

NOTES ON MYRTACEAE. VI

BY

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Psidium Molinae Amsh. n. sp.; — *Eugenia Molinae* Standley in sched. Frutex ramulis novellis dense breviter brunneo-pubescentibus. Folia parva, ovato-oblonga, obtusa, 1½-2½ cm (interdum usque ad 4 cm) longa, 9-12 mm lata, glabra. Pedicelli graciles, glabri, 1-1½ cm longi. Alabastra circ. 4 mm longa, glabra, apice minute aperta, brevissime 4-loba. Calyx intus pubescens, in flore adulto irregulariter 4-fissus. Petala 4 mm longa. Antherae orbiculares. Stylus glaber; stigma vix dilatatum. Ovarium biloculare, pauci-ovulatum, ovulis uniseriatis, in placenta bilamellata affixis. Bacca parva, in sicco vix 1 cm in diametro, segmentis calycis persistentibus coronata; semina circ. 3.

Honduras: Dept. Morazan, hills near Zamoran, Rodriguez 232 fr., Standley 21255 fl., type, id. 11777 et 4080.

Near Camino San Antonio, Rodriguez 1388; slopes of Cerro de Uyuca, Standley 26238 fl.

Dept. Comayagua, vicinity of Comayagua, Standley and Cacon 5393.

Dept. El Paraiso, in Quebrada Dantas, 5 km east of Oyo de Agua, alt. circ. 700 m, Williams 11584, 12817.

Quebrada El Maro, 20 km north of Yuscaran, Molina 1670 ster.

Las Casitas, alt. 950 m, Standley, Williams and Allen 570, Williams and Molina 14143 (MO) fl., distributed under the name of *Eugenia Molinae* Standley. In Quebrada along creek near Casitas, Williams and Molina 11536 fl.

Dept. Olancho, between Juticalpa and El Aliso, alt. 380-400 m, Standley 17757 (all in F).

Nearly all specimens were originally identified as *P. Sartorianum* (Berg) Ndz., a species which is at once distinguishable from our new one by its calyprate calyx and shortly acuminate leaves. On account of this calyprate calyx *P. Sartorianum* and its nearest allies were placed by BURRET in Notizblatt Vol. XV.3 (1941) in a new genus, *Mitropsidium* Burret but on account of the structure of the calyx *P. Molinae* should, on the contrary, be included in the group of species which Burret left in the genus *Psidium* L., for in these species the calyx is either open or closed at the apex and splits at flowering-time more or less regularly into 4 or 5 segments. Yet this character of the calyx has to be used with circumspection as e.g. in *Psidium (Calyptropsidium) Friedrichsthalianum* (Berg) Ndz. the calyx is sometimes calyprate and sometimes vertically dehiscent (with, however, the two or three segments still circumcissile at the base); and a specimen collected by Makrinus in the Mexican state of Oaxaca (sub nr. 609) has the flowers of *P. Molinae* and the leaves of *P. Sartorianum*. The material collected in Honduras, however, is so abundant and so uniform that it seems

advisable to recognize it as a distinct species, for which I have accepted Standley's epithet *Molinae*.

Other Central American species nearly allied to *P. Sartorianum*, and perhaps merely representing forms of this species, are *P. yucatanense* Lundell, from the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico and Br. Honduras, which has more distinctly acuminate, very acute leaves, an indumentum consisting of shorter, straight hairs on the young twigs, and a less neatly dehiscent calyx, and *P. Solisii* Standley, which has already been described in the previous century under the name of *Calyptranthes Tonduzii* Donn. Smith, and which is provided with obtuse leaves; the latter occurs in Costa Rica and should on present evidence be included in *P. Sartorianum*.

***Eugenia nicaraguensis* Amsh. n. sp.**

Frutex vel arbuscula ramulis tomentosis. Folia obovata, basi acuta, apice rotundata vel rarius obtusa vel emarginata, membranacea, 8–10 cm longa, 4–6 cm lata, supra fere glabra, subtus pilis dibranchiatis tortuosis dense pubescentia; nervis lateralibus utrinque 4–6, arcuato-ascendentibus, utrinque prominulis. Petiolus circ. 7 mm longus. Pedicelli solitarii vel bini, 1–3 cm longi, axillares vel infra-axillares, pilis dibranchiatis pubescentes. Sepala suborbicularia, pubescentia, circ. 5 mm longa. Petala oblonga, circ. 1 cm longa. Ovarium pubescens, 2-loculare, loculis parvis, 10- usque ad 5-ovulatis, ovulis in placenta peltata affixis. Fructus ignotus.

Nicaragua: Dept. Chontales, vicinity of Juigalpa, Standley 9427, type, id. 9466, 9211 and 9289 (F).

Dept. Jinotego, along trail between Jinotego and Las Meseitas, West of Jinotego, Standley 9813 (F), "petals and stamens white; very showy in flower" (Standley). Vern. name: Guacoco.

These specimens were originally identified as *P. Renssonianum* Standley. Dissection of the fruit of the latter species (I saw the type and the cotype, both collected in El Salvador) proved that this species too belongs to the genus *Eugenia*, but by its racemose inflorescence and shorter indumentum it is more nearly allied to *E. guatamalensis* Donn. Smith and to *E. Faydenii* Krug et Urban than to *E. nicaraguensis*. Unfortunately, *P. Renssonianum* Standley is known only in two fruiting specimens; the flowers are not known, and for that reason its exact position in the genus *Eugenia* cannot yet be ascertained.

In his "Flora of Costa Rica" Standley cites *Psidium Renssonianum* as belonging to the Costa Rican flora. The following specimens cited from Costa Rica have been inspected by me:

San José, Wercklé 16437 fr.; El Rodeo, Villa Colon, Valerio 944 fr.; San Pedro de San Ramon, Orillas del Rio Barranca, Benez 21873; Entre Canaz y Filaran, Guanacaste, Benez 12688 fl.; Woods near the bridge of the Rio Grande, Pacific railway, Pittier herb. Costaric. 16405.

These Costa Rican specimens belong to an *Eugenia* species. They differ from *P. Renssonianum* by the much larger leaves (up to 16 cm long and 16 cm wide) and by the thicker lateral nerves, and from

E. nicaraguensis Amsh. by the few-flowered racemes, smaller flowers and again by the larger leaves. On present evidence it is quite likely that they belong to *E. hiraeifolia* Standley, a Panama species of which the flowers have not yet been collected in Panama; its fruits, however, are perhaps somewhat larger than in the specimens from Costa Rica. *E. hiraeifolia* Standley, if this is indeed the correct name, had already been collected in Costa Rica by Oerstedt (ad Aqualacante, Oerstedt 4014), but his specimen was so imperfect that the monographer Berg, who studied the *Myrtaceae* of the collection Oerstedt, refrained from describing it.

The species has been collected in Guatemala also (Dept. Guatemala, Aguilar 137 fr.).

***Acrandra guianensis* Amsh. n. sp.**

Arbor parva vel frutex? Folia ovata, petiolata, herbacea, basi obtusa vel rotundata, apice acute acuminata, circ. 10 cm longa et 4-6 cm lata, supra sparse, subtus dense pubescentia; nervi laterales circ. 12, supra paullulum impressi, subtus prominentes, arcuato-anastomosantes. Flores fasciculati, plerumque laterales; pedicelli circ. 5 mm longi, apice bibracteolati. Flores 4-meri. Sepala in alabastro imbricata, inferiora petala tegentia, in flore aperto reflexa, circ. 6 mm longa, extus pubescentia, intus glabra. Petala oblonga, circ. 9 mm longa, ciliata. Stamina numerosa; antherae subbasifixae; connectivo apice caudatim producto. Ovarium pubescens, 2-loculare: ovulis circ. 8 pro loculo. Fructus ignotus.

Br. Guiana: Tumaturi, in dense upland forest, Gleason 446 fl. (NY).

This is the first representative of the genus *Acrandra* collected outside Brazil. On account of the 4-merous flowers and 2-celled ovary, and in the absence of ripe fruits, I have long hesitated before inserting this species in the genus *Acrandra* Berg, to which the structure of the anthers undoubtedly points. However, as in the allied genera *Myrtus* and *Ugni* the flowers may be either 4- or 5-merous, and the ovary often is but few-celled, the fact that in the few species of *Acrandra* that hitherto have been described, the ovary is 7- to 9-celled and the flowers are 5-merous, cannot be regarded as a serious obstacle. In most respects the plant described here as *Acrandra guianensis* suggests *Eugenia*, but in the very characteristic structure of the anthers it resembles *Acrandra*. If my surmise is correct, it is to be expected that the seeds and the embryo of this new species will prove to be of the kind found in *Psidium*.