

## A NEW SPECIES OF *PTERANDRA* (MALPIGHIACEAE) FROM THE GUAYANA HIGHLAND<sup>1</sup>

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Anderson, William R. (University of Michigan Herbarium, North University Building, Ann Arbor, MI 48109). A new species of *Pterandra* (Malpighiaceae) from the Guayana Highland. *Brittonia* **28**: 407–409. 1976.—*Pterandra sericea*, a new species from southeastern Venezuela and western Guyana, is described, illustrated, and compared with its nearest relative, *P. flavescens*, another species of the Guayana Highland.

### *Pterandra sericea* W. R. Anderson, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Frutex vel arbor 2.5–10 m alta, ramulis junioribus sericeis, ramis vetustioribus sericeis vel glabris, lenticelliferis, ad nodos cicatricibus elevatis instructis. Folii lamina 3–7 cm longa, 1.5–3.5 cm lata elliptica vel parum ovata obovatave, basi cuneata, margine plana vel parum revoluta, apice obtusa vel acuta vel parum acuminata et saepe apiculata, supra novella laxe sericea adulta praeter costam nervosque et marginem glabrata, costa et utrinque 5–7 nervis prominulis vel impressis, subtus viridis, brunneo- vel albido-sericea pilis sessilibus vel brevistipitatis, directis vel leviter serpentinis, usque ad 1.3 mm longis, costa nervisque prominentibus, venis tertiariis parallelis prominulis, eglandulosa (sensu usitato malpighiaceo), multis punctis translucidis angulatisque instructa; petiolus 4–10 mm longus, sericeus, eglandulosus; stipulae 2.5–3 mm longae, intra- et epipetiolares, omnino connatae vel apice liberae, abaxialiter sericeae, adaxialiter atrorubrosutae. Fasciculi florum 3–6 foliis hornotinis axillares, bracteis bracteolisque inter se similibus, 1.5–2.5 mm longis, usque ad 0.8 mm latis, anguste triangularibus vel linearibus, abaxialiter carinatis et sericeis vel glabris, adaxialiter glabris, persistentibus vel tarde deciduis. Pedicellus 8–14 mm longus, 0.8 mm diametro, laxe sericeus, sessilis. Sepala 3–3.5 mm longa, 2.5–3 mm lata, triangularia, apice obtusa vel acuta, parum vel non revoluta, abaxialiter dense sericea, adaxialiter glabra, omnia eglandulosa vel omnia biglandulifera, glandulis usque ad 2 mm longis, planis, circularibus vel ellipticis, non compressis. Petala alba vel flavida, abaxialiter ungue costaque sericea, adaxialiter glabra, ungue 1–2 mm longo, limbo 3–4.5 mm longo, 2.5–3.5 mm lato, rotundo vel spatulato, plano vel revoluta, basi decurrenti, margine eroso, in centro punctis translucidis instructo. Receptaculum caespites pilorum basifixorum gerens. Stamina 10 filamenta 1.5–3 mm longa, 5 exteriora (petalis opposita) quam 5 interiora (sepalis opposita) longiora, libera, plana, adaxialiter hirsuta pilis basifixis. Antherae aequales, ca. 1 mm longae, reflexae, deciduae, 4-loculares, connectivo glanduloso et apice parum amplifato, loculis exterioribus alis introrsis rubris (?) ca. 0.2 mm latis instructis. Pollen tricolporatum. Ovarium 1 mm altum, hirsutum pilis basifixis, ex 3 carpellis liberis uniovlatis constans. Styli 3, basiventrifixi, 3–4 mm longi, praeter basim hirsutam glabri, apice minute stigmatici, in gemma inflexi, in fructu persistentes. Fructus hirsutus, ex 3 (vel abortu 2–1) coccis indehiscentibus siccisque in toro plano gestis constans, coccis immaturis 3 mm altis, ovoideis, basi gibbosis.

TYPE: GUYANA. Upper Mazaruni River, small island across river from Isla Casabe, elev. 175 m, 9 Dec 1951, *Bassett Maguire 32715* (HOLOTYPE: MICH; ISO-TYPES: F, K, NY, U, US).

PARATYPES: VENEZUELA. BOLÍVAR: Chimantá Massif, by rapids of Río Apácará over igneous rock, ¼ mile downstream from mouth of Río Abácapa to mouth of Río Abácapa, western side of Apácará-tepuí, elev. 415 m, 29 Mar 1953, *Steyermark 74677* (F, NY); Cerro Bolívar, slopes above Morrison-Knudsen Camp and Pilot Plant, elev. 700–750 m, 26 Feb 1953, *Wurdack 34405* (F, MICH, NY, P, U, VEN).

The species of *Pterandra* are often strongly similar and a proper assessment of

<sup>1</sup> Research supported in part by National Science Foundation Grant GB-37314 to The New York Botanical Garden.

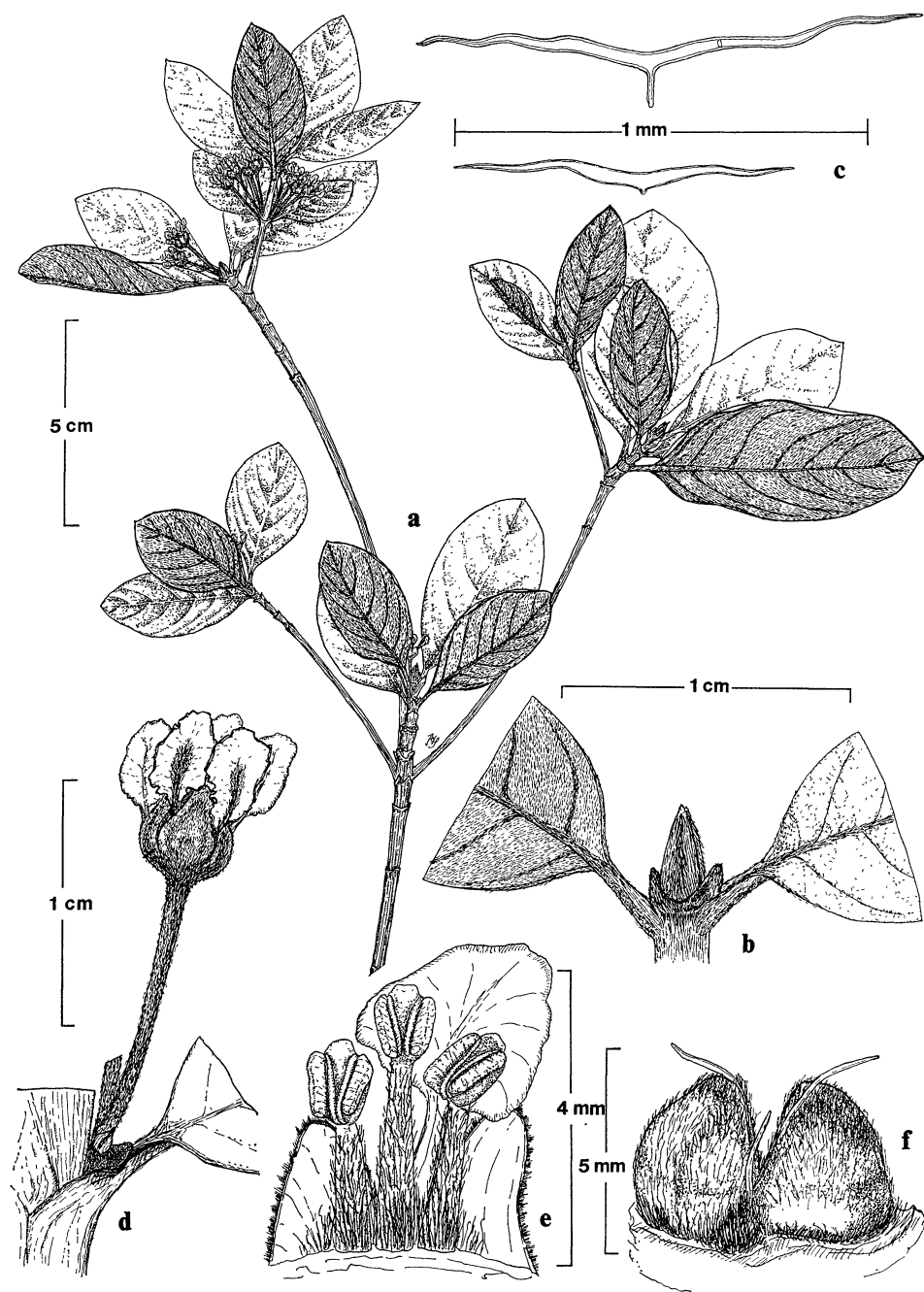


FIG. 1. *Pterandra sericea*: a) flowering branch; b) stipules and leaf bases; c) hairs from abaxial surface of leaf; d) flower; e) three stamens opposite one petal and two sepals; f) immature fruit (one carpel aborted). a-d and f drawn from Maguire 32715, e from Wurdack 34405 by Annette Seidenschnur Mahler.

relationships in the genus has not been made. However, one way to group the species is on the basis of whether the fascicles of flowers are borne axillary to bracts, as in *P. evansii* and *P. ultramontana*, on old stems axillary to fallen leaves, as in *P. arborea*, or on younger stems axillary to current full-sized leaves, as in *P. sericea*. In this respect the species most similar to *Pterandra sericea* is another species of the Guayana Highland, *P. flavescens* Maguire. To date *P. flavescens* is known only from the type locality, Cerro Sipapo in Amazonas, Venezuela. Morphologically the two species can be distinguished by the following characters:

Leaves light green and brown- or white-sericeous below, the hairs straight to somewhat serpentine, sessile or short-stalked, up to 1.3 mm long; lateral veins of the lamina prominently raised below; anther wings 0.2 mm wide; carpels and cocci borne on a flat torus .... *Pterandra sericea*

Leaves white or yellow below, bearing scattered, dark red or brown, straight, sessile hairs up to ca. 0.5 mm long; lateral veins of the lamina flush with the surface below or prominulous; anther wings 0.3–0.5 mm wide; carpels and cocci borne on a pyramidal torus .... *Pterandra flavescens*

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