.

The type collection (*Pringle 3990*) is closer to *L. racemosa* s. str. than to *L. hirsuta*, and in some respects (stems, capsules) it resembles *L. nuevo-leonis*. There are only a few similar collections, mostly from San Luis Potosí (*Palmer 159*, type of *L. elegans*), and probably these are populations typical of and limited to that part of Mexico. Subsequent to the original description, Munz (1961) unjustifiably broadened the description, emended it, and included plants of the sort that have been called *L. foliosa* in *L. angustifolia*. Except for the branched habit, the narrower leaves, and probably the somewhat smaller flowers there is no evident similarity between these two taxa. *Lopezia foliosa* is more related to "*L. hirsuta*," by such features as its hirsute to pubescent habit, subterete and rooting stems, and small capsules. It is distinguished by its smaller leaves, shallowly serrate to entire, shorter floral parts and densely leafy branches. Populations of this kind, though less leafy and more hirsute, are common in the state of Veracruz, but they are also found in Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, and Guatemala. Accordingly, most of the specimens cited by Munz are not true *L. angustifolia*, due to his misconception of this taxon; they resemble \pm the *foliosa*- or Veracruz-type. Several other collections, from various places, are transitional between *L. foliosa* and typical *L. hirsuta*. Collections of *L. foliosa* (or *L. angustifolia* sensu Munz) are, for example: *Purpus 7076*, *Bilimek 961 p.p.*, *Muller (1524)*, *Bourgeau 3226*, *Miranda 650*, *4882*, *Gómez Pompa 1824*, from Veracruz; *Conzatti 4858*, *Galeotti 3060*, from Oaxaca; *Tillett 638-80*, from Chiapas; *Pittier 20*, from Guatemala. Partly so are: *Schiede & Deepe 535*, *Rose & Hay 6148*, *Pringle 8127*, *Seaton 132*, *Balls 4278*, *Conzatti & Gonzáles 1115*, *White 5058*, *Fisher 342*, *C. L. Smith 1786*.

On the other hand certain specimens are intermediate between the true, typical *L. angustifolia* and *L. racemosa* s. str. usually with small capsules; among them: *Palmer 256 1/2 p.p.*, *Rzedowski 8110*, from San Luis Potosí; *Palmer 839*, *Ripley & Barneby 13503*, from Durango; *Ripley & Barneby 13365*, from Guanajuato; *L. parvula* (*Nelson 4987*, from Durango) and *L. lineata* (cultivated, e.g. *Raven 11404*) as well as certain collections from Hidalgo might be partly included in this category.

The four species recognized by Munz (1961) and discussed above thus not only intergrade extensively, but they represent particular combinations of characteristics not necessarily representative of entire populations. Furthermore, there are a number of other morphological types within the subspecies that might equally warrant taxonomic recognition, if there were any indication that such recognition would be an aid to understanding the extremely complex pattern of variability in this extraordinary taxon. Among these extreme types are the following:

1. Shrubby plants with leaves partly opposite or clustered; sepals or petals long; anther ca. 2 mm long; petals not auricled; capsules rather large: El Salvador, Volcán San Salvador, *Williams & Molina 15103* (GH); Guatemala, mts. near Hacienda of Chaucol, *E. W. Nelson 3659* (GH, US). A rather similar plant with

proportionally wide and shallowly serrate leaves and claws of upper petals long-ciliate is *Williams, Molina & Williams 25341* (DS) from Lake Atitlán, Guatemala.

2. Branched annuals; racemes long and many-fruited; flowers small and short-pedicelled; lower petals relatively narrow; capsule minute, 2.5–3.5 mm long; Durango, *Palmer 839* (BM, GH, K, MICH, MO, NY, S, UC, US). Somewhat similar plants, with oblong-lanceolate to lanceolate-linear early deciduous leaves and narrow pale-bright petals, have been seen from 19 mi. SW of Durango, *Ripley & Barneby 13503* (DS, NY).

3. Capsules obpyriform, constricted at base; seeds oblong-ovoid: Michoacán, Coalcomán, Sierra Torrecillas, *Hinton et al. 15264 p.p.* (G, GH, MICH, NY, UC). Other collections with such capsules are *Orcutt (4253)* in 3.10.1910, from Xochimilco, Distrito Federal (BM, MO), *Smyth 205* from San Angel, Distrito Federal (US), *Muller 1573* from Vera Cruz to Orizaba (K), and *Rzedowski 23560* from S of Amojileca, Guerrero (IPN).

4. Delicate perennials (or annuals); stems appressed-pubescent, upper leaves somewhat so; leaves narrower than 1.1 cm, remotely or shallowly serrate to almost entire; flowers small; petals subequal (!), 1.2–2 mm wide, oblong-oblancheolate to oblong-obovate, slightly denticulate-sinuate at apex, the upper obtusely and shortly auricled with a single kidney-shaped (!) gland; capsules 2–4 mm in diameter: Chihuahua, W side of sierras, near San Francisco del Oro, *Soderstrom 875* (MICH, US). These plants, out of the range of *L. racemosa* and with habitus and colors of *L. miniata*, might be either intergrades with the latter or an undescribed species.

5. Tiny plants, up to 9 cm tall; leaves to 1.2×0.6 cm, oblong-ovate to lanceolate-linear, remotely serrulate, alternate to opposite; branches and racemes very short; flowers minute, all parts shorter than 3 mm (!); petals hardly clawed, the upper without auricles or distinct glands: Hidalgo, Cerro Cangando, Encarnación, *Paray 3203* (IPN). These plants might be hybrid-segregates or ecotypes or even new species. There are many other small specimens (*e.g. Moore 1565* (BM, GH, MICH, UC) from Pachuca to Real del Monte, Hidalgo, with small, short-pedicelled capsules; *Dugés 308b* (GH) from Santa Rosa Mts. in Guanajuato, with simple stems and small capsules; *Rzedowski 19272* (IPN, MICH) from Ixtlán de Juárez, NE of Oaxaca, with capsules sometimes ellipsoid; *Beauchamp* in October 1926 (MO), from Amecameca, Mexico, with opposite leaves; *Coulter 179* (GH, K, NY) from Zimapan partly so; and likewise from Veracruz, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosí and Michoacán) yet none is as unique as the ones mentioned above.

6. Generally like "*L. coronata*"; stems angular, slightly winged; leaves acutely serrate; racemes short and crowded; upper petals with a broad constricted or kidney-shaped gland; Nuevo León, Monterrey, canyon above El Diento, *R. F. Smith M575* (TEX). This plant shares some features with *L. nuevo-leonis*. Other specimens \pm resembling this one, particularly in having this kind of gland, are recorded from Morelos, Lagunas de Zempoala, *Breedlove 15835* (DS), San Luis Potosí, Sierra de Álvarez, near Puerto Huerta, *Rzedowski 5269* (IPN), Guerrero, México, Oaxaca, Veracruz and Aguascalientes.

Some specimens of *L. racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* have certain features of *L. miniata* subsp. *miniata*, probably the result of convergent evolution rather than hybridization. Such plants have an unusually broad gland on the upper petal, sometimes with small auricles, mostly with small capsules, with long and branched inflorescence and sometimes with shallowly serrulate leaves (e.g. Ch. *L. Smith* 844 p.p. from Oaxaca; *McVaugh & Koelz* 153 from Aguascalientes; *Langman* 3057 from Michoacán, with small auricles and small glands). These species can be hybridized in the experimental garden, and *Rzedowski* 8310 and 10001 might represent wild hybrids of this parentage.

14b. *Lopezia racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis* Plitmann, Breedlove & Raven, subsp. nov.—FIGS. 76–79.

Herbae perennes subglabrae. *Caules* decumbentes ad erectae, strigulosae vel subglabrae, adnodos radicanes. *Folia* crassa, glabra, 0.7–4.4 cm longa, (0.1–)0.2–1.4 cm lata, anguste lanceolata vel rariore ovata vel oblanceolata, serrulata vel serrata. *Petala* carneo-aurantiaca ad rubra. *Pollen* saepe 4-porata interdum 3- vel 5-porata. Numerus chromosomaticus gameticus, $n = 20$.

Subglabrous perennial *herbs*. *Stems* mostly decumbent, sometimes erect, sparsely strigulose, or glabrous rooting at nodes. *Leaves* fleshy, glabrous, 0.7–4.4 cm long, (0.1–)0.2–1.4 cm wide, narrowly lanceolate, more rarely ovate or oblanceolate, acuminate or cuneate-angustate at base, serrulate or serrate, the teeth usually with dark clusters of “oil cells” (Stein, 1915) at the tips. *Pedicels* 1–3 cm long. *Petals* pink-orange to orange-red, sometimes pink-brown or tinged with lilac. *Pollen* with a high proportion of 4-porate and some 5-porate grains, in addition to the 3-porate ones typical of diploids. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 20$.

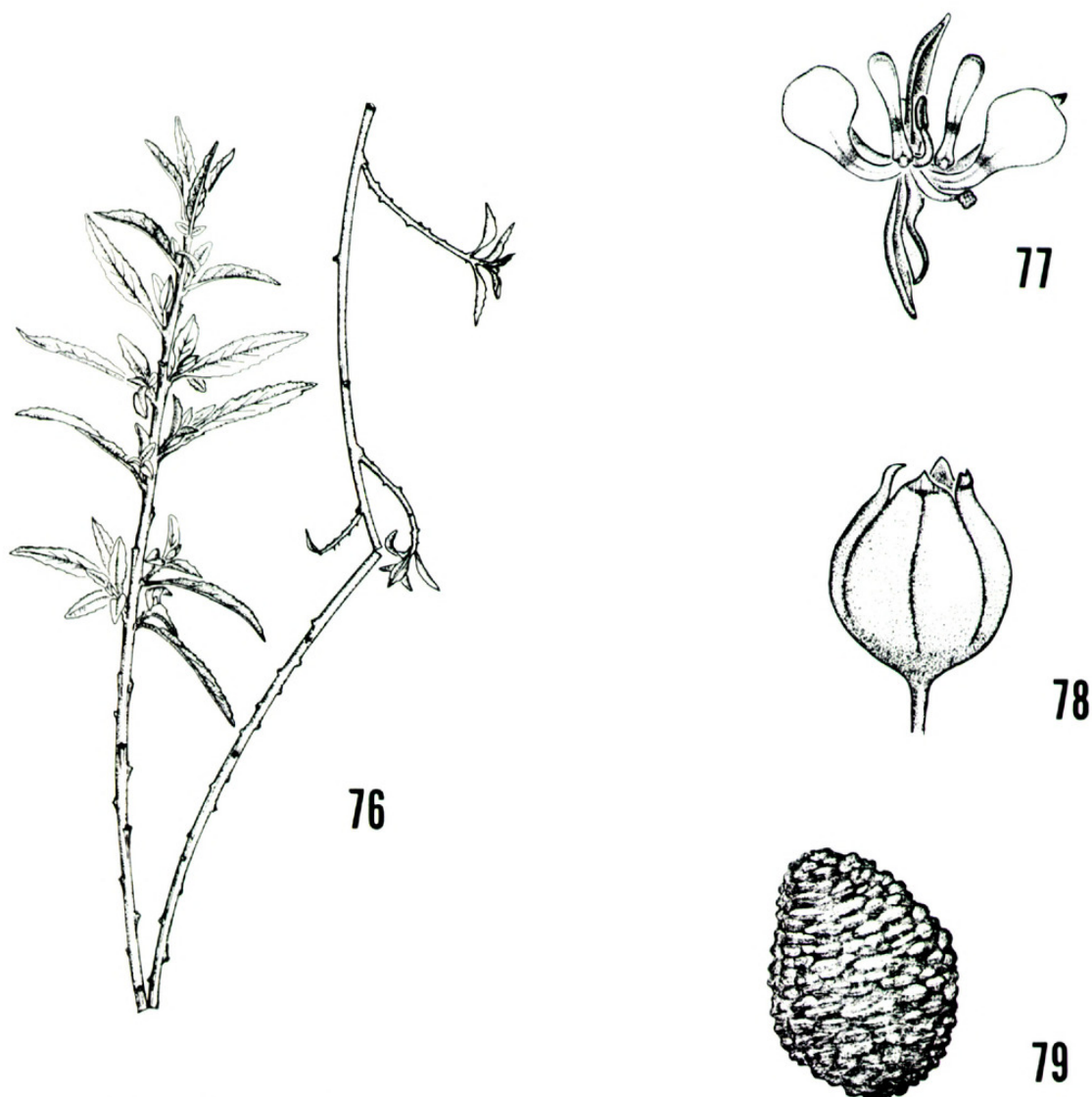
TYPE: Chiapas, Moel Ch'en near Tenejapa Center, Municipio of Tenejapa, 7500 feet, 30 November 1964, *D. E. Breedlove* 7794 (DS).

Distribution (Fig. 66): Steep exposed limestone slopes with *Saurauia*, *Quercus*, and *Pinus* in Chiapas, Mexico, and probably northwestern Guatemala, 1800–2500 m elevation. Flowering, November to March but sporadically throughout the year.

Additional specimens examined:

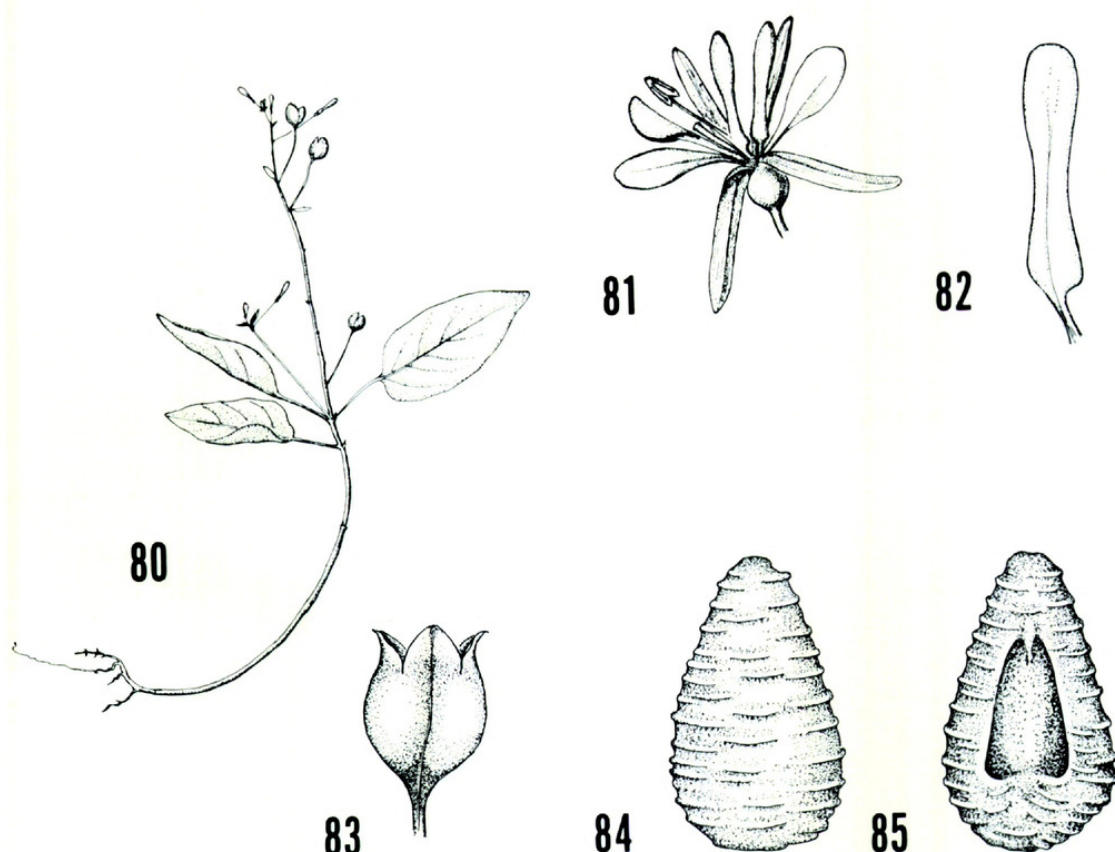
MEXICO. CHIAPAS: Chihk Ha', paraje of Yashanal, Tenejapa, *Breedlove* 9373 (DS); near Tenejapa Center, *Breedlove* 6971 (DS); Moel Ch'en near Tenejapa Center, *Breedlove* 9343 (DS).

As stressed above, *Lopezia racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis* is undoubtedly a tetraploid derivative of *L. racemosa* subsp. *racemosa*. Its variability is rather narrow and the various populations are more or less uniform morphologically. It grows exclusively in particular extreme microhabitats under conditions probably unfavorable for the sympatric subsp. *racemosa*. There are important biological distinctions between the two in chromosome number (which leads to a reduction in fertility of the hybrids), ecology, and flowering time (subsp. *moelchenensis* flowers later in the year than subsp. *racemosa*, although sporadically at other times also). These seem to have allowed the evolution of this narrowly restricted but distinctive entity, which might be regarded as a species “in statu nascendi.”



FIGURES 76-79. *Lopezia racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis*.—76. Branch, $\times 0.59$.—77. Flower, $\times 2.3$.—78. Capsule, $\times 7$.—79. Seed, abaxial view, $\times 23$. All from progeny of the type collection, grown at Stanford University.

A peculiar single collection similar to *L. racemosa* subsp. *moelchenensis* is *Breedlove* 8688 (DS) from stony ledges of the Wahshaklahung Pyramid in San Mateo Ixtatán, Guatemala. The leaves of these plants, which likewise have a gametic chromosome number of $n = 20$, are less fleshy, generally wider and more sparsely hirsute than in subsp. *moelchenensis* from Chiapas; the petioles average longer (to 2 cm); the pedicels \pm puberulent-glandular; the petals a little larger; and the pollen grains mostly 3-porate. Plants of this sort have been found only in the Sierra de los Cuchumatanes and might constitute an independent tetraploid derivative of *L. racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* which needs to be studied further in the field. Another collection from the same area, *Breedlove* 8496 from 7 mi. S of San Juan Ixcay along road to Huehuetenango, resembles both the collection from San Mateo Ixtatán and *L. racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* (larger somewhat pubescent leaves, long petioles, large flowers, \pm erect stems, etc.).



FIGURES 80–85. *Lopezia conjugens*.—80. Habit, 0.55.—81. Flower, $\times 2.8$.—82. Upper petal, $\times 3.3$.—83. Capsule, $\times 3.3$.—84. Seed, abaxial view, $\times 22$.—85. Seed, adaxial view, $\times 22$. All from the holotype.

15. ***Lopezia conjugens*** T. S. Brandege, Univ. Calif. Pub. Bot. 6: 59. 1914. Munz, Brittonia 13: 86. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 21. 1965.—FIGS. 80–85.

Sparsely puberulent or subglabrous *annuals*. Stems 1–3.5 dm tall. *Leaves* 1–4.5(–5) cm long and (0.6–)1–3 cm wide, apparently mostly opposite, ovate, obtuse at base, acute at apex, thin, subglabrous, with 4–8 veins on each side of midrib, shallowly serrulate-crenulate to mostly subentire, remotely ciliate-strigose; petioles 0.5–3 cm long, slender, usually narrowly winged. *Bracts* 2–10 mm long and 1–2 mm wide, mostly glabrous but slightly hairy toward apex; pedicels 8–17 mm long, spreading to ascending, minutely glandular-puberulent. *Sepals* ca. 5.5–7 mm long and 1–1.5 mm wide, oblong, subglabrous. *Lower petals* ca. 6–7 mm long and ca. 2 mm wide, obovate-spatulate or elliptic-ovate, angustate then clawed at base, obtuse at apex, purplish; upper petals ca. 6 mm long and ca. 1.5 mm wide, oblanceolate-oblong to linear, angustate into a short claw, without a conspicuous gland, obtuse at apex, pale-purplish. *Fertile stamen* ca. 5 mm long; anther ca. 1.5 mm long, purplish. *Staminode* ca. 6 mm long and ca. 3 mm wide, obovate-spatulate, narrowed at base, emarginate at apex, pale purplish. *Style* ca. 3–4.5 mm long; stigma minute. *Capsule* ca. 5 mm long and 4 mm wide, subglobose, slightly clavate-cuneate at base, glabrous. *Seeds* 1.2–1.5

mm long, oblong-ovoid, somewhat incurved, rugose with linear transverse tubercles, blackish-brown.

TYPE: Mexico, Sinaloa, Copradia (Cofradia), near Culiacán, 25 October 1904, T. S. Brandegee (UC; isotype, GH).

Distribution (Fig. 66): A rare endemic of Sinaloa, Mexico. The type locality is now under water.

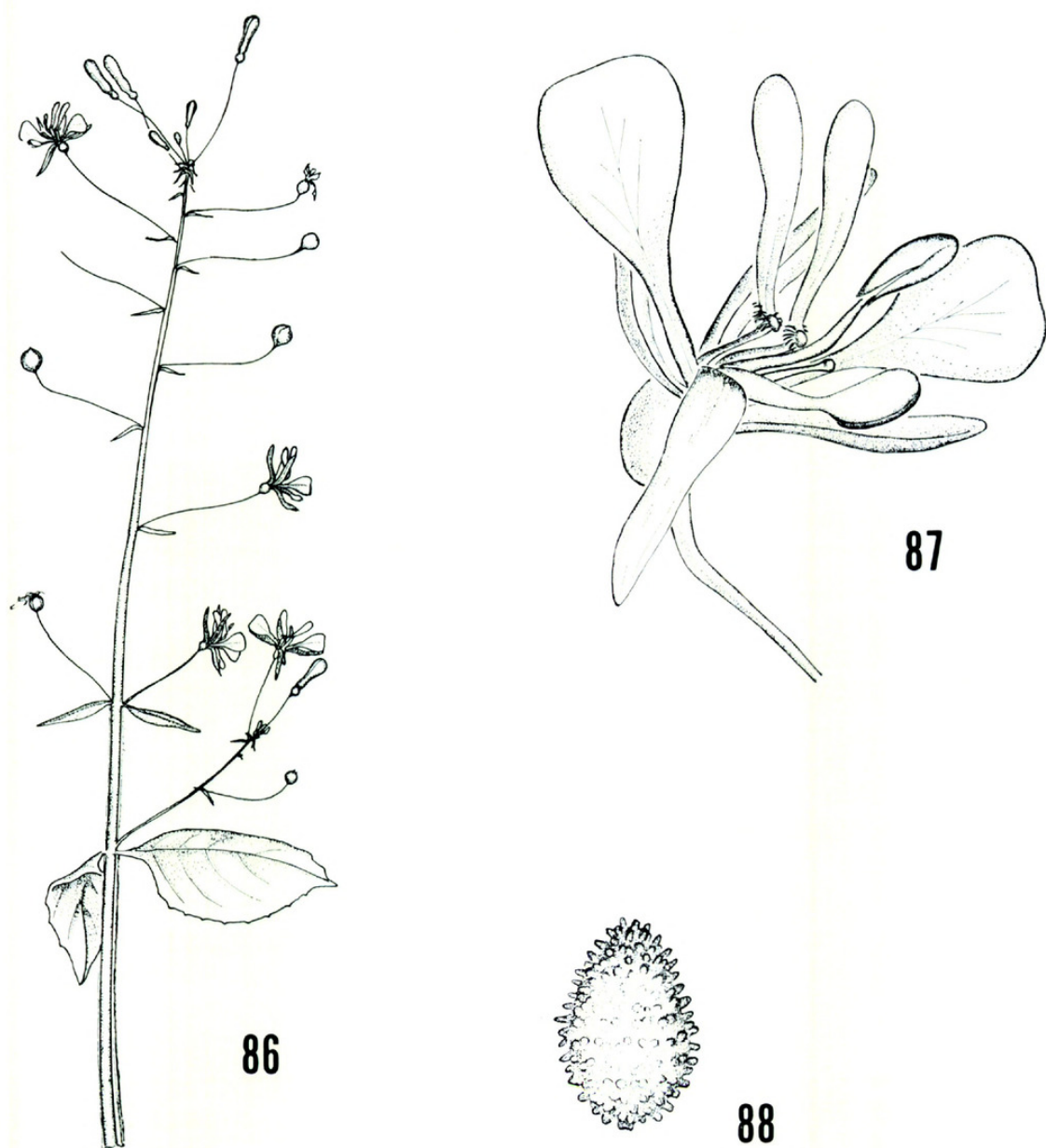
Like *Lopezia smithii*, the following species, *L. conjugens* seems to be an annual derivative of *L. racemosa*, which originated at the margin of distribution of the latter. It is known only from the type collection, which has few flowers and no ecological information.

Superficially *Lopezia conjugens* is very similar to *L. racemosa* but distinguished by certain significant traits: Leaves generally opposite, few-veined, shallowly serrulate to subentire; petioles usually narrowly winged; upper petals without a conspicuous gland; anther purple; seeds rugose with linear transverse tubercles, 1.2–1.5 mm long. Brandegee's diagnosis is somewhat inaccurate in a few details: "Petalis superioris—margine infra medium plus minus glandulosus" already emended by Munz as "without conspicuous gland or turbercle"; "inferioribus late linearibus"—whereas they are actually elliptic- or spatulate-obovate. Perhaps Brandegee misinterpreted the position of the flower, viewing the lower petals as upper ones and *vice versa*. In addition, the staminode is *not* minutely serrate; style and filament are a little *shorter* than petals, etc. Munz (1961: 86) described the capsule of *L. conjugens* as slightly clavate at base and uses this character in his key. Considering the wide variation of capsule-shape in *L. racemosa*, and since the clavation in *L. conjugens* is inconstant and slight, this character is not a useful one for separating them.

Brandegee considered *L. conjugens* "intermediate between *Lopezia* proper and *L. clavata*," probably because of his misconception of the petal-position.

16. ***Lopezia smithii*** Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 12: 300, fig. 46. 1909. Munz, Brittonia 12: 85. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 21. 1965.—Figs. 86–88.

Puberulent-strigose *annuals*. Stems 1–7 dm tall, angular and somewhat winged. Leaves ovate to lanceolate, the lower to 7 cm long and 2.8 cm wide, the upper 1–3.5 cm long and 0.3–1.5 cm wide, \pm cuneate at base with lower part gradually narrowed and somewhat constricted then with usually subparallel sides toward the base, acute at apex, shallowly serrulate, sparsely strigulose, with 5–12 veins on each side of midrib, subsessile. Bracts mostly 2–10 mm long and 0.5–4 mm wide, pedicels 10–19 mm long, patent to ascending, sparsely strigulose or puberulent to subglabrous. Sepals ca. 4 mm long and to 1 mm wide; sparsely strigulose or subglabrous. Petals pink-lilac to purplish-red; lower petals ca. 6 mm long and 2.5 mm wide, obovate, tapering at base into a claw as long or a little longer than blade, subentire and \pm retuse at apex; upper petals ca. 5 mm long and 1 mm wide, linear-oblong, not auricled, with claw shorter than blade and a single yellowish gland at base of blade fringed with marginal short, clavate hairs, retuse to obtuse at apex. Fertile stamen ca. 3–3.5 mm long; anther 1–1.5 mm long. Staminode 3–4 mm long, obovate, purplish, \pm emarginate at apex,



FIGURES 86-88. *Lopezia smithii*.—86. Inflorescence, $\times 0.58$.—87. Flower, $\times 7$.—88. Seed, abaxial view, $\times 23$. All from the holotype.

narrowed into a somewhat dilated and slightly ciliate-pubescent claw. *Style* 2.5–3.5 mm long, thin; stigma minute. *Capsule* 3–4.5 mm long, 2.5–3.5 mm thick, globose, rarely ellipsoid, open a third of its length, glabrous. *Seeds* ca. 1 mm long, oblong-ovoid, muricately and coarsely papillose-tubercled, brown.

TYPE: Mexico, Oaxaca, Jayacatlán, 4300 feet, 4 November 1895, *C. L. Smith* 294 (US; isotype, GH).

Distribution (Fig. 66): Endemic in the mountains at the northeast end of the valley of Oaxaca, Mexico. Flowering, November and December.

Additional specimens examined:

MEXICO. OAXACA: Mountains, San Juan del Estado, *C. L. Smith* 427 (GH, US).

Collected only twice, by C. L. Smith, from neighboring localities, *Lopezia smithii* is probably an annual derivative of *L. racemosa*. Unfortunately, nothing is known about its habitat or its chromosome number. This species is easily distinguished by its slightly winged stems, subsessile leaves with unique base, \pm retuse petals, and the clavate hairs at base of the upper petals and around the glands. In other respects, it resembles *L. racemosa*.

Section V. *Nannolopezia*

Lopezia sect. *Nannolopezia* Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove, sect. nov.

Herbae tenues annuae. *Folia* alternantia, integra. *Inflorescentia* terminalia, racemosa. *Flores* purpurei albique, autogami, partibus libris. *Sepala* subaequalia. *Petala* alba, superiora quam inferiores angustiora, 1-glandulosa. *Stamen inferius* infertile; *stamen superius* tortum vel intortum. *Pollen* caeruleum. *Capsula* subglobosa. *Semina* 4, tuberculata, papillis parvis longitudinalibus. Numerus chromosomaticus gameticus, $n = 7$.

Slender stemmed annual *herbs*. *Leaves* alternate, entire. *Inflorescence* terminal, racemose. *Flowers* purplish and white, autogamous, the parts free. *Sepals* subequal, often reddish. *Petals* white, the upper ones somewhat narrower than the lower ones, 1-glanded. *Upper stamen* fertile, the lower one petaloid but not clasping the fertile one; upper end of filament of fertile stamen rotating 180° at maturity, so that the basically introrse anther becomes extrorse in position, or not, in any case shedding pollen directly upon the simultaneously maturing stigma. *Pollen* blue. *Capsule* small, subglobose, the valves splitting for about a third of their length. *Seeds* one per locule, longitudinally papillose-tuberculate. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 7$.

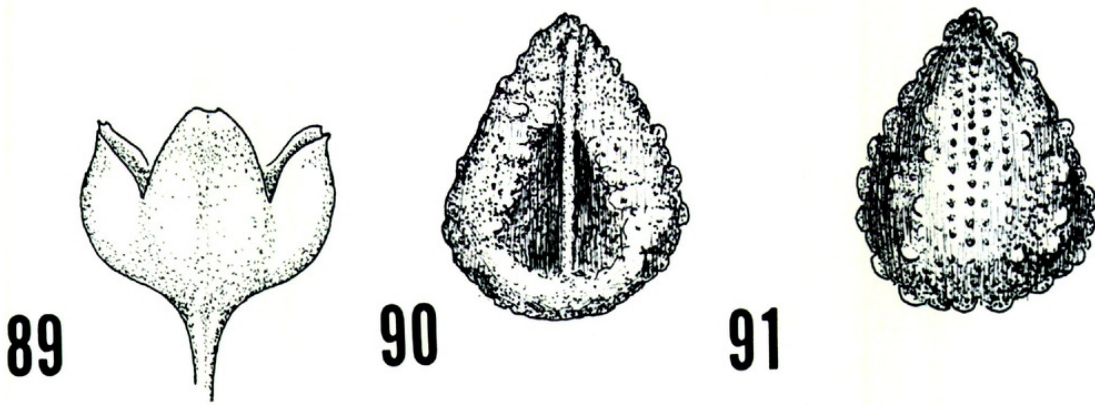
TYPE SPECIES: *Lopezia gracilis* S. Wats.

Distribution: Pine-oak forests of the Sierra Madre Occidental of Sonora, Chihuahua, and northern Durango, Mexico, 1700–2700 (–3000) m elevation.

For a time, we considered this morphologically and chromosomally distinct species as a probable derivative of sect. *Lopezia*; there is, however, no evidence that it was in fact derived from a species in which the snapping mechanism of the fertile anther and staminode was present, especially in view of the somewhat distinctive anatomical features discussed by Eyde and Morgan (1973). We now regard it as derived from the ancestors of the evolutionary line that later gave rise to sect. *Pelozia*, but before the fusion of floral parts that is characteristic of this line had appeared.

17. ***Lopezia gracilis*** S. Wats., Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 21: 429. 1886. Munz, Brittonia 13: 84. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 20. 1965.—FIGS. 89–91.

Delicate subglabrous *annuals*. *Stems* 1–3.5 dm tall, ascending to erect, usually branched, thin and slender, terete. *Leaves* 0.4–2.9 cm long and 0.1–1 cm wide, broadly lanceolate or oblanceolate to linear, usually narrow, obtuse to cuneate at base, subacute at apex, entire; petioles 0–0.8 cm long. *Bracts* narrow, linear to filiform; pedicels 7–15 mm long, ascending or spreading. *Sepals* 2–4 mm long and ca. 1 mm wide, glabrous. *Lower petals* (2.5–)3–4.5 mm long and 2–3 mm wide, obovate-suborbicular, obtuse, angustate then short-clawed, white; upper petals (2.5–)3–5 mm long and 1.2–2.2 mm wide, oblong, subacute to obtuse, obtuse-



FIGURES 89–91. *Lopezia gracilis*.—89. Capsule, $\times 11$.—90. Seed, adaxial view, $\times 36$.—91. Seed, abaxial view, $\times 36$. All from Gentry 635 (DS).

truncate to subcordate at base of blade, short-clawed, white with a broad green gland and a red blotch or band above it. *Fertile stamen* ca. 2.5 mm long; anther ca. 0.7 mm long. *Staminode* 2–3 mm long, obovate-obcordate, angustate-clawed below blade but a little dilated (like filament) at base, white. *Style* 2–3 mm long; stigma 0.5–0.7 mm in diameter, white; ovary obovoid-subglobose. *Capsule* 1.5–3 mm long, 1.5–3 mm thick, subglobose, subangular; valves ovate, somewhat wrinkled, \pm recurved and sometimes dark at the slightly emarginate apex. *Seeds* 1–1.5 mm long, ca. 0.8 mm thick, ovoid or obovoid, longitudinally papillate-tuberculate, dark brown. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 7$.

TYPE: Mexico, Chihuahua, Cumbre, above Batopilas, October 1885, *E. Palmer* 337 (GH; isotypes, BM, MEXU, NY, US).

Distribution (Fig. 34): Sandy creek banks and open places in pine-oak forests of the Sierra Madre Occidental of Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, and northernmost Durango, Mexico, 1700–2700 (–3000) m elevation. Flowering, August to October.

Representative specimens examined:

MEXICO. SONORA: El Campanera, 41 mi. NE of Nuri, *Dunn* 9101 (RSA); El Rancho del Roble, NE of El Tigre, *White* 4314 (MICH); El Bilito, NE of El Tigre, *White* 4779 (GH, MICH); Cananea, Municipio de Yecora, *Donnelly* 48 (UC); El Tigre Canyon, E of Esqueda and Lago Angostura, *Turner et al.* 2105 (DS, MEXU). **CHIHUAHUA:** 10 mi. N of Madera along rd to Chuhuichupa, *Breedlove* 15535 (DS); Santo Domingo on Matachic-Ocampo, *Hewitt* 81 (GH); Cañon Huahuatán, SE of Madera, *Müller* 3442 (GH, US); Sierra Madre, SE of Colonia Garcia, *Townsend & Barber* 281 (BM, G, GH, K, MO, NY, P, US, Z); Sierra de las Papas, *Gentry* 635M (DS, MICH); Memelichi, Río Mayo, *Gentry* 2749 (GH, MEXU, MO, S, UC, US); Sierra Gazachic, 35 km SW of Miñaca, *Pennell* 18880 (MEXU, NY, US); base of Cerro Mohinora, 8 mi. from Guadalupe y Calvo, *Nelson* 4834 (GH, US), *Pennell* 18976 (US). **SINALOA:** 5 mi. E of La Cienega, Sierra Surutato, *Breedlove & Thorne* 18563 (CAS, DS, RSA). **DURANGO:** Hidalgo del Parral to El Vergel, 11.5 mi. W of Ojito, *Reveal & Hess* 3034 (US).

Sereno Watson (1886: 429) accurately listed the main distinctions between *Lopezia gracilis* and *L. cornuta*. These species occur sympatrically in the southern parts of the range of *L. gracilis*, but *L. cornuta* apparently grows in moister places. These two species show homologous variability in many traits. *Lopezia gracilis* has small white flowers and is highly self-pollinated; insects very rarely visit its flowers. Its stamen is not always completely twisted, and it can shed the pollen on the stigma just below it.

Section VI. **Pelozia**

Lopezia sect. *Pelozia* (Rose) Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove, comb. nov.

Pelozia Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 12: 295. 1909.

Well branched annual *herbs* or stoloniferous *perennials*. *Stems* often reddish. *Leaves* alternate. *Inflorescence* terminal, racemose, leafy, often reddish. *Flowers* pinkish or lilac to red or purplish, often with white markings, extremely zygomorphic, protandrous or autogamous, the constriction separating perianth, style, and androecium from the ovary prolonged into a neck. *Flower* parts except the staminode and lower sepal greatly displaced to upper side of flower, the three upper sepals and two upper petals united near the base, with the median upper sepal bearing a prominent gland at approximately the level of divergence and the two upper petals bearing less prominent or obsolete glands at this level; upper petals \pm equal to or much larger than the lower ones. *Sepals* often reddish. *Style* and *fertile stamen* united to one another and to the other upper floral parts near the base, but diverging well below the level of separation of the upper petals; upper stamen fertile, the lower one petaloid but not clasping the fertile one; upper end of fertile stamen rotating 180° at maturity, so that the basically introrse anther becomes extrorse in position. In protandrous species, fertile stamen reflexes downward after shedding its pollen while style elongates to occupy its former position. *Pollen* blue or yellow. *Capsule* ovoid to subglobose or clavate-obconical or subcylindrical, widely open at maturity or the valves opening at the very apex only, often reddish. *Seeds* many, small, finely tuberculate. Gametic chromosome numbers, $n = 10, 9, 7$.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lopezia laciniata* (Rose) M. E. Jones.

Distribution: Mexico, from southern Baja California and Sinaloa south in the Sierra Madre Occidental to Durango and Jalisco, in oak-pine forest or subtropical thorn shrub, 100–2000 m elevation.

18. ***Lopezia lanciniata*** (Rose) Jones, Contr. West. Bot. 15: 147. 1929. Munz, Brittonia 13: 83. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 20. 1965.

Pelozia laciniata Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 12: 296, fig. 38. 1909.

Generally subglabrous perennial *herbs*. *Stems* 1–6 dm tall, decumbent to erect, hirtellous, especially at base, to subglabrous; branches slender, glabrescent. *Leaves* thick, 0.7–5 cm long and 0.2–2.2 cm wide, the lower ones ovate to oblong or lanceolate, subcordate to obtuse or tapering to cuneate at base, acute or acuminate at apex, remotely serrate or serrulate, sparsely strigulose-hirtellous to subglabrous, upper leaves smaller, oblong to narrowly lanceolate, obtuse to acute-cuneate at base, acute at apex, subserrate to subentire, subglabrous, all with 0–5 veins on each side of midrib; petioles (1–)2–23(–29) mm long, subglabrous. *Bracts* 5–25 mm long and 1–6 mm wide, subglabrous; pedicels 15–45(–50) mm long, ascending to erect, sparingly glandular-puberulent to subglabrous. *Flowers* protandrous. *Sepals* 3.5–7 mm long and 1–1.5 mm wide, a few hairs present at apex, otherwise subglabrous. *Petals* white with red veins; lower petals 4–6.5 mm long and 1.5–2 mm wide, linear-oblong, sessile, subacute

and subentire at apex, sometimes retuse-bidentate, with subentire margins; upper petals 4–6.5 mm long and 3–4.5 mm wide, obovate-obtriangular, bipartite and shortly (3–)4(–5)–laciniate, somewhat clawed, adnate at base to upper sepals \pm dentate or incised at apex, sparsely serrate. *Fertile stamen* 3–5 mm long; anther 1–2 mm long, red. *Pollen* blue. *Staminode* 2.5–4.5 mm long, linear, plane or concave, white with red markings. *Style* 3–4.5 mm long; stigma 1–1.5 mm in diameter, whitish or lilac; ovary 1.5–2.5 mm long, obovoid-ellipsoid, \pm glandular-puberulent. capsule 2–5 mm long, 2–4 mm thick, obovoid-obconical, cuneate at base, truncate and dentate at apex, puberulent or subglabrous; valves open widely to about a third of their length. *Seeds* 0.5–0.9 mm long, ovoid, somewhat compressed, blackish. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 10$.

Distribution (Fig. 20): Moist seepages, especially along cliffs and in rocky places, in the Sierra Madre Occidental, in Mexico, (800–)1300–2800 m elevation. Flowering, October to February (March).

KEY TO THE SUBSPECIES

- Stems short-hirsute; leaves narrowly lanceolate to lanceolate, all narrower than 1 cm, the upper ones very shortly petiolate 18a. subsp. *laciniata*
 Stems subglabrous; leaves ovate to lanceolate, some wider than 1 cm, the upper ones distinctly petiolate 18b. subsp. *ovata*

18a. *Lopezia laciniata* subsp. *laciniata*.—FIGS. 92–96.

Stems rigid, \pm erect, short-hirsute. *Leaves* relatively narrow (all narrower than 1 cm), lanceolate or narrowly lanceolate, acuminate at base and apex, the upper ones very short-petioled.

TYPE: Mexico, Jalisco, on mountains near Talpa, 4400–5000 feet elevation, 7 March 1897, *E. W. Nelson* 4035 (US; isotype, GH).

Distribution (Fig. 20): Moist seeps in the Sierra Madre Occidental of Jalisco, Mexico, 1400–2000 m elevation. Flowering, October to February.

Additional specimens examined:

MEXICO. JALISCO: Sierra de la Campana 7–8 mi. NW of Los Volcanes, *McVaugh* 13760 (BM, MEXU, MICH, RSA, US); Hacienda del Otoral, E of San Sebastián, *Mexia* 1688 (BH, BM, G, GH, MO, NY, UC, US); Real Alto to Tranquillas, *Mexia* 1714 (BM, DS, MICH, US); NNE of Talpa de Allende, *McVaugh* 20347 (MICH).

18b. *Lopezia laciniata* subsp. *ovata* Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 59: 280. 1973.—FIG. 97.

Stems flexible, creeping to ascending, sometimes very slender, subglabrous. *Leaves* ovate to lanceolate, some wider than 1 cm and occasionally to 2.2 cm, subcordate to subacute at base, acute at apex, the upper ones distinctly petioled. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 10$.

Type: Mexico, Durango, 20 mi. W of La Ciudad, steep moist cliff on edge of barranca, 7600 feet, 3 October 1966, *D. E. Breedlove* 15552 (DS, holotype).

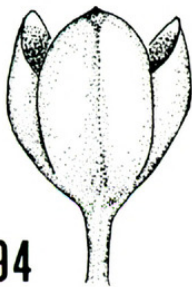
Distribution (Fig. 20): Moist places, usually on wet cliffs and slopes, in rock crevices or near streams, Sierra Madre Occidental of Durango and Sinaloa, Mexico, (800–)1300–2800 m elevation. Flowering, October to February (or March).



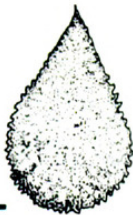
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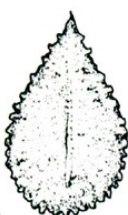
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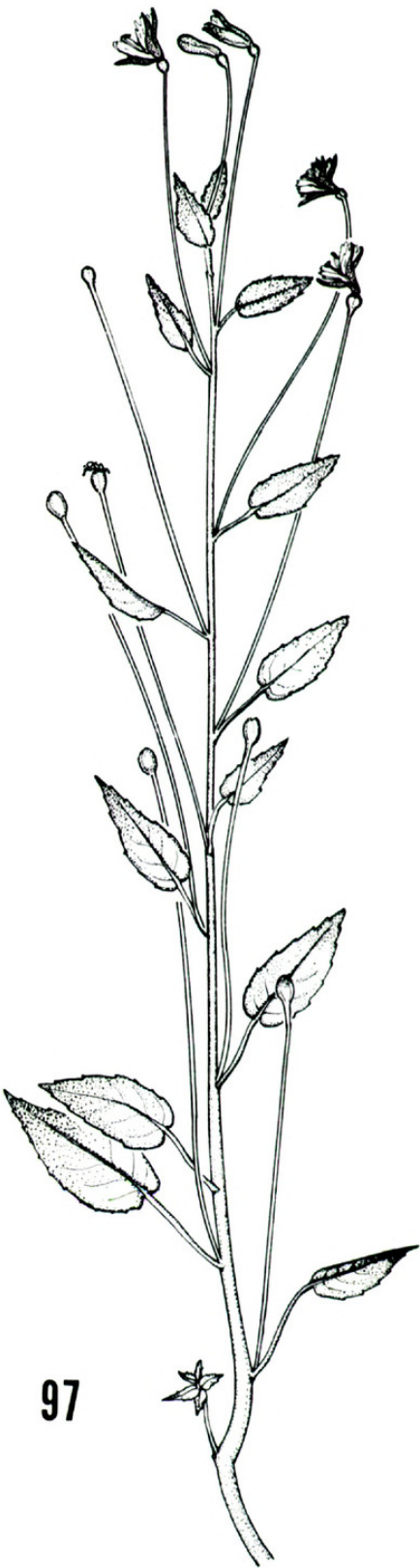
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Representative specimens examined:

MEXICO. SINALOA: 1 mi. W of El Palmito, ca. 45 mi. E of Concordia, Rosario, *Breedlove* 4248 (DS), *Gentry & Arguelles* 18197 (pedicels up to 5.5 cm; US); 0.4 mi. E of Portrerillos, ca. 34 mi. E of Concordia on Mexican Hwy. 40, Rosario, *Breedlove* 1672 (DS, RSA); Sierra Madre Mts., "El Batel," *Mexia* 468 (MO, UC); El Carrizo, *Ortega* 6035 (POM, US); 59 mi. E of Villa Union, *Wiggins* 13197 (DS). DURANGO: 13 mi. W of La Ciudad, *Breedlove* 15548 (DS), *Flyr* 285 (TEX); 9 mi. E of El Palmito, 55 mi. E of Concordia, Pueblo Nuevo, *Breedlove* 4255 (DS); W slope of Sierra Madre nr El Espinazo, *Ripley & Barneby* 14011 (NY); Los Angeles, Sierra Madre Occidental, *Goodman* 7418 (DS, RSA, UC); 50 mi. WSW of El Santo, *McVaugh* 11589 (MICH).

Particularly in this subspecies, the plants creep and root at the nodes, forming large mats up to several meters across, a habit unique in the genus.

19. *Lopezia gentryi* (Munz) Plitmann, Raven & Breedlove, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 59: 281. 1973.—FIGS. 98–101.

Lopezia laciniata (Rose) Jones subsp. *gentryi* Munz, Brittonia 13: 84. 1961. Munz, N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 20. 1965.

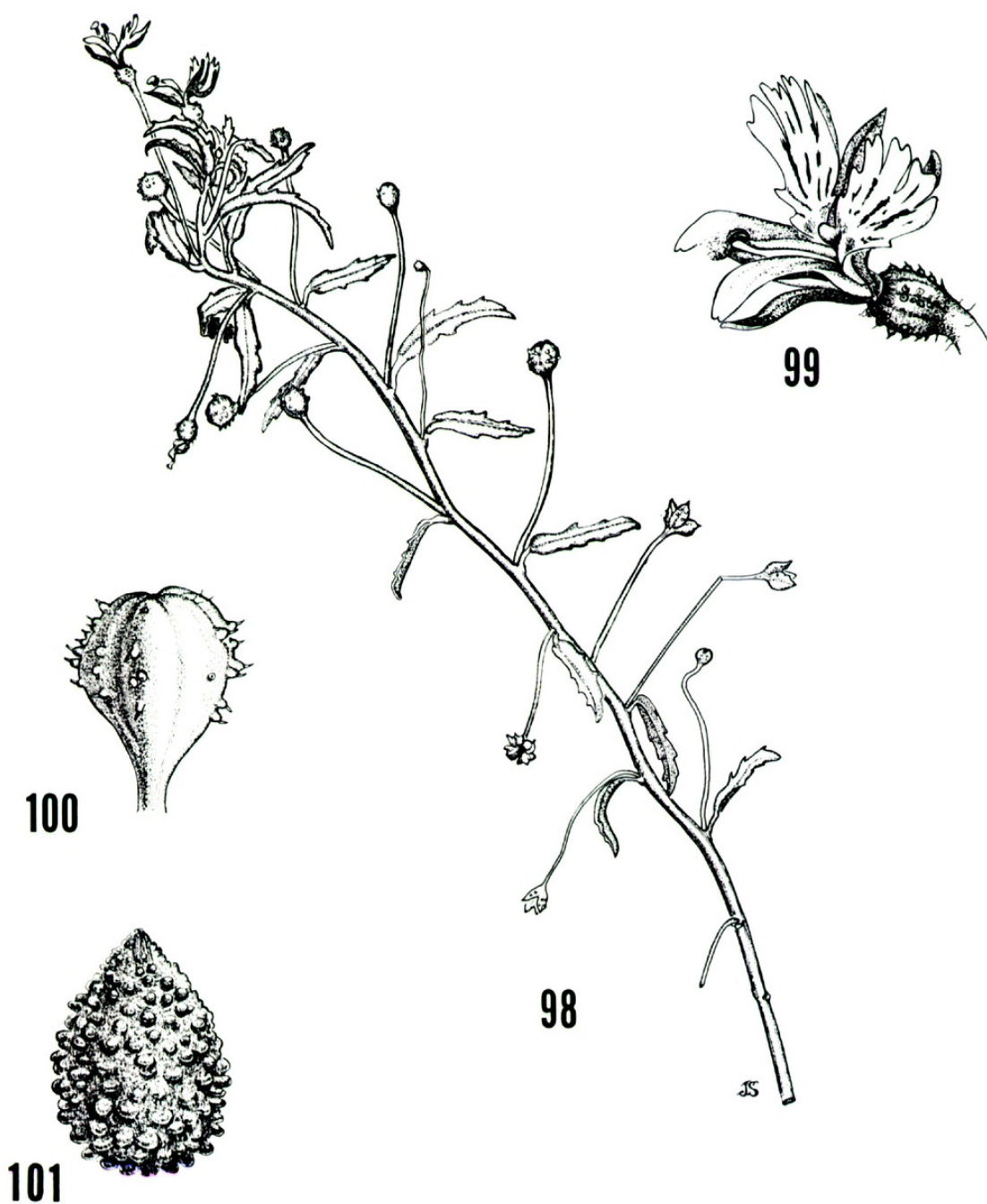
Delicate annual *herbs*, sparsely glandular-puberulent or subglabrous. *Stems* 0.6–2(–2.5) dm tall, thick, slender, decumbent to ascending, sometimes rooting. *Leaves* (0.5–)0.9–2.8 cm long and 0.1–0.7(–1.5) cm wide, narrowly lanceolate or linear, rarely broadly lanceolate, obtuse to angustate at base, \pm acute at apex, serrate or serrulate, green to purplish, subglabrous or very sparsely puberulent; petioles short, 0.1–2.2 cm long, slender, narrowly winged or not, subglabrous. *Bracts* 0.5–1.5 mm wide, rarely wider; pedicels 10–35 mm long, spreading to erect. *Flowers* autogamous. *Sepals* (3–)3.5–4(–5) mm long, ca. 1 mm wide, with a few hairs at the acute apex, often reddish. *Petals* white with red veins; lower petals (2.5–)3.5–5(–6) mm long and 1–1.7 mm wide, linear or lanceolate, subsessile or hardly clawed, entire, subacute or obtuse or somewhat retuse and minutely denticulate at apex; upper petals 3.5–5(–6) mm long and 2.5–3.5 mm wide, obovate, \pm deeply 2–4-lacinate, narrowed at base but not clawed, cleft and dentate or subentire at apex, the margins sparsely dentate. *Fertile stamen* (2.5–)3–4.5(–5) mm long; anther 0.7–1.5 mm long, red. *Pollen* blue. *Staminode* 2–3 mm long, linear, white to sometimes pinkish. *Style* 3–3.5(–4) mm long; stigma 1–1.7 mm in diameter, whitish. *Capsule* 2–3.5 mm long, 1.7–3(–4) mm thick, subglobose (obpyriform), setose toward tip with few or many hairs, these often tuberculate; valves open widely to about a third of their length. *Seeds* ca. 1 mm long, ovoid, somewhat compressed, dark brown to blackish. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 8, 7$.

TYPE: Mexico, Sinaloa, Ocurahui, Sierra Surutato, 6000–7000 feet elevation, 1–10 September 1941, H. S. Gentry 6256 (US; isotypes, DS, GH, MO, NY).

Distribution (Fig. 26): Seepages, especially along crevices and ledges, in the Sierra Madre Occidental, Mexico; Sierra Surutato, Sinaloa; along Mexican

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FIGURES 92–97. *Lopezia laciniata*.—92–96. *L. laciniata* subsp. *laciniata*.—92. Branch, $\times 0.6$.—93. Flower, $\times 3.6$.—94. Capsule, $\times 7.2$.—95. Seed, abaxial view, $\times 24$.—96. Seed, adaxial view, $\times 24$.—97. *Lopezia laciniata* subsp. *ovata*, branch, $\times 1.2$.—Figs. 92–93 from *McVaugh* 13760 (MICH); Figs. 94–96 from *Mexia* 1714 (DS); Fig. 97 from the type collection of subsp. *ovata*.

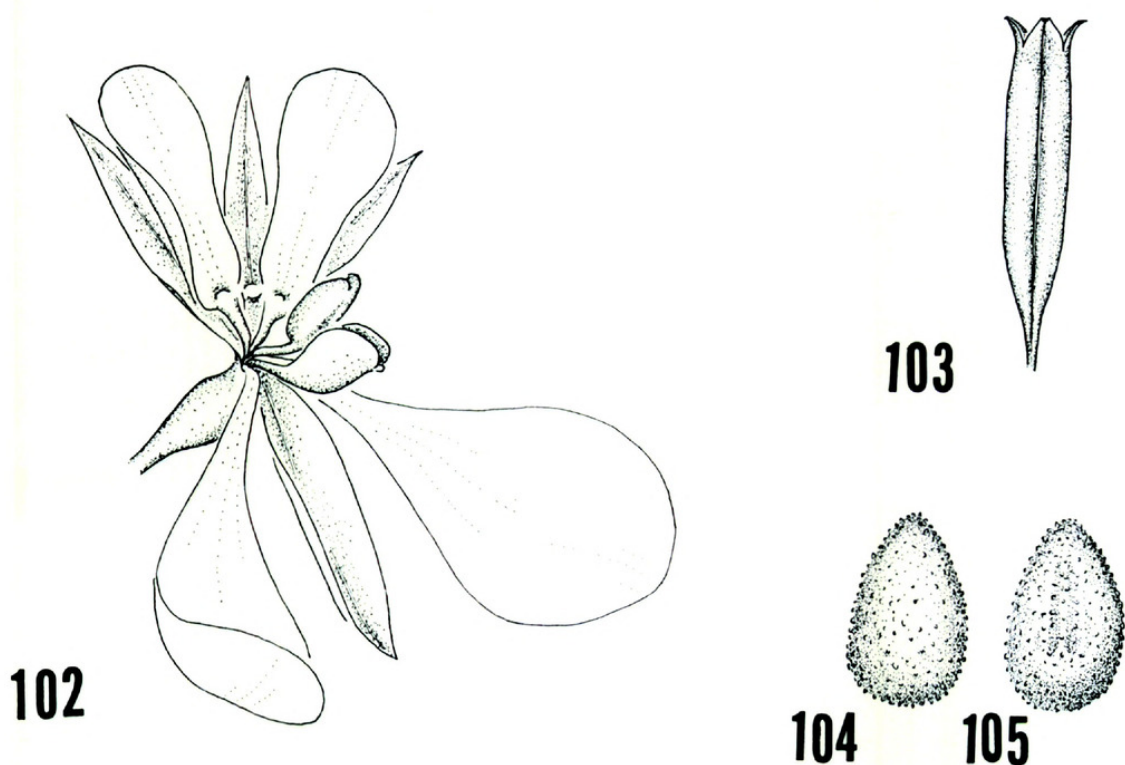


FIGURES 98–101. *Lopezia gentryi*.—98. Inflorescence, $\times 1.3$.—99. Flower, $\times 5.3$.—100. Capsule, $\times 8$.—101. Seed, abaxial view, $\times 26$. All from *Breedlove 15551* (DS).

Highway 40 for about 30 miles, Sinaloa and Durango, 2000–2600 m elevation. Flowering, September and October.

Additional specimens examined:

MEXICO. SINALOA: 3 mi. SE of Los Hornos, Sierra Surutato, *Breedlove & Kawahara 16963* (CAS), *Breedlove & Thorne 18448* (CAS, RSA); 5 mi. NE of La Cienega, Sierra Surutato, *Breedlove & Kawahara 17059* (CAS); 4.4 mi. SW of El Paraíso, Villa Union to El Salto, *Ownbey & Ownbey 1914* (BM, MICH, NY, RSA, UC, US). DURANGO: 17 mi. W of



FIGURES 102–105. *Lopezia clavata*.—102. Flower, $\times 7.4$.—103. Capsule, $\times 4.4$.—104. Seed, abaxial view, $\times 30$.—105. Seed, adaxial view, $\times 30$. All from Moran 7139 (DS).

La Ciudad, *Breedlove 15551* (DS); 20 mi. W of La Ciudad, *Breedlove 1553* (DS); 16 mi. E of El Palmito, *Breedlove 7231* (DS); 5 mi. W of Revolucioneros, 6800 feet, *Breedlove 15555* (DS).

This species is clearly a reduced, annual, autogamous derivative of *Lopezia laciniata* subsp. *ovata*, smaller in all of its parts, and with reduced gametic chromosome numbers of $n = 8$ and 7 instead of $n = 10$.

20. *Lopezia clavata* T. S. Brandege, Proc. Calif. Acad. II, 2: 157, pl. 4. 1889. Munz, Brittonia 13: 82. 1961; N. Amer. Fl. II, 5: 19. 1965.—FIGS. 102–105.

Pelozia clavata (Brandegee) Rose, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 12: 296, fig. 37. 1909.

Glandular-puberulent and sparsely pilose to glabrous annual *herbs*. *Stems* 2–6.5 dm tall, erect; branches glabrous to \pm densely pilose with patent short and long hairs. *Leaves* thin, sparsely and \pm divaricately pilose or puberulent to glabrous; lower leaves 1.5–8 cm long and 0.7–6 cm wide, ovate to lanceolate, rounded or broadly cuneate and sometimes asymmetrical at base, acute or acuminate at apex, serrate or serrulate, sometimes ciliolate, with 5–10 veins on each side of midrib; upper leaves 0.25–0.7 cm wide, lanceolate, obtuse at base, angustate at apex, subserrate or serrulate; petioles 0.15–3.5 cm long and ca. 0.1 cm wide, slender, patent-pilose to subglabrous, some narrowly winged. *In-florescences* \pm pilose to subglabrous; bracts 3–25 mm long, 1–9 mm wide, glabrous; pedicels 5–27(–35) mm long, ascending to erect, \pm pilose to subglabrous. *Flowers* mostly autogamous. *Sepals* 3.5–6 mm long, subglabrous.

Petals pinkish or lilac to sometimes red or purplish; lower petals (3–)5–9 mm long and 2–4.5 mm wide, obovate, clawed-angustate at base, rounded at apex; upper petals (2.5–)4–6 mm long and 0.7–2.5 mm wide, oblong-spatulate, slightly dilate then somewhat clawed at base, obtuse at apex. *Fertile stamen* 1.5–3 mm long; anther 1.5–1.7 mm long, yellowish. *Pollen* yellow. *Staminode* 2–3 mm long and 1–2 mm wide, obovate-spatulate, clawed, retuse at apex, white or reddish. *Style* ca. 2 mm long; stigma 0.5–0.8 cm in diameter, lilac; ovary 1.5 mm long, 0.5–1 mm thick, ellipsoid, \pm pilose near tip. *Capsule* (4–)5–10(–13) mm long, 1.2–2.5 mm thick, clavate-obconical or subcylindrical, tapering at base, truncate and dentate at tip, pilose with apical hairs to subglabrous, erect; valves open at summit only as erect or divaricate teeth. *Seeds* 0.5–1 mm long, oblong or ovoid, brown. Gametic chromosome number, $n = 9$.

TYPE: Mexico, Baja California, Comondú Cañon, base of cliffs, 19 February 1889, T. S. Brandegee (UC; isotypes, GH, US).

Distribution (Fig. 34): Near streams or in moist or shaded places, usually on sandy soil, in Baja California Sur, Mexico, from the Sierra de la Giganta to the mountains of the Cape region, and on Isla Partida in the Golfo de California, 100–1800 m elevation. Flowering, October to March.

Representative specimens examined:

MEXICO. BAJA CALIFORNIA: Cape Region Mts., Brandegee, 1899 (POM), 1902 (GH, UC, US), Erabendorffer, 1891 (UC), Moran 7139 (DS, IPN), 7090 (DS, IPN), Thomas 7850 (DS, RSA); Saucito, Brandegee, 1893 (UC); Sierra de Laguna, Brandegee 221 (UC), Nelson & Goldman 7433 (POM, US), Hammerly 367 (DS, GH, US), Carter et al. 2392a (DS, GH, MO, S, US), 2392 (DS, GH, US); Arroyo Hondo, Sierra Giganta, Gentry 4123 (DS, GH, MO, UC, US), Carter et al. 2019 (DS, US); Arroyo Quisapol, E of La Presa, Sierra de la Giganta, Wiggins 15542 (DS); La Campana, Sierra de las Palmas, Gentry & Fox 11791 (MEXU); Arroyo de San Bartolo, Wiggins 14752 (DS, IPN, MEXU, TEX, UC); Arroyo de León, 22 mi. SE of La Paz to Las Planes, Wiggins et al. 472 (DS, MEXU, UC), Porter 248 (DS, MEXU); San Bartolo, Jones 24287 (POM); W shore of Isla Partida, Wiggins et al. 405 (DS, MEXU, UC); Laguna Mts., Jones 24153 (DS, MICH, MO, NY, POM, UC, US), 24288 (MICH, MO, NY, POM, UC, US); Todos Santos, Jones 24286 (POM, US); El Taste ridge, NE of La Carrerita, Carter & Chisaki 3531, 3574 (both RSA); San José del Cabo, Jones, 1928 (POM); S of Miraflores, Wiggins 14734 (DS); E slope of Cerro Barranco, Sierra Santa Lucia, Moran 11786 (DS); Arroyo San Martes, 6 mi. SW of Santiago, Thomas 7721 (DS).

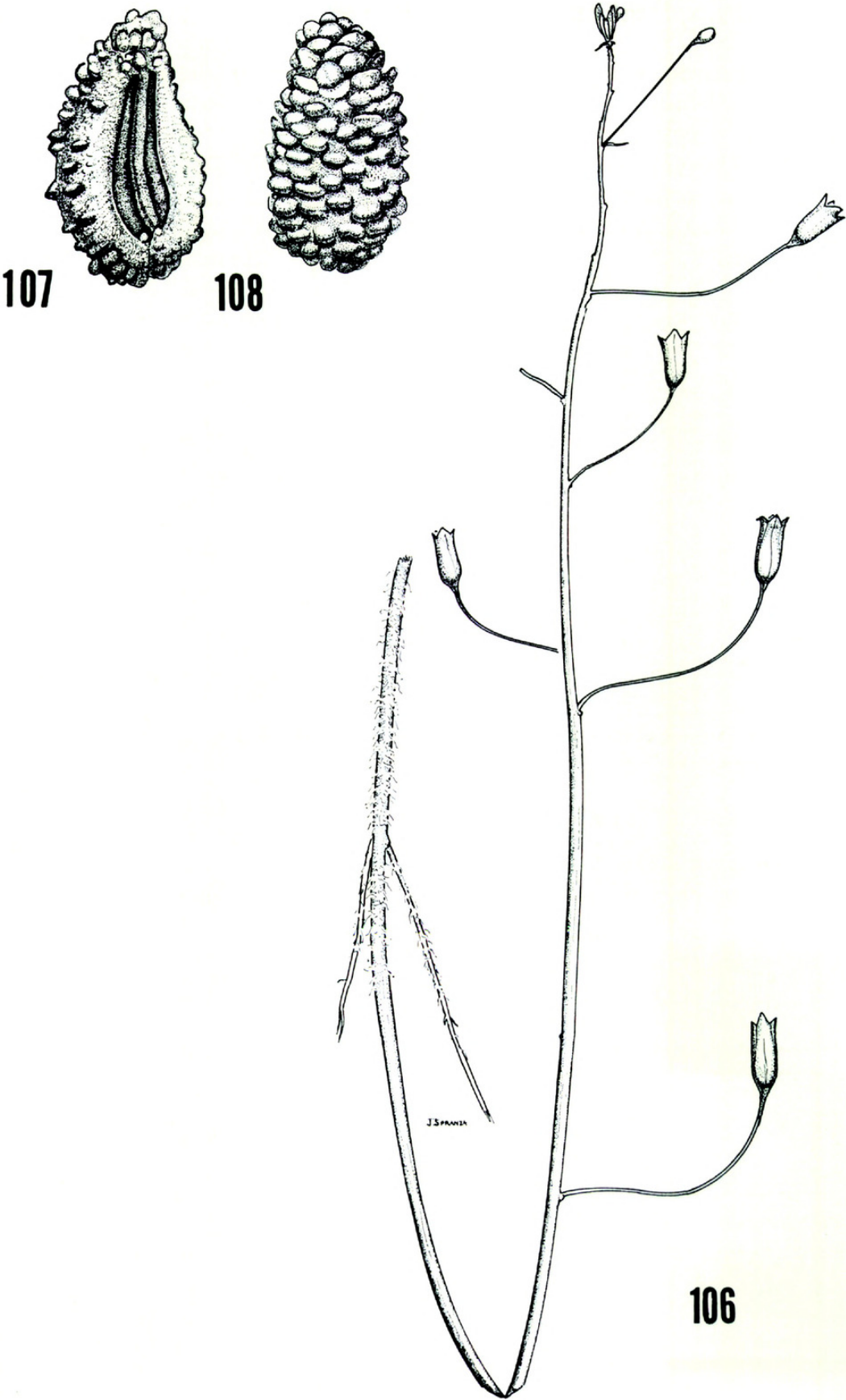
This species is extremely variable in the size and hue of its flowers and in the dimensions of its leaves and capsules.

21. *Lopezia sinaloensis* Munz, Brittonia 13: 83. 1961. Munz, N. Amer. Fl. II. 5: 20. 1965.—FIGS. 106–108.

Densely pilose with patent or retrorse long hairs. *Stems* ca. 3 dm tall. *Leaves* ca. 1–2.5 cm long (or longer?), ovate, obtuse or acute, subentire, the upper smaller, linear; petioles ca. 0.3–1.2 cm long. *Inflorescence* few-flowered. *Pedicels* ca. 20–25 mm long, slender, sigmoid-spreading in fruit. *Flowers* much as in *L. clavata*. *Sepals* ca. 5 mm long. *Petals* pale pink, the lower ones ca. 7 mm long,

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FIGURES 106–108. *Lopezia sinaloensis*.—106. Branch, $\times 1.2$.—107. Seed, adaxial view, $\times 25$.—108. Seed, abaxial view, $\times 25$. All from the holotype.



narrowly obovate, long-clawed; the upper ones ca. 5 mm long, lanceolate, scarcely clawed, eglandular. *Fertile stamen* not known. *Staminode* ca. 5 mm long, angustate at base, obcordate at apex, white. *Style* ca. 2 mm long. *Capsule* ca. 8 mm long, ca. 3 mm thick, cylindrical-clavate, open at summit only. *Seeds* ca. 1 mm long, transversely tubercled and suberoded, black.

TYPE: Mexico, Sinaloa, Cuesta (or Cueva or Curva) del Diablo, Municipalidad Concordia, September 1919, *M. P. Dehesa 1561* (US).

Distribution (Fig. 34): Mexico, endemic in central Sinaloa, at lower elevations; apparently rare, and apparently known only from one gathering.

Specimen examined:

MEXICO. SINALOA: Concordia, Mazatlán, *Ortega 1561* (MEXU, number of type collection).

A rare species of which the type is the only known collection. Munz (1961) distinguished it from *Lopezia clavata* mainly by its larger flowers. In view of the wide variability of the latter, this distinction is unsatisfactory. More relevant dissimilarities are found in the pilosity of stems, morphology of upper petals, length of staminode, thickness of capsules, surface of seeds and to some extent also in leaf-margins and in the color of sepals and petals. The two species are very similar and further material of *L. sinaloensis* will be necessary before they can be compared adequately.

DOUBTFUL NAMES AND EXCLUDED SPECIES

Lopezia bracteata Rafin., Autikon Botanikon 13. 1840.—Description inadequate, authentic material unknown. Said to be from New Mexico; doubtfully *Lopezia*.

L. glazioui H. Leveille, Fedde Repert. Nov. Sp. 4: 226. 1907 = *Diplusodon virgatus* Pohl (Lythraceae).

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