

**A NEW SPECIES OF ARGYREIA FROM SUMATRA**  
**(CONVOLVULACEAE)**

by

**S. J. VAN OOSTSTROOM**

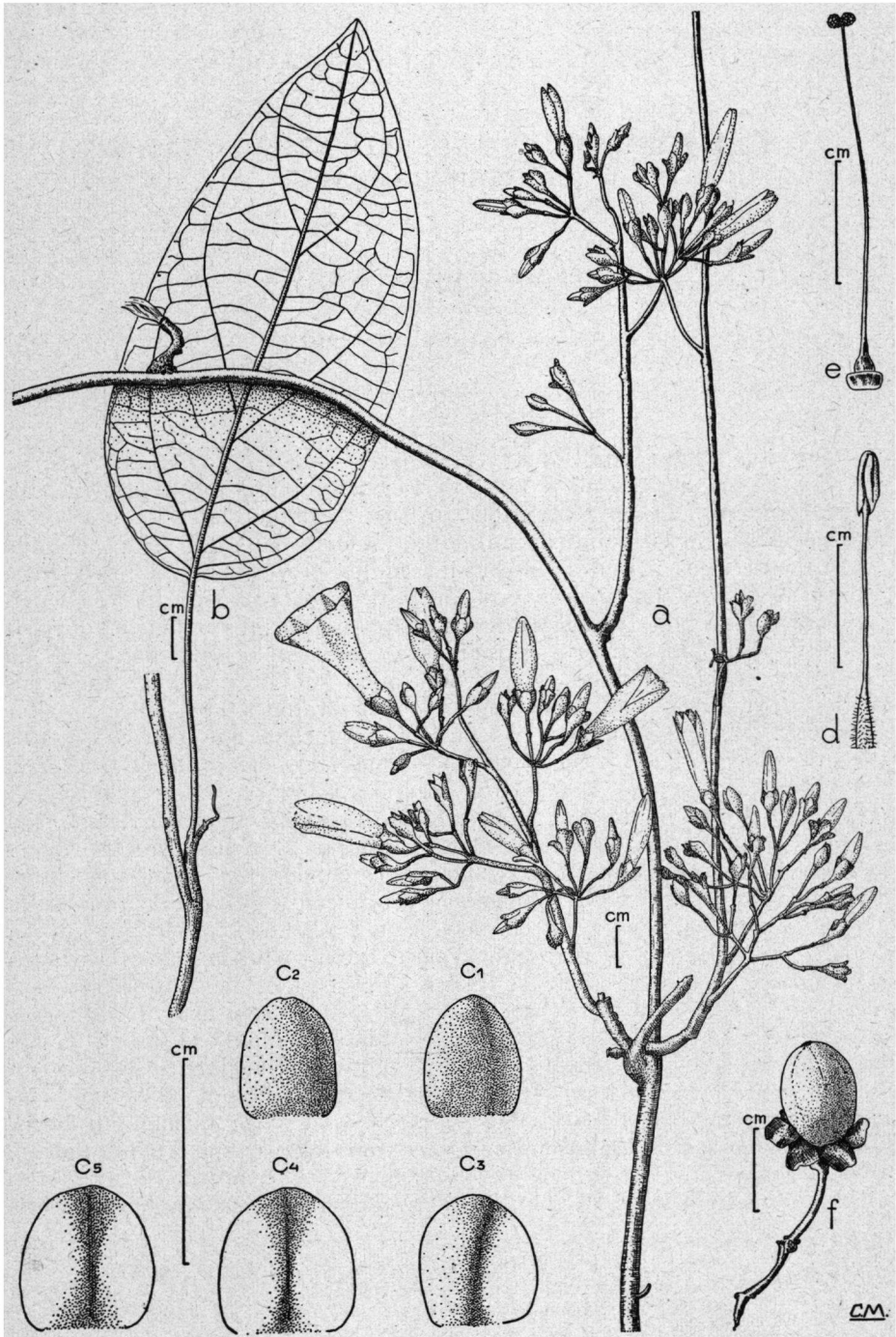
(Rijksherbarium, Leiden)

(Issued December 31st, 1945).

**Argyreia nuda** Van Ooststr., nov. spec. — *Fig. 1.*

*Frutex* scandens. *Caules* in statu florifero foliis destituti, internodiis longis, usque ad 18 cm metientibus, in nodis ramulos laterales breves vel apicem versus inflorescentias emittentes. Ramuli laterales folia nonnulla vel inflorescentias gerentes, internodiis multo brevioribus vel brevissimis. *Caules* teretes vel juniores obscure angulati, griseo-brunnei, in sicco longitudinaliter hinc inde transversaliter rugosi, juniores pilis brevibus adpressis praediti, adultiores glabri, plusminusve verrucosi (lenticellati). *Folia* petiolata; *petiolo* breviter et adpresse piloso ut in partibus junioribus caulibus, supra sulcato, ad 6 cm longo; *lamina* ovato-oblonga, apice breviter acuminata, basi ± rotundata (vel in foliis junioribus late cuneata); nervis exceptis glabra, 11—15 cm longa, 5—6 cm lata; nervo mediano nervis lateralibus utrinque c. 4 et nervis secundariis ± parallelis subtus prominentibus supra impressis. *Inflorescentiae* in axillis foliorum delapsorum caulium primariorum vel ramulorum lateralium, primo casu umbellato-cymosae, 4—8- vel usque ad c. 20-florae, secundo casu etiam umbellato-cymosae, sed praeterea in paniculam conjunctae. *Pedunculi* praesertim apicem versus applanati, 10—24 mm longi, adpresse pilosi, pilis ut in ramulis junioribus, apice umbellato-cymosi; ramuli adpresse pilosi; *pedicelli* 4—7 mm vel in flore centrali ad 10 mm longi, basi ± dense, apicem versus ± sparse adpresse pilosi. *Sepala* glabra vel prope basin extrinsecus sparse pilosa, exteriora duo late ovata apice rotundata vel paullo retusa, c. 6 mm longa; sepalum tertium paullo obliquum, elliptico-orbiculare, c. 6—6.5 mm longum, margine uno latere tenuiore; sepalum duo interiora elliptico-orbicularia, c. 6.5 mm longa, marginibus tenuioribus. *Corolla* infundibuliformis, c. 3.5 cm longa, alba, limbum versus rosea vel violacea, limbo paullo lobato, c. 4—4.5 cm diam., fasciis mesopetalis glabris. *Filamenta* c. 10 mm supra basin corollae inserta, c. 20 mm longa, basi dilatata pilosa; *antherae* lineari-

*Fig. 1.* — *Argyreia nuda* Van Ooststr.; *a*: branch of the type specimen, *Bünnemeijer* n. 436; *b*: leaf of the specimen *Bünnemeijer* n. 375; *c*, *c*<sub>1</sub>—*c*<sub>5</sub>: sepals 1—5; *d*: stamen; *e*: pistil; *f*: fruit of the specimen *Bünnemeijer* n. 375.



lanceolatae, 5—6 mm longae. *Stylus* filiformis c. 27 mm longus, glaber; *ovarium* oblongo-ovoideum, glabrum, 4-loculare; *stigmata* globosa, papillosa. *Discus* annularis, integer, c. 1½ mm altus. *Bacca* ovoidea, c. 14 mm longa, violacea.

SUMATRA, West Coast, Ophir district, N.-W. slope of Mount Talakmau, 900 m alt., *H. A. B. Bunnemeijer* n. 436, fl. April 25, 1917 (Climber in forest. Flowers white at base, violet above when young); W. slope of Mount Talakmau, 600 m alt., *H. A. B. Bunnemeijer* n. 375, fl. April 24, 1917 (In forest. Flowers white, pink above; fruit violet; vern. name: *akar katjan pariwo*). Both specimens in herb. Buitenzorg; n. 436 is the *typus florum*; n. 375 is the *typus foliorum et fructuum*.

The description has been based on the two specimens collected by Mr Bunnemeijer on the slopes of Mount Talakmau, Ophir district, West Coast of Sumatra. Of these n. 436 consists of a flowering branch only, with several inflorescences but without leaves; n. 375 is a branch with only one young inflorescence and with a few leaves on short lateral shoots. It may be supposed that the species flowers when all or nearly all leaves have fallen off.

A remarkable character of this new species is found in the externally quite glabrous corolla; this is in contradistinction with the other species of *Argyreia*, where the midpetaline bands of the corolla are generally hairy outside.

The fruit, of which only one specimen (in alcohol) belonging to *Bunnemeijer* n. 375 is extant, is the violet berry, typical for many species of the genus.

*Argyreia nuda* belongs to the group of species with a shallowly 5-lobed corolla. The dry corollas of n. 436 make the impression to be more deeply lobed; from an examination of materials preserved in alcohol it becomes evident, however, that these lobes are due to a rupture of the corolla limb.

The new *Argyreia* may be inserted in my key to the Malaysian species (Blumea V, no. 2, 1943, p. 356) in the following way:

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 4b. Sepals oblong, ovate or elliptic, obtuse, very rarely acutish, never patently hirsute | 5               |
| 5a. Sepals glabrous or very sparsely pilose   | 5'              |
| b. Sepals densely sericeous or tomentose  | 6               |
| 5'a. Inner sepals cucullate. Corolla with hairy midpetaline bands outside                 | 7. A. cucullata |
| b. Inner sepals not cucullate. Corolla glabrous outside                                   | A. nuda         |
| 6a. etc.  |                 |