

xxxix. 516 (1856), from near Sandia in extreme southeastern Peru may prove to be a synonym of this species although the fruit is described as subcylindrical.

EXCLUDED AND UNIDENTIFIED SPECIES.

Oe. perampla Graham, Edinb. New Philos. Journ. 1832: 362 (1832).—Given as probably collected [by Cruckshanks] near Lima. Judging from the lengthy description, this species is a synonym of *Oe. ACAULIS* Cav., a Chilean species widely distributed in the region in which Cruckshanks is known to have collected.

Oe. PUBESCENS Willd. in Spreng. Syst. ii. 229 (1825).—"Amer. aust. Humb."—Unrecognized. Perhaps a species of *Jussiaea*.

Oe. FRUTICOSA L. is reported from Ecuador by Léveillé, Monog. 106 (1902), but we have seen nothing suggesting it from South America.

III. FURTHER NEW PLANTS COLLECTED BY MRS. RICHARD C. CURTIS IN TROPICAL AFRICA.

BY IVAN M. JOHNSTON.

In a former paper, Contr. Gray Herb. n. s. lxxiii. 31–40, there were described some novelties found in a highly interesting collection secured by Mrs. Richard C. Curtis of Boston while accompanying a hunting expedition to the interior of Angola and Kenya. Subsequent study of some of the more technical plants of the same series has disclosed the following four species which have not been identified with any as yet described.

Rhynchotropis Curtisiae, sp. nov., herbacea 2–2.5 dm. alta canescens; radice perenni; caulibus pluribus gracilibus laxè ramosis ascendentibus 4-angulatis adpresse pubescentibus; stipulis lanceolatis herbaceis subcaducis acutis 2–5 mm. longis 0.5–1 mm. latis pubescentibus saepe reflexis; foliis 2–3 cm. longis 7–11 mm. latis oblongis vel oblongo-ovatis concoloribus dense adpresse pubescentibus integerrimis alternis apice obtusis vel acutis basi rotundis vel obtusis sessilibus supra enervatis subtus cum nervis prominentibus; racemis axillaribus folia multo superantibus dissitifloris 5–20 cm. longis; bracteis setaceis deciduis 2–3 mm. longis ascendentibus; pedicellis ad anthesin 2–5 mm. longis fructiferis 3–7 mm. longis canescente pubescentibus; calyce 5-laciniato 4–5 mm. longo dense adpresse pubescenti, lobis

subulato-lanceolatis ca. 2.5 mm. longis; corolla rubra; vexillo obtuse quadrangulato 5–6 mm. lato ca. 6 mm. longo glabro; alis ca. 7 mm. longis ca. 3 mm. latis; carina falcata 7–8 mm. longa apice in rostrum rectum producta glabra; staminibus 10 diadelphis alternis brevioribus glabris; antheris orbiculari-oblongis ca. 0.4 mm. longis margine sparse villosulis apice glabratis mucronatis basi cum appendicula scariosa oblonga 0.2–0.3 mm. longa pendula ornatis; stylo glabro falcato; stigmatibus cymbiformi; leguminibus linearibus 2.5–3.5 cm. longis 1.7–2 mm. latis dense pubescentibus apicem versus uncinato-curvatis.—KENYA: Mau Range, about 70 km. S. W. of Kijabe, July 25, 1923, Anita G. Curtis 814 (TYPE, Gray Herb.). In consequence of its dilated boat-shaped stigma, rostrate keel, simple leaves, and basally appendaged anthers this species falls into Harms's genus *Rhynchotropis*, Engler's Jahrb. xxx. 86 (1901), a critical group segregated from *Indigofera*. Although I am personally inclined to suspect that the group might better be treated as a subgenus of *Indigofera* I am describing Mrs. Curtis's very distinct species under *Rhynchotropis* because Baker, Jour. Bot. xli. 185 (1903), who studied all the numerous African *Indigoferas*, has agreed with Harms in excluding the group from *Indigofera*.

From the two other species of the genus, *R. Poggei* of the upper Congo region and *R. Dekindtii* of southern Angola, *R. Curtisiae* differs, in addition to its widely separated range, in its shorter and broader leaves, narrower legumes, and entirely glabrous oblong anther-appendages. Harms, l. c., describes the anthers of the other species as barbellate apically and basally, just as illustrated by Taubert, Pflanzenf. iii. Abt. 3, 260, fig. 115h–k (1894). The apex of the anthers in *R. Curtisiae* has a glabrous mucronate connective quite like that in species of *Indigofera*. The appendages at the base of the anthers in the proposed species are oblong, scarious and entire-margined, and are half to nearly as long as the body of the anther. They are not at all pubescent or lacerate.

Ekebergia pumila, sp. nov., fruticulosa 1–2.5 dm. alta e rhizomate horizontali gracili fruticoso late crasseque squamoso oriens; caulibus simplicibus erectis 5–15 cm. longis paucifoliatis puberulentis; foliis imparipinnatis, rhachi 5–9 cm. longa alata puberulenta basim foliolorum versus inconspicue glandulosa, foliolis firmis 3–4-jugis oppositis lanceolatis 3–5 cm. longis 9–12 mm. latis glabratis integerrimis obscure venosis sessilibus subtus pallidioribus (vel juventate glaucis) supra viridibus apicem versus acute attenuatis basim versus aequaliter attenuatis, terminali oblanceolato acuto 4–5 cm. longo basim versus

valde attenuato; panicula terminali congesta 1–2 cm. diametro pluriflora minute pubescenti; petalis 5 oblongis obtusis 2.5–3 mm. longis extus pubescentibus in alabastro paullo imbricatis; calyce ca. 1.2 mm. alto crassiusculo sparse pubescenti; lobis 5 ovatis acutis ca. 1 mm. altis; tubo stamineo urceolato ca. 1.7 mm. alto extus supra villosa margine dentato (dentibus antheriferis); antheris 10 subexsertis oblongis apiculatis; ovario piloso 2(?)-loculis; stylo glabro; bacca ca. 8 mm. diametro globosa glabra rubescenti monosperma.—ANGOLA: Giant Sable Country, between the Cuanza and Loando rivers, Sept. 20–22, 1923, *Anita G. Curtis* 258 (TYPE, Gray Herb.), 237, 291.—Readily separable from all the described members of its genus by the presence of alate leaf-rhachises and low stems arising from a horizontal caudex. Its congeners are shrubs or trees.

Lactuca tinctociliata, sp. nov., perennis 3–5.5 dm. alta; caulibus glaberrimis paullo glaucescentibus 1–2 mm. crassis teretibus simplicibus vel supra medium paullo stricte ramosis e radice ca. 12 mm. crasso recto simplici erumpentibus; foliis concoloribus margine purpureo-callosis integerrimis vel dentatis vel subulato-ciliatis costa subtus prominenti saepe purpureo-hispidis, caulinis paucis alternis caulibus in partibus inferioribus gestis lanceolato-linearibus sessilibus 4–7 cm. longis 3–4 mm. latis, superioribus gradatim valde reductis, radicalibus lineari-oblongeolatis 5–7 cm. longis 2–7 mm. latis basi in petiolum purpureo-tinctum alatum 1–2 mm. latum attenuatis; inflorescentia saepe cymosa cum bracteis lanceolatis minutis 1–3 mm. longis ornatis paucicapitulatis; capitulis late cylindraceis 12–14 mm. altis 6–7 mm. crassis 1–7 mm. longe pedunculatis; tegulis acutis apicem versus villosulis, exterioribus anguste ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis inaequalibus ca. 6 ca. 1–6 mm. longis plus minusve recurvatis, interioribus lanceolatis 10–12 mm. longis aequalibus; corollis flavis ca. 12 ca. 13–15 mm. longis, tubo ca. 5 mm. longo albo gracili, lamina oblonga ca. 10 mm. longa ca. 2.5 mm. lata tegulis 5–6 mm. longiori; achaeniis valde compressis oblongo-ovatis vel oblongeolatis 5–6 mm. longis supra in rostrum gracile ca. 1 mm. longum attenuatis basi obscure substipitatis scabridulis, costis ca. 12, marginalibus et centralibus crassioribus; pappi setis albis 5–7 mm. longis antrorse scabridulis.—ANGOLA: Giant Sable Country, between the Cuanza and Loando rivers, Sept. 1923, *Anita G. Curtis* 315, 218, 283 (TYPE, Gray Herb.).—Very well characterized by its narrow firm purple leaf-margins which commonly bear purplish-tinged teeth and fleshy cilia. I can find no described *Lactuca* that appears to be closely related to the one proposed here.

Lactuca Varianii, sp. nov., glaberrima ca. 4.5 dm. alta perennis; caulibus compluribus erectis herbaceis striatis paullo glaucescentibus ca. 2 mm. crassis aphyllis pauciramosis e radice crassa erecta orientibus; ramis strictis cum bracteis triangularibus brunnescentibus ca. 3 mm. longis suffultis; foliis rosulatis oblanceolatis ca. 6–8 cm. longis ca. 10–12 mm. latis basi attenuatis enervosis ad anthesin deciduis; capitulis numerosis cymosis 5–30 mm. longe pedunculatis anguste cylindraceis 15–18 mm. altis ca. 3–3.5 mm. crassis; tegulis glaberrimis, exterioribus inaequalibus 1–3 mm. longis 1–1.5 mm. latis ovatis acutis 5–7, interioribus aequalibus 5 linearibus obtusis 14–16 mm. longis saepe ca. 1.7 mm. latis margine anguste scariosis in sicco atratis; floribus 10–13 ca. 15–18 mm. longis, tubo gracili 5–6 mm. longo glabro, lamina ca. 2.3 mm. lata valde dentata tegulis ca. 4 mm. longiori; achaeniis compressis anguste lanceolatis 6 mm. longis pallidis ca. 0.8 mm. latis ca. 12-costatis supra in rostrum crassiusculum 1 mm. longum attenuatis antrorse scabridulis stramineis; pappi setis 6–7 mm. longis albis sparse antrorse scabridulis.—ANGOLA: Giant Sable Country, between the Cuanza and Loando rivers, Sept. 20, 1923, *Anita G. Curtis* 225 (TYPE, Gray Herb.); Dondé, Bailundo, Sept. 9, 1923, *Anita G. Curtis* 167.—Related to *L. Verdickii* De Wild., *Annal. Mus. Congo, Bot.*, ser. 4, 170, t. 28 (1903), of Katanga, from which it differs in its five tegules, and larger, more attenuate, more abundantly ribbed achenes. The two collections of *L. Varianii* are more erect than the plant of *L. Verdickii* figured by De Wildeman, but otherwise are quite similar in gross habit. Recently R. E. Fries, *Acta Hort. Bergiani* viii. 113 (1924), transferred *L. Verdickii* to the genus *Sonchus*. The mature achenes of *L. Varianii* are strongly compressed, as much so as those of *L. Verdickii* figured by De Wildeman, and hence the species is launched as a member of *Lactuca*. It is noteworthy, however, that in habit *L. Varianii* seems very similar to the species that Fries, l. c. 92, associates to form the *Sonchus rari-folius*-group.

In accord with a suggestion of Mr. C. P. Curtis this species has been named for Captain H. F. Varian, chief engineer of the Benguella Railroad, to whose hospitality and effective aid the success of the Angola hunting and collecting trip is largely attributed.



Johnston, I. M. 1925. "Further new plants collected by Mrs. Richard C. Curtis in tropical Africa." *Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University* (75), 23–26. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.336089>.

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