

occasionally in Blue Hill Bay of this state. The English specimens occur on *Zostera*, but here we have noted it only on *Asperococcus* and *Scytosiphon*.—R. E. SCHUH, Brooklin, Maine.

## AN UNDESCRIBED MUTISIA FROM ECUADOR

STUART K. HARRIS

**MUTISIA *Rimbachii*** Sod. in herb., n. sp. Frutex scandens, caule lignescenti, angulato; ramis ochroleuco-tomentosis; folia alterna brevissime petiolata vel subsessilia, pinnata, apice in cirrhum utrinque tripartitum protensa, cirrho excepto 1 dm. longa; segmenta distantia utrinque 6–10, brevissime petiolulata, lanceolata vel elliptica, obtusa vel late acuta, submucronata, basi repanda subcordata, margine revoluta, supra glabra vel paulo tomentosa, subtus ochroleuco-lanata, coriacea, inferiora 2.5–4 cm. longa, 1–1.5 cm. lata, superiora minora; capitulum in pedunculo 3–4 cm. longo, campanulatum, circa 8 cm. longum, 3–4 cm. latum, multiflorum, heterogamum; tegulae circa 3-seriatae, imbricatae, integerrimae, dense viridi-tomentosae, interiores ovato-oblongae vel lineari-oblongae, 4 cm. longae, exteriores minores, ovatae; flores marginales circa 12, flores disci breviores; achenia ignota.

Climbing shrub, stem woody, angular; the branches covered with an ochroleucous tomentum: leaves alternate, shortly petiolate or subsessile, pinnate, the tip extended as a three-parted tendril, 1 dm. long except for the tendril; leaflets in 6–10 pairs, shortly petiolulate, lanceolate or elliptic, obtuse or broadly acute, submucronate, the bases slightly subcordate, the margins inrolled, glabrous or sparingly tomentose above, ochroleuco-lanate beneath, coriaceous, the lower 2.5–4 cm. long, 1–1.5 cm. wide, the upper smaller: heads on peduncles 3–4 cm. long, campanulate, about 8 cm. long, 3–4 cm. wide, many flowered, heterogamous; tegules in about 3 series, imbricate, entire, densely green-tomentose, the inner ovate-oblong or linear-oblong, 4 cm. long, the outer smaller, ovate; marginal ray flowers about 12, flowers of the disk smaller; achenes unknown.

*Spruce*, no. 5456, in *Andibus Ecuadorensibus*, 1857–9; *Rimbach* no. 198, Ecuador, Carihuairazo 3500 m., June, as *Mutisia Rimbachii* Sod. (TYPE, from photograph of sheet in Berlin Herbarium).

The vegetative parts of this species seem almost identical with those of *Mutisia pinchinchense* Krst. The involucre of *M. Rimbachii* is campanulate in herbarium material, however, while that of *M. pinchinchense* is cylindric. The bracts of the involucre of *M. Rimbachii* are covered with a long, very dense, green tomentum while those of *M. pinchinchense* have an ochroleucous tomentum mostly



confined to the margins. Spruce gave to this species a manuscript name which he seems never to have published and which has since been used for a simple-leaved species by Philippi in *Anal. Univ. Chile*, lxxxv. 820 (1894). The description of *M. Rimbachii* also seems never to have been published by Sodiro, and I propose, therefore, to validate that name for this very distinctive species.

The Rimbach specimen was collected sometime prior to 1921 on Mt. Carihuairazo in Tungurahua Province, Ecuador. The Spruce specimen is labelled only *In Andibus Ecuadorensibus*, 1857-9. A perusal of Spruce's *Journal* shows that during the years 1857-9 Spruce made his headquarters at Ambato, in Tungurahua Province and that between the 23rd and 31st of June, 1851, he made a collecting trip to Mt. Carihuairazo. Is it not possible, therefore, that this *Mutisia* was found by Spruce in the locality where it was later found by Rimbach and that this is another of those endemic species so characteristic of the Andes of Ecuador?

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## THE SLENDER-SPIKED SPARTINA PECTINATA<sup>1</sup>

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IN his *North American Species of Spartina*,<sup>2</sup> Merrill more satisfactorily differentiated than had his predecessors the essentially southern coarse halophyte, *Spartina polystachya* (Michx.) Willd., and the more slender, northern transcontinental plant, with long-awned glumes, which, following erroneous usage, he called *S. cynosuroides* (L.) Willd., the latter based on *Dactylis cynosuroides* L. (1753). At that time Merrill cited for the transcontinental plant the synonym *S. pectinata* "Bosc." (1820).

Subsequently, Piper,<sup>3</sup> pointing out that the type of *Dactylis cynosuroides* L. is the coarse southern species long known as *Spartina polystachya*, correctly took up *S. pectinata* Link (1820) for the more slender transcontinental plant. But Hitchcock, reasoning that "*S. pectinata* was collected by Bosc probably in South Carolina, where *S. michauxiana* does not grow," renamed the slender transcontinental species *S. Michauxiana* Hitchc. *Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb.* xii. 153 (1908).

<sup>1</sup> Published with aid of a grant to RHODORA from the National Academy of Sciences.

<sup>2</sup> Merrill, U. S. Dept. Agric. Bur. Pl. Ind. Bull. no. 9 (1902).

<sup>3</sup> Piper, *Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb.* xi. 145 (1906).



Harris, S K. 1933. "An undescribed Mutisia from Ecuador." *Rhodora* 35, 257–258.

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