ARGYREIA LAMII, A NEW SPECIES FROM THE MALAY PENINSULA

by

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Among a number of specimens of Convolvulaceae from the Malay Peninsula sent to me for identification by Mr. J. Sinclair, Singapore, I found a species of Argyreia, which appeared to be new to botanical science. I named it *A. lamii* in honour of Prof. Dr. H. J. Lam, Director of the Rijksherbarium and Professor of Systematic Botany at the University of Leiden, to whom the present Jubilee-volume of Blumea is dedicated.

Argyreia lamii spec. nov.

Frutex scandens. Ramuli sparse vel subdense strigillosi. Folia elliptica vel ovato-elliptica, (10—)12—17 cm longa, (4½—)6—8 cm lata, basi rotundata, apice breviter acuminata, mucronulata, subcoriacea, supra glabra, subtus sparse strigillosa praesertim in nervo mediano; nervus medianus et nervi laterales utrinque 7—8 subtus prominentes; petiolus (1½—)2½—3 cm longus, strigillosus ut ramuli. Inflorescentiae subumbellato-cymosae, longe pedunculatae; pedunculi 10—16 cm longi, 1—1½ mm crassi, strigillosi ut ramuli, ramis primariis 3—5, 1½—4 cm longis, ramis secundariis brevioribus, ¾—1¼ cm longis; pedicelli 4—5 mm longi, apicem versus incrassati, dense argenteo-strigillosi. Bracteae mox deciduae, lineares vel lineari-lanceolatae, circ. 4 mm longae, inferiores interdum ad 8 mm longae. Sepala 2 exteriora orbicularia circ. 5 mm longa, extus argenteo-strigillosa, sepala 3 interiora orbicularia vel paullo latiora quam longa, circ. 5 mm longa vel paullo breviora, sepalum tertium extus margine uno latere excepto strigillosum, sepala dua interiora extus marginibus lateralibus exceptis strigillosa, omnia intus glabra. Corolla 5-partita; tubus cylindricus, circ. 5 mm longus, glaber; lobi lineares circ. 18 mm longi, extus adpresse pilosi, uno latere apicis lobulo glabro praedito vel interdum apice lobulis utrinque praedito. Filamenta filiformia, basi dilatata, circ. 4 mm supra basin corollae inserta, 13—15 mm longa; antherae sagittatae, circ. 3 mm longae. Ovarium glabrum, 2-loculare; stylus filiformis, circ. 18 mm longus.

MALAY PENINSULA, Trengganu, "off 23rd mile Kuala Trengganu-Besut road, west side, in lowland forest, leg. *J. Sinclair & Kiah bin Salleh*, Singapore Field no. *40860*, fl. Sept. 15th, 1955 (L, type; SING). "Climber. Leaves dark green and glossy above, paler green and glossy beneath. Petals united at base only, recurved and rolled backwards, pink-purple inside, white on the back. Sepals silvery green."

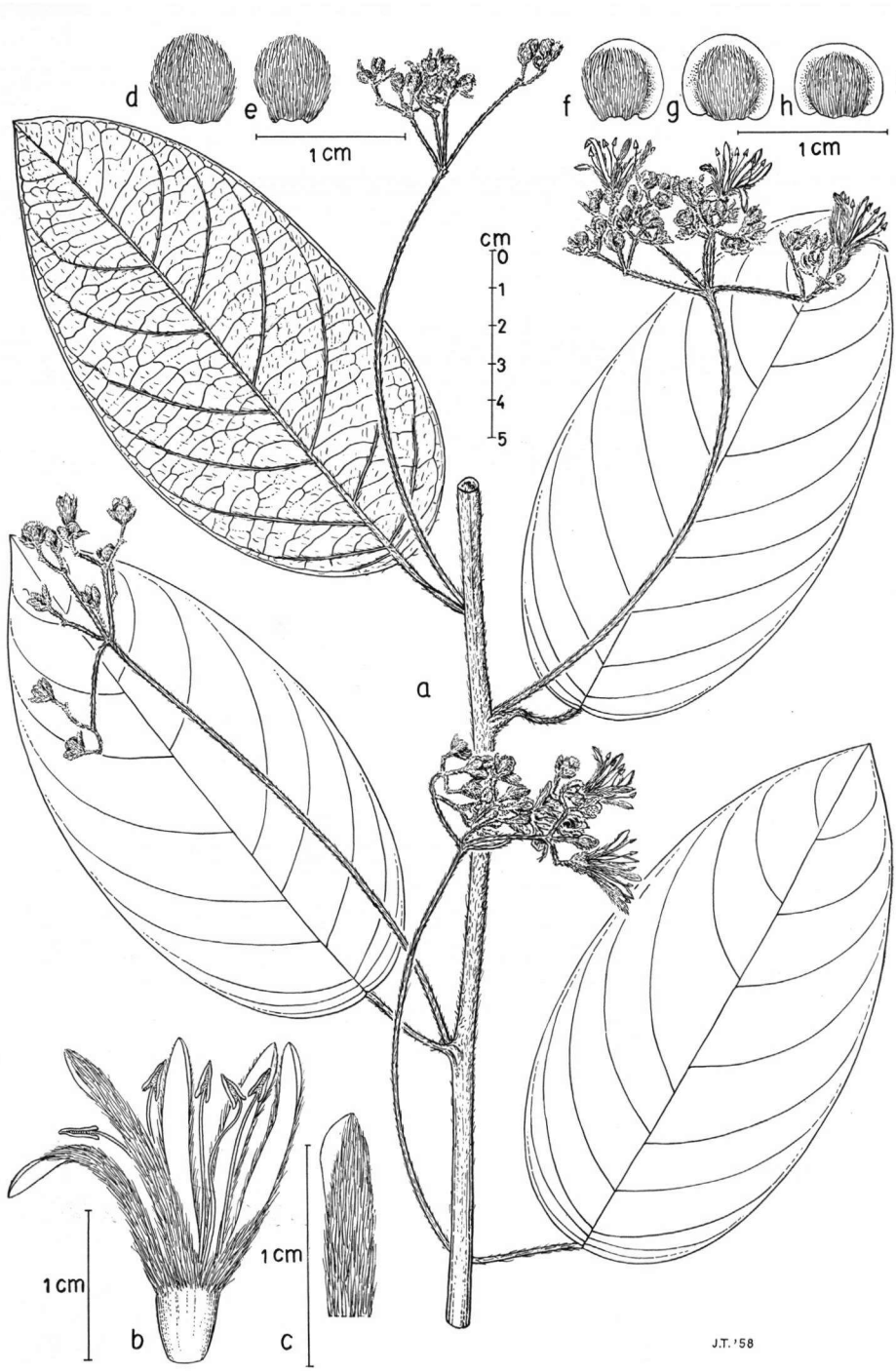
Of the species of Argyreia occurring in the Malay Peninsula this is the first one belonging to the group characterized by linear corolla-lobes bearing 2 (or 1) glabrous lobules at their apex. It seems to be nearest to *A. pseudorubicunda* Ooststr., from Sumatra. The two species can be distinguished as follows:

A. lamii: Stems sparsely to rather densely strigillose. Leaves elliptic or ovate-elliptic, sparsely strigillose beneath. Peduncles slender, 1—1½ mm diam. when dry; their primary branches slender, 15—40 mm long. Two outer sepals orbicular, broadly rounded at the apex, densely silvery strigillose outside. No tooth at the base of the filaments.

A. pseudorubicunda: Stems densely and shortly appressed-pilose, at least when young. Leaves ovate, ovate-oblong or sometimes elliptic, more or less densely appressed-pilose beneath. Peduncles less slender, 2—2½ mm diam. when dry; their primary branches short, thicker, 5—10 mm long. Two outer sepals ovate-triangular, obtuse at the apex, short-pilose outside or partly glabrous. Filaments with a large tooth at their base.

It is noteworthy that in the greater part of the flowers of this new species only one of the two lobules at the apex of the corolla-lobes characteristic of all related species seems to be present, viz that of the right side of the lobes as seen from the centre of the corolla. Only in a few cases I have seen a second lobule on the other margin of the lobes. Fig. 1, c shows the lobule as seen from the outside of the not yet fully developed flower; here it is shorter and somewhat broader than in the fully expanded corolla, as figured in fig. 1, b.

Fig. 1. *Argyreia lamii*, a. flowering branch, b. corolla, the lobes have been drawn as if standing upright, in reality they are recurved or reflexed, c. apical part of a corolla-lobe, d—h. sepals 1—5.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