

NOVEDADES VENEZOLANAS DEL GENERO
SLOANEA (Elaeocarpaceae)

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Sloanea autanae Steyermark, *sp. nov.*

Arbor 4-8-metralis, ramis juvenilibus minute denseque puberulentis, pilis minute stellatis simplicibusque munitis; foliis petiolatis, petiolis 7-16 mm. longis minute denseque stellato-puberulentis, laminis coriaceis oblongo-obovatis vel elliptico-oblongis apice rotundatis vel obtusis basi acutis vel obtusis 4.5-10.5 cm. longis 2.5-5 cm. latis integerrimis vel supra medium sinuatorepandis, subtus minute puberulentis vel subglabrescentibus supra glabris vel nervo medio minute puberulento, nervis lateralibus utroque latere 7-9 subrectis vel paullo curvatis adscendentibus ad margines desinentibus subtus elevatis, venulis tertiariis tenuis vel transverse prominulis; floribus non visis; fructu suborbiculari-oblongo 12 mm. longo 11-12 mm. lato arete spinuloso-piloso obtecto, pilis hispidulo-barbellatis plerumque 2-2.2 mm. longis; valvis 1 mm. crassis apice pilis rigidis 2-4 mm. longis instructis.

Type. VENEZUELA: Territorio Federal Amazonas: cumbre del Cerro Autana, bosque bordeando la cima de la parte escarpada del lado noreste, lat. 4°52' N., long. 67°27' W., 1230-1270 m., 21-22 Sept. 1971, *Julián A. Steyermark 105222* (Holotype: VEN).

Paratype. Same locality, *Steyermark 105159*.

This species shows relationships with *S. trichosticha* Williams & Sandwith, from which it differs in the larger capsules with slightly longer spinose hairs, leaves with more numerous lateral nerves, leaf apex not acuminate as in *S. trichosticha*, and leaf margin more irregularly repand. The leaves in the new taxon are not prominently reticulate, and their lateral nerves end at the margins, instead of anastomosing before reaching the margins. From *S. parviflora* Planch. ex Benth., *S. autanae* differs in the smaller fruits, shorter spines, and differently shaped leaves.

Sloanea maroana Steyermark, *sp. nov.*

Arbor 3-metralis, ramis glabris; foliis petiolatis, petiolis 3.5-8.5 cm. longis glabris, laminiis coriaceis elliptico-oblongis apice acuminatis basi rotundatis 15-27 cm. longis 6-12.5 cm. latis integerrimis ubique glabris revolutis, nervis lateralibus utrinque 12-14 divaricate patentibus supra valde impressis subtus subelevatis per margines anastomosantibus, venulis tertiariis subtus subtiliter prominenteque reticulatis; infructescentia corymboso-paniculata multiramosa 15 cm. longo 15 cm. lato, axibus rhachidique moderatim minuteque puberulentis, axibus primariis oppositis 3-4.5 cm. longis; pedicellis fructiferis 1.5-3 cm. longis dense minuteque tomentellis; sepalis fructiferis coriaceis ovato-lanceolatis apice subobtusis 7 mm. longis 4 mm. latis extus dense minuteque tomentellis intus dense sericeo-strigillosis; staminibus numerosis 5-5.5 mm. longis, antheris oblongo-linearibus caudatis 4 mm. longis hirtellis, thecis supra medium solum longitudinaliter dehiscentibus, appendice apicali 2 mm. longa glabra; filamentis 1.5-2 mm. longis dense hirtellis; fructu (immature) ovali-oblongo apice basique rotundato 1.5-1.7 cm. longo 1.2-1.4 cm. lato ferrugineo dense minuteque tomentello superficie subtiliter bullato-reticulato.

Type. VENEZUELA: Territorio Federal Amazonas: sabana de arena blanca y bosque enano, 1 km. al este de Maroa, lat. 2°45' N., long. 67°35' W., 125 m., 20 Abril 1970, *Julián A. Steyermark & Georges S. Bunting 102799* (Holotype: VEN).

This taxon is apparently a member of Section *Paniculi* C.E. Smith, and most closely related to *S. lasiocarpa* Pittier, but possesses longer filaments than that species and anthers with a much longer apical connective, as well as longer pedicels, and entire leaves. It is also related to *S. megacarpa* Steyerm. & Marcano-Berti, but differs in the type of anther dehiscence, as well as having longer filaments, longer anther connectives, smaller flowers, fruits and foliage.

Sloanea yapacanae Steyermark, *sp. nov.*

Arbor 3-metralis, ramulis juvenilibus minute puberulentis; foliis petiolatis, petiolis 10-17 mm. longis minute puberulentis, laminis coriaceis obovatis apice late rotundatis vel subtruncatis basi angustatis rotundatis vel subobtusis 8-12 cm. longis 4.5-7 cm. latis integerrimis subtus praeter nervos puberulentos glabris vel glabrescentibus supra glabris vel costa media minute puberulenta, nervis lateralibus utroque latere 7-9 subrectis adscendentibus subtus elevatis ad margines terminantibus, venulis tertiariis obsoletis; infructescentia axillari racemosa pauciflora, pedunculo usque 8 mm. longo dense puberulento, cum rhachidi 12-15 mm. longo; pedicellis fructiferis usque 5 mm. longis dense puberulentis; sepalis fructiferis lanceolatis acutis ca. 3 mm. longis 0.5-0.75 mm. latis extus hispidulis intus prope margines strigillosos aliter glabris; fructu suborbiculari 12-15 mm. longo, 12-15 mm. lato atrofusco dense spinuloso-piloso, pilis spinulosis 2-2.5 mm. longis dense hirtello-barbellatis obtecto; valvis 1-1.5 mm. latis, spinis apicalibus acicularibus erectis rigidis 3-3.5 mm. longis glabris instructis.

Type. VENEZUELA: Territorio Federal Amazonas: Cerro Yapacana, cumbre, lat. 3°45' N., long. 66°45' W., 1000-1200 m., 5-7 Mayo 1970, *Julián A. Steyermark & George S. Bunting 103186* (Holotype: VEN).

This taxon is a member of Section *Brevispinae* C.E. Smith, and is related to *S. brevispina* C.E. Smith, from which it differs in the smaller fruits with more slender, delicate spines, with longer apical hairs, shorter petioles, and with the leaf blades more narrowed at base. From *S. jawaensis* Steyermark it differs in the racemose instead of fasciculate infructescence, leaf blades without any prominent tertiary venation, shorter hairs of the fruits, and shorter fruits. From *S. cavicola* Steyermark it differs in the racemose instead of cymose-paniculate inflorescences.