

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE RUBIACEAE OF SURINAM

by

C. E. B. BREMEKAMP (Utrecht).

Since the appearance of my „Notes on the Rubiaceae of Surinam” (in Rec. d. Trav. bot. néerl. XXXI, 1934, 248; also in Meded. Bot. Mus. Herb. Utrecht no. 11, 1934) a number of species and varieties new to the flora of that country have come to light. The majority have been collected by Mr. Rombouts during the 1935/36 expedition of the Boundary Commission who is surveying at present the border in the southern part of the colony; they were found along the River Corantyne and in the savannahs in the south-western part. One species was secured by Dr. Lanjouw, and has been mentioned already in his „Additions to Pulle’s Flora of Surinam I” (in Rec. d. Trav. bot. Néerl. XXXII, 1935, 258) and one, represented by a rather poor fruiting specimen collected years ago by the Forestry Bureau, was found among material provisionally consigned to another family.

New to the flora of Surinam are the following twelve species: *Alseis longifolia* Ducke var. *pentamera* Brem. n. var., *Sabicea cinerea* Aubl., *S. Romboutsii* Brem. n. spec., *S. surinamensis* Brem. n. spec., *Tocoyena surinamensis* Brem. n. spec., *Thieleodoxa nitidula* Brem. n. spec., *Guettarda Spruceana* Müll. Arg., *Psychotria Romboutsii* Brem. n. spec., *Declieuxia fruticosa* (Willd. ex R. et S.) Kuntze, *Diodia pulchrestipula* Brem. n. spec., *Spermacoce guianensis* Brem. n. spec. and *Borreria verticillata* (L.) G. F. W. Mey (the *B. verticillata* of the Flora of Surinam IV, 287 proved to be *B. suaveolens* G. F. W. Mey., under which name it had been recorded already by Miquel). and one variety: *Sipanea pratensis* Aubl. var. *glaberrima* Brem. n. var. Four of the ten genera to which these species belong, namely *Alseis*, *Thieleodoxa*, *Declieuxia* and *Spermacoce*, are also new to the flora of Surinam. Seven species and two varieties are entirely new, and will be described below. Before entering on this part of my task I will make a few remarks however on two of the species known already from elsewhere, namely on *Guettarda Spruceana* Müll. Arg. and on *Borreria verticillata* (L.) G. F. W. Mey, and on a third species,

Coccocypselum guyanense (Aubl.) K. Sch., which is known since long from Surinam, but of which Mr. Rombouts collected a specimen differing somewhat from the older Surinam findings.

The genus *Guettarda* was represented in the „Flora” already by one species: *G. grandiflora* Steud., a straggling shrub or liana armed with axillary thorns. The new species which we owe to Mr. Rombouts, *G. Spruceana* Müll. Arg., however is an unarmed tree. The type specimen of this species was collected in the adjoining part of Brazil, and recently the plant has been recorded also from Bolivia (Standley in Field Mus. Bot. VII, 1931, 292), but from the Guianas it was so far unknown. It can not be denied however that it is very nearly related to *G. macrantha* Benth. from British and to *G. argentea* Lam. from French Guiana. As far as I can see, it differs from the latter merely in the shorter peduncle and in a differently coloured indumentum, and from *G. macrantha* in the somewhat smaller size of the flowers. It is not impossible that these differences are but individual variations, and that, when more material becomes available, the three species may prove identic; in that case Lamarck's name, of course, should have preference.

The plant which I described in the Flora of Surinam IV, 287 under the name *Borreria verticillata* (L.) G. F. W. Mey. proved to be *B. suaveolens* G. F. W. Mey. Both *B. verticillata* and *B. suaveolens* belong to a group of nearly related species which are often confused with each other. This is well exemplified by the list of synonyms given by K. Schumann in Flora Brasiliensis VI, 6, p. 56 under *B. tenella* (H. B. K.) Ch. et S.: several names included in this list belong undoubtedly to good species. *B. suaveolens*, a species known with certainty from British and Dutch Guiana only, is readily distinguished from the more widely distributed *B. verticillata* by the colour of the shoots, which are reddish-brown in stead of green, by the internodes being as a rule about twice as long, and not about as long only, as the leaves, by the latter being narrowly linear, and not linear-lanceolate, and by the fringe of the stipular sheath, which is 3 mm long in stead of 1.5 mm. Of *B. verticillata* a specimen was brought back by Mr. Rombouts from the south-western part of the colony: other Surinam specimens however are unknown to me.

Of *Coccocypselum guyanense* (Aubl.) K. Sch. Mr. Rombouts collected in the Great Savannah in the southern part of the colony a specimen which resembles in the size and hairyness of its leaves, and in the number of flowers per capitulum (5—10), exactly the plant originally described and figured by Aublet. The specimens

quoted in the „Flora” possess much smaller and less hairy leaves and as a rule but three (rarely up to seven) flowers per capitulum. There is however one other plant in the Utrecht herbarium which, though its leaves are somewhat smaller, agrees well with the specimens of Aublet and Rombouts: it was collected at Abontjeman (nat. coll. 192). It is not impossible that the material quoted in the „Flora” belongs to a different, though very nearly related species, which has hitherto been overlooked.

Having finished with these three species I will now proceed to the description of the new species and varieties. The types of these are all in the Utrecht Herbarium.

Sipanea pratensis Aubl. var. *glaberrima* Brem. n. var.; typus: Rombouts 223.

Varietas a typo recedit caulibus, foliis, ovariis, facie externa corollae omnibus glaberrimis.

Hab. Guianam Batavorum.

This variety is known in one specimen only, a plant collected by Mr. Rombouts in the Great Savannah (Lat. 2° N, Long. 56° W) in the midst of plants belonging to the forma typica.

Alseis longifolia Ducke var. *pentamera* Brem. n. var.; typus: tree n. 52, B. W. 3158.

Varietas a typo floribus pentameris distinguenda.

Hab. Guianam Batavorum.

The material was collected near the River Corantyne, and consists of fruiting branches. The leaves are slightly shorter and relatively broader than those of the type, and they dry with a somewhat different colour; otherwise it agrees however in all essential points with Ducke's plant. The latter was collected in Brazil; the species however has also been recorded from British Guiana (Sandwith in Kew Bull. 1933, 333).

Sabicea surinamensis Brem. n. spec., sicut *S. Romboutsii* Brem. n. spec. (vide infra) inflorescentia pauciflora sessili, basi bracteis magnis circumdata, calycis tubo conspicuo lobis longiore *S. Trailii* Wernham similior, foliis majoribus, corolla longiore ab ea sat diversa, a *S. Romboutsii* habitu fruticoso et scandente, ramis novellis rufo-hirsutis; foliis primum dense, deinde sparse villosis faciliter distinguenda; typus: Rombouts 165.

Frutex scandens. Rami novelli pilis plus minusve reflexis dense rufo-hirsuti, veteriores glabrescentes et cortice badio nitidulo vestiti. Folia opposita et unumquidque alteri magnitudine aequale, breviter petiolata. Petiolus hirsutus 2—7 mm longus; lamina lan-

ceolata an oblonga 8—10 cm longa et 2.7—4.2 cm lata, apice acuminata et basi acuta, primum dense villosa, deinde sparse pilosa, costa tamen supra pilis brevibus continenter dense oblecta et subtus sicut nervis utroque latere circ. 13 pilis rectangulariter patentibus, ad laminam tamen adpressis densius pilosa, ad marginem etiam continenter et dense pilosa. Stipulae late ovatae, 9 mm longae et latae, reflexae, extus sparse pilosae, intus glabrae, axilla tamen sericeo-villosae. Inflorescentia capitulum subsessile, basi bracteis magnis circumdatum, triflorum, solitarium ad nodum. Bracteae involucales duae late ovatae 11 mm longae et 8 mm latae, basi in vaginam 4 mm altam connatae, interdum irregulariter grandi-dentatae. Bracteolae lineari-lanceolatae 6—10 mm longae et 1.8—3 mm latae, villosae, ad basin sericeae. Flores pentameri. Ovarium turbinatum dense sericeo-villosum 2.5 mm altum, 5-loculare. Calyx infundibuliformis villosus tubo 8 mm, lobis lanceolatis acutis 4 mm longis, demum accrescentibus. Corolla alba extus pilis patentibus dense hirsuta tubo 2.2 cm longo intus pilis moniliformibus villosa, lobis supra glabris 5 mm longis. Antherae 3 mm longae inclusae. Drupa apicem versus longe sericeo-barbata. Semina angulosa et marginata.

Hab. Guianam Batavorum.

The type (Rombouts 165) was collected along the River Corantyne at a place said to be one day of rowing above the Frederik-Hendrik Falls. It is the only specimen which I have seen.

Sabicea surinamensis and *S. Romboutsii* (v. infra) resemble *S. Trailii* Wernham, *S. mattogrossensis* Wernham and *S. Trianae* Wernham in the structure of the inflorescence. In all these species the latter is surrounded at the base by two fairly large, partly connate involucre bracts. They are doubtless also related to *S. glabrescens* Benth. and to *S. villosa* Willd. (*S. hirsuta* H. B. K.) in which the involucre bracts are less conspicuous. Wernham in his monograph of the genus brings the two last named species and the first three to different sections, but his classification, which is based on the length of the peduncle and the size of the bracts, is doubtless artificial, as no correlation between these characters, which show moreover a continuous variation, and other characters is apparent. The strongly developed calyx tube of both *S. surinamensis* and *S. Romboutsii* is a remarkable feature: among the species just mentioned *S. Trailii* is the only one in which a similar calyx is found. These three species resemble each other moreover in their sessile inflorescences. The leaves and flowers of the Surinam plants however are much larger. *S. Trailii* was collected near the River Amazons. *S. surinamensis* and *S. Rombout-*

sii differ from each other in habit and in the nature of the indumentum.

Sabicea Romboutsii Brem. n. spec., capitulo paucifloro, bracteis basi connatis circumdato, floribus majoribus, calycis tubo conspicuo et lobis longiore ad *S. Trailii* Wernham et ad *S. surinamensem* Brem. (v. supra) accedit, habitu tamen *S. brasiliensi* Wernham et *S. camporum* Sprague similis; typus: Rombouts 522.

Herba perennis e basi ramificata erecta 20—50 cm alta. Caulis ramique basales simplices an parce ramosi primum pilis patentibus an subreflexis griseo-villosi et sub indumento hoc arachnoideo-tomentosi, deinde pilis longioribus dejectis indumento arachnoideo-albidi. Folia opposita an ternata cuiusque paris vel verticilli magnitudine aequalia, inferiora in petiolum gracilem usque ad 10 mm longum, villosum contracta, superiora subsessilia; lamina herbacea oblonga 5.5—10 cm longo et 2.2—4.5 cm lata, apice acuta an subacuminata, basi in foliis inferioribus contracta, in foliis intermediis cuneata an acuta, in foliis superioribus subobtusa, supra primum ubique dense pubescens, deinde sparse pubescens costa tamen continenter dense pubescente, infra tomento arachnoideo-denso albida, nervis utroque latere costae 9—13 infra prominulis et indumento griseo-villoso conspicuis, reticulatione venulorum infra faciliter distinguenda. Stipulae ovatae acutae an acuminatae 10 mm longae et 7 mm latae, extus villosae, intus glabrae, axilla tamen dense sericeo-villosae. Inflorescentia capitulum sessile triflorum solitarium ad nodum, basi bracteis ovato-oblongis, irregulariter grandi-dentatis, dense griseo-villosis 12—15 mm longis et 7—8 mm latis et in vaginam 5—8 mm altam connatis circumdatum; quisque flos capituli insuper bracteolis duabus munitus; bracteolarum floris centralis altera rhomboidea 15 mm longa et 5 mm lata, altera spathulata 11 mm longa et 2.5 mm lata; bracteolae florum lateralium lineares 6—8 mm longae et 1.5—2.5 mm latae. Ovarium turbinatum dense sericeo-villosum 2 mm altum, 4-loculare. Calyx infundibuliformis 5-lobatus, extus villosus, intus ad basin glaber et apicem versus villosus, tubo 8—9 mm, lobis late triangularibus circ. 3 mm longis. Corolla alba extus pilis patentibus dense villosa; tubo intus dimidio superiore pilis moniliformibus vestito 18 mm longo, lobis triangularibus inaequalibus 2.5—5 mm longis supra glabris. Stamina apicibus incisuras corollae attingentia, filamentis 0.6 mm, antheris 3 mm longis munita. Discus glaber 0.7 mm altus. Stylus glaber 8 mm longus in stigmata quattuor 2.2 mm longa exeuns. Drupam non vidi.

Hab. Guianam Batavorum.

The type of this plant was collected by Mr. Rombouts near the Brazilian Border, where it grew on outcrops of granite in the savannah. A second specimen (Rombouts 543), was secured in the same region.

This is a typical savannah plant resembling *S. brasiliensis* Wernham and *S. camporum* Sprague. Its morphological characters however point to a closer affinity with *S. Trailii* Wernham and *S. surinamensis* Brem. (v. supra).

Tocoyena surinamensis Brem. n. spec., *T. neglectae* N. E. Br. et *T. formosae* (C. et S.) K. Sch. affinis, sed ab utraque specie foliorum facie superiore costa nervisque solis exceptis glabra facilliter cognoscenda, a *T. formosa* ultro foliis basi contractis et a *T. neglecta* alabastris obtusis, foliis longius petiolatis diversa; typus: Rombouts 323.

Rami novelli obtuse quadrangulares et quadrisulcati, dense sed breviter adpresse pubescentes. Folia opposita et petiolata. Petiolus supra subconcausus, dense pubescens sed ad marginem glabrescens, 1—1.5 cm longus. Lamina herbacea elliptica 13—15 cm longa et 8—9 cm lata, apice acuta an subacuminata et basi contracta, supra costa et nervis lateralibus dense pubescens sed alioquin glabra, subtus velutina, sicc. supra fucescens et subtus subcoerulescens, nervis utroque latere costae 8—9 supra prominulis et subtus prominentibus, venulis dense reticulatis supra impressis, subtus nonnullis prominulis. Stipulae late triangulares, extus intusque glabrae, margine ciliatae tamen. Inflorescentia tota velutina, plerumque 9-flora i.e. e triadibus tribus composita, triadibus lateralibus foliis paulo reductis suffultis. Pedunculus generalis 1—1.5 cm longus; pedunculi triadum 5—6 mm; pedicelli florum lateralium triadum 3.5 mm; flos centralis cuiusque triadis subsessilis. Bractee florum lateralium triadum ovatae, irregulariter denticulatae, glabrae 1.5 mm longae; bracteolae ovatae glabrae 0.7 mm longae; flos centralis triadis ebracteolatus. Ovarium cylindricum 7 mm altum et 3.5 mm diam., infra dense velutinum, apicem versus glabrescens. Calyx 2.5 mm altus, densius velutinus, lobis late triangularibus tubo aequilongis. Corolla extus breviter sed dense velutina, statu immaturo obtusa, statu maturo tubo 9 mm longo et 2.5 mm diam., intus parte superiore villosa, fauce dilatato, lobis ovatis 11 mm longis et 7 mm latis supra glabris. Antherae sessiles 7 mm longae et 2 mm latae. Stylus longitudinaliter striatus, parte superiore sparse et breviter pilosa, parte inflata 10-sulcata 7 mm longa, parte exserta stigmatibus circ. 4 mm longis comprehensis 12 mm longa. Fructus ignotus.

Hab. Guianam Batavorum.

The type of this plant was collected by Mr. Rombouts at Platte Berg, Sipaliwini River. It is known in one specimen only.

From *T. guianensis* K. Sch., the only species known so far from Surinam, our new species is easily distinguishable by the velvety lower side of the leaves and by the velvety, in the bud obtuse, and much smaller corolla. Its nearest allies are *T. neglecta* N. E. Br. and *T. formosa* (C. et S.) K. Sch., from which it differs in the characters enumerated above.

Thieleodoxa nitidula Brem. n. spec., a congeneribus foliis parvis facilliter cognoscenda; typus: Rombouts 538.

Frutex ramosior glaber. Rami subquadrangulares an subteretes cortice nitidulo vestiti. Folia opposita et petiolata. Petiolus canaliculatus 4—6 mm longus. Lamina lanceolata an lineari-oblonga 7.5—10 cm longa et 2.5—3 cm lata, foliorum sub inflorescentia insertorum tamen minor, apice subacuminata et basi acuta, supra nitidula et sicc. nigrescens, subtus opaca et sicc. olivacea, nervis utroque latere costae circ. 11 supra prominulis et subtus prominentibus, axillis barbatis, venulis dense reticulatis. Stipulae in vaginam 1.5 mm altam connatae utrimque in lobum interpetiolarum triangularem 5 mm longum exeuntes. Inflorescentia mascula sessilis e floribus 7—9 constans. Flos masculus ovario rudimentario 1 mm alto, calyce cupulari irregulariter denticulato 4 mm alto, puberulo, corollae tubo 12 mm longo extus pilis retrorsis dense sericeo-villoso, intus dimidio superiore pilis apicem versus directis similariter vestito, dimidio inferiore glabro sed inter antheras indumento descendente villosa, corollae lobis quatuor ovato-triangularibus acutis 9 mm longis et 5 mm latis utrimque breviter tomentosis, antheris filiformibus sessilibus 7 mm longis ad medium dorsi fixis subinclusis, disco humili crenulato, stylo glabro 12 mm longo, parte tumida apice in lobos quatuor rudimentarios divisa. Flos femineus et fructus ignoti.

Hab. Guianam Batavorum.

This plant was collected in one specimen by Mr. Rombouts in the Great Savannah on the Brazilian border.

In the absence of female flowers and fruits its genus was difficult to determine. From the genera *Ibetrulia*, *Kotschubaea* and *Einsteinia* it is sufficiently distinct by the small, tetramerous flowers; from *Alibertia*, which it resembles in this respect, it differs in the presence of retrorse hairs on the outside of the corolla.

Among the species which have been referred to *Thieleodoxa* *T. lanceolata* Cham. and *T. verticillata* Ducke are good examples

of the generic characters, *T. sorbilis* (Huber) Ducke and *T. stipularis* Ducke on the other hand are anomalous species: the plurilocular ovary and the great size of the stipules would doubtless justify the creation of a new genus.

Psychotria Romboutsii Brem. n. spec., inflorescentia conspicue bracteata, bracteis a basi internodiorum ad apicem translatis, foliis et subsessilibus et basi subcordatis ad *P. paradoxam* Müll. Arg. et ad *P. phaneriplexam* Standley accedit, ab *P. paradoxa* inflorescentiae ramulis brevioribus, ramulorum internodiis apicem versus haud gradatim longioribus, floribus ad apicem ramulorum immo congestis sat diversa tamen et a *P. phaneroplexa* foliis multo majoribus facilliter distinguenda; typus: Rombouts 470.

Frutex parvus ramis foliisque glabris. Rami novelli compressi, deinde subteres, graciles, plerumque circ. 1.5 mm diam., internodiis plerumque circ. 5 cm longis constantes. Folia petiolo brevissimo vix 1 mm longo munita; lamina anguste oblonga 10—13 cm longa et 2.5—3.7 cm lata, apice caudato-acuminata et basi subcordata, herbacea, sicc. plerumque haud conspicue decolorata, costa utrimque prominula, nervis utroque latere costae 11—13 supra prominulis et subtus sicut costa marginatis, venulis laxe reticulatis supra prominulis. Stipulae in vaginam cupularem 1 mm altam utrimque lobis duobus filiformibus 3—5 mm longis munitam connatae, intus glabrae, extus inter insertiones loborum et petioli carunculis glandulosis ornatae. Inflorescentia longe pedunculata, depresso corymbosa, peripheriam versus bracteis radiantibus, vivo probabiliter albis ornata, vix conspicue puberula, e floribus 40—60 constans. Pedunculus gracilis 2.5—3 cm longus. Ramuli inferiores 5 subumbellatim dispositi; axis ramulis inferioribus multo brevior et ipsa ramulis brevibus munita; ramuli helicoidei an interdum dichasialiter, haud rare plus minusve irregulariter, ramificati; internodia basalia ramulorum longiorum 2.5—5 mm; internodia superiora 2—3 mm longa; flores sessiles ad nodum primum singuli an bini, ad nodum secundum bini an terni. Bractee vix conspicue ciliatae a basi ramuli ad basin floris terminalis translatae, ramulorum primorum 5—6 mm longae et 1 mm latae, aliae 2—6 mm longae et 0.5—1 mm latae; bracteolae nullae. Ovarium cylindricum 0.8 mm altum glabrum. Calyx glaber post florationem patens tubo 0.2 mm longo, lobis late triangularibus tubo longioribus, quaque incisura glandula ornata. Corolla infundibuliformis extus glabra tubo 4 mm longo intus infra medium piloso, lobis triangularibus 2 mm longis glabris. Filamenta infra medium tubi in-

serta in flore brevistylo 5 mm longa; antherae 1.2 mm. Discus bilobatus 0.4 mm altus. Stylus glaber in flore brevistylo stigmatibus 1.5 mm longis comprehensis 4.5 mm longus. Drupam non vidi.

Hab. Guianam Batavorum.

The type was collected by Mr. Rombouts in the Great Savannah near the Brazilian border. It is the only specimen which I have seen.

Among the species differing from the other members of the genus by the possession of a conspicuously bracteated inflorescence, in which the bracts have been shifted from the ordinary position at the base of the branchlets to the top, i.e. to the base of the terminal flower, but few are, like our new species, provided with subsessile leaves which are at the same time subcordate at the base. Its nearest allies are doubtless *P. paradoxa* Müll. Arg. in Mart., Fl. Bras. VI, 5, 1888, 313 and *P. phaneroplexa* Standley in Field Mus. Bot. XI, 1936, 245. The latter however has much larger leaves, and *P. paradoxa* differs in the structure of its inflorescence, which has longer branchlets consisting of internodes gradually increasing in length towards the periphery.

Diodia pulchripula Brem. n. spec., aristis stipularum vagina multo longioribus conspicue ciliatis faciliter a congeneribus distinguenda, *D. gymnocephalae* (DC.) K. Sch. stylo bifido, seminibus facie ventrali profunde sulcatis similior, sed ab ea caulibus obtuse quadrangularibus, foliis subsessilibus, aristis stipularum longissimis, colore obscuro speciminum exsiccatorum sat diversa; typus: Rombouts 360.

Herba erecta 30—60 cm alta an altior. Caulis obtusangulus, profunde quadrisulcatus, glaberrimus. Folia subsessilia. Petiolus 1.5 mm haud superans; lamina lineari-lanceolata an linearis 6—10 cm longa et 2—2.7 cm lata an interdum angustior, apice acuta et basi subauriculata, margine dense sed minute aculeato-serrata, ad basin ciliata, ceteroqui utrimque glabra, sicc. supra minutissime punctata et utrimque grisea, costa canaliculata, nervis utroque latere costae 5—6 subtus prominulis, venulis inconspicuis an interdum aliquibus subtus prominulis. Stipulae extus intusque glabrae in vaginam capularem an obconicam circ. 3.5 mm altam et usque ad 9 mm diam. unitae, supra in lobos interpetiolares late triangulares usque ad 4 mm altos et aristis plerumque 7 coronatos exeuntes; aristae longe ciliatae, mediana 10—15 mm longa, aliae utroque latere longitudine gradatim decrescentes. Inflorescentiae axillares ad nodos solitariae, in spiralem dispositae, e floribus

plerumque 7 constantes. Bracteae filiformes ciliatae minutae. Flores breviter pedicellati. Ovarium anguste cylindricum 2.5 mm altum glabrum. Calyx glaber lobis acutis ciliatis nunc inaequalibus (majoribus 1.5 mm, minoribus 2.2 mm) nunc subaequalibus. Corolla alba extus glabra tubo 2.2 mm, lobis 1 mm longis. Filamenta glabra 0.8 mm; antherae 1.2 mm, Stylus glaber bifidus stigmatibus 0.6 mm longis munitus. Cocci glabri 4.5 mm alti. Semina nigra nitidula, minute punctata 4 mm longa, facie ventrali profunde sulcata.

Hab. Guianam Batavorum.

This plant was collected twice by Mr. Rombouts (360, type and 264), both times in the Greath Savannah near the Brazilian border.

D. pulchristipula is easily recognizable by the greath length of the stipular fringe and by the very conspicuous ciliation of the individual awns.

Spermacoce guianensis Brem. n. spec., *S. remotae* Lam. (cf. Rendle in Journ. of Bot. LXXIV, 1936, 10) staminibus exsertis similis, foliis laterioribus, inflorescentiis unilateralibus, floribus majoribus, corollae lobis supra lanuginosis faciliter distinguenda, floribus majoribus et corollae lobis lanuginosis a speciebus aliis etiam diversa; typus: Rombouts 75.

Herba ramosior. Rami decumbentes an adscendentes, primum pilis crassiusculis albis sparse bifariam pubescentes, deinde glabrescentes, quadricostati et bisulcati, maturitate 1.8 mm diam. Folia tenuiora in petiolum gracilem circ. 5—10 mm longum sparse pubescentem contracta; lamina lanceolata 3—5 cm longa et 1—1.5 cm lata, apice acuta an apicem versus contracta, basin versus semper contracta, utrimque pilis crassiusculis albis pubescens, margine subrevoluta tamen scabrida, costa subtus prominula haud scabrida, nervis utroque latere costae 5 subtus distinguendis, venulis inconspicuis. Stipulae in vaginam cupularem 3.5 mm altam et latam connatae, extus sparse pubescentes, intus glabrae, utroque latere caulis aristis glabris plerumque 6 usque ad 3 mm longis coronatae. Inflorescentiae sessiles ad nodos solitariae, in spiralem dispositae, capitatae et pauciflorae, floribus cum pilis longis intermixtis. Ovarium cylindricum 1.5 mm altum, apicem versus dense pubescens. Calyx lobis triangularibus 0.2 mm longis dense pubescentibus munitus. Corolla alba extus glabra tubo gracili 2.2 mm longo, lobis facie superiore lanuginosis 1.5 mm longis. Filamenta 2.5 mm exserta glabra; antherae ad centrum dorsifixae 0.8 mm longae. Stylus 1.2 mm exsertus. Fructus ellipsoideus 4 mm

altus apicem versus pubescens. Semen brunneum 2 mm longum, facie ventrali sulco longitudinali munitum.

Hab. Guianam Batavorum.

The type specimen of this species was collected by Mr. Rombouts at Wonotobo in the fringing forest along the River Corantyne. It is the only specimen I have seen.

The exserted stamens give this species a place near *S. remota* Lam. from which it differs however in several points. The woolly corolla lobes are a remarkable feature, not found in any other species belonging to this genus.