



**BARLERIA hochstetteri Nees [family
ACANTHACEAE]**

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BARLERIA hochstetteri Nees [family ACANTHACEAE]

Herbarium	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (K)
Collection	Flora Somalia
Resource Type	Reference Sources
Entry From	Flora Somalia, (2000) Author: by M. Hedrén (Asystasia, Barleria, Duosperma, Hypoestes, Ichthyostoma, Isoglossa, Justicia, Lepidagathis, Peristrophe, Ruellia, Ruspolia) and M. Thulin (Acanthus, Anisotes, Blepharis, Crabbea, Crossandra, Dicliptera, Dyschoriste, Ecbolium, Elytraria, Megalochlamys, Neuracanthus, Rhinacanthus, Ruttya, Satanocrater, Thunbergia) [updated by M. Thulin 2008]
Names	<strong class="accepted-name">BARLERIA hochstetteri Nees [family ACANTHACEAE], (1847). BARLERIA rivae Lindau [family ACANTHACEAE], (1896), as “rivaei ”;. type: S1/ Ethiopia border, “Daua” R., Riva 1082 (FT holo.).
Information	Subshrub up to 10–50 cm tall, usually much branched; stems dull to greyish green with up to c. 0.3–0.8 mm long spreading to patent white hairs and 0.3–0.5 mm long patent glandular hairs, sometimes also with up to c. 0.8 mm long appressed 2-armed hairs. Leaf-blades narrowly lanceolate to narrowly ovate or elliptic, up to 19–65 x 7–22 mm, with a ± dense indumentum of 1–1.2 mm long straight white appressed 2-armed hairs and 0.1–0.3 mm long patent thin eglandular and glandular hairs all over, apex obtuse to apiculate, base attenuate to shortly attenuate; petiole up to c. 3–13 mm long. Inflorescences of 1–3 flowers in leaf-axils on peduncles up to 8–35 mm long; pedicels 4–27 mm long; bracts and bracteoles leaf-like. Calyx with indumentum as for leaves but more dense and often more densely glandular-hairy; outer lobes lanceolate to narrowly ovate. Corolla white to pale purplish or pale blue, 12–35 mm long. Capsule 2-seeded, up to 10–11 mm long, densely pubescent.
Range	N1–3; C1, 2; S1–3
Altitude range	40–1000 m.

Distribution	SOMALIA Gillett 4546; Bally 9569; Thulin, Hedrén & Abdi Dahir 7495.
Distribution (external)	Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia Sudan Kenya Saudi Arabia Oman Pakistan India
Notes	Differs from <i>B. argentea</i> by having stems with a greyish indumentum of patent or spreading hairs, larger leaves and flowers, and much larger calyx-lobes. Specimens tending towards <i>B. argentea</i> include Alstrup & Michelsen 66 and Virgo 40, both from S2. A fairly distinct form of <i>B. hochstetteri</i> is represented by several collections mainly from C2: Kuchar 16682, 17046, 17321, 17325 and 17588. It is similar to <i>B. argentea</i> in its narrow calyx-lobes, but has an upright shrubby growth and agrees with <i>B. hochstetteri</i> in the large and wide leaves with more evenly dispersed hairs, as well as spreading thin hairs. Two collections from C1, Wieland 4455 and 4548, are similar but differ in their lower growth with finer branches, broader, obovate and more densely glandular bracteoles, and purplish corollas c. 25 mm long. Newbould 1061 from 11°23' N and 49°50' E in N3 may be an undescribed taxon close to <i>B. hochstetteri</i> . It is about 20 cm tall, sparsely branched, with leaves and stems greyish of a dense, appressed indumentum of c. 0.1 mm long hairs, upper portions including bracts and calyx densely glandular; leaves elliptic-obovate, obtuse, up to 13 mm long; inflorescence lax and spike-like with single flowers in upper leaf-axils; calyx c. 6 mm long with lanceolate, obtuse lobes, upper lobe minutely 2-fid at apex; corolla c. 12 mm long. Glover and Gilliland 1176 from N1 is also very glandular in the upper parts and has flowers arranged in lax spikes, but the leaves are larger, up to 25 mm long, and the corolla is 25–30 mm long. Its identity is uncertain.

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