

A NEW SPECIES OF JUBELINA (MALPIGHIACEAE) FROM CENTRAL AMERICA¹

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Anderson, William R. (University of Michigan Herbarium, North University Building, Ann Arbor, MI 48109). A new species of *Jubelina* (Malpighiaceae) from Central America. *Brittonia* **28**: 410–412. 1976.—The first species of *Jubelina* known from Central America is named *Jubelina wilburi*, described, illustrated, and compared with its nearest relative, *J. uleana* of Peru.

Jubelina wilburi W. R. Anderson, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Liana ramis vegetativis sericeis vel demum glabrescentibus, pilis aureis demum decoloribus, sessilibus, rectis et valde adpressis, brevissimis (ca. 0.2 mm longis). Folia opposita, basi petioli stipulis minutis triangularibus 0.5 mm longis instructa; petiolo 1.1–1.7 cm longo, sericeo, eglanduloso; lamina 11.0–17.5 cm longa, 6.5–11.5 cm lata, elliptica vel ovata vel rotunda, basi obtusa vel rotundata, margine plana integraque, apice acuminata, utrinque sparsim sericea vel demum glabrata, (0) 2 (4) glandulas abaxiales planas immersas in dimidio proximali inter costam marginemque aequidistantes gerenti; nervis lateralibus principalibus utrinque 5–6 venis tertiariis parallelis connexis, utrinque praecipue subtus prominentibus. Folia in inflorescentia minora. Inflorescentia terminalis axillarisque, decomposita, thyrsoformis, ramulis usque ad 7 in quoque nodo, proximaliter sericea ramis vegetativis similis, distaliter brevi-tomentosa, nodis distalibus bracteas foliiformes sed abrupte redactas 6–17 mm longas, petiolatas, sericeas, prominente 2–4-glanduliferas gerens; floribus in umbellis 4-floris vel corymbis 6-floris; bracteis floriferis 2–4 (6) mm longis, 1–2 mm latis, ovatis vel ellipticis, planis vel navicularibus, utrinque praecipue subtus tomentellis, eglandulosi; pedunculo 1.0–3.5 mm longo, tomentello, apice vel sub apice 2 bracteolas gerenti, has bracteis similes sed breviores et planiores. Floris pedicellus 2–4 mm longus, tomentellus. Sepala 5, libera, 2.5–3.0 mm longa, 1.0–1.5 mm lata, anguste ovata, apice obtusa et revoluta, abaxialiter tomentella, adaxialiter glabra, anticum eglandulosum, 4 lateralia omnia 1 glandulam magnam 1.5 mm longam, 1.0–1.5 mm latam, ovatam, apice acutam revolutamque gerentia. Petala 5, viridi-flava, abaxialiter sericea versus marginem glabra, adaxialiter glabra. Petala 4 lateralia inter sepala patentia, ungue 1.5–2.5 mm longo, 0.3–0.5 mm diametro, gracili, limbo 3.0–4.5 mm longo, 2.5–4.0 mm lato, rotundo vel latissime obovato, concavo, basi rotundato vel parum hastato, margine eroso et eglanduloso vel juxta petalum posticum pauciglandulifero; 2 petala antica parum majora quam 2 postica. Petalum posticum erectum, ungue 2.0 mm longo, 0.5 mm diametro, limbo 2.5–2.8 mm longo, 1.5–2.5 mm lato, elliptico vel obovato, basi cuneato, plano, margine toto circuitu glanduloso. Staminum 10 filamenta glabra, basi connata (usque ad 1 mm), 1.8–2.5 mm longa, in eodem flore heterogenea, longissimo sepalo antico opposito, 3 crassissimis petalis postico-lateralibus posticoque oppositis. Antherae subaequales, 0.8–1.0 mm longae, glabrae, basi cordatae, connectivo nonnullarum glanduloso-tumido. Pollen sphaericum 6 poris instructum. Ovarium 1.5 mm altum, sphaeroideum, tomentellum, 3 carpellis omnino connatis omnibus longitudinaliter 3-cristatis, triloculare loculis omnibus uniovulatis. Styli 3, 2.0 mm longi, antheras aequantes vel parum superantes, subaequales, glabri vel piliferi, anticus versus petalum posticum inclinatus, 2 postici arcuato-ascendentes, apice interne stigmatiferi et dorsaliter truncati vel unco brevissimo rotundatoque instructi. Fructus sparsim sericeus ex 3 (vel abortu 2–1) samaris in toro pyramidalis gracilique gestis constans. Samara elliptica, 5–8 cm longa, 2.5–3.5 cm lata, nuce 10–13 mm longa, 7–9 mm lata, loculum fertile ca. 4.5 mm diametro et 2 cavernulas laterales 1.5 mm diametro continente, areola ventrali lineari 11 mm longa 1.5 mm lata basi in rostrum 1.5 mm longum producta; alis lateralibus basi confluentibus apice discretis utraque late ovata, 2.5–4.0 cm longa, 2.5–3.5 cm lata, integra vel repanda; ala dorsali centrali 2.0–2.7 cm lata, 1.0–1.3 cm alta, semicirculari, repanda, apice nucis inter alas laterales parum producta; alis dorsalibus intermediis nullis vel in quoque latere crista dissecta usque ad 3 mm alta. Semen pyriforme fere 1 cm longum; embryo directus, radícula 1 mm longa, cotyledonibus 8 mm longis, 4 mm latis, crassis, in sectione transversali semicircularibus, subaequalibus, minori omnino directa, majori apice parum inflexa.

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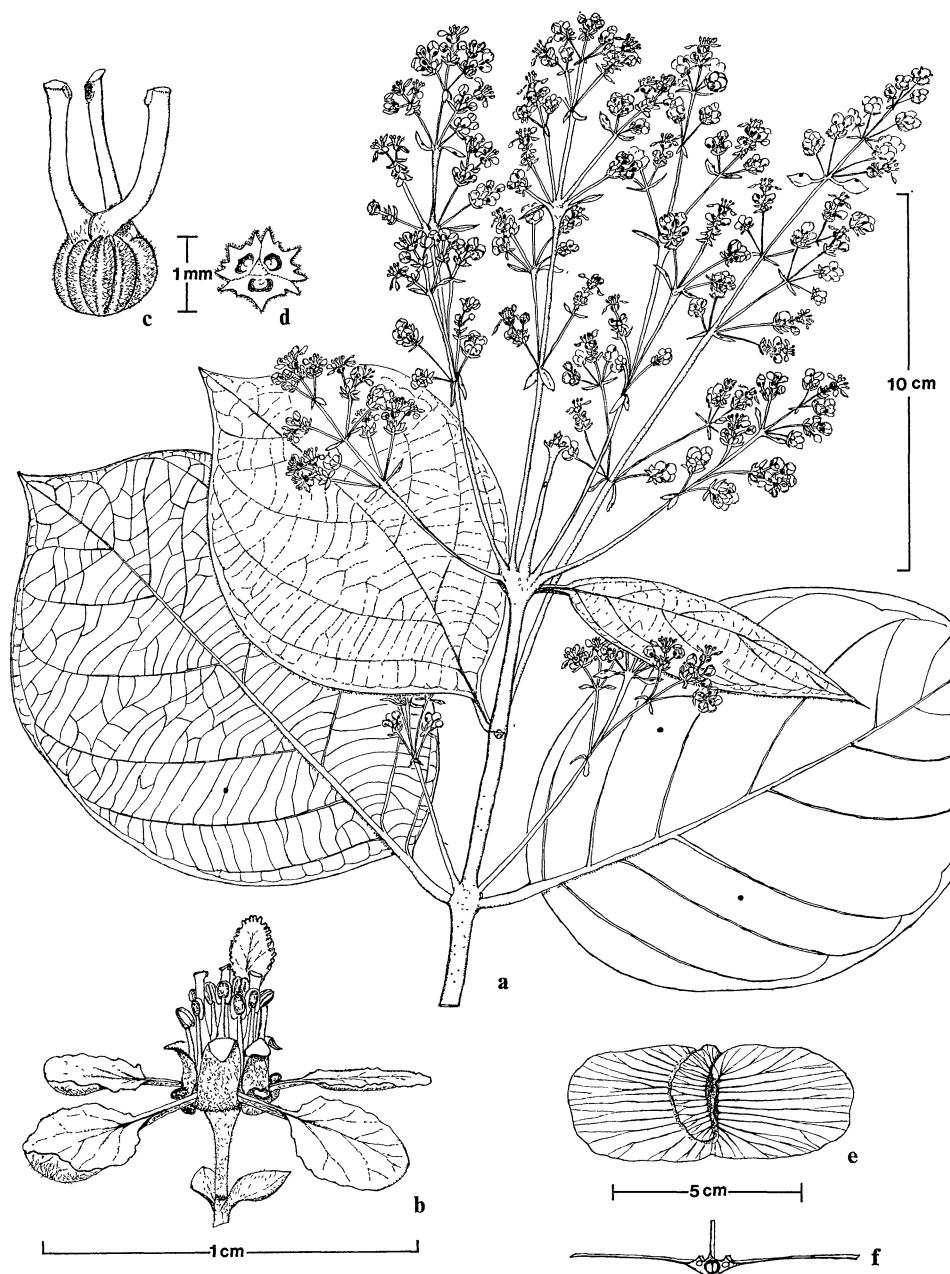


FIG. 1. *Jubelina wilburi*: a) flowering stem; b) flower; c) gynoecium, with middle style bending toward posterior petal; d) ovary, cross section; e) samara, dorsal view; f) samara, cross section. a-d drawn from *Skutch 4038*, e-f from *Luteyn & Wilbur 4574*.

TYPE: PANAMA. PROVINCIA DE VERAGUAS: road beyond Escuela Agrícola Alta Piedra, above Santa Fé, Pacific watershed, elevation 800–1000 m, 1 Jan 1975, *James L. Luteyn & R. L. Wilbur 4574* (HOLOTYPE: DUKE).

PARATYPE: COSTA RICA. PROV. SAN JOSÉ: vicinity of El General, edge of forest, elev. 790 m, Jan 1939, *Alexander F. Skutch 4038* (A, MO, NY).

It gives me great pleasure to name this species for Dr. Robert L. Wilbur, Professor of Botany at Duke University and student of Leguminosae, Cistaceae, Campanulaceae, Ericaceae, and diverse other groups in southeastern United States and Costa Rica and Panama.

Jubelina wilburi is the first species of the genus to be reported from Central America; the other four species are known from French Guiana, Surinam, Amazonian Brazil, Peru, and Colombia. The species most similar to *J. wilburi* is *J. uleana* (Niedenzu) Cuatrecasas; these are the only species with petals yellow (instead of pink) and the leaves sparsely sericeous to glabrate. Vegetatively they are very similar indeed, but are separable by a number of characters of the inflorescence, flowers, and fruit, of which a few of the most obvious are given in the following couplet:

Floriferous bracts and bracteoles 2–4 (6) mm long and 1–2 mm wide, yellow- or brown-tomentellous; anterior sepal eglandular, the 4 lateral sepals each bearing 1 large central gland (formed by the fusion of 2); sepals glabrous on the adaxial face; apex of the styles dorsally truncate or with a very short hook; wings between the dorsal and lateral wings of the samara none or a dissected, horny crest up to 3 mm high *Jubelina wilburi*

Floriferous bracts and bracteoles 7–11 mm long and 4–6 mm wide, densely silver-velutinous; anterior sepal eglandular, anterior-lateral sepals each bearing 2 glands or 1 eccentric gland (due to loss of the anterior gland), and posterior-lateral sepals each bearing 2 compressed but distinct glands; sepals velutinous on distal portion of adaxial face; apex of the styles with a prominent dorsal hook; wings between the dorsal and lateral wings of the samara well developed, $\pm$ equal to the central dorsal wing in size and shape *Jubelina uleana*