INCREASING DIVERSITY IN THE SPECIES-RICH GENUS GUATTERIA (ANNONACEAE)

ROY H.J. ERKENS1*, LUBBERT Y.TH. WESTRA2 & PAUL J.M. MAAS2

SUMMARY

A large amount of unidentified material of the Neotropical genus Guatteria (Annonaceae) is lying on herbarium shelves around the world. Here twelve species are described in an attempt to reduce this amount of unidentified material. Next to this, previously unidentified material is now assigned to G. asplundiana, G. microcarpa, G. pastazae, and G. scalarinervia, four previously described but poorly known species, thus providing a clearer circumscription of these species. Furthermore, G. discolor and G. megalophylla appear to have a wider distribution than previously thought. Lastly, G. macrantha, a curious species only known from the type, is excluded from the genus and referred to Uvaria. With the description of twelve new species and the synonymizing of one, the total number of species in Guatteria adds up to over 300, thus rivalling Inga (Fabaceae) and Ocotea (Lauraceae) for the status of largest genus of Neotropical trees.

Key words: Annonaceae, Guatteria, Neotropics, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru.

INTRODUCTION

Guatteria (Annonaceae) is a large genus of exclusively Neotropical trees, so far comprising c. 290 species (Erkens 2007). It occurs throughout the Neotropics (except Argentina and Paraguay), with the most northern species probably being G. anomalala R.E.Fr. (Mexico) and G. blainii (Griseb.) Urb. (Cuba). The species occurring furthest down south (Brazil, Santa Catarina) are G. neglecta R.E.Fr. and G. dusenii R.E.Fr., both likely synonyms of G. australis A.St.-Hil. However, there is unidentified material from Rio Grande do Sul (the most southern state of Brazil) that probably belongs to G. australis as well (A. Lobão, pers. comm.). The highest species diversity can be found in the Amazon basin, with approximately half of all Guatteria species occurring there. The Brazilian coastal areas are also species-rich. Central America harbours some 30 species and the Caribbean Islands only three.

The oldest published species now included in Guatteria is G. ouregou, originally described by Aublet (1775) as Cananga ouregou. Nowadays, the generic name Guatteria Ruiz & Pav. is conserved. In 1794, Guatteria was described by Ruiz López & Pavón in their ‘Prodromus Florae Peruvianae’ (Ruiz López & Pavón 1794), but without any

1) Utrecht University, Faculty of Science, Institute of Environmental Biology, Section Plant Ecology and Biodiversity, Sorbonnelaan 16, 3584 CA Utrecht, The Netherlands.
2) Nationaal Herbarium Nederland, Utrecht University branch, Heidelberglaan 2, 3584 CS Utrecht, The Netherlands.
* Author for correspondence e-mail: R.H.J.Erkens@uu.nl; tel.: 0031-30-2536845.

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species mentioned. They named the genus after Don Juan Bautista Guáteri, who “died a few months ago, in the bloom of his life”. They state that because of his death “the Royal Botanical Gardens of Parma (Italy) now lacked a very distinguished Professor and a very honourable person”. In 1798, four species were included (Guatteria glauca, G. hirsuta, G. ovalis (now Ruizodendron ovale), and G. pendula (now Cremastosperma pendulum; Ruiz López & Pavón 1798)), without typification of the generic name (the typification method did not yet exist in those days). Hutchinson (1923) designated G. glauca as lectotype (for a further discussion about conservation and lectotypification of Guatteria see Van Setten & Maas (1990).

Almost twenty years after Ruiz López & Pavón’s initial description, Dunal (1817) wrote a monograph of the family of Annonaceae in which he mentioned 20 Guatteria species. At present his Asian species are no longer considered to belong to the genus (as said, Guatteria is exclusively Neotropical). Dunal described them as such based on the superficially similar monocarps. A further six of Dunal’s species have been synonymized into other American Annonaceae genera, leaving only G. guianensis (his illegitimate G. aberemoa), G. eriopoda, G. glauca, G. hirsuta, and G. ouregou (incl. G. podocarpa DC.) as true members of the genus. Other early contributions to the taxonomy of Guatteria were made by De Saint-Hilaire (1824–1825; 5 new species), Von Schlechtendahl (1834; 5 new species), Von Martius (1841; 20 new species), Triana & Planchon (1862; 11 new species), Diels (1905, 1906, 1924a, b, 1927, 1931; 20 species), and Fries (1938; 12 new species). Because of these efforts, at the start of the revision work by Robert Fries (published in 1939 and the only revision to date), already 151 species of Guatteria had been described. Fries synonymized six of these and transferred 36 species to a different genus. As an addition he placed two species in Guatteria that had been described earlier in other genera of Annonaceae (G. axilliflora (DC.) R.E.Fr. was described as Annona axilliflora DC., and G. guianensis (Aubl.) R.E.Fr. as Aberemoa guianensis Aubl.). He himself then described 106 new species in his revision (Fries 1939). These additions made Guatteria, with 217 species, already one of the largest Annonaceae genera at that time. In order to create some order in the taxonomy of Guatteria Fries erected 30 sections (Table 1; Fries 1939). Later he recognised two subgenera: Anomalantha (containing only Guatteria anomala) and Guatteria (containing all other species in the genus; Fries 1955). Several years after that (Fries 1959b) he reduced the number of sections to 22, merging several not well circumscribed ones (Table 1).

Since Fries’ 1939 treatment, the number of species has gradually increased, mainly because of work by Fries himself (Fries 1947, 1948a, b, 1950, 1952, 1956, 1957a, b, 1959a; Maguire et al. 1957, 1960; totalling 36 new species). Apart from several more described species, larger recent contributions were made by Maas et al. (1988; 4 new species), Scharf et al. (2005; 2006a, b; 12 new species), and Erkens et al. (2006; 5 new species). The total number of species currently recognised is 286, and with the merging of three small, related genera with Guatteria (Erkens & Maas 2008) reaches 294. The genus already rivals Inga (Fabaceae; c. 300 spp.) and Ocotea (Lauraceae; c. 300 spp.) for the status of largest genus of Neotropical trees. Yet many more new species are probably awaiting description because a large amount of unidentified material of Guatteria is lying on herbarium shelves around the world, c. 1500 specimens at the
Utrecht herbarium alone. The twelve species described here are a first step in an effort to reduce the amount of unidentified material. Furthermore, material so far undetermined is now assigned to four previously described but poorly known species, thus providing a clearer circumscription of these species. Also, two species have a wider distributional range than previously thought. Lastly, one species only known from the type is assigned to another genus. The total number of accepted names in Guatteria, including the new species described elsewhere in this issue (Scharf et al. 2008), therefore now adds up to 307.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Herbarium material was investigated from the following herbaria: CUVC, GOET, K, MAD, MO, NY, PR, U, and WIS. Measurements as a rule were made of dried material. Measurements of material in spirit are given between accolades { }. Colour indica-
Fig. 1. Guatteria arenicola Maas & Erkens. Flowering twig (Maas et al. 8980, holo U).
tions and descriptions of surface structures are based on dried material, unless stated otherwise. We indicate the density of the indument by using the following gradations: densely, rather densely, and sparsely. Seed surface is indicated as foveolate (pitted) or rugose (wrinkled; looks like a miniature brain) according to Van Setten & Koekoek-Noorman (1992).

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

1. Guatteria arenicola Maas & Erkens, spec. nov. — Fig. 1; Plate 1; Map 1

Frutex vel arbor parva, foliis pro genere parvis coriaceis basi attenuatis, pedicellis recurvatis distincta. — Typus: Maas et al. 8980 (holo U; iso NY), Brazil, Acre, km 6 of road from Cruzeiro do Sul to Boa Fé (BR-307), Ramal dos Carobas, c. 200 m, 16 October 2001.

Shrub or tree 2–30 m tall, 5–40 cm diam., trunk fissured, slash orange (in material from Acre); young twigs densely to sparsely covered with appressed hairs, soon glabrous. Leaves: petiole 2–5 mm long, 1 mm diam.; lamina elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 5–9 by 1–3 cm (leaf index 2–3.6), coriaceous to chartaceous, not verruculose, dull, dark brown, brownish black to greyish black above, somewhat paler brown below, glabrous, except for the hairy primary vein above, rather densely to sparsely covered with appressed hairs below, base attenuate to acute, apex shortly and bluntly acuminate (acumen 1–3 mm long) to rounded, primary vein slightly impressed to flat above, secondary veins indistinct to distinct, 6–13 on either side of primary vein, flat to prominent above, secondary and tertiary veins reticulate and prominent on both sides, smallest distance between loops and margin 2–3 mm. Flowers in leaf axils, solitary; pedicels strongly recurved (Acre) to erect, 10–13 mm long and 1 mm diam., fruiting pedicels 15–20 mm
Fig. 2. Guatteria argentea Erkens & Maas. Fruiting and sterile twig (Monsalve B. 1262, holo U).
long and 2 mm diam., articulated at 1/5–1/2 from the base, bracts 4 or 5 below articulation, the 2 upper ones narrowly obovate, 4–6 by 1.5–2 mm, the 3 lower ones 1–1.5 mm long, densely to sparsely covered with appressed hairs; flower buds (broadly) ovoid, slightly pointed; sepals free to basally connate, ovate-triangular to broadly so, 3–6 by 3–5 mm, initially appressed, soon patent and apically reflexed, outer side densely to rather densely covered with appressed hairs; petals green to yellow in vivo, equal, ovate, 5–15 by 3–8 mm, to 18 by 12 mm when ripe, outer side densely covered with appressed to erect hairs; stamens 1–1.5 mm long, connective shield densely papillate-hairy. Monocarps 10–15, black in vivo, brownish black in sicco, ellipsoid, 7–13 by 3–7 mm, sparsely covered with appressed hairs when young, soon glabrous, apex rounded to bluntly apiculate (apiculum < 0.5 mm long), wall 1–1.5 mm thick, stipes 0–2 by 1.5–2 mm. Seed (juvenile) c. 8 mm long.

Distribution — Western Amazonian Brazil (Acre) and Peru (San Martín).

Habitat & Ecology — In campina or campinarana vegetation, or in primary forest, on white, humous sand. At elevations of 200–1200 m. Flowering: June, October, November; fruiting: December.

Notes — *Guatteria arenicola* is a small-leaved species from the white sand campina or campinarana vegetation in Brazil (Acre), and forests on white sand in Peru (San Martín). It is quite noteworthy by its tiny, prominently veined, coriaceous leaves, and its very small flowers, which have strongly recurved pedicels. Another characteristic of this species is the presence of bark with an orange slash, a feature not seen in any other representative of the genus *Guatteria*.

*Guatteria arenicola* has been compared with *G. rupestris* Mello-Silva & Pirani, a species which is known from the cerrados in Minas Gerais, Brazil. They both share some leaf characteristics, but in *G. rupestris*, the leaves mostly have a rounded to even emarginate apex, whereas the basal margins are revolute.

Selection of other specimens examined:

**BRAZIL. ACRE**: Mun. Cruzeiro do Sul, BR-307, road to fazenda of Mr. Idelfonso, 60 km from Cruzeiro do Sul, 11 November 1991, Cid et al. 10699 (NY, U).

**PERU. SAN MARTÍN**: Estación ‘Biodiversidad’, km 20 on road from Tarapoto to Yurimaguas, 1010 m, 7 December 2003, Pirie et al. 166 (F, HAO, K, MO, OWU, U, USM); Prov. Rioja, Distr. Pardo Miguel, 1 km E of Centro Poblado Aguas Verdes, road to Perla del Mayo, 28 June 1999, Sánchez-Vega et al. 9908 (U).

2. *Guatteria argentea* Erkens & Maas, *spec. nov.* — Fig. 2; Map 2

Foliis obovatis supra dense verruculosis et indumento argenteo distincta. — Typus: *Monsalve B*. 1262 (holo U; iso CUVC, MO), Colombia, El Valle, Bajo Calima, Concesión Pulpapel/Buenaventura, 100 m, 13 November 1986.

Tree 6–12 m tall; young twigs densely covered with appressed, silvery hairs, soon glabrous. Leaves: petiole 8–10 mm long, 2 mm diam.; lamina obovate (to narrowly so), 9–12 by 3.5–5 cm (leaf index 2–2.5), coriaceous, densely verruculose, slightly shiny dark brown above, brown below, glabrous above, densely covered with appressed, silvery hairs below, base attenuate, apex shortly acuminate (acumen 2–5 mm long), primary vein impressed above, keeled below, secondary veins distinct, 9–13 on either side of primary vein, prominent above, smallest distance between loops and margin
3–4 mm. Flowers in leaf axils, solitary; pedicels 5–8 mm long, 1–2 mm diam., fruiting pedicels 10–15 mm long, 2 mm diam., densely to rather densely covered with appressed, silvery hairs, articulated at 1/3–1/2 from the base, bracts 3 or 4, the upper one c. 4 by 3 mm, soon falling off; flower buds depressed ovoid; sepals free, broadly ovate-triangular, 3–5 by 4–6 mm, appressed, outer side densely covered with appressed, silvery hairs; petals yellowish green in vivo, subequal, outer ones elliptic to obovate, 9–13 by 5–8 mm, outer side densely covered with appressed, silvery hairs; stamens 1–1.5 mm long, connective densely hairy. Monocarps 10–15, green in vivo, brown to blackish in sicco, ellipsoid, 13–16 by 5–6 mm, sparsely covered with appressed hairs, apex apiculate (apiculum c. 0.5 mm long), wall 1–1.5 mm thick, stipes 4–6 by 2 mm. Seed ellipsoid, c. 12 by 5 mm, shiny, dark brown, slightly foveolate.

Distribution — Pacific Coast of Colombia (El Valle).

Habitat & Ecology — In forest (‘bosque pluvial tropical’). At elevations of 50–100 m. Flowering: February, August, October, November; fruiting: February, August, November.

Notes — *Guatteria argentea* is very easily recognizable by its silvery indument on many parts of the plant and by its obovate, densely verruculose leaves with an attenuate base.

The type of the present species (*Monsalve B. 1262*) has been used by Erkens et al. (2007a, b) for a phylogenetic study on *Guatteria*. However, in these studies this specimen was assigned to *G. heterotricha* R.E.Fr. It was placed sister to *G. rotundata* Maas & Setten to which it looks quite similar. *Guatteria rotundata* is from Panama (Panamá and San Blas) and the two species share the obovate leaves. *Guatteria argentea* differs by its dense silvery indument of the young twigs and lower side of the lamina and by its more densely verruculose leaves.
Selection of other specimens examined:

**COLOMBIA. El Valle:** Bajo Calima Concesión, 25 km NW of Buenaventura, 9 km NW of San Isidro, 50 m, 12 July 1988, *Faber-Langendoen & Hurtado 1743* (U); Bajo Calima, Concesión Pulpapel/Buenaventura, 100 m, 9 August 1984, *Monsalve B. 182* (U).

3. **Guatteria asplundiana** R.E.Fr. — Fig. 3; Plate 4; Map 3

*Guatteria asplundiana* R.E.Fr. (1959a) 24. — Type: *Asplund 19673* (lecto, designated by Maas et al. (1994), S; isoelecto P), Ecuador, Pastaza, Mera, near Manguacu, elevation not recorded, 14 December 1956. This lectotype was chosen from the 2 syntypes, the other being *Asplund 18833* (S), Ecuador, Pastaza, Mera, elevation not recorded, 9 March 1956. *Guatteria sp. 10* Chatrou et al. (1997) 111.

Tree 2.5–24 m tall; young twigs rather densely to sparsely covered with appressed and sometimes some erect hairs, soon glabrous. *Leaves:* petiole 4–12 mm long, 2–4 mm diam.; lamina obovate to ovate, sometimes narrowly so, 7–26 by 4–13 cm (leaf index 1.5–3.2), coriaceous to chartaceous, not verruculose, blackish brown to dark brown, or greenish brown to greyish brown above, brown to greenish below, sparsely covered with appressed hairs to glabrous above, sparsely to rather densely covered with appressed hairs to glabrous below, base obtuse, acute, or sometimes slightly attenuate, apex acuminate (acumen 5–15 mm long), primary vein impressed above, secondary veins distinct, 11–20 on either side of primary vein, impressed, rarely flat above, smallest distance between loops and margin 1–3 mm. *Flowers* in a 1–3-flowered inflorescence, in axils of leaves or on leafless branchlets; pedicels 7–20 mm long, 1–2 mm diam., fruiting pedicels to 30 mm long, 2–4 mm diam., articulation at 1/6–1/2 from the base, sparsely to rather densely covered with appressed hairs to glabrous, upper bract c. 5 mm long, deciduous; flower buds depressed ovoid; sepals free or basally connate, broadly ovate-triangular, 4–7 by 5–8 mm, appressed or reflexed, outer side densely to sparsely covered with appressed hairs; petals green to yellow, cream, or reddish in vivo, equal or

ANTIGUA; c/w, San Rafael; 4.8 km E of San Rafael; between road and 1400 m; secondary forest 5 km road. 64°14’S 75°03’W 1840 m

Tree to 20 m; inflorescence with calyx green; corolla green; fruits green.

24 October 1977
Alac R. Bernd & P. J. van den Broek 1474
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN HERBARIUM (MO)
Fig. 3. Guatteria asplundiana R.E.Fr. a. Flowering and fruiting twig; b. fruiting twig of specimen with aberrant monocarps (a: Brant & Roldán 1474, U; b: Palacios 6039, MO).
slightly unequal, ovate to obovate, or rhombic, 7–28 by 5–12 mm, outer side densely to sparsely covered with appressed hairs; stamens 1.5–2 mm long, connective shield papillate to finely hairy, rarely umbonate. Monocarps 5–40, green, maturing purple-black to black in vivo, brown to blackish in sicco, globose to ellipsoid, 10–20 by 7–15 mm, somewhat wrinkled in sicco, glabrous, apex rounded or apiculate (apiculum < 0.2 mm long), wall 0.3–0.5–4 mm thick, stipes 10–20–30 by 1–2–3 mm. Seed globose to ellipsoid, 8–12 by 5–8 mm, dark to pale brown, surface slightly foveolate.

Distribution — Colombia (Antioquia) and Amazonian Ecuador and Peru.

Habitat & Ecology — In premontane or montane forest. At elevations of 300–2300 m. Flowering and fruiting: throughout the year.

Vernacular names and uses — Colombia: Cargadero, Garrapato. ‘Usado para sacar guasca (fibra)’. Peru: Yaïs.

Notes — Guatteria asplundiana has a fruit which resembles that of some species of Unonopsis. It is particularly characterized by its relatively large monocarps, which are, moreover, often wrinkled after drying, probably due to the fact that the seeds are much smaller than the monocarps.

Some material collected in the Ecuadorian state of Napo (named ‘Guatteria sp. 10, large monocarps’ by Chatrou et al. (1997)) is aberrant in having larger than average monocarps (17–35 by 17–30 mm) and seeds (10–14 by 8–14 mm), and a thicker monocarp wall (0.5–1 mm). As all leaf and flower characters fall within the range of variability of G. asplundiana we have refrained from giving this material a status of its own. It is cited under a separate heading and in the identification list this material is printed in bold type.

Selection of other specimens examined:

COLOMBIA. Antioquia: Mun. San Rafael, 4.8 km E of San Rafael, 1040 m, 24 October 1987, Brant & Roldán 1474 (MO, U); Mun. Frontino, Murri, 20–28 km from Nutibara, 1050–1350 m, 3 November 1988, McPherson et al. 12992 (U); Mun. Frontino, Corregimiento Nutibara, Basin of Río Cuevas, 1940 m, 13 January 1987, Sánchez et al. 896 (U).

ECUADOR. Morona-Santiago: 8 km E of Limón on road to La Unión, 1400–1500 m, 22 April 1985, Harling & Andersson 24410 (U). Zamora-Chinchipe: Cordillera del Cóndor, basin of Río Nangaritza, Lomas de Chamico, 1450 m, 26 February 2003, Quiñipe et al. 594 (MO, U).


Selection of aberrant material with larger monocarps:

ECUADOR. Napo: Cantón Archidona, community of Pacto Sumaco, 1550–1600 m, 23 April 1997, Alvarez et al. 1900 (MO, U); Parroquia Cotundo, Huamani, road from Hollín to Loreto, 1200 m, 26 August 1988, Hurtado et al. 145 (U); Cantón Archidona, foothills S of Volcán Sumaco, km 31 of road from Hollín to Loreto, Challuayacu, 1200 m, 20–25 March 1989, Palacios 4104 (MO, U); Cantón El Chaco, Proyecto Hidroeléctrico Coca, Punto ST 4, right bank of Río Quijos, 10 km S of Reventador, 1450 m, 6 October 1990, Palacios 5973 (MO).

4. Guatteria brevipetiolata Maas & Westra, spec. nov. — Fig. 4; Map 2


Guatteria sp. 5 Chatrou et al. (1997) 110.
Fig. 4. Guatteria brevipetiolata Maas & Westra. Flowering twig (T.D. Pennington et al. 14941, holo part 1, U).
Fig. 5. *Guatteria confusa* Maas & Westra. Fruiting twig (*Díaz & Jaramillo 1478*, holo U).
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Tree c. 20 m tall, 30 cm diam., slash orange-brown; young twigs densely covered with erect and appressed, pale brown, somewhat curly hairs. Leaves: petiole 2–4 mm long, 2–3 mm diam.; lamina narrowly oblong-elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 17–27 by 7.5–10 cm (leaf index 2.6–2.9), chartaceous, not verruculose, shiny, green above, green below, sparsely covered with erect and appressed, pale brown, somewhat curly hairs above, rather densely so below, base obtuse, oblique, apex acute to shortly and very gradually, bluntly acuminate (acumen 5–10 mm long), primary vein impressed above, secondary veins distinct, 10–15 on either side of primary vein, prominent above, smallest distance between loops and margin 2–3 mm. Flowers in axils of leaves or on older branchlets, solitary; pedicels 40–55 mm long, 1–2 mm diam., articulated at 1/10–1/6 from the base, with 4–6 minute bracts below articulation, densely to rather densely covered with erect and appressed, pale brown, somewhat curly hairs; flower buds not seen; sepals free, ovate, c. 6 by 4 mm, patent to reflexed, outer side densely covered with appressed hairs; petals pale green inside, greenish brown outside in vivo, unequal, outer ones oblong-elliptic, 13–16 by 5–7 mm, inner ones elliptic to elliptic-oblong, 13–20 by 7–11 mm, outer side densely covered with (mostly) appressed hairs; stamens c. 2 mm long, connective shield finely papillate-hairy to subglabrous. Monocarps and seeds not seen.

Distribution — Western Ecuador (Esmeraldas).

Habitat & Ecology — In mixed forest on hills, on heavy clay. At elevations of 100–250 m. Flowering: April; fruiting: unknown.

Note — Guatteria brevipetiolata can be recognized at first glance by the combination of the following characteristics: a short petiole, an oblique and obtuse leaf base, a bluntly and shortly acuminate to acute leaf apex, and long-pedicellate flowers.

5. Guatteria confusa Maas & Westra, spec. nov. — Fig. 5; Map 2

Species foliis pro ratione paucinerviis, monocarpiis et seminibus distincte apiculatis facile recognescenda. — Typus: Díaz & Jaramillo 1478 (holo U; iso K, MO), Peru, Loreto, Prov. Maynas, Caserio de Urcumiraño, Río Napo, 120 m, 8 October 1979.

Tree 5–12 m tall; young twigs sparsely covered with appressed hairs, soon glabrous. Leaves: petiole 8–10 mm long, 2–3 mm diam.; lamina narrowly elliptic, 17–24 by 5–9 cm (leaf index 2.9–3.4), coriaceous, not verruculose, shiny, blackish green above, pale brown below, glabrous above, sparsely covered with appressed hairs to glabrous below, base acute to obtuse, apex acuminate (acumen 10–15 mm long), primary vein, impressed, flat or even slightly raised above, secondary veins distinct, 7–12 on either side of primary vein prominent above, smallest distance between loops and margin 3–5 mm. Flowers in leaf axils, solitary; pedicels c. 3 mm long, 2 mm diam., fruiting pedicels c. 15 mm long, 3–4 mm diam., articulation indistinct, densely covered with appressed, brown hairs in flower, glabrous in fruit; flower buds depressed ovoid; sepals free, broadly ovate-triangular, 5–6 by 5–6 mm, appressed, outer side densely covered with appressed, brown hairs; petals green in vivo, too young to be measured, outer side densely covered with appressed, brownish white hairs; stamens not seen. Monocarps c. 20, green in vivo, black in sicco, ellipsoid, 19–23 by 8–9 mm, longitudinally wrinkled in sicco, glabrous, apex apiculate (apiculum 1–3 mm long), wall 0.5–0.7 mm thick, stipes 3–5 by 1–2 mm. Seed ellipsoid, 15–20 by 8 mm, dark brown, apex distinctly apiculate (apiculum 1–2 mm long), rugose.
Fig. 6. *Guatteria duodecima* Maas & Westra. Flowering twig (Zak & Espinoza 4811, holo U).
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Distribution — Amazonian Peru (Loreto).

Habitat & Ecology — In non-inundated forest, on clayey soil. At elevations of 120–140 m. Flowering: November; fruiting: July and October.

Note — In the ‘Florula de las Reservas Biológicas de Iquitos, Peru’ (Vásquez 1997) mention is made of an Ephedranthus sp. A, accompanied by a short description. Although we were unable to examine the herbarium material we feel certain to judge by the description that Ephedranthus sp. A is identical with our G. confusa. This is the reason why the epithet ‘confusa’ was chosen.

Other specimens examined:


6. Guatteria discolor R.E.Fr. — Plate 2; Map 3

Guatteria discolor R.E.Fr. (1939) 509, f. 33a.

Guatteria discolor can be recognized by slightly pointed flower buds and relatively long (20–25 mm), shortly stipitate monocarps (stipes 2–6 mm long). In the herbarium it can be recognized by thick, 2-coloured leaves with a reddish indument on the lower side.

Distribution — The species was only known so far from Amazonian Brazil (Acre, Amazonas, and Rondônia) and Bolivia (La Paz and Pando), and French Guiana, but it has recently been found in Peru.

Specimens examined:


7. Guatteria duodecima Maas & Westra, spec. nov. — Fig. 6; Map 2

Foliis angustis dense vel sat dense verruculosis subtus pilis appressis dense vel sat dense obtectis (sericeis), floribus breviter pedicellatis et monocarpiis breviter stipitatis distincta.


Guatteria sp. 12 Chatrou et al. (1997) 111.

Tree 10–40 m tall, up to 60 cm diam., one specimen reported with steep buttresses; young twigs densely to sparsely covered with appressed hairs, soon glabrous. Leaves: petiole 5–10 mm long, 0.5–1 mm diam.; lamina narrowly elliptic to narrowly oblong-elliptic, 8–15 by 2–5 cm (leaf index 2.7–4.4), chartaceous, densely to rather densely verruculose, greyish to brown above, brown to greenish brown below, glabrous or sparsely covered with appressed hairs above, densely to rather densely covered with appressed, white, long hairs (sericeous) below, base attenuate, sometimes acute, apex acuminate (acumen 5–10 mm long), primary vein impressed to flat above, secondary veins distinct, 13–20 on either side of primary vein, prominent above, smallest distance between loops and margin 1–3 mm. Flowers in a 1- or 2-flowered inflorescence, in axils of leaves or on leafless branches; pedicels 5–10 mm long, 0.5–1 (–2) mm diam., fruiting pedicels to 25 mm long, 2–3 mm diam., articulated at 1/4–2/3 from the base,
bracts 3–5 below articulation, the upper one 3–3.5 by 1.5–2 mm, soon falling off, densely covered with appressed hairs; flower buds broadly ovoid; sepals free, broadly ovate-triangular, 2–4 by 2–4 mm, appressed, soon becoming reflexed, outer side densely covered with appressed, white hairs; petals green in vivo, maturing brownish yellow, subequal, narrowly oblong-elliptic to narrowly rhombic-ovate, 10–18 by 4–7 mm, outer side densely covered with appressed, white hairs; stamens c. 1 mm long, connective shield papillate. Monocarps 10–40, green, maturing purple-black to black in vivo, brown to black in sicco, ellipsoid, 10–18 by 6–12 mm, rather densely covered with appressed hairs, apex rounded or bluntly apiculate (apiculum c. 0.5 mm long), wall 0.5–1 mm thick, stipes 2–10 by 1–2 mm. Seed ellipsoid, 10–13 by 5–6 mm, shiny brown, foveolate and longitudinally grooved.

Distribution — Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil (Acre).

Habitat & Ecology — In non-inundated forest (from lowland rain forest to premontane forest), sometimes in periodically inundated forest. At elevations of 150–1800 m. Flowering: throughout the year; fruiting: from May to November.


Notes — Guatteria duodecima can at first glance be distinguished by relatively narrow and verruculose leaves, usually narrowed both toward the base and toward the apex, and densely to rather densely covered with appressed, almost silvery hairs on the lower side. Other distinctive features of this species are found in the shortly pedicellate flowers and monocarps which are always longer that the stipes.

It is named duodecima or ‘twelfth’ in reference to Chatrou et al. (1997) who lists this as unidentified species and given number ‘sp. 12’.

Flowers of G. duodecima reportedly have an apple-like odor (Korning & Thomsen 47656).

The lower side of the leaves is mentioned as having a silvery shine (Chatrou et al. 25).

Selection of other specimens examined:


PERU. Madre de Dios: Parque Nacional del Manu, Maizal, 23 November 1994, Chatrou et al. 25 (U). San Martín: Rioja-Pomacochas Road, below Venceremos, c. 20 km NW of Rioja near Restaurant El Amigo, 1600 m, 8 February 1984, Gentry & Smith 45155 (U).

BOLIVIA. Cochabamba: Prov. Carrasco, El Volcán, 7 km from Bulo-Bulo, 1 September 1991, Cornejo et al. 26 (U). La Paz: Prov. Larecaja, Copacabana, 10 km S of Mapiri, 850–950 m, 8 October – 15 November 1939, Krukoff 11095 (MO, U).

8. Guatteria flabellata Erkens & Maas, spec. nov. — Fig. 7; Plate 2; Map 1

Species foliis basi cordatis vel obtusis, venis supra impressis, petalis flabellatis et conspicue venosis facile recognoscenda. — Typus: Maas et al. 6297 (holo U, 2 sheets; iso K, MO, WIS), Peru, Loreto, Prov. Maynas, Río Momón, 0–5 km above confluence with Río Nanay, 100 m, 15 November 1984.

Fig. 7. Guatteria flabellata Erkens & Maas. Flowering twig; inset: fruiting twig (Maas et al. 6297, holo part 1, U; inset: idem, holo part 2, U).
Tree (3–)5–28 m tall, to 60 cm diam.; young twigs sparsely covered with appressed hairs, soon glabrous. *Leaves*: petiole 8–12–(15) mm long, 3–5 mm diam.; lamina narrowly elliptic, 20–38 by 7–16 cm (leaf index 1.6–3.3), coriaceous, not verruculose, dull, brown above and below, glabrous above, sparsely to rather densely covered with appressed, very short hairs below, base cordate to obtuse, apex acuminate (acumen 10–25–(35) mm long), primary vein impressed above, secondary veins distinct, 14–22 on either side of primary vein, impressed above, tertiary veins subparallel, smallest distance between loops and margin 3–5 mm. *Flowers* in axils of leaves or on leafless branches, in a 1–3-flowered inflorescence; pedicels 15–25 mm long, 1–2 mm diam., fruiting pedicels c. 25 mm long, 2 mm diam., densely to sparsely covered with appressed, brown hairs, articulated at c. 1/5 from the base; flower buds depressed ovoid; sepals free, ovate-triangular, 5–9 by 4–7 mm, strongly reflexed, outer side densely covered with appressed, brown hairs; petals green, maturing cream to reddish in vivo, subequal, broadly obovate, 25–40–(50) by 15–25–(40) mm, base distinctly narrowed (unguiculate) and margins rolled outwards, apex often emarginate, outer base densely covered with appressed hairs, middle and apical part sparsely so to glabrous, outer side with distinct, impressed veins; stamens 1–2 mm long, connective shield papillate-hairy. *Monocarps* 50–75, green, maturing red to black in vivo, black in sicco, ellipsoid, 9–15 by 5–8 mm, sparsely covered with some appressed hairs, apex aciculate (aciculum < 0.5 mm long), wall 0.2–0.4–(1) mm thick, stipes 8–16 by 0.5–1–(1.5) mm. *Seed* ellipsoid, 8–14 by 5–7 mm, pale to dark brown, foveolate.

**Distribution** — Amazonian Peru (Loreto), adjacent Brazil (Amazonas, Rondônia).

**Habitat & Ecology** — In temporally inundated (igapó, restinga baja, tahuampa, várzea) forest, rarely in non-inundated forest. At elevations of 0–160 m. Flowering: April to December; fruiting: April to November.

**Vernacular names** — Peru: Anona, Anonilla, Anonilla-carahuasca, Carahuasca, Carahuasca blanca, Carahuasca de bajial, Carahuasca de hoja ancha.

**Note** — It is quite amazing that *G. flabellata* has never been described before as it is well collected and as it has very distinct differentiating characters. It is quite noteworthy by its large, thick, brown drying leaves, with the veins impressed above and with a cordate to obtuse base; the petals are very well marked by the quite distinct impressed venation at their outer side; furthermore the petals are distinctly narrowed toward the base (almost clawed), whereas the apex is often somewhat emarginate. The specific epithet refers to the fan-shaped (fan = flabellum) petals.

**Selection of other specimens examined:**

**Brazil. Amazonas**: Mun. São Paulo de Olivença, 8 km S of main square, 5 December 1986, *Daly et al. 4472* (U).


**Peru. Loreto**: Río Itaya, above Iquitos, 15 August 1972, *Croat 19183* (MO, U).

**9. Guatteria flagelliflora** Maas & Westra, *spec. nov.* — Fig. 8; Map 1


Tree c. 25 m tall; young twigs sparsely covered with appressed hairs, soon glabrous, black. *Leaves*: petiole c. 10 mm long, 2 mm diam.; lamina narrowly elliptic to narrowly
Fig. 8. *Guatteria flagelliflora* Maas & Westra. Flowering and fruiting twigs (Vásquez et al. 22500, holo part 1, U; inset: idem, holo part 2, U).
Plate 2. a, b. *Guatteria flabellata* Erkens & Maas; c, d. *G. discolor* R.E.Fr. — a. Flowering twig; b. flowering and fruiting twig; c. flower buds; d. fruiting twig (a, b: Maas et al. 6297; c: Miralha et al. 304; d: Maas et al. 1183). — Photos: all by P.J.M. Maas.
Fig. 9. Guatteria fractiflexa Maas & Westra. Sterile twig (Vásquez 27596, holo U).
obovate, 23–32 by 9 cm (leaf index 2.6–3.6), chartaceous, not verruculose, blackish brown above, brown below, glabrous above, sparsely covered with appressed hairs below, base long-acute, apex obtuse to acuminate (acumen c. 15 mm long), primary vein flat above, secondary veins distinct, 12–16 on either side of primary vein, slightly prominent above, smallest distance between loops and margin 2–4 mm. Flowers in condensed panicle-like inflorescences on leafless sprouts from the stem; (only detached flowers available, data on pedicels provisional); pedicels 15–17 mm long, 1.5 mm diam., young fruiting pedicels 15–25 mm long, 2 mm diam., articulated at c. 1/5 from the base, bracts soon falling off, densely covered with appressed hairs; flower buds ovoid; sepals free, broadly ovate, 5–7 by 4–6 mm, appressed, outer side densely covered with appressed hairs; petals green, unequal, outer ones elliptic to elliptic-ovate, 15–20 by 10–15 mm, inner ones broadly to very broadly elliptic-ovate, 10–15 by 10–12 mm, outer side densely covered with appressed hairs; stamens c. 2 mm long, connective shield finely papillate-hairy. Monocarps 25–50, black in vivo and in sicco, 8–10 by 4–5 mm, wrinkled in sicco, glabrous, apex apiculate (apiculum up to 1 mm long), wall 0.1–0.2 mm thick, stipes 5–8 by 1 mm. Seed ellipsoid, 9–10 by 4–6 mm, strongly tuberculate.

Distribution — Amazonian Peru (Amazonas).
Habitat & Ecology — In primary forest. At elevations of 900–1000 m. Flowering and fruiting: February.

Note — Guatteria flagelliflora is unique by its flagellate inflorescence, a feature not reported so far in Guatteria.

10. Guatteria fractiflexa Maas & Westra, spec. nov. — Fig. 9; Map 2

Liana or creeping shrub; young twigs with a zigzag pattern, sparsely covered with appressed hairs, soon glabrous. Leaves: petiole 3–5 mm long, 1–2 mm diam.; lamina narrowly elliptic, 6–10 by 1.5–2.5 cm (leaf index 3.5–4.5), coriaceous, not verruculose, dull, greyish green above, pale brown below, glabrous above, except for some hairs along primary vein, sparsely covered with appressed hairs below, base acute, apex long-acute, primary vein impressed above, secondary veins indistinct, 13–16 on either side of primary vein, flat above, smallest distance between loops and margin 1–2 mm. Flowers (only one available) in axil of leaf near (aborted) top of branchlet, single; pedicels 15–25 mm long, 1 mm diam., articulated at 1/4–1/2 from the base, bracts soon falling off, densely covered with appressed, brown hairs; flower buds subglobose; sepals free, broadly ovate, c. 6 by 5.5 mm, outer side densely covered with appressed hairs; petals pale yellow in vivo, narrowly elliptic to narrowly elliptic-ovate, outer ones c. 13 by 5 mm, inner ones c. 15 by 6 mm, outer side densely covered with appressed hairs; stamens c. 1.5 mm long, connective shield glabrous. Monocarps and seeds not seen.

Distribution — Amazonian Peru (Amazonas, San Martín).
Habitat & Ecology — In low, primary forest, with many epiphytes, and with a thick layer of moss, roots, and leaves, on sandstone soil. At elevations of 320–1300 m. Flowering: February and August; fruiting: unknown.
Plate 3. a, b. Guatteria gentryi Maas & Erkens; c, d. G. scalarinervia D.R.Simpson — a. Flowering twig; b. fruiting and flowering twig; c. flower bud; d. inflorescence (a, b: Homeier 3707; c, d: Chatrou et al. 174). — Photos: a, b by J. Homeier; c, d by L.W. Chatrou.
Fig. 10. *Guatteria gentryi* Maas & Erkens. Fruiting twig; inset: flowering twig (*Gentry 12444*, holo part 2, MO; inset: idem, holo part 1, MO).
11. **Guatteria gentryi** Maas & Erkens, *spec. nov.* — Fig. 10; Plate 3; Map 3

Species foliis costa supra elevata ab omnibus speciebus *Guatteriae Aequatoriam incolentibus divergens*. — Typus: *Gentry 12444* (holo MO, 2 sheets; iso U), Ecuador, Sucumbíos, 17 km W of Lumbaque (70 km W of Lago Agrio), 1130 m, 4 November 1974.

*Guatteria sp.* 8 Chatrou et al. (1997) 110.

Tree 5–20 m tall, 10–40 cm diam.; young twigs sparsely covered with appressed hairs, very soon glabrous. *Leaves*: petiole 6–12 mm long, 2–3 mm diam.; lamina narrowly elliptic, 14–25 by 4–8 cm (leaf index 2.8–4), chartaceous, not verruculose, dull, greenish brown above, not or sometimes slightly verruculose below, brownish below, glabrous above, rather densely covered with appressed hairs in the youngest stages but very soon becoming almost completely glabrous below, base acute to obtuse, apex acuminate (acumen 5–15 mm long, its apex obtuse), primary vein slightly raised above, secondary veins distinct, 10–13 on either side of primary vein, prominent above, smallest distance between loops and margin 2–3 mm. *Flowers* in axils of leaves or on leafless branches, simple or in pairs; pedicels 4–8 mm long, 1.5–2 mm diam., fruiting pedicels 5–10 mm long, 3–4 mm diam., densely covered with appressed hairs, articulated at 2/3–1/2 from the base, bracts 3–5 below the articulation; flower buds broadly ovoid; sepals free or basally connate, broadly ovate, 5–6 by 5 mm, appressed to patent, outer side densely covered with appressed hairs; petals green, maturing dull yellow, yellow to cream in vivo, subequal, ovate, elliptic to oblong-ovate, 12–20 by 6–9 mm, outer side densely covered with appressed hairs; stamens 1.5–2 mm long, connective shield finely papillate-hairy. *Monocarps* 10–30, green to finally black in vivo, black, rarely brown in sicco, ellipsoid, 15–20 by 8–14 mm, rather densely covered with appressed hairs, very soon becoming glabrous, apex apiculate (apiculum up to 1 mm long), wall 0.2–2 mm thick, stipes 7–18 by 1–2 mm. *Seed* ellipsoid, 15–16 by 8–10 mm, brown, strongly rugose.

Distribution — Amazonian Ecuador and Peru.

Habitat & Ecology — In non-inundated, primary, sometimes premontane, wet forest, on clayey, red soil. At elevations of 300–1300 m. Flowering: March to May and September to November; fruiting: throughout the year.

Vernacular name — Ecuador: Cara huasca (Quichua).

Notes — *Guatteria gentryi* has been named after our friend and dear colleague, the late Alwyn (‘Al’) Gentry, one of the greatest Neotropical taxonomists of the last century. The species can be recognized at first glance by its primary vein which is slightly raised on the upper side of the lamina, a feature not met within any other species of *Guatteria* in Ecuador. Further noteworthy aspects are the strongly furrowed and ridged seeds, which makes them resemble miniature brains. The flowers and fruits are very shortly pedicellate.
Fig. 11. Guatteria grandipes Maas & Westra. Fruiting twig (Stein et al. 4002, holo MO).
Selection of other specimens examined:
**ECUADOR.** Napo: Cantón Tena, Estación Biológica Jatun Sacha, Río Napo, 8 km E of Misahualli, 400 m, 14 April 1991, **Palacios 7075** (MO, U). Pastaza: Via Auca, 115 km S of Coca, near Río Tiguino, 320 m, 26–31 January 1989, **Neill & Hurtado 8588** (MO, U). Sucumbios: Cantón Gonzalo Pizarro, 6 km N of Campo Bermejo, 30 km NW of Lago Agrio, 1050 m, 23 March 1990, **Cerón et al. 9096** (U).

**PERU.** Amazonas: Prov. Bagua, Distr. Imaza, Kampaensa, above Río Shimutaz, 450 m, 20 October 1995, **Rodriguez et al. 578** (U); Prov. Bagua, Distr. Imaza, Kampaensa, 320 m, **Vásquez et al. 24433** (MO, U); Prov. Condorcanqui, Distr. Cenepa, Tutino, 340 m, 22 October 1995, **Vásquez et al. 20391** (MO, U).

12. **Guatteria grandipes** Maas & Westra, *spec. nov.* — Fig. 11; Map 2

Ab omnibus species sectionis *Mecocarpi* pedicellis ad 90 mm longis bene differt. —
Typus: **Stein et al. 4002** (holo MO; iso U), Peru, Loreto, Prov. Ramón Castilla, trail inland from Pucuarquillo, up Río Ampiyacu from Pebas, 140 m, 31 January 1987.

Tree or shrub 4–6 m tall; young twigs densely covered with erect, rough, brown hairs (‘hirsute’) 1.5–2.5 mm long. **Leaves**: petiole c. 5 mm long, 2–3 mm diam.; lamina narrowly obovate to narrowly elliptic, 16–23 by 4–7 cm (leaf index 3.3–4), coriaceous, densely verruculose, dull, brown to greenish brown above, brown below, glabrous above, densely covered with erect, rough, brown hairs (‘hirsute’) 1.5–2.5 mm long below, base narrowly acute, apex acuminate (acumen 5–15 mm long), primary vein impressed above, secondary veins distinct, 15–25 on either side of primary vein, impressed to flat above, marginal vein present, smallest distance between marginal vein and margin 2–3 mm. **Flowers** in leaf axils, solitary; pedicels 70–90 mm long, 1 mm diam., densely to rather densely covered with erect, rough, brown hairs (‘hirsute’) 1.5–2.5 mm long, articulated at c. 5 mm from the base, bracts not seen; flower buds subglobose; sepals free, ovate, 11–12 by 6 mm, appressed, outer side densely covered with appressed, white hairs; petals greenish cream in vivo, subequal, young ones ovate, c. 14 by 8 mm, outer side densely covered with appressed, white hairs; stamens c. 2 mm long, connective shield densely papillate. **Monocarps** c. 15, green in vivo, brown in sicco, ellipsoid, 15–16 by 7 mm, rather densely covered with erect hairs, apex apiculate (apiculum < 0.2 mm long), wall 0.2–0.3 mm thick, stipes 15–17 by 1 mm. **Seed** (young ones!) ellipsoid, c. 16 by 7 mm, pale brown, rugose.

**Distribution** — Amazonian Peru (Loreto).

**Habitat & Ecology** — In forest (the type collection from ‘swampy forest’), on lateritic soil. At elevations of 120–140 m. **Flowering**: August; **fruiting**: January.

**Note** — **Guatteria grandipes** belongs to Fries’s section *Mecocarpus* by its verruculose leaves, provided with a marginal vein. It differs from all species of that section by its extremely long pedicels of up to 90 mm long!

Other specimen examined:

13. **Guatteria japurensis** Maas & Westra, *spec. nov.* — Fig. 12; Map 1

Species foliis rugulosis venis indistinctis, pedicellis longissimis distincta. — **Typus**: **Amaral et al. 518** (holo U; iso NY), Brazil, Amazonas, right bank of Rio Japurá, Vila Bittencourt, Serrinha, 100 m, 16 November 1982.
Fig. 12. *Guatteria japurensis* Maas & Westra. Fruiting twig (Amaral et al. 518, holo U).
Fig. 13. Guatteria macrantha C.Presl. Flowering twig (Haenke s.n., holo PR).
Fig. 14. *Guatteria megalophylla* Diels. a. Fruiting twig; b. fruiting twig with aberrant monocarps (a: Prance et al. 8550, U; b: MacDougal & Betancur 4107, MO).
Small tree c. 6.5 m tall; twigs (no growth tip seen) glabrous. *Leaves*: petiole c. 10 mm long, 3–4 mm diam.; lamina narrowly elliptic-ovate, 16–27 by 5–8.5 cm (index 3–4), chartaceous to thinly coriaceous, rugulose above, not or sparsely verruculose along primary vein only, slightly shiny and brownish green above, dull brownish green below, glabrous on both sides, base shortly attenuate, apex acuminate (acumen c. 10 mm long), primary vein flat above, secondary veins weakly distinct, 15–18 on either side of primary vein, prominent above, smallest distance between loops and margin 1–2 mm. *Flowers* among leaves or on older branches, in 1–several-flowered inflorescences, only seen in fruiting stage: fruiting pedicels 50–60 mm long, 1–1.5 mm diam, glabrous to sparsely covered with appressed hairs, articulated at c. 1/10 from the base; flower buds, sepals, petals, and stamens not seen. *Monocarps* 10–15, immature, blackish brown in sicco, ellipsoid to narrowly ellipsoid, 17–20 by 7–8 mm, glabrous, apex apiculate (apiculum 0.2–0.4 mm long), wall c. 0.2 mm thick, stipes 11–17 by 1–1.5 mm. *Seed* narrowly ellipsoid, c. 18 by 7 mm, brown, shiny, slightly rugose.

**Distribution** — Western Amazonian Brazil (Amazonas).

**Habitat & Ecology** — In non-inundated forest, on stony soil covered with lichens and mosses. At elevations of c. 100 m. Flowering: unknown; fruiting: November.

**Note** — *Guatteria japurensis* is most distinctive by the long and slender fruiting pedicels, which are very unusual in *Guatteria*. Another noteworthy feature is found in its leaves which are indistinctly veined and which are rugulose on the upper surface.

### 14. Guatteria macrantha C.Presl — Fig. 13

*Guatteria macrantha* C.Presl (1835) 78. — Type: Haenke s.n. (holo PR), locality unknown.

*Guatteria macrantha* has been described by Presl (1835) as having stellate hairs and inflorescences opposite the leaves. These characteristics are not found in any species of *Guatteria*. Although the monocarps are unknown and the locality is uncertain (‘habitat in Mexico?’), the specimen can be identified as *Uvaria* (pers. comm. P. Keßler). *Uvaria* does not occur in Mexico, but this collection was probably made somewhere else. It is known that many of Haenke’s labels containing the locality information have become misplaced, and that the localities given by Presl can, therefore, not always be trusted (Stearn 1938). For instance, species now known to be exclusively American are recorded by Presl from the Philippines, and vice versa.

### 15. Guatteria megalophylla Diels — Fig. 14; Map 4

*Guatteria megalophylla* Diels (1905) 127.

*Guatteria megalophylla* is a species widespread all over Amazonian America (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil) and in Guyana, at low elevations up to 600 m. It is easily recognizable by its very large leaves (of up to 75 by 20 cm!) with a very distinct and impressed marginal vein, rather long petioles, shortly pedicellate flowers (mostly produced from leafless branches) and shortly stipitate monocarps.

Some specimens from the Colombian state of Antioquia (occurring in premontane Quercus forests of the Colombian Cordillera Central, Fig. 14b) have monocarps and seeds which are extremely large for a species of *Guatteria*, namely monocarps 30–40 mm long, seeds c. 30 mm long, whereas the monocarps are almost sessile (stipe c. 1 mm
long). However, as all ‘essential’ characters of the leaves (a.o. the impressed marginal vein) fit in with *G. megalophylla* we consider it to be an extreme form of that species.

Specimens examined:


16. *Guatteria microcarpa* Ruiz & Pav. ex G.Don — Fig. 15; Map 4

*Guatteria microcarpa* Ruiz & Pav. ex G.Don (1831) 100. — Type: *Ruiz s.n.* (holo B), Ecuador, Guayas, Guayaquil (‘Huayaquil’), anno 1800.

*Guatteria sp. 15* Chatrou et al. (1997) 112.

Tree or shrub 2–8(–14) m tall, to c. 10 cm diam.; young twigs densely to sparsely covered with erect, brown hairs, soon glabrous. *Leaves*: petiole 3–6 mm long, 1–2 mm diam.; lamina narrowly elliptic to narrowly obovate, 10–22 by (3–)5–10 cm (leaf index 2–3.6), chartaceous, not verruculose, somewhat shiny, dark green, greyish green or greyish brown above, pale to dark brown below, sparsely covered with appressed and erect hairs, particularly along primary and secondary veins above, rather densely to sparsely covered with erect, brown hairs below, base obtuse, sometimes acute, apex acuminate (acumen 5–20 mm long), primary vein impressed above, secondary veins distinct, 10–15 on either side of primary vein, impressed or sometimes flat above, smallest distance between loops and margin 2–5 mm. *Flowers* in leaf axils or on older branchlets, solitary (exceptionally in 2- or 3-flowered inflorescences); pedicels 20–50 mm long, 0.5–2 mm diam., fruiting pedicels to 65 mm long, 3 mm diam., densely covered with erect hairs, becoming glabrous in age or not, articulated at 1/5–1/3 from the base, with (1 or) 2 bracts below articulation and few bracts at the base, bracts minute, to c. 4 by 2 mm; flower buds broadly ovoid; sepals free to basally connate, broadly

Fig. 15. *Guatteria microcarpa* Ruiz & Pav. ex G.Don. Flowering twig; inset: fruiting twig (*Maas et al.* 6505, U; inset: *Palacios* 2596, U).
ovate, 5–7{–9) by 5–7{–9) mm, appressed to patent, outer side densely covered with appressed hairs; petals green, maturing cream in vivo, unequal, elliptic-ovobate to obovate-oblong, outer ones 12–20 by 8–10 mm, inner ones 17–23 by 11–12 mm, outer side of outer petals densely covered with appressed hairs; stamens 1.5–2 mm long, connective finely papillate-hairy. **Monocarps** 30–50, dark green, maturing black to purple-black in vivo, black in sicco, ellipsoid, 8–10 by 5–6 mm, glabrous, except for some scattered, appressed hairs, particularly at the apex, apex apiculate (apiculum < 0.5 mm long), wall 0.2–0.3 mm thick, stipes red to purple, 12–25 by 1 mm. **Seed** ellipsoid, 8–9 by 5–6 mm, pale to dark brown, slightly foveolate.

**Distribution** — Western Ecuador and adjacent Colombia (Nariño).

**Habitat & Ecology** — In non-inundated, primary or secondary forest (‘bosque húmedo tropical’ or ‘bosque muy húmedo premontano’). At elevations of 0–1000 m. Flowering and fruiting: throughout the year.

**Vernacular name** — Ecuador: Punta de lanza.

**Note** — *Guatteria microcarpa*, a species belonging to Fries’s section *Trichoclonia*, is recognizable by leaves with secondary veins mostly impressed on the upper side, and by relatively long and slender pedicels.

Selection of other specimens examined:

**COLOMBIA.** **Nariño:** Mun. Espriella, CONIF Field Station, c. 45 km SE of Tumaco, 50–100 m, 4 June 1986, Maas et al. 6504, 6505 (U).

**ECUADOR.** **Cañar:** 20 km SE of La Troncal, km 6 of road from Manta Real to Caimatán, 28 May 2005, Vargas & Defas 5685 (U). **Esmeraldas:** San Lorenzo, Estación Experimental La Chiquita, 70 m, 4 July 1990, Palacios 5205 (MO, U). **Los Ríos:** Hacienda Clementina, Cerro Samama, Puerta Negra, 150 m, 9 October 2003, Ståhl & Cornejo 6166 (U). **Manabí:** Cantón Pedernales, Bosque Protector Cerro Pata de Pájaro, E of Pedernales, 400–700 m, 8 March 1997, Vargas et al. 1249 (U).

**17. Guatteria pastazae** R.E.Fr. — Fig. 16; Plate 1; Map 4

*Guatteria pastazae* R.E.Fr. (1947) 5, t. 2. — Type: *Lugo 181* (holo S; iso US), Ecuador, Pastaza, Mera, elevation not recorded, 4 April 1940.

Tree 4–28 m tall; young twigs densely to sparsely covered with appressed hairs, soon glabrous. **Leaves:** petiole 3–10 mm long, 2–3 mm diam.; lamina narrowly oblong-elliptic to narrowly oblong-obovate, 10–27 by 3–8 cm (leaf index 2.5–4.6), coriaceous to chartaceous, rather densely to sparsely verruculose, greyish green, greyish brown, or brown above, pale to dark brown below, glabrous above except for some scattered hairs along primary and secondary veins above, sparsely covered with appressed hairs below, base attenuate, basal margins often somewhat rolled inwards, apex acuminate (acumen 10–15 mm long), primary vein impressed above, slightly keeled below, secondary veins rather indistinct, 12–15 on either side of primary vein, slightly prominent above, smallest distance between loops and margin 1–5 mm. **Flowers** mostly in axils of leaves or on branchlets after leaf shedding, 1 (or 2); pedicels 3–15 mm long, 1–2.5 mm diam., fruiting pedicels to 25 mm long, to 3 mm diam., densely to rather densely covered with appressed, brown hairs, articulated at 1/4–1/3 from the base, with 5 or 6 bracts, c. 7 by 3 mm (only one seen), soon falling and leaving prominent scars on lower pedicel; flower buds ovoid; sepals basally connate to free, broadly elliptic-ovate, 5–10 by 5–8 mm, appressed, but soon becoming patent to finally reflexed, outer side densely covered with appressed, brown hairs; petals green to greenish yellow and
Fig. 16. *Guatteria pastazae* R.E.Fr. Flowering twig; inset: fruiting twig (*Baker et al. 5716*, U; inset: *Van der Werff et al. 19221*, U).
slightly tinged with red in vivo, unequal, elliptic-oblong to elliptic-ovate, the outer ones 13–15 (–25) by 6–7 mm, the inner ones 18–20 (–28) by 6–12 mm, outer side densely covered with appressed hairs; stamens 1.5–2 mm long, connective shield finely papillate-hairy. **Monocarps** 10–30, green, maturing purple in vivo, black in sicco, ellipsoid, 11–14 (–20) by 7–9 (–15) mm, longitudinally wrinkled in sicco, sparsely covered with appressed hairs to glabrous, apex acute to apiculate (apiculum < 0.5 mm long), wall 0.5–1 (–4) mm thick, stipes 1–3 (–9) by 1.5–2 mm. **Seed** ellipsoid, 10–15 by 6–8 mm, pale brown, slightly to strongly rugose (in sicco) to slightly foveolate (in vivo).

**Distribution** — Amazonian Ecuador and Peru.

**Habitat & Ecology** — In premontane and montane forest, on soils derived from sandstone substrate or on red clay. At elevations of 300–1800 (–2200) m. Flowering: from November to May; fruiting: from July to March.

**Vernacular names** — Peru: Palo yais, Wampu yais, Yais.

**Notes** — *Guatteria pastazae* was previously known from only 2 collections near Mera. It is well recognizable by its verruculose leaves with obscure venation and an attenuate leaf base, combined with shortly pedicellate flowers and shortly stipitate monocarps.

*Guatteria pastazae* shows some features of *G. punciticulata* R.E.Fr., a species occurring in the lowlands of Peru (Loreto) and Brazil (Amazonas), like the verruculose leaves and obscure leaf venation. It differs, however, by its much shorter stipes (stipes shorter than to almost equalling monocarp length) versus stipes longer than monocarp.

A specimen from Peru (*Rodríguez R. & Cruz A. 2053*) might be placed near *G. pastazae*, but it differs by fruiting pedicels 20–25 mm long and an articulation at 1/5–1/4 from the base, and by distinctly smaller leaves.

A specimen from Ecuador (*Quizhpe et al. 1171*) should be noted, too. It differs from *G. pastazae* by a fruiting pedicel 20 mm long and articulated about the middle. A very young floral bud shows an upper bract still in place, elliptic-ovate, c. 6 mm long, apex acute.

Selection of other specimens examined:

**ECUADOR.** **Morona-Santiago:** Cordillera del Condór, Centro Shuar Warints, Cerro Yukai Naint, 1200 m, 12 December 2002, *Kajekai & Grupo Shuar de Conservación 50* (MO, U). **Pastaza:** 8 km NE of Mera, Río Pastaza, 1300 m, 15–16 March 1985, *Baker et al. 5716* (U). **Zamora-Chinchipe:** near mining camp at Río Tundaime, Río Quimi, 900–1000 m, 3 November 2004, *Van der Werff et al. 19221* (MO, U).

**PERU.** **Cajamarca:** Prov. San Ignacio, San José de Lourdes, Jorge Chávez, 2000 m, 18 March 1997, *Campos & Corales 3557* (MO, U). **San Martín:** Prov. San Martín: km 20 to 35 of road from Tarapoto to Yurimaguas, 580 m, 7 December 2003, *Pirie et al. 172* (U).

18. *Guatteria scalarinervia* D.R.Simpson — Fig. 17; Plate 3; Map 1


Cauliflorous tree 6–25 m tall, 5–25 cm diam.; young twigs rather densely covered with appressed hairs, soon glabrous. **Leaves:** petiole 15–20 mm long, 2–3 mm diam.; lamina narrowly elliptic, 13–18 by 3.5–5 cm (leaf index 2.7–4), chartaceous, not
Fig. 17. *Guatteria scalarinervia* D.R.Simpson. Flowering twig; inset: infructescence (*Gentry et al.* 77361, holo U; inset: *Revilla 2188, MO*).
verruculose, dull above, dark greenish brown above, pale brown below, glabrous above, rather densely covered with appressed hairs below, base acute to abruptly attenuate, apex acuminate (acumen 5–20 mm long), primary vein impressed above, secondary veins distinct, 10–15 on either side of primary vein, impressed above, smallest distance between loops and margin 2–4 mm. **Flowers** in up to many-flowered clusters on the trunk; pedicels 20–35 mm long, 1–1.5 mm diam., fruiting pedicels to 40 mm long, to 2{–3} mm diam., densely to sparsely covered with appressed hairs, articulated at 1/4–1/2 from the base, bracts 2 below articulation, narrowly obtrullate to narrowly obovate-elliptic, {10–12 by 4–5 mm}, lower part of pedicel with few bracts, broadly ovate, {c. 1 by 1 mm}, all bracts very soon falling off; flower buds broadly ovoid; sepals free, broadly ovate, 4–7 by 4–7 mm, appressed, outer side rather densely to densely covered with appressed hairs; petals green, maturing yellow to cream in vivo, equal, ovate, elliptic, to oblong-obovate, 12–14 by 7–10 mm, outer side densely covered with appressed hairs; stamens c. 1.5 mm long, connective shield glabrous. **Monocarps** 25–50, green, maturing bluish black to black in vivo, brownish in sicco, ellipsoid, 15–21 by 7–11 mm, rather densely to sparsely covered with appressed hairs, apex apiculate (apiculum to 1 mm long), wall 0.1–1 mm thick, stipes 10–25 by 1 mm. **Seed** ellipsoid, 15–18 by 7–9 mm, dark brown, rugose.

**Distribution** — Amazonian Ecuador (Orellana and Sucumbíos) and Peru (Loreto).

**Habitat & Ecology** — In non-inundated forest (one collection from periodically inundated tahuampa forest), on red, clayey to lateritic soil. At elevations of 200–350 m. **Flowering**: April to June, and October; **fruiting**: January, May, and from August to November.

**Vernacular name** — Ecuador: Dimonkawe (Huaorani), Nagewe (Huaorani), Pungaramuy, Uñitawe (Huaorani).

**Note** — *Guatteria scalarinervia* is the only cauliflorous species of the genus known to occur in Ecuador so far. It is, moreover, recognized by relatively long petioles and stipes.

Selection of other specimens examined:

**Ecuador. Orellana**: Cantón Orellana, Yasuní Forest Reserve, 200–300 m, 16 May 1996, Romoleroux et al. 2317 (U); Reserva Étnica Huaorani, Miwaguno, 140 km S of Coca, 250 m, 10 May 2004, Naranjo & Freire 370 (MO, U); Vía de los Zorros, 11 km W of Coca, left bank of Río Napo, 350 m, 7 August 1986, Zaruma 553 (MO, U). **Sucumbíos**: Reserva Faunística Cuyabeno, N of Laguna Grande, 205–265 m, 13 May 1988, Renner 69066 (U).


**19. Guatteria venosa** Erkens & Maas, *spec. nov.* — **Fig.** 18; **Map** 1

Species foliis venis secundariis pro ratione multis et supra impressis in venam marginalem manifeste conjunctis facile distinguibilis. — **Typus**: T.D. Pennington et al. 15607 (holo U; iso K), Ecuador, Pichincha, Cantón Pedro Vicente Maldonado, Reserva Río Silanche, 600–700 m, November 1996.

**Guatteria sp. 7** Chatrou et al. (1997) 110.

Tree (6–)10–24 m tall, 6–80 cm diam., with buttresses; young twigs glabrous, smooth or rather densely verruculose. **Leaves**: petiole 10–25 mm long, 3–5 mm diam.; lamina narrowly elliptic to narrowly obovate, 16–40 by 6–15 cm (leaf index 2.6–3.6), not
Fig. 18. Guatteria venosa Erkens & Maas. Fruiting twig, inset top and bottom: flowering twig (Tipaz et al. 1119, MO; inset top: T.D. Pennington et al. 15607, iso K; inset bottom: T.D. Pennington et al. 15607, holo U).
verruculose or sparsely to rather densely verruculose toward the base, shiny above, greyish white above, pale brown below, glabrous above, sparsely covered with appressed hairs to glabrous below, base attenuate, apex acuminate (acumen 5–10 mm long), primary vein impressed above, rather densely to densely verruculose below toward the base, becoming sparsely verruculose to smooth toward the apex, secondary veins distinct, 25–35 on either side of primary vein, strongly impressed above, marginal vein present, smallest distance between marginal vein and margin 2–5 mm. 

Flowers mostly on older branchlets, or in axils of fallen leaves, in 2–several-flowered inflorescences or single (at least in fruit); pedicels 10–20 mm long, 1.5–2 mm diam., fruiting pedicels to 25 mm long, 5 mm diam., densely covered with appressed hairs, articulated at 1/6–1/3 from the base, with (1 or) 2 minute bracts immediately below articulation and 0–3 bracts lower down; flower buds depressed ellipsoid to depressed ovoid; sepals basally connate to free, broadly ovate, 5–6 by 5–6 mm, appressed to patent, outer side densely covered with appressed hairs; petals green, greenish cream, tannish, to yellow in vivo, subequal, broadly ovate to broadly ovate-triangular, c. 10 by 10 mm, outer side densely covered with appressed hairs; stamens c. 2 mm long, connective shield finely papillate-hairy to subglabrous. 

Monocarps 10–30, green, maturing black in vivo, black in sicco, ellipsoid, 11–14 by 5–6 mm, glabrous, except for some hairs at the apex, apex apiculate (apiculum c. 0.5 mm long), wall 0.5–0.8 mm thick, stipes 5–9 by 1.5–2 mm. Seed ellipsoid, 10–13 by 5–6 mm, pale to dark brown, rugose.

Distribution — Western Ecuador (Carchi, Esmeraldas, Pichincha).

Habitat & Ecology — In premontane wet forest. At elevations of 250–1000 m. Flowering: May, June, September to November; fruiting: February to June.

Vernacular name — Ecuador: Cargadera negra, Degteuiug, Tilalde (Awapit).

Note — Guatteria venosa belongs to Fries’s section Mecocarpus by its distinct marginal vein, the presence of verruculi on the leaves and by the short stipes. It is distinguished from other species of section Mecocarpus by an unusually high number of secondary veins (hence the specific name) and by the few verruculi on the leaves compared to other species in the section.

Selection of other specimens examined:

**Ecuador.** **Carchi:** Maldonado, Parroquia Tobar Donoso, Reserva Etnica Awá, Sabalera, 600–1000 m, 22 November 1992, Aulesia et al. 693 (MO, U); Cantón Tulcán, Parroquia Chical, Sector Gualpi Medio, Reserva Indigena Awá, road to San Marcos, 1000 m, 23 May 1992, Tipaz et al. 1119 (MO); border area between Carchi and Esmeraldas, 20 km past Lita on road Lita-Alto Tambo, 550 m, 12 May 1991, Van der Werff et al. 12046 (MO, U). **Esmeraldas:** El Silencio, 250 m, 8 September 1998, Bonifaz & Cornejo 3832 (U); Lita-San Lorenzo road, 10–20 km NW of Lita, 800 m, 12 May 1991, Gentry et al. 70116 (MO, U). **Pichincha:** Cantón Pedro Vicente Maldonado, Reserva Río Silanche, 600–700 m, November 1996, T.D. Pennington et al. 15384 (K, U).

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REFERENCES


IDENTIFICATION LIST

The abbreviations behind the collector numbers refer to the following names: For G. asplundiana: aberrant material (as explained in the species description is bold).

are = G. arenicola
duo = G. duodecima
jap = G. japurensis
arg = G. argentea
flb = G. flabellata
meg = G. megalophylla
asp = G. asplundiana
flg = G. flagelliflora
mic = G. microcarpa
bre = G. brevipetiolata
fra = G. fractiflora
pas = G. pastazae
con = G. confusa
gen = G. gentryi
sca = G. scalarinervia
dis = G. discolor
gra = G. grandipes
ven = G. venosa