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

by

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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 identical with Clarisia strepitanis (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], δ fl.; Tessmann 5433! [D], δ fl. Oct.); Dept. Junin, near La Merced, alt. 1000 m (Weberbauer 1885! [D], δ 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 Pavón, 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 cylindric irregularly lobed collar of the perianth is fimbriate. Fruit 18—20 mm in diameter.

Peru: (Pavón [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.


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

3. C. urophylla (Donn. Sm.) Lanj.

b. Side-nerves 10—16. Perianth of female flower slightly hairy at the apex, for the rest glabrous.


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

Additional material:

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

var. guianensis (Lanj.) Lanj. et Rossb. nov. comb.

Additional material:
French Guiana (Poiteau! [D], γ fl.).

var. paraensis (Lanj.) Lanj. et Rossb. nov. comb.

var. micranthera (Warb.) Lanj. et Rossb. nov. comb.
Side-nerves up to 13!

Additional material:
Brazil: Amazone R. (Poeppig 2582! [D, G], δ fl.); Pará, Obidos, Serra Escama (Sampaio 4914! [D], δ fl. Nov.); Rio de Janeiro (Peckolt! [D], young 2 fl. Nov.).

var. cuyunensis (Lanj.) Lanj. et Rossb. 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. & Rossb. and its allies. Female inflorescence capituliform.
3. C. mexicana (Liebm.) Lanj. and its allies. Female flowers paired.