Excerpt from:

W. R. Anderson. 2006.

Eight Segregates from the Neotropical Genus *Mascagnia* (Malpighiaceae)

Novon 16: 168–204. [*Alicia* on pages 174–176, 177]

III. Alicia W. R. Anderson, gen. nov. TYPE: *Alicia anisopetala* (A. Jussieu in A. St.-Hilaire) W. R. Anderson.

Hiraea sect. *Hiraeostachys* Grisebach, Linnaea 13: 242. 1839. LECTOTYPE, designated by Morton (1968: 320): *Hiraea anisopetala* A. Jussieu in A. St.-Hilaire [= *Alicia anisopetala* (A. Jussieu in A. St.-Hilaire) W. R. Anderson].

Mascagnia subsect. *Sericopetalis* Niedenzu, Arbeiten Bot. Inst. Königl. Lyceum Hosianum Braunsberg 3: 15. 1908. LECTOTYPE, designated here: *Mascagnia anisopetala* (A. Jussieu in A. St.-Hilaire) Grisebach in Martius [= *Alicia anisopetala* (A. Jussieu in A. St.-Hilaire) W. R. Anderson].

Lianae lignosae; lamina in pagina abaxiali aliquot glandulis parvis impressis instructa; stipulae parvae epipetiolares prope basim petioli portatae; sepala valvata, 4 lateralia biglandulifera; petala alba, alba et rosea, rosea, vel lilacina, abaxialiter dense tomentosa vel subsericea; stamina glabra, inter se similaria; styli recti, inter se similares, apice dorsaliter rotundati, truncati, vel apiculati; samara alis lateralibus apice distinctis, basi plerumque continuis.

Woody vines. Petiole bearing 2–4(–8) small glands in 2 rows; lamina bearing few to many small glands impressed in abaxial surface in a row parallel to but set in from the margin; stipules minute, triangular, borne on petiole at or slightly above base. Inflorescence a terminal and lateral panicle with the flowers borne decussate or distally irregularly in short to elongated pseudoracemes; floriferous peduncle well developed; bracteoles borne between middle and apex of peduncle or near apex. Sepals valvate, completely concealing petals during enlargement of bud, recurved in anthesis, the lateral 4 biglandular, the anterior usually eglandular; corolla bilaterally symmetrical to almost radial; petals white, white and pink, pink, or lilac, spatulate, abaxially unwinged and

densely tomentose or subsericeous, adaxially glabrous or sparsely tomentose, especially the lateral 4; stamens 10, all fertile, glabrous; filaments 1/3–2/3-connate, straight, ± alike; anthers alike; carpels completely connate in ovary; styles straight or nearly so, subequal, laterally somewhat flattened distally, dorsally rounded, truncate, or apiculate at apex, the stigmas internal. Fruit dry, breaking apart into

samaras separating from a short pyramidal torus; samara suborbicular or transversely elliptical with lateral wings dominant, membranous or chartaceous with distal looping anastomoses, cleft to nut at apex, usually continuous at base (rarely cleft to nut at base), the margin usually entire or undulate; dorsal wing small, distinct at apex, distinct at base or very abruptly confluent with lateral wing; ventral areole ovate. Lombello and Forni-Martins (2002: 246) reported chromosome counts of $n = 30$ and $2n = 60$ for *Alicia anisopetala* (as *Mascagnia anisopetala*); I have not had the opportunity to verify the identification of their voucher.

I am happy to name this genus in honor of my friend Alicia Lourteig (1913–2003), co-author of the first account of the Malpighiaceae of Argentina (O'Donell & Lourteig, 1943). During my 1981 visit to study the great wealth of Malpighiaceae in the herbarium of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, Dr. Lourteig was unfailingly helpful and hospitable, making my stay in Paris both pleasant and profitable.

In the molecular trees published to date (Cameron et al., 2001; Davis et al., 2001, 2002), *Alicia* was represented by *A. anisopetala* (as *Mascagnia anisopetala*). The best-resolved of those trees, that of Davis et al. (2002), places *Alicia* with 90% bootstrap support in a clade with *Callaeum* and *Malpighiodes* Niedenzu (as *Mascagnia bracteosa* Grisebach in Martius). All three genera have lateral-winged samaras and epipetiolar stipules. *Alicia* is distinguished from *Callaeum* and *Malpighiodes* by the combination of glands in the abaxial leaf surface, flowers in pseudoracemes, and densely hairy white/pink/lilac petals that are completely concealed by the sepals during enlargement of the bud. In *A. anisopetala* and some populations of *A. macrodisca* (Triana & Planchon) W. R. Anderson the petals are strongly dimorphic, with the posterior petal much larger than the four lateral petals, which makes those plants quite distinctive.

Alicia consists of two species widespread in South America.

Key to the Species of *Alicia*

1a. Lamina abaxially densely and persistently tomentose (rarely glabrescent in age), the hairs stalked, with their crosspieces non-parallel, straight to twisted; petals strongly dimorphic, the posterior petal much larger than the lateral petals, often nearly twice as long and much broader; samara tomentose or loosely sericeous to glabrate, 2.8–5 (–6.5) cm across, mostly less than 4 cm . . . . . 1. *A. anisopetala*

1b. Lamina abaxially sericeous to glabrate, with the hairs sessile, straight, and parallel; petals subequal to strongly dimorphic; samara tightly sericeous to glabrate, 4–7.5 cm across . . . . . 2. *A. macrodisca*

1. Alicia anisopetala (A. Jussieu in A. St.-Hilaire) W. R. Anderson, comb. nov. Basionym: *Hiraea anisopetala* A. Jussieu in A. St.-Hilaire, Fl. Bras. Merid. 3: 15. 1832 [1833]. *Mascagnia anisopetala* (A. Jussieu in A. St.-Hilaire) Grisebach in Martius, Fl. Bras. 12(1): 95. 1858. TYPE: Brazil. Near Sebastianópolis [Rio de Janeiro], *A. St.-Hilaire Catal. D no. 766* (lectotype, designated here, P [MICH, WRA neg. 81-21-19]; isotypes, P). Figure 3.

Hiraea macrocarpa Chodat, Arch. Sci. Phys. Nat. III 24: 500. 1890. TYPE: Paraguay. Asunción, *B. Balansa 2408* (holotype, G [F neg. 24285]; isotypes, K, P).

Mascagnia nobilis C. V. Morton, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 45: 51. 1932. TYPE: Peru. Loreto: Yurimaguas, *E. P. Killip & A. C. Smith 27557* (holotype, US; isotype, NY).

2. Alicia macrodisca (Triana & Planchon) W. R. Anderson, comb. nov. Basionym: *Hiraea macrodisca* Triana & Planchon, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot., Sér. 4, 18: 326. 1862. *Mascagnia macrodisca* (Triana & Planchon) Niedenzu, Arbeiten Bot. Inst. Königl. Lyceum Hosianum Braunsberg 3: 16. 1908. *Mascagnia anisopetala* var. *macrodisca* (Triana & Planchon) Kostermans, Meded. Bot. Mus. Herb. Rijksuniv. Utrecht 25: 5. 1936. TYPE: Colombia. Meta: Villavicencio, *J. Triana 5568-6* (holotype, COL; isotypes, BM, G, K, MO).

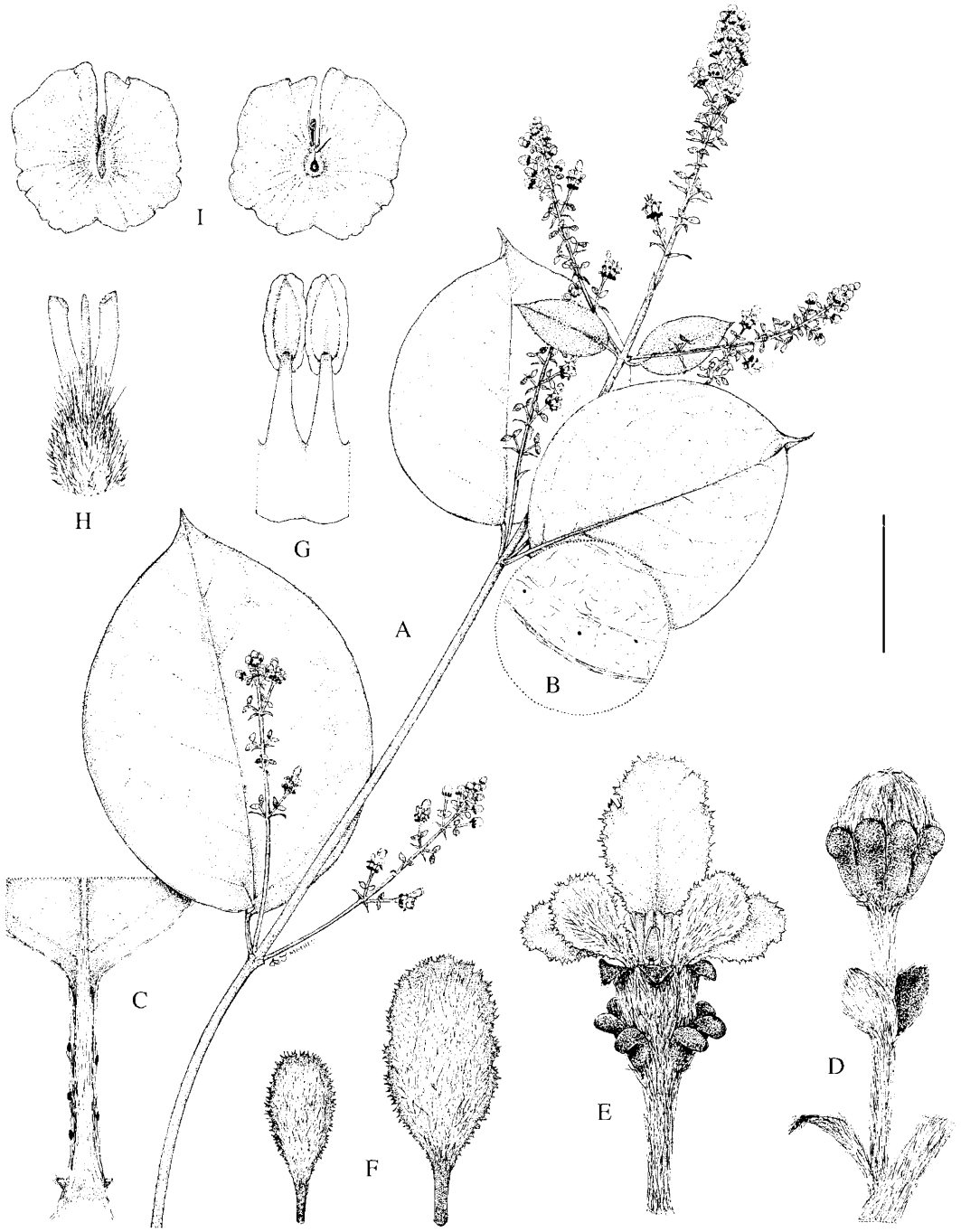

Figure 3. *Alicia anisopetala* (A. Jussieu in A. St.-Hilaire) W. R. Anderson. —A. Flowering branch. —B. Abaxial surface of lamina enlarged to show tiny glands. —C. Adaxial view of petiole to show small glands and basal stipules. —D. Flower bud. —E. Flower, posterior petal uppermost. —F. Abaxial views of lateral petal (left) and posterior petal (right). —G. Abaxial view of two stamens. —H. Gynoecium. —I. Samara, abaxial view (left) and adaxial view (right). Scale bar equivalents: A, 4 cm; B, 8 mm; C, 5 mm; D–F, 4 mm; G & H, 2 mm; I, 2.7 cm. A–D, *Anderson 10176* (MICH); E–I, *Anderson 11786* (MICH).