

Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The known distribution of the pine is along the Atlantic side of America except that it occurs in the Choluteca River Valley, Department of El Paraíso, Honduras, on the Pacific drainage. The area in the Choluteca River Valley where the pine is known to occur is limited. It is possible that the plant may have been man-distributed there although this seems quite unlikely.

Pinus caribaea in the area outlined is a variable tree and like many pines has been neglected by systematic botanists. How many segregates there are from this complex and how many of them may be valid awaits a careful field study of the slash pine throughout its range as well as a study of the usually scanty herbarium material. *Pinus tropicalis*, *P. cubensis*, *P. hondurensis* and *P. bahamensis* are a few of the names that have been used or proposed for plants of this group

Pinus oocarpa, a pine very closely allied to *P. caribaea*, is a highland species extending from Sonora in Mexico to northwestern Nicaragua. I have seen the species at elevations as low as 600 meters a few times. Six hundred meters is approximately the upper limit of *Pinus caribaea* (except in the dry Río Choluteca valley 700 m.). I suspect that these pines may occasionally hybridize and if they do they should be most difficult to distinguish. The pines around Lake Yojoa (600 m.) in Honduras are a variable lot which are neither *Pinus caribaea* nor *P. oocarpa* but may be a mixture of the two, or possibly something quite different.
— L. Wms.

NEW PLANTS FROM EL SALVADOR AND MEXICO

Julian A. Steyermark

A STUDY of collections made by John M. Tucker in El Salvador and by Margery C. Carlson in Chiapas, Mexico, has resulted in the three novelties described below. Dr. Tucker's collections in a previously unexplored part of El Salvador have added many species new to that country, as have also Dr. Carlson's specimens from Chiapas.

***Hyperbaena salvadorensis* Steyermark, sp. nov.**

Arbol 6-metralis, ramulis leviter costulatis adpresso-pilosulis; foliis longipetiolatis, petiolis 5-7 cm. longis ca. 2 mm. diametro leviter costulatis parce adpresso-pilosulis vel glabratis; laminis subcoriaceis late oblongis vel elliptico-oblongis 13-17 cm. longis, 6-9 cm. latis apice rotundatis vel emarginatis basi rotundatis, nervis lateralibus utroque 4-5 infra paullo elevatis, supra obscuris, venulis ultimis supra dense reticulatis, infra praesertim costa nervisque parce adpresso-pilosulis laminis aliter glabris; floribus non visis; fructibus oblongo-ovoideis vel obovoideis luteis (teste Tucker!) 3.3-3.7 cm. longis 2.2-2.5 cm. latis (statu sicco) apice rotundatis basi angustatis glabris.

EL SALVADOR: in coffee grove about 0.8 km. southwest of buildings of Hacienda of Max Haltmeyer, Volcán San Miguel, Dept. San Miguel, Feb. 23, 1942, *John M. Tucker* 979 (TYPE Chicago Nat. Hist. Museum).

It is interesting to record another species of this genus from El Salvador since Standley described *H. phanerophlebia* in 1923. The present species is related to *H. guatemalensis* Standl., from which it differs principally in the much longer petioles and much larger obovoid fruit. From *H. phanerophlebia* Standl. it may at once be distinguished by the rounded base and apex of the leaf blades and the entirely different venation.

***Ardisia Carlsonae* Steyermark, sp. nov.**

Frutex 1.3-2 metralis, ramis gracillimis, novellis ferrugineo-puberulentibus, petiolis 3-5 mm. longis plerumque glabris; laminis anguste ellipticis abrupte acuminatis basi acutis 4-6.5 cm. longis 1.5-2.3 cm. latis, marginibus dense crenulatis basin versus integris utrinque punctis atris maculiformibus, subtus costa media prominente minute brunneo-puberulenti, aliter glabris; inflorescentia terminalis laxa subcorymbosa ad 12-flora foliis multo brevior ad 5 cm. diametro; pedicellis 1.2-2.3 cm. longis paullo parce puberulentibus fere glabrescentibus; floribus 5-meris; sepalis basi brevissime coalitis ovatis subobtusis 2.8-3 mm. longis 1.5 mm. latis bene ciliatis maculis vel lineis crassis nigris pictis; petalis albis fere liberis basi brevissime coalitis ovatis subob-

tusis 10 mm. longis 5.5-6 mm. latis cum lineis maculisque multis brunneis pictis; filamentis 2 mm. longis glanduloso-puberulentibus; antheris anguste linearibus 5.5 mm. longis apice obtuse apiculatis quam petiolis brevioribus; ovario ovoideo glabro; stylo gracili 6.5 mm. long; bacca (statu sicco) 7 mm. diam.

MEXICO: around Los Arcos, Los Lagos, 3 miles northwest of Rancho San José and 34 miles southeast of Comitán, Chiapas, alt. 1600 m., April 15-20, 1949, *Margery C. Carlson 1744* (TYPE Chicago Nat. Hist. Museum).

This species, a member of the section *Icacorea*, is related to *A. Tuerckheimii* D. Sm., *A. nigrescens* Oerst., *A. Mitchellae* Johnston, and *A. Donnell-Smithii* Mez. From the first two it differs in its larger flowers, and furthermore differs from *A. Tuerckheimii* in the smaller, crenulate, black-punctate leaves and sparsely puberulous pedicels. From *A. Mitchellae* Johnston, to which it is probably most closely related, it differs in the obtusely short-apiculate, not cuspidulate, anthers, white petals, with finer and relatively fewer dark punctations of the leaves, and sparsely puberulous to nearly glabrous pedicels.

It is pleasure to commemorate the name of Margery Carlson, Associate Professor of Botany at Northwestern University, who has shown great enthusiasm and interest in collecting plants in Mexico and Central America.

***Bouvardia salvadorensis* Steyermark, sp. nov.**

Frutex 1.3-metralis, ramis gracillimis teretibus albidis vel griseis vetustioribus glabris, internodiis plerumque elongatis; stipulis 1.5-1.75 mm. longis, longe cuspidatis utroque laciniatis; follis oppositis membranaceis ovatis vel elliptico-ovatis apice acutis vel acuminatis basi acutis vel subobtusis, subdecurentibus 2.5-4.5 cm. longis 1-2 cm. latis; nervis lateralibus utroque 2-3, supra obscuris, subtus scaberulis pallidioribus obscure remoteque adpresso-puberulentibus, nervis praecipue inferne puberulentibus, petiolis 3-4 mm. longis dense puberulentibus; cymis terminalibus plerumque 3-floris sessilibus vel pedunculatis, pedunculis filiformibus 10-15 mm. longis dense puberulentibus, pedicellis filiformibus 3-11 mm. longis dense puberulentibus; hypanthio campanulato dense puberulo 1-1.5 mm. longo 1.5 mm.