NOTES ON THE MYRTACEAE OF SURINAME

by

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In trying to prepare the account of the Myrtaceae for Pulle’s Flora of Suriname I soon found that a revision of the Myrtaceae of whole Guiana, especially of French Guiana, and preferably also of the Amazonian district, is necessary. The account would be of little value as long as our knowledge of the synonymy and the distribution of the species is so incomplete.

The Myrtaceae of Guiana have been treated by Berg in Linnaea XXVII (1855—56) p. 1—512, XXIX (1858) p. 207—256 and XXX (1861) p. 647—713. Yet many species previously described from French Guiana, especially by Aublet and by de Candolle, were not known to Berg. Moreover, Berg often based species on insufficient material, as has been pointed out by Urban in his revision of the West Indian Myrtaceae in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. XIX (1895) p. 563. In this publication of Urban the synonymy of several species common to the West Indies and Guiana is cleared up (Trinidad and Tobago are included in the West Indies). Another valuable contribution is Sagot’s too little noticed account of the Myrtaceae of French Guiana in Annales Sciences Naturelles 6.20 (1885) p. 181—198. But Sagot apparently did not know Berg’s last publication in Linnaea XXX, in which Richard’s collection from French Guiana is treated. Thus Sagot sometimes cites specimens of Richard without knowing that they must be duplicates of the types of one of Berg’s new species and his account remains very incomplete.

As owing to lack of material it is impossible to undertake such a revision during the war and there may be no opportunity to continue the work after the war, preliminary results, including the description of 6 new species, are published here.

MARLIEREA CAMB.

Aublet’s description and figure leave no doubt about the identity of Eugenia montana Aubl., especially as it is made clear that the calyx is closed in the bud. Sagot l.c. is of the same opinion. I saw duplicates of the types of M. obtusa (Benth.) Berg (Schomburgk 486 [L] from Br. Guiana) and of M. suffruticosa Berg (Hostmann 1146 [U] from Suriname), but not of M. Richardiana Berg (Richard s.n. from French Guiana). Among the large material collected in Suriname however there are specimens agreeing with Berg’s detailed description.

I have retained the name Marlierea Camb., though Urban in Fedde’s Rep. 15 (1919) p. 413 reestablished the name Plinia L. (type species Plinia pinnata L., based on a plate of Plumier, synonym Marlierea glomerata Berg according to Urban). It is possible that the treatment of Williams in Flora of Trinidad and Tobago I, 6 (1934) p. 333 can be followed and that Plinia L. (P. pinnata L. and allies, with flowers in sessile clusters) is not congeneric with Marlierea Camb. (with flowers in open panicles, M. montana belongs to this group). The description of the embryo of P. pinnata L. as given by Urban in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. XIX (1895) p. 589 indeed suggests that Plinia L. is much nearer allied to Eugenia L. and especially to Myrciaria Berg (united by many authors with Eugenia L.) than to Marlierea Camb.

CALYPTRANTHES Sw.

Urban in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. XIX (1895) p. 592 was the first to draw attention to the probably constant presence of dibranchiate hairs in this genus. In all 4 Suriname species I found such hairs on the lower surface of the leaves, in C. fasciculata Berg and C. speciosa Sagot intermixed with a shorter and denser pubescence of simple hairs, in the two other species (one here described as new, the other allied to C. pulchella D.C.) scattered and readily deciduous on otherwise glabrous leaves.

Calyptranthes spicata Amsh. n.sp. (fig. 1).

Arbor parva. Ramuli subteretes, pubescentes, mox glabrati. Folia lanceolato-oblonga, basi acuta, apice longe acuminata, chartacea, discolora, supra glabra, subitus pilis dibranchiatis pedunculatis brunneis deciduis praedita, 18—30 cm longa 6—8 cm lata, costa
Fig. 1. Calyptranthes spicata AMSH. n.sp. (STAHEL 70). a. Part of the inflorescence.
supra plana subtus prominente, nervis lateralis distantibus, supra prominulis subtus satis prominentibus. Petiolus robustus, puberulus circiter 1 cm longus. Spicae subterminales, puberulae, circiter 10 cm longae, bractea magna, lanceolata, ad 2 cm longa suffultae. Alabastra obvoidea, puberula, apice rotundata vel apiculata, 4 mm longa. Calyx 3 mm in diametro. Petala 0. Ovarium 2-loculare, 4-ovulatum. Drupa globosa, adulta non visa.


Of the two species with spicate inflorescence described by BERG, one, *C. Poeppigiana* BERG, has according to BERG’s description much smaller leaves and smaller glabrous flower-buds, the other, *C. Spruceana* BERG, is quite glabrous and has sessile obtuse leaves.


*C. fasciculata* BERG was described from Br. Guiana (RICH. SCHOMBURGK 1605, ROB. SCHOMBURGK 979), *C. sericea* GRISEB. from Dominica (IMRAY) and Trinidad (CRUEGER). Study of ten specimens from Suriname, A. C. SMITH 2132 from Br. Guiana and BROADWAY 4884 and 4056 from Tobago leads me to the conclusion that the two species are identical and that there is no difference in size of leaves and flowers as stated by URBAN l.c. p. 602. The flowers, as already remarked by BERG, are polygamous, the ovary in many flowers being abortive.

**MYRCIA** D.C. and **AULOMYRCIA** BERG

*Aulomyrcia* BERG has been reunited by GRISEBACH (Flora Br. West Indies (1860) p. 234), NIEDENZU (in Engler Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III, 7 (1893) p. 74), URBAN (in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. XIX (1895) p. 577) and other authors with *Myrcia* D.C. I believe however that it is possible to retain the two genera on the following characters:

a. Flower-buds constricted under the calyx; ovary sericeous, receptacle hardly produced above the ovary; berry commonly 1-seeded, rarely 1—3-seeded, ellipsoid when 1-seeded.  

Myrcia D.C.

b. Flower-buds commonly obconoid; ovary mostly glabrous; receptacle cup-like produced above the ovary; berry globose, 1—3-seeded.  

Aulomyrcia BERG.
The fruit of a *Myrcia* species is illustrated in Martius Flora Brasiliensis XIV, 1 (1857) pl. 23 for *Myrcia hispida* BERG. The form of the embryo (also figured) in which the radicula runs straight from apex to base of the embryo, is perhaps also characteristic for *Myrcia* D.C. I have seen it in the embryo of *M. Berberis* D.C., *M. deflexa* D.C., *M. Coumeta* D.C., *M. calycampa* AMSH. and some specimens of *M. sylvatica* D.C., in other specimens of *M. sylvatica* D.C. and of *M. splendens* D.C. there is a slight curve in the radicula. In *Aulomyrcia* the radicula appears to be mostly longer and more curved. *Calycampe* BERG has the characters of *Myrcia* D.C. as indicated here and I am retaining it therefore in the genus *Myrcia* D.C. It may further be noted that in the allied genera *Marlierea* CAMB., *Krugia* URB. and *Calyptranthes* SW., in which the receptacle is produced above the ovary, the berry is also globose.

As it is often impossible to determine a species of *Myrcia* D.C. with the aid of BERG’s account in Martius Flora Brasiliensis XIV, 1 (1857) p. 150, a key to the species of Guiana may be helpful. BERG has divided *Myrcia* D.C. in groups partly based on the more or less strong development of the lateral nerves, this character is unreliable, as it is often variable in the same species.

1a. Flowers small (4—7 mm in diameter) 2
   b. Flowers large (about 1 cm in diameter) 6

2a. Young twigs loosely pubescent. Leaves obtuse at the base, petiole 2—4 mm long.
   b. Young twigs sericeous or velutinous. Petiole 5—8 mm long, if shorter, leaves acute or acuminate at the base.

3a. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, long-acuminate, small (2—5 cm long)
   Lateral nerves numerous, equal, approximate
   *M. sylvatica* (MEY.) D.C.
   b. Leaves ovate to ovate-oblong, 5—8 cm long, reticulate. Primary lateral nerves distant, with secondary nerves between them
   *M. splendens* D.C.

4a. Panicles densely velutinous 5
   b. Panicles nearly glabrous. Lateral nerves prominulous to flat above. Leaves acute at the base  . . . . *M. Berberis* D.C.

5a. Leaves large, ovate or elliptical to oblong, acute or obtuse at the base. Lateral nerves often impressed above.
   *M. deflexa* (POIR.) D.C.
   b. Leaves lanceolate-oblong, acuminate at the base. Lateral nerves prominulous above. . . . . *M. Schomburgkiana* BERG.

6a. Principal lateral nerves about 8 at each side.
   *M. Coumeta* (AUBL.) D.C.
   b. Principal lateral nerves about 20 at each side 7
7a. Inflorescence few-flowered, subracemose  

*M. calycampa* AMSH.

b. Inflorescence a large, many-flowered panicle  

*M. deflexa* (POIR.) D.C. var. Dussii KR. et URB.

**Myrcia splendens** (Sw.) D.C.  
Previously only known from the West Indies, but apparently not rare in Suriname. It may therefore be expected that it has been overlooked in other regions or described under another name.


I saw duplicates of the type specimens of these species in the herbaria of Leiden and Utrecht. **Myrcia costata** D.C. has priority of position above *M. Berberis* D.C., but this common and widely distributed species has probably still older names.


From the description and from the specimens cited by SAGOT and by URBAN it appears that *M. crassinervia* D.C. is a synonym of *M. deflexa* (POIR.) D.C.

var. Dussii KR. et URB. l.c.  
In the Utrecht herbarium there are specimens from the Amazonian district (KRUKOFF 1477 and 1330) and from E. Peru (ULE 9659) quite agreeing with the description of this large-flowered variety, described from Martinique. Probably it has been described by BERG as a distinct species.

**Myrcia Coumeta** (AUBL.) D.C., Prodr. III (1828) p. 245; — *Aulomyr西亚 Coumeta* (AUBL.) BERG in Linnaea XXVII (1855) p. 60.

The form of the receptacle and of the berry (a flowering and fruiting specimen, B.W. 3703, has been collected in Suriname) is as in *Myrcia* D.C.
Myrcia Calycampa Amsh. nomen novum; — Calycampe latifolia Berg in Linnaea XXVII (1855) p. 130 (non M. latifolia Berg 1855); — Calycampe angustifolia Berg l.c. p. 131 (non Myrcia angustifolia (Berg) Niedenzu 1893).

As said above, this species has all the characters of Myrcia D.C. and there seems therefore to be no reason to retain the genus Calycampe Berg. The form of the leaves is rather variable, hence the two species distinguished by Berg, but intermediate specimens have been collected by Ule and in Suriname.


Myrcia bracteata (Rich.) D.C. (M. lanceolata Camb.) is probably an Aulomyrcia. It occurs also in Suriname, but I did not see sufficient material. Eugenia Mini Aubl. and Eugenia fallax Rich. are probably species of Myrcia D.C., but the type specimens have never been examined.

By retaining the genus Aulomyrcia, the following new combination becomes necessary:


Eugenia tomentosa Aubl. was reestablished by Sagot l.c. and by Williams l.c. for the flora of Trinidad. It is probable, though not actually said so, that for the latter publication Aublet’s type-specimen was examined. As Aublet’s species was not known to Berg, he described it as A. rosulans Berg. There are several nearly allied species described from Brazil, some of them may prove to be merely varieties.

French Guiana (Mana, Sagot 1157); British Guiana (Schomburk 732 [L] duplicate of the type specimen of A. rosulans Berg; Paramacutoi savannah, Alston 501); Brazil (Blanchet 3369, named A. rosulans Berg by Berg l.c. p. 93, Bahia, Ule 6977 [L]).
Aulomyrcia obtusa (Schauer) Berg var. surinamensis (Miq.) Amsh. nov. comb.; — Myrcia surinamensis Miq. in Linnaea XXII (1849) p. 170, Stirp. Sur. Sel. (1850) p. 36 fig. 9B; — Aulomyrcia surinamensis (Miq.) Berg in Linnaea XXVII (1855) p. 64.

A. obtusa Berg is a very variable species, there are hardly two specimens alike. In Suriname alone five varieties have been distinguished by Berg, based on the form of the leaves and of the inflorescence. M. surinamensis Miq. is not a very distinct variety. The species is so common in Suriname that it is to be expected from the neighbouring countries, probably described under another name. A. dichroma Berg and A. roraimensis Berg from British Guiana, A. andromosaemoides Berg from French Guiana and M. arimensis Britton from Trinidad have to be compared. From the Amazonian district I saw Frosé 2007. A. triflora Berg from British Guiana is an allied but distinct species, differing by its larger flowers and has to be compared with A. Jacquiniana Berg (Myrcia paniculata Kr. et Urb.).

Aulomyrcia saxatilis Amsh. nov. spec.

Frutex elegans, 4—6 m alta, ramulis subteretibus, brunneo-puberulis. Folia obovata vel obovato-oblonga, basi truncata, apice rotundata vel obtusa, margine revoluta, coriacea, glabra, usque ad 4 cm longa et 2.5 cm lata, costa supra impressa, subtus prominente, nervis lateralisibus tenuis ascendentibus venisque supra leviter impressis, subtus prominulis. Petiolus 1—2 mm longus. Paniculae brunneo-puberulae, axillares et subterminales, 3—6 cm. longae. Receptaculum glabrum, cupulatum, ± 1 mm longum. Sepala 5, rotundata, extus glabra, intus puberula, valde inaequalia, maximum vix 1.5 mm longum, minimum vix 0.5 mm longum. Petala orbiculata, ± 2 mm longa. Ovarium 2-loculare, 4-ovulatum. Drupa ignota.

Suriname: Lucie R., on rocks (B.W. 7048 fl. May, type in herb. Utrecht).

This new species is according to the collector, Prof. Dr. Staehel, characteristic of the dry moeri-moeri, in which it often forms nearly pure associations. In aspect it is very like A. obtusa (Schauer) Berg. The latter species is quite distinct by its 3-celled ovary and equal, very short sepals.

Previously only known from the West Indies, now also collected in Suriname (Brownsberg, B.W. 4004, B.W. 3239).

**Aulomyrcia grandiflora** Berg in Flora Bras. XIV, 1 (1857) p. 133.

Previously only known from Southern Brazil. The specimen from Suriname (B.W. 3787) differs from the type specimen (SELLOW s.n., duplicate in U), by having the ovary 2-celled instead of 3-celled and ±12 instead of ±15 lateral nerves, in all other respects however it agrees with this very characteristic species.


These two species are nearly allied, they differ in the form of the inflorescence and in the venation of the leaves, but quite agree in flower-characters. The flowers have the cup-like produced receptacle, free sepals and globose berry of *Aulomyrcia*, but are constantly tetramerous, with the opposite sepals equal. A generic distinction from species of *Eugeniopsis* BERG, which have according to the description also tetramerous flowers, but the sepals in the bud free at apex only, may be difficult. *Eugeniopsis* BERG is considered by NIEDENZU as a section of *Marlierea* CAMB. I do not know whether the genus in the conception of BERG is homogeneous. *Eugeniopsis Richardiana* BERG at any rate is a synonym of *Krugia ferruginea* (POIR.) Kr. et Urb.

It is probable that all species of *Myrciaria* BERG series *paniculatae* (under which *A. Schaueriana* was placed by BERG) belong to *Aulomyryca* BERG. SAGOT l.c. described the fruit of *A. Schaueriana*. *Myrcia graciliflora* Sagot is a new name, necessary because of *Myrcia Schaueriana* BERG. SAGOT also meant to describe the fruit of *Myrciaria quitarensis* (BENTH.) BERG and based on this the combination *Myrcia quitarensis* (BENTH.) SAGOT. SAGOT’S specimen (nr. 891) is however a broad-leaved form of *A. lancifolia* BERG. *Eugenia inaequiloba* D.C., mentioned by SAGOT as a synonym, may be the oldest name of this latter species.
Calycorectes Berg and Catinga Aubl.

Of the 6 species described by Berg under Calycorectes Berg, two, *C. latifolius* Berg and *C. grandifolius* Berg occur in Suriname. These two species agree in having the calyx undivided in the bud, a 2-celled, many-ovulate ovary and an embryo, in which, as in *Eugenia* L., the cotyledons are connate. Yet it appears that they are not congeneric, for they differ in the following characters:

1a. Receptacle hardly produced above the ovary; calyx segments remaining connate above, at last deciduous as a whole; petals 6, unequal, coriaceous, tomentose outside; anthers linear; berry ellipsoid, 1-seeded . . . . . . . . . . . *C. grandifolius* Berg.

b. Receptacle cup-like produced above the ovary; calyx rupturing into 4 persistent lobes; petals 4, membranous, glabrous; anthers ovate; berry large, few-seeded, with false septa between the seeds. . . . . . . . . . . . *C. latifolius* Berg.

*C. grandifolius* (fig. 2) is the first published species of *Calycorectes* and may be considered as the type species. *Calycorectes* Berg becomes thus probably a monotypic genus, for though the other 4 species described by Berg under *Calycorectes* are not known to me, it appears that they have all 4 petals, ovate anthers and a receptacle cup-like produced above the ovary. I saw the following specimens of *C. grandifolius* Berg:

French Guiana (Sagot 943; Leprieur 215 [L], named *Eugenia ramiflora* Desv. by Sagot in Ann. Sc. Nat. 6, 20 (1885) p. 193); Suriname (Kappler 1365, cotypus, duplicate in U; Splitgerber 925 [L]; Pulle 11; Boon 1039 fr.).

I do not know whether *Eugenia ramiflora* Desv., described in Hamilton, Prodr. Fl. Ind. Occ. (1825) p. 43, really belongs to this species; if so, it is the oldest name.

*Calycorectes latifolius* Berg must therefore be removed to another genus. Now this species was described by Sagot as *Catinga oblongifolia* Sagot. The full synonymy runs as follows:


Sagot l.c. mentions *C. grandifolius* Berg as a synonym, but his description is based on Sagot 272 (duplicate in U) only. His
Fig. 2. *Calycorectes grandifolius* BERG (KAPPLER 1365). a. Anther. b. Flower, lower side.
specific name is the oldest valid one, for *C. latifolius* **BERG** was based on *Eugenia latifolia* **AUBL. SANDWITH** examined the type of *E. latifolia* **AUBL.** and found it to be a distinct species. He overlooked however **SAGOT**'s name. **Catinga** **AUBL.** was described after fruiting specimens of two species, *C. moschata* **AUBL.** and *C. aromatica* **AUBL.** The types have never been examined. It is possible that **SAGOT**'s interpretation of **Catinga** **AUBL.** is correct. The fruit is very characteristic, **SAGOT** l.c. writes: I myself saw, like **AUBLET**, the yellow fruit, as large as a small citron, floating down the river. However, without examination of **AUBLET**'s type specimens it is not possible to take a decision.

**EUGENIA L.**

In Memoirs of the Gray Herbarium IV (1839) p. 185 sq. **MERRILL** has attempted to give a sharper definition of *Eugenia L.* According to him the distinguishing characters to nearly allied genera (i.e. especially *Sisygium* **GAERTN.**) are: Inflorescence racemose; flowers tetramerous; receptacle not produced above the ovary; cotyledons connate; testa free. (This latter character does not hold true in the American species). It is clear that on accepting this delimitation of the genus *Eugenia L.* also the genera *Myrcaria* **BERG** and *Anamomis** **GRISEB.** have to be maintained. *Myrcaria** **BERG** seems to me a well-characterized genus; it has probably to be restricted to **BERG**'s group of the *glomeratae* (perhaps including the *cauliflorae*), the *paniculatae* belong probably all to *Aulomyrcia** **BERG,** the *dichotomae* and *uniflorae* are altogether insufficiently known. *Stenocalyx** **BERG** and *Phyllocalyx** **BERG,** also commonly united with *Eugenia L.*, can not be separated on these characters. *Stenocalyx** **BERG** can not be maintained for this reason already, that the type species of *Eugenia L.,* *E. uniflora* **L.** belongs to it. *Phyllocalyx** **BERG** is a homogeneous group, characterized by its large sepals and the position of the flowers in the axils of bracts at the base of young leafy shoots. The following new species has been collected in Suriname:

**Eugenia Wentii** **AMSH.** n.sp. (or *Phyllocalyx Wentii** **AMSH.**) (fig. 3).

**Arbor parva vel frutex, 5—10 m alta. Folia ovato-oblonga vel oblonga, apice abrupte acuminata, basi acuta vel obtusa, chartacea, utraque pagina adpressae-pubescentia, mox glabra, 8—12 cm longa 3, 5—5. 5 cm lata, costa supra impressa subtus prominente, nervis lateribus utroque latere circiter 10, tenuis, utraque pagina
Fig. 3. *Eugenia Wentii* AMSH. n.sp. (WENT 142). *a.* Flower. *b.* Longitudinal section of flower bud.


This species is characterized by its small, linear bractlets and relatively large leaves. The width of the sepals is variable, in other specimens 3 or even but 2 mm.

Eugenia quadriovulata AMSH. n.sp.


This belongs to a small group of Eugenia species with glomerate flowers and two pendulous ovules in each cell of the ovary. E. coffeeaefolia D.C. differs by its smaller flowers, puberulous ovary, and somewhat different venation (the marginal nerves are much more distant from the margin.). Another allied species appears to be E. cachoeirensis BERG (not seen) with rufous-velutinous ovary.

Eugenia cupulata AMSH. n.sp. (fig. 4).
Arbor. Folia oblonga vel oblonga apice obtusa vel breviter
Fig. 4. *Eugenia cupulata* AMSH. n.sp. (B.W. 6428). a. Crosssection of ovary.
   b. Adult flower. c. Flower bud.
obtuse acuminata, basi attenuata, subcoriacea, supra glabra, subtus glabrescentia, 15—25 cm longa 5—9 cm lata, costa supra leviter elevata, subtus prominente, nervis lateralis utrinque ± 15, subtus prominulis subtus prominentibus venis reticulatis utrinque prominulis. Petiolus subteres, 1, 5—2 cm longus. Racemi 6—12-flori, rachi brunneo-tomentosa, — 3 cm longa. Bracteae ovatae, concavae, usque ad 2 mm longae, deciduae. Bracteolae connatae, brunneo-tomentosae, cupulam vix emarginatam formantes ± 5 mm in diametro. Sepala suborbiculata, tomentosa, in anthesi decidua, 2 exteriora coriacea, ± 5 mm longa, 2 interiora subpetaloidea, glabrescentia, ± 7 mm longa. Petala coriacea, ± 12 mm longa et 7 mm lata, in anthesi reflexa. Antherae ovato-oblongae. Ovarium semiglobosum, tomentosum, ± 4 mm longum, 2-loculare, Ovula numerosa (30—50 pro loculo) in placenta peltata disposita. Drupa oblique globosa, puberula, glabrescens, ± 1 cm in diametro. Cotyledones connatae.


This very distinct species belongs to Berg's *racemosae*, without being nearly allied to any species of this artificial group. It is characterized by its large flowers, deciduous sepals, numerous ovules and connate bractlets.

The following species are chiefly mentioned because interesting new localities can be given. It appears that several even rare species have an unexpectedly wide distribution. Specimens are generally only cited from new localities.

**Eugenia albicans** (Berg) Urb.
**Southern Lesser Antilles, Suriname** (B.W., 6701, 6529, Kappler 93).

**Eugenia atropunctata** Steud.
The hairs of the inflorescence are dibranhiate.
**Suriname, Peru** (Dept. Loreto, Klug 2571).


Leaves densely pubescent beneath with a fulvous-nitidulous indumentum of closely appressed, very short hairs, one on each cell of the epidermis. Sagot describes the embryo as "Embryo *Myrciae*", that of the Suriname specimen however has connate cotyledons.
French Guiana (Le Prieur [L]); Suriname (B.W. 3492 fr.).

Eugenia excelsa Berg.

Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, Pará (Krukoff 1125); Suriname (Versteeg 430).


The application of Aublet’s name is somewhat doubtfull. Berg applied it in 1856 to an Eugenia species, in 1861 to a Calycorectes species. The type specimen has been examined by Sandwith, he says that it is not identical with the Calycorectes species (see also p. 158) but gives no further information about it. Probably Berg’s first interpretation is correct. The length of the pedicels is very variable (2—12 mm).

Coastal districts of Suriname, French Guiana, N. Maranhao (Froes 1885, 1967).

Eugenia monticola (Sw.) D.C.

West Indies, Br. Guiana (A. C. Smith 3562); Suriname (Tresling 459, Lanjouw 926, Pule 244).

The Suriname specimens closely agree with each other in having a shortly racemose inflorescence and rather small leaves, the Br. Guiana specimen has glomerate flowers and large leaves, agreeing with the var. latifolia Kr. et Urb.

Eugenia Prieurii Berg in Linnaea XXX (1861) p. 681; — Eugenia Prieurei Sagot in Ann. Sc. Nat. 6, 20 (1885) p. 188.

The two species are apparently based on duplicates of the same specimen, Le Prieur s.n. from French Guiana.

French Guiana (Le Prieur [L]; Melinon 74 [L]); Suriname (Lanjouw 1160; B.W. 5425; Dumortier s.n.).


E. punicaefolia (H.B.K.) D.C. is a very variable species in respect to form and size of the leaves and length of the pedicels. It is difficult to find constant characters by which to distinguish it from several nearly allied species described from Brazil. E. surinamensis Berg however is certainly no distinct species, it is but a large-leaved form of the var. dipoda (D.C.) Berg.
Eugenia tapacumensis Berg.
Marti nique, St. Vincent, Brit ish Guiana, Suriname (Rombouts 80), Peru (Klug 4271).
Eugenia trinitensis D.C.
Trinidad?, Martinique, Suriname (B.W. 4028).

PSIDIUM L.

Psidium quinque dentatum Amsh. n.sp.
Frutex ramulis subteretibus flavido-velutinis. Folia subsessilia subopposita, obovata vel obovato-oblonga, apice obtusa vel breviter acuminata, basi cuneata vel attenuata basi ipsa saepe obtusa, membranacea, utrinque flavido-pubescentia, supra glabrescentia, 3—6 cm longa et 1.5—3 cm lata, costa utrinque leviter elevata, nervis lateralibus tenuis, 6—8, arcuato-anastomosantibus. Pedunculi 1-flori, tomentosi, 7—15 mm longi, in axillis foliorum inferiorum ramulorum 4—7-nodorum. Bracteolae linearis-oblongae, — 4 mm longae, deciduae. Alabastra sub calyce valde constricta. Calyx extus sparse puberulus, glabrescens, intus sericeus, in alabastrro breviter quinque dentatus dentibus late triangularibus ciliatis, demum usque ad basim fere 5-fissus. Petala orbiculata, denticulata, ciliata, 5—6 mm longa. Antherae ovatae. Ovarium albido-velutinum, 10-sulcatum, 2 mm longum, 3-loculare. Ovula in utroque loco in circulo simplice disposita.


Resembles much P. cinereum Mart. from S. Brazil, figured in Mart. Flora Brasiliensis XIV. 1 (1857) t. 41a. The latter species differs by having the ovules in a double circle, 1—7-flowered peduncles and smaller flowers. P. quinque dentatum is a savannah-shrub, while the four other indigenous Psidium species (with exception of the cultivated P. Guajava L. and the cultivated as well as indigenous P. guineense Sw.) are shrubs growing in or along the rivers. These species are: P. acutangulum Mart., P. aquaticum Benth. P. guianense Pers. (P. fluviatile Rich.), and a species near P. salutare H.B.K.

CAMPOMANESIA R. et P.

Aublet's type specimen has never been examined, but judging from Aublet's description and figure, I believe that Sagot's interpretation is correct.

French Guiana (Sagot 294; Melinon 249 [L]); Suriname (Stahel 37 and 135); British Guiana (A. C. Smith 3503).

Campomanesia aromatica (Aubl.) Griseb. has to be compared with C. coaetanea Berg.

**CALYCOLPUS BERG**

Calycolpus revolutus (Schauer) Berg in Linnaea XXVII (1856) p. 383; Riley in Kew Bulletin 1926 p. 153; — Myrtus revolutus Schauer in Linnaea XXI (1848) p. 272; — Calycolpus Kegelianus Berg in Linnaea XXVII (1856) p. 381; Riley l.c. p. 149; — Calycolpus megalodon Riley l.c. p. 149.

Riley, in his monograph of the genus Calycolpus in Kew Bulletin 1926, p. 145—154, distinguished C. Kegelianus Berg (based on Wullschlaegel s.n., I saw a duplicate from BR) and C. megalodon Riley (based on Sagot 215, duplicate in U) from C. revolutus (Schauer) Berg on account of form and size of the sepals. Riley himself (l.c. p. 153) draws attention to the variability of this character in C. glaber, of which he saw more material. Numerous specimens of C. revolutus have been collected in Suriname, they show that the sepals vary even in the same specimen, apparently owing to the more or less luxuriant growth of the branch.