TWO NEW SPECIES OF LEGUMINOSAE

G. P. YAKOVLEV

IN CONTINUING STUDIES on the Leguminosae tribe Sophoreae, material of two previously undescribed species in the genera *Ormosia* and *Diplotropis* came to light. Both these taxa seem clearly distinct from their presumed close relatives. My purpose in describing them now is to bring them to the attention of collectors in the hope that new and more complete material will become available through future field activity.

I am glad to express my appreciation to the directors and curators of several institutions who were most generous in sending their material on loan for my studies. These include the herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts (A); the herbarium of the Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah, Calcutta (CAL); the herbarium of the Department of Botany, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago (F); the herbarium of the Department of Systematics and Plant Geography of the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Leningrad (LE); the herbarium of the Divisão de Botânica do Museo Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (R); the herbarium of the Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley (UC); the herbarium, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (US).

Ormosia assamica Yakovlev, sp. nov. Arbor 25–30 m. alta; folia 7-foliolata, 3.2–3.7 dm. longa, petiolis circa 5 cm. longis, sparsim subtiliterque pubescentibus, foliolis oblongo-ellipticis vel late lanceolatis, apice aequabiliter acuminatis, basi truncatis, 10–15 cm. longis, 3.5–5 cm. latis, utrinque subglabris, nervis secondariis 10–12, prominulis, petiolulis ca. 0.5 cm. longis. Inflorescentiae appresse ferrugineo-pubescentes vel ferrugineo-villosae; flores 1.2–1.3 cm. longi, bracteolis jugatis deltoideis parvis, pedunculis ca. 0.5 cm. longis, calycibus 0.9–1 cm. longis, dentibus 0.5 cm. longis, corolla alba, petalis interioribus uniauriculatis. Legumen ignotum. — FIGURE 1.

TYPE: Assam. Akha Hills, Assam Valley, Dec. 1890, *Badul Khan 10* (CAL, holotype).

This new species is probably most closely allied to *Ormosia pinnata* (Lour.) Merr. and *O. robusta* (Roxb.) Baker. The holotype (CAL) and only specimen I have seen was determined previously as *O. robusta* from which it differs significantly, as it also does from other species from southern and southeastern Asia.

When fruit of *Ormosia assamica* is known it may be that its closest relationship will prove to be with those species having septate legumes,

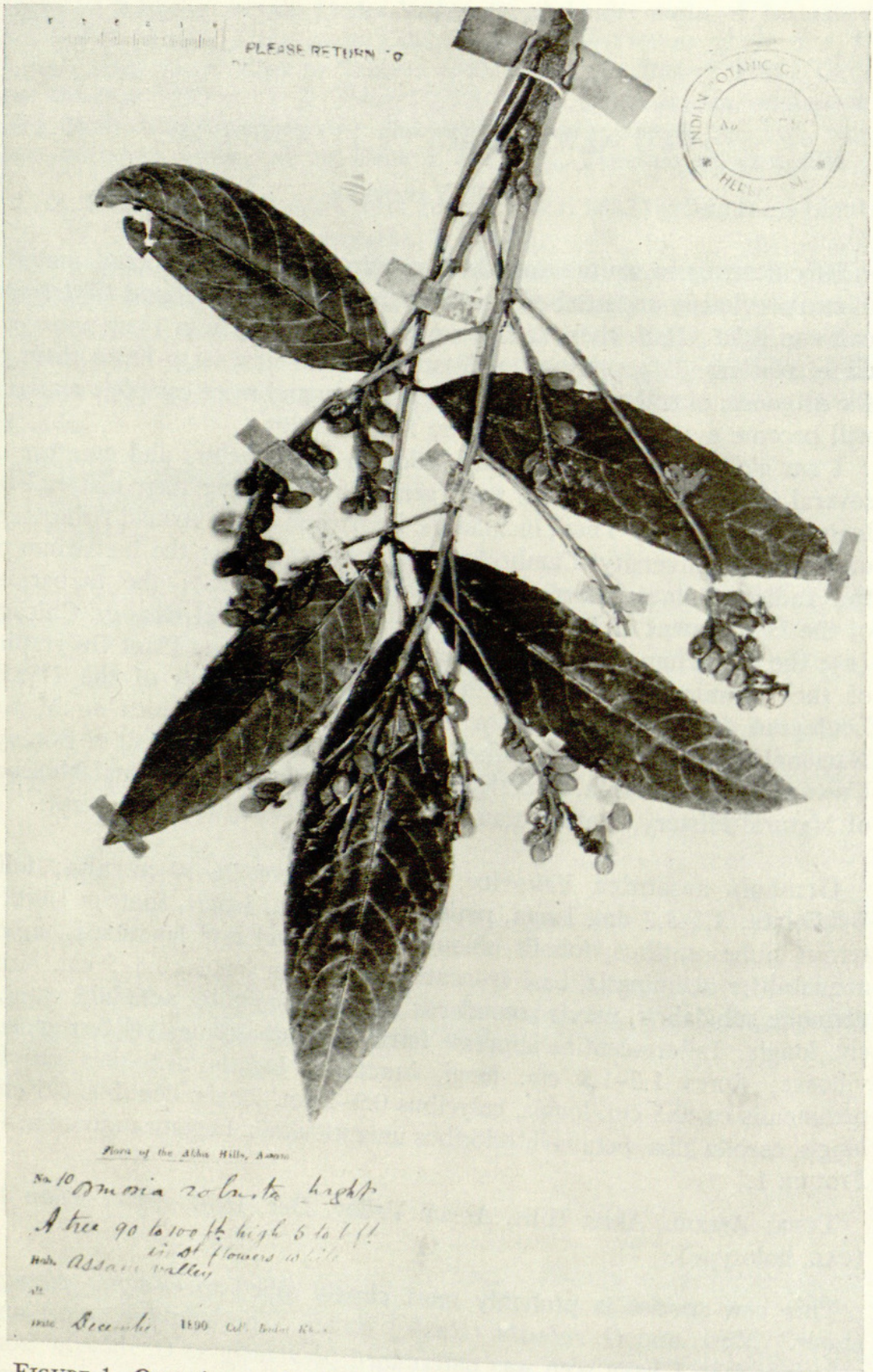

FIGURE 1. **Ormosia assamica** Yakovlev. Holotype (CAL), *Badul Khan 10.*

which as a group I have recently included in a distinct new genus (Botanicheskij Zhurnal, in press).

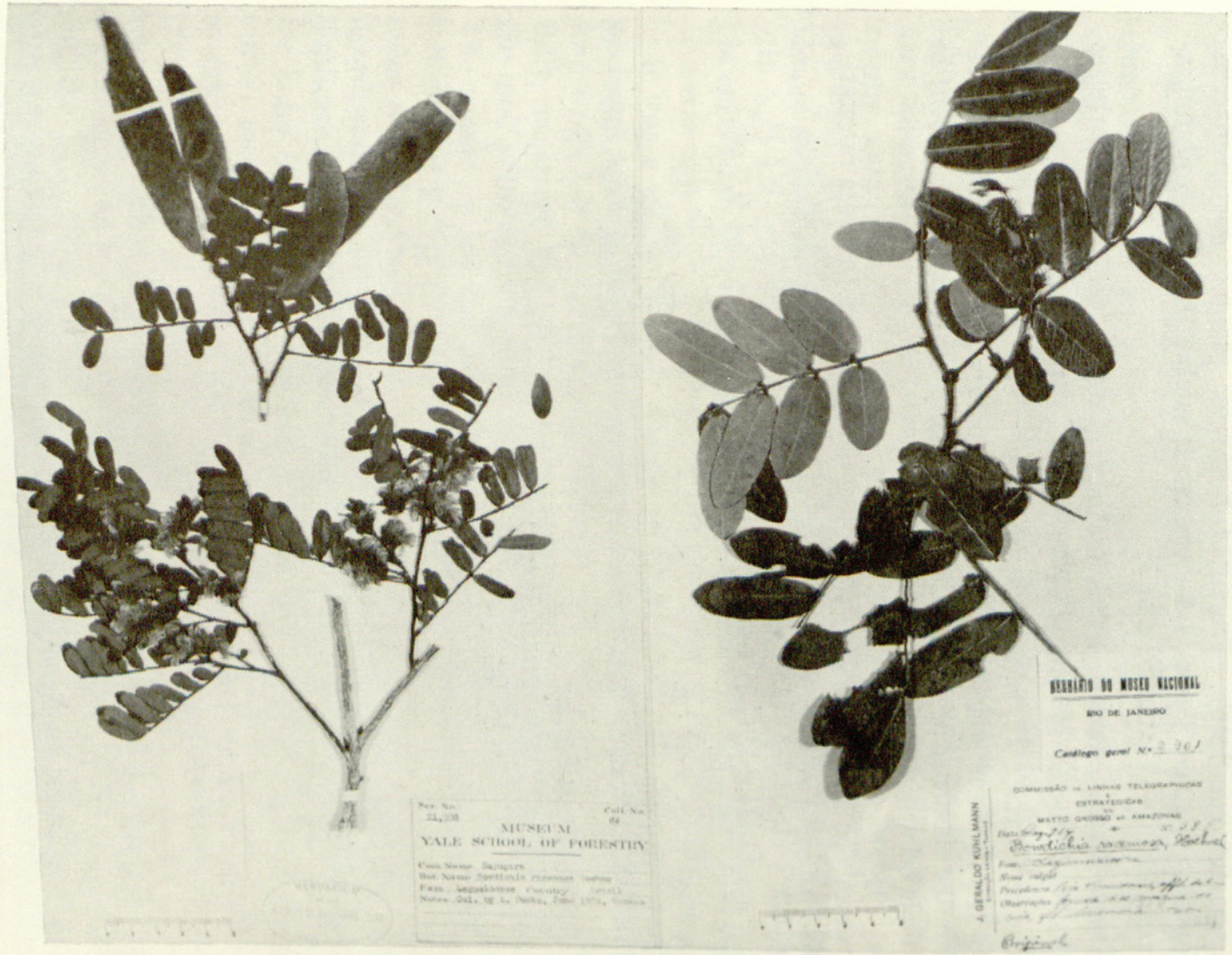

FIGURE 2 (left). **Diplotropis duckei** Yakovlev. Paratype (A), *Ducke 64*. FIGURE 3 (right). **Diplotropis racemosa** (Hoehne) Amsh. Holotype (R no. 2901) *Kuhlmann 389*.

Diplotropis duckei Yakovlev, sp. nov. *Diplotropis racemosa* (Hoehne) Amsh. var. *parvifolia* Ducke, Legum. Amaz. Brasil. 104. 1939. Arbor; folia 15–17-foliolata, 7–8 cm. longa, foliolis oblongis basi oblique obtusis, supra glabris, subnitidis, subtus sparse appresse pubescentibus, 0.7–2.3 cm. longis, 0.4–0.9 cm. latis, petiolulis ca. 1 mm. longis. Inflorescentiae axibus appresse pubescentibus; flores 1–1.2 cm. longi, pedunculis 1–1.5 mm. longis, calycibus ca. 0.5 cm. longis. Fructus 1–2-sperma, planus, membranaceus, lanceolatus, 6–10 cm. longus, 1.4–2 cm. latus; semina oblonga, exalbuminata, testa tenui. — FIGURES 2 and 3.

TYPE: Brazil. Manáos, Estr. do Aleizo, *Ducke 1461* (LE, holotype; R, UC, US, isotypes); Manáos, *Ducke 64* (A, F, paratypes).

The new species, *Diplotropis duckei*, is most closely related to *D. racemosa* Hoehne from which it differs in the number and size of its leaflets and in the character as well as the size of many other parts, as shown in the table below.

	DIPLOTROPIS RACEMOSA	DIPLOTROPIS DUCKEI
LEAF	11–13(–15)-foliolate	15–17-foliolate
LEAFLETS	(1.4)1.7–3.8(4.5) × (1.1)1.4–1.9(2.3) cm.	(0.7)1–1.7(2.3) × 0.4–0.9 cm.
PETIOLULE	1.5 mm.	3–4 mm.
INFLORESCENCE	9–12 cm.	4–6 cm.
PEDICEL	3–4 mm.	1–1.5 mm.
CALYX	0.6–0.7 cm.	0.5 cm.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
CHEMICAL-PHARMACEUTICAL INSTITUTE
PROF. POPOV STR. 14, LENINGRAD, P–22
USSR