

IDENTITY OF SOME MEXICAN *ACACIA* AND *MIMOSA* DESCRIBED BY MARTENS AND GALEOTTI*

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ABSTRACT

The identity of some species published by Martens and Galeotti, based on collections made by Galeotti in Mexico during 1835-1840, has been uncertain due to non-accessibility of the types. That material became available in 1932 when the private herbarium of Martin Martens was donated by his great-grandson, Pierre Martens, to the herbarium of the Jardin Botanique National de Belgique, Bruxelles (BR).

In this paper the identity of a few species of *Acacia* and *Mimosa* are given.

RESUMEN

La identidad de algunas especies publicadas por Martens y Galeotti, basadas en colecciones hechas por Galeotti en México en el periodo 1835-1840, ha sido incierta, debido a la inaccesibilidad a los tipos, los cuales estuvieron disponibles hasta 1932, cuando el herbario privado de Martin Martens fue donado por su bisnieto Pierre Martens al herbario del Jardín Botánico Nacional de Bélgica en Bruselas (BR).

En este artículo se da la identidad de algunas especies de *Acacia* y *Mimosa*.

In 1842-1845 M. Martens and H. Galeotti published their "Enumeratio synoptica plantarum phanerogamicarum ab Henrico Galeottii in regionibus Mexicanis collectarum" (serially in Bull. Acad. Roy. Brux. vols. 9, 10, 11, and 12) based on collections made in 1835-1840. Many sets of duplicate specimens were distributed to major herbaria but a few type specimens, some unicates, were not available to other botanists for nearly a century. Fortunately, these specimens are now in the herbarium of the Jardin Botanique National de Belgique, Bruxelles, and are labelled "Collection Martin Martens. Don de Pierre Martens 1932".

Dr. W. Robyns, former director of the Jardin Botanique, has kindly furnished me with the following bit of history. "Martin Martens (1797-1863) was born at Maestricht, Netherlands, but in 1835 he settled down in Louvain and became professor of botany and chemistry at the Catholic University. He published with Galeotti several notes on the flora of Mexico and had much interest in ferns. *Selaginella martensii* was dedicated to him. He also became a member of the

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'Academie Royale de Belgique, classe des Sciences'. He was the great-grand-father of my colleague Pierre Martens. His herbarium comprised mostly specimens of cultivated plants collected in the university botanical garden at Louvain together with some gatherings of Galeotti and other collectors. It was deposited at the Carnoy Institute of the University, but belonged to the Martens family. At my suggestion, it was presented to the 'Jardin Botanique de l'Etat' in Brussels in 1932, soon after I became director of the garden in 1931".

"Henri Galeotti (1814-1858) was a native of France, who was much interested in exotic floras. During a botanical trip to Mexico he made up an important herbarium which was partly studied by him and M. Martens. His herbarium was mostly included in the collections of the 'Jardin Botanique de l'Etat', Bruxelles but parts of it were preserved in M. Martens' herbarium at Louvain. As such this last herbarium was unknown to other botanists".

Several species of Mexican *Acacia* and *Mimosa* were among those taxa known to other botanists only from the original descriptions. Most were cited as unknown or dubius by Bentham, or omitted (London Jour. Bot. 5: 100. 1846; Trans. Linn. Soc. 30: 634. 1875). Hemsley's citations (Biol. centrali-americana, Botany 1: 346, 352-354. 1880) indicate that some Galeotti collections were available at Kew, others, not. Standley, in Trees and Shrubs of Mexico (Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 23: 366, 383. 1922), included as "doubtful species", *Mimosa arcuata* Mart. & Gal., *Acacia cylindriflora* Mart. & Gal., *A. ferox* Mart. & Gal., *A. lanata* Mart. & Gal., and *A. mollicula* Mart. & Gal. In North American Flora (23: 1-193. 1928) most were completely omitted by Britton and Rose.

Through the kindness of the Director of the Herbarium of the Jardin Botanique National de Belgique I was permitted to examine that material and have identified some of the type specimens, as follows:

Mimosa arcuata Mart. & Gal. Bull. Acad. Roy. Brux. 10 (2): 310. 1843. Type: *Galeotti* 3222, Mexico, "Se trouve sur le flanc des montagnes calcaires et cactiferes, à l'est de Tehuacan de las Granadas, vers 6,000 pieds. Fl. jaunes, odorantes. — Arbrisseau rare". [Holotype BR; isotypes G, K] = *ACACIA CONSTRICTA* Benth. in A. Gray, Pl. Wright. 1: 66. 1852, non *Acacia arcuata* Sieb. in Spreng. 3: 135. 1826, as *A. arcuata* Labill., nec *A. arcuata* DC. Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, ser. 3. 3: 461. 1834; Timor Descr. 133. 1835.

Acacia cylindriflora Mart. & Gal. Bull. Acad. Roy. Brux. 10 (2): 313. 1843. Type: *Galeotti* 3207, México, "Se trouve dans les ravins de Don Domingillo, près d'Oaxaca, à 2,500 pieds. Cette espèce paraît être très rare. Fl. blanc-jaunâtre. Juin". [Holotype BR]. = *MIMOSA ADENANTHEROIDES* (Mart. & Gal.) Benth. London Jour. Bot. 5: 88. 1846, based on *Acacia adenanthroides* Mart. & Gal. *op. cit.* 312. Type: *Galeotti* 3208, Mexico, "Se trouve dans les montagnes calcaires et gneissiques de Sola et de Yolotepeque (cordillera au S. d'Oaxaca), de 7,000 à 7,500 pieds. Fl. blanches. Octobre". [Holotype BR; isotype K].

This species is part of a complex that needs additional collecting and study.

Acacia elegans Mart. & Gal. Bull. Acad. Roy. Brux. 10 (2): 312. 1843. Type: *Galeotti* 3203, México, "Se trouve dans les bois de chênes des montagnes de Sola (cordillère au sud d'Oaxaca) et du Cerro de San Felipe (au nord d'Oaxaca),

vers 7,000 pieds. Fl. blanches, Octobre", non *A. elegans* Schlecht. in *Linnaea* 12: 569. 1838. [Holotype BR] = *ACACIA ANGUSTISSIMA* (Mill.) Kuntze.

Acacia ferox Mart. & Gal. Bull. Acad. Roy. Brux. 10 (2): 314 1843. Type: Galeotti 3223, Mexico, "Se trouve abondamment dans les plaines d'Oaxaca, de Tlacolula et d'Etna, de 5,000 pieds. Fl. jaunes". [Holotype BR; isotype K]. = *ACACIA FARNESIANA* (L.) Willd., non *A. ferox* Benth. in London Jour. Bot. 5: 97. 1846.

Acacia lanata Mart. & Gal. Bull. Acad. Roy. Brux. 10 (2): 315. 1843. Type: Galeotti 3231, Mexico, "Croît sur les rochers calcaires et gneissiques de la Mistica Alta, à 7,000 pieds. Fl. jaunes. Avril". [Holotype BR]. = *ACACIA PENNATULA* (Schl. & Cham.) Benth. London Jour. Bot. 1: 390. 1842.

Acacia mollicula Mart. & Gal., cited by Standley in 1922 as a "doubtful" species, was later transferred to *Calliandra mollicula* (Mart. & Gal.) Standley (Field Mus. Bot. Publ. 4: 309. 1929).

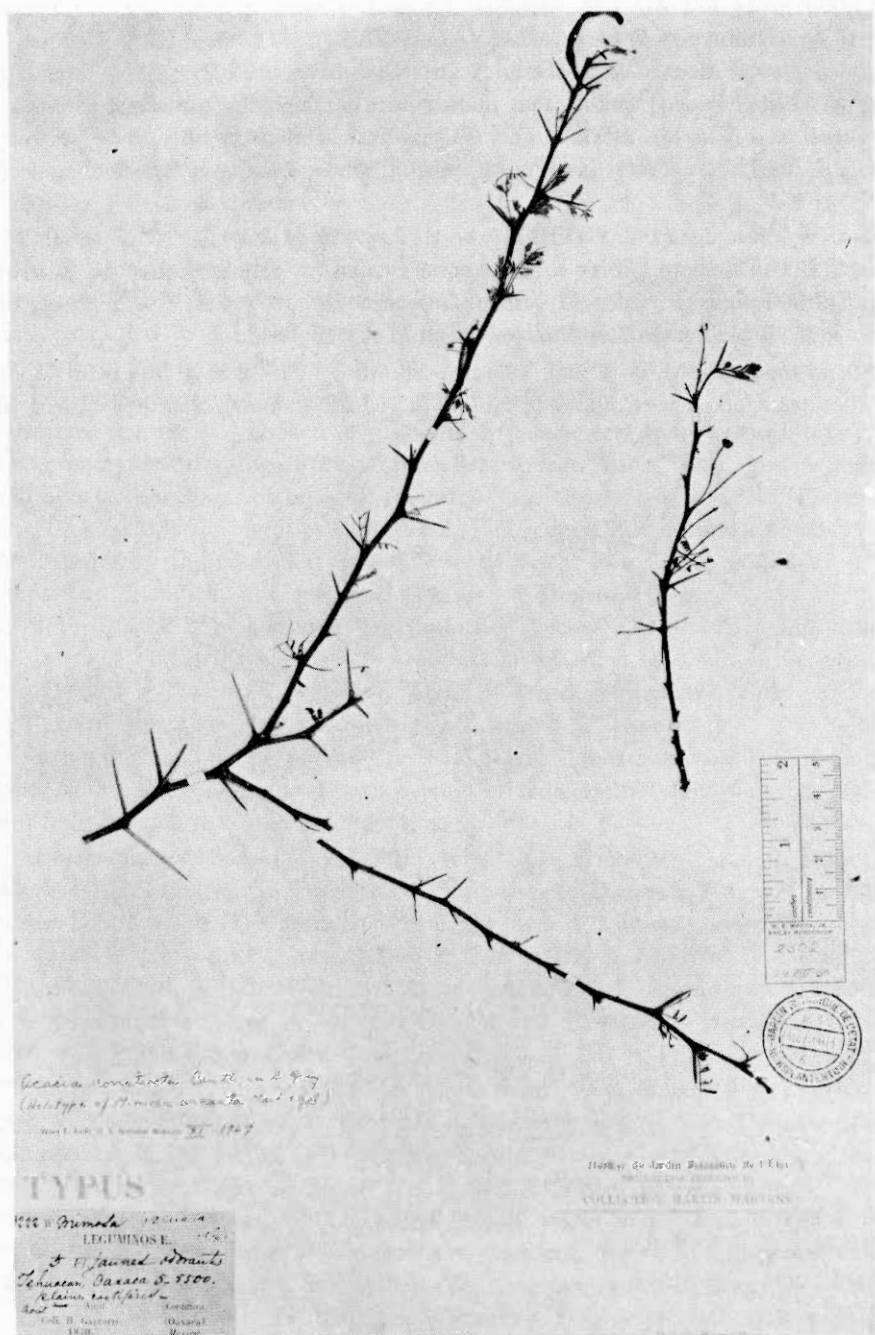


Figure 1. Holotype of *Mimosa arcuata* Mart. & Gal. (BR) = *ACACIA CONSTRICTA* (Mart. & Gal.) Benth.



Figure 2. Holotype of *Acacia cylindriflora* Mart. & Gal. (BR) = *MIMOSA ADENANTHEROIDES* (Mart. & Gal.) Benth.



Figure 3. Holotype of *Acacia elegans* Mart. & Gal. (BR) = ACACIA ANGUSTISSIMA (Mill.) Kuntze.



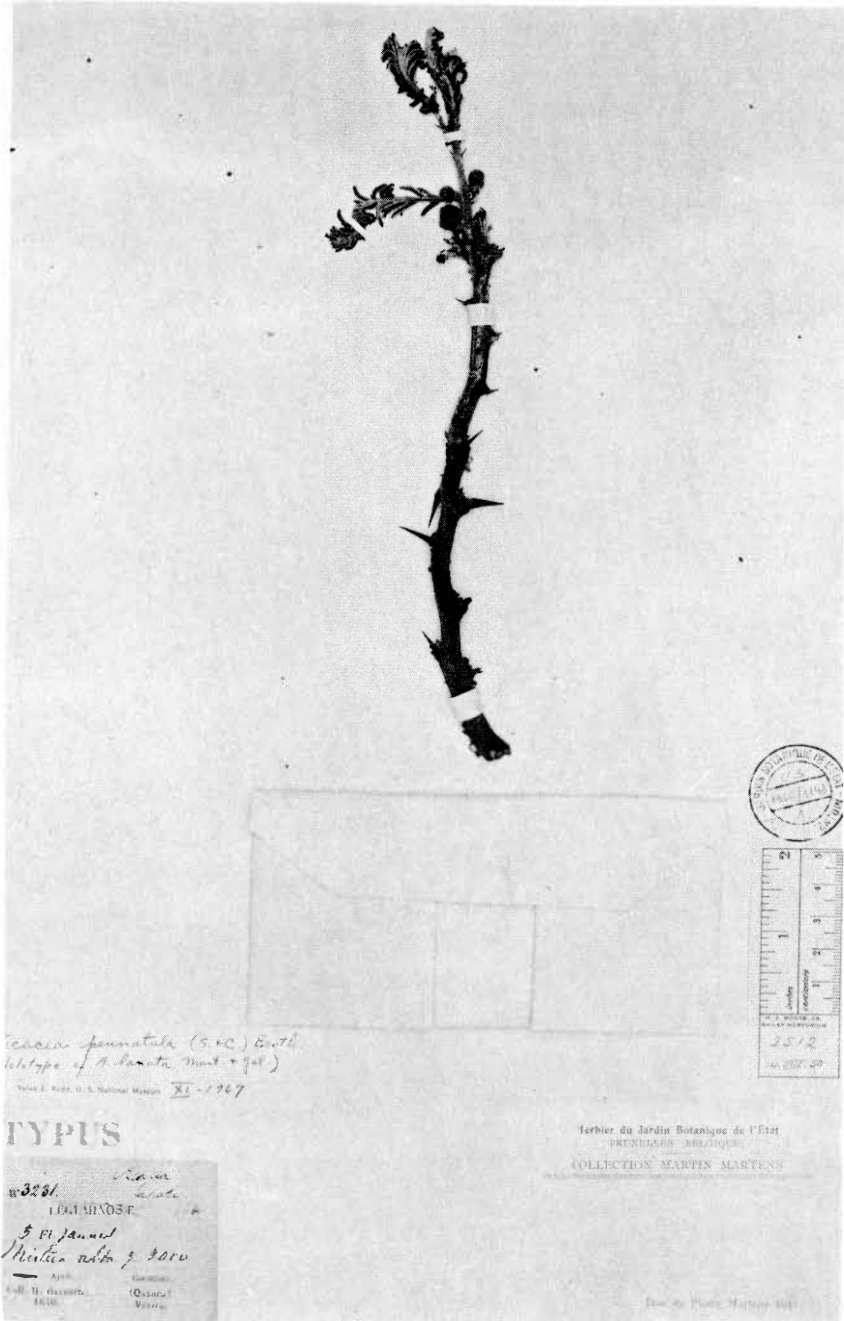


Figure 5. Holotype of *Acacia lanata* Mart. & Gal. (BR) = *ACACIA PENNATULA* (Schl. & Cham.) Benth.