ABSTRACT

Paradrymonia badia sp. nov. is described from cultivated material originally collected in the Guianas. The new species has the same habit and grows in similar habitat as Paradrymonia campostyla, but differs mainly from P. campostyla by the characters of the corolla: shape, size, and by the color and pattern of the markings inside the corolla tube.

RÉSUMÉ

Paradrymonia badia sp. nov. est décrite à partir de plantes en culture récoltées en Guyane française. L’espèce nouvelle a le même port que Paradrymonia campostyla et un habitat similaire, mais est différente de P. campostyla surtout par les caractères de la corolle: forme, taille, couleur, et le patron des marques à l’intérieur du tube.

KEY WORDS: Guianas; Paradrymonia badia

INTRODUCTION

In the subfamily Gesnerioideae, the genus Paradrymonia Hanst. belongs in the tribe Gesnerieae subtribe Columneinae (Weber et al. 2013; Mora & Clark 2016). Soon after he described the genus (Hanstein 1854), Hanstein (1865) placed it in the synonymy of Episcia Mart. where it remained until resurrected by Wiehler (1973). Then it became obvious that Paradrymonia as inflated by Wiehler (1973 and especially 1978) was a mixture of species that did not get a better place in the then-tribe Episcieae. The molecular study by Mora and Clark (2016) resulted in well-defined genera, with 8 species remaining in Paradrymonia.

For about 25 years, specimens of a Paradrymonia collected in French Guiana have been misidentified as Paradrymonia campostyla (Leeuwenb.) Wiehler (1978), a name based on Drymonia campostyla Leeuwenb. (1958), but with some doubt. The main obvious difference between those problematic collections and the bulk of P. campostyla material was the color of the trichomes on the stems and leaves, i.e., appearing white in P. campostyla and violet in specimens found only in the higher elevation part of the range of the plants with white trichomes, and commonly growing along with the white form. To confuse the issue even more, both have small (juvenile) or large (mature) leaves, as found in some species of other genera, e.g., Drymonia alloplectoides Hanst.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

During the 1980’s the authors undertook field work in South America in preparation for the Flora of the Guianas. We were fortunate in being able to collect specimens and photograph Paradrymonia campostyla in French Guiana in 1985 and 1986 (Skog & Feuillet) and again in 2003 (Feuillet), and were able to observe the plant with violet-colored trichomes collected in 1986 from French Guiana and grown in the greenhouses of the Jardin Botanique de Montréal and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington (Fig. 3), from 2007. Some of the specimens now included with the new species were cited as P. campostyla in the treatment of the Gesneriaceae in the Flora of the Guianas (Skog & Feuillet 2008), but we soon realized that the plant with the violet-colored
This description of *Paradrymonia badia* relies on the study of dried specimens from many herbaria (particularly CAY and US), on field photographs, and field notes. Measurements were taken from herbarium specimens. Some of the specimens the authors consulted were from specimens gathered from the wild and grown in the greenhouses at the Montréal Botanical Garden and the Smithsonian Institution. These were preserved as herbarium specimens and are included in the specimens cited below. The authors also examined types of the other species currently in *Paradrymonia* for comparison with the new species.

### TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

**Paradrymonia badia** Feuillet, L.E. Skog, & Barabé, *sp. nov.* ([Fig. 1](#)). *Typo.* CANADA. QUEBEC: Specimens from greenhouse-grown plant cultivated at the Montréal Botanical Garden (accession no. 2132-86), "bouture rapportée de Guyane Française (Mt Galbao, Saül) en Décembre 1986 par D. Barabé," 23 Feb 2007 (fide Barabé), *D. Barabé 273* ([holotype US!; isotype MT!]).

**Note.**—Origin of cultivated material: French Guiana, Saül Region, ascent of Monts Galbao from base at Mana River, 3°36’N, 53°17’W, 160–600 m, 8 Nov 1986, L.E. Skog, C. Feuillet, & A.Y. Rossman 7339 (CAY, US), and cuttings brought into cultivation in Montréal by D. Barabé.

*Paradrymonia badia*, species nova, *Paradrymoniae campostylae* (Leeuwenh.) Wiehler affinis; caules foliorumque pilis purpureis et corollis intus lateraliter badius bivittatis, ventraliter late flavis differt.

Climbers creeping on shrubs or trees and pendent, herbaceous, becoming subwoody at base from germination occurring on the ground or on fallen rotting wood, trichomes purple-violet throughout on vegetative parts, sometimes hyaline in full shade. Stem fleshy, brownish red, shortly hirsute, becoming glabrous, climbing and appressed to tree trunks, branchling and producing larger mature leaves when reaching stronger light, then shortly erect and then "hanging." Stipules absent. Leaves opposite, equal or nearly so in a pair: petiole 0.5–2.8 cm long, brownish red, short hirsute; lamina lanceolate-elliptic, 2.5–8.5 × 1.8–3.5 cm, green, base usually cordate, apex acuminate, margin nearly entire, ciliate, adaxially hirsute, trichomes shorter toward the apex, abaxially lighter green, indumentum denser, 5–7 main veins each side of the midrib. Flowers solitary (or rarely 2) in leaf axil; bracts lacking (or, if rarely present, then linear); pedicel 1.2–1.8 cm long, green, hirsute; sepals five, free nearly to base, narrowly triangular to linear, 1.5–2 cm long, up to 0.5 cm wide at base and 0.2 at the middle, pale green, hirsute, trichomes hyaline; corolla dorsally spurred at base, tube 3.5–4.5 cm long, white, hyaline hirsute outside, glabrous inside, limb lobes five, looking like six from the shallowly or deeply cleft ventral lobe, white, spreading, 0.7–1 cm long, margin of the dorsal and lateral lobes entire or undulate, ventral lobe slightly narrowed at base, adaxially glabrous, abaxially hirsute, corolla tube inside with brown lateral stripes on either side of the yellow ventral area; stamens four, borne near or on the base of the tube, nearly reaching the throat and then filaments coiling back after anthesis, anthers “V”-shaped, pendent with a short slit at base; nectary glands not observed; ovary covered with long trichomes parallel to the style, style elongating as the staminal filaments are coiling back, measured at 1.8 cm long, stigma clavate, style and stigma densely and very shortly hirsute. Mature fruit not seen; young fruits ovoid, green, hirsute.

**Etymology.**—The epithet of the new species highlights the color pattern of the inside of the corolla tube, i.e., a brown lateral stripe on each side of the yellow ventral area, from the Latin, *badius*, meaning brown.

**Vernacular name.**—In Wayapí: yamuleka’a sili, ewo’i asikaluwu (Grenand et al. 2004).

**Distribution.**—*Paradrymonia badia* has been collected in Surinam (Brokopongo and Spalawini districts) and in French Guiana throughout the territory. It is probably present in Brazil, especially in Amapá. It grows in forests, usually, but not only, at mid elevation (100–675 m); in Surinam: Brownsberg, Emma Keten, and Nassau Mountains; and in French Guiana: Massif des Emérillons, Mt Bakra, Mtns de Kaw, Mts Galbao, Nouragues Inselberg, and Pic Matecho.

**Phenology.**—Flowering documented in February to May and July to November.

Fig. 1. Paradrymonia badia sp. nov. A. Flowering stem. B. Leaf trichomes. C. Flower (side view). D. Flower opened longitudinally, showing the stamens and the gynoecium. E. Flower (face view). F. Immature fruit. Based on Barabé 273 (MT, US).
KEY TO THE SPECIES OF PARADRYMONIA IN THE GUIANAS

(ADAPTED FROM SKOG & FEUILLET 2008)

1. Leaves much longer than the leafy part of the stem; leaves of a pair strongly unequal.
   
   + Calyx lobes elliptic. (Venezuela, French Guiana) ___________________________________________________________________________________________

   - Calyx lobes partly linear-acuminate. (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana; Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela)

   2. Calyx lobes elliptic. (Venezuela, French Guiana) ___________________________________________________________________________________________

   - Calyx lobes partly linear-acuminate. (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana; Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela)

   3. Adventitious roots borne along a longitudinal line in contact with a support at and between nodes (like Hedena helix) or stems pendent; corolla ventral lobe long fimbriate. (Guyana).

   - Adventitious roots borne in contact with a support only at nodes or stems pendant; corolla not fimbriate.

   4. Herbaceous vegetative parts with hyaline trichomes; corolla tube marked inside with a ventral red stripe sometimes becoming shortly yellow at throat; corolla ventral lobe narrowed above base. (Surinam, French Guiana; Brazil)

   + Herbaceous vegetative parts with purple-violet trichomes, at least in young parts; corolla tube marked inside with a ventral yellow stripe and 2 lateral brown ones; corolla ventral lobe slightly narrowed at base. (Surinam, French Guiana)

   - Herbaceous vegetative parts with purple-violet trichomes, at least in young parts; corolla tube marked inside with a ventral yellow stripe and 2 lateral brown ones; corolla ventral lobe slightly narrowed at base. (Surinam, French Guiana)

   5. Herbaceous vegetative parts with purple-violet trichomes, at least in young parts; corolla tube marked inside with a ventral yellow stripe and 2 lateral brown ones; corolla ventral lobe slightly narrowed at base. (Surinam, French Guiana) ___________________________________________________________________________________________

   - Herbaceous vegetative parts with purple-violet trichomes, at least in young parts; corolla tube marked inside with a ventral yellow stripe and 2 lateral brown ones; corolla ventral lobe slightly narrowed at base. (Surinam, French Guiana)

DISCUSSION

The confusion between Paradrymonia campostyla and the new species was already in the description and protologue of Drymonia campostyla (Leeuwenberg 1958) where specimens of both species were cited. The description matching the holotype, Jonker 625 (L, US), said “tota planta... pilis hyalinis”, a character of P. campostyla (Fig. 2) and “corolla alba intus flava”, a character present in Stahel 42 = BW 5642 (L, US) which is typical of P. badia sp. nov. (Fig. 3) but used in Leeuwenberg (1958) for the illustration of P. campostyla.

In teasing apart the specimens of Paradrymonia campostyla into that and the new species, we find that the type specimens of the latter are from the same plant or clone collected in 1986 by Skog et al. as their 7359. Material of the same species but from the region of Montagnes de Kaw, track between “Camp Caiman” and “Degrad Lalanne,” 40 km SSE of Cayenne was collected by Skog and Feuillet in 1985 (as their 5669) and grown in the greenhouses of the Department of Botany, Smithsonian Institution as accession numbers 1985-034 and 1985-115. A specimen of the former accession (Clark 8856, 31 Mar 2004) was collected for molecular systematic studies and cited in Mora and Clark (2016) as P. campostyla.

Since the publication of the treatment of Paradrymonia in the Flora of the Guianas (Skog & Feuillet 2008), there has been a flurry of molecular studies in Gesneriaceae resulting in new combinations and resurrections of older names for many Guianan species. In Paradrymonia, only P. barbata Feuillet & L.E. Skog, P. campostyla (Leeuwenb.) Wiehler, and P. ciliosa (Mart.) Wiehler remain in the genus. Although Paradrymonia campostyla was accepted as a distinct species, other treatments of Paradrymonia in the Guianas such as that of B. Curtin (1991) have continued to allocate many of the Guianan species to Paradrymonia, including those found in the type specimens from the Montagnes de Kaw.
Feuillet et al., Paradrymonia badia, a new species from the Guiana Shield


(Leeuwenb.) Wiehler and P. barbata Feuillet & Skog vegetatively differ by having the leafy part of the stem much longer than the leaves rather than clearly shorter and their leaves equal in a pair rather than strongly unequal. The new species in this paper has the same habit as those two and it is also endemic to the Guiana Shield. Furthermore, a species recently described (Feuillet, 2009) from the Venezuelan Guayana, P. tepui, was identified from collections made in French Guiana and Surinam. Paradrymonia anisophylla Feuillet & L.E. Skog is now Codonanthopsis anisophylla (Feuillet & L.E. Skog) Chautems and Mat. Perret (2013), P. densa is now Centrosolenia densa (C.H. Wright) M.M. Mora & J.L. Clark (2016), P. longifolia (Poepp.) Wiehler is now Drymonia longifolia Poepp., and P. maculata (Hook.f.) Wiehler is now Pagothrya maculata (Hook.f.) J.E. Smith & J.L. Clark (2013). The species remaining in Paradrymonia in the treatment by Mora and Clark (2016) are P. buchtienii (Mansf.) Wiehler originally described from Bolivia, and three species originally described from Venezuela, P. glabra (Benth.) Hanst., P. lutea Feuillet, and P. yatua Feuillet.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We acknowledge the efforts of the greenhouse personnel to keep this species alive both in Montréal at the Jardin Botanique and in Washington at the greenhouses of the Smithsonian Institution’s Department of Botany (Leslie Brothers and the late Susan Richardson). We are particularly grateful for the preparation of the drawing by staff artist Alice Tangerini. In addition, we thank curators of the herbaria listed with the cited examined specimens, but particularly CAY, L, MT, NY, P, and US for access to their collections of the new species, and the anonymous reviewers. This paper is number 228 in the Smithsonian’s Biological Diversity of the Guiana Shield publication series.

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Fig. 3. Paradrymonia badia sp. nov., Greenhouses of the Smithsonian Institution (photo L. Brothers, 2007).

REFERENCES


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