

STUDIES IN MORACEAE III.
ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS CLARISIA RUIZ
ET PAVON EMEND. LANJ.

by

J. LANJOUW (Utrecht) and G. ROSSBERG (Berlin-Dahlem).

Some months ago the first author published in his Studies in Moraceae II (Rec. trav. bot. néerl. XXXIII, 1936, pp. 254—276) a synopsis of the genus *Clarisia* R. & P. The second author traced in the Berlin Herbarium a specimen of this genus which had been described in 1821 as *Excoecaria ilicifolia* Spreng. As this species is identic with *Clarisia strepitans* (Fr. Allem.) Lanj., the name of the latter species has to be changed. As in addition some interesting specimens were kindly sent to Utrecht for determination by the Herbaria at Berlin-Dahlem (D), Geneva (G) and the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain (A), it seemed desirable to publish these notes.

Clarisia racemosa R. & P.; Lanjouw l.c. p. 265.

I have now seen the plant collected by Pavon in the Herb. Geneva, which was described by Macbride (Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Bot. Ser. XI, 1931, p. 15) as *Clarisia racemosa* R. & P. Macbride who was working at Geneva when my paper came out, gives now on a label the following statement: „cf. *Sorocea hirtella* Mildbr. Lanjouw's interpretation of *Clarisia racemosa* is correct as to original (seen by me) at Madrid! Perhaps this specimen was collected later, referred to the genus (*Clarisia*) but not published.” I agree with Macbride that this specimen is a *Sorocea* and closely related to *S. hirtella* Mildbr. I will deal with this specimen in another paper.

Additional material:

Peru: Ucayali R. (Tessmann 5432! [G], ♂ fl.; Tessmann 5433! [D], ♂ fl. Oct.); Dept. Junin, near La Merced, alt. 1000 m (Weberbauer 1885! [D], ♂ fl. Dec.; Weberbauer 1912! [D], fr. Dec.).

Clarisia biflora R. & P.; Lanjouw l.c. p. 271.

As I have now been able to study more material of this species,

collected by Pavon, I give here some additions to the description.

Leaves up to 18 cm long and 8 cm broad, subcoriaceous to chartaceous. Female flowers paired in the axils of the leaves. The cylindrical irregularly lobed collar of the perianth is fimbriate. Fruit 18—20 mm in diameter.

Peru: (Pavon [G.]).

Clarisia mexicana (Liebm.) Lanj. l.c. p. 270.

Complete material of this species was sent to me by Dr. Johnston of the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain (Mass.).

The following lines have to be added to the description:

Tree c. 100 ft. high and c. 2 ft. D.B.H. with rather irregular thickened trunk and smooth brown bark and milky latex. Flowers greenish. Female flowers usually two together in the axils of the leaves. Pedicels 2—3 mm long, densely clothed with short hairs. Perianth 3—4 mm long and 2—3 mm in diameter, fleshy, the thin irregularly lobed collar at the apex sparsely clothed with short hairs, especially on the margin, for the rest glabrous. Styles c. 5—6 mm long, curved.

Guatemala, Dept. of Quezaltenango near Colomba, alt. 2900 ft. (A. F. Skutch 2003! [A, U], ♀ fl. Dec.; A. F. Skutch 2004! [A, U], ♂ fl. Dec.).

These two specimens agree fairly well with the type material. The leaves are longer. The female flower has not been described before. The key given in the synopsis mentioned above has to be revised as follows:

- p. 264. 3. a. Side-nerves 6—8. Perianth of female flower velutinous
 5. *C. urophylla* (Donn. Sm.) Lanj.
 b. Side-nerves 10—16. Perianth of Female flower slightly
 hairy at the apex, for the rest glabrous..... 4.

Clarisia ilicifolia (Spreng.) Lanj. et Rosseb. nov. comb.; *Excoecaria ilicifolia* Spreng. Neue Entdeckungen II (1821) p. 117; *Sabagunia* spec. Pax in Engler, Das Pflanzenreich IV. 147. V. (1912) p. 172; *Clarisia strepitans* (Fr. Allem.) Lanj. in Rec. trav. bot. néerl. XXXIII (1936) p. 272.

Sprengel's species has been excluded from the genus *Excoecaria* by Pax, who correctly referred it to the genus *Sabagunia*. It proved to be identic with *Clarisia strepitans* (Fr. Allem.) Lanj.

Additional material:

Brazil: Pará, Cuminá R. (Ducke, Herb. Amaz. Mus. Par. 14979! [G], ♂ fl. Oct.); Pará (Huber, Herb. Amaz. Mus. Par. 6894! [G], ♀ fl. Dec.).

with extremely small and deeply incised leaves); Rio de Janeiro (Sello 232! [D], ♂ fl.); Corcovado (Sello L 487! [D], ♂ fl.); Brasilia (without collector's name! [D] Type! of Sprengel's species).

var. *guianensis* (Lanj.) Lanj. et Rosseb. nov. comb.

Additional material:

French Guiana (Poiteau! [D], ♂ fl.).

var. *paraensis* (Lanj.) Lanj. et Rosseb. nov. comb.

var. *micranthera* (Warb.) Lanj. et Rosseb. nov. comb.

Side-nerves up to 13!

Additional material:

Brazil: Amazone R. (Poeppig 2582! [D, G], ♂ fl.); Pará, Obidos, Serra Escama (Sampaio 4914! [D], ♂ fl. Nov.); Rio de Janeiro (Peckolt! [D], young ♀ fl. Nov.).

var. *cuyunensis* (Lanj.) Lanj. et Rosseb. nov. comb.

Now that additional female material is available of various species, it is interesting to notice that the three groups of species already mentioned in my previous paper are well-characterized by the female inflorescence.

1. *C. racemosa* R. & P. Female inflorescence racemiform.
2. *C. ilicifolia* (Spreng.) Lanj. & Rosseb. and its allies. Female inflorescence capituliform.
3. *C. mexicana* (Liebm.) Lanj. and its allies. Female flowers paired.