

DOLICHOPTERYS, A NEW GENUS OF THE  
MALPIGHIACEAE

by

A. KOSTERMANS (Utrecht).

**Dolichopterys** <sup>1)</sup> Kosterm. nov. gen. Malpighiacearum, e tribu Banisteriearum, generi Lophopterygi affine, sed samaris alis lateralibus longis praeditis diversum.

Liana. Foliis integerrimis, petiolatis. Stipulis inconspicuis. Racemi terminales, elongati, basi ramosi. Pedicellis basi bracteatis et bi-bracteolatis. Sepala...., quorum 4 glandula magna unica mediana suborbiculari radiatim ornata. Flores ignoti. Samarae 3, vel abortu 2 vel 1, toro pyramidali, trigono affixae. Samarae ala dorsalis magna, annulari-cristiformis; alae laterales perlongae angustae erecto-divaricatae. Cotyledones equales, altera super alteram replicata.

Species unica: **Dolichopterys surinamensis** Kosterm.

Liana. Ramulis petiolis inflorescentisque pube velutina fusco-ferruginea obtectis. Ramulis crassis, obsolete angulatis. Internodiis plerisque 4 cm longis, usque ad 6 mm diametro. Folia obovato-oblonga; basi rotunda; margine vix revoluta; apice emarginata; 15—20 cm longa; apice 7—9 cm lata; coriacea, rigida, supra glaberrima, lucida, viridia, nervo mediano impresso, basi sparse piloso, nervis primariis (utrinque 8—11) prominulis, marginem haud attingentibus, arcuatim connexis, venis venulisque prominulis dense reticulatis; subtus dense sub-sericeo-tomentella, nervo mediano tomentoso, valde prominente, nervis primariis prominentibus, secundariis prominulis, venis obsolete. Petioli crassi, sub-angulosi, canaliculati, usque ad 2,5 cm longi, stipulis invis. Racemi in apice ramulorum paniculam pauci-ramosam efformantes, multiflori, usque ad 18 cm longi; pedunculis floriferis nullis; pedicellis crassis, 1½ mm diametro, usque ad 8 mm longis. Bracteis bracteolisque parvis, ovato-lanceolatis, dense fusco-tomentosis, usque ad 3 mm longis, deciduis. Flores ignoti. Glandulae calycinae 4, mag-

<sup>1)</sup> gr. dolichos = long; pteryx = wing.

nae, 3 mm diametro, suborbiculares, radiatim sulcatae, medio excavatae. Styli subulati, curvati, glabri; stigmatibus obtuso coronati, 3 mm longi. Samarae pube densissima rufo-ferruginea sericeo-tomentosa obtectae. Nux globosa, tomentosa, usque ad 13 mm diametro. Areola ventralis plana, sub-orbicularis, apice acuta, usque ad 6 mm diametro. Crista dorsalis chartacea magna annuliformis, sub-triangularis, basi elongato usque ad 2 cm longo, obtuso, apice brevior, obtuso, usque ad 12 mm longo. Alae laterales binae, chartaceae, sericeae, erecto-divaricatae, lineares usque ad 6 cm longae, 9 mm latae, apice rotundatae, margine integerrimae, rubescentes (teste collectore). Cotyledones aequales, planae, replicatae.

Surinamo: Fl. Gran Rio super. (Stahel n. 223, fr. m. Mart.); typus in Herb. Utrecht.

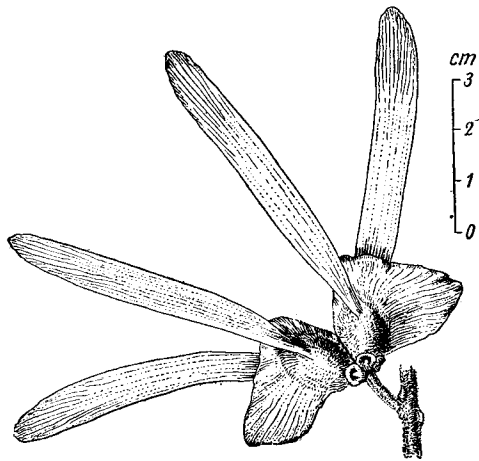


Fig. 1. *Dolichopterys surinamensis* Kosterm. Samaras.

According to its general habit, inflorescence, and calyx-glands this genus is related to *Lophopterys* Juss., from which it widely differs by the large lateral wings. (Fig. 1). N i e d e n z u, in his scheme in: "Ueber die Fortentwicklung in der Familie der Malpighiaceae, (Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 50, Suppl. 1914 p. 162)." deduces the X-, and Y-shaped wings of *Tetrapteris*, resp. *Triopteris*, from the lateral wings of *Mascagnia* sect. *Pleuropterys*. In the subgenus *Caulo-*

*lepis* of *Tetrapteris* the 2 lower lateral wings are reduced, whereas the upper ones are growing larger, in the advanced subsect. *Leiocarya* also the intermedial appendages have disappeared. In the genus *Triopteris* there is only one lower lateral winglet. From *Triopteris* or *Tetrapteris*, *Dolichopterys* may be deduced, supposing that both lower lateral winglets have disappeared, whereas *Lophopterys* is to be considered as the most advanced type in this scheme because both upper and lower lateral winglets have disappeared. The lacking of intermediate appendages in both genera is a further indication of its evolution.