

REDUCTION OF GAGNEPAIN'S GENERA CRYPTANTHELA, DIMERODISCUS, AND TRIDYNAMIA (CONVOLVULACEAE)

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In *Notulae Systematicae* 14, fasc. 1 (1950) 24—27, Gagnepain published three new genera of *Convolvulaceae*, viz. *Cryptanthela* (l.c. p. 24), *Dimerodiscus* (l.c. p. 25), and *Tridynamia* (l.c. p. 26), each of them based on a single species. These species are respectively *Cryptanthela sericea* Gagnep., *Dimerodiscus fallax* Gagnep., and *Tridynamia eberhardtii* Gagnep., all found in Indo-China. The types are preserved in the Paris Herbarium.

Through the kindness of the Director of the Phanerogamic division of the "Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle" in Paris, I had the opportunity to study the types, with the following result.

Cryptanthela sericea Gagnep. appears to belong to the genus *Argyreia* Lour. and is in my opinion closely allied to *Argyreia thorelii* Gagnep., also described from Indo-China. In the remarks accompanying his generic-specific description Gagnepain writes that *Cryptanthela* seems to be closely related to *Ipomoea*, but differs from this genus by the linear corolla lobes which are as long as the cylindrical corolla tube. Corolla lobes of this shape are indeed unknown in *Ipomoea* but in *Argyreia* they are characteristic of many species of the section *Schizanthus* G. Don. Gagnepain must have known such species, as appears from his description of *A. thorelii* and from his and Mr. Courchet's treatment of the *Convolvulaceae* in Lecomte, *Flore générale de l'Indo-Chine* 4 (3) (1915) 273.

Argyreia thorelii and the species under consideration, for which I propose the name *A. poilanei* after its collector Poilane, show a remarkable resemblance as to the shape and size of the leaves, the dense, axillary, shortly peduncled inflorescences, and the shape and manner of incision of the corolla. They can be distinguished by the shape and size of the sepals in the following way:

Argyreia thorelii Gagnep., in *Notul. Syst.* 3 (1915) 135.

Two outer sepals *c.* 17—20 mm long, narrowly lanceolate and acute; third sepal of the same shape and size; two inner ones linear-lanceolate and acute, 11—15 mm long; hairs of sepals golden yellow.

Argyreia poilanei Ooststr., *nom. nov.* — *Cryptanthela sericea* Gagnep., in *Notul. Syst.* 14, 1 (1950) 24 (*nec Argyreia sericea* Dalz., 1861, *nec St. Lag.*, 1880).

Two outer sepals *c.* 30—32 mm long, from a narrowly lanceolate base gradually attenuate into a long, linear to filiform acumen; third sepal of the same shape, *c.* 25 mm long; inner sepals also of the same shape, *c.* 15—18 mm long; hairs of sepals white or whitish.

Dimerodiscus fallax Gagnep. is certainly conspecific with *Ipomoea polymorpha* R. & Sch., a species occurring from East Africa through tropical Asia and Malaysia to tropical Australia.

According to Gagnepain the genus *Dimerodiscus* is quite near *Ipomoea*, differing, however, 1. by the shape and the way of incision of the leaves; 2. by the long-caudate sepals; 3. by the exactly cylindrical corolla; and 4. by the 2-lobed disc. Of these differences the first and second are of no value, as leaves and sepals shaped as in *Dimerodiscus* are also found in other species of the polymorphic genus *Ipomoea*. The third difference does not hold since the corolla is not exactly cylindrical but narrowly funnel-shaped, like in many other *Ipomoea*'s. The only character of some importance is found in the 2-lobed disc; however, in my opinion this character does not justify the distinction of a genus in *Convolvulaceae*.

The synonymy reads as follows:

Ipomoea polymorpha R. & Sch., Syst. 4 (1819) 254. — *I. heterophylla* R. Br., Prod. Fl. Nov. Holl. (1810) 487, non Ortega, 1800. — *Convolvulus brownii* Spreng., Syst. 1 (1825) 612, non l.c. p. 590. — *C. robertianus* Spreng., Syst. 5 (1828) 192. — *Ipomoea pumila* Spanoghe, in *Linnaea* 15 (1841) 341. — *Convolvulus nolanaeflorus* Zipp. ex Spanoghe, l.c., in syn. — *Ipomoea commatophylla* A. Rich., Tent. Fl. Abyss. 2 (1851) 65. — *Convolvulus defloratus* Choisy, in Zoll., Syst. Verz. 2 (1854) 130, 132. — *Dimerodiscus fallax* Gagnep., in Notul. Syst. 14, 1 (1950) 25.

Tridynamia eberhardtii Gagnep. doubtless belongs to the genus *Porana* Burm. f., but as the continental Asiatic species of this genus are still very insufficiently known, I am unable to decide whether or not Gagnepain's species has already been described in it. *Tridynamia eberhardtii* seems to be closely related to *Porana spectabilis* Kurz, in Journ. of Bot. 11 (1873) 136, or may even be conspecific with it.