

MALPIGHIACEAE

BY

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- p. 146. Change the first sentence, dealing with the characters of the family, in this way:

Usually lianas, shrubs or trees, sometimes small, erect undershrubs.

- p. 147, line 5. Add: seldom 1 style only.

- p. 148. Add in the key:

2. *c.* Samaras tuberculate, warts acutish, in longitudinal rows. Samara with a reduced, dorsal winglet only. Erect undershrubs. Stamens 6, slightly connate at the base, two sterile with petaloid connectives, three with almost completely connate filaments and fertile, free anthers, the sixth one with free filament, fertile. Ovary 3-celled, cells free, only one of them with a style 14. **Camarea**.

- p. 243. Add:

14. **CAMAREA** St. Hil.

Rather small, erect, sometimes ericoid undershrubs, occasionally with tuberous root system. Stem and branches glabrous or hirsute. Leaves small and ericoid or larger, linear or lanceolate, and densely hirsute, opposite or rarely alternate or ternate, sessile or subsessile, pinnately nerved. Stipules absent. Flowers 5-merous, solitary in the axils of bracts at the top of the raceme branches, often long-pedunculate. Sepals ovate, obtuse or rounded at the apex, 4 of them provided at the base with two

thick, fleshy, elliptical glands. Petals unguiculate; limb orbiculate, of about the same length as the claw. Stamens 6, slightly connate at the base, two sterile with thick, petaloid connective, three with almost completely connate filaments and fertile, free anthers, the sixth one, opposite to the eglandular sepal, with free filament and fertile anthers. Anthers subglobose. Ovary 3- or 4-locular, cells free, beset with warts, one of them bearing a rather thick filiform style with a sole-shaped stigma. Samaras tuberculate, the warts in longitudinal rows, with a reduced, crest-shaped, dorsal winglet only.

Distribution: Species 8, in Paraguay, Brazil and Guiana.

1. **Camarea affinis** St. Hil., Hist. Pl. rem. Brés. et Par. (1824), p. 157; Juss. in St. Hil., Flor. Bras. mér. III (1832), p. 68 and t. 175; Grisebach in Linnaea XIII (1839), p. 187; Grisebach in Mart., Flor. Bras. XII, 1 (1858), p. 106; Niedenzu in Bull. Herb. Boiss. 2me sér. VII (1907), p. 292; Niedenzu in Engl., Pflanzenr. IV, 141, pars II (1928), p. 549; — *Cryptolappa affinis* (St. Hil.) O.K., Rev. Gen. Pl. I (1891), p. 88; — *Gaudichaudia affinis* (St. Hil.) Chodat in Bull. Soc. Bot. Genève 2me sér. IX (1917), p. 101; — *Aspicarpa affinis* (St. Hil.) Hassl. in Ann. Conserv. et Jard. Bot. Genève XX (1918), p. 205.

Undershrubs with 1 or 2 unbranched, hirsute stems, 19—50 cm high. Leaves sessile, lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, acute at the apex, rotundate at the base, sometimes slightly amplexicaul, distinctly hirsute, 6—23 mm long, up to 6 mm broad, hairs yellowish-brown, up to 4 mm long. Racemes at the top of the stem, raceme branches hirsute; bracts small, hirsute, eglandular. Peduncles almost glabrous, 2—4 mm long, with small, hirsute, scalelike, eglandular bracteoles. Flowers yellow, about 15 mm in diameter. Calyx often densely hirsute at the base; sepals ovate, about 3 mm long, rotundate at the apex, 4 of them bearing at the base two thick, fleshy, elliptical to ovate, about 1,5 mm long glands. Petals glabrous, about 6,5 mm long; limb about 3,5 mm long and 3,5 mm wide, orbiculate, cuneate at the base,

margin crenulate; claw about 3 mm long. Fertile stamens about 2,5 mm long; filaments rather thick. Staminodes about 3,5 mm long, with rather thick filaments and petaloid, about 2 mm broad connectives, fleshy in the centre, membranous towards the margin; margin crenate. Ovary 3-celled, glabrous, tuberculate; style about 4 mm long. Samaras about 4,5 mm long, brown, subglobose, at the apex crested by the small, reduced, dorsal winglet.

Distribution: Paraguay, Brazil, British Guiana.

Upper Sipaliwini R., Morro Grande (Rombouts n. 481, fl. and fr. Feb.).