

A new name and a new combination in the neotropical genus *Agonandra* (Opiliaceae)

Author: Hiepko, Paul

Source: Willdenowia, 27(1/2) : 225-226

Published By: Botanic Garden and Botanical Museum Berlin (BGBM)

URL: <https://doi.org/10.3372/wi.27.2722>

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

PAUL HIEPKO

A new name and a new combination in the neotropical genus *Agonandra* (*Opiliaceae*)

Abstract

Hiepkö, P.: A new name and a new combination in the neotropical genus *Agonandra* (*Opiliaceae*). – Willdenowia 27: 225–226. 1997. – ISSN 0511–9618.

Izabalaea excelsa (*Nyctaginaceae*) is transferred to *Agonandra* (*Opiliaceae*). Because the name *A. excelsa* already exists and applies to a different species, a substitute name is proposed: *A. goldbergiana*. *A. conzattii* is treated as subspecies of *A. obtusifolia*, *A. obtusifolia* subsp. *conzattii*.

During the preparation of a monograph of *Agonandra*, the only neotropical genus of *Opiliaceae*, I found an isotype of *Izabalaea excelsa* Lundell in the type collection of the New York Botanical Garden (NY) that had been determined by Aaron Goldberg as *Agonandra* sp.

Izabalaea excelsa was described by Lundell (1971) as a new, monotypic genus of *Nyctaginaceae* from Guatemala. A study of the type specimens and some additional collections of female trees showed that Goldberg is correct and the taxon has to be transferred to the genus *Agonandra*. Since the combination *A. excelsa* Griseb. already exists, it is not possible to maintain Lundell's epithet *excelsa* for this species, and a substitute name is here proposed.

Agonandra goldbergiana Hiepkö, **nom. nov.**

≡ *Izabalaea excelsa* Lundell in *Wrightia* 4: 154. 1971 [non *Agonandra excelsa* Griseb., *Symb. Fl. Argent.*: 149. 1879]. – Holotype: Guatemala, Izabal, Cadenas, in high forest bordering Rio Sarstun, 19.3.1962 (male fl.), *Contreras 6791* (LL!; isotypes: LL!, NY!).

The epithet acknowledges the fact that A. Goldberg was the first to correctly interpret the type specimen as an *Agonandra* species. Had he failed to do so, the species might have remained hidden for long among the *Nyctaginaceae*. One of the reasons for Lundell's placing the species in the tribe *Pisonieae* of that family was obviously the erroneous assumption of a basal fusion of the perianth.

Standley (1920) described two new species of *Agonandra* from Mexico: *Agonandra obtusifolia* and *A. conzattii*. He wrote that “*Agonandra conzattii* is related to *A. obtusifolia* more closely than to *A. racemosa*. It differs chiefly in the size of the fruit ...”. According to my studies, *A. obtusifolia* is rather widely distributed in Mexico, from Tamaulipas and Veracruz to Puebla, Oaxaca, and Chiapas, whereas *A. conzattii* occurs only in the southern part of this range, usually

at higher altitudes. Since both taxa intergrade in the contact zone I prefer to treat them as subspecies of a single species.

Agonandra obtusifolia Standl. in J. Washington Acad. Sci. 10: 507. 1920 subsp. ***obtusifolia***
Holotype: Mexico, Tamaulipas, vic. of Victoria, 320 m, 1.5.–13.6.1907 (fr.), *Palmer 421* (US 572649!; isotypes: K!, MO!).

Leaves usually larger than 3×1 cm, young branches and petioles puberulous to glabrous, midrib glabrous; fruits $8\text{--}10 \times 5\text{--}7$ mm; growing at elevations between 0 and 500 m.

Agonandra obtusifolia subsp. ***conzattii*** (Standl.) Hiepko, **comb. & stat. nov.**
≡ *Agonandra konzattii* Standl. in J. Washington Acad. Sci. 10: 508. 1920. – Holotype: Mexico, Oaxaca, Distr. de Cuicatlán, Portillo de Coyula, 1600 m, 23.4.1919 (fr.), *Conzatti 3558* (US 1012311!; isotype: US 989655!).

Leaves usually less than 3×1 cm, young branches, petioles, and lower part of midrib beneath pubescent; fruits $15\text{--}18 \times 12$ mm; growing at elevations above 1000 m.

References

- Lundell, C. L. 1971: Studies of American plants III. – *Wrightia* **4**: 153–170.
Standley, P. C. 1920: The North American species of *Agonandra*. – J. Washington Acad. Sci. **10**: 505–508.

Address of the author:

Prof. Dr Paul Hiepko, Botanischer Garten und Botanisches Museum Berlin-Dahlem, Freie Universität Berlin, Königin-Luise-Str. 6–8, D-14191 Berlin; e-mail: hi@zedat.fu-berlin.de.