

PLANTAE AUSTRO-AMERICANAE XI  
DE PLANTIS PRINCIPALITER EX  
COLOMBIAE ORIENTALIBUS PARTIBUS NOTULAE

RICHARD EVANS SCHULTES

The following miscellaneous notes on new or otherwise interesting plants, mainly from Colombia, are offered as a continuation of studies on the phytogeography of the north-western part of the Amazon. This research has been in part supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation, which also has provided a grant for the illustrations. The families are arranged in accordance with the Engler-Gilg system.

CYCLANTHACEAE

*Asplundia ponderosa* R. E. Schultes ex Harling in Acta Hortii Bergiani 18 (1958) 217, fig. 57, g-m.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL AMAZONAS, Río Apaporis, Raudal de Jirijirimo, March 1951, R. E. Schultes 12093; August 12, 1951, R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 13514; September 16, 1961, R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 14053.

The Taiwano Indians living along the Río Kananari (which enters the Apaporis immediately above Jirijirimo) reduce to ashes the leaves of this plant to add to the food of pregnant women. The Taiwano name of *Asplundia ponderosa* is *ka-ma-té-pa*.

With the original description of this species, Harling published analytical drawings of floral parts. The drawings published in the present article show the characteristic leaf and illustrate the habit of the plant.

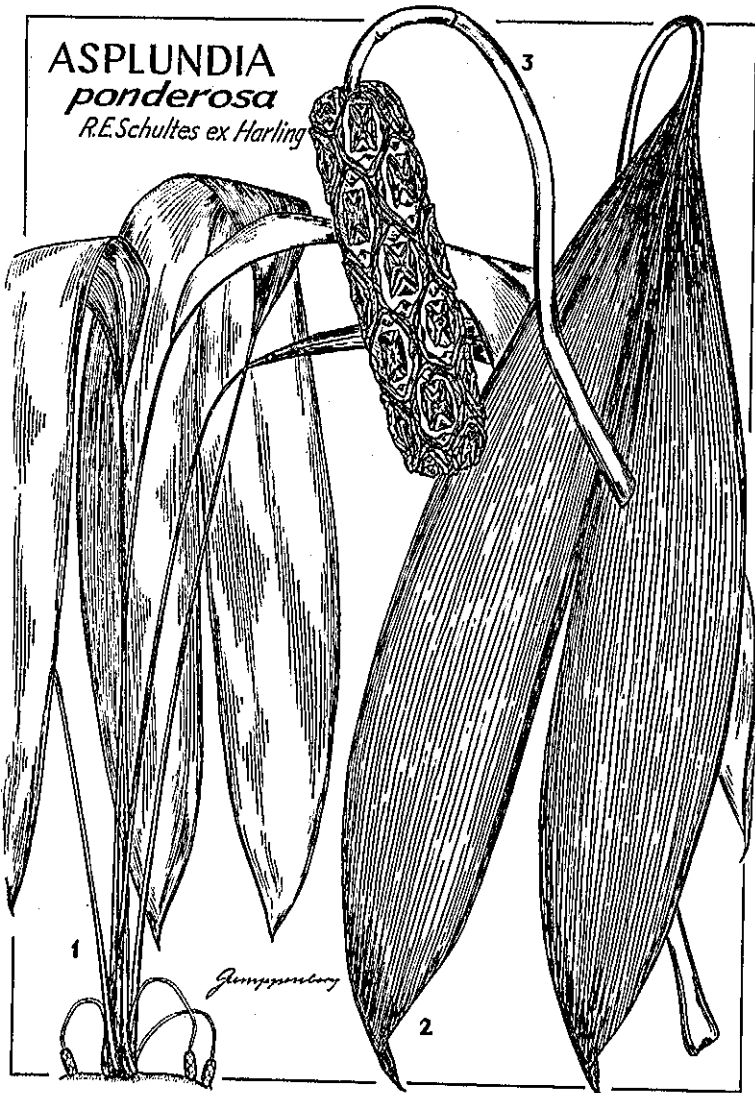


Figure 1. *Asplundia ponderosa* R. E. Schultes ex Harling. 1) Habit,  $\times 1/4$ . 2) Leaf,  $\times$  about  $1/3$ . 3) Inflorescence,  $\times$  about  $1\ 1/2$ . Drawn by John Gumpfenberg.

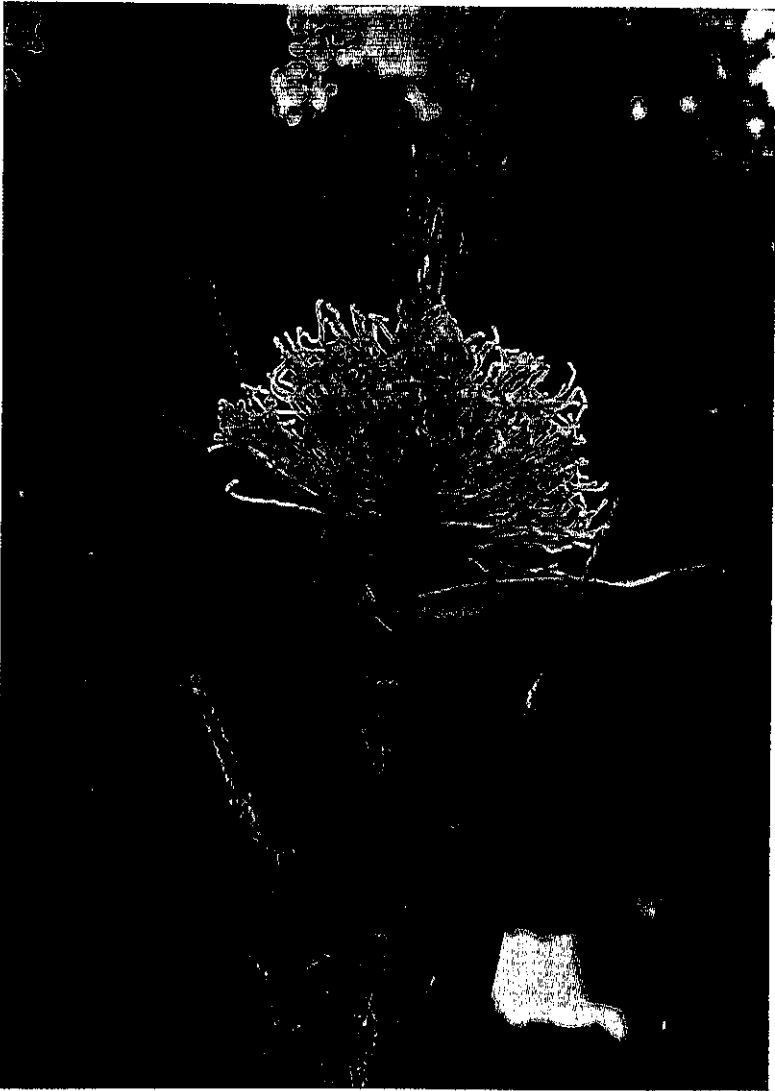


Figure 2. *Asplundia rhodea* R. E. Schultes ex Harling. Inflorescence of *Idrobo et Schultes 938*. Photograph by R. E. Schultes. Plate 1274

*Asplundia rhodea* R. E. Schultes ex Harling in Acta Hortii Bergiani 18 (1958) 214, fig. 57, d-f, t. 34.

COLOMBIA: INTENDENCIA DEL META, Sierra de La Macarena, eastern slope of Mt. Renjifo, alt. 600-1300 m., December 30, 1950 — January 5, 1951, J. M. Idrobo et R. E. Schultes 933.

When *Asplundia rhodea* was originally described, techni-



Figure 3. *Asplundia rhodea* R. E. Schultes ex Harling. Roots of Idrobo et Schultes 933. Photograph by R. E. Schultes. Plate 1275

cal drawings of floral parts and an illustration of an herbarium specimen were published. Two photographs of *Idroba et Schultes 933* are herewith offered as an aid in understanding the habit of the plant.



Figure 4. *Dicranopygium omichlophilum* R. E. Schultes ex Harling. Habit of the plant at the locality of *Idroba et Schultes 1184*. Photograph by R. E. Schultes.

Plate 1276

*Dicranopygium omichlophilum* R. E. Schultes ex Harling in Acta Hortii Bergiani 18 (1958) 294, fig. 76, a-c, t. 67.

COLOMBIA: INTENDENCIA DEL META, Sierra da La Macarena, Mt. Renjifo, summit and environs, alt. 1800-1900 m., January 6-20, 1951, *J. M. Idroba et R. E. Schultes 1184*.

*Dicranopygium omichlophilum* is extremely abundant on

moss-covered rocks in the cold streams at the top of the Sierra de La Macarena, where almost perpetual mist creates a dark and constantly wet environment. It covers the rocks in dense colonies together with a beautiful species of *Spathiphyllum*. The flowers of both plants are excessively fragrant.

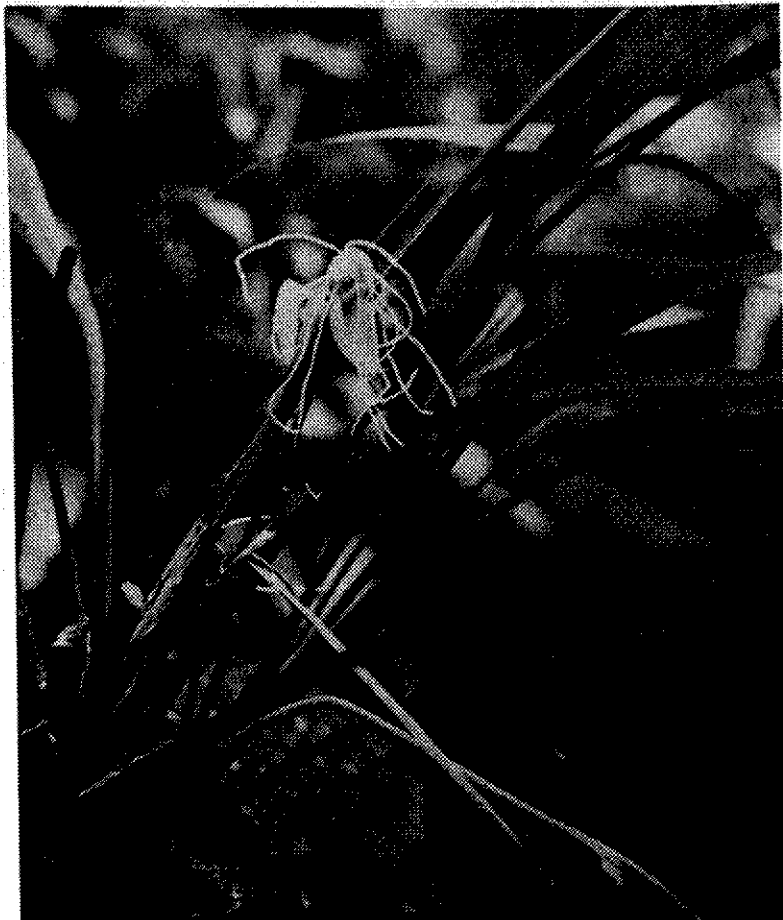


Figure 5. *Dicranopygium omichlephilum* R. E. Schultes ex Harling.  
Flower of *Idrobo et Schultes 1184*. Photograph by R. E. Schultes.

Plate 1277

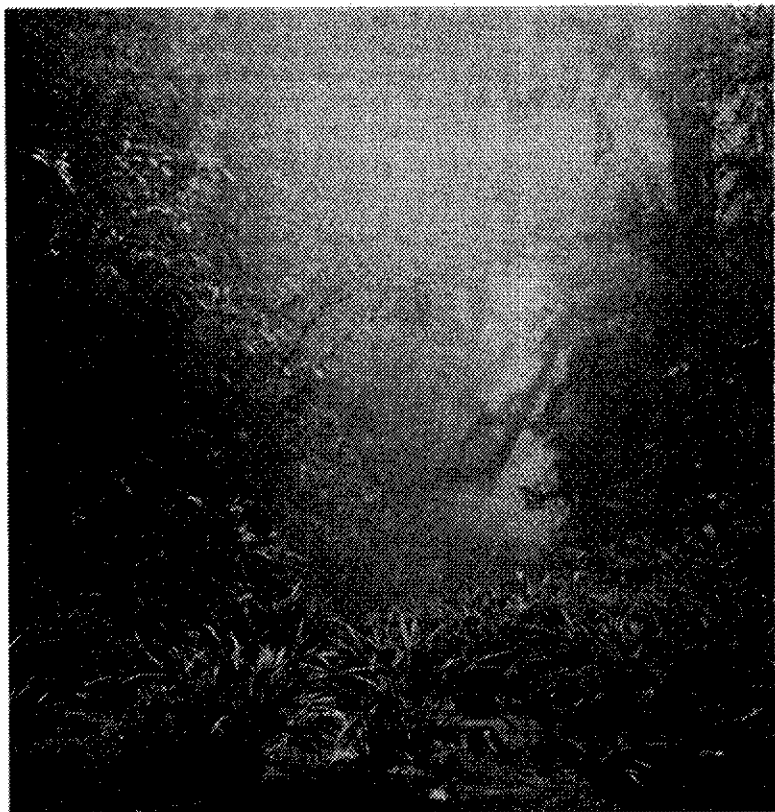


Figure 6. Habitat of *Dicranopygium omichlophilum* R. E. Schultes ex Harling at the summit of La Macarena, Meta, Colombia. Photograph by R. E. Schultes. Plate 1278

The accompanying photographs illustrate the habit of *Dicranopygium omichlophilum* and two views of the habitat of the plant at the summit of La Macarena.

#### BROMELIACEAE

*Pitcairnia mituensis* L. B. Smith sp. nov. A *Pitcairnia Maguirei* L. B. Smith atque *P. Wardaeckii* L. B. Smith, quibus maxime affinis, lamina foliorum subtus haud lepidota valde latiore differt.

Florifera ultra 2 m. alta; foliis ad 1 m. et ultra longis; vaginis sub-orbicularibus, quam laminis paulo latioribus, intus castaneis; laminis

linearibus, acuminatis, pungentibus, 7.5 cm. latis, planis, utrinque glabris, spinis atris curvatis 3 mm. longis laxe armatis; scapo erecto; scapi vaginis ignotis; inflorescentia pauciramosa, glabra; bracteis primariis parvis, ovatis, 25 mm. longis, quam basi sterili ramorum multo brevioribus; ramis adscendentibus, ad 6 dm. longis, robustis,



Figure 7. *Pitcairnia mituensis* L. B. Smith. Habit photograph taken at the type locality, near the summit of Cerro de Mitu, Vaupes, Colombia. Photograph by R. E. Schultes.

Plate 1279

viridibus; bracteis florigeris late ellipticis, acutis, ad 20 mm. longis, pedicellos superantibus; floribus suberectis, flavo-viridibus, pedicellis cylindricis, 5 mm. longis; sepalis lineari-lanceolatis, acutis, ad 45 mm. longis, ecarinatis; petalis 6 cm. longis, nudis; staminibus inclusis; ovario ca. 1/2 infero; ovulis late alatis.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL VAUPÉS, Río Vaupés, Cerro de Mitú, alt. about 270 m. "Common on bare top of mountain, in clumps on rocks." August 20, 1960, *Richard Evans Schultes 22711* (TYPE in Herb Gray).

*Pitcairnia mituensis* is a member of the group of species characterized by broadly alate ovules and seeds and ranging through the Guayana Highland from British Guiana to southeastern Colombia.

#### MARANTACEAE

*Calathea acuminata Steyermark* in *Fieldiana*, Bot. 28, no. 1 (1951) 161.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL VAUPÉS, Río Negro, San Felipe. "Flowers white." December 12, 1947, *R. E. Schultes et F. López 9332*; "Flowers white." *R. E. Schultes et F. López 9337 A*.

The natives of the Río Guainía in Colombia and Venezuela boil the crushed leaves and stems of this (and possibly other) species of *Calathea* with the leaves of a species of *Nectandra* to prepare a poultice or dressing for infected ulcers of the legs and thighs.

#### BALANOPHORACEAE

*Ombrophytum zamioides Weddell* in *Ann. Sci. Nat.*, ser. 3, 14 (1850) 184, t. 10.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL AMAZONAS, Río Loretoyacu, Isla Zaucudo. "White saprophyte." *R. E. Schultes et G. Black 8615*.

This curious saprophyte, identified by Dr. João Murça Pires of the Instituto Agronômico do Norte in Belem do Pará, has apparently not been reported from the Amazon Valley of Colombia or Brazil. The type was collected in Peru.

#### MALPIGHIACEAE

*Banisteriopsis Caapi (Spruce ex Griseb.) Morton* in *Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci.* 21 (1931) 485.

PERU: DEPARTAMENTO DE SAN MARTÍN, PROVINCIA DE LAMAS, San José de Sisa-Nauta, alt. c. 550 m. "Flores rosadas. Trepador voluble (soga) cultivado. *Shimba-ayahuasca*." July 26, 1958, *O. Velarde Nuñez 6577*. (Herb. Morton Arb.; Econ. Herb. Oakes Ames).

DEPARTAMENTO DE SAN MARTÍN, PROVINCIA DE LAMAS, San José de Sisa-Nauta, alt. c. 600 m. "Trepador voluble. Cultivado. Su tronco se usa para preparar una bebida alucinógena. *Ayahuasca legítima*." July 29, 1958, *O. Velarde Nuñez 6586*. (Herb. Morris Arb.).

DEPARTAMENTO DE SAN MARTIN, PROVINCIA DE LAMAS, San José de Sisa-Nauta, alt. 600 m. "Flores rosadas. Trepador voluble. Cultivado. Su tronco se usa para preparar una bebida purgante y alucinógena. N.v. *Cuchi-ayahuasca*." July 29, 1959, O. Velarde Nuñez 6587. (Herb. Morris Arb.; Econ. Herb. Oakes Ames).

It is rare that flowering material of *Banisteriopsis Caapi* is collected in the field. In fact, with the exception of several collections from vines brought to flower in botanical gardens or experiment stations (*Ducke* 25258, 25260; *Murça Pires* 19; *Cuatrecasas et Dryander* 14372), *Banisteriopsis Caapi* has been found in a flowering state only once since Spruce's type — when Ducke collected topotypical material from the Río Curicuriari in Amazonian Brazil (*Ducke* 153).

Velarde's two excellent collections (6577, 6587), which are abundantly flowering, come from vines cultivated by natives on the eastern or Amazonian slope of the Peruvian Andes. An examination of the flowers discloses little if any significant variation from the general pattern of the flower of *Banisteriopsis Caapi* (see Cuatrecasas in Webbia 13 (1958) 506). *Velarde* 6586 is sterile, as are most collections of *Banisteriopsis* cultivated for medicinal or narcotic use, but may safely be referred to *B. Caapi*.

Through the Velarde collections, we are able to cite several new vernacular names. *Velarde* 6586 is said to represent *ayahuasca legitima* or "true ayahuasca"; *Velarde* 6577 is called *shimba-ayahuasca*; and *Velarde* 6587 has the name *cuchi-ayahuasca*.

*Banisteriopsis inebrians* Morton in Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci. 21 (1931) 485.

PERU: DEPARTAMENTO DE SAN MARTÍN, PROVINCIA DE LAMAS, San José de Sisa-Nauta, alt. 600 m. "Flores rosadas. Trepador voluble. Su tronco se utiliza como purgante y para preparar una bebida alucinógena. *Purga-juasca*." July 29, 1958, Octavio Velarde Nuñez 6585 (Herb. Morris Arb.; Econ. Herb. Oakes Ames).

This collection, in abundant (albeit young) flower, has the very firm-coriaceous leaves which seems to be the principal character separating *Banisteriopsis inebrians* from *B. Caapi*.

*Banisteriopsis inebrians*, described from the Putumayo of

Colombia, has apparently not hitherto been reported from Peru.

*Banisteriopsis Rusbyana* (Ndz.) Morton in Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci. 21 (1931) 487.

PERU: DEPARTAMENTO DE SAN MARTÍN, PROVINCIA DE TARAPOTO, Tarapoto, alt. 600 m. "Trepador voluble. Cultivado. Su tronco se utiliza para preparar una bebida purgante y alucinógena. N.v. *ayahuasca amarilla*." August 2, 1958, O. Velarde Nuñez 6589 (Herb. Morris Arb.).

This collection is sterile, but the membranaceous leaves match very closely what we have been accepting as representative of *Banisteriopsis Rusbyana*. Velarde 6589 is, indeed, a very close match for Klug 1971 from the Putumayo of Colombia. The vernacular name *ayahuasca amarilla*, might possibly refer to the colour of the flowers.

The type of *Banisteriopsis Rusbyana* was collected in Bolivia, and the species has hitherto been known only from Bolivia and Colombia.

#### STERCULIACEAE

A number of collections of *Herrania* have been studied subsequent to the publication of my synopsis of the genus in 1958 (Journ. Arn. Arb. 39 (1958) 216) and are herewith cited since some of them extend known ranges or are the source of interesting taxonomic details.

*Herrania albiflora* Goudot in Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, sér. 3, 2 (1844) 280, t. 5, figs. 1-10.

VENEZUELA: ESTADO DE BARINAS, Fundo Paiva, Santa Bárbara de Barinas, February 1953, L. Aristeguieta 1598.

This represents the second Venezuelan collection of a species predominantly Colombian in distribution.

*Herrania Cuatrecasana* García-Barriga in Caldasia 2 (1941) 57, t. 2.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL PUTUMAYO, Río San Miguel, Quebrada de Sipanae, alt. 400 m., December 12, 1940. J. Cuatrecasas 11012.

This collection was inadvertently omitted from the synopsis.

*Herrania kanukuensis* R. E. Schultes in Caldasia 2 (1943) 11.

BRAZIL: ESTADO DO AMAZONAS, Jarú, Rio Branco. January 1913, J. G. Kuhlmann 3082.

*Herrania kanukuensis* is known from Brazil through only two collections, both from the Rio Branco. The species is otherwise registered from British and Dutch Guiana.

*Herrania nitida* (Poepp.) R. E. Schultes in *Caldasia* 2 (1943) 16, t. p. 17.

BRAZIL: ESTADO DO PARÁ, Belem. Cultivated in Museu Paraense, February 4, 1926, A. Ducke 21050. Rio Jary, December 16, 1912, E. Sneathlage 12444. ESTADO DO AMAZONAS, Rio Solimões, San Antonio do Iça, August 26, 1906, A. Ducke 7618; Rio Japurá, November 20, 1904, A. Ducke 14748; São Paulo de Olivença, October 10, 1931, A. Ducke 23977; Rio Tocantins, November 12, 1927; Rio Parintins, January 20, 1936, A. Ducke 35406. Botanical Garden, Rio de Janeiro, ("from Amazonas"), March 31, 1922, Ducke 248. Território do Acre, Seringal Orion, October 23, 1923, J. G. Kuhlmann 702. COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL CAQUETA, Morelia, November 24, 1941, K. von Schneidern A 1368 bis. ECUADOR: PROVINCIA NAPO-PASTAZA, Tiputini-Lagatococha, January-May, 1953, F. Fagerlind et G. Wibom 2283; 2348; Tena, October 18, 1939, E. Asplund 9428; December 30, 1939, E. Asplund 10198; Mera, December 7, 1955, E. Asplund 18720; Canelos, November 15-23, 1958, G. Harling 3171; 3290; 3331.

These newly cited collections, with the exception of Kuhlmann 702 from the Brazilian Acre, do not alter our concept of the range of *Herrania nitida*.

*Herrania nitida* (Poepp.) R. E. Schultes fma. *sphenophylla* R. E. Schultes in Bot. Mus. Leaflet Harvard Univ. 14 (1950) 131.

PERU: DEPARTAMENTO DEL LORETO, Iquitos, November 20, 1940, E. Asplund 14780.

This form has previously been cited twice from Amazonian Peru and once from Amazonian Brazil and Colombia.

*Herrania Mariae* (Mart.) Decaisne ex Goudot in Ann. Sci. Nat., sér. 3, 2 (1844) 233. *Abroma Mariae* Martius in Denkschr. Regensb. Bot. Gesell. 3 (1841) 297, tt. 6, 9. *Theobroma Mariae* (Mart.) Schumann in Martius Fl. Brasil. 12, pt. 3 (1886) 71, t. 15. *Herrania atrorubens* Huber in Bull. Soc. Genève, ser. 2, 6 (1914) 187.

BRAZIL: ESTADO DO PARÁ, Rio Trombetas, Castanhões do Rio Cuminá-mirim, December 12, 1906, A. Ducke 7935.

In my monograph of *Herrania*, I included *H. atrorubens* as a synonym of *H. nitida* (Poepp.) R. E. Schult. An opportunity for me to examine the type of Huber's concept has now arisen, and I find that it is referable to *H. Mariae*. Huber himself, in describing *H. atrorubens*, noted that it differed

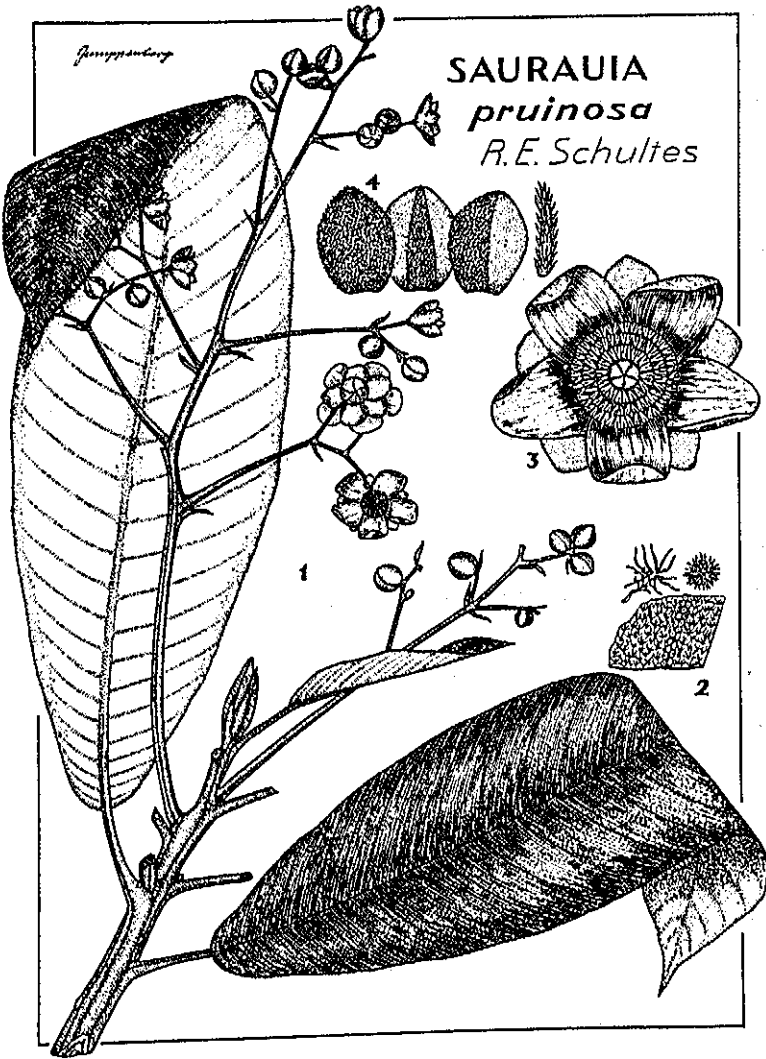


Figure 8. *Saurauia pruinosa* R. E. Schultes. 1) Habit,  $\times 1$ . 2) Nether surface of the leaf,  $\times$  about 10 (single hairs  $\times$  about 50). 3) Flower,  $\times 3$ . 4) Sepals  $\times 3$  (single hair  $\times$  about 30). Drawn by John Gumpfenberg.

from *H. Mariae* in being smaller and in having dark red flowers.

*Herrania pulcherrima* Goudot var. *pacifica* R. E. Schultes in Bot. Mus. Leaf. Harvard Univ. 14 (1950) 131, t. 28, low. fig.

ECUADOR: PROVINCIA ESMERALDAS, Río San Miguel, March 28-April 6, 1959, G. Harling 4569.

*Harling 4569* represents the second collection of this Pacific coastal variety from Ecuador and the first from Esmeraldas.

#### DILLENIACEAE

*Saurauia pruinosa* R. E. Schultes in Bot. Mus. Leaf. Harvard Univ. 16 (1953) 81.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL PUTUMAYO, Valley of Sibundoy, Sibundoy, alt. about 2225-2300 m. May 29, 1946. R. E. Schultes et M. Villarreal 7651.

One of the most beautiful of the South American species of *Saurauia* because of the rose-pink hue of the leaf and petiole indumentum, this species has not hitherto been illustrated.

#### CARYOCARACEAE

*Caryocar gracile* Wittmack Martius in Fl. Bras. 12, pt. 1 (1836) 350.

COLOMBIA: AMAZONAS-VAUPÉS, Río Apaporis, Jinogojé (at mouth of Río Piraparaná) and vicinity, alt. about 700 feet, lat. 0°15' S, long. 70°30' W. "Small tree, 25-35 feet tall. Flowers yellow. Fruit crushed for barbasco to poison fish. Makuna: *gaw-gě*. Puinave: *ho*." June 8, 1952, R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 16668.

*Caryocar gracile*, known from the Colombian Amazon basin through only several collections, is employed by the Indians of the Vaupés as a fish poison. The fruits are crushed and cast into still water. The oily seeds are sometimes eaten as a food, and the bark is said by the Makunas to be employed like soap in washing.

#### FLACOURTIACEAE

*Mayna muricida* R. E. Schultes sp. nov.

A *Mayna amazonica* foliis lanceolatis (non ovatis), subtus grossiuscule sparsissimeque (non molliter denseque) pilosis et supra glabris (non sparse pilosis) atque fructus aliis conspicue crispaturis (non integris) differt.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL AMAZONAS, Trapecio amazónico, interior regions of trapecia between Amazon and Putumayo Rivers, alt.

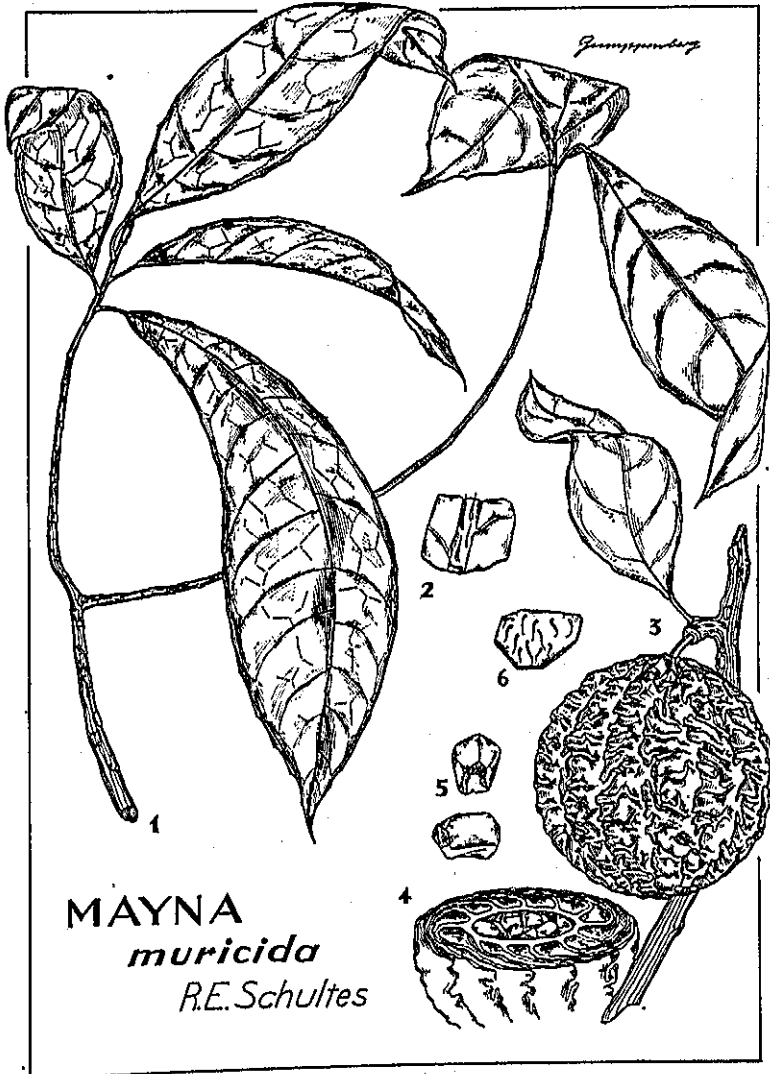


Figure 9. *Mayna muricida* R. E. Schultes. 1) Branch with leaves,  $\times 1$ . 2) Nether surface of the leaf,  $\times 20$ . 3) Branch with fruit,  $\times 1$ . 4) Cross section of fruit,  $\times 1$ . 5) Seeds,  $\times 5$ . 6) Surface of fruit,  $\times 20$ . Drawn by John Gumpfenberg.

slightly over 100 m. "Treelet. 20 ft. tall. Fruit white. Seeds used by Tikunas to kill rats. Tikuna name = *ka-té-bó*. In varial." October 1946, *Richard Evans Schultes 6760* (TYPE in Herb. Gray).

*Mayna muricida*, so named because the Tikuna Indians gather the seeds to scatter around their houses in the belief that they kill rodents, differs from *M. amazonica* especially in lacking a soft indumentum on the nether surface of the leaves and in having curiously crispate (marginally eroded and curled) wings on the fruit. Both species occur in the light "caatinga" or "varial" forest growing on sterile sand, not, as with most other species, in dense forests; *M. amazonica*, however, in many parts of its range (the western Amazon in Brazil, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela) is a typical jungle tree.

*Mayna toxica* R. E. Schultes sp. nov.

A *Mayna amazonica* foliis subtus maxime mollissimis pilosis atque fructu chryseo-viride (non atroviride) et sine aliis (aliis ad costas reductis) principaliter differt.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL VAUPÉS, Río Vaupés, Tipiaca, (between Mitú and Javareté). "Bark poison for dogs, rats, man. Bush up to 12 ft. tall. Fruit light yellow-green. Desano name = *bé-ra-man-o-hé-ree-gé*." May 14-24, 1953. *Richard Evans Schultes et Isidoro Cabrera 19337* (TYPE in Econ. Herb. Oakes Ames). COMISARÍA DEL AMAZONAS, Río Apaporis, Caño Peritomé, tributary below Raudal Yayacopi, alt. about 750 ft. "Height 12 ft." February 18-20, 1952, *R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 15519*. COMISARÍA DEL VAUPÉS, Río Apaporis, Soratama, April 2, 1952, *R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 16142*.

*Mayna toxica* is easily distinguished from related species by its golden yellow fruit which, instead of having conspicuous wings, is armed only with slightly thickened ribs.

The specific name refers to the general belief amongst the natives that the bark (and, according to some, the seeds) are poisonous. It is stated that the rasped bark is employed to kill dogs and rodents. The active principle is not known. A test for alkaloids with modified Dragendorf reagent (see R. F. Raffaui in Econ. Bot. 16 (1962) 171) gave negative results. The fact that at least two species — *Mayna muricida* and *M. toxica* — are similarly employed for their toxic properties by Indians in far-separated parts of the Colombian Amazon suggests that an investigation into the chemical constituents of this genus might be of interest.

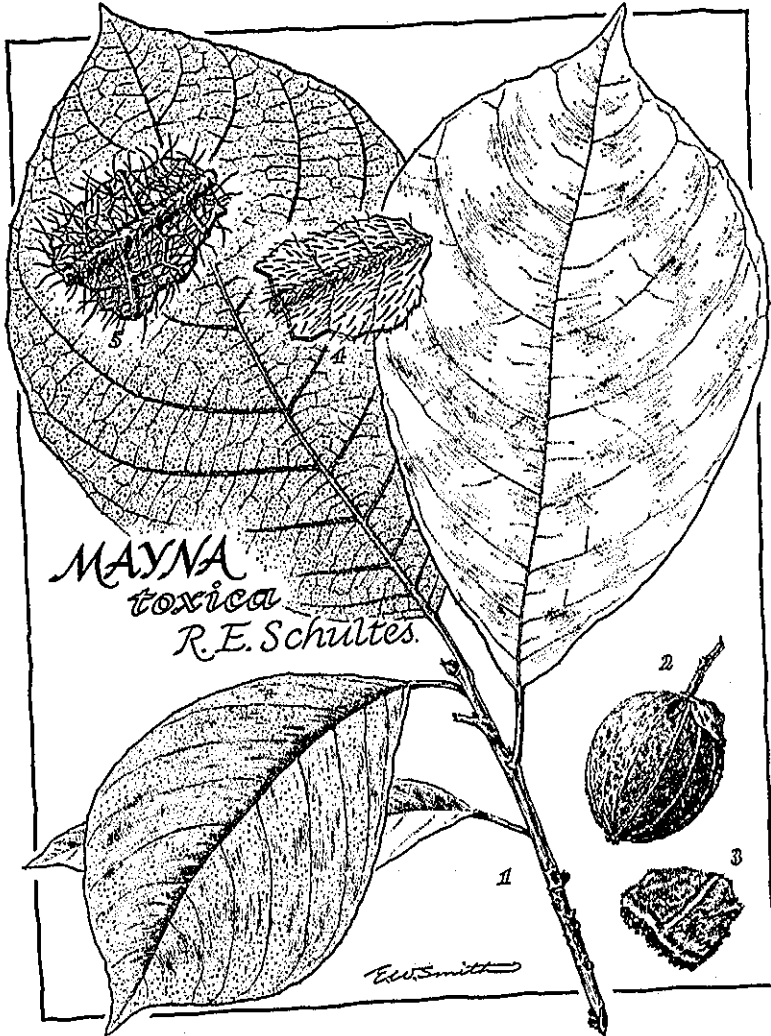


Figure 10. *Mayna toxica* R. E. Schultes. 1) Branch with leaves,  $\times 1$ . 2) Fruit,  $\times 1$ . 3) Enlargement of the surface of the fruit. 4) Enlargement of the upper surface of the leaf. 5) Enlargement of the nether surface of the leaf. Drawn by E. W. Smith.

## MELASTOMACEAE

The following notes on melastomaceous plants have been submitted by Dr. J. J. Wurdack of the Smithsonian Institution, who writes: "Among the collections thus far studied by me are represented a number of new records of Melastomataceae for Colombia. Dr. Schultes' Vaupés collections have especially emphasized the strong linkage with the flora of Dept. Loreto, Peru."

*Adelobotrys barbata* Triana in Trans. Linn. Soc. 28 (1871) 68.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL VAUPÉS, Río Piraparaná. R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera, March 9, 1952, 15908; May, 1952, 17120; September 19, 1952, 17574.

Limited to the upper Río Negro drainage-area, this shrubby species in a predominantly vining genus, is now well represented from the Colombian Vaupés.

*Adelobotrys macrophylla* Pilger in Verhandl. Bot. Ver. Brandenburg 47 (1905) 165.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL VAUPÉS, Río Piraparaná, Caño Tecmeña, September 4, 1952, R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 17216; Río Pacoa, February 8, 1952, R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 15223.

This species previously has been known only from the Department of Loreto in Peru. Branches of this bush are burned and the ashes are added to clay for the manufacture of pottery.

*Adelobotrys praetexta* Pilger in Verhandl. Bot. Ver. Brandenburg 47 (1905) 167.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL VAUPÉS, Río Piraparaná, September 1952, R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 17127; Río Apaporis, Río Popeyaca, February 25, 1952, R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 15661.

*Adelobotrys praetexta* has hitherto been known only from Amazonian Bolivia and Peru.

*Bellucia umbellata* Gleason in Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 58 (1931) 257.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL VAUPÉS, Río Piraparaná, March 9, 1952, R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 15916; Jinogojé, June 5, 1952, 16628; September 6, 1952, 17349. Río Apaporis, September 1952, R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 17094.

Hitherto *Bellucia umbellata* has been reported only from Loreto, Peru. The Barasana Indian name of this bush is *teé-ña-mö*.

*Graffenrieda candelabrum Macbride* in *Field Mus. Publ. Bot.* 13, pt. 4 (1941) 321.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL AMAZONAS, Río Miritiparaná, March 2, 1952, *R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 15728*.

Known hitherto only from the type collection from the Departamento de Loreto, Peru, this species is now registered from Amazonian Colombia. The bluish fruits are somewhat astringent and are chewed to "heal" bleeding gums. Tanimuka name = *kweé-ma-mě*. Yukuna name = *ko-me-noo-ma-rě* ("bird's spice").

*Leandra rhodopogon (DC.) Cogniaux* in *Martius Fl. Bras.* 14, pt. 4 (1886) 109.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL VAUPÉS, Río Apaporis, Soratama, June 20, 1951, *R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 12727*; February 25, 1952, *15695*; August 17, 1952, *16951*; January 1952, *19614*. Río Piraparaná, September 1952, *R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 17121*. Río Vaupés, Mitá, *L. Uribe Uribe 2920*; *J. Cuatrecasas 6803*.

*Miconia astrotricha (DC.) Triana* in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* 28 (1871) 113.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL AMAZONAS, Río Popeyaca, February 1952, *R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 15603*.

The present collection, which has been compared with the type in Munich, represents apparently the first time the species has turned up since the original Martius material from Amazonian Brazil.

*Miconia filamentosa Gleason* in *Bull. Torr. Bot. Club* 65 (1938) 579.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL VAUPÉS, Río Apaporis, Río Popeyaca, June 10, 1952, *R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 16635*; Jinogojé, March 1952, *19825*.

The previously known range of this species included only Amazonian Brazil and Peru.

*Miconia fissa Gleason* in *Bull. Torr. Bot. Club* 59 (1932) 363.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL AMAZONAS, Río Miritiparaná, May 8, 1952, *R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 16406*.

*Miconia fissa* was previously known only from the type collection by Holt and Blake from the Río Maturaca, Amazonian Brazil. The Yukuna Indian name is *hay-wa-lá*, and the orange fruit is employed as a diuretic.

*Miconia marginata Triana* in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* 28 (1871) 110.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL VAUPÉS, Río Apaporis, September 1952, *R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 17053*. Río Piraparaná Septem-

ber 10, 1952, *R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 17367*; Río Ricapuyá, September 27, 1952, *R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 17634*.

Widespread in Amazonian Bolivia and Brazil and in Venezuela and British Guiana, *Miconia marginata* is now registered from Colombia.

*Ossaea araneifera* *Markgraf* in *Notizbl. 13* (1937) 462.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL VAUPÉS, Río Apaporis, Jirijirímo, July 5, 1951, *R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 12950*.

This species has been known only from the type collection from Loreto, Peru.

*Ossaea cucullata* *Gleason* in *Bull. Torr. Bot. Club* 58 (1931) 260.

BRAZIL: ESTADO DO AMAZONAS, Muquentaua, Río Teffé, *R. L. Frões 26299*. COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL VAUPÉS, Río Apaporis, Soratama, July 17, 1951, *R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 13096*; August 4, 1951, *13349*; January 1952, *19626*. Río Kuduyari, Cerro Yapobodá, April 1963, *R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 20031*.

Previously registered only from Loreto, Peru, this species is now known from Amazonia Brazil and Colombia.

#### MYRSINACEAE

*Conomorpha citrifolia* *Mez* in *Pflanzenr.* 4, *Fam.* 236 (1902) 256.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL VAUPÉS, Río Piraparaná (tributary of Río Apaporis), Raudal Na-hoó-gaw-he, between lat. 0°15' S, long. 70°30' W and lat. 0°25' N, long. 70°30' W. "Flowers whitish yellow. Small tree along bank. Bark rasped into chicha to give it a peppery taste. Puinave: *yoom-dá-ka*. Barasana: *gáw-hé-ké*." September 1952, *R. E. Schultes et I. Cabrera 17593*.

*Conomorpha citrifolia*, like the recently described *C. lithophyta* *R. E. Schult.* of the Vaupés and *C. magnoliifolia* *Mez* in Dutch Guiana, is employed as a minor fish-poison. The Barasana Indians of the Río Piraparaná crush the leaves and strew them on the surface of still or very slowly moving water. They also have an interesting use of the bark which is rasped into fermented *chicha* (made of *Manihot esculenta* *Crantz* or any of a number of edible fruits) as a spice to give the beverage a rather peppery taste.

#### SOLANACEAE

*Solanum platyphyllum* *Humboldt et Bonpland* ex *Dunal* *Sol. gen. aff. syn.* (1816) 38.

COLOMBIA: COMISARÍA DEL PUTUMAYO, road between El Pepino and Mocoa, alt. about 700 m. "Bush 2 feet. Fl. purplish white. Fr.

ripens red with hairs. Lvs. with purplish cast underneath. Cult. Common name = *uvilla*." July 28, 1960. R. E. Schultes 22556.

This is the second collection of *Solanum platyphyllum* which has come to light from the Colombian Amazon. The difference in altitude between the other collection, *Schultes 6642*, which was from Leticia at 100 m. and *Schultes 22556* at 700 m. is noteworthy. Both collections were taken from bushes cultivated for their edible berries.

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