

MIMOSACEAE

by

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Herbs, shrubs or trees, sometimes climbers. Leaves alternate, bipinnate or rarely pinnate. Stipules present, often modified as spines. Inflorescence capitate, spicate, umbellate or racemose, solitary or arranged in racemes, panicles or fascicles. Flowers actinomorphic, 4- or 5-merous, hermaphrodite or polygamous. Calyx usually with distinct tube, lobate or dentate, the lobes valvate or rarely imbricate. Petals free or more commonly united, valvate. Stamens as many as or twice as many as the petals or indefinite; filaments free or united into a tube at the base. Ovary superior, usually solitary, uni-locular. Ovules several. Fruit a pod, sometimes breaking into one-seeded joints. Seeds with or without endosperm.

Over 1500 species in 40 genera in tropical and subtropical regions.

Key to the genera:

1. Leaves pinnate *Inga*
Leaves bipinnate 2
2. Stamens indefinite 3
Fertile stamens as many as or twice as many as the corolla lobes . . . 5
3. Stamens united into a distinct, usually rather long tube 4
Stamens entirely or almost entirely free *Acacia*
4. Plants armed with stipular spines *Pithecellobium*
Plants unarmed *Albizia*
5. Anthers, at least in the bud, tipped with a sessile or stalked gland . . . 6
Anthers never gland-tipped 7
6. Trees or shrubs; flowers in axillary spikes or racemes *Prosopis*

Herbaceous to suffrutescent water- or marsh plants; flowers in heads, the lower ones neuter and provided with 10 long, yellow, petaloid staminodes
Neptunia

- 7. Plants armed with prickles *Mimosa*
- Plants unarmed 8
- 8. Shrub or tree; heads with numerous flowers, 2.5 cm in diam.; seeds transverse *Leucaena*
- Herbs or diffuse or decumbent shrubs; heads 6—10-flowered, small; seeds oblique *Desmanthus*

Inga Scopoli, Introd. Hist. Nat. 262. 1777

Unarmed trees or shrubs; branchlets lenticellate. Leaves alternate, paripinnate; leaflets entire; petiole and rhachis often winged and rhachis provided with a sessile or stipitate gland between each pair of leaflets. Stipules usually caducous. Inflorescence consisting of axillary, solitary or fascicled heads, umbels, spikes, or rarely racemes. Flowers 5-merous. Calyx campanulate or tubular, toothed or shortly lobed. Corolla tubular or funnel-shaped, 5-lobed. Stamens numerous; filaments exerted, united into a tube below; anthers not gland-tipped. Ovary glabrous or pubescent; style elongate. Pod often flattened, usually with thickened margins, indehiscent. Seeds often enclosed in pulp.

About 140 species, natives of tropical America and subtropical South America.

***Inga laurina* (Sw.) Willd.**

WILLDENOW, Spec. Plant. 4(2): 1018. 1806; GRISEBACH, Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl. 227. 1860; DUSS, Fl. phan. Ant. franç. 255. 1897; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 4: 262. 1905; BOLDINGH, Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 1: 78. 1909; Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil. 204. 1914; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 8: 251. 1920; BRITTON & WILSON, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl. 5: 347. 1924; WILLIAMS, Fl. Trinidad & Tobago 1(4): 306. 1931; LECN & ALAIN, Fl. Cuba 2: 226, fig. 98. 1951; GOODING *et al.*, Fl. Barbados 188. 1965; — *Mimosa laurina* SWARTZ, Prodr. 85. 1788; Fl. Ind. Occ. 2: 978. 1800.

Tree or shrub, up to 12 m high, glabrous throughout. Leaves paripinnate, usually 4-, rarely 2- or 6-foliolate; petioles 1—2 cm long; rhachis 2—5 cm long, wingless but ridged, bearing cup-shaped glands between each pair of leaflets; leaflets oblong to broadly elliptic or obovate, acuminate or obtuse at the apex, inequilateral and cuneate at the base, shining above, 4—14 × 2—5 cm; petiolules less than 1 mm. Stipules linear-oblong, caducous, about 5 mm long. Inflorescence consisting of elongate, many-flowered spikes, about 15 cm long. Flowers whitish. Calyx cupuliform-tubular, 1.5—2 mm long, teeth minute but distinct. Corolla tubular to funnel-shaped; tube 5 mm long; lobes triangular, about 1.5 mm long. Stamens numerous; filaments about 1.5 cm long, united

into a tube at the base, about 6 mm long, exceeding the corolla in length. Style nearly 2 cm long. Pod flat, 5—12 × 2—3 cm, transversely striate, margins thickened.

Antilles and continental America from Mexico to Panama.

In forests and woodlands.

Vernacular name: red wood (Windward Group).

SABA: lower part of The Bottom Mountain, 250 m (Boldingh 1421, st. July); Windwardside (Boldingh 2142, st. July; 1611, fl. July; Arnoldo 672, fl. Aug.); Booby Hill, 300 m (Boldingh 1578, fr. July; Arnoldo 785, fl. Aug.); *ibid.*, 400 m (Stoffers 4309, fl. Aug.); Castle Hill, 300—350 m (Stoffers 4185, st. Aug.); near The Saddle, 350—400 m (Stoffers 4119, fl. Aug.); between Hellsgate and Santa Cruz, 500—600 m (Stoffers 3174, fl. May); Great Rendez-Vous, 475 m (Stoffers 3081, fl. Ap.); hill north-west of The Bottom, 300—350 m (Stoffers 3303, st. May); Peperpot (Suringar s.n., Ap. [L]); without loc. (Arnoldo 1001, fl. Aug.).

ST. EUSTATIUS: top of The Quill, 340—400 m (Stoffers 3941, st. Aug.; Boldingh 498, st. June; 275, st. June; 183, st. June; 205, st. June; 481, st. June); *ibid.*, 400—480 m (Stoffers 3954, st. July; Boldingh 395, st. June; 367, st. June; 483, fr. June; Stoffers 3924, st. July; 3928, st. July; Suringar s.n., st. Ap., May [L]); top of The Quill above Glass Bottle (Stoffers 3603, st. July); slope of The Quill near Bengalen (Stoffers 3776, st. July); slope of The Quill near Glass Bottle (Stoffers 3845, st. July); western slope of The Quill (Stoffers 4727, st. Aug.); near Boven (Suringar s.n., st. Ap. [L]).

ST. MARTIN: Mount Paradise (Le Gallo 840, st. July; 897, st. July); *ibid.*, 300—400 m (Boldingh 3327, st. Sept.; 3226, st. Sept.; 3214, fl. Sept.).

Pithecellobium Martius, Flora 20(2) Beibl. 114. 1837, nom. conserv. 3441

Trees or shrubs, unarmed or armed with stipular spines. Leaves bipinnate. Stipules small or modified as spines. Inflorescence consisting of heads or short spikes, often arranged in terminal or axillary racemes. Calyx campanulate or tubular. Corolla tubular or funnel-shaped, the lobes valvate. Stamens numerous, exserted; filaments partly united into a tube; anthers small, pollen usually united into 2—4 clusters in each cell. Ovary sessile or stipitate; style filiform; stigma small, capitate. Ovules usually many. Pod strongly variable in form, flat or swollen, swollen, coiled, curved or straight, 2-valved. Seeds commonly compressed, with or without an aril.

About 200 species in tropical and subtropical regions.

Key to the species:

Leaves with 2 pairs of leaflets; calyx 1.5—2 mm long; corolla 5—6 mm long; pod coiled or curved, up to 10 × 1 cm *P. unguis-cati*

Leaves with 4 or more pairs of leaflets; calyx 7—8 mm long; corolla 13 mm long; pod nearly straight, 10—17 × 2—3 cm *P. platylobum*

Pithecellobium unguis-cati (L.) Benth.

BENTHAM, Lond. Journ. Bot. 3: 200. 1844; CRISEBACH, Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl. 226. 1860; DUSS, Fl. phan. Ant. franç. 254. 1897; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 4: 263. 1905; BOLDINGH, Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 1: 78. 1909; JOHNSTON, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. 34(7): 221. 1909; BOLDINGH, Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil. 205. 1913; Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 2: 34. 1914; FAWCETT & RENDLE, Fl. Jamaica 4(2): 146, fig. 45. 1920; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 8: 252. 1920; BRITTON & MILLSPAUGH, Bahama Fl. 155. 1920; BRITTON & WILSON, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl. 5: 348. 1924; WILSON, Fl. Trinidad & Tobago 1(4): 300. 1931; QUESTEL, Fl. Isl. St. Bartholomew 112. 1941; LEON & ALAIN, Fl. Cuba 2: 231. 1951; ARNOLDO, Zakflora 19. 1954; Zakflora 165. 1964; COODING *et al.*, Fl. Barbados 191. 1935; ARNOLDO, Gekw. en nutt. pl. Ned. Ant. 193. 1971; ADAMS, Flowering plants of Jamaica 332. 1972; — *Mimosa unguis-cati* LINNAEUS, Spec. Plant. 517. 1753; — *Inga unguis-cati* WILLDENOW, Spec. Plant. 4(2): 1006. 1806; — *Feuillea unguis-cati* KUNTZE, Rev. Gen. Pl. 144. 1891.

Shrub or small tree, up to 6 m tall; branches armed with stipular spines up to 2 cm long. Leaves with one pair of pinnae; leaflets nearly sessile, one pair on each pinna, obliquely obovate, oblong or oblong-lanceolate, obtuse or rounded and often somewhat retuse at the apex, strongly inequilaterally cuneate at the base, 2–6 × 2–4 cm; petiole up to 5 cm long, bearing a round gland at the apex between the pinnae; rhachis up to 1 cm long, bearing a round gland between the leaflets. Inflorescence consisting of globose heads or short spikes, often arranged in axillary and terminal racemes; common peduncle about 1 cm long; axis about 8 cm long; peduncles up to 3 cm long. Flowers sessile, whitish. Calyx campanulate, 1.5–2 mm long, pubescent, its teeth small, triangular. Corolla tubular or slightly funnel-shaped; tube 4–5 mm long, glabrous; lobes ovate, acute, about 1 mm long, pubescent. Stamens numerous, pale yellow, pink or purplish; filaments up to 1.5 cm long, united into a tube for about 4 mm; anthers very small. Ovary sessile, cylindrical; style slender; stigma capitate, small. Pod coiled or curved, compressed, more or less constricted between the seeds, red inside, up to 10 × 1 cm, apiculate, margins thickened. Seeds 5–9, roundish, black, shining, 4–6 mm broad, half covered by a white, fleshy aril.

West Indies, Florida, and northern South America.

Common in secondary communities, especially in dry places.

Vernacular names: uña di gatu (Leeward Group).

crab wood, money-bush (Windward Group).

ARUBA: top of Hooiberg (Arnoldo 116, fl. Dec.); Rooi Taki (Stoffers 1845, fl. & fr. Jan.); Jamanota (Stoffers 1639, fl. Jan.; Boldingh 6300, st. Dec.; Suringar s.n., st. Feb. [L]); west of Spaans Lagoen (Stoffers 1467, fl. Jan.); Mirlamar (Stoffers 2212, fl. & fr. Feb.; Boldingh 6462, st. Jan.); hills near Fontein (Boldingh 6443, fl. Jan.); calcareous region near San Nicolas (Boldingh 6486, fl. Jan.); near Santa Cruz (Suringar s.n., fl. Feb. [L]); road from Santa Cruz to Hooiberg (Boldingh 6358, fl. Dec.); Rooi Frances (Suringar s.n., fl. Feb. [L]); Rooi Spanjool (Suringar s.n., st. Feb. [L]); Hooiberg (Suringar s.n., fl. Feb. [L]); Kristalberg (Suringar s.n., fl. Feb. [L]); Tanki Leendert (Boldingh 6268, st. Dec.).

BONAIRE: Hobau (Stoffers 1042, fl. Dec.); Karpata, south of Goto (Stoffers 1085, st. Dec.); Angola (Stoffers 831, fr. Nov.); Columbia Plantation (Stoffers 524, fr. Nov.); Rincón (Boldingh 7105, st. Feb.; 7111, fl. Feb.); neighbourhood of Rincón (Boldingh 7146, fl. Feb.); Seroe Largoe (Arnoldo 515, fl. & fr. June); Slagbaai Plantation (Suringar s.n., fl. & fr. Feb. [L]); Bolivia Plantation (Suringar s.n., fl. & fr. [L]); Fontein (Suringar s.n., st. Feb. [L]); Klein Bonaire (Suringar s.n., st. Feb. [L]).

CURAÇAO: From Blein to Valentijn (Boldingh 4775, st. Nov.); hills near Blein (Boldingh 4764, fr. Oct.); hills near Rooi Behoenda (Boldingh 5524, st. Nov.); hofje of Valentijn (Boldingh 5369, fr. Nov.); Piscadera Baai (Britton & Shafer 31313, fr. March); seashore near St. Jan (Boldingh 5644A, fl. Dec.); Fuik (Suringar s.n., Feb. [L]).

SABA: gut between Hellsgate and Mastic Gut, 300–400 m (Boldingh 2054, fr. July); between The Bottom and Mary's Point, 100–200 m (Boldingh 1541, st. July; 1544, fr. June); near Sulphurmines (Stoffers 3126, fl. May); near Hellsgate (Suringar s.n., fl. Ap. [L]); Hellsgate Gut (Suringar s.n., fl. & fr. Ap. [L]).

ST. EUSTATIUS: lower part of Signal Hill (Boldingh 106, st. May); Signal Hill, 200 m (Boldingh 1035, fr. June); between Oranjestad and Fort de Windt (Boldingh 768, st. June); Little Mountains (Stoffers 3741, st. July); Gilboa Hill (Suringar s.n., fl. & fr. May [L]); road to English Quarter (Suringar s.n., fl. May [L]); near Boven (Suringar s.n., fr. Ap. [L]); Cultuurvlakte (Suringar s.n., fl. & fr. Ap. [L]); without loc. (Suringar s.n., st. Ap. [L]).

ST. MARTIN: Low Lands (Stoffers 2639, fl. Ap.; Arnoldo 3223, fl. & fr. Dec.); *ibid.*, near Mullet Pond (Boldingh 2754, st. Aug.); Kay Bay Hill (Arnoldo 1300, fl. March); from Philipsburg to Belvedere (Boldingh 2569A, st. Aug.); from Philipsburg to Guana Bay (Boldingh 2394, st. Aug.); Naked Boy Hill, 50–200 m (Boldingh 2681, fl. Aug.); hills to the north of Cul de Sac (Boldingh 2971, fr. Aug.); Sentry Hill (Suringar s.n., fr. May [L]).

***Pithecellobium platylobum* (DC.) Urb.**

URBAN, *Symb. Ant.* 5: 360. 1908; **BOLDINGH,** *Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil.* 204. 1913; **Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl.** 2: 34. 1914; **ARNOLDO,** *Zakflora* 20. 1954; *Zakflora* 164. 1964; — *Acacia platyloba* Bertero ex DeCANDOLLE, *Prodr.* 2: 472. 1825; **SPRENGEL,** *Syst.* 3: 144. 826; — *Pithecellobium sericiflorum* BENTHAM, *Lond. Journ. Bot.* 5: 105. 1846.

Shrub or small tree, up to 5 m tall; branches lenticellate, armed with short, erect or recurved, stipular spines. Leaves sometimes arising from short-shoots, with 1–3 pairs of pinnae; leaflets sessile, inequilateral, 2 or 3 pairs per pinna, elliptic, orbicular or obovate, obtuse or rounded and often slightly emarginate at the apex, cuneate at the base, up to 2 cm long, glabrous, pale beneath; petiole up to 4 cm long, glabrous, bearing an oblong gland in the lower half; rhachis bearing an oblong gland at some distance below the terminal pair of pinnae. Inflorescence consisting of axillary, globose heads; peduncles slender or stout, up to 3 cm long. Flowers sessile, whitish. Calyx 5-dentate and often deeply incised at one side; tube 5–6 mm long; teeth triangular, about 2 mm long. Corolla tubular, 8 mm long; teeth lanceolate-oblong, 5 mm long, pubescent. Stamens numerous; filaments white, exerted, up to 5 cm long, united at the base into an about 1.5 cm long, slender tube; anthers very small. Ovary short-

stipitate; style elongate, up to 5 cm long; stigma small. Pod linear, strongly compressed, 10—17 × 2—3 cm, flat, apiculate. Seeds ovate, brown, 1.5 × 1 cm, without an aril.

Columbia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Yucatan, and Aruba.

In thorny thickets at lower elevations.

Vernacular names: dabaruida, uña di gatu, jaga (Leeward Group).

ARUBA: calcareous hills near Fontein (Arnoldo 232, fl. & fr. Dec.; Boldingh 6480, fl. & fr. Jan.); Balashi (Stoffers 2014, fl. & fr. Feb.); west of Kivarko (Stoffers 1989, fl. Jan.); road near Ajó (Boldingh 6355, fl. Dec.); calcareous soil near San Nicolas (Boldingh 6502, fl. Jan.); without loc. (Beaujon s.n., fl.).

Albizia Durazzini, Mag. Tosc. 3(4): 11. 1772

Unarmed trees or shrubs. Leaves bipinnate; petiole glandular, the gland usually born near or below the middle of the petiole. Stipules caducous or wanting. Inflorescence consisting of subterminal, axillary, pedunculate spikes, heads or umbels. Flowers 5-merous. Calyx campanulate or funnel-shaped, toothed or lobed. Corolla tubular or funnel-shaped. Stamens numerous; filaments united into a tube; anthers small, eglandular. Pod linear to oblong, flat, indehiscent or bi-valved; the valves not twisted. Seeds transverse, roundish, compressed, attached by a long, slender stalk.

About 100 species in tropical and subtropical regions.

Albizia lebbeck (L.) Benth.

BENTHAM, Lond. Journ. Bot. 3: 87. 1844; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 4: 264. 1905; BOLDINGH, Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 1: 79. 1909; Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil. 205. 1913; Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 2: 34. 1914; FAWCETT & RENDLE, Fl. Jamaica 4(2): 145. 1920; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 8: 253. 1920; BRITTON & MILLSAUGH, Bahama Fl. 157. 1920; BRITTON & WILSON, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl. 5: 351. 1924; LEON & ALAIN, Fl. Cuba 2: 235, fig. 102. 1951; ARNOLDO, Zakflora 27, fig. 10. 1954; Gekw. en nutt. pl. Ned. Ant. 13, fig. 23. 1954; Zakflora 163, fig. 10. 1964; GOODING *et al.*, Fl. Barbados 187. 1965; ARNOLDO, Gekw. en nutt. pl. Ned. Ant. 191, fig. 109. 1971; ADAMS, Flowering plants of Jamaica 334. 1972; — *Mimosa lebbeck* LINNAEUS, Spec. Plant. 516. 1753; — *Mimosa speciosa* JACQUIN, Ic. Pl. Rar. 1: 19, pl. 198. 1786; — *Acacia lebbeck* WILLDENOW, Spec. Plant. 4(2): 1066. 1806; GRUISEBACH, Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl. 223. 1860; DUSS, Fl. phan. Ant. franç. 251. 1897.

Tree, up to 10 m tall; branches glabrous or slightly pubescent, conspicuously white-lenticellate. Leaves large, deciduous; pinnae in 2—4 pairs, up to 20 cm long; leaflets sessile, 4—12 pairs per pinna, inequilateral, oblong, retuse or rounded at the apex, obliquely rounded at the base, 2—4 × 1—2 cm; petiole 2—10 cm long, glabrous, provided with a sessile, oblong gland in the lower half; rachis similar to the petiole, sulcate above, often provided with a sessile gland at the insertion of the upper pair of pinnae. Inflorescence consisting of

heads, usually with 2—4 peduncles clustered together; peduncles 3—10 cm long. Flowers about 2 mm long pedicellate, cream-coloured. Calyx funnel-shaped, 3—4 mm long, unequally toothed, golden-tomentulose at the apex. Corolla funnel-shaped, 8—10 mm long, with prominent teeth, puberulent. Stamens numerous; filaments up to 3 cm long, united into an about 1 cm long tube. Ovary laterally compressed; style 2—2.5 cm long. Pod broadly linear or narrowly oblong, 15—30 × 2.5—5 cm, thin and dry, swollen at the seeds, opening tardily. Seeds few, transverse, about 1.5 cm broad.

Native of Africa and Asia; introduced and naturalized in many parts of the New World tropics.

Cultivated in the islands of the Leeward Group; more or less naturalized after planting in the islands of the Windward Group.

Vernacular names: barba di jonkuman (Leeward Group).
 woman's tongue (Windward Group).

CURAÇAO: Plantersrust (Lens 842, fl. & fr. March); Groot Santa Marta (Stoffers 113, fl. Sept.); Casparito (Suringar s.n., fr. Jan. [L]); St. Jan (Suringar s.n., fr. Jan. [L]); east of Willemstad (de Wilde 11, fl. Ap. [L]); without loc. (Aschenberg s.n., fl.).

SABA: The Bottom (Arnoldo 716, fl. Aug.; Boldingh 2260, fl. & fr. July).

ST. EUSTATIUS: English Quarter (Boldingh 1007, fr. June).

ST. MARTIN: Cul de Sac (Boldingh 2608, fr. June); Philipsburg (Suringar s.n., fl. & fr. Dec. [L]).

Acacia Willdenow, Spec. Plant. 4: 1049. 1806

Trees or shrubs, unarmed or provided with spines or prickles. Leaves bipinnate. Stipules inconspicuous or wanting. Inflorescence consisting of axillary heads, racemes or spikes, solitary, clustered or arranged in terminal panicles. Flowers hermaphrodite or polygamous. Calyx campanulate, 4- or 5-toothed. Petals free or more or less united. Stamens numerous; filaments free or united at the base; anthers very small. Ovary sessile or stipitate; style filiform. Ovules few to many. Pod of various form. Seeds transverse or the axis parallel to the axis of the pod, generally ovate, compressed, with or without an aril.

About 450 species in the warmer regions of the world, especially in Africa and Australia.

Key to the species:

1. Plants unarmed *A. curassavica*
- Plants armed with spines or recurved prickles 2
2. Plants with scattered recurved prickles; inflorescence of dense-flowered heads arranged in spreading panicles; flowers whitish . . . *A. riparia*
- Plants with spines; inflorescence of dense-flowered heads, solitary or clustered; flowers yellow 3

3. Pinnae in 8—40 pairs (Windward Group) *A. macracantha*
 Pinnae in 2—6 pairs 4
4. Gland between terminal pair of pinnae; pod 4—7 × 1 cm, with longitudinal lines *A. farnesiana*
 Glands between the terminal 1—3 pairs of pinnae; pod 8—14 × 0.8 cm
A. tortuosa

Acacia tortuosa (L.) Willd.

WILLDENOW, Spec. Plant. 4: 1083. 1806; GRISEBACH, Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl. 222. 1860; BOLDINGH, Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 1: 80. 1909; Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil. 206. 1913; Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 2: 34. 1914; FAWCETT & RENDLE, Fl. Jamaica 4(2): 138. 1920; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 8: 256. 1920; BRITTON & WILSON, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl. 5: 354. 1924; QUESTEL, Fl. Isl. St. Bartholomew 113. 1941; ARNCLDO, Zakflora 20, 48, fig. 18. 1954; Zakflora 162, fig. 18. 1964; GOODING *et al.*, Fl. Barbados 186. 1965; ADAMS, Flowering plants of Jamaica 336. 1972; — *Mimosa tortuosa* LINNAEUS, Syst. ed. 10. 1312. 1759; — *Poponax tortuosa* (L.) RAFINESQUE, Sylva Tell. 118. 1838.

Small tree or shrub; branches lenticellate, dark ferruginous or blackish, pilose when young. Leaves often arising from short-shoots; pinnae in 2—6 pairs; leaflets 10—20 pairs per pinna, linear-oblong, obtuse at the apex, inequilateral at the base, 4—7 × 1—1.5 mm, glabrous or slightly pubescent and usually ciliate; petiole pilose or glabrescent, 0.5—1 cm long, canaliculate above and provided with an oblong gland at some distance below the insertion of the lowest pair of pinnae; rhachis pilose or glabrescent, prolonged into a mucro, provided with a roundish gland between the insertion of the terminal 1—3 pairs of pinnae. Stipules of the long-shoots spiny, up to 4 cm long, greyish, puberulous when young; those of the short-shoots subulate, 1—2 mm long. Inflorescence consisting of solitary or clustered, globose and densely flowered heads, about 1 cm in diam., with an involucre of bracts close under the head; peduncle slender, up to 3.5 cm long, pilose. Flowers yellow. Calyx campanulate, nearly 1.5 mm long, shortly dentate. Corolla tubular; tube about 1.5 mm long; lobes about 0.5 mm long. Stamens numerous; filaments free or slightly connate at the base, 3—4 mm long; anthers very small, eglandular. Pod thick, flattened or subterete, straight or curved, more or less constricted between the seeds, dark ferruginous or nearly black, densely pubescent or glabrate, 8—14 cm long and 8 mm broad, indehiscent or scarcely splitting open; pulp spongy. Seeds elliptic, flattened, 7 × 5 mm, brown or black.

Tropical continental America, Cuba, Jamaica, and Lesser Antilles south to St. Vincent.

Very common in secondary vegetations.

Vernacular names: wabi, hobada (Leeward Group).
 dutch casha (Windward Group).

ARUBA: slope of Hooiberg (Boldingh 6363, fl. Dec.); hills near Savaneta (Boldingh 6534, fl. Jan.); south-western slope of Matavidiri (Stoffers 2020, fl. & fr. Feb.);

Seroe Pretoe (Stoffers 1658, fl. Jan.); Rooi Taki (Arnoldo 287, fl. Dec.); Oranje-stad (Suringar s.n., fl. Jan. [L]).

BONAIRE: south of Lima, near Lac (Stoffers 482, fl. Nov.); Coeroeboeroe (Stoffers 458, fl. Oct.); Montagne (Stoffers 892, fl. Dec.); Bolivia Plantation (Stoffers 675, fl. Nov.); Angola (Stoffers 837, fr. Nov.); neighbourhood of Rincón (Boldingh 7142, fr. Jan.; 7090, fl. & fr. Feb.); hills near Salinja Mathijs (Boldingh 7308, st. Feb.); hills near Salinja Playa Grandi (Boldingh 7292, fl. & fr. Feb.); Fontein (Suringar s.n., fl. Feb. [L]); Slagbaai Plantation (Suringar s.n., fl. Feb. [L]).

CURAÇAO: near Tafelberg, Santa Barbara (Stoffers 391, fl. Oct.); Brakkeput Mei Mei (Stoffers 197, fl. Oct.); Choloma (Stoffers 4, fl. Sept.); Casparito (Suringar s.n., st. June [L]); Lagoen Labadera (Suringar s.n., fl. March [L]); Veeris Berg (de Wilde 153A, fl. Dec. [L]); Hato (Stoffers 302, fl. Oct.; Suringar s.n., fl. Jan. [L]); Fort Nassau (Suringar s.n., fr. Jan. [L]); Nassauberg (Went 1120, fl. Nov.); Rif Hill (Boldingh 4652, fl. Oct.; 5324, fl. Oct.); Plantersrust (Lens 845, fl. Ap.); calcareous hills near Hato (Boldingh 5131a, fl. Nov.); Hofje of Siberie (Boldingh 5030, st. Nov.); without loc. (Boldingh 5735, st.).

ST. EUSTATIUS: in deserted plantations at the seashore near Bengalen (Boldingh 583, st. June; 590, fl. & fr. June; 600, fr. June); along roads in English Quarter (Boldingh 1004, fl. June); Signall Hill, 150 m (Boldingh 1024, fl. June; 1026, fl. June); between Oranjestad and Fort de Windt (Boldingh 780, fl. June); slope of The Quill at the side of White Wall, 200 m (Boldingh 1175, fl. June); Seaflather Bay (Suringar s.n., fl. May [L]).

ST. MARTIN: Airfield (Stoffers 2406, fl. March); Mount William (Stoffers 2534, fl. March).

***Acacia farnesiana* (L.) Willd.**

WILLDENOW, Spec. Plant. 4: 1083. 1806; GRISEBACH, Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl. 222. 1860; DUSS, Fl. phan. Ant. franç. 250. 1897; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 4: 285. 1905; BOLDINGH, Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 1: 79. 1909; Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil. 205. 1913; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 8: 256. 1920; FAWCETT & RENDLE, Fl. Jamaica 4(2): 139. 1920; WILLIAMS, Fl. Trinidad & Tobago 1(4): 297. 1931; QUESTEL, Fl. Isl. St. Bartholomew 113. 1941; LEON & ALAIN, Fl. Cuba 2: 239. 1951; GOODING *et al.*, Fl. Barbados 184. 1965; ADAMS, Flowering plants of Jamaica 336. 1972; — *Mimosa farnesiana* LINNAEUS, Spec. Plant. 521. 1753; — *Acacia pedunculata* WILLDENOW, Spec. Plant. 4: 1084. 1806; — *Mimosa pedunculata* (Willd.) POIRET in LAMARCK, Encycl. Suppl. 1: 81. 1810; — *Vachellia farnesiana* (L.) WIGHT & ARNOTT, Prodr. 272. 1834; BRITTON & MILLSPAUGH, Bahama Fl. 161. 1920; BRITTON & WILSON, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl. 5: 351. 1924.

Shrub or low tree; branchlets lenticellate, puberulous or glabrescent. Leaves often arising from short-shoots, pinnae in 2–6 pairs; leaflets 10–25 pairs per pinna, oblong-linear or linear, slightly inequilateral, rounded at the apex, obliquely rounded or truncate at the base, about 4×1 mm, glabrous but often ciliate at the margin; petiole about 1 cm long, flattened or somewhat canaliculate above, commonly pubescent, bearing a sessile, oblong gland above the middle; rhachis similar to the petiole, prolonged into a mucro, 1–5 cm long, usually bearing a gland between the terminal pair of pinnae; pinnular rhachis prolonged into a mucro, often bearing a minute gland just below the terminal pair of leaflets. Stipules of the long-shoots spiny, up to 5 cm long, whitish, slender;

those of the short-shoots subulate, 1—2 mm long. Inflorescence consisting of solitary or few-fascicled, pedunculate heads, with an involucre of bracts close under the head; peduncles 2—4 cm long, pubescent; heads dense-flowered, about 1 cm in diam. Flowers sessile, fragrant, bright yellow. Calyx cupular-funnel-shaped, about 1.5 mm long, 5-dentate, glabrous except the teeth. Corolla funnel-shaped, 2—3 mm long with short lobes, glabrous except the tips of the lobes. Stamens numerous; filaments 5—7 mm long, connate at the base; anthers small. Pod cylindrical or spindle-shaped, straight or slightly curved, dark ferruginous, swollen, marked with longitudinal lines, 4—7 long, 1 cm broad or more. Pulp sweet. Seeds transverse.

Tropical and subtropical regions of the world, probably of American origin.

In secondary vegetations in dry zone at lower altitudes.

Vernacular name: casha (Windward Group).

SABA: between The Bottom and Mary's Point (Boldingh 1460, fr. July; Arnoldo 835, fl. Aug.); St. Giles (Boldingh 1864, st. July).

ST. EUSTATIUS: seashore near Oranjestad (Boldingh 38, st. May; Suringar s.n., fr. Ap. [L]); along roads in Oranjestad (Boldingh 567, st. June); seashore near White Wall (Boldingh 858, st. June); slope of The Quill near Glass Bottle, 160 m (Stoffers 4035, st. Aug.); Red Cliff (Suringar s.n., st. Ap. [L]); without loc. (Boldingh s.n., fr.; Suringar s.n., fl. Ap. [L]).

ST. MARTIN: Fort William, 0—50 m (Boldingh 2545, fr. Aug.); from Guana Bay to Philipsburg (Boldingh 2434, fr. Aug.); Green Key (Boldingh 3365, st. Sept.); Low Lands near Mullet Pond (Boldingh 2778, st. Aug.); Simson Bay (Arnoldo 3390, fl. & fr. Jan.); Philipsburg (Suringar s.n., fl. Ap. [L]).

***Acacia macracantha* H. & B. ex Willd.**

HUMBOLDT & BONPLAND ex WILLDENOW, Spec. Plant. 4: 1080. 1806; GRISEBACH, Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl. 221. 1860; BOLDINGH, Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 1: 79. 1909; JOHNSTON, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. 34(7): 214. 1909; BOLDINGH, Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil. 206. 1913; BRITTON & MILLSPAUGH, Bahama Fl. 160. 1920; BRITTON & WILSON, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl. 5: 353. 1924; DUSS, Fl. phan. Ant. franç. 249. 1897 (as *A. macracantha* H.B.K.); GOODING *et al.*, Fl. Barbados 185. 1965; ADAMS, Flowering plants of Jamaica 336. 1972; — *Mimosa lutea* MILLER, Gard. Dict. ed. 8. 1768; — *Acacia flexuosa* HUMBOLDT & BONPLAND ex WILLDENOW, Spec. Plant. 4: 1082. 1806; — *Acacia obtusa* WILLDENOW, Spec. Plant. 4: 1087. 1806; — *Mimosa macracantha* POIRET in LAMARCK, Encycl. Suppl. 1: 78. 1810; — *Acacia macracanthoides* BERTERO ex DECANOLLE, Prodr. 2: 463. 1825; LEON & ALAIN, Fl. Cuba 2: 242. 1951; — *Acacia macracantha* HUMBOLDT & BONPLAND var. *glabrescens* EGGERS, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. 13: 49. 1879; — *Acacia lutea* (Miller) BRITTON, Bull. Tort. Bot. Cl. 16: 327. 1889; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 8: 255. 1920; — *Acacia lutea* (Miller) HITCHCOCK, Ann. Rep. Miss. Bot. Gard. 4: 83. 1893; FAWCETT & RENDLE, Fl. Jamaica 4(2): 137. 1920; LEON & ALAIN, Fl. Cuba 2: 242. 1951.

Widely branched tree or shrub; branches brown, lenticellate; branchlets tomentose or pubescent, glabrescent afterwards. Leaves often arising from

short-shoots, pinnae in 8—40 pairs; leaflets 15—40 pairs per pinna, linear, slightly inequilateral, obtuse at the apex, obliquely rounded or truncate at the base, 3—5 mm long and scarcely 1 mm broad, ciliate at the margin; petiole about 1 cm long, canaliculate above, pubescent, usually bearing one or two sessile, roundish, often depressed glands at about the middle; rhachis similar to the petiole, prolonged into a mucro, bearing a gland between the terminal pair of pinnae; pinnae 2—4 cm long, prolonged into a mucro. Stipules of the long-shoots spiny, up to 9 cm long; those of the short-shoots subulate, 1—2 mm long. Inflorescence consisting of solitary or few-fascicled pedunculate heads; peduncles 1—3 cm long, pubescent; heads globose, 8—10 mm in diam., subtended by an involucre of bracts. Flowers sessile, fragrant, bright yellow. Calyx funnel-shaped, 1 mm long, its teeth tomentulose. Corolla tubular to funnel-shaped, 2 mm long, its lobes prominent, tomentulose. Stamens numerous; filaments free, about 4 mm long; anthers small. Ovary nearly sessile, tomentose. Pod linear, tomentose, puberulous or glabrescent, straight or rarely curved, 6—10 cm long and about 12 mm wide, subterete or slightly compressed, continuous or more or less constricted between the seeds, somewhat pulpy.

West Indies and continental tropical America.

In secondary vegetations of dry communities at lower altitudes.

Vernacular names: french casha, creole casha, spanish casha (Windward Group).

ST. EUSTATIUS: between Oranjestad and Fort de Windt on top of the Cliff, 40 m (Boldingh 781, fl. June; Stoffers 3479, fl. July); along roads in Oranjestad (Stoffers 3896, fl. July; Boldingh 543, fl. June); seashore near Oranjestad (Boldingh 15, fl. May); top of The Quill, 400 m (Boldingh 216a, st. June; 318, fl. June); without loc. (v. Groll-Meyer 50, fl.; 304, st.).

ST. MARTIN: between Belvedere and Oyster Pond (Boldingh 3076, fl. Aug.); lower part of Mount Paradise (Boldingh 3291, fl. Sept.); from Philipsburg to Belvedere (Boldingh 2552a, fl. Aug.); Princess Quarter (George s.n. sub Boldingh 2454, st. Aug.).

Acacia riparia H.B.K.

HUMBOLDT, BONPLAND & KUNTH, Nov. Gen. Spec. 6: 218. 1823; Duss, Fl. phan. Ant. franç. 248. 1897; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 4: 266. 1905; BOLDINGH, Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 1: 80. 1909; BOLDINGH, Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil. 206. 1913; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 8: 257. 1920; FAWCETT & RENDLE, Fl. Jamaica 4(2): 140. 1920; BRITTON & WILSON, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico and Virgin Isl. 5: 353. 1924; WILLIAMS, Fl. Trinidad & Tobago 1(4): 296. 1931; QUESTEL, Fl. Isl. St. Bartholomew 113. 1941; — *Acacia sarmentosa* GRISEBACH, Pl. Car. 64, n. 481. 1857; Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl. 221. 1860 (non Desv.).

Shrub, often subscaudent; branches armed with small, scattered, recurved prickles; branches puberulous but soon glabrescent, striate. Leaves with 4—20 pairs of pinnae; leaflets 15—35 per pinna, inequilateral, linear-oblong 6—10 × 1 mm, obtuse or acute at the apex, obliquely subtruncate or roundish at the base, glabrous but often ciliate at the margin; petiole up to 4 cm long, bearing 1 or 2 oblong glands, and armed with small, recurved prickles; rhachis up to

15 cm long, sulcate and puberulent above, bearing patelliform, oblong glands just below the upper pairs of pinnae and armed with small recurved prickles; pinnae eglandular, prolonged into a mucro. Stipules caducous or wanting. Inflorescence consisting of pedunculate heads, arranged in spreading panicles; heads globose, dense-flowered. Flowers sessile, whitish. Calyx cupular, about 1 mm long, puberulent. Corolla funnel-shaped, 3—4 mm long, puberulent at the apex, its lobes short. Stamens numerous; filaments white, about 6 mm long. Ovary stipitate; style filiform. Pod flat, slender, stipitate, 10—15 × 1.5—2.5 cm, usually sharp-beaked, narrowed near the base; valves chartaceous, finally tomentulose or glabrous; margins slightly thickened. Seeds transverse.

Tropical South America and southern Central America, Mexico, and Antilles.

In secondary vegetations of dry communities at lower altitudes.

ST. MARTIN: mountain between Mont des Accords and Sentry Hill, 200—300 m (Boldingh 2862, st. Aug.); Princess Quarter (George s.n., sub Boldingh 2455, st. Aug.); Naked Boy Hill, 200—265 m (Boldingh 2732, st. Aug.).

***Acacia curassavica* (Britt. & Killip) Stehlé**

STEHLÉ, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris ser. 2. 18: 191, 1946; — *Acaciella curassavica* BRITTON & KILLIP in KILLIP, Journ. Wash. Ac. Sc. 24: 47, 1934; — *Acacia villosa* Auct. non Willdenow, BOLDINGH, Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil. 206, 1913; Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 2: 35, 1914; ARNOLDO, Zakflora 61, fig. 75, 1954; Zakflora 163, fig. 75, 1964.

Shrub, up to 2 m high, unarmed, glabrous or the younger twigs strigose; branches dark-brown, slightly striate. Leaves up to 16 cm long, with 2—10 pairs of pinnae; leaflets 6—25 pairs per pinna, oblong, elliptic or linear-oblong, obtuse or rounded and apiculate at the apex, obliquely cuneate or rounded at the base, 4—9 × 2 mm; petiole eglandular, up to 5 cm long; pinnular rhachis prolonged into a mucro. Inflorescence consisting of globose heads or oblong racemes, arranged in loose, terminal panicles; pedicels 0.5—1.5 mm long. Calyx campanulate, nearly 1 mm long, 5-dentate. Petals linear, oblong, acute at the apex, 3 mm long, united into a tube in the lower half. Stamens numerous; filaments whitish, filiform, free, 10 mm or more long; anthers very small. Ovary stipitate, glabrous; style about 5 mm long. Pod brown, oblong, obtuse and apiculate, broadly cuneate at the base, somewhat constricted between the seeds, 4—6 × 1.5 cm; valves thin with thickened margins. Seeds lenticular, suborbicular or ovate, brownish, faintly variegated, 3—5 × 3 mm.

Curaçao, Bonaire, and Martinique. Probably also in southern Central America and some other islands of the Antilles (recorded as *A. villosa* (Sw.) Willd.).

In secondary vegetations, especially in Croton-Lantana-Cordia thickets, especially on limestone, but also on non-calcareous soil (mainly in the western part of the island of Curaçao).

Vernacular names: mata di galiña; negrita di malpais; watapana shimarón; dividivi shimarón (Leeward Group).

BOINAIRE: along the coast of Santa Barbara (Stoffers 784, fl. Nov.).

CURAÇAO: Parera (Arnoldo 1842, fl. & fr. Jan.; Stoffers 435, fl. Oct.); St. Marie (Went 1320, fl. & fr. Dec.); hills to the seaside of Knip Plantation (Boldingh 5560, fl. & fr. Dec.); limestone rocks near Willemstad (Britton & Shafer 2943, fl. & fr. March (iso-type)); road from Savonet to Seroe Christoffel (Boldingh 4978, fl. & fr. Nov.); Klein St. Michiel (Stoffers 226, fl. Oct.); limestone hills east of Willemstad (Stoffers 384, fl. Oct.); Veeris Berg (de Wikle 88A, fl. Dec. [L]); Rooi Beru (Stoffers 1236, fl. Dec.); hills near Malpais (Boldingh 4860, fl. Oct.); road to Fort Nassau (Boldingh 4689, fl. Oct.); Nassauberg (Went 1118, fl. & fr. Nov.); Casparito (Lens 820, fl. Dec.); Rif (Boldingh 4647, fl. Oct.); calcareous top of Hieronymusberg (Boldingh 5131e, st. Nov.); limestone near Willemstad (Heldring-Talma s.n., fr.; s.n., fl. & fr.); without loc. (Boldingh 4787, fl.; Aschenberg s.n., fl.; Boldingh M7, fr.).

Leucaena Bentham, Lond. Journ. Bot. 4: 416. 1842

Unarmed shrubs or trees, glabrous or pubescent. Leaves bipinnate; petiole usually glandular. Inflorescence consisting of globose heads fascicled in the axils of the leaves or arranged in terminal racemes. Flowers 5-merous. Calyx short-tubular or sub-campanulate, dentate. Petals free. Stamens 10; filaments free, exserted, pubescent or glabrous; anthers not gland-tipped. Ovary stipitate; style rather stout; stigma obliquely truncate. Pod linear to oblong, 2-valved, flat, membranaceous, dehiscent from both margins. Seeds transverse, compressed. Endosperm present.

About 10 species in tropical America, of which one species distributed over all tropics; one species in the islands of the Pacific.

Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) de Wit

DE WIT, Taxon 10: 54. 1961 — *Mimosa leucocephala* LAMARCK, Encycl. 1: 12. 1783; — *Leucaena glauca* (L.) BENTHAM, Lond. Journ. Bot. 4: 416. 1842, p.p.; GRISEBACH, Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl. 220. 1860; DUSS, Fl. phan. Ant. franç. 247. 1897; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 4: 266. 1905; BOLDINGH, Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 1: 80. 1909; Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil. 206. 1913; Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 2: 35. 1914; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 8: 257. 1920; FAWCETT & RENDLE, Fl. Jamaica 4(2): 136. 1920; BRITTON & MILLSAUGH, Bahama Fl. 162. 1920; BRITTON & WILSON, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl. 5: 355. 1924; WILLIAMS, Fl. Trinidad & Tobago 1(4): 296. 1931; QUESTEL, Fl. Isl. St. Bartholomew 114. 1941; LEON & ALAIN, Fl. Cuba 2: 244, fig. 104a. 1951; ARNOLDO, Gekw. en nutt. pl. Ned. Ant. 85. 1954; Zakflora 164. 1964; GOODING *et al.*, Fl. Barbados 189. 1965; ARNOLDO, Gekw. en nutt. pl. Ned. Ant. 192, fig. 148. 1971; ADAMS, Flowering plants of Jamaica 338. 1972; — *Mimosa glauca* LINNAEUS, Spec. Plant. 520. 1753; — *Acacia glauca* (L.) WILLDENOW, Spec. Plant. 4(2): 1075. 1806.

Shrub or tree, up to 10 m high; branches lenticellate, young branches tomentellous. Leaves with 4—8 pairs of pinnae; leaflets 10—20 pairs per pinna, linear to lanceolate, acute at the apex, inequilaterally acute or subobtuse at the base, 8—12 × 2—3 mm; petiole 3—4 cm long, puberulent, canaliculate above, bearing a sessile gland near the apex just below the lowermost pair of pinnae; rhachis usually about 10 cm long, grooved above, puberulent, prolonged into a mucro, eglandular; pinnae 10—13 cm long, bearing a small, patelliform gland

below the terminal pair of leaflets; rhachis prolonged into a mucro. Stipules small, pubescent. Heads orbicular, dense, 1—3 in the leaf axils or in terminal racemes, 2—3 cm in diam.; peduncle stout, 2—4 cm long. Bracteoles peltate. Calyx tubular, 2—3 mm long, pubescent; teeth blunt. Petals greenish, linear-oblongate, about 4—5 mm long, pubescent. Stamens 10; filaments up to 10 mm long, glabrous; anthers ovate-oblong, 1 mm long. Ovary inequilateral, pubescent at the apex; style thick, 2 mm long. Pod linear, thin, 10—15 × 1—2 cm, minutely puberulent, briefly apiculate, tapering at the base. Seeds numerous, oblong, 6—9 × 3—4 mm, obliquely transverse.

Tropics and subtropics; probably originally from tropical America; cultivated in Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao.

Pioneer species in dry places; in woodlands and thickets at lower altitudes.

Vernacular names: tumba rabu, garote di San José (Leeward Group).
mimosa, tantan (Windward Group).

SABA: Booby Hill (Stoffers 4304, fl. & fr. Aug.; Arnoldo 784, fl. Aug.); Ladder Gut (Suringar s.n., fl. & fr. Ap. [L]).

ST. EUSTATIUS: Oranjestad (Boldingh 1274, fl. & fr. July); near Bengalen (Boldingh 600a, st. June); lower part of the slope of The Quill near Bengalen (Boldingh 719, fr. June); seashore near Oranjestad (Boldingh 23, fr. May); cultuurvlakte (Suringar s.n., fl. & fr. Ap. [L]); without loc. (v. Groll-Meyer s.n., fl.).

ST. MARTIN: between Philipsburg and Belvedere (Boldingh 2590, fl. Aug.); Airfield (Stoffers 2385, fl. & fr. March); Kanaal Rolandus (Stoffers 2272, fl. & fr. March).

Mimosa Linnaeus, Spec. Plant. 516. 1753

Herbs or shrubs, sometimes climbing or scrambling, usually armed with prickles. Leaves often sensitive, bipinnate or on account of the very short main rhachis subdigitate. Inflorescence consisting of axillary, solitary or fasciated heads or spikes, sometimes arranged in terminal racemes. Flowers 4- or 5-merous, sessile, usually perfect. Calyx small, with short teeth. Corolla campanulate or funnel-shaped, the lobes equalling or shorter than the tube, valvate. Stamens as many as or twice as many as the corolla-lobes; filaments free, exerted; anthers small, not gland-tipped. Ovary generally short, few- to many-ovulate; style slender. Pod linear or oblong, flat, with thickened margins, transversely jointed; the 1-seeded joints separating from the persistent margins. Seeds compressed, ovate or roundish.

About 300 species in tropical and subtropical America; a few species in Africa and Asia.

Key to the species:

- Shrub; leaflets 3 or 4 pairs per pinna; flowers in dense, 3—4 cm long spikes
M. distachya
- Herb or undershrub; leaflets 15—25 pairs per pinna; flowers in ovoid, 1 cm long heads *M. pudica*

Mimosa distachya Cav.

CAVANILLES, *Icones* 3: 48. 1794; BOLDINGH, *Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil.* 207. 1913; *Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl.* 2: 35. 1914; ARNOLDO, *Zakflora* 48, fig. 43. 1954; *Zakflora* 164, fig. 43. 1964; — *Acacia distachya* DECANDOLLE, *Prodr.* 2: 456. 1825; — *Mimosa remota* BENTHAM, *Lond. Journ. Bot.* 5: 88. 1846.

Shrub, up to 2 m tall; branches angular, armed with dark, recurved, 6—9 mm long prickles, especially below the leaf-base; younger branches tomentellous. Leaves with 3 or 4 pairs of pinnae; leaflets 3 or 4 per pinna, elliptic to obovate, rounded at the apex, inequilaterally rounded or cuneate at the base, 6—10 × 3—5 mm, pubescent on both sides, at least when young; petiole eglandular, about 1.5 cm long; rachis eglandular, about 2 cm long. Spikes dense-flowered, 3—4 cm long, solitary or a few together in the axils of the lower leaves, terminal part often non-foliolate; peduncle 1.5—2 cm long. Flowers pink. Calyx campanulate, 1.5 mm long, 5-dentate, puberulent. Corolla tubular; tube 1.5 mm long; lobes 1.5 mm long, ovate, acute, puberulent or glabrate. Stamens 10; filaments 8—9 mm long; anthers small. Style 1 cm long. Pod narrowly oblong, obtuse and apiculate, up to 3 cm long and 7 mm wide, puberulent, short-stipitate, more or less constricted between the seeds. Seeds 4—5, roundish, flattened, brown, 4—5 mm long.

Mexico, Aruba, Bonaire, and Curaçao.

In low thickets.

Vernacular name: uña di gatu (Leeward Group).

ARUBA: foot of Hooiberg (Arnoldo 137, fl. Dec.); Rooi Taki (Stoffers 1841, fl. & fr. Jan.); along road from Oranjestad to Santa Cruz (Stoffers 1803, fl. Jan.); Oranjestad (Suringar s.n., fl. Jan. [L]); without loc. (Boldingh 5751, fl. & fr.; Boldingh s.n., fl. & fr.; Koolwijk s.n., sub Suringar s.n., fl. & fr. [L]).

BONAIRE: Nikiboko (Arnoldo 431, fl. Dec.; Stoffers 621, fl. Nov.).

CURAÇAO: Santa Rosa (Arnoldo 1198, fl. Nov.); slope of the northern part of Ronde Klip (Boldingh 5338, fl. Nov.); Groot St. Joris (Went 1340, fl. Dec.); Parera (Stoffers 439, fl. Oct.); Fort Nassau (Suringar s.n., fl. Jan. [L]); Groot Piscadera (de Wilde 46, fl. Nov. [L]); without loc. (Boldingh s.n., fl. & fr.).

Mimosa pudica L.

LINNAEUS, *Spec. Plant.* 518. 1753; GRISEBACH, *Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl.* 219. 1860; DUSS, *Fl. phan. Ant. franç.* 244. 1897; URBAN, *Symb. Ant.* 4: 267. 1905; BOLDINGH, *Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl.* 1: 81. 1909; *Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil.* 207. 1913; URBAN, *Symb. Ant.* 8: 258. 1920; FAWCETT & RENDLE, *Fl. Jamaica* 4(2): 133, fig. 42. 1920; BRITTON & MILLSPAUGH, *Bahama Fl.* 161. 1920; BRITTON & WILSON, *Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl.* 5: 357. 1924; WILLIAMS, *Fl. Trinidad & Tobago* 1(4): 290. 1931; LEON & ALAIN, *Fl. Cuba* 2: 246. 1951; ARNOLDO, *Gekw. en nutt. pl. Ned. Ant.* 91, fig. 129, 130. 1954; GOODING *et al.*, *Fl. Barbados* 190. 1965; *Gekw. en nutt. pl. Ned. Ant.* 193, fig. 55. 1971; ADAMS, *Flowering plants of Jamaica* 339. 1972.

Diffuse herb or undershrub, loosely pubescent or glabrate; branches armed with recurved, about 3 mm long prickles. Leaves with usually 2 pairs of pinnae, subdigitate by the shortness of the rhachis; leaflets 15—20 or 25 pairs per pinna, linear, acute or subobtusate at the apex, inequilaterally truncate or rounded at the base, 3—10 × 1—2 mm, ciliate and usually setose beneath, folding when touched; petiole up to 4 cm long, subterete or angular, glabrous or pubescent, with a tactile pulvinus at the base; rhachis short, 2—3 mm long, setose; pinnae prolonged into a mucro, setose, with a tactile pulvinus at the base. Stipules lanceolate, acuminate, striate, ciliate, 3—6 mm long. Heads ovoid, about 1 cm long, solitary or 2—3 together in the axils of the leaves; peduncle up to 2 cm long in maturity, pilose at the top. Flowers pinkish, 4-merous. Calyx minute. Corolla funnel-shaped, about 2 mm long, 4-lobed, glabrous; lobes about half as long as the tube. Stamens 4; filaments about 6—8 mm long; anthers minute. Style equaling the stamens in length. Pods in a dense cluster, linear-oblong, 10—15 × 4 mm, glabrous, but the margin setaceous, 1—4-jointed, somewhat constricted between the joints; margins persistent. Seeds ovate-roundish, about 2.5 mm long.

West Indies and continental tropical America; introduced into many parts of tropical Africa and Asia.

Weed in plantations and along roadsides.

Vernacular names: kruidje roer me niet, sensitive plant (Leeward Group).
shame lady shame, sensitive plant (Windward Group).

ST. EUSTATIUS: along roads near Bengalen (Boldingh 1192, fr. June); slope of The Quill at the side of White Wall, 200 m (Boldingh 1189, flb. June); without loc. (v. Groll-Meyer 216H, st.).

ST. MARTIN: near Marigot (Le Gallo 282, fr. Sept.).

Desmanthus Willdenow, Spec. Plant. 4: 1044. 1806, nom. conserv. 3450

Small, usually diffuse or decumbent shrubs, or perennial herbs. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets small; petiole provided with a gland at the top. Stipules persistent, setaceous. Inflorescence consisting of axillary, pedunculate, usually few-flowered heads. Flowers small, sessile, whitish or greenish, 5-merous. Calyx campanulate, toothed. Petals free or slightly connate. Stamens 5 or 10, free, exserted; anthers eglandular. Ovary subsessile; stigma truncate-concave. Ovules many. Pod linear, flat, bi-valved, straight or curved, dehiscent from the apex. Seeds compressed, oblique or with their longest axis parallel to that of the pod. Endosperm present.

About 8 or 9 species in North and South America, and the West Indies; one species widely dispersed throughout tropical and subtropical regions.

Desmanthus virgatus (L.) Willd.

WILLDENOW, Spec. Plant. 4(2): 1047. 1806; GRISEBACH, Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl. 218. 1860; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 4: 268. 1905; JOHNSTON, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. 34(7): 218.

1909; BOLDINGH, Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 1: 81. 1909; Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil. 208. 1913; Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 2: 36. 1914; FAWCETT & RENDLE, Fl. Jamaica 4(2): 131, fig. 41. 1920; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 8: 259. 1920; WILLIAMS, Fl. Trinidad & Tobago 1(4): 294. 1931; QUESTEL, Fl. Isl. St. Bartholomew 114. 1941; LEON & ALAIN, Fl. Cuba 2: 245, fig. 104b. 1951; ARNOLDO, Zakflora 61. 1954; Zakflora 163. 1964; GOODING *et al.*, Fl. Barbados 188. 1965; ADAMS, Flowering plants of Jamaica 338. 1972; — *Mimosa virgata* LINNAEUS, Spec. Plant. 519. 1753; — *Acuan virgatum* MEDIKUS, Theodora 62. 1786; BRITTON & MILLSPAUGH, Bahama Fl. 163. 1920; BRITTON & WILSON, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl. 5: 356. 1924; — *Desmanthus depressus* H. & B. ex WILLDENOW, Spec. Plant. 4(2): 1046. 1806; GRISEBACH, Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl. 218. 1860; Duss, Fl. phan. Ant. franç. 244. 1897; BOLDINGH, Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 1: 81. 1909; Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil. 208. 1913; Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 2: 35. 1914; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 8: 260. 1920; WILLIAMS, Fl. Trinidad & Tobago 1(4): 295. 1931; QUESTEL, Fl. Isl. St. Bartholomew 114. 1941; LEON & ALAIN, Fl. Cuba 2: 245. 1951; (treated as *D. virgatus* (L.) Willd. in ALAIN, Fl. Cuba, Suplemento 73. 1969); ARNOLDO, Zakflora 61. 1954; Zakflora 163. 1964; GOODING *et al.*, Fl. Barbados 187. 1965; ADAMS, Flowering plants of Jamaica 338. 1972; — *Desmanthus diffusus* WILLDENOW, Spec. Plant. 4(2): 1046. 1806; — *Desmanthus strictus* BERTOLONI, Giorn. Arcad. 21: 190. 1824; — *Desmanthus virgatus* (L.) Willd. var. *strictus* (BERTOL.) GRISEBACH, Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl. 218. 1860; Duss, Fl. phan. Ant. franç. 244. 1897; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 4: 268. 1905; Symb. Ant. 8: 260. 1920; — *Acuan depressum* KUNTZE, Rev. Gen. Pl. 1: 158. 1891; BRITTON & MILLSPAUGH, Bahama Fl. 163. 1920; BRITTON & WILSON, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl. 5: 356. 1924.

Erect, up to 1 m high shrub, or branches diffuse or decumbent; branchlets glabrous, striate or angled, somewhat 4-angled in the upper and terete in the lower part. Leaves with 2—5 pairs of pinnae; petiole up to 3 cm long, glabrous or pubescent, gland cup-shaped, ovate or orbicular in outline; rhachis slightly pubescent or ciliate, prolonged into a mucro; pinnae 1—4 cm long, prolonged into a mucro; leaflets 10—25 pairs per pinna, linear or linear-oblong, obtuse or apiculate at the apex, obliquely truncate at the base, 2—9 × 1—3 mm. Stipules 3—5 mm long. Inflorescence consisting of axillary, pedunculate, 6—10-flowered heads near the top of the branchlets; peduncle up to 5 cm long. Bracteoles lanceolate, 2 mm long. Flowers sessile, whitish. Calyx tubular, 2—2.5 mm long, prominently dentate. Petals free, obovate, acute, glabrous, 3—4 mm long. Stamens 10; filaments 6—7 mm long; anthers 1 mm long. Ovary linear-oblong, about 2 mm long; style 2.5—3 mm long; stigma truncate. Pod linear, 2.5—8 cm long and 2—3 mm wide, flat, margins thickened, beaked. Seeds 10—20 or more, obliquely arranged, 0.5 mm long.

Tropical and subtropical regions.

Common weed at lower altitudes.

Vernacular names: montaña (Leeward Group).

wild tantan (Windward Group).

ARUBA: Oranjestad (Arnoldo 344, fl. & fr. Dec.; Stoffers 2082, fr. Feb.; 2134, fl. & fr. Feb.; Suringar s.n., fr. Feb. [L]); along the coast near Fontein (Stoffers 1373, fl. & fr. Jan.); Sivi sivi (Boldingh 6318, fl. & fr. Dec.; 6317, fl. Dec.); seashore near Savaneta (Boldingh 6558, fr. Jan.); without loc. (Koolwijk s.n., sub Suringar s.n., fr. [L]).

BOGNAIRE: behind dam near Jatoe Bacoe (Stoffers 645, fl. & fr. Nov.); Fontein (Stoffers 543, fl. & fr. Nov.); garden in Rincón (Boldingh 7161, fr. Jan.); hofje of Bacuna (Boldingh 7473d, fr. Feb.); hills near Fontein (Boldingh 7245, fr. Feb.); Fontein (Suringar s.n., fr. Feb. [L]).

CURAÇAO: hofje of Klein Piscadera (Boldingh 4841, fr. Oct.); Hofje of Blaauw (Boldingh 4905, fl. & fr. Oct.); Santa Cruz (Britton & Shafer 2991, fl. & fr. March); hofje of Siberie (Boldingh 5032, fr. Dec.); Julianadorp (Stoffers 306, fl. & fr. Oct.); Malpais (Stoffers 289, fl. & fr. Oct.); Klein Santa Marta (Stoffers 70, fl. & fr. Sept.); Noordkant Plantation (Stoffers 141, fl. & fr. Oct.); Santa Catharina (Stoffers 181, fl. & fr. Oct.); hofje of Valentijn (Boldingh 5092, fl. & fr. Nov.; 5334d, fr. Nov.); Brievengat (Suringar s.n., fr. Feb. [L]); Savonet (Suringar s.n., fl. & fr. Jan. [L]); Choloma (Stoffers 29, fl. & fr. Sept.); Cas Cora (Stoffers 250, fl. & fr. Oct.; Burgers 81, fl. & fr. Jan.); Klein St. Michiel (Stoffers 265, fl. Oct.); Casa Chiquito (Boldingh 4804, fl. & fr. Oct.); Mahoema (Boldingh 4816e, fl. Oct.); hofje of Barber (Boldingh 5206, fr. Nov.; 5217, fl. & fr. Nov.); hofje of Hato (Boldingh 5339, fl. & fr. Nov.; Suringar s.n., fr. Jan. [L]); St. Thomascollege, Willemstad (Arnoldo 1956, fl. Feb.); Zuikertuintje (Arnoldo 1877, fl. & fr. Jan.); calcareous hills near Hato (Boldingh 5131e, fr. Nov.; 5131a, fl. & fr. Nov.; 5080, fr. Nov.); Museumtuin (de Wilde 97A, fr. Jan. [L]); without loc. (Boldingh 5105, fl.; Aschenberg s.n., fl. & fr.).

SABA: The Bottom, 200 m (Stoffers 2917, fr. Ap.); along the road from The Bottom to Crispine (Stoffers 2984, fl. & fr. Ap.); Bottom Hill, 300–350 m (Stoffers 3142, fr. May); Ladder Cut, 0–200 m (Boldingh 2012, fr. July; 1967, fr. July); Booby Hill (Boldingh 1614, fr. July; Arnoldo 795, fl. & fr. Aug.).

ST. EUSTATIUS: Fort de Windt (Boldingh 797a, fr. June); lower part of The Quill near Bengalen (Boldingh 721, fl. June); *ibid.*, 200 m (Boldingh 741, fl. & fr. June); top of The Quill, 450 m (Boldingh 347, fl. & fr. June); seashore near Tumble Down Dick Bay (Boldingh 161, fr. May); Oranjestad (Boldingh 71, fr. May; 1075, fl. & fr. June); Bengalen (Boldingh 603, fl. June); near Boven, 200 m (Boldingh 1244, fl. & fr. June); along roads in English Quarter (Boldingh 999, fl. & fr. June); western slope of The Quill (Stoffers 4732, fl. Aug.); along the road from Oranjestad to Fort de Windt (Stoffers 3481, fl. & fr. July); Cultuurvlakte (Suringar s.n., fr. May [L]); without loc. (v. Groll-Meyer 302, fr.; 162, fr.).

ST. MARTIN: Lemoentuin Juliana (Stoffers 2232, fr. March); Kanaal Rolandus (Stoffers 2275, fr. March); Fort Hill (Stoffers 2331, fr. March); hills along northern side of Cul de Sac (Stoffers 2631, fl. & fr. March); Tintamarre (Boldingh 3375, fl. & fr. Sept.; 3402, st. Sept.); lower part of Milldrum Hill (Boldingh 3167, fl. & fr. Sept.); Marigotroad near Marigot (Boldingh 2812, fl. & fr. Aug.); Marigot Hill, 0–200 m (Boldingh 2633, fr. Aug.); between Belvedere and Oyster Pond (Boldingh 3080, fl. & fr. Aug.); from Philipsburg to Guana Bay (Boldingh 2371, fr. Aug.); Naked Boy Hill (Boldingh 2677, fr. Aug.).

Neptunia Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch. 653. 1790

Herbaceous water or marsh plants with a swimming or creeping rhizome; branchlets unarmed, not lenticellate. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets small. Stipules obliquely cordate. Inflorescence consisting of axillary, solitary, pedunculate heads; heads subglobose or ovoid, the basal flowers staminate or sterile, upper flowers perfect. Flowers sessile, 5-merous. Calyx valvate. Petals free or connate near the middle. Stamens or staminodes 10; filaments free; anthers gland-tipped.

Ovary stipitate, glabrous; style elongate. Pod broadly linear to narrowly oblong, flat, bi-valved. Seeds transverse, ovate, compressed.

About 12 species in North and South America, tropical Asia, and Australia; one species in Madagascar.

Neptunia plena (L.) Benth.

BENTHAM, Lond. Journ. Bot. 4: 355. 1842; CRISEBACH, Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl. 218. 1860; DUSS, Fl. phan. Ant. franç. 243. 1897; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 4: 268. 1905; BOLDINGH, Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 1: 82. 1909; Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil. 208. 1913; Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 2: 36. 1914; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 8: 260. 1920; FAWCETT & RENDLE, Fl. Jamaica 4(2): 130. 1920; BRITTON & MILLSAUGH, Bahama Fl. 164. 1920; BRITTON & WILSON, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl. 5: 358. 1924; WILLIAMS, Fl. Trinidad & Tobago 1(4): 294. 1931; LEON & ALAIN, Fl. Cuba 2: 249, fig. 106. 1951; ARNOLDO, Zakflora 46, fig. 46. 1954; Zakflora 164, fig. 46. 1964; GOODING *et al.*, Fl. Barbados 191. 1965; ADAMS, Flowering plants of Jamaica 337. 1972; — *Mimosa plena* LINNAEUS, Spec. Plant. 519. 1753; — *Mimosa punctata* LINNAEUS, Syst. ed. 10. 1311. 1759; — *Desmanthus plenus* WILLDENOW, Spec. Plant. 4(2): 1045. 1806; — *Desmanthus punctatus* WILLDENOW, Spec. Plant. 4(2): 1047. 1806.

Subprostrate or ascending subshrub, usually of swampy habitats; branchlets striate, glabrous. Leaves with 3—5 pairs of pinnae; leaflets 12—40 pairs per pinna, linear, obtuse or rounded and usually mucronate at the apex, obliquely subtruncate at the base, 3—8 × 1—2 mm; petiole 1—2 cm long, bearing a sessile, orbicular gland at the apex just below the lowermost pair of pinnae; main rhachis prolonged into a mucro; pinnular rhachis prolonged into a mucro. Stipules membranaceous, obliquely ovate-lanceolate, about 5 mm long. Heads ovoid; peduncles up to 10 cm long, glabrous, bi-bracteate below the middle; bracts conspicuous, broadly ovate, mucronate at the apex, cordate at the base. Flowers yellow. Sterile flowers: calyx cupulate, 5-lobed, glabrous, about 1 mm long. Petals 5, free, spatulate, glabrous, about 3 mm long. Staminodia petaloid, 6—8 mm long. Perfect flowers: calyx tubular; tube about 2 mm long; teeth triangular, 0.5 mm long. Petals oblanceolate, 3.5 mm long. Stamens 10; filaments 6—7 mm long; anthers about 1 mm long with a small gland at the top. Ovary dark; style stout, 4 mm long; stigma truncate. Pod linear-oblong, up to 5 cm long and 8 mm wide, flat, glabrous, apiculate; stipe 0.5 cm long. Seeds 10—20.

West Indies, continental America from Panama and Colombia to Brazil, Mexico, and Guatemala.

On moist or wet soil and in ponds; rather common weed in irrigated plantations.

Vernacular name: waterthistle (Windward Group).

ARUBA: plantation near Washington (Stoffers 1504, fl. Jan.; 1518, fl. & fr. Jan.); vicinity of Hooiberg (Arnoldo 2177, fl. & fr. Ap.).

CURAÇAO: Santa Catharina (Stoffers 180, fl. & fr. Oct.); Klein Santa Marta (Stoffers 69, fl. & fr. Sept.); Noordkant Plantation (Stoffers 140, fl. & fr. Oct.); Cas Cora (Arnoldo 1143, fr. Nov.); hofje of Siberie (Boldingh 5193, fl. & fr. Dec.).

ST. MARTIN: near Marigot (Boldingh 2627a, fl. & fr. Aug.).

Prosopis Linnaeus, Mant. 1: 10. 1767

Trees or shrubs, usually armed with spines. Leaves bipinnate. Stipules small or wanting or modified as spines. Inflorescence consisting of axillary spikes or racemes. Flowers 5-merous. Calyx small, its teeth short. Petals free or connate below the middle, valvate. Stamens 10; filaments free, shortly exerted; anthers relatively large, bearing a small deciduous gland at the apex. Ovary sessile or stipitate, pilose or glabrous; style filiform; stigma small. Ovules many. Pod variable, flat or turged, indehiscent; mesocarp spongy or indurate; endocarp septate. Seeds ovate and compressed.

About 20 species in tropical and subtropical regions, mainly in America.

Prosopis juliflora (Sw.) DC.

DECAUDOLLE, Prodr. 2: 447. 1825; GRISEBACH, Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl. 217. 1860; JOHNSTON, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. 34(7): 222. 1909; BOLDINGH, Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil. 208. 1913; Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 2: 36. 1914; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 8: 261. 1920; BRITTON & MILLSPAUGH, Bahama Fl. 164. 1920; FAWCETT & RENDLE, Fl. Jamaica 4(2): 128. 1920; BRITTON & WILSON, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl. 5: 359. 1924; LECN & ALAIN, Fl. Cuba 2: 252. 1951; ARNOLDO, Zakflora 20. 1954; Gekw. en nutt. pl. Ned. Ant. 113, fig. 158. 1954; Zakflora 165. 1964; Gekw. en nutt. pl. Ned. Ant. 194, fig. 161. 1971; ADAMS, Flowering plants of Jamaica 337. 1972; — *Mimosa juliflora* SWARTZ, Prodr. 85. 1788; Fl. Ind. Occ. 2: 986. 1800 (misprinted as *M. Piliflora*); — *Acacia juliflora* WILLDENOW, Spec. Plant. 4(2): 1076. 1806.

Small tree or shrub; branches widely spreading, terete, obscurely lenticellate; spines straight, paired in the axils of the leaves, up to 4 cm long. Leaves often arising from short-shoots, with 1—3 pairs of pinnae; leaflets 12—20 or more pairs per pinna, sessile, linear, oblong or obovate, rounded or obtuse and often mucronulate at the apex, inequilaterally rounded at the base, 5—15 × 3 mm, glabrous or sparingly ciliate when young; petiole terete, flattened above, 2—5 cm long, bearing a gland near the top; rhachis glandular, prolonged into a mucro; pinnular rhachis prolonged into a mucro. Stipules small, subsetiform. Racemes hanging, cylindrical, 5—10 cm long and 7—8 mm wide, dense-flowered; peduncle 1—2 cm long, sparingly pubescent and bi-bracteate above the middle. Flowers yellowish-white or greenish. Pedicels about 0.5 mm long. Calyx cupular, about 1 mm long, its teeth short. Petals 5, sublinear, acute, 2.5 × 1 mm, pilose within. Stamens 10; filaments 4—6 mm long; anthers nearly 1 mm long, tipped with a globose gland. Ovary villous; style stout, exceeding the stamens in length. Pod compressed, straight or somewhat curved, up to 20 cm or more long, about 1 cm wide and at maturity up to 8 mm thick; pulp sweetish. Seeds flattened, ellipsoid, dark-brown, 6 × 4 mm.

Colombia, Venezuela and adjacent islands, Bahamas, Greater Antilles, Virgin Islands, Montserrat, and Barbados.

In secondary, dry communities at lower altitude; very common in thorny thickets, cactus-thorn scrub, and Croton-Lantana-Cordia thickets.

Vernacular names: indju, qui, cuida, kuigi (Leeward Group).

ARUBA: Oranjestad (Arnoldo 210, fl. Dec.); near Spaans Lagoen in field of aloes (Stoffers 1454, fl. Jan.); calcareous hills near Fontein (Boldingh 6478, fl. Jan.); without loc. (Koolwijk s.n., sub Suringar s.n. [L]).

BONAIRE: between Dos Pos and Rincón (Stoffers 580, fl. Nov.); Washington Plantation (Stoffers 865, st. Dec.; 866, st. Dec.); Put Bronswinkel (Stoffers 685, st. Nov.; 686, st. Nov.); Bolivia Plantation near Spelonk (Stoffers 690, fl. Nov.); road to Washington Plantation (Stoffers 740, fl. Nov.); Angola (Stoffers 821, fl. Nov.); Kralendijk, along Zuid-Nikibokoweg (Stoffers 909, fl. Dec.); Seroe Grita Kabai (Stoffers 855, fl. Dec.); Montagne (Stoffers 898, fl. & fr. Dec.); hills near Salinja Playa Grandi (Boldingh 7297, fl. & fr. Feb.).

CURAÇAO: hofje of Siberie (Boldingh 5026, fl. & fr. Dec.); Ascencion (Britton & Shafer 3053, fl. March); Choloma (Arnoldo 2039, fl. Ap.); Noordkant Plantation (Stoffers 150, fl. Oct.); Piscadera (de Wilde 101A, fl. Ap. [L]); Fort Nassau (Suringar s.n., st. Jan. [L]); Veeris (Suringar s.n., st. Jan. [L]); without loc. (Aschenberg s.n., fl.).