

New American Connaraceae

S. F. BLAKE

Connarus megacarpus sp. nov.

Tree; leaflets 7 or 9, elliptic-oblong, 7.2–14.5 cm. long, 3–4.5 cm. wide, emarginate, rounded at base, coriaceous, glabrous above, densely rufid-velvety beneath, short-petioluled; fruits spicate on the rufid-velvety branches of the panicle; follicle densely and persistently rufid-velvety, not striate or wrinkled, the stipe about 8 mm. long, the body 3–3.5 cm. long, 2–2.3 cm. wide, the beak stout, 2–4 mm. long.

Petiole (3.5–4.5 cm. long) and rachis (6–12.5 cm. long) stout, terete, persistently cinereous-velutinous; petiolules similar, 2–3 mm. long; leaflets elliptic-oblong or slightly elliptic-obovate, short-pointed with emarginate apex, rounded and emarginulate at base, narrowly revolute-margined, brownish-green and shining above, densely and closely rufid- or ochroleucous-velvety on whole surface beneath, the lateral veins about 7 pairs, arcuate-joined near margin, prominulous beneath, scarcely so above, the secondaries obscurely reticulate beneath, the costa impressed above, prominent beneath; panicles about 13 cm. long, about as broad, the flowers sessile; calyx (persistent at base of fruit) rufid-velvety, 4 mm. long; fruiting follicle solitary, the body obovate-oval, glabrous inside, stout-apiculate at apex of the straight side; seed 2 cm. long, 1 cm. wide, the aril about 9 mm. long.

BRITISH GUIANA: abundant along the Demarara River, November 25, 1913, *C. D. Mell* (type in U. S. National Herbarium, No. 694130).

Similar in most characters to *Connarus suberosus* Planch. and *C. Perrottetii* (DC.) Planch., but both these species have fruits not over 2 cm. long.

Rourea adenophora sp. nov.

Small tree or vine; leaflets 3–7, elliptic to oval or oval-ovate, 2.5–13 cm. long, caudate-acuminate, rounded at base, firmly pergamentaceous, shining and densely prominulous-reticulate on both sides, puberulous on the costa on both sides

and on the chief veins beneath, otherwise glabrous; panicles densely stipitate-glandular and puberulous; flowers small; sepals broadly ovate to suborbicular; follicle solitary, glabrous, 1.2–1.6 cm. long.

Branches puberulous, glabrate, the younger purplish brown; petiole (2.5–4.5 cm. long) and rachis (2.2–5.5 cm. long) rather densely spreading-puberulous, often with short glandular hairs intermixed; petiolules 2–4 mm. long; leaflets chiefly elliptic, the caudate tip about 3–12 mm. long, obtuse, the lateral leaflets (decreasing in size toward base of leaf) 2.5–10.2 cm. long, 1.3–4.5 cm. wide, the terminal leaflet 8.5–13 cm. long, 3.5–5 cm. wide, the chief lateral veins 4 to 6 pairs; panicles thyrsoid, 9–10 cm. long, the bracts minute, lanceolate, about 1 mm. long, the branches 5–10-flowered, the pedicels slender, 2–3 mm. long, jointed near base; calyx lobes (in submature flowers) 5, imbricate, the outer broadly ovate or suborbicular-ovate, acutish or acute, the inner suborbicular, obtuse or rounded, 1.5–2 mm. long, 1.5–1.8 mm. wide, about twice as long as the tube, stipitate-glandular, ciliolate, and especially toward apex puberulous; petals (submature) oval, obtuse, equaling the calyx lobes; stamens 10, glabrous, the filaments dilated and connate at base; carpels 5, sparsely pilose; calyx in fruit accrescent, 4 mm. long, the lobes oval or oval-ovate, firm; fruit sessile, included at base by the calyx, curved, glabrous, obscurely striatulate; seed 1 cm. long; aril 3 mm. long.

PANAMA: woods between Gatun and Lion Hill, Canal Zone, altitude 10–20 meters, January 26, 1911, *H. Pittier 2566* (type in U. S. National Herbarium, No. 676722); forests around Puerto Remedios, Chiriquí, altitude 10–30 meters, March 31, 1911, *H. Pittier 3380*.

According to Mr. Pittier's notes, No. 2566 was a vine with yellowish green flowers, and No. 3380 a small tree with red fruit. The species is related to *R. glabra* H. B. K., but is easily distinguished by its densely stipitate-glandular and puberulous panicles. In fruit the glands are for the most part deciduous, although the hairs persist.

***Rourea Pittieri* sp. nov.**

Vine; branches densely griseous-pilosulous, glabrate; leaflets 5 or 7, oval or the lower suborbicular-ovate, 5–11.5 cm. long, 3–6.7 cm. wide, short-acuminate, rounded at base, pergamenta-

ceous, densely prominulous-reticulate on both sides, shining above and puberulous on the costa, otherwise glabrous, paler or glaucescent beneath and rather densely spreading-pilosulous with dull hairs on all the veins and veinlets or on the whole surface; panicles pyramidal, branched usually from the base, densely griseous-pilosulous with spreading hairs; pedicels 4-5 mm. long; calyx 3.5-4 mm. long, densely griseous-pilosulous, the lobes ovate; petals 4.5 mm. long; follicle glabrous, striatulate, about 1.4 cm. long.

Petiole (2.2-8 cm. long) and rachis (3.5-8 cm. long) densely griseous-puberulous, glabrescent; petiolules 2-4 mm. long; leaflets oval or the lower sometimes suborbicular-ovate, the lateral 5-11 cm. long, 3-6 cm. wide, the terminal 9-11.5 cm. long, 5-6.7 cm. wide, the extreme apex obtuse, the chief lateral veins about 6 pairs; panicles 8-16 cm. long (including peduncle), the bracts minute, about 1 mm. long, the branches erectish or spreading, few- to many-flowered, the pedicels jointed near the base; calyx lobes erect, broadly ovate, 3 mm. long, 2 mm. wide, about three times as long as the tube, the outer acute or sub-acuminate, the inner obtuse or rounded; petals obovate, obtuse, erect, 4.5 mm. long, 2.2 mm. wide; filaments slender above the connate bases, the longer stamens about equaling the petals; carpels densely pilose; fruiting calyx somewhat accrescent, firm, 4.5-5 mm. long, enclosing the base of the fruit, the latter very slightly curved; seed 1 cm. long.

PANAMA: foothills of Garagará, Sambú Basin, southern Darién, altitude 30-500 meters, February, 1912, *H. Pittier 5613* (type in U. S. National Herbarium, No. 715887); in forests, Loma de La Gloria, near Fató (Nombre de Dios), Province of Colón, altitude 10-104 meters, August 23, 1911, *H. Pittier 4247*.

No. 4247 is said to be a vine with yellowish flowers. The species is well distinguished by the griseous pubescence of the panicles, lower leaf surface, and calyx, and by the long pedicels.