ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS CITHAREXYLUM. XVI

Harold N. Moldenke

CITHAREXYLUM BERLANDIERI B. L. Robinson

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 47: 143. 1980.

Recent collectors have found this plant in fruit in March, September, and October. Ventura refers to it as "scarce" and "very scarce" in Veracruz, Mexico. The corollas are said to have been "white" on Crutchfield 1120 and Ventura A. 11894 and "whitish" on Ventura A. 3731.

Additional citations: TEXAS: Cameron Co.: Crutchfield 1120 (N). MEXICO: Veracruz: Dorantes & al. 996 (Go); Ventura A. 2711 (N), 3731 (N), 11894 (N).

CITHAREXYLUM BRACHYANTHUM (A. Gray) A. Gray

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 489--490 (1978) and 41: 116. 1978.

In a letter to me, dated February 8, 1980, Dr. Richard Spellenberg cites Spellenberg, Zimmerman, & Rincon 5182 as probably representing this species from Zacatecas, Mexico, regarded by Dr. Marshall Johnston as the first record of this species from that state. Dr. Spellenberg says that "One [Mexican] member of our party called it 'ramoncillo', but then all little scraggly bushes were 'ramoncillo'".

Additional citations: MEXICO: Coahuila: Wynd & Mueller 9 (Au). San Luis Potosi: Medellin 1551 (Me--189863).

CITHAREXYLUM BULLATUM Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 490. 1978; Lopez-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 18. 1979.

CITHAREXYLUM CAUDATUM L.

Additional & emended bibliography: D. Dietr., Syn. Pl. 3: 614. 1843; H. N. & A. L. Mold., Pl. Life 2: 50 & 69. 1948; Metcalfe & Chalk, Anat. Dicot. 2: 1033. 1950; Alain in León & Alain, Fl. Cuba, imp. 1, 4: 299 & 301. 1957; Neal, In Gard. Hawaii, ed. 2, 726. 1965; Fournet, Fl. Illustr. Phan. Guad. Mart. 1404 & 1406. 1978; Mold., Phytologia 40: 490-492 (1978) and 41: 65, 66, & 118. 1978; Lopez-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 15. 1979.

Recent collectors have encountered this species on the borders of mangrove swamps and describe it as a tree, 2--4 m. tall, the petioles light-orange, and the fruit orange in color, in flower in June, and in fruit in March and June. The leaf-blades on *Vincelli 589* are narrow and mucronate as in *C. mucronatum* Fourn. & Mold., but are lightly coriaceous in texture. This collection, like several others previously cited as *C. caudatum*, may represent a natural hybrid; its corollas are said to have been "white".

The Ortega 460, distributed as C. caudatum, actually is C. ligustrinum Van Houtte, while Neill 2573, 4069, & 4541 definitely represent typical C. mucronatum. [to be continued]

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