

NOTES ON THE GENUS *ARCHBOLDIA* (VERBENACEAE)

Harold N. Moldenke

Although time does not permit the preparation of the detailed monograph of this genus originally planned and announced, it is probably worthwhile to place on record here the bibliographic and herbarium notes assembled by my wife, Alma L. Moldenke, and myself since the work on this family of plants was begun by me in 1929. This is the 64th genus so far treated in this series of papers and the herbarium acronyms employed are the same as used in all previous papers in this (and some other) journals and are fully explained most recently in *Phytologia Memoirs* 2: 463--469 (1980) as well as in many of the earlier papers.

ARCHBOLDIA Beer & Lam, *Blumea* 2: [31]. 1936.

Bibliography: Beer & Lam, *Blumea* 2: [31]--33 & 221. 1936; Mold., *Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac.*, ed. 1, 67 & 86. 1942; Hill & Salisb., *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 10: 18 & 251. 1947; H. N. & A.L. Mold., *Pl. Life* 2: 34 & 49. 1948; Mold., *Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac.*, ed. 2, 148 & 176. 1949; Angely, *Cat. Estat. Gen. Bot. Fan.* 17: 3. 1956; Anon., *U. S. Dept. Agr. Bot. Subj. Ind.* 14353. 1958; Mold., *Résumé* 200, 408, & 442. 1959; F. A. Barkley, *List Ord. Fam. Anthoph.* 76 & 141. 1965; Airy Shaw in J. C. Willis, *Dict. Flow. Pl.*, ed. 7, 85. 1966; Rouleau, *Guide Ind. Kew.* 17 & 352. 1970; Mold., *Fifth Summ.* 1: 334 (1971) and 2: 756 & 850. 1971; Airy Shaw in J. C. Willis, *Dict. Flow. Pl.*, ed. 8, 88. 1973; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 325 & 524. 1980.

Shrubs; leaves simple, decussate-opposite, exstipulate, petio- late; inflorescence terminal, cymose, determinate, centrifugal, the cymes aggregate in corymbose panicles; calyx gamosepalous, inferior, infundibular, slightly zygomorphic, more or less spreading, 5-lobed; corolla gamopetalous, exserted, actinomorph- ic, the tube ventricose-cylindric, the limb 5-lobed; stamens 4, inserted slightly below the mouth of the corolla-tube, completely included, in 2 equal pairs, all fertile; filaments short, fili- form; anthers dorsifixed, introrse; pistil single, compound, bi- carpellary, scarcely exserted; stigma subulate; ovary superior, compound, bicarpellary, imperfectly 4-celled, each cell 1-ovulate, the ovules anatropous, attached to basally parietal inflexed placentae; fruit drupaceous, red when immature.

Type species: *Archboldia ericoides* Beer & Lam.

This is apparently a monotypic genus endemic to New Guinea. Beer & Lam (1936) say of it: "Though the material is very scanty and not very well preserved, we may suppose with some probability that this is the representative of a new genus. It cannot be com- bined with any Verbenaceous genus thusfar known from Malaysia, New Guinea, Australia or Polynesia, being particularly distinguished by its peculiarly glabrous, inflate[d] and actonomorphous corolla and its mododynamous [sic; =monodynamous?] and very short stamens.

These features remind [one] somewhat of certain *Ericaceae*, hence the specific name, chosen for the only species known at the [this] time. As the ripe fruit and seed are unknown, it is difficult to say something definite on the taxonomic relations of the genus. It could possibly be placed in the subsection *Chloanthoideae-Physopsidae*, which is entirely of Australian distribution; however, *Archboldia* misses the woolly tomentum which is so characteristic of this group [now known as the *Chloanthaceae*] and the general habit reminds one strongly of *Faradaya* (*Viticoideae-Clerodendreae*). I would provisionally consider it as an ally to the last-named group."

It is named in honor of Richard Archbold (1907--), contemporary American explorer in Madagascar and leader of several expeditions to New Guinea.

By the term "monodynamous" in the description of this genus, the authors apparently mean to say "in two equal pairs", which, in my opinion, would be a more easily understood description.

ARCHBOLDIA ERICOIDES Beer & Lam, *Blumea* 2: [31]--33. 1936.

Bibliography: see bibliography of the genus as a whole (above).

A glabrous or subglabrous shrub, about 1 m. tall; branches erect, arising from an enlarged rootstock; branchlets subtetragonal, purple; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles 1--2 cm. long, purple, glabrous; leaf-blades papyraceous, ovate, 14--17 cm. long, 7--8 cm. wide, apically obtusely acuminate, marginally entire, basally broadly acute, glabrous above, minutely and sparsely pubescent beneath; midrib scarcely prominulous above in drying, conspicuously prominent and purple beneath; secondaries 5--7, distant, the basal ones opposite, straight, and ascending to about the middle of the blade, the others curvate-ascending, all distinctly prominulous; tertiaries transverse, the smallest ones reticulate, conspicuous beneath; inflorescence terminal, basally leafy, broadly corymbose, 6--8 cm. long and wide, very minutely pubescent or subglabrous; peduncles short; cymes few-flowered, decussate bracts caducous; flowers rather large; pedicels 1--2 mm. long, sparsely and minutely appressed-pubescent; calyx 6--7 mm. long, externally minutely appressed-pilose, internally glabrous, covered with minute tawny to golden glands, the lobes deltoid, about 3 mm. long, apically acute; corolla somewhat fleshy, about 2 cm. long, glabrous on both surfaces, the tube rather inflated, 7--8 mm. in diameter, the lobes about 4 mm. long, apically obtuse; stamens glabrous, the filaments and anthers together about 1.5--2 mm. long; style short, glabrous; ovary minute, glabrous; very immature fruit red.

This species, type species of the genus, is based on *L. J. Brass* 6025 from the edge of a small swamp in a savanna forest at Wuroi, on the Oriomo river, Western Division, Papua, New Guinea, collected between January and March 1934 and deposited in the Leiden herbarium. The species is thus far known only from the type collection.

Citations: NEW GUINEA: Papua: *Brass* 6025 (Le--936238-243--type, N--isotype, N--photo of type, Z--photo of type).



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