

TWO NEW SPECIES OF TERMINALIA FROM
THE AUSTRAL ISLANDS AND MANGAREVA

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TWO NEW SPECIES OF TERMINALIA FROM THE AUSTRAL ISLANDS AND MANGAREVA*

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Among the Combretaceae collected in southeastern Polynesia by the Mangarevan Expedition in 1934 are two new species of *Terminalia*, here described for the first time. The types are deposited in Bernice P. Bishop Museum and cotypes in the herbarium of the British Museum.

Terminalia Haroldii, new species.

Arbor ad 20 m alta, ramulis in sicco brunneo-griseis primo fulvo- vel rufo-sericeis demum glabrescentibus. Folia ad ramulorum apices conferta petiolata, petiolo 1-2 cm longo fulvo-tomentello, lamina obovata obovato-elliptica vel rarius late elliptica, apice rotundata nonnunquam breviter acuminata basi cuneata, 9-20 × 5.5-13 cm, supra glabra costa media basin versus pilosula excepta, subtus minute pubescente, costa media supra insculpta subtus prominente pilosula, costis lateralibus 8-11 paris supra subtusque prominulis. Flores in spicas axillares 8-10 cm longas hermaphroditus basin versus, ♂ apicem versus dispositi, rachide tomentelli. Calycis lobi deltoidei 0.7-1 mm longi. Receptaculum superius cupuliforme 1 mm altum extus basin versus dense pilosum, inferius 2-3 mm longum dense sericeum apicem versus leviter attenuatum. Discus 5-lobatus, 1.2 mm in diam., pilosus. Stamina 10, filamentis 1 mm longis. Stylus 1 mm longus. Fructus ellipsoideus vel obovoideo-ellipsoideus leviter lateraliter compressus anguste circumalatus vel costatus, 3.5-4 × 2.5-2.8 cm, glaber.

Austral Islands. Tubuai: tree 20 meters high, diameter 50 cm, flower white or pink, along road south of Mataura, thicket by roadside, altitude 75 meters, fl. and fr. August, H. St. John 16206 (type). Rurutu: tree 6 meters high, around houses, Moerai, altitude 3 meters, F. R. Fosberg 11955. Raivavae: tree 6 meters high, sterile, open forest, west side of Vaiannaua, altitude 30 meters, F. R. Fosberg 11677.

This species, which I have much pleasure in naming after Dr. Harold St. John, is nearest to *Terminalia glabrata* Forster from Tahiti. It differs in having sericeous flowers and a tomentellous rachis, the inflorescences of *T. glabrata* being nearly glabrous.

Terminalia Koariki, new species.

Arbor erecta ad 20 m alta, ramulis primo rufo-sericeis mox pubescentibus cinnamomeo-brunneis. Folia ad ramulorum apices conferta, petiolata, petiolo

* Mangarevan Expedition Publication 2.

0.8-3 cm longo, ferrugineo-tomentoso, lamina obovata vel late obovata apice rotundata vel breviter obtuse acuminata nonnunquam mucronata, 9-26 × 5.5-18 cm, supra minute punctulata glabra costa media excepta basin versus tomentella, subtus pubescente ad costam mediam et nervos dense rufo-tomentella, costa media supra insculpta subtus prominente, costis lateralibus 10-14 paris subtus prominulis. Flores ignoti. Fructus ovoideus vel ovoideo-ellipsoideus lateraliter compressus apice leviter acuminatus plerumque anguste circumalatus vel costatus, 3-4.5 × 2-3.4 cm, glaber.

Mangareva. Akamaru Island: erect tree 20 meters high, diameter 200 cm; flower said to be green, later red; fruit red, edible, seed edible; bark brown, checked, sapwood white; in *Hibiscus* woods, north side, altitude 80 meters, fr. May, H. St. John 14716 (type). Taravai Island: tree 15 meters high, diameter 200 cm; fruit red, pulp and seed edible, suborbicular; in village by quay, northeast end, altitude 3 meters, fr. June, H. St. John 14831. Kamaka Island: erect tree, 10 meters high, diameter 100 cm, rocky gully in basalt, altitude 40 meters, H. St. John 14732. Agakauitai Island: tree 15 meters high, trunk with buttress base, fruit red, west side, sand flat near shore, altitude 5 meters, fr. June, H. St. John 14936. Native names, *koariki*; *kouaiiki*; *kovariki*.

This species is very close to *Terminalia Haroldii* Exell from the Austral Islands, described above, but differs in having fruits tending to be ovate instead of obovate, slightly more flattened and more pointed at the apex. The leaves apparently attain rather larger dimensions, the indumentum is more ferruginous and somewhat denser and the young twigs are a characteristic cinnamon-brown color in the dried specimens. Both this species and *T. Haroldii* are closely allied to *T. glabrata* Forster and perhaps also, though much more distantly, to the widespread *T. Catappa* Linnaeus which has fruits not unlike those of *T. Koariki*, though usually larger. *T. Catappa* is, however, clearly distinguishable by the short thick petioles and almost invariably cordate leaf bases.