A NEW SPECIES OF GALIPEA (RUTACEAE) FROM NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA

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A new species of Galipea (Rutaceae) from Nicaragua and adjacent Costa Rica is described and illustrated and its similarities to G. longiflora are discussed.

Galipea Aublet (Rutaceae) is a neotropical genus of eight to ten species of shrubs or small trees with alternate, trifoliolate or sometimes unifoliolate leaves. It is a member of the neotropical subtribe Cuspariinae, a group of about 22 closely related genera which are not clearly defined. Galipea has been characterized (Elias, 1970; Engler, 1896) by the combination of a five-toothed cupular calyx, a tubular corolla, two fertile stamens and three to five antherless staminodes inserted near the apex of the corolla tube, basally appendaged anthers, and an ovary of five laterally coherent carpels which form a capsular fruit.

Many collections made by W. D. Stevens and collaborators during the course of the Flora de Nicaragua project represent a new species of Galipea, which has an apocarpous ovary and fruit.

Galipea granulosa Kallunki, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Paniculæ angustæ terminalis ramus floriferis lateralibus fere sessilibus carpellis fructiferis omnino discretis G. longifloræ Krause similis, sed ab ea lobis calycis triangularibus et fete tam longis quam latis (nec lanceolatis et 5-6-plo longioribus quam latis), corollæ minoris tubo 1.4-1.9 cm (vs 3.8-4 cm) longo differt.

Tree or shrub 2-12 m; young shoots densely and minutely pubescent, early glabrescent. Leaves alternate, trifoliolate; petiole flattened or canaliculate adaxially, 3.3-20.5 cm long, glabrous; petiolules 0-1 (2) cm long, sometimes remaining minutely pubescent at maturity; leaflets entire, glabrous, chartaceous, terminal ones mostly narrow obovate but ranging from oblanceolate to narrow ovate, apically acuminate with an acute (or rarely blunt) tip, basally short-decurrent or -cuneate, 12.2-34 cm long, 4.3-16 cm wide, with 8-15 secondary veins per side, lateral ones mostly narrow ovate, sometimes elliptic to narrow obovate, apically acuminate, basally usually oblique but sometimes equal and cuneate, 10.5-28.2 cm long, 3.4-11 cm wide, with 5-11 secondary veins per side; venation raised on both surfaces. Inflorescence a narrow, apparently terminal panicle, densely and minutely pubescent throughout; peduncle 3.7-16 cm long, ridged; flowering rachis 8.2-49 cm long with sessile or subsessile cymose lateral branches subtended by lanceolate bracts, these 2.2-3.2 mm long, 0.7-0.8 mm wide, bracts at base of pedicels smaller but otherwise similar; pedicels 2-3 (5) mm in flower, 1.5-7 mm in fruit. Calyx cupulate, 2.3-2.6 mm long with 5 triangular lobes 0.5-0.7 mm long, densely and minutely pubescent without and apically short sericeous within, in fruit persistent, with lobes 1.8-2.5 mm long, 1.4-2.5 mm wide at base. Corolla 5-lobed, densely and minutely pubescent without, white; tube 14.5-19 mm long, 1.3-2 mm wide, with a retrorse shaggy pubescence within except for basal 2.5 mm; lobes imbricate in bud (1 with 2 outer margins, 1 with 2 inner margins, and 3 with 1 outer and 1 inner margin), oblanceolate, round at apex, densely and minutely pubescent within, 8.3-8.5 mm long, 2-2.7 mm wide, innermost slightly narrower than others. Fertile stamens 2, flanking the innermost corolla lobe,
Fig. 1. *Galipea granulosa*. A. Inflorescence. B. Leaf. C. Bud. D. Corolla, opened lengthwise. E. Pistil and disc. F. Anther with appendage, adaxial and lateral views. G. Carpels, one sectioned and showing two superposed ovules. H. Infuctescence. I. One fruiting mericarp. J. Endocarp enclosing seed, showing thin area surrounding placental attachment point. K. Seed, lateral view. A from Ortiz 243, B–G from Araquistain 3232, H–K from Pipoly 4843.