

Zeitschrift: Candollea : journal international de botanique systématique = international journal of systematic botany
Herausgeber: Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève
Band: 8 (1939-1941)

Artikel: New or renamed Spermatophytes mostly peruvian
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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-880498>

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NEW
OR RENAMED SPERMATOPHYTES
MOSTLY PERUVIAN

BY

J. Francis MACBRIDE

To present yet another of this series of small papers begun a number of years ago through the kindness of the editor of *Candollea* is an honor which I acknowledge with appreciation.

The notes or proposed species are largely based as heretofore on material in the Institute of systematic Botany, Geneva, — or the types are deposited there in duplicate.

The friendliness of the Director of the Institute and of his assistants in opening to me for consultation over many years the marvellously rich collections in their care has given me during my spare time and occasional intervals, as summers, necessary botanical respite from a clerical occupation for Field Museum. I wish to record here my gratefulness to these friends for this opportunity to take up now and again a little botanical work and association; thereby they have given me interest, perhaps quite unwittingly, to continue a purely routine endeavour in which for a decade, without interruption in so far as funds or circumstances permitted, my activities have centered.

Elatine peruviana Baehni and Macbr. spec. nov. — Glabra, humifusa; caulibus repentibus et adscendentibus ad nodos radican-
tibus; foliis late ovatis vel obovatis, acutis, in petiolum late attenuatis, 2 mm. longis, vix 1.5 mm. latis vel inferioribus fere sessilibus et suborbiculatis, 2 mm. latis, integris; floribus solitariis; pedunculis 3-4 mm. longis; sepalis 3, ovato-acutis, integerrimis 0.5 mm. longis; petalis late ovalibus minutissime ciliolatis 1.5-2 mm. longis; staminibus 3, filamentis e basi valde dilatatis; capsulis depresso-globosis; seminibus

oblongis, leviter curvatis, 0.75 mm. longis, longitudinaliter 6-7-lineatis, transversim lineis elevatis multi-clathratis.

Peru: Huanuco; 3000 m., Mito (*Macbride* n., 1544, type, Field Museum). — Puno: Sachapata (*Lechler* n. 2687) (probably).

Lechler n. 2687 was distributed under an unpublished name given by Grisebach. This collection as seen by us is too meager, to enable us to decide surely that it is the same as the plant here described, so we have not taken up the herbarium name, a cognomen referring to the small leaves which however are no smaller than in many species. *E. peruviana* seems to be nearest *E. Lindbergii* Rohrb. in Mart. *Fl. Bras.* but the sepals are entire and the leaves not cordate.

Some of the species are scarcely separable and the Peruvian plant may be merely a form or synonym of some other. However, authors are not yet in agreement as to the value of the characters; cf. *Ndz. op. cit.* 276, Fernald, *Rhodora* 19: 12. (1917) and Fassett, *Rhodora* 33: 72-73 (1933).

Casearia iquitosensis Macbr. spec. nov. — Frutex vel arbuscula; ramulis foliisque subtus molliter et persistenter ferrugineo-pilosis; petiolis crassis 5-8 mm. longis; folia chartaceo-coriacea, supra, nervis impressis exceptis, glabra, nitida, utrinque prominenter laxaque reticulato-venosa, oblongo-elliptica, basi rotundato-acuta, subbrupte breviterque acuminata, plerumque 2.5 dm. longa, 10 cm. lata plus minusve repando-crenato-denticulata; fasciculis florum plerumque axillaribus, sessilibus; pedicellis ad 6 mm. longis, adpresse pilosis; calycis tubo brevissimo, lobis erectis, late oblongis, 5.5 mm. longis, fere 2.5 mm. latis, puberulis haud hirsutis; staminibus 10-15, glabris; disci lobis dense tomentosus, filamentis multo brevioribus in coronam interstaminalem conniventibus; stylo inferne villosus, apice trifido; capsula trigono-ovoidea, 10 mm. longa, extus dense ferrugineo-puberula, intus ferrugineo-floccosa; seminibus 1-3, subglobosis, molliter tomentoso-pilosis.

Peru: Loreto: Iquitos (*Williams* n. 3708; 3737, type: fruit and flower); (id. n. 7975). — Rio Acre (*Krukoff* n. 5237).

Nearly *C. dentata* (Aublet) Eichler of Guiana with 6-angled glabrate capsules and *C. lasiosperma* Tr. and Pl., Colombian, with leaf-nerves elevated above, hirsutulous calyces and glabrate capsules 15 mm. long.

Casearia tremifolia Macbr. nom. nov. = *C. celtidifolia* Eichler in Mart *Fl. Bras.* 12. pt.1 : 477 (1871) not HBK. *Nov. Gen.* 5 : 363 (1823).

The species in foliage suggests the genus *Trema*, at one time included in *Celtis*.

Cochlospermum potentilloides (Pilger) Macbr. comb. nov. = *Amoreuxia potentilloides* Pilger in *Notizbl. Berlin* 13 : 255 (1936).

The degree of division in the ovary is variable here as elsewhere in the family and related groups. The name, conserved, has been written *Cochliospermum* and *Cochleospermum*.

Cajophora sepiaria (R. and P.) Macbr. comb. nov. = *Blumenbachia sepiaria* R. and P. ex G. Don, *Gard. Dict.* 3 : 62 (1834) = *Loasa contorta* Desr. in Lam. *Encycl.* 3 : 579 (1789) not *C. contorta* Presl.

The Ruiz and Pavon plant from Cheuchin is the same as that of Desrousseaux and as the latter's name is preoccupied in the genus, the cognomen of the Spanish collectors is to be used.

Climedia dimorphica Macbr. nom. nov. = *C. dispar* (Berg) Cogn. in Mart. *Fl. Bras.* 14, pt. 4 : 497 (1888), not Gardner, in Hook. *London Journ. Bot.* 2 : 345 (1843).

The leaves of this plant are so diverse that the species might be supposed to be constituted of two elements.

Monochaetum canescens (Bonpl.) Macbr. comb. nov. = *Rhexia canescens* Bonpl. *Rhex.* 47, pl. 18 (1823). = *R. Bonplandii* Kunth in index *Rhex.* = *M. Bonplandii* (Kunth) Naud. *Ann. Sc. Nat.* sér. 3. 4 : 51. pl. 2 (1845) et 14 : 165 (1850).

The adoption of the original name of Bonpland will be in accord with modern nomenclature and the cognomen chosen by the author is apropos.

Aciotis cordata (Vell.) Macbr. comb. nov. = *Melastoma cordata* Vell. *Fl. Flum.* 178 (1825); *Icones* 4. pl. 114 (1827) = *Spennera dysophylla* Benth. in Hook. *Journ. Bot.* 2 : 296 (1840) = *A. dysophylla* (Benth.) Triana in *Trans. Linn. Soc. Bot.* 28 : 52 (1871).

This is another case where the lead of Bentham in taking up a Vellozo

name when the identity is beyond reasonable doubt may be followed.

Fuchsia Mathewsii Macbr. spec. nov. — Ramulis petiolisque et foliis subtus, praesertim ad venas, dense ferrugineo-pilosis; petiolis 4-5 mm. longis, 3-natim verticillatis; foliis fere 1 dm. longis, 3-4.5 cm. latis ad basin breviter attenuatis, apice acutis, obscure denticulatis vel subintegris, supra minute sed ad costam dense pilosis; floribus terminalibus in paniculam brevibracteata dispositis, circa 5 cm. longis; hypanthio glabrato, intus infra medium hirsutulo, 4 cm. longo, paullo ampliato; sepalis 10 mm. longis, petala oblongoobovata, paullo superantibus.

Peru: Chachapoyas, dept. Amazonas (*Mathews* sine n., type).

Apparently nearest *F. pilosa* to which it had been referred but differing in its short-petioled leaves with denser shorter pubescence and in its larger flowers.

Fuchsia rivularis Macbr. spec. nov. — Ramulis puberulis; foliis ternatim verticillatis sessilibus vel obscure petiolatis, ovato-ellipticis, 5-6.5 cm. longis, 2.5-3 cm. latis, satis abrupte acuminatis, integris, supra glabris, subtus laxe pilosis; floribus axillaribus sed foliis floralibus superne saepe valde reductis; pedicellis 1 cm. longis; hypanthio sparse puberulo, gradatim ampliato, 4.5 cm. longo, intus basin versus paullo piloso; sepala anguste lanceolata, longe acuminata circa 2 cm. longa, petalis oblongis subaequalia; staminibus quam petalis brevioribus.

Peru: Chachapoyas, dept. Amazonas (*Mathews* sine n., type).

Perhaps near *F. sessilifolia* Benth. *Pl. Hartw.* 176, but with different pubescence, smaller entire leaves and larger; it differs from *F. ayavacensis* and *F. denticulata* in the leaves. A specimen in the Herb. Boissier shows the flowers axillary from whorls of well-developed and really mature leaves, the upper ones in bud from young bract-like leaves but a duplicate in Herb. Delessert has the flower open only toward the tip and although this specimen evidently belongs to the same collection it suggests strongly the terminal racemose species, from all of which however it seems distinct. The types of inflorescence, often well marked are again often obscure, it seems to me, especially in limited material in only one stage of development.

Fuchsia fontinalis Macbr. spec. nov. — Foliis densissimis, oppositis ternisque, ellipticis vel oblongo-ellipticis, basi apiceque breviter acutis, dense denticulatis, supra minute pulverulentis, subtus ad venas tenuiter crispeque pilosis, 5-6 cm. longis, 2-3 cm. latis ; petiolis 2-3 mm. longis ; pedicellis axillaribus 1.5 cm. longis ; floribus vix 2.5 cm. longis ; ovario oblongo 3 mm. longo ; hypanthio vix 1.5 cm. longo, apicem versus paullo ampliato, extus leviter piloso, intus glaberrimo ; sepalis lanceolatis circa 10 mm. longis petala oblonga fere superantibus, staminibus subaequalibus.

Peru : Chachapoyas, dept. Amazonas (*Mathews* sine n., type).

Seems nearest several Ecuadorian species, *F. umbrosa* Benth. *Pl. Hartw.* 176 (1845) with remoter leaves, larger flower, broader petals and *F. scabriuscula* Benth. *op. cit.* 177 with much larger leaves scabrous both sides or *F. verrucosa* Hartweg ex Benth. *op. cit.* 178, with larger leaves glabrous above ; with no outstanding character it may have a name appropriate to many species.

Fuchsia Sanctaerosae Kuntze *Rev. Gen.* 3. 2 : 981 (1891).
= *F. Weberbaueri* Krause *Repert. Spec. Nov.* 1 : 170 (1905).

F. Weberbaueri from southern Peru appears to be the same plant as Kuntze's species bearing an earlier name and collected by the author in Bolivia ; he wrote the speceis name « Sanctae-Rosae ».

Eschweilera gigantea (Knuth) Macbr. comb. nov. = *Lecythis gigantea* Knuth *Rep. Spec. Nov.* 38 : 113 (1935) = *Chytroma gigantea* Knuth in *Pflanzenr.* 105 : 85 (1939).

Eschweilera Mexiana (Knuth) Macbr. comb. nov. = *Chytroma Mexiana* Knuth in *Pflanzenr.* 105 : 136 (1939).

These two Peruvian trees, as well as the following are to be included in the genus *Eschweilera* if that group is defined as by Niedenzu, whose interpretation has been accepted by Sandwith and A. C. Smith.

Eschweilera Knuthii Macbr. nom. nov. = *Chytroma Tessmannii* Knuth *Rep. Spec. Nov.* 38 : 113 (1935) not *E. Tessmannii* Knuth in *Pflanzenr.* 105 : 115 (1939).

For those who consider *Chytroma* as a section of *Eschweilera*, it will

be a source of satisfaction to find a tree in the family that commemorates by its name the obviously careful work of the most recent monographer.

Andira anthelmia (Vell.) Macbr., comb. nov. = *Lumbricidia anthelmia* Vell. *Fl. Flum.* 7 : pl. 104, text 306 (1825) = *Andira anthelminthica* Benth. *Ann. Mus. Vindob.* 2 : 108 (1838).

It is necessary to take up the name of Vellozo, to which Bentham referred, but as originally written.

Dalechampia amazonica (Ule) Macbr. comb. nov. = *D. spathulata* (Scheidw.) Baill. var. *amazonica* Ule in *Verhandl. Bot. Ver. Brandenb.* 50 : 82 (1909).

Examination of the Poeppig plant referred here by Pax and Hoffmann, in *Pflanzenr.* IV. 147. 12 : 11 (1919), seems to show that the plant is a distinct species ; the ovary is long-hispid pubescent instead of shortly silky hirsute, as in *D. spathulata*, and the spikelets and bracts are harshly pubescent rather than puberulent. Furthermore the Ule plant is a low shrub with more elliptic leaves. Poeppig had given it an herbarium name referring to its low stature but his adjective would not be valid now in the genus.

Acalypha obovata Benth. in *Bot. Voy. Sulph.* 163, pl. 53 (1844).

Var. **cuneata** (P. and E.) Macbr. var. nov. = *A. cuneata* P. and E. *Nov. Gen.* 3 : 22 (1845).

The variety differs from the type in the light pubescence of the branchlets and leaves. Pax and Hoffmann in *Pflanzenr.* IV. 147. 16 : 163 (1924) follow Mueller in using the later published name of Poeppig and Endlicher as the species name treating the glabrous state as *A. cuneata* var. *obovata* (Benth.) M. Arg. in DC. *Prodr.* 15, 2 : 816 (1866) a procedure not valid according to today's accepted nomenclatorial rules, because the Bentham plant was described already in 1844 in *Bot. Voy. Sulph.* 163. pl. 53.