

MICHOACAN or GUERRERO: at 1500 metres altitude in the Sierra Madre, January 20, 1899, *Langlassé*, no. 767 (type, in Gray Herb.). A handsome species nearest related to *S. Rosei* Fernald, but abundantly distinct in the pubescence of its branches, calyx and corolla, as well as the small calyx and the glabrous style.

Hyptis (*Hypenia* § *Longiflorae*) *Langlassei*, n. sp., fruticosa circa 2 m. alta; ramis glabris rufescentibus; foliis crassis coriaceis glabris lanceolatis acuminatis basi subcuneatis, superioribus 1–1.7 dm. longis 2–3.5 cm. latis acute dentatis; panicula trichotoma ramis 1.5–2.7 dm. longis cymulas item semel vel bis trichotomas 2–7 cm. longas laxepatentes gerentibus, rhachi glanduloso-puberulo; bracteis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis integris puberulis, inferioribus 2.5 cm. longis, superioribus 1 cm. longis; pedicellis demum 4–11 mm. longis; calyce campanulato anthesi 4–5 mm. fructifero 8–9 mm. longo glanduloso-puberulo et glanduloso-hispido, pilis brevibus albidis squamosis; labiis patentibus lanceolato-aristatis; corolla sanguinea puberula 2 cm. longa, tubo infundibuliforme, galea 2–3 mm. longa lobis rotundis labiam inferiorem subaequante; staminibus stiloque exsertis glabris. — MICHOACAN or GUERRERO: in granitic soil at 1800 m. altitude, Sierra Madre, February 10, 1899, *Langlassé*, no. 854 (type, in Gray Herb.). Closely related to *H. Nelsoni* Fernald, of the mountains of Jalisco, which has the leaves broad and clasping at base, the pubescence much finer (that of the calyx merely a fine puberulence), and the hardly aristate calyx-lobes much shorter.

V. MEXICAN PHANEROGAMS — NOTES AND NEW SPECIES.

BY C. A. WEATHERBY.

Anthericum tenue, n. sp., gracillimum scaposum, radicibus fasciculatis nonnullis apice nonnullis basin versus tuberoso-incrassatis, foliis marcidis in collo laxe fibroso 3 cm. longo supra radicem persistentibus foliis suberectis pluribus radicalibus subulatis duris glabris marginibus minute ciliolatis exceptis 1.5–2.8 dm. longis circa 1 mm. latis caule paulum brevioribus in apicem longum acicularem productis, caulibus gracilibus glabris 6–9-bracteatis ex speciminibus visis simplicibus 2.8–3.6 dm. altis, floribus in bractearum axillis 2–3-fasciculatis, pedicellis 7–10 mm. longis infra medium articulatis, perianthii segmentis 1 cm. longis albis (fide Nelsonii), staminibus quam perianthium tertiam partem brevioribus, antheris 3 mm. longis liberis, filamentis 4 mm. longis muricatis, capsulis immaturis ovoideis quam perianthium mar-

cescens duplo brevioribus. — GUERRERO: between Ayusinapa and Petatlan altitude 1500–2000 m., Dec. 14, 1894, *Nelson*, no. 2120 (in hb. U. S. Nat. Mus.). Near *A. leptophyllum* Baker, from which it differs in its even more slender habit, narrower and longer leaves, and several-bracted stem. Very similar also to *Echeandia Pringlei* Greenman, but with free anthers.

✓ *Anthericum uncinatum*, n. sp., scaposum, radicibus medio incrassatis, collo radicis dense fibroso, foliis (6–7) 8–12 cm. longis 6–10 mm. latis pallide viridibus saepius patentibus valdeque falcatis in siccis conduplicatis membranaceis marginibus manifestis albis cartilagineis ciliolatis lente nervatis, caulibus circa 3 dm. altis simplicibus scabris vel hirtellis 1–2-bracteatis bracteis setaceo-acuminatis chartaceis, pedicellis floriferis 5–7 mm. longis infra medium articulatis, perianthii flavi (?) segmentis 8–12 mm. longis, filamentis papilloso-crispatis circa 5 mm. longis antheris longioribus, capsulis immaturis brevibus ovoideis. — DURANGO: Otinapa, July 25–Aug. 5, 1906, *Palmer*, no. 437. Near *A. scabrellum* Baker, from which it differs in its cartilaginous-margined and strongly falcate leaves, similar to those of *A. drepanoides* Greenman. From the latter species it differs in its scabrous stem, smaller size, and fewer, chartaceous bracts. In *A. drepanoides* the bracts are about 5, and the lower are foliaceous and falcate, like the root-leaves.

Nemastylis (§ *Chlamydestylus*) *latifolia*, n. sp., bulbo ovoideo tunicis brunneis friabilibus, caule simplici subflexuoso in speciminibus visis circa 4.5 dm. alto folium unicū erectum bracteamque vaginantem gerente, folio radicali uno lineari-lanceolato longe acuminato apice setaceo 3 dm. longo 1–1.5 cm. lato plicato valde nervato, folio caulino simili inflorescentia brevior vel eam aequante ejus vagina 3–3.5 cm. longa scariosi-marginata, bractea acuminata scariosi-marginata 7.5–8.5 cm. longa, spatha 5.3 cm. longa valvis acuminatis aequilongis vel exteriore paulum longiore, floribus in spatha 4, pedicellis filiformibus spatham aequantibus vel exsertis, perianthiis albis marcescentibus paulum caerulescentibus 3 cm. (?) latis, filamentis brevissimis minus quam 1 mm. longis, antheris 1 cm. longis connectivis angustis, styli ramis filiformibus antheras subaequantibus parte indivisa circa 1 mm. longa, fructu non viso. — GUERRERO: hills, near Iguala, alt. 915 m., July 29, 1907, *Pringle*, no. 10,391. Distinguished from all the other Mexican species hitherto described by its very short, almost obsolete filaments. In this respect it resembles some of the South American species, but is not satisfactorily referable to any of them.

Quercus (§ *Erythrobalanus*) *rysophylla*, n. sp., arborea magna, cortice nigricante aspera vel profunde sulcata, foliis integris ovato-

lanceolatis 14–21 cm. longis 4.5–8 cm. latis basi cordatis vel rarius truncatis in apicem acutum sensim angustatis apice (in foliis immaturo) arista gracili 3–4 mm. longa munitis coriaceis glabris vel subtus in axillis nervorum barbatis pallide viridibus subnitidis valde reticulato-rugosis nervis supra impressis subtus prominentibus marginibus leviter incrassatis durisque sicut nervis marginalibus, petiolis 5–7 mm. longis crassis supra planis tomentosis vel glabratis, stipulis persistentibus linearibus 1.2–1.5 cm. longis, floribus femineis 2–4 folii in axilla singula sessilibus, cupulae immaturae squamis late ovatis obtusis glabris vel minute furfuraceis, glandibus non visis. — NUEVO LEON: Sierra Madre, Monterey, *Pringle*, nos. 10,225, 10,226, 10,379. A well-marked species, nearest *Q. nectandraefolia* Liebmann.

Mirabilis Pringlei, n. sp., caulibus herbaceis circa 1 m. altis ramosis, ramis dense glanduloso-puberulentibus, foliis late ovatis vel suborbiculatis 7–10 cm. longis 5–9 cm. latis integris cordatis acutis vel breviter acuminatis ciliolatis praeter nervos glanduloso-puberulentibus subtus sparse et minute pubescentibus pilis brevibus adpressis, inflorescentiae foliis parvis subsessilibus, inflorescentia divaricato-cymosa non congesta, cymis breviter pedunculatis, involucris unifloris campanulatis glandulosis ejus laciniis ovatis obtusis in anthesi tubam subaequantibus, perianthiis pallide roseis 2.5–3 cm. longis cylindraceis basi paulum dilatatis et quam ovarium latioribus limbo angusto, staminibus 5 longe exsertis perianthii tubo duplo longioribus, anthocarpiis glabris tuberculatis circa 7 mm. altis 5 mm. latis pentagonis in angulis costatis basi late truncatis. — GUERRERO: under limestone cliffs, Iguala Cañon, alt. 915 m., July 23, 1907, *Pringle*, no. 10,384. Near *M. exserta* Brandege, from which it differs in its tuberculate, five-ribbed anthocarp and in the shape of its perianth which, at base, is broader than the ovary. From *M. Jalapa* and its immediate allies it differs, as does *M. exserta*, in its long-exserted stamens and style and in its more open inflorescence.

OXYBAPHUS GLABER Watson. The type material of this species consisted only of a portion of the panicle. The following amplified description, drawn up largely from the specimen of Mr. Pringle's cited below, may, therefore, be of service.

Perennial; stem stout, glabrous, 8 dm. high, simple below, branching above, the lower internodes numerous and short (2 cm. long); leaves linear, 4–8 cm. long, 3–6 mm. wide, thick, glabrous; panicle large and open, its branches opposite and strictly glabrous; involucre somewhat campanulate, 4–8 mm. high, about 1 cm. across when mature, glabrous or minutely strigillose with short yellow hairs, on slender glabrous pedicels 4–8 mm. long; flowers cleistogamous (?),

the perianth inconspicuous, equalling or shorter than the involucre; fruit lance-ovate in outline, acute at the apex, narrowed at the base, with five narrow but prominent smooth ribs, the space between more or less strongly tuberculate, glabrous or minutely strigillose between the ribs.— Am. Nat. vii. 302 (1873). — Kanab, South Utah, *Mrs. A. P. Thompson*. CHIHUAHUA: sand hills near Paso del Norte, Sept. 20, 1886, *Pringle*, no. 1126. A specimen from Kansas, sand hills, Kearny Co., Aug. 29, 1897, *A. S. Hitchcock*, no. 421b perhaps belongs here also.

There is in the Gray Herbarium a plant clearly referable to this species, but differing from the typical form in its pubescent pedicels and involucre. It seems worthy of recognition as: var. *recedens*, n. var., a forma typica differt pedicellis involucrisque pubescentibus. — CHIHUAHUA: between Casas Grandes and Sabinal, altitude 1550–1700 m., Sept. 4–5, 1899, *Nelson*, no. 6351.

In the course of a recent attempt to rearrange, with the aid of Mr. Standley's excellent monograph, the Mexican specimens of *Nyctaginaceae* in the Gray Herbarium, it became apparent that, under the Vienna Rules, several new combinations in the genus *Oxybaphus* were required. They are accordingly proposed here, as follows:

Oxybaphus texensis (Coult.), n. comb. *Allionia corymbosa*, var. *texensis* Coult. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. ii. 351 (1894). *Allionia texensis* Small, Fl. Southeast. U. S. 406 (1903). — *Coulter's* no. 912, from Mexico, but without more definite locality, should apparently be referred here.

Oxybaphus coahuilensis (Standley), n. comb. *Allionia coahuilensis* Standley, Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. xii. 347 (1909).

Oxybaphus melanotrichus (Standley), n. comb. *Allionia melanotricha* Standley, l. c. 351. The following, not cited by Mr. Standley, belongs here: CHIHUAHUA: mountains near Pílares, 23 Sept., 1891, *C. V. Hartman*, no. 743.

Oxybaphus pseudaggregatus (Heimerl), n. comb. *Mirabilis pseudaggregata* Heimerl, Ann. Cons. et Jard. Genève. v. 183 (1901). *Allionia pseudaggregata* Standley, l. c. 356. — The following specimens belong here: SAN LUIS POTOSÍ: alt. 1850–2500 m., 1878, *Parry & Palmer*, no. 768; in montibus San Miguelito, 1876, *Schaffner*, no. 177. Vallée de Mexico, Guadalupe, 1er Août, 1865, *Bourgeau*, no. 651.

Urvillea biternata, n. sp., fruticosa 1–2 m. alta glabra vel ramulis minute pulverulentibus, ramis 3–5-costatis costis obtusis interdum rubris inter costas planiusculis vel leviter sulcatis, foliis biternatis, foliolis membranaceis glabris vel subtus praeter nervos sparse pubescentibus punctis lineisque pellucidis minute punctatis ovatis subtus

pallidioribus, terminalibus 11–15 cm. longis 4.5–5.5 cm. latis obtuse acuminatis mucronulatis supra medium paucis dentibus crenatis basi abrupte angustatis sicut in petiolulam alatum 1–2 cm. longam, lateralibus similibus minoribus interdum obliquis acumine brevioribus, inflorescentiae paniculis angustis axillaribus longe (ad 8 cm.) pedunculatis 2-cirrhis, sepalis 5, 3 mm. longis concavis obtusis late ovatis minute pubescentibus duobus exterioribus paulum minoribus, petalis 4, 3 mm. longis obovatis vel suborbiculatis unguiculatis rotundatis, duobus superioribus squamas gerentibus latas cucullatas apice in appendicem longam deflexam productas appendice et marginibus barbatus summo dorso crista dilatata subflabelliforme instructas, duorum inferiorum squamis minoribus margine barbatus summo dorso cuspidatis, disci glandis duobus oblongis basi latioribus et callosis inter callos concavis, staminibus 8, filamentis crassis extra sparse villosis, antheris introrsis, fructu trialato subobovato 1.8 cm. longo 1.3 cm. lato apice leviter emarginato vel rotundato basi subacuto. — GUERRERO: Iguala Cañon, alt. 915 m., July 24, 1907, *Pringle*, no. 10,380. An anomalous species, distinguished from all the other species of *Urvillea* by its biternate leaves. In habit it resembles some species of *Serjania*, but has the fruit of *Urvillea*.

Euphorbia (§ *Anisophyllum*) *chalicophila*, n. sp., erecta annua (?) basi ramosa, caulibus teretibus gracilibus 3.5–4 dm. altis dichotome ramosis pilis albis crispatis dense vestitis, foliis oppositis lanceolatis basi valde obliquis subcordatis falcatis acutis vel obtusiusculis brevissime petiolatis ab apice fere ad basin serrulatis pilosis, caulinis 15–19 mm. longis 3–5 mm. latis, involucris brevissime pedicellatis in cymosulas paucifloras bracteatas ad apices ramulorum congestis turbinate 0.6 mm. altis extus glabris intus hirtellis non fissis, lobis ovato-lanceolatis pectinatis, glandulis transverse ellipticis 0.5 mm. longis subconcavis appendice rubra vel rubella 0.5 mm. lata integra vel emarginata, capsulis 1.5 mm. altis brevipedunculatis glabris vel sparse pilosis, seminibus laevibus griseis ovatis haud angulatis 1 mm. longis. — JALISCO: gravelly banks of gullies near Guadalajara, alt. 1525 m., October 12, 1903, *Pringle*, no. 11,846. In habit and in the characters of the involucre very like narrow-leaved forms of *E. brasiliensis* Lam., but differing in being pilose throughout and in its smooth seeds.

Euphorbia (§ *Anisophyllum*) *chamaecaula*, n. sp., perennis rubescens, caulibus ex apice radice pluribus prostratis ramosis compressis infra nodos paulum dilatatis glabris, foliis oppositis brevissime petiolatis late ovatis basi subcordatis obliquis apice obtusis integris glabris vel facie superiore sparse pilosis, caulinis 6–8 mm. longis 4.5–6 mm. latis, ramulinis minoribus, involucris in axillis foliorum solitariis vel apicibus ramulorum in cymosulas paucifloras aggregatis pedicellatis

campanulatis extus intusque glabris, lobis parvis ovatis fimbriatis, glandulis ellipticis 0.6 mm. longis, appendice conspicua alba flabelli-forme integra vel crenulata 0.5 mm. lata, pedicellis 2.5 mm. longis vel brevioribus, capsulis 2 mm. longis 1.5 mm. latis subacute carinatis omnino glabris, seminibus pallidis oblongis apice apiculatis quadrangularibus inter angulos subtransverse vel irregulariter rugosis. — JALISCO: gravelly plain near Guadalajara, Oct. 14, 1903, *Pringle*, no. 11,848. Near *E. prostrata*, from which it differs as follows: *E. prostrata*, plant green, leaves strictly oblong, abruptly rounded at apex, capsules hairy on the angles, glands with very short or no appendages. *E. chamae-caula*, leaves mostly ovate, tapering somewhat to the obtuse apex, plant reddish, capsule entirely glabrous, glands with conspicuous white fan-shaped appendages.

Manihot intermedia, n. sp., fruticosa erecta 1–2 m. alta omnino glabra, foliis orbiculatis palmatis non peltatis fere ad petiolam profunde 7–8-lobatis, supra viridibus subtus pallidis venis albis reticulatis, lobis medianis foliorum inferiorum lanceolatis sinuata-lobatis infra apicem late et abrupte rhombeo-dilatatis apice setaceo-mucronatis, duobus lobis lateralibus parvis lanceolatis integris, lobis medianis foliorum superiorum leviter sinuatis nec lobatis nec rhombeo-dilatatis, petiolis limbo brevioribus vel eum subaequantibus glaucis, racemis brevibus 3–4 cm. longis 3–4 ad apicem ramulorum fasciculatis patulis, bracteis pedicellas aequantibus vel paulum superantibus lineari-setaceis, pedicellis 5–10 mm. longis saepe bracteas duas oppositas parvas infra medium gerentibus, florum masculorum perianthiis gamophyllis 5-lobatis campanulatis circa 15 mm. altis basi rotundatis extus glauco-caerulescentibus intus flavescentibus venosis extus intusque glabris, laciniis deltoideis tubo triplo brevioribus, staminibus longioribus perianthium aequantibus, capsulis glabris globosis in siccitate rugosis, seminibus laevibus ellipticis latere interiore planis vel obtusissime angulatis exteriori convexis. — GUERRERO; limestone cliffs of Iguala Cañon, alt. 915 m., July 29, 1907, *Pringle*, no. 13,938. Intermediate between *M. carthaginensis* and *M. acutiloba*, having nearly the foliage of the former but the flowers of the latter; and apparently differing from both in its bracted pedicels.

Ipomœa (§ *Pharbitis*) *igualensis*, n. sp., volubilis tota papilloso-hirsuta pilis plus minusve flavescentibus 2–3 mm. longis vel caulibus glabrescentibus, marginibus foliorum bractearum sepalorumque pilis similibus dense papilloso-ciliatis, foliis longe petiolatis (ad 2 dm.) ovato-orbiculatis cordatis breviter acuminatis 7.5–12 cm. longis 7–13 cm. latis, pedunculis petiolos subaequantibus vel superantibus 3-floris, inflorescentia capitata congesta, ejus bracteis duabus late ovatis cuspidatis

venosis membranaceis 17 mm. longis pedicellas brevissimas floriferas sicut involucrium includentibus et occultantibus, sepalis circa 13 mm. longis acutis, duobus exterioribus latioribus ovatis 5 mm. latis intus circa 10-nervatis, tribus interioribus lanceolatis 2-2.5 mm. latis, corolla 5 cm. longa pallide purpurea tubo angusto infundibuliforme, tubo et plicis dense pilosis, limbo glabro, capsulis non visis. — GUERRERO; Iguala Cañon, alt. 760 m., September 21, 1905, *Pringle*, no. 10,054. Apparently near *I. hirtiflora* Mart. & Gal., from which it differs in its almost setose pubescence.

JUSTICIA PACIFICA (Oerst.) Hemsl. Mr. Pringle's no. 10,145, from Balsas in the state of Guerrero, agrees excellently with Oersted's description. The original specimens were in fruit only and the species was doubtfully referred to *Justicia* by Hemsley. Mr. Pringle's plant shows a glabrous corolla 2.5 cm. long with the short tube and broad limb characteristic of *Justicia*. The species would seem, then, to be certainly a *Justicia* and allied to *J. furcata*, but differing from all forms of that species in its grayish-puberulent stem, spicate inflorescence, ciliate bracts and in the very broad white margins of its calyxlobes.



Weatherby, Charles Alfred. 1910. "Mexican Phanerogams -- notes and new species." *Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University* (38), 422–428. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.335967>.

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