

STUDIES IN THE THEACEAE, XXXI
A NEW SPECIES OF ADINANDRA FROM THE CELEBES

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Adinandra eymae, spec. nov.

Arbor vel frutex (habitus ignotus). Ramuli teretes, glabri, ut videtur rubro-brunnei; gemmis terminalibus conicis, glabris. Folia coriacea, glabra, obovata vel oblongo-obovata, 5.5–8.5 cm. longa, 2.5–3 cm. lata, supra brunnea (in siccis), subtus castanea, punctata, apice obtusa, rotundata vel emarginata, basi cuneata, margine integra, venis 8–10 paribus subtus obscuris, costa supra canaliculata, subtus elevata, petiolis ca. 3–5 mm. longis. Flores solitarii; pedicellis teretibus, glabris, 1.5–2 cm. longis; bracteolis 2, persistentibus, glabris oppositis vel suboppositis, inaequalibus, late ovatis, 3 mm. longis $\times$ 4 mm. latis et 4 mm. longis $\times$ 5 mm. latis; sepalis 5, imbricatis, inaequalibus, rotundatis, crassis, duobus exterioribus ca. 8 $\times$ 8 mm., tribus interioribus ca. 9–10 mm. longis, ca. 9 mm. latis; petalis 5, membranaceis obovatis, inaequalibus, apice rotundatis, duobus exterioribus 8–9 mm. longis, 5–6 mm. latis, tribus interioribus 9–11 mm. longis, 7–9 mm. latis; staminibus ca. 35, 1-seriatis, 5–6 mm. longis, filamentis inaequalibus, 2–3 mm. longis, pubescentibus, ad basim corollae adnatis, antheris glabris, aequalibus, ca. 3 mm. longis, connectivo pubescente; ovario globoso, glabro, 3–5 mm. longo, ca. 5 mm. diametro, 5-loculari, multiovulato, apice abrupte in stylo attenuato, stylo integro, glabro, ca. 3 mm. longo, stigmatibus capitato-punctiformi, indistincte 5-lobis. Fructus non visus.

Celebes: Subdivision Enrekang, between Pintealon, Pokapindjang and Tinabang, on ridge, alt. 2600–3000 m., *P. J. Eyma* 588 (A, type; L, isotype), June 16, 1937 (buds cherry-red).

The striking feature of this species is the complete glabrosity throughout the whole plant, except for the pubescence on the stamens, a feature which immediately associates it with the genus *Adinandra*. The closest relative is undoubtedly the widespread *A. dumosa* Jack, so far unreported from the Celebes, although recorded as distributed from the Malay Peninsula south into Indonesia, Sarawak and British North Borneo. In *A. dumosa*, the corolla lobes are much longer (up to 16 mm. long), connate 3–5 mm. at the base and bluntly acuminate at the apex. The stamens are nearly twice as long, measuring up to 12 mm. in length, and the style may measure up to 15 mm. long, easily five times the length of that found in *A. eymae*.

In general appearance, the specimen cited above agrees very well with *Eyma* 613, a fruiting specimen of *Ternstroemia* collected the same day at the same locality. Eyma, the collector, undoubtedly thought that he had collected flowering and fruiting material of the same species (I did also), since he labeled them both *Ternstroemia*. However, on dissecting the flowers of *Eyma* 588, the type of this species, one finds that the ovary is five-loculate with many minute ovules in each cell, the placentation is parietal, and the stamens are hirsute. The terminal bud is conical. All these are generic characters used to separate *Adinandra* from *Ternstroemia*.

It is a pleasure to dedicate this species to the memory of the collector, Pierre Joseph Eyma, a promising botanist whose life ended so tragically in a Japanese prisoner of war camp near Palembang, Sumatra, on July 25, 1945.



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