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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

A

~~excelsa~~ ~~gracilis, elegans, superba,~~
~~procera, elata, exaltata~~

Symplocos ~~gracilis~~ ~~R. Wms.~~ ~~sp. nov. nect~~
excelsa ~~R. Wms.~~ ~~sp. nov.~~

Arbores^{excelsae}, usque ad 20 m. vel ultrae.

Folia late elliptica aut late oblanceolato-elliptica,

acuminata, base cuneata vel acuta,

denticulata, subtus sparse hispidula, ^{petioli per breves}

inflorescentie ^{pauci-pluriflorae,} fasciculae axillares per breves;

calyx strigillosus, lobi suborbiculares, obtusi

obtusiusculi, marginibus glandulosiusculi;

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corolla parva, lobi oblongi aut oblongo-oblanceolati,

apicibus rotundati; stamina ~~plures~~ multae

fructus ignotus.

~~Symphlocos~~

Large trees to 20 m. tall or perhaps more,
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 the branchlets grayish, smooth, hispidulous
 with short simple or brachiate hairs,
 becoming glabrous. Leaves ^{broadly} elliptic to broadly
 oblanceolate-elliptic, acuminate, cuneate
 or acute to the base, ^{closely denticulate} with 5-7
 pairs of ~~primary~~ lateral nerves, glabrous
 above except at the base, sparsely
 hispidulous below with simple or crisped
 hairs, The blade bicolorous, darkest above,

12-16 cm. long and ~~ab~~ 3.5-6.5 cm.

broad, petioles short, mostly 5-7 mm. long, hispidulous; inflorescence a few-several-flowered axillary fascicle, often subcapitate and densely appressed strigillose, less than ~~2~~ 1.5 cm. long, pedicels

very short or essentially lacking;

calyx ^{appressed} densely strigillose, with included ~~sub~~ ovary about 5 cm. long

and as broad at anthesis, lobes 5, the outer two ^{pubescent} ~~rounded~~, obtuse,

the margin with ~~gl~~ dark yellow glands,

the inner lobes ~~or~~ slightly smaller and often without glands; corolla ^{small} ~~sympetalous~~ but lobed

to near the base, 8-10 mm long, The lobes

5, ^{2-3 mm. broad} ~~or~~ oblong or oblong-oblancoate, apex rounded,

glabrous or ~~sparsely~~ with a few hairs toward the

apex; stamens many, their filaments connate and forming a short corona, ~~and~~ adnate to the corolla below below

The middle of the corolla; style about as long as the corolla, the stigma subcapitate; fruit unknown.

Mexico: flowers pink, tree 50 feet tall, slopes with Pinus and Liquidambar at Lago de Monte Bello, 25 miles east of La Trinitaria, Municipio of Trinitaria, Chiapas, alt 5200 feet, 17 August 1966, Breedlove 15013 (Type, F; DS).

~~The ^{for} species of~~ The larger species of *Symplocos* are among the more attractive trees of the tropical forest, due in part to the symmetrical form and to the ~~to~~ very dark green leaves, usually of a lighter green below. ^{Trees of *Symplocos*} ~~they~~ are usually a uncommon element of the forest.

The present species, along with

Symphoricarpos johnsonii Standl.,
has the largest leaves of the Mexican-
Central American species and shares with
it the large size. The present species
is easily distinguished from the others
by the large acuminate leaves with
short petioles and the curious small glands
on the sepals.