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Regarding the large collections of plants of the Island of Santo Domingo (Hispaniola) deposited in herbaria such as the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University in Mass., the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, the New York Botanical Garden, to cite but a few among the most important, three main facts become self-evident to any student devoted to our Flora, namely:

1. New records of already known plants not yet published, as far as I am informed;
2. Many misidentified specimens; and
3. A lot of non-identified specimens, many in sterile stage, waiting for a careful study or requiring further collections, both in flower and fruit to determine accurately whether they are actually new records or new species.

These facts represent huge difficult problems requiring more adequate collections, garnering more capable students, and bearing in mind sane criteria for the modern status of our genera and species.

A short stay in the Gray Herbarium and Smithsonian Institution sometime during last June and July has given me the opportunity to take a look at a few of the unpublished records of Hispaniolan plants. The purpose of this paper is to enlarge, for a better knowledge of our flora, the list of phanerogams existing now-a-days in the whole Island.

At the same time I have selected for my Supplement a small new lot of comb. nov. because of transferring the Anastraphia spp. to the genus Gochnatia.

While visiting the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University two years ago I found out that Roy Jervis had annotated many of the Anastraphia sheets under the genus Gochnatia. I wrote to Mr. Jervis asking him to inform me about his decision to publish them sometime in the future. I had no answer. I found that Dr. Howard made the transfer to Gochnatia oligantha (Urb.) Howard (Journ. Arn. Vol. XLII, 2: 137 (1961), during a talk at his home last June, and so I decided to publish the new combinations.

I am greatly indebted to Dr. Howard and Mr. Garay of the Arnold Arboretum and Oakes Ames Herbarium respectively and to Mr. Emery C. Leonard of the Division of Phanerogams of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington for their kindness in allowing me to study the specimens cited in this paper and for their efforts to make my unforgettable stay with them a very delightful one.

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Orchidaceae

In the up-to-date and recent Schultes' "Native Orchids of Trinidad and Tobago", page 93, in the geographic distribution of Hexisea reflexa (Lindl.) Reichb. f., he cites Hispaniola among the countries where it has been recorded.

A careful search in the botanical literature dealing with Hispaniolan floras was entirely negative. So, the natural question is where did Schultes find this "unrecorded" record?

During my last visit to the Oakes Ames Herbarium of Harvard University, June 5-8, Dr. Garay and I found the correct answer. We found in the folder of the Hexiseae two specimens corresponding to two different records in the Dominican Republic and Haiti, viz: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: La Cumbre, in forest, Cordillera Central, Santo Domingo Province, c. 300 m., 5. V. 1929, Ekman H-12374. Herbarium Oakes Ames No. 45126. Det. Mansf., 1930.

HAITI: On Guarea trichilioides, Rivière Glace, 2200 feet, May 7, 1949; J. T. Curtis H-20. Herb. Oakes Ames No. 64210. Det. Schweinfurth.

Dr. Leslie A. Garay in his monumental work "Venezuelan Orchids", page 372, 1959, prefers the binomial Reichenbachanthus reflexus (Lindl.) Brade.

SPIRANTHES CALCARATA (Sw.) Jiménez, comb. nov.

Neottia calcarata Sw. Flor. Ind. Occ. 3: 1413 to. 28 fig. c. 1806.

SPIRANTHES LAXIFLORA (Ekm. & Mansf.) Jiménez, comb. nov.

Cyclopogon laxiflorum Ekm. & Mansf. in Ark. foer Bot. 22A. 8: 11. 1928.

Compositae

During one of my professional trips to the capital I noticed among the trimmed grasses of the lawns of different residences and also in waste land a very common prostrate Compositae with small yellow heads entirely unknown to me. My curiosity became aroused. I picked up several specimens and at home examined them very thoroughly. There was no doubt but that they belonged to the tribe of the Heliantheae.

To my surprise, none of the genera of our flora could adequately match my little plants.

They were then sent to the Division of Phanerogams of the Smithsonian Institution for study by Emery Leonard and Dr. L. B. Smith who found them to be the Mexican Blainvillea tampicana (Less.) Benth. & Jackson.

In N. Am. Flora, Series II, part 2, page 4 (1955) Edward Johnston Alexander includes this name in the synonymy of Calyptocarpus vialis Less.

The geographic distribution ranges from the southern United States, Central America, south to Cuba.

The new record of this species is as follows: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Ciudad Trujillo, Distrito Nacional, Jiménez 4076.

On September 28, 1958, at 1000 m. above sea level, in Monte Colorado, near La Placeta, Santiago Province, I collected my No. 3849 which, no doubt, belongs to the genus Eupatorium.

Matching the descriptions of all the species recorded in the list of the said genus in Santo Domingo, no one of them corresponded to my specimen. It was identified by Mr. Leonard as Eupatorium nervosum Sw.

The description given by de Candolle in his Prodrum V: 169 (1836) as well as the one in Fawcett & Rendle, Flora of Jamaica, vol. VII, part V (1936) matched my plant thoroughly.

Urban in Fedde, Rep. XVII: 49 (1921) in a note on his E. gibbosum and reproduced in his Symb. Ant. VIII: 712 (1921) considered both species to be conspecific. Fawcett & Rendle are of the same opinion.

In the Smithsonian Institution where I stayed from the 3rd to the 6th of July, I had the opportunity of examining specimens belonging to both species and reached the conclusion that they are two different genuine species and that the only similarities between them are the generic characters.

This plant, Eupatorium nervosum, seems to be a rather common one, considering the many sheets existent in the herbarium of the Smithsonian Institution, namely: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Loma Bajita, San José de las Matas, Santiago Province, E. J. Valeur 904. Barahona, Fuertes 447. Monte Colorado, La Placeta, Cordillera Central, Santiago Province, Jiménez 3849. HAITI: Pine Forest, Mornes des Commissaires, Dept. de l'Ouest, Holdridge 858. Vicinity of Anse Galette, La Source, Gonave Island, Leonard 3055. Vicinity of Etroite, Gonave Island, Leonard 3330. Vicinity of Mission, Fond Varettes, Leonard 3618.

EUPATORIUM TRIPLINERVE Vahl. There is only one specimen of this plant in the herbarium of the Smithsonian, collected by Ekman and cultivated in a private garden at la Terrena, Samaná Peninsula. I have seen the same plant cultivated under the common name of DIAPALMA. It is used as a febrifuge and for different stomach diseases. The record for DOMINICAN REPUBLIC is Terrena, Samaná Peninsula, Samaná Province, Ekman H-14760.

GOCHNATIA BUCHII (Urb.) Jiménez, comb. nov.

Anastraphia buchii Urb. Symb. Ant. 5: 527. 1908.

GOCHNATIA OBOVATA (Urb. & Ekm.) Jiménez, comb., nov.

Anastraphia obovata Urb. & Ekm. in Ark. fuer Bot. Bd. 23A. 11: 94. 1931.

GOCHNATIA PICARDAE (Urb.) Jiménez comb. nov.

Anastraphia picardae Urb. Symb. Ant. 3: 414. 1903.

GOCHNATIA ROSEI (Britt.) Jiménez, comb. nov.

Anastraphia rosei Britt. in Bull. Torr. Bot. Club. 42: 385.
1915.

GOCHNATIA TORTUENSIS (Urb.) Jiménez, comb. nov.

Anastraphia tortuensis Urb. in Ark. foer Bot. Bd. 21A. 5:
96. 1927.

In conclusion, I hereby extend my best thanks to the two co-editors of Phytologia for their kindness in reading the manuscript of this paper and making valued corrections to the English text. To both of them my warmest gratitude.