

## TWO NEW TAXA AND THREE NEW COMBINATIONS IN EAST AFRICAN ADENIA (PASSIFLORACEAE)

W. J. J. O. DE WILDE

### SUMMARY

The treatment of the genus *Adenia* in the forthcoming 'Herbaceous Flora of Upland Kenya' necessitates the publication of two new taxa, a species and a subspecies, and of three new combinations of sub-specific rank.

#### *Adenia metriosiphon* de Wilde, *sp. nov.*

Liana sublignosa usque ad 6 m longa. *Folia* integra, suborbicularia ad ovata, basi subcordata, apice obtusa, c. 5(-7)-plinervia, 2-9(-17) cm longa,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -6(-11) cm lata. Folii basis biglandulifera, glandulis in auriculis semiorbicularibus duabus parvis positus; auriculis plusminusve connatis, itaque folia demum subpeltata. *Inflorescentiae* pedunculo usque ad 5 cm longo, plerumque cirrum 1-8 cm longum gerentes. *Flores masculi* tubuloso-urceolati, 20-35(-38)  $\times$  5-11 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm, stipite 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm longo incluso. Hypanthium decurrens, c. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\times$  3 mm. Calycis tubus 10-25 mm longus. Calycis lobi 4-8 mm longi. Petala linearia, 10-18 mm longa, margine conspicue plumoso-fimbriata. Corona e pilis brevibus constituta. Disci glandulae lingulatae. Antherae 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 mm longae. *Flores feminei* masculis similes, attamen minores, 15-20 mm longi. *Fructus* subglobosi, gynophorio 2-5 mm longo excluso, 4-5  $\times$  3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$  cm.

Type: *Bally B-11956* (EA; K, holo); other specimens seen: *Archer s.n.* (EA), 11939 (EA, K); *Bally 752* (EA, K), 8454 (EA, K), 9213 (EA); *Musk 42* (EA, K); *Napier 3244* (6295) (EA, K), 3558 (EA), 6707 (BR, K); *Van Someren 64* (K), 231 (K).

*Distribution*: Kenya (vicinity of Nairobi).

This species is a local endemic in the vicinity of Nairobi at an altitude of 1500-2300 m. It resembles and is related to *Adenia dolichosiphon* Harms which occurs apparently in a restricted area in S. Tanzania and N. Mozambique at an altitude of 0-800 m. The latter species differs, apart from other characters, by the more distinctly peltate blade-base and the male flowers which are twice as long as compared with *A. metriosiphon*.

#### *Adenia wightiana* (Wall. ex Wight & Arnott) Engler ssp. *africana* de Wilde, ssp. *nov.*

Liana sublignosa usque ad 8 m longa. *Folia* integra vel leviter 3-5-lobata, in circumferentia late ovata, basi subcordata, apice acutiuscula, 2-12 cm longa,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -11 cm lata, margine plerumque irregulariter sinuato ac sparse dentato. Folii lamina auricula mediana semiorbiculari uniglandulosa munita; auricula ad petioli apicem posita, itaque folium demum subpeltatum. Stipulae late reniformes, grosse dissectae. *Inflorescentiae* pedunculo 2-15 cm longo, 3-cirriferae. *Flores masculi* minuti, campanulati, stipite  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 mm longo incluso, 3-5  $\times$  2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 mm. Hypanthium c. 1 mm longum. Calycis lobi  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 mm longi. Petala elliptico-oblonga, subintegra, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm longa. Corona e pilis tenuibus constituta. Disci glandulae minutae truncatae. Antherae c.  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm longae. *Flores feminei* masculis

similes, stipite  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 mm longo incluso, c. 3 mm longi. *Fructus* subglobosi ad ellipsoidei, gynophorio 1—3 mm longo excluso,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ —3 ×  $1\frac{1}{4}$ —2 cm.

Type: *Polhill & Paulo 1146* (BR, EA; K, holo; LISC); other specimens seen: *Bally 8002* (EA, K); *Conrads 4949* (EA, K), *5259* (EA, K), *5316* (EA, K), *5783* (EA, K); *Drummond & Hemsley 1747* (BR, EA, K), *2529* (EA, K, SRGH); *Faulkner 3824* (K, WAG); *Greenway 5990* (EA); *Greenway & Kanuri 11293* (EA, K); *Haarer 1505* (EA, K); *Hornby 593* (EA, K); *Nattrass s.n.* (EA, K); *Schlieben 2705* (B, BM, BR); *Semsei 2408* (EA, K); *Wilson H-120/51* (EA).

*Distribution*: Tanzania and Kenya, 1000—1800 m.

This is the only species of *Adenia* which occurs in both Asia and Africa, though the specimens from both continents must be assigned to different subspecies. The subspecies *wightiana* which occurs in S. India and Ceylon differs from the African subspecies by various characters of which the most conspicuous are the entire leafmargin, the smaller triangular stipules, the inflorescences bearing only 1 tendril, the larger anthers (c. 1 mm long), and the relatively narrower, less fleshy hypanthium in the female flowers.

***Adenia lanceolata* Engler ssp. *scheffleri* (Engler & Harms) de Wilde, *stat. nov.* — *A. scheffleri* Engler & Harms in Engler, Pflanzenwelt Afrikas III, 2 (1921) 603.**

During the study of a fairly large amount of, though not rarely fragmentary, material it appeared that the taxon including the type specimen of *Adenia scheffleri* should be treated as a subspecies of *A. lanceolata*. In the subspecies *lanceolata* the glands at the blade-base are situated on two entirely separate auricles, whereas in the subspecies *scheffleri* these auricles are more or less connate, or even replaced by a single median wart-like appendage. The subspecies are almost allopatric.

***Adenia globosa* Engler ssp. *pseudoglobosa* (Verdcourt) de Wilde, *comb. nov.* — *A. pseudoglobosa* Verdcourt ssp. *pseudoglobosa*, Bol. Soc. Brot. 38 (1964) 98.**

***Adenia globosa* Engler ssp. *curvata* (Verdcourt) de Wilde, *comb. nov.* — *A. pseudoglobosa* Verdcourt ssp. *curvata* Verdcourt, Bol. Soc. Brot. 38 (1964) 101.**

Supported by field observations Verdcourt (l.c.) published *Adenia pseudoglobosa* as a new species beside the related *A. globosa* Engler (1891). In *A. pseudoglobosa* two subspecies, ssp. *pseudoglobosa* and ssp. *curvata*, were distinguished. All three closely allied taxa appeared to occupy different distributional areas. After a study of the material in the Kew Herbarium and the East African Herbarium I came to the conclusion that three different taxa are concerned, but that, in view of a balanced valuation in respect to the other taxa recognized in the whole genus *Adenia*, they are better treated as three subspecies of *A. globosa*. The subspecies *curvata* is more or less intermediate between the subspecies *globosa* and *pseudoglobosa*, a feature which was already recognized by Verdcourt (l.c. p. 98). The subspecies *curvata* does not occur in the area dealt with in the 'Flora of Upland Kenya'.

*Acknowledgement.* I feel indebted to Dr R. C. Bakhuizen van den Brink for the translation of the descriptions of the new taxa into Latin.