

ARCHEBOLDIA, A NEW VERBENACEOUS GENUS FROM NEW GUINEA

by

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Archboldia, nov. gen. — *Frutices; folia opposita; inflorescentiae terminales, paniculato-corymbosae, e cymis compositae; calyx plus minusve patens, infundibuliformis, 5-lobatus; corolla exserta, ventricoso-cylindrica, utrinque glabra, actinomorpha, breviter 5-lobata; stamina 4 alternipetalia, introrsa, dorsifixa haud exserta, monodynamia, corollae paulo sub fuce inserta, breviter filamentosa; ovarium 4-sulcatum, bicarpellatum, imperfecte 4-loculatum, ovula 4 anatropa placantis basi-parietalibus inflexis affixa; stylus haud exsertus, stigmate subulato; cetera desunt.*

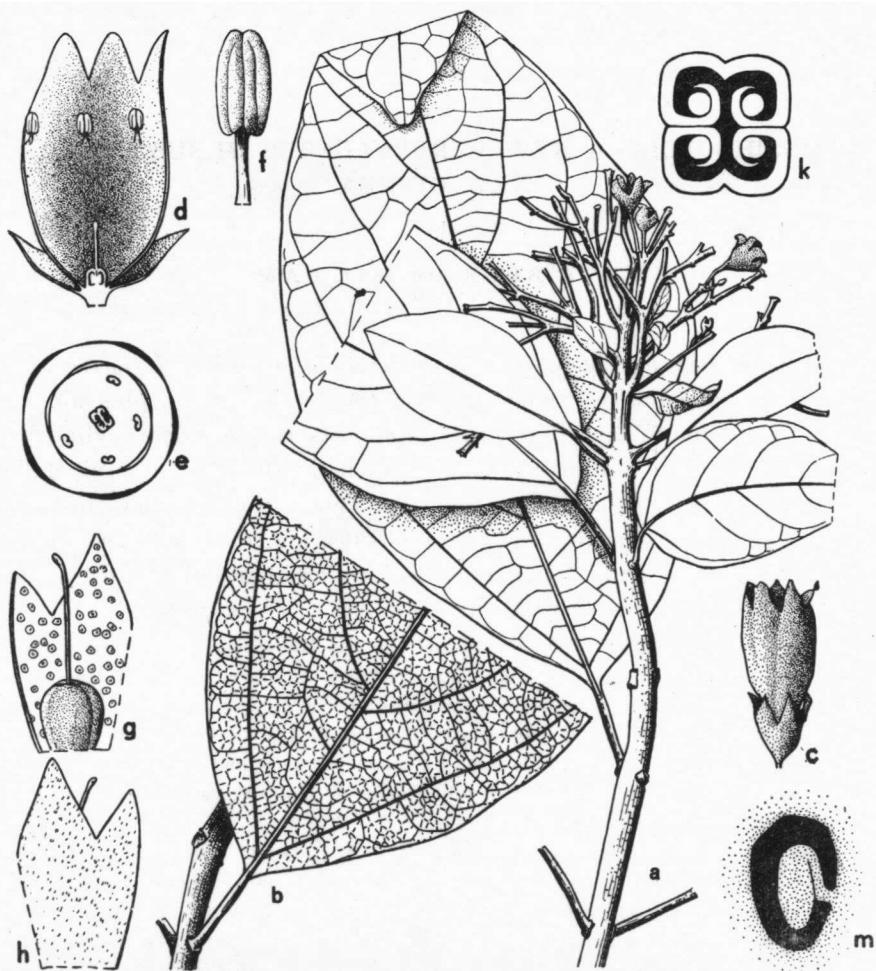
Though the material is very scanty and not very well preserved, we may suppose with some probability that this is the representative of a new genus. It cannot be combined with any Verbenaceous genus thusfar known from Malaysia, New Guinea, Australia or Polynesia, being particularly distinguished by its peculiarly glabrous, inflate and actinomorphic corolla and its mododynamous and very short stamens. These features remind somewhat of certain Ericaceae, hence the specific name, chosen for the only species known at the time.

As the ripe fruit and the seed are unknown, it is difficult to say something definite on the taxonomic relations of the genus. It could possibly be placed in the subsection *Chloanthroideae-Physopsideae*, which is entirely of Australian distribution; however, *Archboldia* misses the woolly indumentum which is so characteristic for this group and the general habit reminds one strongly of *Faradaya* (*Viticoideae-Clerodendreae*); I would provisionally consider it as an ally to the last-named group.

The genus is named in honour of Mr. RICHARD ARCHBOLD, leader of the 1933—34 New Guinea Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History.

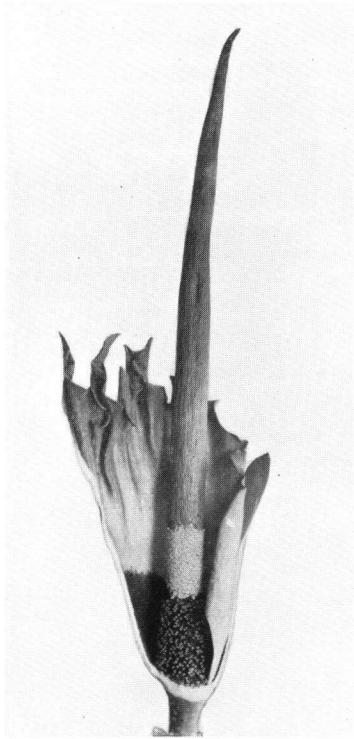
One species in New Guinea:

A. ericoides, nov. spec. — *Frutex glabra vel subglabra; ramuli subquadrangulares; folia opposita, decussata, papyracea, ovata, basi late acuta, apice obtuse acuminata, margine integra, 14—17 cm longa, 7—8 cm lata, supra cum petiolo 1—2 cm longo glabra, subtus minute sparseque pubescentia; costa media i.s. supra vix, subtus valde prominens; nervi secundarii 5—7, distantes, basales oppositi, recti, fere ad folii dimidium adscendentibus, ceteri curvati, omnes distincte prominuli; nervi tertiarii transversi, minutiores reticulati, subtus conspicui; inflorescentia*



Archboldia eriocoides, nov. gen., nov. spec. — a. leaves and inflorescences; b. part of leaf, showing venation; c. flower; d. id., longitudinal section; e. id., diagram; f. anther; g. calyx inside, with ovary and style; h. calyx outside; k. cross section of ovary; m. position of ovulum at longitudinal section. — C. MULDER del.

basi foliosa terminalis, e pedunculo brevi late corymbosa, circ. 6—8 cm longa et lata, minutissime pubescens vel subglabra, cymae pauciflorae decussatae, bracteae caducae; flores majusculi, pedicelli 0.1—0.2 cm longi, cum calyce extus sparse adpresso minuteque pubescentes; calyx extus sparse minute pilosus, intus glaber, glandulis minutis aureofulvis suffultus, 0.6—0.7 cm longus, lobi deltoidei 0.3 cm longi, acuti; corolla utrinque glabra subcarnosa circ. 2 cm longa, tubo subinflato 0.7—0.8 cm diam., lobi obtusi circ. 0.4 cm longi; stamina glabra, antherae et filaments circ. 0.15—0.2 cm longi; ovarium glabrum, minutum; stylus glaber, brevis.



Amorphophallus plicatus, n. sp.

New Guinea: Papua, Western Division, Wuroi, Oriomo River; edge of small swamp in savannah forest, 30 m in alt. (L. J. BRASS, no. 6025, *type specimen*). Shrub, about 1 m, one example, with a few erect branches from enlarged stock; branchlets, petioles and underside of midribs purple; fruits very young red, in Jan.—March 1934.