

NEW AMAZONIAN SPECIES: COUSSAPOA PRANCEI AND PEREBEA MENNEGAE (MORACEAE)

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Coussapoa prancei C. C. Berg spec. nov.

Planta epiphytica; rami glabri. Folia elliptica, oblonga vel subobovata, 2–6 cm longa, 1–3.5 cm lata, apice indistincte breviterque acuminata, basi obtusa, undique glabra; venae laterales 2–4-jugae, venulae interpositae parallelae fere horizontaliter patentibus approximatae; petiolus 0.5–2.5 cm longus; stipulae 1.5–2.5 cm longae, sparse et appresse puberulae. Inflorescentiae pistillatae ramosae, capitulis 2 vel 3, diam. 1–2 mm, vel simplices; pedunculus ramique brunneo-puberulae, flores pro capitula ultra 30, cohaerentes; bracteae interflorales nullae. Flores staminati stamine unico.

Epiphyte or terrestrial tree up to 15 m tall. Leafy twigs 1.5–2.5 mm thick, glabrous. Leaves elliptic to oblong or to subobovate, 2–9 cm long, 1–4.5 cm broad, base obtuse, apex shortly and faintly acuminate, margin subentire, both surfaces glabrous; pinnately veined to subtriplinerved, the basal pair of lateral veins departing the costa at or above the base of the lamina, in addition to the basal veins 1–3 pairs of smaller lateral veins; costa and lateral veins prominent, the tertiary veins plane, almost horizontal, parallel, close together; petioles 0.5–2.5 cm long, glabrous; stipules 1.5–2.5 cm long, sparsely appressed-puberulous, at the apex rather densely puberulous.

Staminate inflorescences solitary or paired in the axils of the leaves, ca. 4–4.5 cm long, repeatedly branched, with many globose heads 1–2 mm in diameter; peduncle 1.5–2.5 cm long, the ultimate branches 1.4 mm long, peduncle and branches brownish puberulous, the ultimate branches densely so; perianth of the staminate flower ca. 0.4 mm high, 3-lobed, glabrous; stamen one, filament as long as the perianth, its upper part thickened, anther ca. 0.1 mm long; interfloral bracts lacking.

Pistillate inflorescences solitary or paired in the axils of the leaves, branched, bearing 2–3 globose heads 0.3–0.5 mm in diameter, or inflorescences unbranched; peduncle 2–2.5 cm long, branches up to 1.5 cm long, peduncle and branches brownish puberulous, densely so towards the heads; flowers cohering, perianth ca. 1 mm high, glabrous; stigma penicillate; interfloral bracts lacking.

TYPE: Prance, Berg, Bisby, Steward, Monteiro & Ramos 18032 ♀, Brazil, Amazonas, near Jarada on Rio Cuieras (holo- INPA; iso- C. F. K. M, MICH, MO, NY, P. S. U, US).

Paratypes: L. Coêlho (herb. INPA) 5728 ♂, Brazil, Amazonas, near Manaus (holo- INPA; iso- U); Prance, Coêlho & Monteiro 15039 ♂, Brazil, Amazonas, near Rio Cuieras just below mouth of Rio Brancinho (U).

This small-leaved new species resembles at first sight *C. latifolia* Aubl., mainly in the shape and primary venation of the leaves and in the glabrous appearance of leaves and twigs. It distinctly differs from *C. latifolia* in the single stamen, the absence of interfloral bracts, and in the denser parallel intercostal venation.

C. prancei is closely related to *C. orthoneura* Standley, known from two localities in Brazil, Amazonas: Municipality of São Paulo de Olivença, near Palmares and near Bôca do Curuquetê, on Rio Ituxi. The two species match in the leaf venation, the single stamen, and the absence of interfloral bracts. *C. orthoneura* distinctly differs from *C. prancei* in the presence of a well-developed indument, which is rather dense on most parts of the plants and consists of pluricellular hairs and both minute and rather long pale yellow unicellular hairs.

The three collections of the new species are from a small area near Manaus. The presence of galls in the petiole just below the lamina seems to be a common phenomenon in *C. prancei*.

***Perebea mennegae* C. C. Berg spec. nov.¹**

Frutex 1–5 metralis. Rami foliosi pilis patentibus minutis longioribus appressis intermixtis. Folia oblonda, 8–30 cm longa, acuminata ad subcaudata, basi acuta obtusave, margine subintegro vel dentato, venis principalibus pilis appressis; venae laterales 6–14-jugae; petioli 4–10 mm longi; stipulae 0.5–1.5 cm longae. Inflorescentiae staminatae innovationibus axillaribus brevibus simplicibus vel ramosis insidentes, 1–2 mm diam.; pedunculo 2–3 mm longo; bracteae involucri 8–15; flores 2–6, peranthium 3–4-fidum vel -partitum, segmenta plus minusve cucullata; stamina 3 vel 4, libera. Inflorescentiae pistillatae axillares, singulae; pedunculo circ. 3 mm longo; bracteae involucri circ. 10; flores 2, stigmata ligulata; perianthium fructiferum circ. 1 cm altum, dense puberulum.

Shrubs 1–5 m tall, probably dioecious. Leafy twigs 1.5–3.5 mm thick, with minute, patent hairs intermixed with longer, mostly appressed, yellowish to greyish, stiff hairs. Leaves oblong, 8–30 cm long, 4–14.5 cm broad, slightly inequilateral, apex acuminate to subcaudate, base acute to obtuse; margin

¹ Named after Dr. A. M. W. Mennega, to honour her at the occasion of her retirement for the scientific work she did, e.g., in the group to which *Perebea* belongs (*Acta Bot. Neerl.* 26: 1–27, 1977).

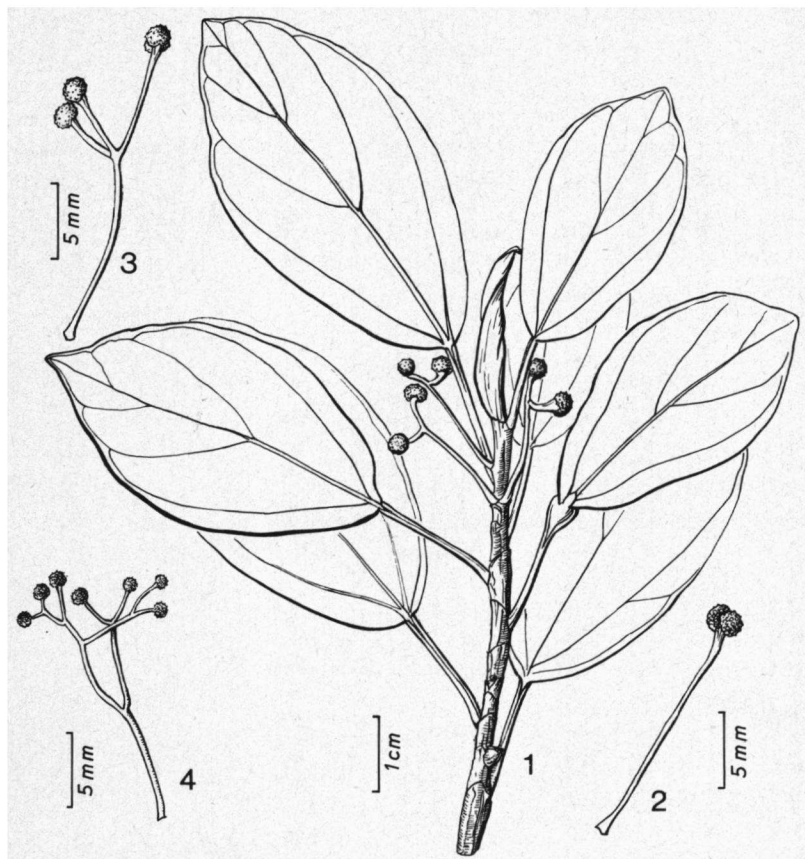


Fig. 1. *Coussapoa prancei*. 1. leafy twig with pistillate inflorescences, 2 and 3. pistillate inflorescences (Prance et al. 18032); 4. staminate inflorescence (Prance et al. 15039).

subentire to repand to more or less distinctly dentate; sparse hairs on the costa above and the costa and lateral veins beneath; veins prominent, 6–14 pairs of lateral veins, many parallel intercostals; petioles 4–10 mm long, with appressed hairs often intermixed with minute patent ones; stipules 0.5–1.5 cm long, with appressed, yellowish hairs of different length.

Staminate inflorescences many, successively formed on unbranched or branched short-shoots 1–2 mm in diameter, with caducous, strigulose scales; peduncle 2–3 mm long, appressed puberulous; involucre with 8–15 ovate, obtuse to rounded, appressed puberulous to subsericeous bracts in 4–5 rows; flowers 2–6, perianth ca. 1 mm high, 3–4-fid to 3–4-parted, tepals more or less cucullate, glabrous or puberulous; stamens 3–4, if 4, then often one more or less reduced, free, about as long as the perianth, filaments broad or rather slender.

Pistillate inflorescences solitary in the leaf axils; peduncle ca. 3 mm long,

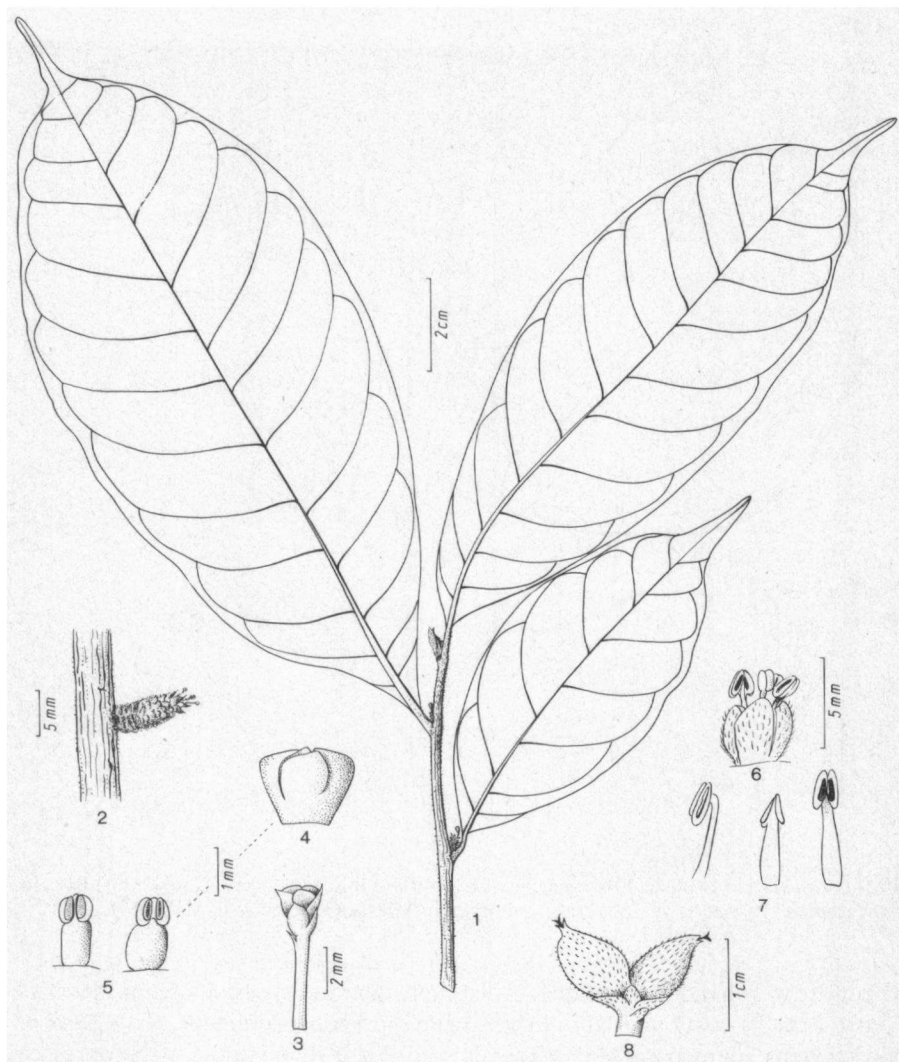


Fig. 2. *Perebea mennegae*. 1. leafy twig, 2. short-shoot with staminate inflorescences (Lleras et al. P16988); 3. staminate inflorescence, 4. staminate flower, 5. stamens (Croat 20169); 6. staminate flower, 7. stamens (Schunke V. 4593); 8. infructescence (Froés 24074).

appressed-puberulous; involucre with ca. 10 ovate, appressed-puberulous bracts in 3 rows; flowers 2, perianth tubular, 4-lobed, puberulous; stigma linguete, ca. 1 mm long; fruiting perianth ca. 1 cm high, red, densely puberulous; seed ca. 7×5 mm.

TYPE: Lleras, Steward, Ongley, Coêlho, Ramos & Lima P16988 ♂, Brazil, Amazonas, Rio Javari, at $72^{\circ}49'W$, $5^{\circ}8'S$ (holo- INPA; iso- F, K, NY, U, US).

Paratype: Fróes 24074 ♀, Brazil, Amazonas, São Paulo de Olivença (IAN).

Additional collections examined: Croat 20169 ♂, Peru, Loreto, near mouth of Rio Napo (MO); Fróes 23999, Brazil, Amazonas, Ig. Camatia, near São Paulo de Olivença (IAN); Krukoff 8768 ♂, Brazil, Amazonas, municipality of São Paulo de Olivença, creek Belem (U); Schunke V. 4593 ♂, Peru, San Martin, Tocache Nuevo district, Puerto Pizana, on Rio Huallaga (F, U).

In the monographic treatment of *Perebea* (Berg 1972: 56) some collections remained unnamed. Two of them, Krukoff 8768 and Ducke s.n. (HAMP 7698) can be placed in this new species.

P. mennegae is distinctly related to the up to 50 cm high *P. humilis* C. C. Berg. It differs from *P. humilis* in the taller habit, the caducous scales on the short-shoots bearing the staminate inflorescences, and the larger number of involucre bracts and flowers of the staminate and the pistillate inflorescence. The tepals are more or less distinctly cucullate in *P. mennegae*, not or hardly cucullate in *P. humilis*.

The new species also shows relationships to *P. longepedunculata* C. C. Berg (forming shrubs or low trees) and to *P. xanthochyma* Karsten (usually forming medium-sized trees). *P. mennegae* differs from these two species in the presence of long short-shoots bearing the staminate inflorescences and the smaller number of involucre bracts and flowers in the staminate and the pistillate inflorescence. It differs from *P. longepedunculata* in the indument which consists of relatively long, yellow hairs in *P. longepedunculata* and of minute, patent hairs intermixed with longer, yellowish to greyish hairs in *P. mennegae*.

Of the four species mentioned above *P. humilis* and *P. longepedunculata* are only known from Amazonian Peru. *P. mennegae* is apparently centred in this area, and only *P. xanthochyma* extends far outside this area (cf. BERG 1972).

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