SAURAUIA OROQUENSIS, A NEW SPECIES OF ACTINIDIACEAE
FROM COLOMBIA

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Soejarto, Djaja Djendoel (Botany Department, Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Rd. at Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605 and PCRPS, University of Illinois at Chicago, 833 S. Wood St., Chicago, IL 60612, USA). Saurauia oroquensis, a new species of Actinidiaceae from Colombia. Brittonia 41: 28-31. 1989.—Saurauia oroquensis, a new species from Colombia remarkably allied to S. bullosa Wawra, is described. It is distinguished from the latter by the absence of stellate trichomes on the lower leaf surface, by the homotrichous nature of sepal pubescence (limited only to the exposed parts in bud, with the imbricated parts and inner surface completely glabrous), and by the much lower number of stamens per flower. This new taxon is endemic to the Colombia-Venezuelan border region (Táchira-Norte de Santander).

Among the specimens of Saurauia in deposit at the Botany Department of the Field Museum of Natural History and those received from the United States National Herbarium of the Smithsonian Institution on loan or as a gift for determination, were some that could not be identified with any of the presently known American species of the genus (Hunter, 1966; Keller & Breedlove, 1981; Soejarto, 1980, 1982, 1985). Careful studies revealed that these specimens represent a new taxon, which is remarkably allied to Saurauia bullosa Wawra.

Saurauia oroquensis Soejarto, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)


Trees to 4 m tall, branchlets stout, terete, distinctly hollowed; branchlets, young leaves, petioles, inflorescences, and other younger parts covered with densely hirsute to woolly pubescence of golden yellow- to rusty-brown color, silky on the younger parts; trichomes along the branchlets flexuous, wavy to curly, abruptly thickened and somewhat flattened at the very base, to 4 mm long, older parts becoming somewhat glabrescent. Leaves simple, spirally arranged, extipulate, penninervied, loosely distributed from tip to a distance behind tip of branchlets; petiole terete, (1) 3–5 cm long, to 4 mm in diam., canaliculate adaxially, densely pubescent with the same trichome types as that along branchlets; blades coriaceous, in dry state sooty-brown above, light to olive-brown beneath, variable in shape, from ovate to obovate to elliptic-obovate to rhombate, sometimes narrowly so, (5) 12–24 cm long, (2) 5–10 cm wide, broadly cuneate to obtuse to rounded, sometimes oblique at base, shortly acuminate to long acuminate-caudate at apex, with acumen to 3 cm long, finely setaceo-serrulate along margins, but sometimes coarsely and irregularly crenate-serrate on the distal half, with teeth 0.5 cm long, to 2 cm apart; secondary veins (13) 18–24 pairs, prominent, distance between them (0.3) 0.5–1 cm in the middle range, forming mostly an obtuse-angled V, with straight to slightly arching arms towards and dichotomizing upon reaching the margins, tertiary veins elevated, more prominent than the lesser reticulation, arising more or less perpendicularly from and interconnected the secondary veins; upper surface scabrous, distinctly reticulate between major veins, sparingly setose-
S. oroquensis. A. Habit. B. Detail of lower leaf surface, showing homotrichous pubescence along the secondary and tertiary veins (reticulation). C. Detail of upper leaf surface showing trichomes on the bullate epidermal surface. D. Flower. E-G. Sepals, outer surface; outer (E), imbricated (F), and inner (G) sepals. H. Ovary, staminate flower. I. Ovary, pistillate flower. (A–G from the holotype; I from H. García-Barriga & R. Jaramillo Mejía 20583.)

pubescent between minor veins, densely so along major veins, lower surface soft to touch, densely wooly-pubescent throughout, but especially so along major veins, with the lightly pitted epidermis obscured by the pubescence, trichomes of unbranched multicellular flexuous loriiform type, to 4 mm long. Inflorescence thyrsiform, axillary, arising behind tip of branchlets, straight and few-branched, 5–30-flowered, 5–17 cm long, 2–9 cm wide, densely wooly-pubescent throughout, with trichomes of similar type to those along branchlets; peduncle stout, (1) 4–9 cm long; bracts linear-subulate to -lanceolate, to 12 mm long, densely pubescent. Flowers 15–17 mm broad when open, buds globose, to 6 mm across; pedicels short, to 4 mm long, stout; bracteoles subulate, to 5 mm long, both pedicels and bracteoles densely pubescent; sepals 5, outer two (Fig. 1E) ovate with acuminate