

Additional Records of Vascular Plants from the Northern Mariana Islands. 2.

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Since publication of our two previous papers on the smaller northern islands of the Marianas chain (Fosberg et al. 1975, pp. 1–45; 1977, pp. 27–31), a number of plants have been found on islands where they were not known before. These were collected by M. V. C. Falanruw on a trip to Pagan Island in April, 1979. The new island records are presented below, along with some nomenclatural and taxonomic corrections to our 1975 list. The places referred to in that list are given in parentheses with each correction.

***Selaginella ciliaris* (Retz.) Spring**

PAGAN: Caldera, Mt. Pagan, in steam vent cave, 502 m, *Falanruw 3310* (US). In the Marianas known only from Guam previously.

***Centosteca lappacea* (L.) Desv. (*Centotheca lappacea* (L.) Desv.)**

This was previously recorded but under the incorrect spelling, *Centotheca*. The original spelling was *Centosteca* (Fosberg et al. 1975, p. 11).

***Setaria geniculata* (Lam.) Beauv.**

PAGAN: South edge of freshwater lake, 13 April 1979, *Falanruw 3321* (US). Apparently this species, as it is perennial, not reported previously from the Northern Marianas. This may be the plant reported in 1935 by Hosokawa as *Setaria lutescens* (see Fosberg et al. 1975, p. 14).

***Thuarea involuta* (Forst. F.) R. Br. ex R. & S.**

PAGAN: Northwest coast, *Falanruw 3272* (US). This prostrate, mat-forming beach grass has not previously been reported from Pagan.

Piper betle f. **marianum** (Opiz) Fosberg

PAGAN: Collected by Mr. M. Kaipat for chewing from his "ranch" on south Pagan, 13 April 1979, *Falanruw 3326* (US). Not reported previously from Pagan or the Northern Marianas, though f. *densum* is known from several of the other islands; doubtless brought from Saipan.

Antigonon leptopus H. & A.

PAGAN: Near west base of old caldera wall, 12 April 1979, *Falanruw 3266* (US). One big patch seen, doubtless persisting or escaped from cultivation.

Portulaca australis Endl.?

PAGAN: North end of Talague Beach, 13 April 1979, *Falanruw 3214* (US). This specimen is a very elongate sprawling plant with fibrous rather than thickened roots as is usual for this species. The leaves, however, are elliptic and flattened, rather than linear as in *P. suffrutescens*, which it otherwise somewhat resembles, so it is most likely a very rapidly growing luxuriant individual of *P. australis*.

***Cassia aeschinomene** DC. (*Cassia leschenaultiana* DC.)

The name of this common Old World weed should be changed, as Dr. Rupert Barnabey has compared the types and finds that they are identical; since the New World *C. aeschinomene* (1816) is older its name takes precedence over *C. leschenaultiana* (1824) (Fosberg et al. 1975, p. 26).

Desmodium incanum DC. (*Desmodium canum* (Gmelin) Schinz & Thellung)

Dr. D. H. Nicolson (1978, p. 365) has shown that *D. canum*, the name commonly used for this species, is illegitimate and must be replaced by *D. incanum*, the oldest available name (Fosberg et al. 1975, p. 27).

Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) de Wit (*Leucaena latisiliqua* (L.) Gillis & Stearn)

These two plants, as recorded in Fosberg et al. 1975, p. 28 and 1977, p. 29 are the same and *L. leucocephala* is the correct name, as used in the 1977 publication (see de Wit, 1975, pp. 349–352).

Grewia crenata (J. R. & G. Forst.) Schinz & Guillaumin

The wrong parenthetical author was given in Fosberg et al. 1975, p. 32.

Muntingia calabura L.

PAGAN: Sea level, 14 April 1979, *G. Perez & Falanruw 3327* (US). Uncommon near brackish water lake, not known previously from Pagan. An introduction from tropical America common on Guam. The fruit is edible and the plant is spread by fruit-eating birds.

Heliotropium indicum L.

PAGAN: Near west base of old caldera wall, April 12, 1979, *Falanruw 3270* (US). Growing near house, not previously known from Pagan; a pantropical weedy species.

Clerodendrum buchananii var. **fallax** (Lindl.) Bakh.

PAGAN: North of old caldera walls, 12 April 1979, *Falanruw* 3256 (US). This ornamental shrub is probably introduced on Pagan, though it appears native in some parts of Micronesia.

Physalis angulata L.

PAGAN: South of Talague Beach, 12 m, 13 April 1979, *Falanruw* 3318 (US). Not known previously from Pagan.

Physalis minima L.

PAGAN: *Falanruw* 3263 (US). Already known from others of the Northern Marianas (see Fosberg et al. 1975, p. 39), but not from any of the larger members of the Marianas Archipelago.

Aidia cochinchinensis Lour. (*Randia cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Merr.)

The as yet unpublished work on the Asiatic Rubiaceae-Gardenieae of Mr. Deva Tirvengadam, director of the Mauritius Institute, indicates that the genus *Aidia* Lour. should be treated as distinct from *Randia* L., so the above correction is necessary (Fosberg et al. 1975, p. 41).

Hedyotis strigulosa (Bartl. ex DC.) Fosb. (*Hedyotis albido-punctata* (Merr.) Fosb.)

The epithet *strigulosa* (1830) has priority over *albido-punctata* (1914), so *H. strigulosa* is the correct name (see Fosberg and Sachet 1980) for this common strand species (Fosberg et al. 1975, p. 40).

Chromolaena odorata (L.) King & Rob. (*Eupatorium odoratum* L.)

King and Robinson (1970, pp. 196–209) have maintained, on what seem to be ample grounds, the segregation of *E. odoratum* and its relatives as a genus *Chromolaena* DC. Therefore the above change seems desirable (Fosberg et al. 1975, p. 42).

Cosmos sulphureus Cav. (*Bidens sulphurea* (Cav.) Sch.-Bip.)

In our earlier paper (Fosberg et al. 1975, p. 42) we followed Wild (1967, pp. 13–14) in combining *Cosmos* with *Bidens*. We are now persuaded that, though the differences are slight, they are correlated, and that it is preferable to treat the well-known genus *Cosmos* Cav. as distinct.

Pseudo-Elephantopus spicatus (B. Juss. ex Aublet) Gleason (*Pseudelephantopus spicatus* (Aublet) Gleason)

Examination of the original publications shows that the above slight changes are required (Fosberg et al. 1975, p. 43).

Wollastonia biflora var. **canescens** (Gaud.) Fosberg (*Wedelia biflora* var. *canescens* (Gaud.) Fosberg)

Study of the generic relations in the *Wedelia* alliance in the Compositae-Heliantheae suggest that what is usually known as *Wedelia biflora* is better treated as

belonging to the genus *Wollastonia* DC., closer to *Melanthera* than to *Wedelia* (Fosberg & Sachet, 1980, pp. 30–34). The Marianas plants form a distinguishable variety (Fosberg et al. 1975, p. 43).

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