

LOGANIACEAE

by

A. L. STOFFERS

(Instituut voor Systematische Plantkunde, Utrecht)

Herbs or undershrubs. Leaves opposite or verticillate, connected at the base by a stipular line or membrane. Flowers actinomorphic, hermaphrodite or unisexual. Sepals 4—16. Petals 4—5 or many. Stamens as many as the petals or rarely only one, inserted on the tube or throat of the corolla. Ovary superior, 1—5- but usually 2-locular, 2—4-partite or with 2 stigmas. Fruit a bi-valved capsule or a berry. Seeds with nuclear endosperm. Embryo small, usually straight. Endosperm copious.

About 800 species in 20 genera, in the warmer and temperate parts of the world.

Key to the genera:

1. Leaves up to 12×6 cm, in whorls at the base of the inflorescence, elliptic-oblong; flowers in unilateral spikes, pink, lilac or white with lilac, corolla longer than the calyx; capsule up to 5×6 mm *Spigelia*.
Leaves up to 3 cm long and 2 mm wide, linear; flowers sessile or nearly so in the forks of the cymes or along their branches; capsule 1.5—2.5 mm long
Polypremum

Spigelia Linnaeus, Spec. Plant. 149. 1753

Annual or perennial herbs. Leaves opposite or in whorls at the base of the inflorescence, simple, membranaceous, sessile or short-petiolate; the bases connected by a stipular line. Inflorescence consisting of scorpioid cymes or unilateral spikes. Flowers sessile or nearly so, 5-merous. Calyx deeply 5-parted, inside at the base with a few colleters. Corolla-lobes shorter than the tube. Stamens included. Ovary 2-locular; style filiform, jointed near the middle; stigma obtuse. Ovules many, on peltate placentas. Capsule 2-locular, somewhat flattened, each cell becoming 2-valved; the valves caducous except for a cupular basal part. Seeds globose to angular, verrucose. Endosperm fleshy or cartilaginous.

About 35 species, all American.

***Spigelia anthelmia* L.**

LINNAEUS, *Spec. Plant.* 149. 1753; GRISEBACH, *Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl.* 331. 1861 [1864]; DUSS, *Fl. phan. Ant. franç.* 336. 1897; BOLDINGH, *Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl.* 1: 154. 1909; URBAN, *Symb. Ant.* 4: 489. 1910; BOLDINGH, *Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil.* 318. 1913; *Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl.* 2: 85. 1914; BRITTON & MILLSPAUGH, *Bahama Fl.* 329. 1920; BRITTON & WILSON, *Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl.* 6: 81. 1925; CHEESMAN, in *Fl. Trinidad & Tobago* 2: 176. 1947; ARNOLDO, *Zakflora* 98, 119, fig. 45. 1954; LEON & ALAIN, *Fl. Cuba* 4: 153, fig. 64. 1957; ARNOLDO, *Zakflora* 152, fig. 45. 1964; GOODING *et al.*, *Fl. Barbados* 326. 1965; ADAMS, *Flowering plants of Jamaica* 581. 1972; FOURNET, *Fl. Guadeloupe & Martinique* 1223. 1978.

Strongly branched or simple annual herb, up to 50 cm high. Lower leaves opposite, petiolate; blade elliptic-lanceolate, acute or acuminate at the apex, usually caducous; upper leaves larger than the lower ones, in whorls of 4, subsessile; petiole 1—0 cm; blade elliptic-lanceolate to ovate-oblong, acute or acuminate at the apex, cuneate and often decurrent at the base, 5—12 × 1—6 cm, scabrous above and glabrous beneath. Spikes 1—6, terminal and in the axils of the upper leaves, up to 20(—25) cm long. Bracts 2—3 mm long, lanceolate. Calyx persistent, deeply 5-partite, the segments narrow linear, biglandular inside, about 2—3 mm long. Corolla 1—1.8 cm long, pink, lilac or white with lilac, the tube funnel-shaped, 6.5—15 mm long, the lobes obovate, acute at the apex, 2—2.5 mm long. Stamens inserted at or slightly above the middle of the corolla-tube; filaments about 1 mm long; anthers linear-lanceolate, c. 1.5 mm long with longitudinal dehiscence. Ovary subglobose, superior; style cylindrical; stigma ovate-lanceolate, hirsute near the tip. Capsule 4—5 × 5—6 mm, tuberculate especially in the upper half. Seeds obliquely ellipsoid to ovoid, 2—3 mm long, tuberculate, dull brown.

Tropical continental America from Mexico to Peru and Brazil, Florida, West Indies; naturalized in West Africa and Malaysia.

Common herb in various vegetation types.

Vernacular name: lenga di baca (Leeward Group).

ARUBA: Mirlamar (Stoffers 2203, fl. Feb.); Companashi (Arnoldo 141, fl. Dec.); hills near Belashi (Boldingh 6428d, fl. & fr. Jan.); west of Kivarko (Stoffers 1990, fl. Jan.); hills north-east of Andicouri (Stoffers 1836, fl. & fr. Jan.); Jamanota (Stoffers 1624, fl. & fr. Jan.); without loc. (Koolwijk s.n. sub Suringar s.n., fl. & fr. Jan.?).

BONAIRE: Sabana (Arnoldo 392, fr. Jan.); Slagbaai (Stoffers 599, fl. & fr. Nov.); near Jatoe Bacoe (Stoffers 630, fl. Jan.).

CURAÇAO: along road from Wacao to Playa Grandi (Britton & Shafer 3040, fr. March); Seroe Christoffel (Stoffers 1215, st. Dec.; deWilde s.n., fl. Feb. [L.]); Zuurzak (Boldingh 5382e, fr. Nov.); near Hato? (Boldingh 5119, fl. Nov.); near Caracas Baai? (Boldingh 4789, fl. & fr. Jan.); Museum Garden, Mundo Nobo

(Arnoldo 1182, fr. Sept.); Klein St. Michiel (Stoffers 268, fl. & fr. Oct.); Malpais (Stoffers 294, fr. Oct.); Ronde Klip (Stoffers 1268, fr. Dec.); Zuikertuintje (Suringar s.n., fl. & fr. Feb. [L]); Savonet Plantation, near Coppermine (Suringar s.n., fl. & fr. Jan. [L]); without loc. (Aschenberg s.n., fr.).

SABA: gut between Hellsgate and Mastic Gut, 300—400 m (Boldingh 2050, fr., July); lower part of Bottom Mountain, 300 m (Boldingh 1427, fl. & fr., July); between The Bottom and Mary's Point, 100—200 m (Boldingh 1522, fl. & fr. July; 1529, fl. & fr. July).

ST. MARTIN: between Mont des Accords and Sentry Hill (Boldingh 2876, fr. Aug.).

Polypremum Linnaeus, Spec. Plant. 111. 1753

Glabrous, diffusely branching, annual or perennial herb. Leaves opposite, their bases connected by stipular membranes. Inflorescence consisting of bracteate, terminal cymes. Flowers small, short-pedicellate or sessile. Calyx deeply 4- (or 5-) parted, the segments subulate. Corolla campanulate, 4- (rarely 5-) lobed, bearded in the throat, shorter than the calyx. Stamens 4 (rarely 5), included, inserted on the corolla; filaments short; anthers ovoid-globose. Ovary 2-locular; style short; stigma capitate or slightly 2-lobed. Fruit an obovoid or subglobose, slightly compressed capsule, loculicidally 2-valved, and the carpels at length septicial. Seeds minute, smooth.

A monotypic America genus.

Polypremum procumbens L.

LINNAEUS, Spec. Plant. 111. 1753; BRITTON & MILLSAUGH, Bahama Fl. 329. 1920; LEON & ALAIN, Fl. Cuba 4: 156, fig. 65B. 1957; ADAMS, Flowering plants of Jamaica 581. 1972.

Annual or perennial, glabrous herb; branches tufted, somewhat rigid, 4-angled, radially ascending or repent. Leaves opposite, sessile; blade linear, 1—3 cm long and 0.5—2 mm wide, acute at the apex, minutely rough-toothed on the margin, often with fasciated, smaller leaves in their axils. Inflorescence a terminal cyme; pedicels 0.5—0 mm long. Bracts leafy. Flowers actinomorphic, sessile or nearly so in the forks of the cymes and along their branches. Calyx divided to near the base; segments 2—3 mm long. Corolla rotate, divided $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length, white. Stamens included. Capsule didymous, 1.5—2.5 mm long, slightly 2-lobed, the lobes obtuse. Seeds yellow, angulate, more or less square, 0.3—0.4 mm long.

From New Jersey to Kentucky and Missouri, from Florida to Mexico, tropical America, Bahamas, and some islands of the Antilles.

Waste places and roadsides.

ARUBA: on coral sand near the sea in vicinity of Savaneta (Arnoldo 3150, fl. & fr. Jan.).