

loan is *H. glabrifolius* St.-Hilaire & Naudin, which was published in 1842. Gürke (1892) treated this species in *Flora Brasiliensis*, but he was unable to place it in any of the known sections of the genus *Hibiscus*. Hochreutiner (1900), in his revision of *Hibiscus*, included *H. glabrifolius* only in an addendum and simply mentioned that he was unable to locate the type at Paris. It is clear that both authors relied solely on the original description and that they had no specimens at their disposal.

The type specimen, which is indeed at P, was obtained originally by Gaudichaud from the "Herbier Impérial" of Brazil, according to the label. It conforms in essentially every detail to the original description of *Cienfuegosia cuyabensis* Pilger, which appeared in 1902, and to the later redescription of that species by Fryxell (1969) in his revision of *Cienfuegosia*. Since the St.-Hilaire & Naudin epithet is much the earlier of the two, a new combination is necessary.

***Cienfuegosia glabrifolia* (St.-Hilaire & Naudin) O. Blanchard, comb. nov.**

*Hibiscus glabrifolius* St.-Hilaire & Naudin, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot., sér. 2, 18: 40. 1842. TYPE: Brazil, Province de Matto Grosso, date and collector unknown (P, holotype).

*Cienfuegosia cuyabensis* Pilger, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 30: 171. 1902. TYPE: Brazil, Matto Grosso, im Serrado bei Cuyabá, kreichend an trocknen, freien, sandigen Stellen, die Zweige dem Boden anliegend, Mar. 1899, *Pilger* 289 (B, holotype, destroyed; photo at F). Brazil, Mato Grosso, Cuyabá, 9 June 1962, *Malme* 1666 (S, neotype).

Other than the types cited above, the only collection of which I am aware is *Irwin & Soderstrom* 6742, Mato Grosso, ca. 70 km N of Xavantina, 10 Oct. 1964 (NY). Since all four of the known collections are from the state of Mato Grosso in Brazil, *C. glabrifolia* appears to be of rather limited distribution.

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## NEW AND NOTEWORTHY ASTERACEAE FROM PANAMA

***Neomirandea folsomiana* Dillon & D'Arcy, sp. nov.—FIG. 1.**

Herba ad 1 m alta, foliis oppositis 15 cm longis, 13 cm latisque acute prominenterque lobatis molliter pubescentibus. Inflorescentia paniculata florida, pedunculo pubescenti, pedicellis interdum bracteas medias lineares ciliatas angustas ferentibus. Capita ca. 9 mm longa, in-



volucro basim bracteis linearis ciliatus subtenta, bracteis involucri deciduis obtusis vel rotundis in ca. 4 seriatis imbricatis, corollis dilute purpureis tubularis glabris 6 mm longis laciniis ca. 1 mm longis ciliolatis, lobis stylosum sursum incrassatis.

Robust, tomentose *herb*, to 1 m tall; stems tomentose with weak, spreading, brownish trichomes, perhaps glabrescent. *Leaves* broadly ovate, to 15 cm long, 13 cm wide, truncate, saliently lobed, the lobes acuminate, the sinuses rounded, the margin with low, numerous, glabrous teeth, slightly discoloured, drying darker above, both sides softly tomentose with weak, browning trichomes, prominently 3-nerved from just above the base, each nerve with ca. 2 major lateral, arcuate veins on each side and numerous lesser lateral veins, conspicuously elevated and appearing broad beneath, slightly elevated and appearing narrow above; petiole stout, tomentose, darker above, ca. 6 cm long. *Inflorescence* a many-flowered panicle to 35 cm tall; peduncle stout, straight, erect and tomentose to the first node, ternately and dichotomously branched, the divisions slender; pedicels slender, 3–15 mm long, tomentulose, sometimes subtended by 1–2 bracts or with a pair along the length. *Heads* with the involucre cylindrical, ca. 6 mm long, ca. 4 mm wide, ultimately deciduous, 4- to 5-seriate; phyllaries strongly graduated, imbricate, somewhat appressed, the calyculate bracts ca. 3 mm long, narrow, ciliate, the outer phyllaries ovate, ca. 3 mm long, glandular, ciliate, brown, the inner phyllaries oblong to narrowly lanceolate, ca. 6 mm long, the apices and keels with a distinct, brownish area, striate, ciliolate; receptacle convex, sparsely pilose; corolla pale, vivid purple, ca. 6 mm long, tubular, the lobes ca. 1 mm long, minutely ciliolate; anthers ca. 1.5 mm long, the appendages ca. 0.2 mm long, as broad as long, obtuse; style branches ca. 5 mm long, expanded distally. *Achenes* prismatic, black, ca. 3 mm long, strongly 5-angled, the carpodium larger than the achene base, annular, contrasting tan; pappus of ca. 4 slender, scabrous, persistent bristles, ca. 5 mm long, brownish yellow.

**TYPE:** PANAMA. COCLÉ: Just below summit, El Petroso, *D'Arcy 11330* (MO, holotype; K, PMA, US, isotypes).

This species is distinctive in its sharply lobed, felty leaves which represent a considerable expansion of the pubescence character known to date in *Neomirandea*. When in flower, the style branches are the same color as the corolla and showy. The short, narrow, ciliate, pedicellate and calyculate bracts are distinctive, and are found also in the closely related *N. angularis* (B. L. Rob.) King & Rob. of Costa Rica. These two species share similar leaf shape, inflorescences, capitula, and habitat preferences. Less closely related are *N. burgeri* King & Rob., *N. grosvenorii* King & Rob., and *N. guevarii* King & Rob. all from Costa Rica, and *N. panamensis* King & Rob. from Bocas del Toro, Panama. All are large perennial herbs, with large deltoid to aceriform leaves, broad corymbose panicles, and phyllaries imbricate in 4–5 series, broadly ovate to oblong, and usually ciliate. On old pedicels, all phyllaries are deciduous, leaving only a minute, pilose receptacular knob.

*Neomirandea folsomiana* was found in the cloud forest on El Petroso which is just north of El Copey. This area was recently discovered botanically by James Phillip Folsom, collector at the Missouri Botanical Garden facility at Summit and Ancón in the Canal Zone. Plants were frequent along a new road



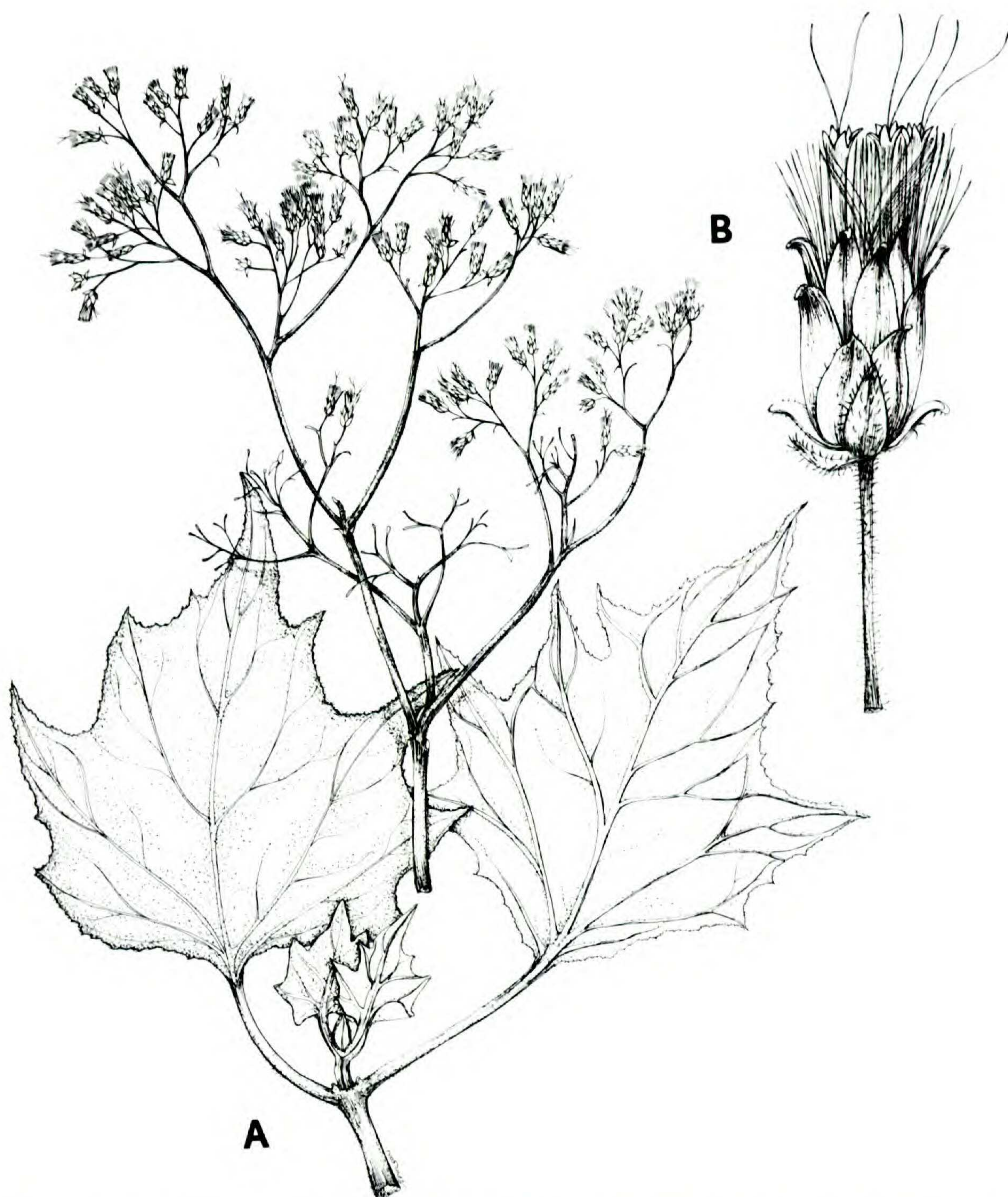


FIGURE 1. *Neomirandea folsomiana* Dillon & D'Arcy.—A. Habit ( $\times \frac{2}{5}$ ).—B. Head ( $\times 4\frac{1}{5}$ ). [After D'Arcy 11330 (MO.)]

leading to the summit and they formed large patches of color amongst the other vegetation. A recent photograph of this species taken by Barry Hammel, the succeeding collector at the Missouri Botanical Garden facility, aided in the above description.

***Liabum biattenuatum*** Rusby, *Descr. S. Amer. Pl.* 159. 1920. TYPE: Colombia, Sierra del Libano, *Smith 2013* (MO, isotype).

*Oligactis biattenuata* (Rusby) Robinson & Brettell, *Phytologia* 28: 57. 1974.

*Vine*, the upper internodes densely arachnoid-villous, quickly glabrescent,



dark brown, striate. *Leaves* opposite, elliptic to lance-elliptic, denticulate with small, callose teeth, discolorous, the upper surface dark brown, glabrous or with a scattered arachnoid tomentum, felted-lanate beneath, white to tan, pinnately veined, lacking prominent lateral veins from the base; petioles ca. 1 cm long, subterete, felted-lanate. *Inflorescence* paniculate, terminal and axillary. *Heads* narrowly campanulate, ca. 8 mm high; involucre imbricate, 4–5-seriate; phyllaries indurate, the outer ovate, obtuse, ca. 1 mm long, ciliate, the inner becoming lanceolate, acuminate, ca. 5 mm long, mucronate; ray florets yellow, pistillate, fertile, the ligule 3–4 mm long, trifid, the style branches ca. 2.5 mm long, slender, acuminate; disc florets yellow, funnelform, 5–6 mm long, the corolla lobes 1–2 mm long, acute, the anthers exerted, the style branches ca. 1 mm long, slender, acuminate. *Achenes* turbinate, ca. 10-ribbed, ca. 1 mm long, puberulent; carpodium distinct, annular, light tan; pappus of both ray and disc florets a single series of yellowish capillary bristles, persistent, ca. 5 mm long.

During the identification of various Panamanian Asteraceae, a collection of *Liabum biattenuatum* Rusby was discovered, a species previously known only from the Colombian Andes. This species is unique among the members of this genus in Panama in possessing leaves which are primarily pinnately veined and entirely lacking in prominent lateral veins arising from the base. This species most closely resembles *Liabum polyanthum* Klatt; however, it is readily distinguished from the latter by its smaller capitula and leaf venation.

PANAMA. CHIRIQUÍ: Cerro Horqueta, 7000 ft, *Blum & Dwyer 2618* (MO, SCZ).

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### NAMES IN *AGALINIS* FOR SOME PLANTS THAT WERE CALLED *GERARDIA* AND *VIRGULARIA* (SCROPHULARIACEAE)

A New World group of plants with about 20 species in the eastern United States has, until recently, gone under the name *Gerardia*. The Montreal Code (Lanjouw et al., 1961) fixed the typification of *Gerardia* L. as applying to plants in the Acanthaceae and rejected the name against *Stenandrium* Nees (Acanthaceae). At the same time, *Agalinis* Raf. was conserved against *Chytra* Gaertner, making possible the substitution of the name *Agalinis* for the name *Gerardia* as formerly applied to plants in the Scrophulariaceae. This legislation was subject to considerable controversy (Thieret, 1956; St. John, 1957; Wherry, 1957; DeWolf, 1957; Thieret, 1958; Morton, 1959). All the required combinations have been made for the North American species and several important floras have made the substitution: Adams (1972); Correll & Johnston (1970); Radford et al.