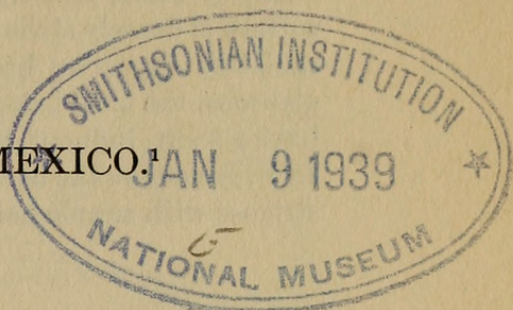


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A NEW VIBURNUM FROM MEXICO.¹

BY C. V. MORTON.



In 1933 the writer published a revision of the Mexican and Central American species of *Viburnum*² in which 30 species were recognized. Since that time one more (*V. mendax* Morton) has been published.³ The following additional species in the interesting collection of Mr. E. Matuda has been made available for study through the courtesy of the University of Michigan.

Viburnum Matudae Morton, sp. nov.

Disjuncta. Caules teretes, crassi, 6-7 mm. diam., dense lanato-tomentosi, pilis multiradiatis albis sessilibus vel breviter stipitatis, radiis adscendentibus vel suberectis; folia opposita, exstipulata, breviter petiolata, petiolo 1.7-2 cm. longo, crasso, ca. 3 mm. diam.; lamina foliorum orbiculari-ovata, ca. 14 cm. longa et 11 cm. lata, apice breviter acuminata, basi cordata, supra medium remote dentata, basi integra, supra submolliter velutina, pilis hyalinis unicellularibus simplicibus vel saepe 2-7-fasciculatis, non vero stellatis, subtus in mesophyllo glabra, in venis stellato-pubescens, pilis substipitatis, basi bulbosa flavescens, radiis 2-5 hyalinis suberectis, venis primariis 4- vel 5-jugis, adscendentibus, marginem attingentibus; inflorescentia terminalis, 11.5-13.5 cm. longa et 13-14 cm. lata, 4-plo composita, bracteata, bracteis caducis, longe pedunculata, pedunculo 4.5-5 cm. longo, crasso, 4-4.5 mm. diam., dense lanato-tomentoso, radiis primariis 7, tomentosus, 3-7 cm. longis, floribus sessilibus in radiis ultimis (ca. 3 mm. longis) aggregatis, bracteolatis, bracteolis oblongis, ca. 1.2 mm. longis, externe stellato-pilosulis; calycis tubus obconicus, ca. 1.5 mm. longus, densissime albo-tomentosus, lobis 5, ca. 1 mm. longis et latis, obtusis, liberis, externe sparse pilosulis, albo-ciliatis; corolla rotata, 3.5-4 mm. longa, limbo ca. 8 mm. diam., tubo 1.5-2 mm. longo, lobis 2 mm. longis, suborbicularibus rotundatis, margine papilloso, tubo et lobis externe strigosis, pilis albis simplicibus; filamenta ca. 4 mm. longa, exserta, glabra; antherae ca. 1.5 mm. longae; stylus glaber.

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² Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 26: 339-366. 1933.

³ Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 49: 154. 1936.

Type in the herbarium of the University of Michigan, collected at Siltepec, Chiapas, Mexico, Aug. 9, 1937, by E. Matuda (no. 1587).

The most nearly related species is *Viburnum jucundum* Morton, also from Chiapas, and still known only from the type specimen. That species has similarly thick, densely tomentose stems and petioles, but the lower leaf surface is densely stellate-tomentose, the hairs having many (more than 15) radiately spreading branches. In *V. Matudae* the lower leaf surface is glabrous, the hairs being confined to the veins and of a different type. They have a short, bulbous, yellowish stipe and 2 to 5 erect or suberect branches. In *V. jucundum* the corolla is stellately pubescent externally, in *V. Matudae* strigose with simple hairs.



Morton, C. V. 1938. "A new *Viburnum* from Mexico." *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 51, 215–216.

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