AN ACCOUNT OF THE GENERA RICHELLA A. GRAY AND OXYMITRA (BL.) HOOK. f. & TH. (ANNONACEAE)

C. G. G. J. VAN STEENIS
Rijksherbarium, Leyden

In 1949 I pointed attention to the fact that the annonaceous generic name *Oxymitra* (Bl.) Hook. *f.* & Th., Fl. Ind. (1855) 145, is a later homonym of the ricciaceous genus *Oxymitra* Bischoff *ex* Lindenb., Syn. Hepat. Eur. (1829) 124. Cf. Bull. Bot. Gard. Buitenzorg ser. III, 17: 458.

As the name of the hepatic genus is still in use it seemed to me impossible to suppress it and consequently I proposed a new generic name for the annonaceous genus, viz. *Friesodielsia*, without making any new combinations under that name.

A. C. Smith acknowledged this homonymy and proposed — in view of the admitted undesirability of name change of the large annonaceous genus — its conservation. Cf. J. Arn. Arb. 31 (1950) 164—165. As there is no alternative to the acception of a new name the proposal to conserve *Oxymitra* Hook. *f.* & Th. was turned down by the International Botanical Congress (Taxon 3, 1954, 115).

Pending the decision on this proposal Sinclair did not accept *Friesodielsia* in his revision of the Malayan *Annonaceae* (Gard. Bull. Sing. 14, 1955, 448—449). Also Boutique provisionally maintained *Oxymitra* for the same reason (Fl. Congo Belg. 2, 1951, 358, in footnote).

It appeared doubtful, however, whether *Friesodielsia* would be the correct new name to be used. I had overlooked that there was a presumed taxonomic synonym of *Oxymitra*, viz. *Richella* A. Gray, created for an endemic, monotypic genus of the Fiji Is. (cf. Proc. Am. Ac. Sc. 2, 1852, 325; Bot. U. S. Expl. Exp. 1, 1854, 28, t. 2), based on *R. monosperma* A. Gray. Bentham & Hooker *f.* (Gen. Pl. 1, 1862, 26) kept *Richella* apart from *Polyalthia*, *Oxymitra*, and *Goniothalamus*, stating that the difference between *Richella* and *Oxymitra* is in the fruit.

Baillon reduced *Richella* to *Oxymitra* (Hist. Pl. 1, 1868, 237), although with an incorrect specific epithet, as *O. grayana* Baill. and described a second species of '*Richella*' from New Caledonia, under *Oxymitra* (Adansonia 8, 1868, 178). This reduction was accepted by Prantl (Pfl. Fam. ed. 1, 3, 2, 1891, 34), although he included also the genus *Goniothalamus* in this concept, which is not followed by later authors.

Also A. C. Smith agreed with this generic disposition (Bern. P. Bish. Mus. Bull. 141, 1936, 62). He made additional remarks on the presumed difference between the Fijian species and others from Malesia and believed that New Caledonian species, *O. obtusata* Baill. provided more or less a transition to the Malesian species. Later he recorded several new collections of *O. monosperma* from Fiji which exactly fit Gray's very accurate account, with the exception that fruits often contain 2 seeds. Cf. Sargentia 1 (1942) 33.

In 1955 Smith (J. Arn. Arb. 36: 278) in his interesting paper on genera terminating their distribution in Fiji, came to the conclusion that *Richella* is 'apparently the correct name for the large genus currently passing as *Oxymitra* Hook. *f.* & Th., if the view prevails that the two taxa are congeneric. In that case *Friesodielsia* Steen. will not be necessary' and new combinations will be needed under *Richella*.

In 1959 R. E. Fries accepted the reduction of *Oxymitra* to *Richella*, in his treatment of the *Annonaceae* in the second edition of the Pflanzenfamilien, vol. 17 a ii, p. 138—140. Some authors still maintain *Oxymitra*, for example Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink *f.* in the Flora of Java 1 (1963) and others propose new combinations under the generic name *Friesodielsia*, notably Das in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 5 (1963).

This has led me to check the question whether or not *Richella* and *Oxymitra* should be merged as this is decisive for the generic name of the large genus hitherto known as *Oxymitra*.

In the first place Fries's generic description needs some amendment. He cited the number of ovules as 1, but this is really 1—2; he mentioned himself 2 ovules in the third 'type' of African species; moreover the type species *R. monosperma* has 2 ovules and often 2 seeds, for which reason Baillon incorrectly changed its specific epithet *monosperma* to *grayana*. Also the type species of *Oxymitra* has 1—2 seeds (cf. Blume, Fl. Jav. Anon. t. 36 D 7—8). Baillon even mentioned to have seen 3—4 ovules but that was another collection (*Hombron*, from Balaou). But also in other species 1 or 2 ovules are found in each carpel, for example in *O. biglandulosa*, and occasionally there are 2 seeds developed, one above the other.

A second point is that Fries says that the genus consists of 'Sträucher, ± hochkletternd' from which I derive that he believes them all to be woody climbers. Sinclair also stressed that all Malayan species are climbers. This is, however, not true for the entire genus as *O. gracilis* is described as a tree, and the African *O. obanensis* even as a tall tree. Both species of *Richella*, *R. monosperma* from Fiji and *R. obtusata* from New Caledonia are trees, according to Däniker and Smith. Some other species are described as of sprawling habit.

Another point is that Fries designated *Richella cuneiformis* (Bl.) R. E. Fries as type species of the genus; this is, however, the type species of *Oxymitra*. The type species of *Richella* is of course *R. monosperma* A. Gray.

The main difference between *Richella* and *Oxymitra* is in the fruit and seed and Fries gave only meagre information about these differences. They were more or less minimized by A. C. Smith who wrote (1936, l.c.): 'the remarkable winged seeds of the Fijian species find a lesser development in a New Caledonian species, thus providing a transition to Malayan species which have the seeds variously marked.'

Baillon was in his description of the New Caledonian *O. obtusata* very clear (Adansonia 8, 1868, 171): 'Fructus obovoideus 4 cm longis 2 cm latis, basi attenuatus, apice rotundatis, ... 1—2-spermis. Semina obsolete 2—3-quetra; angulis in alam obtusatam productis (ad 2 cm longa, 1 cm lata)'. This means that the seeds are somewhat smaller than those of the Fijian species which are *c.* 3 by 2 cm, but the fruiting carpels are of about the same size and also sessile. Fig. 1 h. Another remarkable character of *R. monosperma* is that in the herbarium the seeds lie loose in the pericarp cavity and they have a very hard, almost bony, proportionally thick, dark-brown, 3-angular testa. Although true wings are not developed in *O. obtusata*, they are represented by a protruding crested ridge; apart from specific difference, the outward structure of the seed agrees very well with that of *R. monosperma*. In both species the leaves are not glaucous beneath as is often the case in Malesian *Oxymitras*.

All *Oxymitra* species which I could examine from Malesia, Asia, and Africa have much smaller fruits, mostly *c.* 1 by $\frac{2}{3}$—$\frac{3}{4}$ cm (in *O. biglandulosa* some measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$—2 by $\frac{3}{4}$—1 cm) in which the pericarp very closely envelops the seed; they are subglobular to ellipsoid, nipple-tipped at the apex and distinctly stipitate; the seed is globular to oblong, the testa thin, papery, smooth and slightly corrugated following the pattern of the endosperm sections.

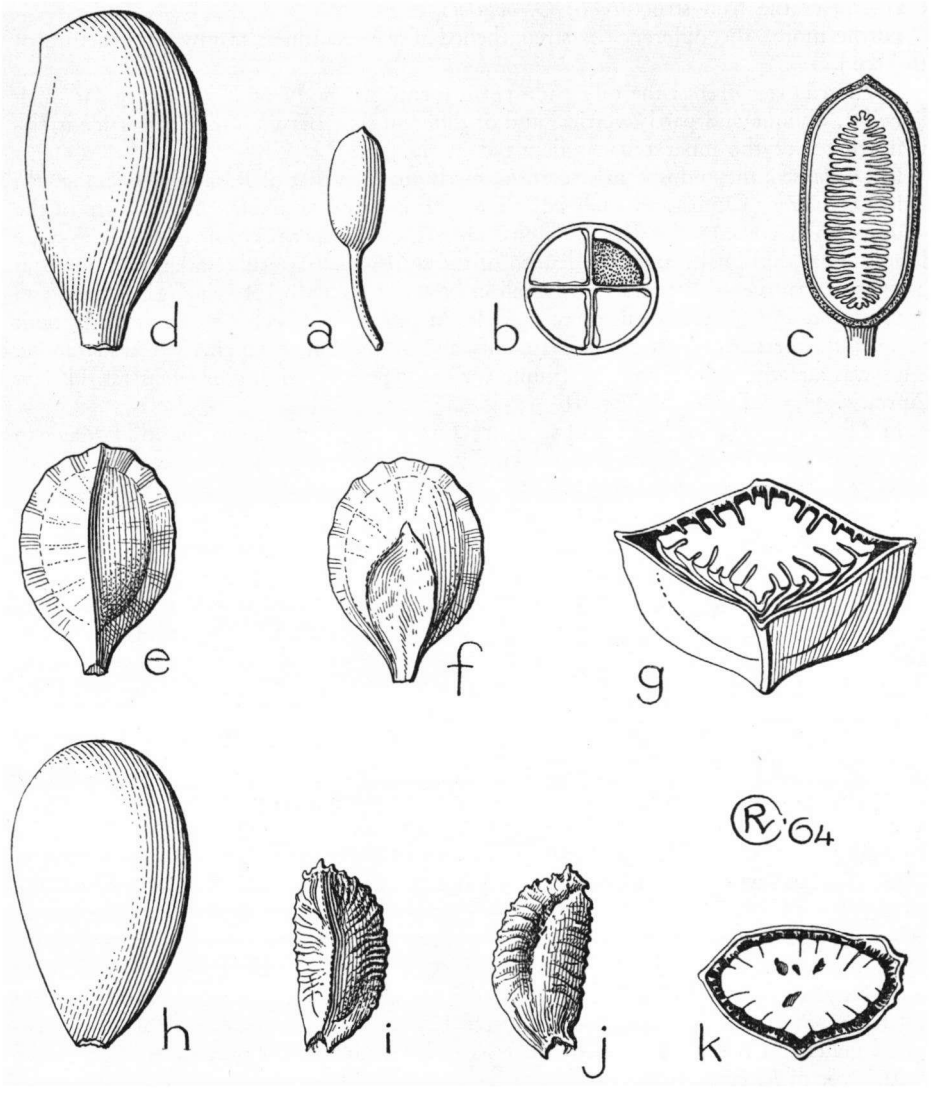

Fig. 1. *Friesodielsia biglandulosa* (Bl.) Steen. — a. Stipitate fruiting carpel; b. cross-section showing the 4 longitudinal walls of the endosperm, in one quarter the thin lamellar transversal plates of the endosperm of which the attachment can be observed in c, in the three other quarters the testal quarters are not removed; c. longitudinal section of seed, somewhat excentric. — *Richella monosperma* A. Gray — d. Fruiting carpel; e—f. seed, ventral and dorsal, in f the impression is caused by press of a second seed; g. cross-section of seed, somewhat schematic as the testal intrusions have only been drawn dorsally. — *Richella obtusata* (Baill.) R. E. Fries. — h. Fruit; i—j. seed, ventral and dorsal; k. cross-section of seed showing the irregular intrusions of inner testa in endosperm. (All nat. size except b, c, g, and k, which are 2/1).

There is, therefore, definitely no 'transition' from *Richella* to the genuine species of *Oxymitra* in the fruit structure of *O. obtusata*.

Furthermore, the difference is strengthened if we examine the inward structure of the seed.

In *Richella monosperma* the oily endosperm forms one body with very irregular thick lamellae, oblique and partly vertical and of different size. Between them protrude irregular fringes of the inner testa as depicted in fig. 1g.

In *O. obtusata* the endosperm structure exactly matches that of *R. monosperma*. Fig. 1k.

In *Oxymitras* of India and Malesia, as far as fruits were available, the structure of the endosperm is consistently very different. Here the endosperm consists of 4 cross-wise longitudinal thin 'walls' over the length of the seed which are subregularly arranged in 4 rows of transversal flat and thin lamellae, between each pair of which the inner testa is produced as a quarter segment of a circle. In pealing out such a very regularly built seed in the herbarium, the testal segments and endosperm segments get easily loose. This was already well figured by Blume for the type species *O. cuneiformis* (cf. Fl. Jav. Anon. t. 35, 36 D 7—12). Fig. 1b—c.

In African *Oxymitras* the overall seed structure is similar to that of the Indo-Malesian species, as Dr J. P. M. Brenan (Kew) kindly communicated from examination of four species; in some species fruits may be more than 2-seeded.

Though these details of seed structure seem not to have been observed hitherto, I believe their consistency is important systematically. Although in the system of the *Annonaceae* the flower structure prevails as distinctive for genera, it is my conviction that, although *Richella* and *Oxymitra* are possibly allied genera, they should not be merged.

With respect to the importance of fruit and seed structure in this family I refer to Corner who wrote that 'the structure of the annonaceous seed offers many new criteria, even to the extent of regrouping genera and parts of genera' (The New Phyt. 48, 1949, 362).

One could naturally argue that as a rule marginal specimens deviate from central ones and that marginal species sometimes deviate from central species. This may be due to centrifugation of genetic qualities in progressive distribution, but it can also be understood as marginal presence of relicts cut off from the centre where subsequent evolution evolved changing the aspect of these species. It is difficult to discriminate between the two cases; Melanesia has several ones unsolved. A good example of marginal deviation is that the largest fruited species of *Gonystylus* known occurs in Fiji, the terminus of the genus. Another case is that of the Sapotaceous genera *Cassidispermum* and *Chelonespermum*, from Fiji and the Solomon Is, both described by Hemsley and recently reviewed by Van Royen (Nova Guinea n.s. 10, 1959, 136—142, fig. 3). These genera are closely related to *Burckella*, and to Lam and myself they are more extremes of that genus than good genera. It is remarkable that their hard flat seeds show a superficial resemblance with those of *Richella*.

I regret that this examination will inevitably lead to some name changes, but this cannot be helped. Below I have given the differential generic characters.

RICHELLA

A. Gray, Proc. Am. Ac. Sc. 2 (1852) 325; in Wilkes, Bot. U. S. Expl. Exp. 1 (1854) 28, Atlas, t. 2; Bentham & Hook. *f.* Gen. Pl. 1 (1862) 26; R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 138, *pro min. part.* **Fig. 1 d—k.**

Trees. Fruiting carpels without distinct stipe, obovate, attenuate towards the base but

essentially sessile, large, *c.* 4 by 2½ cm, without a distinct nipple-shaped tip. Seed(s) in the dried state lying loose in the endocarp, 3-quetrous but by compression of the two seeds about 2-sided, winged or angled; seed coat very hard and thick, 2—3 by 1—2 cm. Endosperm rather irregularly ruminate, in various directions, the interstices partly filled with irregularly shaped or fringed intrusions of the inner testa.

Type species: *R. monosperma* A. Gray.

Distribution: three species, one in Fiji, one in New Caledonia, and one in Borneo.

Richella monosperma A. Gray, Bot. U. S. Expl. Exp. 1 (1854) 28, t. 2. — *Oxymitra grayana* Baill., Hist. Pl. 1 (1868) 237, — *Oxymitra monosperma* A. C. Smith, Bern. P. Bish. Mus. Bull. 141 (1936) 62; Sargentia 1 (1942) 33. — **Fig. 1d—g.**

Richella obtusata (Baill.) [Baill. *ex* Guillaumin, Ann. Mus. Col. Marseille II, 9 (1911) 95, *nomen*; Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 79 (1932) 689, *nom. altern. illegit.*] R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171. — *Oxymitra obtusata* Baill., Adansonia 8 (1868) 178; Guillaumin, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris II, 14 (1942) 145, *descr. ampl.*; Fl. Anal. Syn. Nouv. Caléd. (1948) 122. — *Anona anisata* Jeanneney, Nouvelle-Calédonie Agric. (1894) 103, *nomen.* — *Uvaria balansaeana* Baill., MS *ex* Guillaumin, Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 79 (1932) 689, *nomen.* — **Fig. 1h—k.**

Note. Guillaumin's mention of the combination in 1932 is illegitimate as he mentioned this name from a sheet together with the combination under *Oxymitra* and did not accept any of these alternative combinations but postponed opinion by adding to his accepted account of New Caledonian *Annonaceae* 'plus un genre non precisé'.

Richella ovalifolia (Ridl.) *comb. nov. Melodorum ovalifolium* Ridl. Kew Bull. (1912) 387. — *Fissistigma ovalifolium* Merr. Philip. J. Sc. 15 (1919) Bot. 134. — *Oxymitra ovalifolia* Sincl. Sarawak Mus. J. 5, 3 (1951) 607.

FRIESODIELSIA

Steen., Bull. Bot. Gard. Buitenzorg ser. III, 17 (1948) 458. — *Polyalthia* sect. *Oxymitra* Bl., Fl. Jav. Anon. (1830) 71, t. 35—37. — *Oxymitra* (Bl.) Hook. *f.* & Th., Fl. Ind. 1 (1855) 145, *non* Bischoff *ex* Lindenb. (1829). — **Fig. 1a—c.**

Mostly climbing shrubs, more rarely trees. Fruiting carpels distinctly stiped, subglobular to barrel-shaped or ellipsoid, small, with a distinctly nipple-shaped tip, 1(—2) by $\frac{2}{3}$—$\frac{3}{4}$(—1) cm. Seed(s) in the dried state closely enveloped by the thin pericarp, subglobular to broad-ellipsoid; seed coat thin, papyraceous. Endosperm very regularly storied-ruminate, consisting of four cross-wise longitudinal and very numerous transversal thin plates; inner testa membraneously intruding each quarter of a circle between the endosperm storeys.

Type species: *F. cuneiformis* (Bl.) Steen.

Distribution: many species from Africa through Asia to Malesia as far as and including the Moluccas, but possibly also in New Guinea (unidentified material).

Friesodielsia acuminata (Merr.) *comb. nov.*

Oxymitra acuminata Merr., J. Str. Br. R. As. Soc. n. 85 (1922) 180.

Friesodielsia affinis (Hook. *f.* & Th.) Das, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 5 (1963) 93.

Oxymitra affinis Hook. *f.* & Th., Fl. Br. Ind. 1 (1872) 70.

Friesodielsia albida (Engl. & Diels) *comb. nov.*
Unona albida Engl. & Diels, Notizbl. Berl.-Dahl. 2 (1899) 297. — *Cleistopholis albida* Engl. & Diels, Monogr. Afr. Pfl. 6 (1901) 34, t. 12A. — *Oxymitra albida* Sprague & Hutch., Kew Bull. (1916) 153. — *Richella albida* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171.

Friesodielsia alpina (J. Sinclair) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra alpina J. Sinclair, Gard. Bull. Sing. 14 (1955) 455, f. 42.

Friesodielsia argentea (J. Sinclair) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra argentea J. Sinclair, Gard. Bull. Sing. 14 (1955) 461.

Friesodielsia auriculata (Elm.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra auriculata Elm., Leafl. Philip. Bot. 5 (1913) 1725.

Friesodielsia bakeri (Merr.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra bakeri Merr., Philip. J. Sc. 10 (1915) Bot. 259.

Friesodielsia beccarii (Diels) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra beccarii Diels, Notizbl. Berl.-Dahl. 11 (1931) 83.

Friesodielsia biglandulosa (Bl.) *comb. nov.*
Guatteria biglandulosa Bl., Fl. Jav. Anon. (1830) 102, t. 51. — *Monoon biglandulosum* Miq., Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. 2 (1865) 19. — *Oxymitra biglandulosa* Scheff., Nat. Tijd. Ned. Ind. 31 (1870) 341; Boerl., Icon. Bog. 1 (1899) 129. — *Polyalthia biglandulosa* Hook. *f.* & Th., Fl. Br. Ind. 1 (1872) 65. — *Richella biglandulosa* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171. — **Fig. 1a—c.**

Friesodielsia borneensis (Miq.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra borneensis Miq., Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. 2 (1865) 30.

Friesodielsia caesia (Miq.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra caesia Miq., Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. 2 (1865) 31. — *Richella caesia* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171.

Friesodielsia calycina (King) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra calycina King, J. As. Soc. Beng. 61, ii (1892) 99.

Friesodielsia cuneiformis (Bl.) *comb. nov.*
Polyalthia cuneiformis Bl., Fl. Jav. Anon. (1830) 75, t. 35, 36 D, 37. — *Oxymitra cuneiformis* Zoll., Linnaea 29 (1858) 324; Boerl., Icon. Bog. 1 (1899) 128, t. 43. — *Richella cuneiformis* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171.

Friesodielsia desmoides (Craib) *comb. nov.*
Goniothalamus desmoides Craib, Kew Bull. (1922) 167. — *Oxymitra desmoides* Craib, Fl. Siam. En. 1 (1925) 48.

Friesodielsia diadena (Miq.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra diadena Miq., Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. 2 (1865) 31.

Friesodielsia dielsiana (Engl.) *comb. nov.*
Unona dielsiana Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 39 (1907) 476. — *Oxymitra dielsiana* Sprague & Hutch., Kew Bull. (1916) 156. — *Richella dielsiana* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171.

Friesodielsia discolor (Craib) Das, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 5 (1963) 93.
Oxymitra discolor Craib, Kew Bull. (1925) 11. — *Oxymitra biswasiana* Chatterjee, J. Ind. Bot. Soc. 19 (1940) 2.

Friesodielsia discostigma (Diels) *comb. nov.*
Cleistopholis discostigma Diels, Bot. Jahrb. 39 (1907) 474. — *Oxymitra discostigma* Ghesq. *ex* Pellegr., Mém. Soc. Bot. Fr. 1949 (1950) 66. — *Richella discostigma* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171.

Friesodielsia excisa (Miq.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra excisa Miq., Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. 2 (1865) 32. — *Richella excisa* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171.

Friesodielsia filipes (Hook. *f.* & Th.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra filipes Hook. *f.* & Th., Br. Ind. 1 (1872) 71.

Friesodielsia fornicata (Roxb.) Das, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 5 (1963) 43, 93.
Uvaria fornicata Roxb., Fl. Ind. ed. Carey 2 (1832) 662. — *Oxymitra fornicata* Hook. *f.* & Th., Fl. Ind. 1 (1855) 146; Fl. Br. Ind. 1 (1872) 146.

Friesodielsia glauca (Hook. *f.* & Th.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra glauca Hook. *f.* & Th., Fl. Ind. 1 (1855) 146; Fl. Br. Ind. 1 (1872) 71. — *Richella glauca* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171.

Friesodielsia glaucifolia (Hutch. & J. M. Dalz.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra glaucifolia Hutch. & J. M. Dalz., Fl. W. Trop. Afr. 1 (1927) 57; Kew Bull. (1927) 153. — *Richella glaucifolia* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171.

Friesodielsia gracilipes (Bth.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra gracilipes Bth., Trans. Linn. Soc. 23 (1862) 471. — *Cleistopholis gracilipes* Engl. & Diels, Monogr. Afr. Pfl. 6 (1901) 34. — *Richella gracilipes* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171.

Friesodielsia gracilis (Hook. *f.*) *comb. nov.*
Uvaria gracilis Hook. *f.*, Niger Fl. (1849) 210. — *Oxymitra platypetala* Bth., Trans. Linn. Soc. 23 (1862) 472. — *Cleistopholis platypetala* Engl. & Diels, Monogr. Afr. Pfl. 6 (1901) 34. — *Unona millenii* Engl. & Diels, l.c. 40. — *Oxymitra gracilis* Sprague & Hutch., Kew Bull. (1916) 154. — *Richella gracilis* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171.

Friesodielsia grandiflora (Boutique) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra grandiflora Boutique, Bull. Jard. Bot. Brux. 21 (1951) 116; Fl. Congo Belg. 2 (1951) 359. — *Richella grandiflora* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171.

Friesodielsia hirsuta (Bth.) *comb. nov.*
Unona hirsuta Bth., Trans. Linn. Soc. 23 (1862) 469. — *Oxymitra hirsuta* Sprague & Hutch., Kew Bull. (1916) 155. — *Uvaria caillei* A. Chev. *ex* Hutch. & J. M. Dalz., Fl. W. Trop. Afr. 1 (1927) 50. — *Richella hirsuta* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171.

Friesodielsia hirta (Miq.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra hirta Miq., Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. 2 (1865) 30. — *Richella hirta* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171.

Friesodielsia kingii (J. Sinclair) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra kingii J. Sinclair, Gard. Bull. Sing. 14 (1955) 453.

Friesodielsia korthalsiana (Miq.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra korthalsiana Miq., Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. 2 (1865) 29.

Friesodielsia lagunensis (Elm.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra lagunensis Elm., Leafl. Philip. Bot. 1 (1908) 293.

Friesodielsia lanceolata (Merr.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra lanceolata Merr., Philip. J. Sc. 10 (1915) Bot. 260.

Friesodielsia latifolia (Hook. *f.* & Th.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra latifolia Hook. *f.* & Th., Fl. Ind. 1 (1855) 145; Fl. Br. Ind. 1 (1872) 70.
Oxymitra grandifolia Merr., J. Str. Br. R. As. Soc. 85 (1922) 179.

Friesodielsia linderifolia (Ridl.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra linderifolia Ridl., Kew Bull. (1912) 385.

Friesodielsia longiflora (Merr.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra longiflora Merr., Philip. J. Sc. 3 (1908) Bot. 134.

Friesodielsia longipedicellata (Baker *f.*) *comb. nov.*
Cleistopholis albida Engl. & Diels var. *longipedicellata* Baker *f.*, Cat. Talb. Nig. Pl. (1913) 3. — *Oxymitra longipedicellata* Sprague & Hutch., Kew Bull. (1916) 154. — *Richella longipedicellata* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171.

Friesodielsia meclellandii (Hook. *f.* & Th.) Das, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 5 (1963) 93.
Oxymitra maclellandii Hook. *f.* & Th., Fl. Br. Ind. 1 (1872) 70. — *Goniothalamus burmanicus* C. E. C. Fischer, Kew Bull. (1935) 572.

Friesodielsia mindorensis (Merr.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra mindorensis Merr., Philip. J. Sc. 26 (1925) 455.

Friesodielsia montana (Engl. & Diels) *comb. nov.*
Unona montana Engl. & Diels, Monogr. Afr. Pfl. 6 (1901) 40. — *Oxymitra montana* Sprague & Hutch., Kew Bull. (1916) 155. — *Richella montana* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171.

Friesodielsia multinervia (Merr.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra multinervia Merr., Philip. J. Sc. 14 (1919) 388.

Friesodielsia obanensis (Baker *f.*) *comb. nov.*
Unona obanensis Baker *f.*, Cat. Talb. Nig. Pl. (1913) 1. — *Oxymitra obanensis* Sprague & Hutch., Kew Bull. (1916) 156. — *Richella obanensis* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171.

Friesodielsia obtusifolia (Elm.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra obtusifolia Elm., Leafl. Philip. Bot. 1 (1908) 294.

Friesodielsia oligophlebia (Merr.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra oligophlebia Merr., Philip. J. Sc. 17 (1920) 250.

Friesodielsia oxyphylla (Miq.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra oxyphylla Miq., Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. 2 (1865) 29.

Friesodielsia paucinervia (Merr.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra paucinervia Merr., Philip. J. Sc. 3 (1908) Bot. 135. — *Oxymitra urdanetensis* Elm., Leafl. Philip. Bot. 5 (1913) 1725.

Friesodielsia philippinensis (Merr.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra philippinensis Merr., Philip. J. Sc. 10 (1915) Bot. 261.

Friesodielsia platyphylla (Merr.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra platyphylla Merr., Philip. J. Sc. 14 (1919) 388.

Friesodielsia pubescens (Merr.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra pubescens Merr., Philip. J. Sc. 7 (1912) Bot. 267.

Friesodielsia rosea (Sprague & Hutch.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra rosea Sprague & Hutch., Kew Bull. (1916) 154. — *Richella rosea* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171.

Friesodielsia soyauxii (Sprague & Hutch.) *comb. nov.*
Unona glauca Engl. & Diels, Notizbl. Berl.-Dahl. 2 (1899) 296. — *Oxymitra soyauxii* Sprague & Hutch., Kew Bull. (1916) 155, *pro parte*; De Wildem., Pl. Bequaert. 1 (1922) 473. — *Oxymitra mortehani* De Wildem., Pl. Bequaert. 1 (1922) 374. — *Richella soyauxii* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171.

Friesodielsia stenopetala (Hook. *f.* & Th.) Das, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 5 (1963) 93.
Oxymitra stenopetala Hook. *f.* & Th., Fl. Br. Ind. 1 (1872) 71.

Friesodielsia unonaefolia (A. DC.) *comb. nov.*
Guatteria unonaefolia A. DC., Mém. Soc. Phys. Hist. Nat. Genève 5 (1832) repr. 41. — *Oxymitra unonaefolia* Hook. *f.* & Th., Fl. Ind. 1 (1855) 146; Fl. Br. Ind. 1 (1872) 71.

Friesodielsia velutina (Sprague & Hutch.) *comb. nov.*
Oxymitra velutina Sprague & Hutch., Kew Bull. (1916) 156. — *Richella velutina* R. E. Fries, Pfl. Fam. ed. 2, 17 a ii (1959) 171.