ABSTRACT. Two new species of the neotropical wing-fruited genus *Stigmaphyllon* (Malpighiaceae) are described from Peru, *S. argenteum* from the eastern lowlands and *S. cuzcanum* from the uplands of Cuzco.

*Stigmaphyllon*, one of the wing-fruited genera of the Malpighiaceae, comprises nearly 100 species, which occur from southern Mexico and the Caribbean to northern Argentina, except in Chile. Most species have large, cordate, long-petioled leaves and umbels or pseudoracemes of yellow flowers disposed in dichasially branched inflorescences. The androecium of 10 stamens is most often heterogeneous; the stamens opposite the lateral sepals usually bear modified anthers consisting of an enlarged connective bearing 0–2 reduced locules. Each of the three styles is commonly ornamented with an apical appendage, the foliolo, for which the genus is named. Typically, the samara bears a large, flared dorsal wing, and the nut is often ornamented with lateral winglets and/or spurs and crests.

Two new species are here described so that the names will be available for inclusion in the forthcoming *Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Gymnosperms of Peru* (Brako & Zarucchi, in prep.). With the addition of these novelties, 18 species of *Stigmaphyllon* are now reported from Peru.

**Stigmaphyllon argenteum** C. Anderson, sp. nov.

TYPE: Peru. Huanuco: Prov. Pachitea, Dtto. Honoria, Bosque Nacional de Iparia, a lo largo del Rio Pachitea cerca del campamento Miel de Abejas, 1 km arriba del pueblo Tournavista o unos 20 km arriba de la confluencia con el Rio Ucayali, 300–400 m, 30 May 1967, Schunke V. 2018 (holotype, NY; isotypes, COL, F, G, US). Figure 1.

Vine to 14 m. Laminas 2.5–15.3 cm long, 5.7–14 cm wide, triangular, ovate, or elliptical to suborbicular, or sometimes 3–5-lobed, apex acuminate, base truncate to cordate, sometimes sparsely sericeous but usually glabrous above, sericeous below (trabeacula 0.2–0.5 mm long, straight, sessile), margin shallowly crenate to subentire and with irregularly spaced sessile glands (0.5–0.6 mm diam.) in the sinuses and with filiform glands (up to 1.5 mm long), with a pair of prominent but sessile glands at the apex of the petiole, each gland 1.5–3.5 mm diam.; petioles 2–10+ cm long, sericeous; stipules 0.7–1.2 mm long and wide, triangular, eglandular. Flowers ca. 15–30 per umbel, these borne in dichasia or compound dichasia. Peduncles 3–7.5 mm long, pedicels 4–8.5 mm long; peduncles 0.6–1.2 times as long as the pedicels. Bracts 0.9–1.3 mm long, 0.6–1 mm wide, narrowly triangular; bracteoles 0.7–1.2 mm long, 0.6–1 mm wide, triangular, eglandular. Sepals 1.8–2.3 mm long, 0.6–1 mm wide, glands 1.6–2.3 mm long, 0.6–1.2 mm wide. All petals glabrous, yellow; lateral petals with the limbs orbicular or broadly obovate, margin erose; anterior-lateral petals: claw 1.8–2.2 mm long, limb ca. 7 mm long and wide; posterior-lateral petals: claw 0.5–1 mm long, limb 6–6.7 mm long, 4.5–6 mm wide; posterior petal: claw 2.5–2.8 mm long, apex strongly indented, limb 5–5.6 mm long, 3.5–4.8 mm wide, elliptical or broadly obovate, margin erose to fimbriate-denticate, teeth/fimbriae up to 0.5 mm long. Stamens unequal, those opposite the posterior style the largest; anthers all loculate, glabrous, those of stamens opposite the anterior-lateral sepals with 1 or 2 locules, those of stamens opposite the posterior-lateral sepals with only 1 locule. Anterior style ca. 2.2 mm long, shorter than the posterior two, glabrous; each foliolo ca. 1.4 mm long,
ca. 1.2 mm wide, subsquare. Posterior styles 2.6–3 mm long, glabrous, lyrate; foliole ca. 1.4–2 mm long and wide, subsquare. Dorsal wing of samara ca. 4.5 cm long, 1.4–1.7 cm wide, lateral winglets absent, nut only prominently ribbed; nut 4–5.5 mm high, 3.5–4.5 mm diam., areole 3–3.5 mm long, 2.5–2.8 mm wide, concave, carpophore up to 1.8 mm long. Embryo 5.8–7.3 mm long, ca. 2 times as long as wide, ovoid, outer cotyledon 6.1–8.3 mm long, 2.6–3.9 mm wide, the distal ½ folded over the inner cotyledon, inner cotyledon 4–6.6 mm long, 2–3.6 mm wide, straight or the tip folded back on itself.

Phenology. Collected in flower from April through July, in fruit in May and from July through September.

Distribution. Lowlands of eastern Peru; in forests and thickets and at road sides; 135–670 m.

Paratypes. PERU. HUANUCO: Prov. Pachitea, region of Pucallpa, ca. 26 km S to 24 km SSE of Puerto Inca, N of Rio Yuyapichis, 09°34'–37'S, 74°53'–56'W, Wallnöfer 11-31388 (MICH); vicinity of Tingo María, 3–5 km from Huánuco–Tingo María rd. on Monzón rd., Mathias & Taylor 3647 (F, UCLA). JUNIN: Puerto Bermudez, Killip & Smith 26630 (F, NY, US); Prov. Satipo, E bank of Rio Ene at mouth of Río Quipachiqui, Madison 10427–70 (F). LORETO: Quebrada Shanuce above Yurimaguas, Croat 17999 (MICH); Isla de Ushpa-cano near mouth of Río Itaya, Croat 19640 (MICH); Ucayali, Bosque Nacional Alexander von Humboldt, between Km 90–130 of Pucallpa–Tingo María rd., 08°48'S, 75°20'W, Gentry et al. 41413 (MO); wooded banks on lower Río Huallaga, Killip & Smith 29004 (F, GH, NY); Prov. Maynas, vicinity of Iquitos, Río Momón, quebrada Monomilco, McKenna et al. DMK-91 (AMAZ, F, MICH, MO). PASCO: Oxapampa, ca. 5 km up Río Isocazin from village of Isocazin, 10°12'S, 75°13'W, Knapp & Staver 7802A (MICH); Palcazu Valley, Río San José in the Río Chu-churra drainage, 10°09'S, 75°20'W, D. Smith 4002 (MICH); SAN MARTIN: between Tocache Nuevo and Juanjui, 18.7 km S of Río Pulcachá, 07°55'S, 76°40'W, Croat 58052 (MICH); vicinity of Aguaoyía, Boquerón de Padre Abad, Mathias & Taylor 3591, 6092 (F, UCLA); Prov. Mariscal Cáceres, Dto. Tocache Nuevo, quebrada de Santiago, al E de Puerto Pizana, Schunke V. 6530 (GH, MO); Prov. Mariscal Cáceres, Dto. Tocache Nuevo, quebrada de Cachiyaca, afluente de la quebrada de Huaquista, al E de Puerto Pizana, Schunke V. 8328 (F, MICH, MO).

Stigmaphyllon argenteum is named for the silverly, sericeous pubescence on the abaxial leaf sur-
faces. It is characterized by its small petals, the limbs only up to 7 mm in diameter, the uniloculate anthers of stamens opposite the posterior-lateral sepals, and its samaras, which lack lateral wings. Collections of this species have been assigned most commonly to the widespread and variable *S. sinuatum* (DC.) Adr. Juss., though labeled with one of its many synonyms (*S. fulgens, S. hypoleucum, S. martianum, S. splendens*; see Anderson, in press).

In *S. sinuatum*, the flowers are aggregated into pseudoracemes instead of umbels, the petals are up to 14 mm in diameter, the stamens opposite the posterior-lateral sepals have unmodified biloculate anthers, the styles are commonly pubescent (glabrous in *S. argenteum*), and the nut of the samara usually bears lateral winglets. *Stigmaphyllon argenteum* is rarely mistaken for one of the three other sympatric species with abaxially sericeous leaves, *S. maynense* Huber, *S. puberum* (Rich.) Adr. Juss., and *S. cardiophyllum* Adr. Juss. *Stigmaphyllon maynense* and *S. puberum* differ from most species of the genus in that the anterior style and its opposing stamen are much larger than the posterior styles and their opposing stamens. The nut of the samara of *S. maynense* bears 3–4 lateral winglets per side, whereas the unique samara of *S. puberum* is distinguished by an erect dorsal wing, tapered from the base, and lacks a carpophore. *Stigmaphyllon cardiophyllum* is easily separated by its usually glabrate to glabrous leaves, though sometimes very sparsely sericeous below, and its abundantly pubescent anthers. The remaining sympatric species differ in that the leaves are beset with T-shaped hairs below.

**Stigmaphyllon cuzcanum** C. Anderson, sp. nov.

**TYPE:** Peru. Cuzco: below Machu Picchu, 2,100 m, *West* 6466 (holotype, MO). Figure 2.

Liana. Laminae 7–19 cm longae, 5.5–12.7 cm latae, ovatae, supra glabrae, subitus tomentosae, margine eglandulosae vel sparsim glandulosae. Inflorescentia solitaria vel dichasialis constata ex umbellis, floribus in quaque umbella ca. 10–35. Pedunculi 3.5–15.5 mm longi; pedicelli 7–13.5 mm longi. Petala limbo orbiculari, margine fimbriato vel fimbriato-denticulato. Stamina heteromorpha, antheris glabras vel raro pubescentibus; antherae sepals lateralis oblongae oppositae 2 loculis reducitis instructae. Stylus anticus 4.2–5.1 mm longus, glaber, utroque foliolo ca. 1.4–1.8 mm longo, 1–1.5 mm lato, elliptico; styli postici 5–6 mm longi.
longi, glabri vel basi sparsim pubescentes, lyrati, foliolo structa.

Vine. Laminas 7–19 cm long, 5.5–12.7 cm wide, ovate, apex emarginate-mucronate, base cordate to subcordate. Samara ala dorsali 3.8–4.5 cm longa, ca. 2 cm lata; lunula 10 mm alta, ca. 5.5 mm diametro, alalis lateralis instructa.

Phenology. Collected in flower in February, May, June, and August, in fruit in January, February, June, and August.

Distribution. Peru, Depto. Cuzco, Prov. La Convención; in brush forests and clearings; 1,800–2,700 m.

Paratypes. PERU. CUZCO: San Miguel, Urubamba Valley, Cook & Gilbert 939 (NY, US); Prov. La Convención, 139 km de Cuzco en Quillomayo, entre Santa Teresa y Chaullay, 13°08'S, 72°36'W, Núñez V. & Motocanchi venci6n; in brush forests and clearings; 1,800–2,700 m.

Stigmaphyllon cuzcanum is notable for its large, abaxially tomentose leaves and its large flowers, borne in umbels that are aggregated into thyrses. The petals are among the largest in the genus; the limb of the anterior-lateral petal is 16–18 mm in diameter. The stamens opposing the posterior-lateral sepals are not modified, as in most other species. The nut of the samara bears 1–2 grossly dentate rectangular lateral winglets per side. This species is readily separated from the two other species of Stigmaphyllon reported from Cuzco. In S. cardiophyllum, the leaves are abaxially glabrate to glabrous or sometimes sparsely sericeous, the flowers are very small (the limbs of the petals only up to 6.5 mm in diameter), and the samaras lack lateral winglets. Stigmaphyllon strigosum Adr. Juss. differs in its distal ½ folded over the inner cotyledon, inner cotyledon ca. 7.3 mm long, ca. 3.3 mm wide, straight.

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Literature Cited