Since the fruits of many species are unknown it is likely that other species of section *Tomentosae* may also be found to have narrow elongate follicles. *Prestonia tisonii* is also very unusual for the small size of its corolla. Its 5–6-mm-long corolla tube is less than half as long as that of all other species of section *Tomentosae* with the exception of *P. parviflora* Benth. of Cundinamarca, Colombia. Although *P. parviflora* is probably the closest ally of *P. tisonii*, it differs (*fide* Woodson’s description) in elliptic leaves, shorter (1 mm) wholly included epistaminal appendages, acuminate corolla lobes, and stamen insertion at middle of the corolla tube. In Nowicke’s treatment for the *Flora of Panama* *P. tisonii* keys out with *P. ipomaeifolia* DC., from which it is easily distinguished by its much smaller flowers and long, narrow follicles.

13. *Prestonia lenticellata* A. Gentry, sp. nov.


Vine, the stems terete, puberulous when young, glabrescent, with prominent raised corky lenticels when young, these coalescing and becoming suberous when older. *Leaves* obovate or obovate-elliptic, very abruptly short acuminate, broadly tapering to a narrowly subcordate base, 15–25 cm long and 9.5–18 cm wide, above mostly glabrescent, slightly puberulous near main veins, below puberulous with evenly scattered short trichomes, especially along the veins, the veins strongly raised below, lower secondary veins making 90 degree angle with midvein, uppermost veins a ± 60 degree angle, the secondary veins connected by an equally conspicuous continuous submarginal vein never more than 3 mm from margin, petioles ca. 1 cm long, puberulous. *Inflorescence* unbranched, 6–17-flowered, with subulate bracts to 8 mm long, the rachis and pedicels puberulous. *Calyx* lobes lanceolate, acuminate, 10–14 mm long and 3–5 mm wide, puberulous, the squamellae triangular, pointed or bifid, often serrate, 1.5–2 mm long. *Corolla* salverform, densely puberulous without, villous at top of throat within, the tube 1.2–1.5 cm long, epistaminal appendages exceeding faucal annulus, ca. 4 mm long. *Stamens* inserted toward top of corolla tube, the anthers sagittate, 5 mm long, pubescent, partially exerted. *Pistil* 1.7–1.8 cm long, ovary 1.5–2 mm long, densely pubescent, the nectaries separate, thick, ca. 2 mm long, slightly exceeding ovary. *Follicles* unknown.


This species is known from three collections, all from the tropical wet forest life zone of eastern Panama.
This very distinctive plant appears to be intermediate between Woodson’s (1936) sections Annulares and Tomentosae. It is easily distinguished from all species of section Annulares by its conspicuously puberulous corolla and thus keys to section Tomentosae. However, its not-at-all ferruginous, relatively inconspicuously puberulous leaves, stems and calyces are quite anomalous in section Tomentosae. Its macroscopic appearance is more that of section Annulares. On the basis of its exerted epistaminal appendages, simple many-flowered inflorescence, pubescent anthers, corolla dimensions, and nectaries surpassing the ovary, it keys to P. calycina Muell.-Arg. That species, known only from southern Brazil and adjacent Paraguay, is totally different in ferruginous pubescence on all parts and a glabrous ovary. In the Flora of Panama this species keys out with P. ipomaeifolia, from which it differs most obviously in its relatively sparse, non-rufescent tomentum. Prestonia lenticlellata is easily separated, even vegetatively, from all species represented in the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden by its large, almost bullate leaves and conspicuous, raised, corky lenticles.

14. Forsteronia peninsularis Woods., Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 22: 215. 1935. Several recent Panamanian collections agree with this species, previously known only from Guatemala and British Honduras. These include Dwyer & Correa 8422 from Santa Rita Ridge, Colón Province, Dressler & Williams 3960 from Cerro Campana, Panamá Province, Duke 11894 from Loma Prieta, Los Santos Province, and Foster 950 and Croat 14000 both from Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone. These specimens are noteworthy in their uniform notation of yellow flowers in contrast to the greenish-white flowers mentioned by Woodson (Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 22: 158) from British Honduras. This species has smaller leaves than either of the other two species of Forsteronia reported from Panama. In the generic key in Flora of Panama its thyrsoform inflorescence distinguishes it from F. spicata (Jacq.) G. Mey., while the presence of hairs in the axes of the veins beneath separates it from F. viridescens Blake. The nerve axes also differ from those of F. spicata in having sunken domatia rather than external tufts of trichomes and the base of the midvein above lacks the glands of the other two species.

15. Rauvolfia sarapiquensis Woods., Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 28: 271. 1941. A collection from Monte Rey, above Boquete, extends the range of this distinctive species, previously known only from two gatherings in adjacent Costa Rica, into Chiriquí Province. The field notes on Croat & Porter 15705 note that the specimens are from a tree 7 m tall with greenish white flowers, growing in disturbed cloud forest. Its many-flowered, much-branched inflorescences and rather leathery leaves with very inconspicuous almost transverse secondary veins make the species unmistakable. The leaves are markedly like those of many species of Guttiferae.

The descriptions of the following three new species were provided by F. Markgraf of Zürich, current expert on the Apocynaceae. I have added short English descriptions and brief discussions of important characters for separating them from other Panamanian species. Several collections not seen by Markgraf are included in the listings of specimens cited.