

NOTES ON SOME SOUTH AMERICAN SOLANACEAE

BY

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Solanum Schlechtendalianum Walp., Rep. III (1844-45) p. 61; Dunal in A. DC. Prodr. XIII I (1852) p. 109—*Solanum geminifolium* (nec *geminiflorum* ut errore typogr.) Schlechtendal in Linnaea V (1830) p. 112, VIII p. 255 non Thonner;—*Solanum subsessile* Klotsch in Schomburgk Reisen Br. Guiana III (1848) p. 964 nomen nudum;—*Solanum clathratum* Sendtn. in Mart. Fl. Bras. X (1846) p. 35 ex Schulz;—*Solanum fragile* Wright apud Griseb., Cat. (1866) p. 189;—*Solanum salviaefolium* Lam. sensu Schulz in Urban, Symb. Ant. VI (1909) p. 177 et auctoribus sequentibus, non Lam.

Examined specimens:

French Guiana: Acarouany, Sagot 898 fl. April 1856 (P)
Br. Guiana: Schomburgk 1526, in ripa fluminis Barama fl. Oct. and Nov., (P) named *Solanum subsessile* Klotsch in Schomburgk, Reisen Br. Guiana III (1848) p. 964 nomen nudum, nr. cited by Schulz l.c.); Roraima, Schomburgk 859. (P)¹.

Cuba: western part, Wright 3024; typus of *Solanum fragile* Wright apud Grisebach 1866 (S); San Blas, Jack 5924 fl. April; Las Animas Valley, Rangel, Leon 12585 fr. June, the two latter specimens from the Herbario del Colegio de la Salle, Havanna, Cuba.

Further distribution: Central America, Brazil.

In the Paris herbarium I had the opportunity to study the type of *Solanum salviaefolium* Lam. 1793, which proved to belong to *Solanum asperum* Rich. 1792 (syn. *Solanum radula* Vahl 1798). The species was quite correctly interpreted by Dunal in A.D.C. Prodr. XIII I (1852) p. 107. Poiret in Lamarcks Encycl. IV p. 280 describes the leaves as "retrécies" at the base, nevertheless, the interpretation of SCHULZ has been followed in recent Central American Floras, though, from the specimens enumerated by SCHULZ, it is clear that he did not personally examine the type of Lamarck.

Solanum velutinum Dunal apud Poir., Encycl. Suppl. III (1813) p. 766; Dunal in A.D.C. Prodr. XIII I (1852) p. 231;—*Solanum*

¹ In Kew I saw still several later collections from Br. Guiana: Jenman 4780, 7379; Cuyuni R. F. D. 1081; Mazaruni R., F.D. 4780.

brachybotryon Dunal (1952) t.c.p. 212;—*Solanum surinamense* Sendt. in Martius Fl. Bras. X (1846) p. 103 t. 7, fig. 54, non *S. surinamense* Steud. 1843;—*Solanum canocinereum* Dunal l.c. p. 213.

Fr. Guiana, Cayenne, Martin, type of *S. velutinum* Dunal (P); Acarouany, Sagot 457, 6; Crique Jacques: Wachenheim nr. 12 fl. Sept., all in P.

Suriname: Hostmann 1008, cited as type of *Solanum brachybotryon* Dunal, this or the following nr. probably also the type of *S. canocinereum* Dunal; Hostmann 1013 ex Dunal; Kappler ed. Hohenacker nr. 1008 (P).

There seems to be some confusion in the nrs. 1008 and 1013 of Hostmann, there are specimens of *Solanum subinerme* Jacq. bearing the same nr. Hostmann 1013. *Solanum canocinereum* Dunal is based on *Solanum surinamense* Sendtn. non Steud; the type is an unnumbered specimen of Hostmann apparently not seen by Dunal personally; the present author has written to the director of the Munchen herbarium whether the type specimen was possibly deposited in that herbarium, but the answer was in the negative.

By its softly pubescent twigs and leaves (the stellate hairs bear an elongated central radius) and by its 5-fid calyx the species is readily recognized from the allied *S. paludosum* Moric. a Brazilian species recently collected in all three Guianas. (in Fr. Guiana by Sagot).

Solanum pachyneuroides Amsh. n. sp.;—*Solanum pachyneurum* Schulz var. *glabrescens* Schulz in Urban, Symb. Nat. VI (1909) p. 196.

Ramuli apice sparse pubescentes pilis stellatis pauciradiatis sessilibus mox glabrescentes. Folia adulta elliptica vel oblonga, sinuato-lobata, 6–9 cm longa, 3–4 cm lata, subcoriacea, reticulata, glaberrima, sparse aculeata; nervis lateralibus utrinque 6–8, patentibus, supra ut subtus acute prominulis, arcuato-anastomosantibus, ramulo altero in marginem decurrente, bene conspicuo. Aculei parvi, sed longiores quam in *S. pachyneuro*, ramulorum basi incrassati, usque ad 3 mm longi, foliorum et petiolorum subteretes, graciles, usque ad 4(–5) mm longi. Bacca ex Schulz 20–25 mm in diameter. Inflorescentia et calyx glaber; petala margine tantum pubescentia.

Cuba: Prov. Oriente, Sierra de Cristal, ad Rio Labisa, in manacales (Ekman 6879 fl. March det. Schulz; Guantanamo, Monte Libanon, San Fernandez, in pinetis, 700 m alt., fl. Dec., Ekman nr. 10300 (flowers small, blueish-violaceous) det. Schulz. Road to Delta mine, Punta Gorda, Moa Region, Or., Bros. Alain, Clemente et Chrysogone fl. July 1949, nr. A. 912, typus! ibidem, Br. Victorin, Clemente et Alain 21703 ster (the two latter specimens from the Herbario del Colegio de la Salle, Havana).

In *S. pachyneurum* O.E. Schulz the leaves are stellate-puberulous on both sides with minute stellate hairs provided with a central disc. There are about 10(–13) subhorizontal pairs of arcuate-anastomosing lateral nerves; the branch that runs to the margin is inconspicuous. The berry is only 7 mm in diameter. However, the type of *Solanum pachyneurum* var. *glabrescens* Schulz, Wright 382 p.p., could not be

examined, only the two nrs. of Ekman determined by Schulz himself as such, and therefore Bro. Alain, Clemente et Chrysogone nr. A. 912 fl., is here taken as the type. Both species agree in their abbreviated lateral raceme-like inflorescences with small, not more than 1 cm long blueish flowers that are probably polygamous. The type of *S. pachyneuroides* bears only male flowers. The Latin diagnosis gives only the characters which distinguish this species from *S. pachyneurum* Schulz; from this latter species dolichostylous and brachystylous flowers are known, but the difference in the flowers is not shown in other characters.¹) In *Solanum pachyneurum* the calyx and the petals are densely stellate-pubescent outside.

Melananthus cubensis Urban in Fedde, Rep. XVIII (1922) p. 23. Cuba: Prov. Oriente, near Holguin, Ekman 3297, typus (S), 7587 (S); Bro. Leon 15698 and 16927 fl. July; Prov. Camaguey, Santagana, 5 KM east of Camaguey city, Ekman 15330, and a few other nrs of Ekman collected near the first named locality. Brazil: Rio Branco, Ule 7854 (L).

The discovery of this species by Ule in 1909 in Northern Brazil seems to be worth mentioning, since this species was hitherto only known from Cuba. The second and only other species known from Brazil is the Southern Brazilian *M. fasciculata* (Benth.) Sol. A key to these two species may be given here:

- a Leaves narrowly spatulate, up to 2 cm long. Corolla 5 mm long; fertile stamens 4, didynamous; fruit bivalved, nearly smooth.
M. fasciculata
- b Leaves linear, not more than 1 cm long. Corolla 2–3 mm long; fertile stamens 2; fruit indehiscent, conspicuously tuberculate.
M. cubensis

Both species are slender herbs much resembling a species of *Schwenckia*, and in the first place differing from that genus by the 1-seeded fruit, and 1-ovulate ovary. A third species, *M. guatemalensis* Benth. ex Hemsley, from Guatemala and apparently very rare, has according to the description linear leaves, 4 fertile stamens, and a conspicuously tuberculate fruit. (During the revision of this alinea my attention was drawn to the description of a fourth species, *M. luetzelburgii* Süsseng., also from Brasil. This species is according to the description very nearly allied to *M. cubensis* Urb. The only differences seem to be the more deeply divided nearly 5-fid calyx and the distinctly unequal corolla lobes.)

Litterature: Solereder in Berichte Deutsche Bot. Geselsch. IX (1891) p. 65–85.

The genus **Lycianthes** (Dunal) Hassl. When in 1920 Bitter published his monograph of "Die Gattung Lycianthes" in Abh. Naturw. Ver.

¹ I am alluding here to the fact that the calyx in the fertile flowers is not more prickly and not more accrescent than in the sterile flowers.

Bremen 24 (1920) p. 292-250, he was still in doubt about the identity of the genus *Parascopolia* Baill. This genus was published by Baillon in Baillon, Hist. des Plantes IX (1888) p. 338 with as only species *Parascopolia acapulcensis* Baillon from Mexico. Afterwards Bitter visited the Paris herbarium, where the type is deposited, and he saw that *Parascopolia acapulcensis* Baillon shows all the characters of the genus *Lycianthes*, but he apparently died before he could publish any of the new combinations already made by him under the genus name of *Parascopolia* Baill. in the Paris herbarium. The name *Lycianthes* (Dunal) Hassl. has been used by most authors of regional floras, in America as well as in Asia; the type species is *Lycianthes lycioides* (L.) Hassl. in Ann. Conserv. et Jardin Bot. Geneve XX (1917) p. 180. Morton, who in Field Museum of Nat. History, Bot. Vol. XVIII (1938) p. 1056 accepted the genus *Lycianthes*, came, after a more prolonged study in Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. 29.1 (1944) to the conclusion that the segregation of this genus from *Solanum* L. is not justified. For the moment I hesitate to express a personal opinion, but in any case the name *Parascopolia* Baill. can best be added to the nomina rejicienda.