

Parham (1943) also refers to this plant as a moderately common, fine timber tree, which "Grows to great height in the forests of Bua. Timber suitable for furniture, etc." Uphof (1968) reports for *Gmelina arborea* Roxb. that "Parts of the plant form with the roots of *Epipremnum pinnatum yoro* or *awalho* of the Fiji islanders", but it may be assumed that this Fiji reference is to *G. vitiensis*, the only *Gmelina* known from these islands.

The J. P. Mead 2010, distributed as *Gmelina vitiensis*, certainly is a misidentification.

Citations: FIJI ISLANDS: Viti Levu: A. C. Smith 5505 (Bi, N, N, S), 5822 (Bi, N, N, S). MOUNTED ILLUSTRATIONS: Seem., Fl. Vit. pl. 45, 1886 (Ld).

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ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS *CORNUTIA*. VIII

Harold N. Moldenke

CORNUTIA Plum.

Additional & emended bibliography: Plum., Nov. Cat. Pl. Amer. Gen. 32--33, pl. 17. 1703; J. Burm., Thes. Zeyl. 209. 1737; Lour., Fl. Cochinch., ed. 1, imp. 1, 2: 387. 1790; Link, Enum. Hort. Berol. 2: 127. 1822; Hubert, Trav. Lab. Mat. Med. Fac. Pharm. 13: [Verb. Util. Mat. Med.] 3. 1921; Lour., Fl. Cochinch., ed. 1, imp. 2, 2: 387. 1967; Mold., Phytologia 55: 276--278 & 507. 1984.

Plumier's original (1703) description of this genus is worth reproducing here, especially for its dedicatory paragraph: "*Cornutia* est plantae genus flore A monopetalo, personato, cujus labium superius surrectum, inferius vero tripartitum; ex calyce autem C surgit pistillum, posticae floris parti B, ad instar clavi infixum, quod deinde abit in fructum, sed baccam D succi plenam, sphaericam, & semine E foetam plerumque reniformi. Cornutiae unicum speciem. *Cornutia* flore pyramidato caeruleo, foliis incanis. Clarissimus D. Jacobus, Cornuti D. Medicus Parisiensis, Canadensium plantarum, aliarumque nondum editarum Historiam conscripsit, adjectis iconibus; cui additum est ad Calcem Enchiridion Botanicum Parisiense, continens indicem plantarum quae in pagis, sylvis, pratis & montosis juxta Parisios locis nascuntur. Extat Opus Parisiis apud Sim. le Moyne, via Jacobaea 1635 - in quarto."

CORNUTIA COERULEA (Jacq.) Mold.

Additional bibliography: Link, Enum. Hort. Berol. 2: 127. 1822; Mold., Phytologia 55: 278. 1984.

CORNUTIA GRANDIFOLIA (Schlecht. & Cham.) Schau.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 55: 278. 1984.

The corollas are described as having been "blue" on Calzada 383 & 397, Croat 40597, Moreno 241, 476, 540, & 1839, and Zelaya 107, "lavender-blue" on Croat 41933, "blue-violet, the lower lip with a

dark-yellow spot" on Cochrane & al. 8628, "light-violet" on Vincelli 333, "violet" on Araquistain & Moreno 999, Fay & al. 783 & 823, and Neill 2492, "lavender" on Hammel 3884, 4333, & 5285, and Liesner & Judziewicz 14968, "lilac" on Wendt & al. 2563, "light-purple" on Guzman & al. 465, and "purple" on Castro T. 122, Díaz Z. 160, Grijalva & Araquistain 237, Moreno 79, 1018, & 1308, Stevens 3355, 3524, 9189, 9601, & 11448, Todzia 1843, and Vincelli 829.

Todzia describes the plant as a small tree, 4 m. tall, the crushed leaves with a pungent odor, and encountered it in remnant forests and pastures, at 1500 m. altitude, in flower in June. Croat refers to it as a shrub, 2 m. tall, the stems square, the sap "with a foul aroma", and found it growing among disturbed vegetation in volcanic ash, at 1300 m. altitude, in Guatemala, in flower in July, and as a 3.5 m. shrub on limestone outcrops at 900 m. altitude in Mexico. Chez-Pompa & Riba refer to it as "rare". Cochrane and his associates found "several stems, 2 m. tall, sprouting from an old stump" and collected cytological material. Dr. Sousa, in a personal communication to me, records the species from Quintana Roo, Mexico. Seymour (1980) cites Atwood A.79 from Esteli, Nicaragua.

Additional vernacular names recorded for the species are "palo de hormiga", "palo quadrodo", and "tres vatas".

Material of this taxon has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as *C. grandifolia* var. *normalis* (Kuntze) Mold., *C. pyramidata* L., and even *Solanum* sp. On the other hand, the Dorantes & Acosta 2147bis and Wedel 2173 distributed as typical *C. grandifolia*, actually are var. *intermedia* Mold., Skutch 2642 and Tyson 1874a are var. *normalis* (Kuntze) Mold., Skutch 1326 is *C. latifolia* (H.B.K.) Mold., Atwood & Neill AN.79 is *C. lilacina* var. *velutina* Mold., Moreno 876 and Wiley 430 are *C. pyramidata* var. *isthmica* Mold., and Velazquez L. 64 is not verbenaceous.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: Croat 40597 (Ld); Lathrop 6351 (Me--167593), 6718 (Me--167579). Oaxaca: Martínez-Calderon 15 (W--1840978). Veracruz: Calzada 383 (Me--154676), 397 (Me--154675); Chavelas P., Zamora S., & Soria R. ES.4210 (Me--176845); Cochrane & al. 8628 (Ld); Fay, Byrne & Hernandez 823 (Au, N, W--2879380); Fay & Calzada 783 (Au, N, W--2879409); Gomez-Pompa & Riba 140 (Me--118518); Ventura A. 5863 (Mi); Wendt, Villalobos, & Lara M. 2563 (Ld). GUATEMALA: El Petén: Ortiz 1318 (W--2925227). Escuintla: Muenscher 12414 (It). Sacatepéquez: Croat 41933 (Ld). BELIZE: Gentle 7968 (W--2434859). HONDURAS: Atlántida: Yunker, Koepper, & Wagner 8298 (W--1747729). El Paraíso: Castro T. 122 (E--2903435); Díaz Z. 160 (Ld); Zelaya 107 (E--2903444). EL SALVADOR: San Salvador: González & Pérez 261 (Me--188474). NICARAGUA: Boaco: Araquistain & Moreno 999 (Ld); Moreno 241 (Ld), 3258 (Ld); W. D. Stevens 9309 (Ld). Chontales: W. D. Stevens 2492 (Ld). Esteli: Moreno 1308 (Ld); Neill N.204 (Ln--266881, N); Stevens, Gejalva, & Araquistain 14375 (Ld). Granada: Atwood & Neill AN.79 (N); Moreno 79 (Ld). Jinotega: Grijalva & Araquistain 237 (Ld); Moreno 476 (Ld), 540 (Ld), 1114 (Ld), 1839 (Ld); W. D. Stevens 9189 (Ld), 11448 (Ld). Madriz: Moreno 2767 (Ld); Vincelli 829 (Ld). Managua: Guzman, Castro, & Montiel 465 (Ld); W. D. Stevens 3524 (Ld). Matagalpa: Moreno 1018 (Ld); W. D. Stevens 9601 (Ld); Tomlin 73 (Ld); Vincelli 333 (Ld).

(to be continued)



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