

## « CUSCUTA FLOSSDORFII » HICKEN

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In 1922, while reviewing the South American species of *Cuscuta*, the writer studied a specimen collected by Hieronymus, February 2, 1883, in the Sierra Achala de Córdoba, Argentina. This specimen is deposited in the herbarium of the Botanical Institute at Dahlem. It was determined at that time that the specimen represented a species new to science and was so published under the name of *Cuscuta brevisquamata* Yuncker (*Amer. Journ. Bot.* 9: 560, pl. 1, fig. 1, a-e, 1922).

In 1932, in preparing a world-wide revision of the genus, it became necessary to establish the identity of *C. Flossdorffii* which had also been described in 1922 by Hicken (*Darwiniana* 1: 31, 1922). At that time, without having an opportunity of seeing the specimen upon which Hicken based his species, it was decided that *C. Flossdorffii* might be the same as *C. brevisquamata* and it was tentatively placed as synonymous with that species (*Men. Torrey Club* 18: 186, fig. 57, 1932).

Recently it was learned that the type of *C. Flossdorffii* was deposited in the Instituto de Botánica Darwinion. Through the kindness of Dr. Arturo Burkart, director of the Instituto it has been possible to study the type specimen which was collected on *Satureia eugenioides* by A. Flossdorff in the Province de La Rioja, Argentina, February, 1913, at 3000-4000 meters altitude. It is now established that *C. Flossdorffii* and *C. brevisquamata* are in fact identical. Furthermore, inasmuch as the description

of *C. Flossdorfi* was published a short time previous to that of *C. brevisquamata* it has priority and becomes the proper name for the species, with the name *C. brevisquamata* reduced to synonymy.

Judging from the few specimens in herbaria, this species is not common. Only one other specimen, collected by Schreiter (n° 3057) in the Province of Tucumán, has been seen. It is easily recognized because of the large campanulate flowers with obtuse perianth lobes and very short infrastamineal scales.