

vel obconicum, glabrum, 4–5 mm longum, 3–4 mm latum; lobi calycis deltoidi vel oblongi, acuti vel obtusi, denticulati, glabri, 2–3 mm longi. Corolla glabra, virenta; tubus 1.5–2 cm longus, ca. 2–3 mm diametro; lobi lineari vel oblongi, superiores 12–16(–18) mm longi, laterati 7–9 mm longi, inferiores 5–6.5 mm longi. Filamenta glabra vel puberula, 22–27 mm longa; tubus antherarum appressi-pilosus, 4–6 mm longus. Bacca globosa, 5–6 mm longa, 6–8 mm lata.

Erect to scandent *herb* to 1 m tall; branches inconspicuously puberulous to glabrate. Principal *leaves* with blades ovate to broadly elliptic, 7–19 cm long, 3.5–9 cm wide, ca. 2 times as long as wide, apically acute to more typically acuminate, basally rounded to somewhat cuneate, marginally conspicuously serrate throughout with ca. 4–6(–9) teeth/cm each ca. 1–1.5 mm long, glabrous on the upper surface and densely strigillose along the veins beneath; petioles 0.8–4 cm long, sparingly to moderately but always inconspicuously puberulous. *Flowers* 3–4 cm long at anthesis; pedicels solitary in the axils of the reduced (1.5–4 cm long) upper leaves and thus racemous, strongly ascendent to wide spreading, glabrous, 3–4 cm long, 1–2 mm in diameter, ebracteolate; hypanthium in anthesis cylindrical to obconic, glabrous, basally acute to rounded, 4–5 mm long, 3–4 mm in diameter medially; calyx lobes deltoid to oblongish, acute to obtuse, denticulate, glabrous, 2–3 mm long, 1.5–2 mm wide basally; corolla glabrous, green, the tube 1.5–2 cm long, 2–3 mm in diameter, the lobes linear to narrowly oblong, the upper lobes falcate, 12–16(–18) mm long, the lateral lobes 7–9 mm long, the lowermost lobe 5–6.5 mm long; filament tube glabrous to puberulous, 22–27 mm long, the anthers externally appressed-pilosulose, 4–6 mm long, the lowest anthers slightly pilose-fringed. *Berries* globose, 5–6 mm long, 6–8 mm in diameter.

This species is known only from the type collection made on the Cerro Sapo in Darién. It is named for the collector, Barry Hammel, who through his particular attention to the genus *Burmeistera*, has considerably advanced our understanding of the Panamanian representatives.

X2. *Burmeistera mcvaughii* Wilbur. TYPE: Panama, Chiriquí-Bocas del Toro, border trail along continental divide ca. 5 mi NE of Boquete near Cerro Pate Macho above Palo Alto along trail above 6800 ft, *Hammel 7399* (DUKE, holotype; MO, plus 6 specimens to be distributed, isotypes).

Planta suffruticosa; ramuli puberuli. Lamina foliorum elliptica, 6–12(–16) cm longa, 3–5(–7) cm lata, 1.5–2(–3) plo longiora quam lata, acuta vel acuminata ad apicem et basi acuta vel rotunda, margine serrulata vel denticulata, 6–8 denticulatis per cm; petioli puberuli, 2–3 cm longi; folia juvenilia pinnatifida, 1–3 dissecta. Flores 3.2–4 cm longa; pedicelli puberuli, 4–7 cm longi. Hypanthium obconicum, puberulum, costatum, 5–7 mm longum, 3–5 mm latum; lobi calycis linear vel lanceolati, serrulati, puberuli, 6–8 mm longi, 1–1.2 mm lati. Corolla puberula, virenta; tubus 12–18 mm longus; lobi oblongi vel deltoidi, superiores 10–13 mm longi, laterali 6–7 mm longi, inferiores ca. 5–7 mm longi. Filamenta 22–27 mm longa, puberula; tubus antherarum puberuli. Bacca cylindrica, ca. 15 mm longa, 10–12 mm lata.

Terrestrial, scandent *shrublet* up to 2.5 m long; stems inconspicuously and minutely puberulous above with trichomes 0.1 mm long or less, glabrate below. Principal *leaves* elliptic, 6–12(–16) cm long, 3–5(–7) cm wide, mostly 1.5–2(–3) times as long as wide, apically acute to more typically acuminate, basally acute to rounded, marginally conspicuously serrulate or denticulate throughout with ca. 6–8 teeth/cm each ca. 0.2–0.4 mm long, inconspicuously and sparingly microscopically puberulous on the veins above or glabrate, moderately and incon-

spicuously microscopically puberulous on the veins beneath, the veins forming a conspicuous reticulum with a more or less distinct marginal vein ca. 1 mm from the edge; juvenile leaves greatly dissected, 1–2-pinnatifid; petioles mostly 2–3 cm long, sparingly puberulous to glabrate. *Flowers* 3.2–4 cm long; pedicels solitary in the upper leaf axils, ascendent, straight to somewhat curving, puberulous, ebracteolate, 4–7 cm long; hypanthium at anthesis obconic, basally acute, moderately to densely but microscopically puberulent, the trichomes less than 0.1 mm long, slightly curved and mostly restricted to the 10 proximal vertical costae, 5–7 mm long, distally 3–5 mm in diameter; calyx lobes linear to narrowly lanceolate, acute, inconspicuously serrulate, ascendent, inconspicuously minutely puberulous on both surfaces with hyaline trichomes 0.1 mm long, 6–8(–9) mm long, medially 1–1.2 mm wide; corolla moderately to densely but inconspicuously puberulous with hyaline trichomes 0.1 mm long or less, pale green, the tube 12–18 mm long, the lobes falcately oblong to deltoid, acute, the 2 upper lobes 10–13 mm long, the 2 lateral lobes 6–7 mm long, the lowermost lobe 5–7 mm long; filament tube exerted, 22–27 mm long, distally moderately spreading puberulous, the anthers 3–5 mm long, moderately to densely spreading puberulous, apically with the two shortest anthers with a short pilose fringe. *Berries* broadly cylindric, ca. 15 mm long, 10–12 mm in diameter.

This species seemingly most closely resembles *Burmeistera dendrophila* F. E. Wimmer and *B. utleyi* Wilbur which are also known only from the mountainous border area between the Panamanian provinces of Chiriquí and Bocas del Toro. *Burmeistera mcvaughii* differs from both of these species in its more broadly elliptical leaves and pronouncedly serrulate to denticulate margin and its narrowly lanceolate to linear, acute calyx lobes. Barry Hammel, who has had the most field experience with these species, has observed that *B. mcvaughii* occurs at somewhat higher elevations and in more exposed, mist-swept habitats.

The species is named, as a small token of esteem, for Professor Rogers McVaugh who has recently retired from his role as Professor of Botany and Curator of Vascular Plants at the University of Michigan. Among his numerous botanical achievements, he has long been the leading student of the American Campanulaceae; hence it is most fitting that his labors of more than forty years ago in producing the basic treatment of the lobeliads for the *North American Flora* be recalled by those of us who have been attracted to these plants not only by their beauty but by the availability of his eminently useful account. All wish him well in his efforts to complete the extremely ambitious *Flora Novogaliciana* upon which he has devoted so much effort during the past three decades. To complete it in a manner satisfying his own high standards will require a long, healthy and happy period of “retirement” and we all wish him that. The orthography of the specific epithet is not in accord with Recommendation 73C4 of the International Code; it is doubtful if Dr. McVaugh would approve such a rendition of his patronymie.

Other Specimens Examined: PANAMA. CHIRIQUÍ-BOCAS DEL TORO: In forest near top of continental divide ridge along trail towards Cerro Pate Macho, above Palo Alto, ca. 4 mi NE of Boquete, 6800 ft, *Hammel 6490* (DUKE, MO).