

CONZATTIA A NEW GENUS OF CAESALPINIACEAE.

By J. N. ROSE.

While collecting on the dry limestone hills west of Tehuacan, Mexico, in 1905, with Mr. Jos. H. Painter, I found a very curious leguminous tree which much resembles an *Acacia* in habit and foliage. It was long past flowering time and most of the pods were deformed or abortive, due to the sting of some insect, but a few unripe ones were found to which a stamen or two still clung, showing the relationship to be not with *Acacia* but with the *Caesalpinaceae*. This material was brought to Washington and carefully examined, but could not be identified. In 1906, a little later in the season, I again visited Tehuacan and succeeded in gathering mature seeds, but still no flowers. Later in the same year Prof. C. Conzatti sent me specimens with immature pods, which he had obtained in June, and, finally, in 1907, he sent me flowers collected by him on May 12 of that year. Upon this material, together with a photograph showing the habit and also a seedling now growing in Washington, I am able to present a full diagnosis of this tree. It proves to be a very distinct genus, perhaps nearest *Cercidium*, but never thorny, and differing from it decidedly in other respects, especially in foliage and fruit. It gives me great pleasure to name it for my good friend, Prof. C. Conzatti, director de la Escuela Normal in the city of Oaxaca, Mexico, author of "Los Generos Vegetales Mexicanos," and a most painstaking botanical collector. He has on several occasions assisted me in my field work, as he has also many other naturalists, and has contributed many valuable specimens to the National Herbarium.

Conzattia Rose, gen. nov.

Calyx tube campanulate, very short, much shorter than the lobes; lobes valvate, becoming reflexed, subequal; petals 5, yellow, equal, distinct; stamens 10, erect; filaments glabrous except at the base, here hairy; ovary (in all specimens seen apparently abortive) white-woolly; legume strongly flattened, few-seeded, dehiscent, the seeds oblong, albuminous; cotyledons oblong, entire. Tree or large shrub, usually with a very distinct trunk and a broadly spreading top. Leaves large, twice-pinnate (seedling leaves once-pinnate) with many pinnae and leaflets. Stipules minute. Flowers yellow, in slender racemes.

Conzattia arborea Rose, sp. nov.

PLATE LIX.

A small tree or a shrub, 3 to 8 meters high, the trunk sometimes 3 meters long and 10 to 30 cm. in diameter, with a broad, rounded top; branches glabrous with somewhat reddish bark; leaves very large, 30 to 40 cm. long; pinnae 10 to 15 pairs; leaflets about 20 pairs, oblong, 10 to 15 mm. long, acute, somewhat oblique at base, glabrous or a little pubescent along the margin when young; racemes clustered near the end of the branches, 6 to 12 cm. long, many-flowered; pedicels glabrous, jointed just below the flower; petals 7 to 8 mm. long; pods 8 to 15 cm. long, 10 to 15 mm. broad, glabrous, the margins narrowly winged, cuneate at base, acuminate at apex, 3 or 4-seeded; seeds oblong, lying lengthwise in the pod, 10 to 12 mm. long, glabrous, brown.

Distribution States of Puebla and Oaxaca, Mexico.

Specimens examined:

PUEBLA: Near Tehuacan, J. N. Rose and Jos. H. Painter, August 31, 1905 (no. 9893, type); same locality, J. N. Rose and J. S. Rose, September 8, 1906 (no. 11397).

OAXACA: On Cerro San Antonio, C. Conzatti, June 26, 1906 (no. 1421) and May 12, 1907.

Type U. S. National Herbarium no. 453386.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE LIX.—Field view, showing habit and conditions. From a photograph taken by Dr. D. T. McDougal and here reproduced by permission of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.



CONZATTIA ARBOREA ROSE.