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HETEROPTERYS OXENDERI, A NEW NAME FOR MASCAGNIA DISCOLOR (MALPIGHIACEAE)

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Abstract. The name *Heteropterys oxenderi* W. R. Anderson is proposed for the species *Mascagnia discolor* W. R. Anderson when it is transferred to the genus *Heteropterys*, in which the epithet *discolor* is preoccupied. *Heteropterys oxenderi*, known only from La Paz province, Bolivia, is related to *H. sylvatica* Adr. Juss. and *H. mollis* (Nied.) Nied. in Engl., species of southern Bolivia and adjacent Brazil and Argentina.

In 1995 I described a flowering specimen from Bolivia as *Mascagnia discolor* W. R. Anderson. At that time I was confident of its generic placement, even without the diagnostic fruits, but I was mistaken. A subsequently received collection of the species with fruits showed it to belong to the genus *Heteropterys*, and the epithet *discolor* has already been used in *Heteropterys*, so it is necessary to propose a new name for *M. discolor* in *Heteropterys*. The description given below is modified from that in the protologue to include data from the second collection.

Heteropterys oxenderi W. R. Anderson, nom. nov. *Mascagnia discolor* W. R. Anderson, Contr. Univ. Michigan Herb. 20: 33. 1995, non *Heteropterys discolor* Adr. Juss. in A. St.-Hil.—Type: Bolivia. La Paz: Inquisivi Province, 19 km N of Choquetanga, 16°41'S, 67°20'W, 1800 m, matorral, 27 Nov 1991 fl, *Lewis 40696* (holotype: MICH!; isotypes: MO! NY!). Fig. 1.

Shrub 2–3 m tall with leaning branches, the stems tomentose with strongly twisted reddish brown hairs, eventually glabrescent. Leaves opposite or subopposite; lamina of larger leaves 7–10.7 cm long, 4.7–8 cm wide, ovate or broadly elliptical, broadly cuneate or truncate at base, abruptly short-acuminate to rounded at apex, bearing a series of bulging marginal glands on the distal third ± hidden by the vesture, tomentose to eventually glabrescent above with the epidermis visible between the brown (eventually whitish), stalked, strongly twisted hairs, persistently tomentose below, the hairs mostly pale yellow to near-white except brown along veins, very fine, with a sinuous or twisted crosspiece 1–2.2 mm long raised on a stalk 0.5–1 mm long, the hairs in aggregate producing a dense woolliness that nearly or completely hides the epidermis; petiole 9–22 mm long, densely and persistently brown-tomentose, bearing (0–1–) 2 bulging glands 1–2 mm in diameter at apex or up to 5 mm below apex; stipules not found. Inflorescence an axillary pseudoraceme, unbranched, 7–13 cm long, reddish-brown-tomentose to eventually glabrescent, the 15–40 flowers borne ascending to nearly horizontal and evenly distributed, not congested except for very immature buds at apex; bracts 1.5–2.5 mm long, subulate or narrowly triangular, deciduous during anthesis; peduncle (2–) 3–8 mm long, tomentose to glabrescent in fruit; bracteoles 1–1.7 mm long, triangular, ovate, or elliptical, persistent, borne at or somewhat below apex of peduncle, one eglandular and the other bearing 1 large eccentric abaxial gland; pedicel 1.5–3 mm long, tomentose to glabrescent in fruit. Lateral 4 sepals bearing 8 glands 2.5–3 mm long, the sepals 1.5–2 mm long beyond

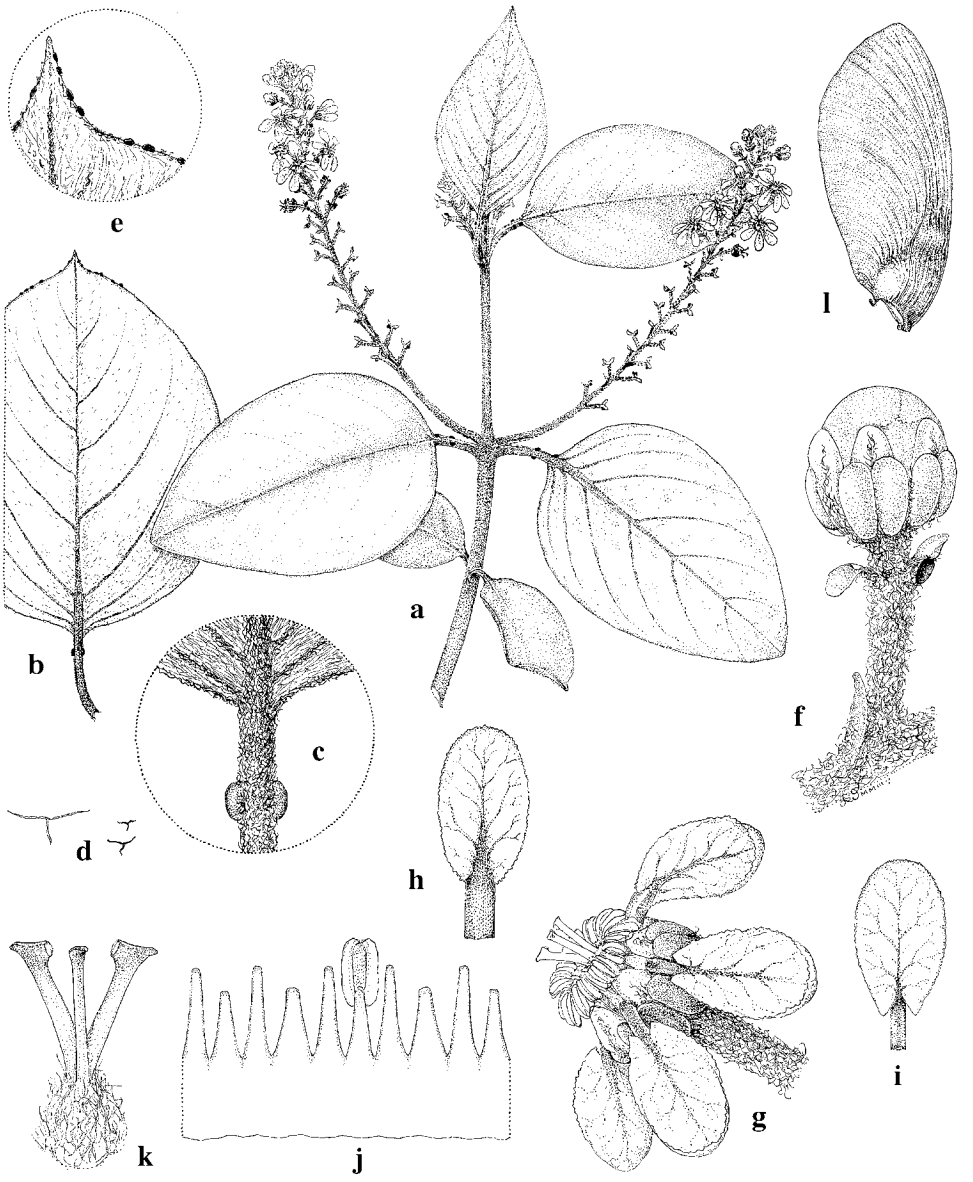

FIG. 1. *Heteropterys oxenderi*. a. Flowering branch, ×0.5. b. Large leaf, abaxial view, ×0.5. c. Base of lamina, abaxial view, and distal half of petiole, ×2.5. d. Hairs from abaxial surface of lamina, white hair from between veins (left) and brown hairs from veins (right), ×5. e. Apex of lamina to show marginal glands, ×2.5. f. Flower bud, ×5. g. Flower, side view, ×4. h. Posterior petal, adaxial view, ×4. i. Lateral petal, adaxial view, ×4. j. Androecium laid out, abaxial view, all anthers removed except from stamen opposite posterior petal, ×7.5. k. Gynoecium, anterior style in center, ×10. l. Samara, ×1. (Based on: a, f–k, *Lewis 40696*, MICH; b–e, l, *Salinas 3051*, MICH.)

the glands; anterior sepal eglandular but partially covered by the 2 adjacent glands; all sepals ovate or elliptical with minutely denticulate margin and rounded apex, abaxially loosely sericeous in center and glabrous toward margin, adaxially glabrous, appressed in anthesis. Petals "yellow-orange," glabrous, exposed in enlarging bud, abaxially smooth, the lateral 4 strongly reflexed in the claw, with the limb 4.5–5 mm

long, 3–3.2 mm wide, obovate or elliptical, minutely denticulate, truncate or slightly hastate at the base, the claw 1.3–1.5 mm long; posterior petal hardly different, but with the claw thicker and spreading, not reflexed, and the limb spreading to reflexed. Filaments 2.5–3 mm long, slightly longer opposite sepals than petals, glabrous, connate in the basal half; anthers 1.3–1.6 mm long, glabrous, reflexed in anthesis. Ovary ca 2 mm high, densely hirsute; styles 1.5–1.8 mm long, divergent distally, with a short dorsal hook (0.1–0.2 mm long) at the apex. Samara 35–40 mm long; nut 10–13 mm long, 8–10 mm high, without any sort of winglets or other outgrowths on sides, brown-tomentose to glabrescent; dorsal wing 25–37 mm long, 13–18 mm wide, ± persistently brown-tomentose or whitish-subsericeous; ventral areole 6–7 mm high, ca 3 mm wide, ovate.

Additional Collection Examined. **Bolivia**. La Paz: Inquisivi Province, comunidad Khora-Lakachaca, cuenca del Río Miguillas, 20 km de Choquetanga, 16°40'S, 67°20'W, 1450 m, bosque, May fr, *Salinas 3051* (MICH).

Heteropterys oxenderi is a member of a group of three species, the other two being *H. sylvatica* Adr. Juss. and *H. mollis* (Nied.) Nied. in Engl. The *H. sylvatica* group is defined by stipules epipetiolar if present; petioles usually biglandular between middle and apex; lamina glands marginal if present; inflorescence an unbranched axillary pseudoraceme; bracts long, narrow, and deciduous in anthesis; peduncle longer than pedicel; bracteoles apical or subapical, one or both usually bearing 1–2 large abaxial glands; sepals appressed in anthesis; and petals yellow. *Heteropterys oxenderi*, known only from La Paz province of Bolivia, differs from the other two species in these ways: the lamina, even in age, is abaxially so densely woolly that the long-stalked hairs completely hide the epidermis; the abaxial hairs are brown on the midrib and lateral veins and stramineous or white between the veins; the distal third of the lamina bears large bulging marginal glands ± hidden by the vesture; the pseudoracemes are stout and 7–13 cm long; and the two posterior calyx glands are hardly or not at all more decurrent than the other six. In contrast, *H. mollis* and *H. sylvatica* are known from Santa Cruz, Bolivia (both), Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil (*H. sylvatica*), Jujuy, Argentina (both), and Salta, Argentina (*H. sylvatica*). Their abaxial lamina hairs are all white and short-stalked, and even at their densest they never completely hide the epidermis of older leaves; the lamina margin is usually eglandular, but may bear few to many small discoid glands; the slender pseudoracemes are 2–7 (–10) cm long; and the two posterior calyx glands are notably more decurrent onto the pedicel than the other six. The only reliable distinction between *H. sylvatica* and *H. mollis* is that in the former the lamina is abaxially glabrate at maturity, while in the latter the lamina is persistently tomentose below.

The epithet of *Heteropterys oxenderi* honors my friend and former student Benjamin J. Oxender (b. 1977), in appreciation of his assistance to me during his years in the University of Michigan Herbarium.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Karin Douthit prepared the lovely drawing of *Heteropterys oxenderi* with her usual skill. The fruiting specimen that showed the correct generic placement of this species came from the Herbario Nacional de Bolivia (LPB).