



Zwei neue Phoradendron aus Costa Rica

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III. Zwei neue Phoradendron aus Costa Rica.

Von

K. Krause.

Phoradendron Nutt.

Ph. quinquenervium Krause n. sp.; ramuli modice validi teretes vel ad nodos paullum complanati atque dilatati glabri cortice flavido-brunneo sublaevi obtecti, internodiis 4—7,5 cm longis. Folia coriacea ovata vel ovato-lanceolata apicem versus sensim angustata acuta basi subrepentino in petiolum brevissimum crassum supra planum contracta, 6—9 cm longa, 3—5 cm lata, nervis longitudinalibus 5 validis prope basin nascentibus sursum evanescentibus percursa. Spicae 2—3-nae in axillis dispositae, floriferae 1,5—2 cm longae, fructiferae usque ad 5 cm metientes, prophyllis 2 latis minutis vaginae sterili brevi circ. 3 mm longa praeditae; vaginae bracteales, 2,5 mm longae ultra medium bidentatae dentibus subtriangularibus acutis; articuli cylindroides, 5—8 mm longi, ad basin usque floribus obtecti. Flores altiuscule exserti dense contigui, 4—5-seriati. Baccae plerumque floribus aborientibus utplurimum 3—5 in articulis fusco-flavidae ovoideae vix 2 mm longae.

Zentralamerika: Costa-Rica: auf Bäumen in den Wäldern bei Juiz um 650 m ü. M. (A. Tonduz in Herb. Instit. physico-geogr. nat. costaricensis n. 11457 — mit Blüten und Früchten gesammelt im November 1897).

Die Art ist vor allem ausgezeichnet durch ihre verhältnismäßig breiten, von fünf deutlich hervortretenden Längsnerven durchzogenen Blätter.

Ph. Biolleyi Krause n. sp.; ramuli tenues teretes vel ad nodos paullum complanati glabri cortice obscure brunneo longitudinaliter striato obtecti internodiis 3—5 cm longis. Foliorum petiolus 5—7 mm longus, modice validus, supra paullum applanatus; lamina coriacea ovato-lanceolata vel oblongo-lanceolata rarius obovato-lanceolata, apice acuta, basin versus in petiolum angustata, margine (minime in siccitate) leviter undulata, 5—8 cm longa, 2—3,2 cm lata, costa media prominula, nervis reliquis vix conspicuis. Spicae 2—4-nae axillares, floriferae 2—4 cm

longae, prophyllis 2 brevibus atque vagina sterili circ. 2,5 cm longa instructae; vaginae bracteales fere 2 mm longae circ. ad medium usque bidentatae dentibus late ovato-triangularibus acutis; articuli breves 4—6 mm longi subclavato-cylindroides fere ad basin usque floribus obsiti. Flores longe exserti dense contigui pluriseriati.

Zentralamerika: Costa-Rica: bei San Mateo um 200 m ü. M. (P. Biolley in Herb. Instit. physico-geogr. nat. costaricensis n. 7078 — blühend im Februar 1892).
