

NOTES ON AMERICAN GESNERIACEAE III *)

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INTRODUCTION

The Gesneriaceae were revised for the whole of Guiana in 1958 (Acta Bot. Neerl. 7: 291-444), but not yet published in the Flora of Suriname. As they will come out in that flora within a short time, the present author is giving the most recent discoveries of this family in Suriname below.

Alloplectus savannarum Morton and *Kohleria hirsuta* (H.B.K.) Regel previously known from British Guiana were recently collected there.

Furthermore one new species was discovered which is assigned to *Drymonia*.

NEW SPECIES

Drymonia antheroicycla Leeuwenberg

Fig. 1

Herba epiphytica. Folia petiolata laminis anguste ellipticis apice acuminatis basi longe cuneatis obscure dentatis sparse adpresse pubescentibus. Inflorescentia axillaris fasciculata pedunculo obsolete pedicellis adpresse pubescentibus bracteis sepaliformis. Sepala alba margine rubro-punctata ovata apice obtusa basi subcordata remote serrata utrinque adpresse pubescentia. Corolla flava extus pilis rubris vestita limbum versus paucis ventricosa. Stamina quattuor filamentis contortis omnibus basi connatis antheris cohaerentibus. Ovarium ovoideum tomentosum. Stylus hirsuto-pubescentis. Disci glandula dorsalis magna emarginata glabra. Fructus in calyce inclusa ovoideus. Semina ellipsoidea oblique striata.

Type: Suriname: near airstrip near Oelemari R., 3°6' N, 54°33' W, (March) Wessels Boer 1112 (U, holotype; isotype: NY).

Epiphytic herb, 75 cm high. Stems appressed-pubescent at the apex. Leaves of a pair subequal; petiole sparsely appressed-pubescent, 1-5 cm long; blade yellow-green above, grey-green and with prominent red veins beneath, papyraceous when dry, narrowly elliptic, 3-3.5 × as long as wide, 12-40 × 4-11 cm, acuminate at the apex, obliquely long-cuneate at the base, obscurely dentate at the margin, sparsely appressed-pubescent above, more densely so beneath; 4-8 pairs of secondary veins; tertiary venation conspicuous. Inflorescence axillary, fasciculate or reduced to a single flower. Peduncle obsolete.

*) Continued from Act. Bot. Neerl. 1958 7: 291-444, 1959 8: 43-53, and 1964 13: 59-65.

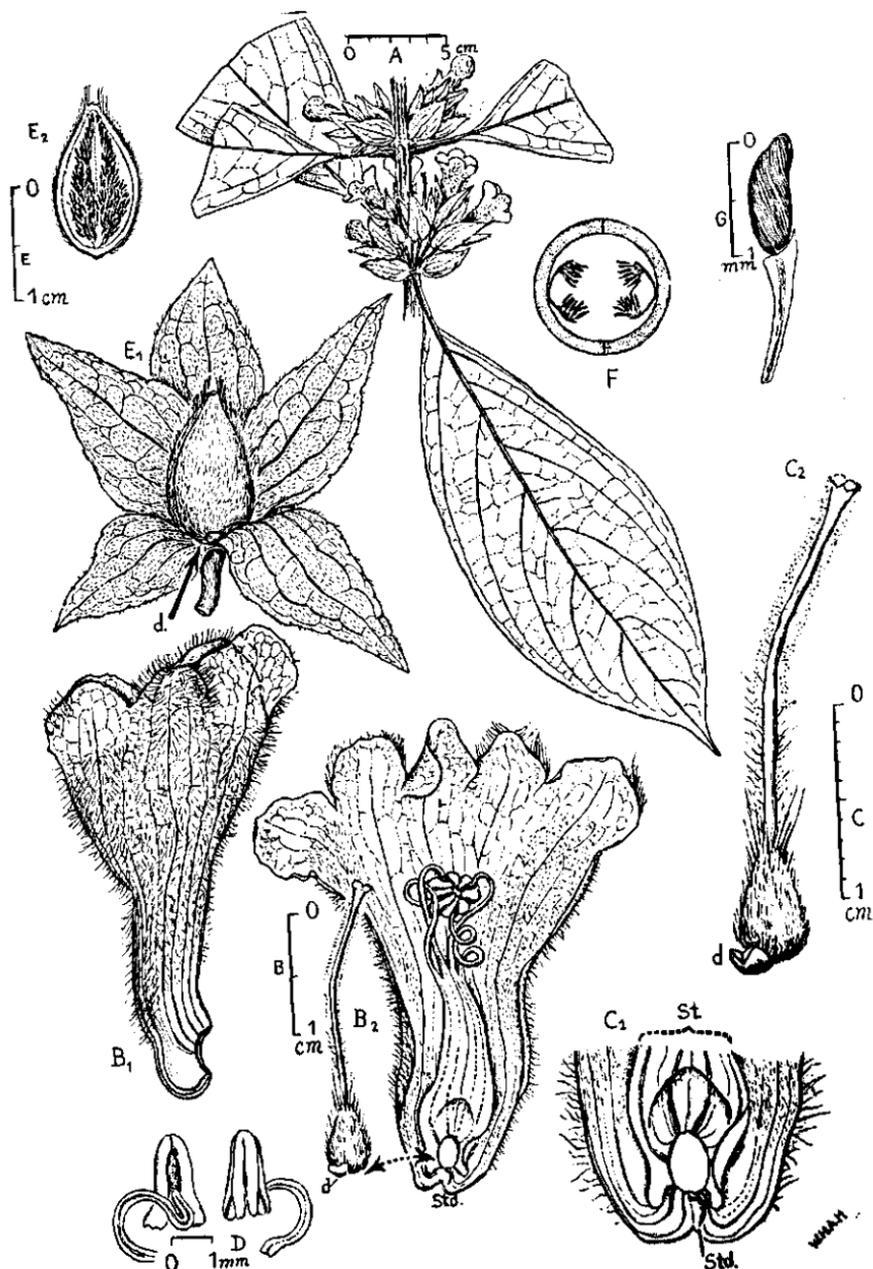


Fig. 1. *Drymonia antherocycla* (Wessels Boer 1112): A. branch; B₁. corolla outside; B₂. opened corolla with pistil; C₁. base of corolla inside; C₂. pistil; D. anther both sides; E₁. calyx with fruit; E₂. longitudinal section of fruit; F. diagrammatic transverse section of fruit; G. seed with funiculus.

Pedicels appressed-pubescent, about 1–1.5 cm long. Bracts slightly smaller than the sepals and like those. Sepals white, with red dots along the margin, free, equal or subequal, ovate, 26 × 13 mm, obtuse at the apex, subcordate at the base, repand-serrate, sparsely pubescent on both sides. Corolla yellow, with red villose hairs outside, oblique in the calyx, about 1.5 × as long as the calyx, 41 mm long, at the base 4.5 mm, at the throat 18 mm wide, slightly contracted above the spur, ventrally near the limb somewhat ventricose, inside partially pubescent; tube 26 mm long; spur obtuse, wider than long, 2 mm long; limb spreading, about 25 mm in diam., lobes subequal, suborbicular, 7–8 mm in diam., rounded at the apex, subentire. Stamens included; filaments glabrous, all connate for about two-fifths of their length and inserted at 3 mm from the base of the corolla tube; anthers oblong, glabrous, all coherent in a ring; cells partially dehiscent at the base. Staminode very small, linear, 1.5 mm long, without anther. Ovary ovoid, tomentose, 6 × 4 mm; style hirtopilose, 20 mm long; stigma obscurely bilobed. Disk gland one, dorsal, large, emarginate, glabrous. Placentae ovuliferous on the inner surface only. Fruit almost mature, included in the calyx, ovoid, tomentose, 15 × 9 mm, bivalved. Seeds dark brown, ellipsoid, obliquely striate, borne on long white funiculi, about 1 × 0.3 mm.

Distribution: Only known from the type and the paratype, both of the same locality.

Ecology: Epiphytic on trees in rain forest.

Vernacular name: Airimi-eri (Oajana).

Paratype: (March) Wessels Boer 989 (U, K, US).

Drymonia antherocycla resembles *D. calcarata* Mart. and *D. serrulata* (Jacq.) Mart. ex D.C. by the calyx, but differs strikingly from them in the following points: corolla outside villose instead of glabrous or pubescent and leaves larger and long-cuneate instead of rounded to cuneate at the base.

Furthermore it shows resemblance with *Alloplectus tetragonus* (Oerst.) Hanst. by the shape of the corolla, but the latter species differs from it as follows:

1. Corolla red; sepals red or green with red margin; stems yellowish-subtomentose; leaves long-petiolate (3–9 cm), at the base cuneate **Alloplectus tetragonus** (Oerst.) Hanst.
Corolla yellow; sepals white; stems appressed-pubescent; leaves not long-petiolate (1–5 cm), at the base long-cuneate
. **Drymonia antherocycla**

REMARKS ON OTHER SPECIES

After the publication *Lembocarpus* was collected by various botanists exploring the Suriname mountains. Two of them, Kramer and Hekking, succeeded to send living plants (nr. 3076) to Wageningen, from where the species is being distributed to other botanic gardens. It reproduces itself vegetatively, but unfortunately not very quickly.

It produces the first flowers in November after a period of about three months without leaves in the summer. Furthermore the living plant shows very well the changing of the colour-pattern of the lilac corolla, the tube of which turns white at anthesis.

On the ground of the above notes and the comparative study of the most recent collections the present author concluded that also the two specimens collected by Maguire, nrs. 24335 and 24748, belong to this species.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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