TERMINALIA MACRANTHA (COMBRETACEAE), A NEW PHILIPPINE SPECIES

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Among some material at the Philippine National Herbarium, Manila, which was recently made available for study at the Rijksherbarium, there was a *Terminalia* which was already in the early fifties recognized as new by both Dr E. Quisumbing and the late Dr E. D. Merrill. Unfortunately, the material was not available when Mr A. W. Exell revised the *Combretaceae* for the Flora Malesiana (ser. I, vol. 4: 548. 1954) and it remained unpublished.

After a close study with Mr Exell's revision, and by comparison of all Malesian species represented in the Rijksherbarium, it proved indeed to be a new species. Unfortunately its fruit is still unknown.

I have retained the specific epithet given provisionally to it in the herbarium.

Terminalia macrantha Rojo, *sp. nov.* — **Fig. 1.**

Indumentum densum brunneum. Ramuli crassi. *Folia* majora, conferta, breve petiolata, obovata-oblonga, eglandulosa, basi cuneata apice rotundata, nervis utrinque 8—11, domatiis nullis. *Racemi* axillares folia aequantes, in parte apicali tantum floriferi. *Flores* majores, filamentis longioribus glabris stylum aequantibus. (Fructus ignotus).

Tree, *c.* 18—20 m high, 40 cm ⌀. Indumentum of simple, brown, sericeous hairs. Young branchlets *c.* 1—2½ cm ⌀, strongly marked by petiolar scars of fallen leaves, all very densely crowded, glabrescent. *Leaves* densely crowded at the very ends of branchlets, chartaceous, yellowish to brownish when dried, rather laxly hairy, above shiny, verruculose, glabrescent except on the main nerves, beneath persistently hairy, obovate-oblong, blade 12—31 by 5—12 cm, generally widest at about ¾ of the length, top rounded or sometimes emarginate, base narrowly cuneate or sometimes decurrent, glandless; midrib prominent on both sides, densely hairy; nerves on both sides rather widely spaced, hairy, the upper 3 or 4 pairs arcuating towards the top but not anastomosing at the margin, connected by thin veins in a more or less scalariform pattern with some interconnections between them, domatia none; petiole 8—24 mm, densely to sparsely hairy, without glands. *Inflorescence* an axillary spike, *c.* 13—25 cm long, lower *c.* 7—8 cm flowerless; densely hairy. Bracts more or less obovate-oblong to somewhat linear, *c.* 3 mm long, with rounded to acute top, glabrous inside. *Flowers* sessile, densely hairy, greenish yellow, fragrant. Part of the flowers, scattered in the inflorescence, with rudimentary style and somewhat smaller. In the bisexual ones, the lower receptacle (ovary) 3—6 mm long; upper receptacle funnel-shaped, 2—3 by 3½ mm. Calyx lobes deltoid, 2 mm, sparsely hairy inside. Filaments 9—11 mm long, glabrous; anthers ⅝ mm. Disk sparsely set with rather lax hairs. Style simple, terete, 9—10 mm long, glabrous. Ovules 2, pendulous. (Fruit not seen).

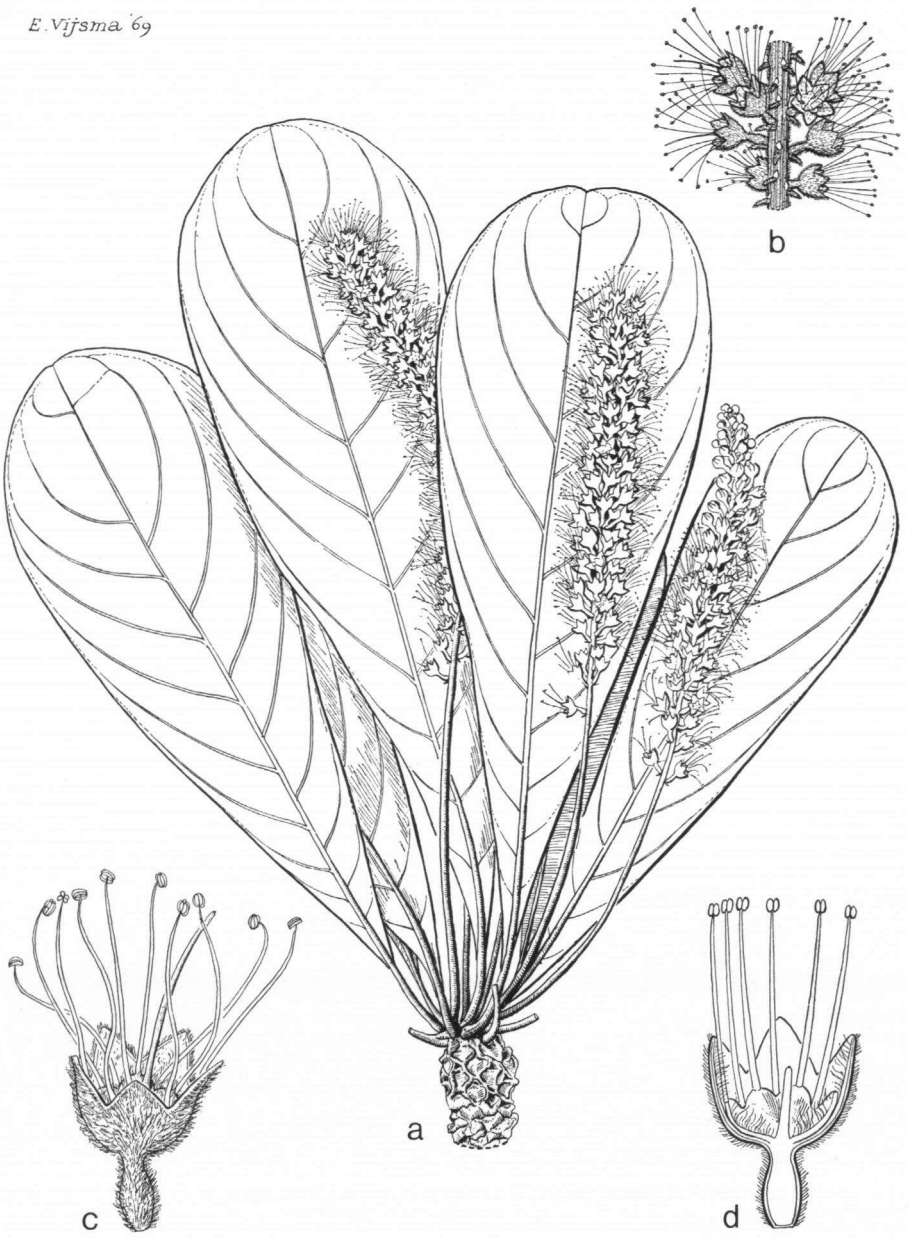

Fig. 1. *Terminalia macrantha* Rojo. — a. Habit, × *c.* ½; b. portion of the inflorescence, about nat. size; c. bisexual flower; d. male flower in lengthwise section, both × *c.* 2 (from *PNH 6409*, the type).

PHILIPPINES. Samar: Mt Calbiga, Wright, mid-mountain forest, top of a flat ridge, vicinity of km 61, alt. 300 m, May 23, 1948, *PNH 6409 Sulit & Conese*, type (K, L holo, PNH, US). Observed to be common in the locality.

Vernacular name. Bongoran, S.-L-Bis.

Notes. The leaves, although supporting a fully grown inflorescence, are thin and look as if they were dried at a rather young stage. There is some resemblance with *T. zollingeri* which has coriaceous leaves, more nerves, a smaller upper receptacle, and shorter filaments, and with *T. darlingii* which has also more nerves, subopposite glands at the base or top of the lamina, larger bracts, a shorter lower receptacle, and longer filaments.

For lack of fruit this species cannot be assigned a place in the Flora Malesiana keys.

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