

NEW TAXA IN THE GENUS *TOURNEFORTIA* (BORAGINACEAE)
FROM THE MALESIAN REGION

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SUMMARY

Three new taxa in the genus *Tournefortia* L., *T. luzonica* I.M. Johnston subsp. *angustissima*, *T. minutiflora*, and *T. oppositifolia* are described from the Philippines, New Guinea, and the Moluccas, respectively. Also *T. luzonica* var. *sublucens* I.M. Johnston is raised to subspecific rank.

As the revision of the family Boraginaceae will be published in *Flora Malesiana* in 1997 and it is no longer customary to publish new names in this *Flora*, some new taxa are described here.

Tournefortia luzonica I.M. Johnston subsp. *angustissima* Riedl, *subsp. nov.*

Foliis pro latitudine (3–4 cm) longissimis, usque ad 13 cm longis, lanceolatis, prope basin latissimis, basi rotundatis, supra opacis, pilis minutissimis haud crebris scabris, infra dilutius coloratis, dense reticulato-nervosis secus nervos valde prominentes pilis paulo longioribus, saepe falcatis, densissimis, rigidiusculis obsitis conspicua. — Typus: *C. E. Ridsdale 1477* (holo L), Insulae Philippinae, Luzon, prov. Zambales: Acoje Mine concession area, Santa Cruz, c. 15° 46' N, 120° 00' E, 24-5-1988.

Growing within the area of *Tournefortia luzonica* I.M. Johnston subsp. *sublucens* (I.M. Johnston) Riedl, *stat. nov.* [syn.: *T. luzonica* I.M. Johnston var. *sublucens* I.M. Johnston, *J. Arnold Arbor.* 16 (1935) 157], but ecologically separated by its occurrence on ultrabasic soils, the new subspecies seems to be sufficiently different from this as well as from the typical subspecies with fairly the same kind of hairs on both sides of the basally cordate to truncate leaves. The new status of Johnston's var. *sublucens* seems necessary according to present concepts of infraspecific units, as it has an area of distribution of its own.

Tournefortia minutiflora Riedl, *spec. nov.*

Species inter omnes gerontogaeas calycibus et imprimis corollis brevissimis valde insignis. — Frutex(?) ramis flaccidis, elongatis, sese pro maxima parte tegentibus (e collectore). Rami obscure rubescenti-brunnei, pilis minutis albis curvatis conicis basi bulbosa asperimi. Folia alterna, (3–)6–14 cm longa, (1–)2–7 cm lata, 1–2 cm longe petiolata, ovata vel ovato-oblonga, breviter acuminata, basi rotundata, supra nitida, glabra, subtus secus nervum medianum et in petiolo ut rami pilis brevibus aspera, nervis utrinque 8–10. Inflo-

rescentia sublateralis, iteratim dichotoma, ramis asperis; rami ultimae ordinis 2.5–3 cm longi, scorpioidei, tota longitudine floribus secundis biserialibus sessilibus obsiti. Calyx 1–1.2 mm longus, breviter patule pilosus, usque ad medium fere in laciniis lanceolatas, acutas divisus. Corolla 2.5 mm longa, in statu juvenili longitudinaliter plicata, extra dense breviter subappresse pilosa, infundibuliformis, tubo subcylindrico, 2 mm longo, limbo usque ad 1.5 mm in diametro lato, lobis brevissimis, acutis. Fructus ignotus. — Typus: *P. Ivalaoa*. UPNG No. 7752 (holo L; iso UPNG, LAE, K), Papua New Guinea, Gulf Province, ad vicum Lelefiru, Miaru Marekea point prope ripam fluvii Meporo, 9-1-1984.

Tournefortia oppositifolia Riedl, *spec. nov.*

Foliis oppositis vel suboppositis *T. luzonicae* I.M. Johnston tantum comparanda, a qua differt ramis teretibus, longitudinaliter leviter sulcatis, foliorum basi plerumque rotundata, calycis laciniis lineari-lanceolatis, acutis, ima basi exclusa inter se liberis, fructu (immature tantum viso) parvo, anguste ovoideo, stigmatibus e basi anguste conica valde elongato, apice dilatato, profunde bilobo. — Scandens. Rami hornotini, petioli, folia, inflorescentiae glabrescens vel pilis brevibus sparsis, rare densiusculis obsiti. Rami obscure brunnei, longitudinaliter leniter sulcati. Folia supremis exclusis opposita vel subopposita, ovata vel ovato-lanceolata, petiolo 5–20 mm longo interdum flexuoso, lamina 3–10 cm longa, 1.5–5.5 cm lata, acuminata, basi late rotundata, subglabra vel imprimis in latere inferiore sparse ad densiuscule brevi-pilosa, nervis primariis utrinque 6 vel 7. Inflorescentia terminalis vel sublateralis, pluries dichotoma, densa, contracta vel ramis primariis valde elongatis, divaricatis, floribus densis, biserialibus, sessilibus vel breviter (usque ad 1 mm) pedicellatis in eadem planta. Calyx 1.5–1.8 mm longus, breviter pilosus, ima basi tantum vel ad partem quartam inferiorem concretus, laciniis 5 patentibus, anguste lineari-lanceolatis vel linearibus, acutis. Corolla alba, 8 mm fere longa, breviter pilosa, tubo anguste cylindrico, limbo brevi, infundibuliformi, 1.8(–2) mm in diam. lato, lobis triangularibus, acutis. Fructus bivalvis carina indistincta ad marginem carpellorum, in statu immaturo tantum visus, ovoideus, ad 2 mm longus, 1.3 mm latus, viridis, in statu maturo albus (e collectore). Stigma e basi anguste conica 0.8 mm fere longum, angustum, apice dilatatum ibique profunde bilobum. — Typus: *van Balgooy 4885* (holo L), Indonesia, Moluccae, in insula Buru, NW Buru, SE a Bara, Waeduna, 200–250 m s.m., 24-11-1984.