

no. Plants are in cultivation also in Tegucigalpa. Large individuals seen by the senior author in Managua, Nicaragua probably represent the same species, and small ones brought from Managua were observed in a garden of Condega, Nicaragua.

It is claimed that *Dioon Mejiae* is found wild in a single canyon of Olancho, near the border of the Department of Yoro, and the many plants there are protected by the government because of their value to the Indian inhabitants of that region. They boil and grind the large brown chestnut-like seeds and make of them a kind of tortilla of good flavor and agreeable to eat. In places where the *Dioon* is cultivated, the palm-like leaves are in demand for decorating altars and for funeral wreaths, and are sold locally at a relatively high price.

In Honduras this *Dioon* is known commonly by the strange name of "teosinte." This term belongs properly to a grass of the genus *Euchlaena*. This true "teosinte" has been found at various localities in Mexico and Guatemala, and is known also from western Honduras. How a name so well fixed came to be applied in Honduras to another plant so different as *Dioon* is a subject about which it is futile to speculate.

This new species of *Dioon*, isolated by hundreds of miles from the nearest occurrence of a Mexican species, is evidently related to *D. spinulosum* Dyer, which has been reported from Veracruz and Yucatán. We have seen no material from those states, but on a geographic basis alone, it is quite safe to assume that the Honduran cycad is distinct.

## NEW PLANTS FROM HONDURAS

Paul C. Standley

DURING the past four years, 1946-49, rather intensive botanical exploration has been carried on in the three middle countries of Central America, first by Dr. Louis O. Williams, Botanist of the United Fruit Company, and his assistant, Antonio Molina R., a graduate of the Escuela Agrícola Panamericana, from their headquarters at this school, located in the valley of the Río Yeguaré, southeast of Tegucigalpa, capital

of Honduras. Extensive collections had been made earlier from the same center by Prof. Juvenal Valerio Rodríguez. During 1946-49 the writer, in the course of expeditions from Chicago Natural History Museum and having the privilege of use of the Escuela Agrícola Panamericana as headquarters, has collected for the greater part of the time in El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

This work, in regions so little known botanically as are Honduras and Nicaragua, has resulted in discovery of many new plants, including at least two genera and more than a hundred species. There are described here a very few of these, material of which already has been distributed to several of the larger herbaria of the United States.

**Calliandra Molinae** Standl., *sp. nov.*

Frutex vel arbor usque ad 6-metralis, ramulis crassissimis, cortice suberoso cinereo sulcato obtectis, novellis brunnescentibus densissime pilis patentibus hirsutis, saepe diutius stipulis arcte imbricatis obtectis; stipulae ovatae ca. 5-7 mm. longae nervoso-striatae acuminatae equitantes, glabrae, ciliatae; folia breviter petiolata, rhachi ca. 2 cm. longa dense hirtella; pinnae 3-jugae 3-6 cm. longae; foliola vulgo 9-14-juga sessilia oblongo-ovalia 5-9 mm. longa, apice rotundata, basi obliqua subtruncata, supra minute hirtula vel cito glabrata et albido-papillosa, ciliata, subtus paullo pallidiora, patentipilosula; flores dense capitati, capitulis multifloris axillaribus sessilibus, bracteis late ovatis vel ovalibus obtusis vel rotundatis, glabris vel glabratis, striato-nervosis; calyx campanulatus 3-4 mm. longus striato-nervosus fere glaber, dentibus brevibus latis apice rotundatis; corolla 5-6 mm. longa sparse pilosula vel fere glabra; filamenta rosea vel alba 3.5 cm. longa.

HONDURAS: Dept. El Paraíso: Common along Río Lizapa at Galeras, alt. 850 m., June 27, 1945, *Louis O. Williams & Antonio Molina R. 14142* (TYPE in Herb. Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.; dupl. in Herb. Esc. Agr. Panam.); same locality, December, 1946, *Standley, Williams & Paul Allen 571*; *Williams & Molina 13415*; *S. F. Glassman 1776*. Area de pinos de la Quebrada El Muro, 20 km. al norte de Yuscarán, 650 m., Nov., 1948, *Molina 1668*.



One of the most distinct species of the genus, at least among Central American *Calliandras*, easily recognized by the thick, ridged, cork-like bark covering both old and young branches. The shrub or small tree grows on or among rocks on or near stream banks, where often it is browsed by stock during the dry season. The larger trees are distinguishable even from a distance by their flat table-like tops.

***Calliandra tapirorum* Standl., sp. nov.**

Frutex 40-70 cm. altus vel interdum arbor 5-metralis, ramis saepe crassis, juvenilibus adpresse pilosis, cito glabratis; folia parva, petiolis 1-1.5 cm. longis sparse adpresso-pilosis; pinnae 3-5-jugae 2-3 cm. longae, foliolis 8-16-jugis oblongis ca. 6 mm. longis et 2 mm. latis, obtusis atque apiculatis, basi subtruncato valde obliquis, glabris, ciliolatis, basi palmatim trinerviis, costa excentrica subtus prominente; pedunculi axillares striati 2-2.5 cm. longi sparse puberuli vel glabrati; capitula multiflora, bracteis parvis inconspicuis, floribus sessilibus; calyx infundibuliformis 2.5 mm. longus glaber striato-nervosus, dentibus brevissimis obtusis; corolla glabra ca. 5.5 mm. longa; stamina longiexserta inferne alba, superne rosea; legumen crassum quadrangulatum, 7-9 cm. longum, ca. 8 mm. latum, basin versus sensim attenuatum, apice rigide crasseque apicato-acuminatum, sat dense hispidulo-tomentosum; semina 2-3.

HONDURAS: Dept. Comayagua: Open bog on plain near Siguatepeque, alt 1050 m., March-April, 1947, *Paul C. Standley* 6856 (TYPE in Herb. Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.; dupl. in Herb. Esc. Agr. Panam.). Dept El Paraíso: Region of Quebrada de Dantas, about 5 km. south of Ojo de Agua, 750 m., Dec., 1946, *Standley, Williams & Molina* 1253; same locality and date, *Williams & Molina* 11209. Dept. Morazán: Zona árida entre San Buenaventura y El Sauce, 1300 m., Feb., 1949, *Williams & Molina* 11576.

A species not closely related to any of those listed in the Flora of Guatemala, or to any other Central American one with which I am familiar. The plant usually is a low gnarled shrub of dry rocky places, and the only collection from a plant reported to attain a greater size is the last one cited, from a tree of 5 meters.

**Zanthoxylum Williamsii** Standl., *sp. nov.*

Frutex 2-5-metralis, ramis crassis ramosis lenticellatis, aculeis crassis rigidis basi dilatatis usque ad 2 cm. longis armatis, glabris vel sparse hirtellis; foliola 5-7 crassa sessilia, late ovata usque ovalia vel rotundata, 1-2.8 cm. longa, 0.7-1.8 cm. lata, apice obtusa vel rotundata, basi obtusa vel rotundata, inermia, crenulata, supra sparse denseve pilosula, subtus pallidiora, densius interdum molliter pilosula, punctulata; inflorescentiae ut videtur dioecae ad nodos foliatis plures, foliis breviores, simplices vel ramosae, pauciflorae, pedunculis ad 1.5 cm. longis; calyx dense rufo-tomentosus; stamina 5; folliculus 1 glaber dense punctatus; semen nigrum lucidissimum.

HONDURAS: Dept. Morazán: Area de pinos de la aldea de Chagüite, alt. 950 m., Aug. 24, 1948, *Antonio Molina R. 1078* (TYPE in Herb. Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.; dupl. in Herb. Esc. Agr. Panam.). Near Los Artillos, about 12 km. northeast of Sabana Grande, 1000 m., December, 1947, *Williams 13593*. Camino a Tatumbla, 900 m., Aug., 1943, *Juvenal Valerio R. 526*. Dept. El Paraíso: Scrub thorn forest near Galeras, 850 m., June, 1948, *Williams & Molina 14130*. Las Casitas, pine-oak forest, 900-950 m., Dec. 4, 1946, *Standley 549*; Aug., 1947, *Standley 12068*. In savanna near Liza-pa, 850 m., Dec., 1948, *Williams & Molina 14905*.

Local names "cachito" and "duerme-lengua." The shrub, which usually is rather pole-like and little branched, is rather widely scattered in the valley of the Río Yeguaré, but seldom plentiful. Of the species of *Zanthoxylum* listed in the Flora of Guatemala, it falls in the key with *Z. Aguilarii* and *Z. Culantrillo*, but certainly is not closely related to either. Among Central American members of the genus, it seems to stand alone, and it is futile to attempt to compare it with any one of them.

**Psidium Popenoei** Standl., *sp. nov.*

Frutex 60 cm. altus omnino glaber, ramis sat gracilibus teretibus, internodiis elongatis; folia tenuiter coriacea, petiolo crasso 5-7 mm. longo; lamina elliptico-oblonga 5.5-10 cm. longa, 2.5-4 cm. lata, acuta, apice ipso subobtusum, basi subobtusum vel subrotundatum, supra sublucida, nervis venisque sub-



elevatis et arcte reticulatis, subtus in sicco brunnescens, costa elevata, nervis lateralibus utroque latere ca. 8 arcuatis, adscendentibus fere marginem attingentibus, venis paullulo elevatis arcte reticulatis; pedunculi axillares vel e nodis defoliatis nascentes 1-flori 1-1.7 cm. longi; calyx in alabastro apice rotundatus 6 mm. longus, ad anthesin in segmenta ovalia reflexa inaequaliter fissus; fructus immaturus globosus 12 mm. in sicco crassus.

HONDURAS: Dept. Comayagua: Vicinity of Siguatepeque, alt. about 1050 m., March-April, 1947, *Paul C. Standley & Jaime Chacón P. 6369* (TYPE in Herb. Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.; dupl. in Herb. Esc. Agr. Panam.); also nos. 6113 and 6377 from the same locality; common in dry savannas or grassy plains; known locally as "guayabo" or "guayabillo."

A species dedicated to Wilson Popenoe, Director of the Escuela Agrícola Panamericana. Among the rather numerous Central American species of *Psidium*, this is readily recognized by its combination of subterete branches, small leaves, and complete lack of pubescence.

***Miconia Zemurrayana* Standl. & Williams, sp. nov.**

Frutex glaber 50-100 cm. altus, ramis gracillimis saepe rubescentibus, internodiis plerumque elongatis; folia parva crasse membranacea, petiolo tenui 8-10 mm. longo; lamina lanceolata vel anguste lanceolata, 4-6 cm. longa, 0.8-1.6 cm. lata, longe angustequae attenuato-acuminata, basi anguste rotundata, supra viridis, subtus pallidior, in axillis nervorum basium dense barbata, triplinervia, nervis infimis prope basin nascentibus, venis obsolete; inflorescentiae terminales sessiles corymbosae usque 8 cm. longae laxae multiflorae, ramis calyceque rubris, pedicellis gracillimis usque ad 18 mm. longis; hypanthium ca. 6 mm. longum basi contractum et acutum; calyx brevis, brevissime lateque lobulatus, appendicibus lineari-filiformibus erectis 4-5 mm. longis; petala alba 1 cm. longa saepe rubro tincta, obtusa; antherae lineari-subulatae flavidae ca. 1 cm. longae, filamentis 5 mm. longis; bacca subglobosa 8 mm. alta.

HONDURAS: Dept. El Paraíso: Along swale in pine forest area, Manzaragua road near Güinope, alt. 1400 m., July 24, 1949, *Louis O. Williams 15828* (TYPE in Herb. Chicago Nat.

Hist. Mus.; dupl. in Herb. Esc. Agr. Panam.); same region, 1947-48, *Williams & Molina 11500, 14009*. Three km. west of Güinope, 1350 m., *Williams & Molina 15328*. Dept. Morazán: San Antonio de Oriente, 950 m., *Juvenal Valerio R. 3132*. Valle de los Angeles, near San Antonio de Oriente, July, 1947, *Molina 328*.

This fine new species, of handsome appearance, is dedicated to Mr. Samuel Zemurray, President of the United Fruit Company and founder of the Escuela Agrícola Panamericana at El Zamorano. It resembles closely *M. lauriformis* Naud., but is distinguished conspicuously by its large flowers with highly developed and much elongated calyx appendages, also by its relatively much narrower leaves. The local name is recorded as "caldereta."

***Salvia Dorisiana* Standl., sp. nov.**

Herbacea erecta ramosa, vulgo 1 m. alta vel ultra, caule dense pilis albidis multilocularibus villosulo; folia membranacea longipetiolata, petiolo dense longivilloso et pilis brevibus villosulo; lamina triangulari-cordata 7-14 cm. longa, 5-10 cm. lata, longe acuminata, basi breviter vel vulgo sat profunde cordata, arcte grosseque repando-dentata, supra dense breviter villosa, subtus dense molliter pubescens, ad costam villosula, glandulis lucidis parvis conspersa, basi palmatim 5-nervia; flores e maximis racemosi, racemis ramos terminantibus, laxe multifloris, pedicellis verticillatis 6-8 mm. longis, dense viscido-villosis; bractee ovatae vel ovaes caducae, viscido-villosae, apice abrupte uncinato-acuminatae, viridescens; calyx ad anthesin infundibuliformis 2 cm. longus profunde fere ad medium bilobus, dense viscido-villosus, ca. 20-nervius, segmentis oblongo-triangularibus attenuato-acuminatis, apicibus leviter uncinatis; corolla magna 5.5-6 cm. longa roseo-rubra extus dense villosa, tubo leviter ventricosus 1 cm. diam., labiis inaequalibus, inferiore ca. 1.5 cm. longo patente apice rotundato, superiore convexo erecto 2 cm. longo apice cucullato; stamina labium superiorem aequantia, filamentis glabris, antheris 3 mm. longis; stylus densissime longivillosus, ramis glabris exsertis circinnatis.

HONDURAS: Dept. Morazán (slopes of Cerro de Uyuca, 1100-1800 m.): Pine-oak forest, lower slopes of Uyuca, alt.



1500 m., Feb. 18, 1948, *Louis O. Williams & Antonio Molina* R. 13667 (TYPE in Herb. Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.; dupl. in Herb. Esc. Agr. Panam.). Slopes of Uyuca, *Standley & Molina* 4186, 4299; *Juvenal Valerio* R. 2022; *Williams & Molina* 11104. Above Suyapa, *Molina* 692. El Valle Encantado, *Paul Allen* 11174; *Standley, Allen, Shank & Padilla* 909. Hoya Grande, *Williams & Molina* 10995. "Zamorano," *Valerio* 609.

With little doubt, this is the most beautiful and perhaps the most showy of all Central American species of its genus. The delicacy and richness of coloring are exquisite, and the plant occurs in great abundance on the moist pine-clad mountain slopes that it frequents blooming from the end of November until the end of February, and perhaps even later. It is dedicated to Doris Zemurray Stone, loyal friend of the Escuela Agrícola Panamericana.

***Salvia Guarinae* Standl., sp. nov.**

Herbacea vel suffruticosa metralis ramosa, caulibus sordide puberulis; folia firme papyracea, petiolo 1 cm. longo vel brevioris hispidulo; lamina ovata usque ovato-lanceolata 6-12 cm. longa, 2.5-5 cm. lata, acuta vel acuminata, basi acuta, saepe subito contracta atque longe anguste decurrens, supra tactu asperula, hispidulo-scaberula vel fere glabra, subtus pallidior, ad nervos hispidula vel fere omnino glabra, nervis lateralibus angulo semirecto vel latiore adscendentibus; flores racemosi verticillati, racemis laxifloris usque ad 20 cm. longis, rhachi villosula, pedicellis usque 6 mm. longis breviter pilosulis; bracteae diutius persistentes, lanceolatae, virides vel purpurascens, usque 2 cm. longae, anguste longiattenuatae, extus ad nervos scaberulae; calyx infundibuliformis 9 mm. longus vulgo purpureus ca. 9-nervius, ad nervos hispidulus, biliabiatus, segmentis tubo paullo brevioribus ovatis apiculato-acuminatis; corolla purpurea vel rubro-purpurea ca. 18 mm. longa, superne dense villosa, inferne glabra, tubo vix ventricosus 8-10 mm. longo, labio inferiore breviter trilobo adscendente vel subpatente, labio superiore convexo et apice cucullato, erecto; stamina inclusa; stylus dense purpureo-villosus, ramis glabris breviter exsertis subcircinnatis.

HONDURAS: Dept. Morazán, at 1500-1800 m.: Hoya Grande, pine-oak forest, March 23, 1947, *Louis O. Williams & Antonio Molina R. 12232* (TYPE in Herb. Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.; dupl. in Herb. Esc. Agr. Panam.); slopes of Cerro de Uyuca, *Standley & Williams 648, Standley & Molina 4309, Williams & Molina 10262, 10715, 11112, Juvenal Valerio R. 699, 2132*. La Montañita, *Williams & Molina 13630*. Lo de Ponce, 1500 m., *Williams & Molina 13744*. Dept. El Paraíso: Güinope, 1430 m., *Valerio 1639, 1739, 1889*.

This species is dedicated to the memory of the late Doña Guarina Solera de Valerio, wife of Juvenal Valerio Rodríguez, whose noble qualities were respected and esteemed by her many friends during her residence in El Zamorano.

*Salvia Guarinae* is almost exactly like *S. Kellermanii* Donn. Smith in general appearance as well as in floral details. The latter species, however, is clearly distinguishable by its quite glabrous calyx.

***Allenanthus hondurensis* Standl., sp. nov.**

Arbor 3-7-metralis, trunco usque ad 25 cm. diam., ramulis bifariam pilosulis, cito glabratis, gracilibus, internodiis elongatis; folia membranacea, petiolo gracili 1 cm. longo vel breviora; stipulae persistentes adpressae 3-4 mm. altae rotundo-deltaeidae obtusae apiculatae puberulae; lamina ovato-oblonga vel lanceolato-oblonga 11-14 cm. longa 5-6 cm. lata, longe attenuato-acuminata, basi obtusa vel acuta, interdum breviter decurrens, supra sparse pilosula vel glabrata, subtus densius molliter pilis albidis pilosula; inflorescentiae terminales et ex axillis superioribus nascentes corymbosae, usque 15 cm. latae, repetite ramosae, sat dense multiflorae, ramis oblique adscendentibus dense bifariam pilosulis, floribus arcte aggregatis, pedicellis tenuibus pubescentibus vix ultra 3 mm. longis; hypanthium globoso-obovoideum paullo ultra 1 mm. longum puberulum; sepala 0.6 mm., longa rotundo-ovalia apice rotundata obscure puberula vel glabrata; corolla ochroleuca in alabastro apice late rotundata, extus glabra, in fauce dense barbata, 2.5-3 mm. longa, lobis triangulari-ovatis patentibus tubum aequantibus; stamina lobos corollae aequantia, filamentis glabris; fructus 6 mm. longus et paullo angustior, rotundo-obovatus, apice calyce persistente coronatus, sparse puberulus, pallide albido-viridis.



HONDURAS: Dept. Morazán: Faldas del Cerro Mejicarán, aguas arriba del Río de la Orilla, suroeste de El Zamorano, alt. 950 m., Nov. 27, 1948, *Antonio Molina R. 1750* (TYPE in Herb. Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.; dupl. in Herb. Esc. Agr. Panam.); also *Molina 1752* with the same data; and *Standley & Molina 15196* and *15201* with same data; from same locality, Aug. 2, 1949, *Standley 22105*, *Molina 2517*; same locality, Oct. 16, 1949, *Williams 16940*.

The genus *Allenanthus* belongs in the Rubiaceae, and is of recent discovery and publication (Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 27: 344, 1940). It was based upon a single species of the province of Coclé, Panamá, a tree that reaches a height of 10 meters. It was hardly to be expected that another species would be discovered in a place so distant as Honduras. Only a few trees grow at the one Honduran locality thus far discovered. The fruits of the Panama tree are much larger than those of *Allenanthus hondurensis*, and in the known specimens they are colored bright red. The leaves also are less pubescent than in *A. hondurensis* and the stipules larger.

***Psychotria Molinae* Standl., sp. nov.**

Subgenus *Mapouria*. Frutex vel arbuscula 2-8-metralis, fere omnino glabra, ramulis crassiusculis glabris, internodiis brevibus vel saepius elongatis; stipulae caducae lanceolatae 1 cm. longae vel ultra, longiattenuatae, glabrae; folia petiolata crasse membranacea, in sicco nigrescentia, petiolo 1-2 cm. longo crasso; lamina vulgo obovato-oblonga, rarius prope medium latissima, 7-15 cm. longa, 3-5.5 cm. lata, subito acuminata vel longiacuminata, basin versus attenuata et vulgo decurrens, glabra, nervis lateralibus utroque latere ca. 12 angulo semirecto adscendentibus, fere rectis, marginem fere attingentibus; inflorescentia terminalis corymboso-paniculata, sessilis, laxe multiflora, usque ad 11 cm. longa et fere aequilata, glabra, floribus laxe vel subdense cymosis, pedicellis crassis atque brevibus vel in statu fructifero usque 5 mm. longis, interdum superne insigne incrassatis; hypanthium turbinatum 1 mm. altum, calyce brevi truncato 2 mm. lato; corolla extus glabra 5 mm. longa, tubo cylindraceo crasso, fauce dense villosulo, lobis ovalibus apice rotundatis tubo fere triplo brevioribus; fructus ovalis costatus ruber 8 mm. longus.

HONDURAS: Dept. Morazán (slopes of Cerro de Uyuca, 1500-2000 m., in dense wet mixed cloud forest): Aug. 20, 1946, *Louis O. Williams & Antonio Molina R. 10390* (TYPE in Herb. Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.; dupl. in Herb. Esc. Agr. Panam.); Nov.-Dec., 1946, *Standley & Williams 670*; Aug. 20, 1946, *Williams & Molina 10396*; Dec. 5, 1946, *Williams & Molina 11081*; May 29, 1948, *Molina 920*.

Like most Central American Psychotrias of the subgenus *Mapouria*, this has no outstanding characters, but it has been impossible to associate it satisfactorily with any of the similar species of Guatemala or southern Central America. It is somewhat unusual in its complete lack of pubescence.

***Psychotria Persearum* Standl., sp. nov.**

Frutex vel arbuscula 2-5-metralis, ramis gracilibus teretibus glabris, internodiis brevibus vel saepius elongatis; stipulae persistentes ca. 5 mm. longae, inferne coalitae, lobis sejunctis erectis lanceolatis attenuatis tubum fere aequantibus; folia membranacea, petiolo gracili glabro 1-2 cm. longo; lamina oblongo-lanceolata, 10-15 cm. longa, 2.5-5 cm. lata, longissime anguste attenuato-acuminata, basi acuta vel acuminata, supra glabra, subtus vix pallidior, glabra vel tantum ad costam sparse hirtella, nervis lateralibus utroque latere ca. 12, tenerrimis, angulo semirecto vel latiore arcuato-adscendentibus; inflorescentiae terminales, sessiles vel breviter pedunculatae, laxae pauciflorae, corymbiformes, vix ultra 3 cm. longae, glabrae vel sparse hirtellae, bracteis saepius linearibus vel anguste lanceolatis et elongatis, persistentibus, floribus sessilibus vel saepius pedicellatis; hypanthium turbinatum vix ultra 0.5 mm. longum, calycis lobis fere aequilongis lanceolato-ovatis, acutiusculis; corolla alba extus glabra vel in alabastro minute puberula, fauce non barbata, ca. 12 mm. longa, tubo superne sensim dilatato, lobis lanceolato-oblongis tubo duplo brevioribus; fructus intense purpureus, in sicco 5 mm. longus, basi et apice rotundatus, pyrenis dorso grosse costatis.

HONDURAS: Dept. Morazán (Cerro de Uyuca, alt. 1500-2000 m., dense wet mixed cloud forest): March 2, 1947, *Paul C. Standley 4865* (TYPE in Herb. Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.; dupl. in Herb. Esc. Agr. Panam.); at various dates, 1946-48,



*Williams & Molina 10024, 10381, 11082, 11083, 11139, 12086; Standley & Williams 711, 714, Molina 1328; Feb. 23, 1948. A. F. Carr. Dept. El Paraíso: Cloud forest on Mt. Volcán, 1950 m., Williams & Molina 12177.*

A common shrub of the rich cloud forest on the summit of Uyuca, growing in association with giant trees of *Persea*, *Podocarpus*, *Quercus*, and various other genera. It is to be expected on other similar mountain tops in Honduras, although those isolated peaks may well have endemic species of their own.

***Psychotria uyucana* Standl., sp. nov.**

Frutex 0.5-3-metralis, ramosus, ramis gracilibus teretibus densissime hirtello-puberulis, internodiis brevibus vel elongatis; stipulae persistentes in tubum 1.5-2 mm. longum connatae, lobis lineari-lanceolatis vel anguste triangularibus erectis acute attenuatis; folia membranacea, petiolo 1-2 cm. longo dense breviter hirtello; lamina oblongo-lanceolata vel anguste ovato-oblonga, 6-15 cm. longa, 1.5-5 cm. lata, longe angustequae attenuato-acuminata, basi acuta vel acuminata, supra dense puberula vel in statu adulto glabrata, subtus paullo pallidior, dense molliter pilosula vel serius glabrata, nervis lateralibus utroque latere ca. 12, tenerrimis, arcuato-ascendingibus; inflorescentiae parvae terminales, dense hispidulae, sessiles vel breviter pedunculatae, dense multiflorae, vix ultra 2.5 cm. longae, corymboso-paniculatae, bracteis parvis linearibus persistentibus, floribus dense aggregatis, sessilibus vel breviter pedicellatis; hypanthium parvum dense hispidulum, calycis lobis oblongo-ovatis vix 1 mm. longis, acutis, dense hispidulis; corolla ochroleuca, dense hispidula, 4.5 mm. longa, lobis oblongis obtusis tubo plus quam duplo brevioribus, fauce non barbato; antherae inclusae, stylo breviter exserto; fructus in sicco 5 mm. longus, glabratus, pyrenis dorso grosse costatis.

HONDURAS: Dept. Morazán: Cloud forest, canyon of Montaña de Uyuca, alt. 2000 m., May. 29, 1948, *Antonio Molina R.* (TYPE in Herb. Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.; dupl. in Herb. Esc. Agr. Panamá.); at 1800 m., March, 1947, *Standley 4858*. Cloud forest, mountains above San Juancito, 2200 m., *Williams & Molina 13683; Feb. 22, 1949, E. D. Merrill, Williams & Molina 15641, 15659.*

In most of its characters this is similar to *P. Persearum*, but it is clearly distinct in the abundant pubescence of all parts, as well as in various minor details.

***Eupatorium Ruae* Standl., sp. nov.**

Frutex vel arbuscula 3-5-metralis, ramosus, caulibus teretibus, novellis tenuiter sordide tomentosus, internodiis brevibus vel elongatis; folia opposita membranacea longipetiolata, petiolis 3.5-7 cm. longis sparse tomentosus; lamina ovato-elliptica 14-17 cm. longa, 8-10 cm. lata, subito acuminata, acumine angusto attenuato, basi acuta vel obtuse cuneata, arcte crenato-serrata, dentibus acutis apiculatis, supra fere glabra sed ad costam venasque minute puberula, subtus ad venas sparse brunneo-tomentulosa, penninervia, venis omnibus pellucidis, reticulatis; inflorescentiae terminales multiramosaey corymbiformes ca. 18 cm. latae, densae, ramis dense brunneo-tomentosis; capitula breviter pedicellata vel sessilia numerosissima dense aggregata campanulata 5-6 mm. alta ca. 20-flora; phyllaria valde inaequalia ca. triseriata, lineari-oblonga, in sicco brunnescentia, obtusa, ciliata, dorso sparse tomentulosa vel fere glabra; achaenia (immatura) angulata glabra 1.5 mm. longa, pappo albo 4 mm. longo; corolla tenuis glabra 4 mm. longa.

HONDURAS: Dept. Morazán: Cerro de Uyuca, dense wet cloud forest alt. 1800 m., March 2, 1947, *Paul C. Standley 4847* (TYPE in Herb. Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.; dupl. in Herb. Esc. Agr. Panam.). Cloud forest area, mountains above San Juancito, 2000 m., Feb. 22, 1949, *Williams & Molina 15660*.

Flowers fragrant, pale lavender. The species is dedicated to TeRua Pierson Williams, whose interest in the natural history, especially the botany, of the El Zamorano region has contributed substantially to the increasing knowledge of its elements. Among Central American *Eupatorium* species the present plant is associable with those having pellucid-veined leaves, but is not clearly and closely related to any of those known from Honduras and Guatemala.