

# CHARLES WRIGHT AND THE CUBAN PALMS

## 6. *WRIGHT 3219*

# CHARLES WRIGHT Y LAS PALMAS CUBANAS

## 6. *WRIGHT 3219*

Celio E. Moya López

### Abstract

The collection *C. Wright 3219* is mixed, and here I resolve this conundrum by separating it into two species: *Thrinax radiata* and *Coccothrinax martii*. In addition to their identification, I report the type category and herbaria where specimens are deposited. I report the same for the *C. Wright 2329* and *C. Wright 3218* collections.

### Resumen

La colección *C. Wright 3219* es una mezcla, y aquí resuelvo este enigma separándola en dos especies: *Thrinax radiata* y *Coccothrinax martii*. Además de su identificación, se reporta la categoría tipo y los herbarios donde se encuentran depositados los ejemplares. Informo lo mismo para las colecciones *C. Wright 2329* y *C. Wright 3218*.

### Introduction

This paper is the sixth contribution in a series about the role of Charles Wright in our knowledge of Cuban palms. A list of the contributions in the series Charles Wright and the Cuban Palms, includes, in no chronological order: Wright No.1 (Moya and Méndez 2018); Wright No.2 (Moya and Zona 2018); Wright No.3 (Moya 2020a); Wright No.4 (Moya 2022a); Wright No.7 (Moya 2021a); Wright No.8 (Moya 2022b); Wright No.9 (Moya et al. 2021, 2023), and Wright No.10 (Moya and Hodel 2022). Wright No.5 (2020b) was published as preprint.

Charles Wright (29 October 1811, Wethersfield, Connecticut to 11 August 1885, Wethersfield, Connecticut) was an American naturalist and botanist who explored and collected plants in Cuba in the mid-19th century. Considered one of the most important naturalists of his era, he made a remarkable contribution to the Cuban flora (León 1918). Over a span of eight years, he conducted

three expeditions to Cuba, the first from November 30, 1856 to August 1857, the second from November 29, 1858 to August 1864, and the third from May 10, 1865 to July 1867 (Howard 1988).

The Arecaceae family, commonly known as palms, is composed of flowering, woody, perennial plants with varying life habits. About 180 genera and 2,600 species comprise the family (Dransfield et al. 2008), and it is one of the most conspicuous plant families of the tropics and subtropics but occurs only rarely in temperate regions (Cuenca and Asmussen-Lange 2007). Palms are important components and most species diverse in many tropical ecosystems (Henderson et al. 1995). They are typically easy to recognize, and throughout their range they are one of the most useful groups of plants for forest dwellers, rural farmers, villagers, and tropical populations in general (Torre et al. 2009).

In Cuba, 15 genera and 98 infrageneric taxa are reported for the Arecaceae: 78 species; 10 infraspecific taxa; and 10 hybrids. Of the total, 85 infrageneric taxa are endemic (86.7 %), one of the highest rates among plant families in the country (Moya 2021b, 2022c).

Read (1975) wrote, “The Wright specimens are a source of considerable confusion, partly because some of the specimens have the same number, with a series of letters. These specimens must be examined at length and independently in order to determine their correct identity.”

The main objective of this work is to provide an update on the identification and disposition of all of *C. Wright 3219* specimens distributed as “pro part” because they belong to two different taxa, *Coccothrinax martii* and *Thrinax radiata*.

## Materials and Methods

I examined the protologues, descriptions, and status changes related with the taxa under study, including Grisebach (1866), Beccari (1907), Read (1975), and Moya (2019). I revised the most important electronic taxonomic databases: GBIF (2023), IPNI (2023), POWO (2023), The Plant List (2013), and Tropicos (2023), as well as Greuter and Rankin (2022), Henderson et al. (1995), León (1939, 1946), and Muñiz and Borhidi (1982).

I found a total of 45 specimens associated with *Thrinax radiata* in 18 herbaria: A, B, BRU, F, FI, G, GH, GOET, HAC, K, LE, MA, MO, NY, P, S, US, and YU; and 18 specimens associated with *Coccothrinax martii* in 8 herbaria: F, FI, GH, GOET, HAC, NY, S, and UC (acronyms from Thiers 2016).



1. *Thrinax radiata* in habitat on limestone rocks, on the coast at Punta Guano, Matanzas, Cuba. © 2016 D. R. Hodel.

I also reviewed all pertinent material in the National Herbarium of Cuba "Onaney Muñiz" of the Institute of Ecology and Systematics (HAC). All specimens cited were examined from high-resolution photographs except for those at HAC, which I examined in person. For the citation of specimens from HAC, I followed Regalado et al. (2008). All material previously stored in the Academy of Medical, Physical and Natural Sciences of Havana (Sauvalle) and transferred to HAC is noted as HABA, and Instituto de Segunda Enseñanza de Matanzas (Jimeno) as IM. Specimens seen by the author are marked with "!", those not seen with "[n.v.]," and those without marks were seen as digital images.

For typification of the names, I followed the recommendations of the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants (The Shenzhen code, Turland et al. 2018). I gave special emphasis to articles 9.1, 9.2, 52.1, 52.2(e), and recommendation 47A.1.

## Results

### Genera included in *C. Wright 3219*

Based on seed characters, I determined that specimens of *C. Wright 3219* included two genera, *Coccothrinax* and *Thrinax* (Moya 2019). *Coccothrinax* seeds have a conspicuously grooved seeds with a ruminant endosperm while *Thrinax* seeds are smooth and have a homogeneous endosperm with a central cavity.

### *C. Wright 3219* and its "pro part"

Grisebach (1866) considered five "pro part" for *C. Wright 3219*, adding the letters "a" to "e," which he wrote in the original manuscripts (Fig. GOET19973.c). He designated *C. Wright 3219e* with *Porothrinax pumilio* H. Wendl. ex Griseb., *C. Wright 3219a* and *C. Wright 3219d* with *Thrinax martii* Griseb. et H. Wendl., and *C. Wright 3219b* and *C. Wright 3219c* with *T. argentea* (Lodd.) Mart. He also included *C. Wright 3218* with *T. argentea*. Here, I consider that the remainder of the specimens belong to two species described by Beccari.

Beccari (1907) noted in the protologue of *Thrinax wendlandiana* Becc., that he saw several specimens including *C. Wright 3219* at G-DC, without referring to "pro part." Based on articles 9.2, and recommendation 47A.1 of the Code, knowing that there is no conflict with the protologue, the collection number of *T. wendlandiana* becomes "*C. Wright 3219 p.p. f.*", emend. Moya," the sixth "pro part." Beccari also saw *Wright 2329* at B, which he also assigned to *T. wendlandiana*.

Beccari (1907) noted in the protologue of *Coccothrinax martii* Becc., that he saw *C. Wright 3219* (without letters) at S, without referring to “pro part.” Knowing that there is no conflict with the protologue, the collection number in the case of *C. martii* becomes “*C. Wright 3219 p. p. g*, emend. Moya,” the seventh “pro part” (see Art. 9.3 and Recommendation 47A.1, Thurland et al. 2018).

In addition to the seven “pro part” of *C. Wright 3219* listed above, two new ones corresponding to *Coccothrinax martii* are added here, both without type category. These are “*C. Wright 3219 p. p. h*” for those specimens with notes written by Wright defining the locality between N. Sophie and Saltadero, and “*C. Wright 3219 p. p. i*” for those whose locality is not defined.

### Update of names associated with *C. Wright 3219*

Six names are associated with *C. Wright 3219*: *Coccothrinax martii* Becc., *Porothrinax pumilio* H. Wendl. ex Griseb., *Thrinax argentea* (Lodd.) Mart., *Thrinax martii* Griseb. et H. Wendl., *Thrinax radiata* Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult.f., and *Thrinax wendlandiana* Becc., comprising nine “pro part,” sensu Grisebach, Beccari, and Moya. Here I propose the solution of each one.

### NOW AS *THRINAX RADIATA* LODD. ex SCHULT. & SCHULT. f. (Figs. 1–4)

- *C. Wright 3219 p. p. e*, as *Porothrinax pumilio* sensu Grisebach (1866).

*Porothrinax pumilio* H. Wendl. ex Griseb., Cat. Pl. Cub.: 221. 1866 = *Thrinax radiata*. CUBA. [Locality and date unknown] *C. Wright 3219 p. p. e* (holotype, GOET009186).

Moya (2019) followed Dransfield et al. (2008), who considered *Porothrinax pumilio* synonymous with *Thrinax radiata*. Moya also specified the holotype at GOET.

- *C. Wright 3219 p. p. a*, and *C. Wright 3219 p. p. d*, as *Thrinax martii* sensu Grisebach (1866).

Grisebach (1866) associated the name *Thrinax martii* Griseb. & H. Wendl. to the collections *C. Wright 3219 p. p. a* and *C. Wright 3219 p. p. d*, which was published without a description or diagnosis or reference to a description or diagnosis. He only related the composition of the two specimens “spadix fructifer” and “spadix florens, lanatus,” therefore, it is not validly published and is nomen nudum (Art. 38.1 of the Code).

*C. Wright 3219 p. p. d* according Grisebach (1866) is a cultivated plant native to Cuba, and was cultivated in the Herrenhausen Gardens in Hannover, Germany.



2. *Thrinax radiata*, in habitat on limestone rocks at the seashore, Cayo Guín, Guantánamo, Cuba.  
© 2017 D. R. Hodel.

Grisebach (1866) had well defined the differences between the current genera *Thrinax* and *Coccothrinax*, and left the note “spadix lanatus” in *C. Wright p. p. d.* on GOET9185, which is reaffirmed here as *Thrinax radiata*, as well *C. Wright p. p. a* (n.v.).

***Thrinax radiata*** Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult.f., Syst. Veg. 7(2): 1301. 1830. CUBA. [Locality and date unknown] *C. Wright 3219 p. p. a* (NOT TYPE: n.v.).

***Thrinax radiata*** Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult.f., Syst. Veg. 7(2): 1301. 1830. GERMANY. Cultivated in Hannover [Herrenhausen Gardens] from Cuba, *C. Wright 3219 p. p. d.*, (NOT TYPE: GOET009185).

- ***C. Wright 3219 p. p. f.*, and *C. Wright 2329*** as *Thrinax wendlandiana* sensu Beccari, now *Thrinax radiata* sensu Moya.

In the protologue of *Thrinax wendlandiana* Becc., Beccari (1907) did not indicate any type. He noted that he saw different specimens from Cuba: *C. Wright 3219* at G, *C. Wright 2329* at B,

*Hermann 3928* at B, *Hermann 3464* at B, and *Sagra s.n.* at B; and from México: *Gaumer s.n.* at B and *Gaumer s.n.* at B ex K, creating syntypes (see Art. 9.6, Thurland et al. 2018). Read (1975) cited *C. Wright 3219* at G as the type, as Beccari had done but without referring to “pro part.”

Read (1975) questioned the status of *Thrinax wendlandiana* Becc., considering it a “nom. illeg.?” because *C. Wright 3219* was used in support of *Parathrinax pumilio*. The name *T. wendlandiana* Becc. (*Webbia* 2: 265. 1907) is illegitimate because it was a superfluous name for *Porothrinax pumilio* H. Wendl. ex Griseb., which Beccari cited as a synonym. He definitely included the type of a name that ought to have been adopted (see Art. 52.1 and 52.2(e), Thurland et al. 2018).

Moya (2019) mistakenly considered as the lectotype the designation, as type by Read (1975), of *C. Wright 3219* at G.

***Thrinax radiata*** Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult.f., *Syst. Veg.* 7(2): 1301. 1830. CUBA. [Artemisa province, Bahía Honda municipality], “Toscano”, 5 Aug. 1866, *C. Wright 3219 p. p. f.*, emend. Moya (NOT TYPES: F00876452, FI018281 [frag. ex G], G00099985.1, G00099985.2, G00099985.3, G00355870.1, G00355870.2, G00355870.3, GH00028575, HAC ex HABA! (Fig. 5), K000462850, K000462851, LE000792, MA607606, MA886547, MO2204538, MO2204539, MO2204540, P00725679, P00725680, P00725681, YU034630, YU034632).

On the specimen GH28575, Wright left a written note “Toscano, Aug. 5.” While Howard (1988, in appendices 2 and 3) noted that Wright visited Toscano in August 1866, here it is confirmed that the date of collection was 5 August 1866.

***Thrinax radiata*** Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult.f., *Syst. Veg.* 7(2): 1301. 1830. CUBA. Matanzas province, Martí municipality, “La Palma Sola”, sandy ridges near the sea, 6 Aug. 1865, *C. Wright 2329* (NOT TYPES: A00549123, B [destr.], BRU00055651, FI052551 [photo ex B], GH00549120, GH00549121, GH00549122, GH00549124, GH00549125, NY01661715, NY01661716, NY01661717, NY01661718, P01794519, P01794520, US00087365, US00087366, US00087367).

On specimen GH549120, Wright left a written note “La Palma Sola,” sandy ridges near the sea, Aug. 6.” Howard (1988, in appendices 2 and 3) noted that Wright visited La Palma Sola in 1865, here it is confirmed that the date of collection was 6 August 1865.

Excluded names:

“*Thrinax martii*” Griseb. & H. Wendl., *Cat. Pl. Cub.*: 221. 1866, nom. nud.

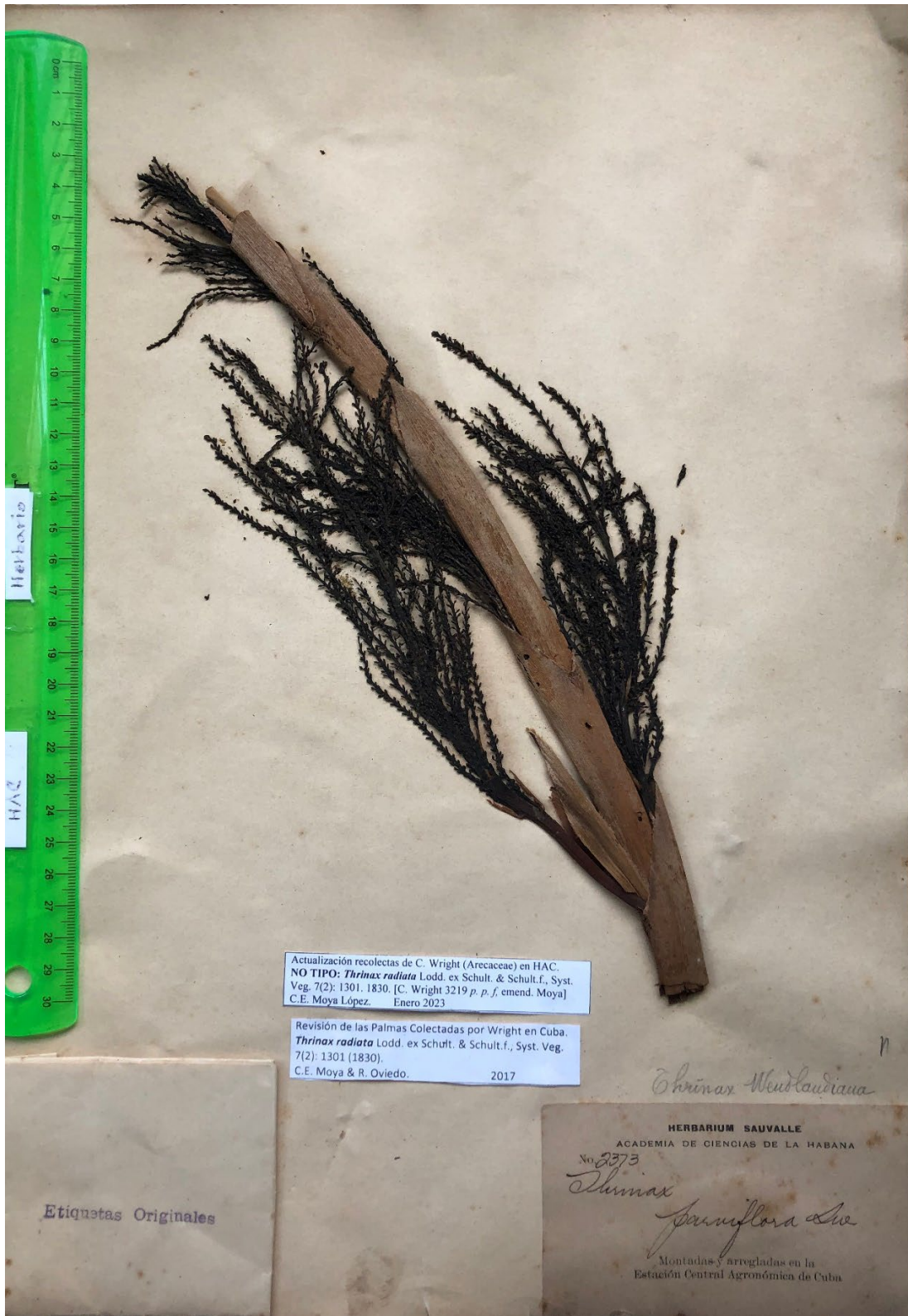


3. The split leaf bases of *Thrinax radiata* distinguish it from *Coccothrinax*, which has unsplit leaf bases. © 2017 D. R. Hodel.





4. White mature fruits of *Thrinax radiata* distinguish it from *Coccothrinax*, which has pink, purplish, or black mature fruits. © 2017 D. R. Hodel.



5. *Thrinax radiata* Becc. C. Wright 3219 p. p. f, not type, HAC ex HABA. (©2023, courtesy HAC, of Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática, Havana).

*“Thrinax wendlandiana”* Becc., *Webbia* 2: 265. 1907, superfluous and illegitimate name.

**NOW AS *COCCOTHRINAX MARTII* BECC. (Figs. 5–10)**

- *C. Wright 3219 p. p. g*, as *Coccothrinax martii* sensu Moya (*C. Wright 3219* at S as *C. martii*, sensu Beccari).

*Coccothrinax martii* Becc. (*Webbia* 2: 305. 1907) was published by Beccari as a new species, but he cited *Thrinax martii* Griseb. et H. Wendl. (*Cat. Pl. Cub.*: 221. 1866) pro part as a synonym. He recognized *C. martii* as a different species, thus excluding the type (*C. Wright 3219a* and *C. Wright 3219d*) by implication (see Art. 52.2(e), Thurland et al. 2018). For that reason, *Coccothrinax martii* Becc. is a legitimate name.

When Beccari (1907) established *Coccothrinax martii* Becc. (**Fig. 6**), he explained that the description was based on a specimen of a *Coccothrinax* existing in the herbarium at S, as *C. Wright 3219 “senza lettera”* [without letter]. Also, he noted that the specimen “consists of half a leaf and two portions of inflorescences, one with flowers and the other with almost ripe fruits, currently mounted on three herbarium leaves.” Even though the term “type” or its equivalent was not used in the protologue, Beccari clearly used the three specimens at S (**Figs. 7–9**), and, therefore, they constitute the holotype (see Art. 9.1, Thurland et al. 2018). The above shows that *C. martii* Becc., was effectively and validly published (see Turland & al. 2018: Art. 29-31 and Art. 32-45).

Grisebach (1866) assigned the collections *C. Wright 3218*, *C. Wright 3219 p. p. b* (leaf), and *C. Wright 3219 p. p. c* (inflorescence with flowers) to *Coccothrinax argentea*, which here I identify as *C. martii*.

***Coccothrinax martii*** Becc., *Webbia* 2: 305. 1907. Type. CUBA. [Santiago de Cuba province, Santiago de Cuba municipality], [Savannas between Saltadero (presently Guantánamo city) & N. Sophie (presently Nueva Sofía), fl., ft., 25 Sept.] [1859], *C. Wright 3219 p. p. g*, emend. Moya, (holotype, S15-24621, S15-24623, S15-24625; isotypes: F1940333 [photo S24625], FI0511881 [frag. ex S], GH00549102 [frag.], GOET009332).

On specimens GH549102 (identified by Read as *Coccothrinax*) and GOET9332 (identified by H.E. Moore as *Coccothrinax*), Wright left a written note stating, “Savannas between Saltadero & N. Sophie, 25 Sept.” Howard (1988, in appendice 2) noted that Wright visited N. Sophie in September 1859. Grisebach left the written note “3219, in parti.” on GOET 9332.

5. **Coccothrinax Martii** Becc. — *Thrinax Martii* Gris. et Wendl. in Gris. Cat. Pl. Cub. 221 (pro parte?); Sauv. Fl. Cub. n.º 2373 (pro parte?).

DESCRIZIONE. — Palma apparentemente di dimensioni medie fra le specie affini.

*Fronde* con lembo flabellato-suborbicolare, assai profonda-

— 308 —

HABITAT. — Cuba. L'esemplare tipico di questa specie è il n.º 3219 (senza lettera) delle « Plantae Cubenses Wrightianae » dell'Erb. di Stockholm.

OSSERVAZIONI. — Da quanto risulta da Sauvalle « Flora Cubana » sotto il medesimo numero 3219 sono stati distribuiti 5 diversi esemplari distinti con le lettere *a, b, c, d, e*. In detta « Flora Cubana » i n.º 3219<sup>a</sup>, 3219<sup>d</sup>, 3219<sup>e</sup> vengono riferiti alla *Th. parviflora* Swartz, e vi si riportano come sinonimi la *Th. Martii* Gris. et Wendl. e la *Poro-thrinax Pumilio* Wendl.; mentre che i n.º 3219<sup>c</sup> e 3219<sup>b</sup> vengono riferiti alla *Th. argentea*. Però tanto nell'Erbario de Candolle quanto in quello di Stockholm il n.º 3219 non è accompagnato da alcuna lettera e mentre nell'Erbario de Candolle detto numero è rappresentato da una *Thrinax* tipica — quella che io ho distinto col nome di *Th. Wendlandiana* — nell'Erbario di Stockholm sotto il medesimo numero esiste una *Coccothrinax*, quella presentemente descritta. Altri esemplari di Wright portanti il n.º 3219, oltre i due citati, io non ho avuto l'occasione di esaminare.

L'esemplare di *Coccothrinax Martii* da me studiato consiste in una sola mezza fronda, ed in due porzioni di spadice; delle quali una in fiore ed una con frutti quasi maturi. Si distingue dalle congeneri per le sue fronde assai profondamente divise in circa 30 segmenti, nitidi e lisci di sopra, distintamente argentei di sotto; per i fiori con perianzio profondamente diviso in 6 larghi denti triangolari o deltoidei; per gli stami in numero di 12 e con filamenti il doppio più lunghi dei denti del perianzio; ed infine per i frutti, i quali nella parte bassa dei ramoscelli fioriferi sono portati da un pedicello lungo circa 2 mm. e sono quasi sessili nel rimanente.

6. Description and type designation of *Coccothrinax martii* (Beccari 1907).



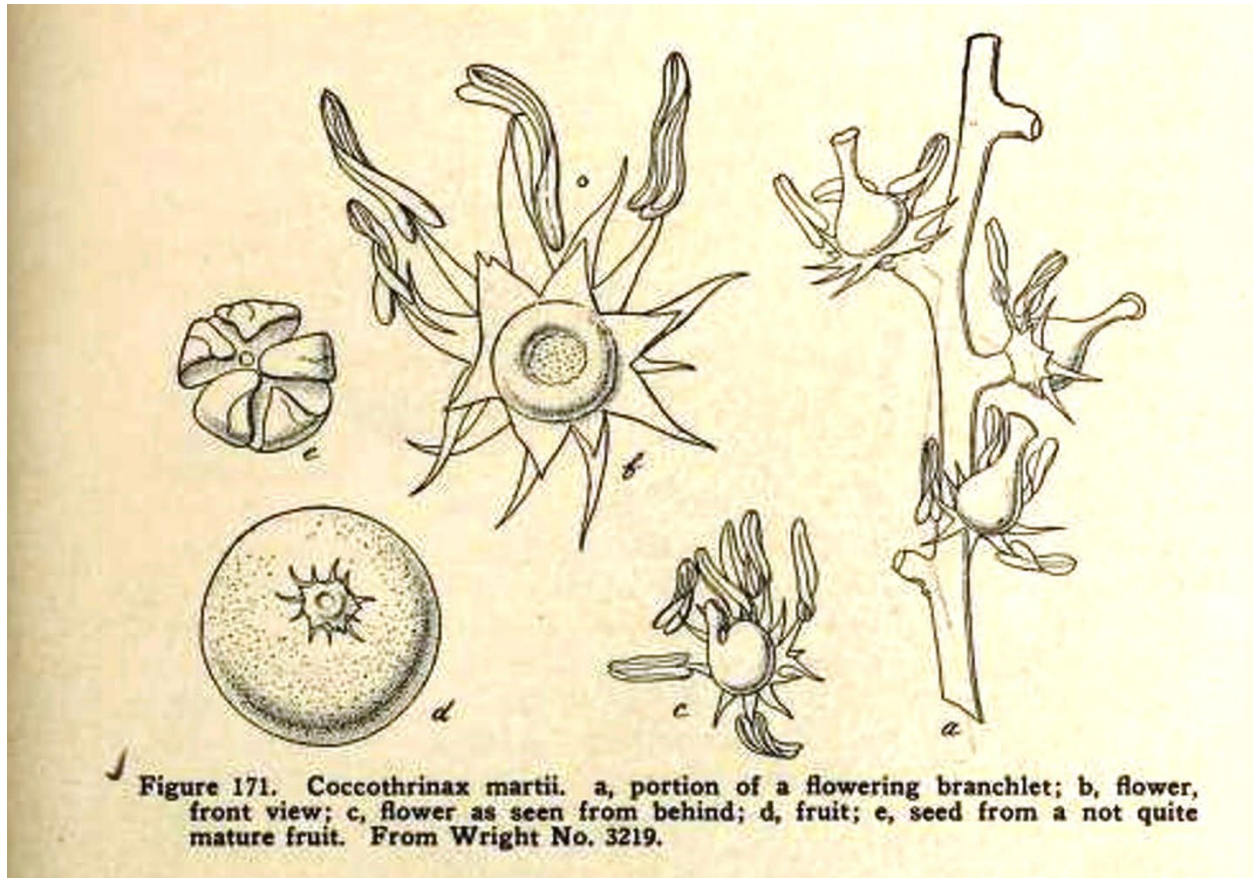
7. *Coccothrinax martii*, holotype, S15-24621 (S), between Saltadero and N. Sophie, Santiago de Cuba, Cuba. (©2023 by Swedish Museum of Natural History).



8. *Coccothrinax martii*, holotype, S15-24623 (S), between Saltadero and N. Sophie, Santiago de Cuba, Cuba. (©2023 by Swedish Museum of Natural History).



9. *Coccothrinax martii*, holotype, S15-24625 (S), between Saltadero and N. Sophie, Santiago de Cuba, Cuba. (©2023 by Swedish Museum of Natural History).



**10.** Drawings of portion of rachilla, flowers, fruits, and seeds of *Coccothrinax martii* from *C. Wright 3219* (Beccari 1913).

Beccari (1913) published drawings of a portion of rachilla, flowers, fruits, and seeds of *Coccothrinax martii* based on *C. Wright 3219*. (**Fig. 10**).

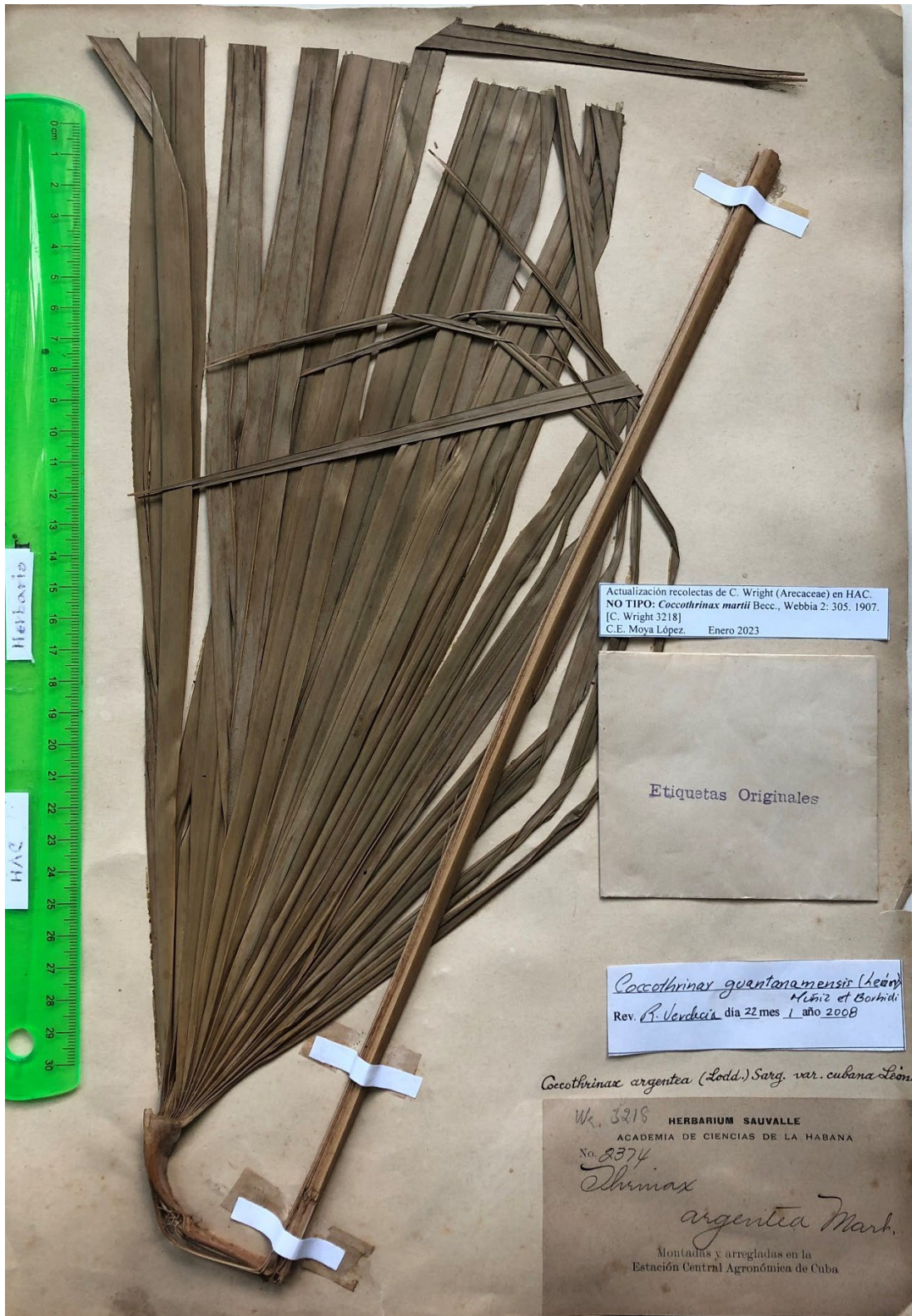
*Coccothrinax martii* Becc., Webbia 2: 305. 1907. CUBA. [Locality and date unknown], *C. Wright 3219 p. p. b* (NOT TYPE: n.v.).

*Coccothrinax martii* Becc., Webbia 2: 305. 1907. CUBA. [Locality and date unknown], *C. Wright 3219 p. p. c* (NOT TYPE: n.v.).

- *C. Wright 3218*, sensu Grisebach

*Coccothrinax martii* Becc., Webbia 2: 305. 1907. CUBA. CUBA. [Locality and date unknown], *C. Wright 3218* (NOT TYPES: GH00549103, HAC ex HABA [**Fig. 11**]).





11. *Coccothrinax martii*, *C. Wright 3218*, not type, HAC ex HABA. (©2023, courtesy HAC, of Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática, Havana).

Read left a note on *C. Wright 3218* (GH549103) referring to it as *Coccothrinax*. Sauvalle left notes on the specimen at HAC ex HABA, referring to *Thrinax argentea* (meaning *Coccothrinax*) and *Wright 3128*.

- ***C. Wright 3219 p. p. h***, sensu Moya [*Wright s.n.*, sensu Harvard University.]

***Coccothrinax martii*** Becc., *Webbia* 2: 305. 1907. CUBA. [Santiago de Cuba province, Santiago de Cuba municipality], [Savannas between N. Sophie & Saltadero\_(presently Guantánamo city)], fl., ft., 17 Jan. 1860, *C. Wright 3219 p. p. h*, emend. Moya [*Wright s.n.*], (NOT TYPES: GH00549106, GH00549107).

On specimen GH549107, Wright left a written note stating “Savannas between N. Sophie & Saltadero, Jan. 17.” Howard (1988, in appendice 2) noted that Wright visited N. Sophie in January 1860. Because it has a different date, it is not considered type.

Harvard University Herbaria and Libraries (2023) consider GH549106 and GH00549107 as “a complex collection (2 preparations),” because the label (Howard Label type #2, blue paper) does not have a collection number; thus they consider it *Wright s.n.* Here I consider it *C. Wright 3219* and identify it as *Coccothrinax*, the only species of the genus collected by Wright in the area.

- ***C. Wright 3219 p. p. i***, sensu Moya

***Coccothrinax martii*** Becc., *Webbia* 2: 305. 1907. CUBA. [Locality and date unknown], *C. Wright 3219 p. p. i*, sensu Moya (NOT TYPES: HAC ex HABA [mixed], HAC ex IM [frag.], NY1662010, UC937097, UC937098).

The primary electronic taxonomic databases refer to this species in different ways: Tropicos (2023) as *Coccothrinax martii* (Griseb. & H. Wendl.) Becc., basionym of *Thrinax martii* Griseb. & H. Wendl.; GBIF (2023), POWO (2023), and The Plant List (2013) as *Coccothrinax martii* (Griseb.) Becc., synonym of *Thrinax radiata* Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult.f.; and IPNI (2023) as *Coccothrinax martii* Becc.

León (1939, 1946) and Henderson et al. (1995) referred to it as does Tropicos; however, Muñiz and Borhidi (1982) only referred to it as *Thrinax martii* Griseb. & H. Wendl. ex Griseb. and Greuter and Rankin (2022) referred to it as *Coccothrinax martii* (Griseb.) Becc., the basionym of *T. martii* Griseb., as a synonym of *T. radiata*.

*Coccothrinax martii* is poorly if at all known and documented. It occurs in an area in proximity with four other species of the genus, *C. fragrans*, *C. guantanamensis*, *C. gundlachii*, and *C. hioramii*, all more recent names than *C. martii*. Further study might show that one or more of these latter names are synonyms of *C. martii*.

### Summary

The collection *C. Wright 3219* presents only two species: *Thrinax radiata* and *Coccothrinax martii*, despite its nine "pro part" listed below.

"Pro part" corresponding to *Thrinax radiata*: *C. Wright 3219 p. p. e*, as holotype of *Porothrinax pumilio* (GOET). The others lack type status: *C. Wright 3219 p. p. a* (n.v.), *C. Wright 3219 p. p. d* (GOET), and *C. Wright 3219 p. p. f*, emend. Moya (F, FI, Gx6, GH, HAC, K, LE, MAx2, MOx3, Px3, YUx2). Also *C. Wright 2329* (A, B [destr.], BRU, FI, GHx5, NYx4, Px2, USx3).

"Pro part" corresponding to *Coccothrinax martii*: *C. Wright 3219 p. p. g*, emend. Moya, as holotypes of *C. martii*, Sx3; isotypes: F, FI, GH, GOET). The others lack type category: *C. Wright 3219 p. p. b* (n.v.), *C. Wright 3219 p. p. c* (n.v.), *C. Wright 3219 p. p. h* (GHx2), and *C. Wright 3219 p. p. i* (HACx2, NY, UCx2). Also assigned here is *C. Wright 3218* (GH, HAC).

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