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## A NEW SPECIES OF *STILLINGIA* (EUPHORBIACEAE) FROM NORTHERN PERU

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The predominantly neotropical genus *Stillingia* Garden ex L. was last revised by Rogers (1951), who recognized 23 American species. He did not treat the three or four paleotropical species that are distributed from Madagascar to Fiji. One additional species has since been described from Minas Gerais, Brazil (*S. argutedentata* Jabl., *Phytologia* 14: 451. 1967). A recently discovered species in northern Peru brings the total of American species to 25.

***Stillingia parvifolia*** Sánchez Vega, Sagást. & Huft, sp. nov. TYPE: Peru. Dept. Cajamarca: Prov. Cajamarca, Distr. Namora, en la quebrada del Río Llallumayo, 2,775 m, 18 June 1984, I. Sánchez Vega & W. Ruiz Vigo 3618 (holotype, CPUN, F neg. 62127; isotype, HUT). Figure 1.

Frutex glaber plus minusve ramosissimus, ramulis teretibus; folia brevipetiolata, alterna vel in brachyblastis 2–4 mm longis portata, laminae coriaceae, ovato-ellipticae, 6–11(–13) mm longae, margine callosae aequaliter serratae, dentibus glanduliformibus. Inflorescentiae terminales, bisexuales; cymulae masculinae uniflorae, bracteis navicularibus; cymulae femineae 1–3 basi inflorescentiae, sepala 3, orbicularia, navicularia, persistentia; capsulae globosae, profunde trilobae; semina (immatura) laevia, carunculata.

*Shrub*, glabrous,  $\pm$  highly branched, the branchlets terete,  $\pm$  maroon, the bark irregularly sulcate; short shoots 2–4 mm long. *Leaves* alternate or borne on short shoots, short-petiolate; petioles canaliculate, 1–1.5 mm long; blades coriaceous, ovate-elliptic, 6–11(–13) mm long, 5–6 mm wide, 1.25–2.2 times as long as wide, broadly obtuse to rounded at base, obtuse to rounded at apex; margin callose, minutely and remotely serrulate, the teeth glanduliform, 4–19 per side, the base eglandular; midrib conspicuous, prominent below, the secondary veins obscure. *Inflorescences* terminal, 1–2 cm long, bisexual. *Staminate cymules* single-flowered, the bracts obovate, acute, navicular, ca. 1.2 mm long, persistent, biglandular at base, the glands oblong or suborbicular, 0.8–1 mm long, patelliform; calyx 2-lobed, ca. 1 mm

long; stamens 2, the filaments 1–1.2 mm long, the anthers 2, ca. 0.8 mm long, longitudinally dehiscent. *Pistillate cymules* 1–3 at base of inflorescence, single-flowered, the bracts as in the staminate cymules; sepals 3, orbicular, navicular, ca. 1.2 mm long, the apex truncate or obtuse, slightly erose; ovary sessile, 3-carpellate; styles 3, free, 1.5–1.7 mm long, recurved at tip. *Capsule* globose, glabrous, deeply 3-lobed, ca. 5 mm long; lobes of the persistent gynobase 3–4 mm long; seeds (only immature seen) ca. 4 mm long, ca. 1.5 mm wide, smooth, prominently carunculate.

Rogers (1951) distinguished two subgenera in *Stillingia*. Subgenus *Stillingia* is characterized by staminate cymules with 3–13 flowers, pistillate flowers with two or three well-developed sepals, and carunculate seeds, whereas subgenus *Gymnostillingia* (Muell. Arg.) D. Rogers is characterized by staminate cymules with a single flower, pistillate flowers with obsolete or minute and fugacious sepals, and usually ecarunculate seeds. The single-flowered staminate cymules of *S. parvifolia* would seem at first sight to place that species in subg. *Gymnostillingia*, but the ample and persistent sepals of the pistillate flowers and the carunculate seeds argue against an easy acceptance of that disposition. Furthermore, the restriction of subg. *Gymnostillingia* to Mexico and adjacent areas of Guatemala and the United States makes such a conclusion even more unlikely. In addition, *S. parvifolia* is not particularly close morphologically to any of the species that comprise subg. *Gymnostillingia*.

*Stillingia parvifolia* shares several specialized characters with two South American species of subg. *Stillingia*, *S. peruviana* D. Rogers (the only other species of the genus in Peru), and *S. bodenbenderi* (Kuntze) D. Rogers of Brazil and Argentina. All three species are shrubs, have small short-petiolate leaves that are often borne on small peg-like short-shoots, and leaf margins that are evenly serrate, often callose, and with peculiar glanduliform serrations.

The most reasonable interpretation of *S. par-*



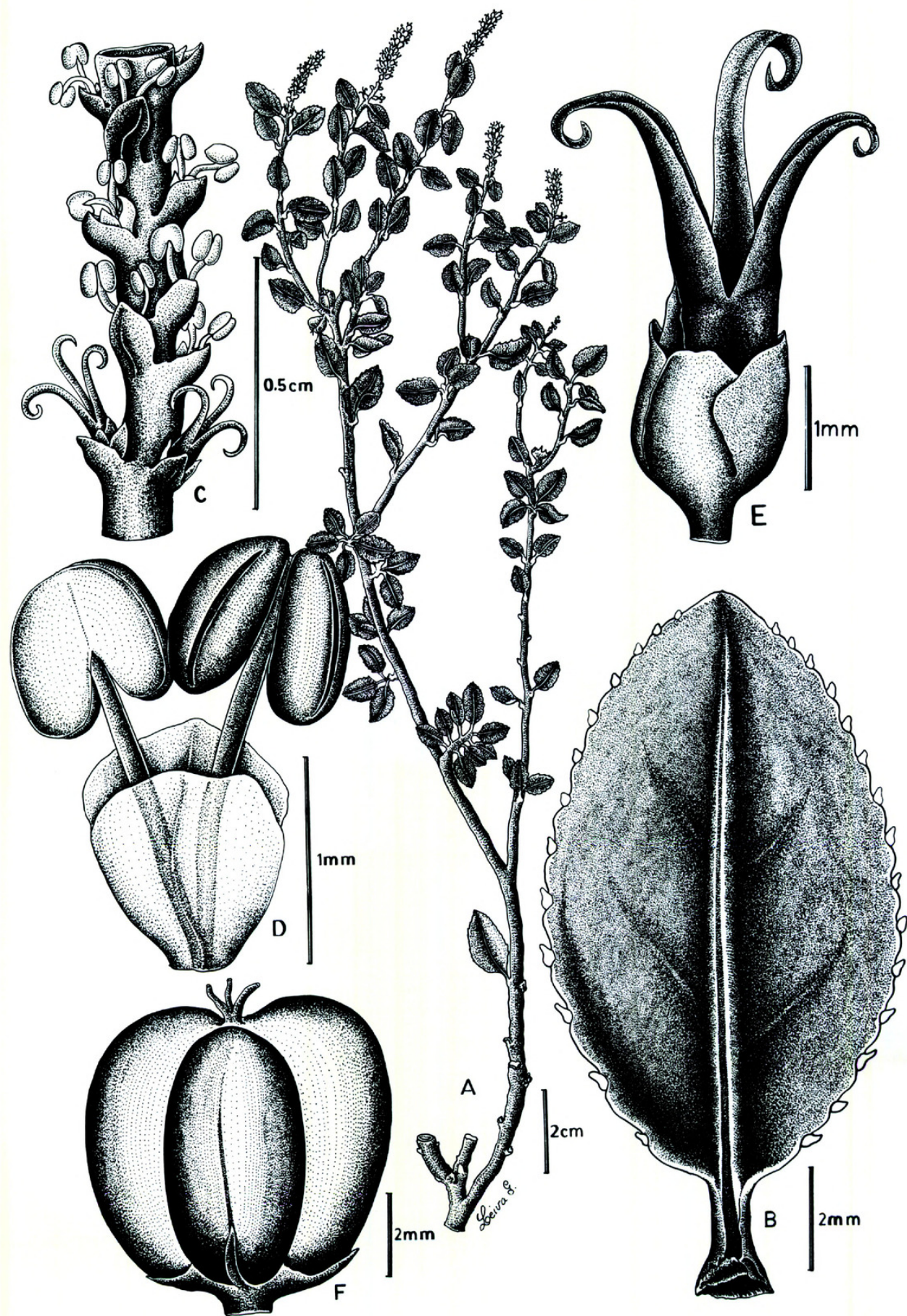


FIGURE 1. *Stillingia parvifolia* (Sánchez Vega & Ruiz Vigo 3618, CPUN).—A. Flowering branch.—B. Leaf.—C. Lower portion of inflorescence.—D. Staminate flower.—E. Pistillate flower.—F. Capsule.



Sánchez Vega, Isidoro, Sagastegui Alva, Abundio, and Huft, Michael J. 1988. "A New Species of *Stillingia* (Euphorbiaceae) from Northern Peru." *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 75, 1666–1668. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2399309>.

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