

## A NEW COMBINATION IN *GARCINIA* FROM NORTHWESTERN COLOMBIA

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### ABSTRACT

Differences between the two varieties of *Rheedia chocoensis* Cuatrec. are found lacking, but the differences between that species and *Garcinia magnifolia* (Pittier) Hammel are reconfirmed. The name *R. chocoensis* is transferred to *Garcinia* as ***Garcinia chocoensis*** (Cuatrec.) Hammel, **comb. nov.**

***Garcinia chocoensis*** (Cuatrec.) Hammel, **comb. nov.** *Rheedia chocoensis* Cuatrec., Anales Inst. Biol. Univ. Nac. México 20: 106. 1949. **TYPE:** *Cuatrecasas 16387* (holotype: F; isotype: COL).

*Rheedia chocoensis* var. *magnophylla* Cuatrec., Anales Inst. Biol. Univ. Nac. México 20: 107, 1949. *Garcinia magnifolia* sensu Hammel (1989, pro parte) non (Pittier) Hammel. *Garcinia magnophylla* (Cuatrec.) Hammel, Phytoneuron 2015-22: 3. 2015. **TYPE:** *Cuatrecasas 21180* (holotype F; isotype: COL).

I had earlier (Hammel 1989) and mistakenly considered *Rheedia chocoensis* a synonym of *Garcinia magnifolia*. Even more recently (Hammel 2015) I had considered that the var. *magnophylla* was in fact distinct — by virtue of its densely tuberculate fruits — and elevated and transferred that name to *Garcinia magnophylla*. However, on closer examination of material I realized that the distinction at varietal level breaks down. The protologue and type of the autonymic variety also have the fruits sparsely verruculose, and the presumed leaf distinction of var. *magnophylla* (lateral veins nearly perpendicular to the midrib and sharply prominent on the lower surface) is controverted by subsequent collections of material with strongly tuberculate fruits, but with the lateral nerves at an oblique angle and only obtusely elevated.

In this taxonomic view, *Garcinia chocoensis* is distinct from *G. magnifolia* by all of the characters mentioned by Cuatrecasas (1949), especially the usually longer petiole, often larger leaf blades and the smaller flowers with shorter pedicels, and fruits that vary from obscurely and sparsely to notoriously and densely tuberculate (vs. always smooth in *G. magnifolia*). Additionally, *G. chocoensis* differs by the coloration of the leaf blades on drying (orangish tan vs. more often greenish or yellowish tan in *G. magnifolia*) and the primary lateral veins are more strongly elevated on both surfaces in dry material of *G. magnifolia* than in that of *G. chocoensis*. All low-elevation material of *G. magnifolia* that I have examined has the lower leaf surface markedly pustulose as seen with a dissecting scope, with the surface surrounding the apparent stomate cells slightly elevated, and dull overall. On the other hand, all material I have seen of *G. chocoensis* has the lower leaf surface relatively flat, although the stomatal cells may be quite evident — sometimes even orange-colored and making the surface punctate-dotted — the surface is not elevated around the stomates and is usually relatively shiny overall. It is likely, however, that the true *G. magnifolia* does also occur in Colombia, at least in the extreme northern neck of Chocó Department, on the Caribbean slope very close to the border with Panama (see *Upegui et al. 372*, COL).

**Material examined. COLOMBIA. Antioquia.** Anorí, corregimiento de Providencia, Valle del Río Anorí, 400–700 m, 26 Apr 1973 (fr), *Soejarto et al. 4001* (MO). **Chocó.** Area of Baudó. On left side of Río Baudó, about 7 km upstream from the estuary, 11 Feb 1967 (fl), *Fuchs & Zanella 22089* (COL,

MO); Municipio de San José del Palmar, hoya del Río Torito, 850–1000 m, 17 Mar 1980 (fr), *Forero et al.* 7445 (COL, MO); Río Serrano, afluyente del río Atrato, 4-6 km. arriba de Guayabal, 30 Apr 1975 (fr), *Forero et al.* 1373 (COL, MO); Municipio de Pizarro, margen izquierdo del río Pepé, entre Boca de Pepé y Pié de Pepé, 19 Nov 1985 (fr), *Espina* 2027 (MO); Municipio de Quibdó, barrio Medrano, 30 Jul 1984 (fl), *Córdoba & García* 296 (COL, MO); 8 km E of Quibdó on road to Tutunendo, 60 m, 9 Jan 1979 (fr), *Gentry & Rentería* 23870; Pan American Highway (under construction) ca. 10 km W of Las Ánimas, 100 m, 12 Jan 1979 (fl), *Gentry & Rentería* 24071 (COL, MO); Trail from coast N of Mecana E into Serranía de Baudo, 0–100 m, 5 Mar 1983 (fr), *Gentry & Juncosa* 40991 (MO). **Vale del Cauca.** Bajo Calima, ca. 10 km due N of Buenaventura, 50 m, 7 Dec 1981 (st) *Gentry* 35435 (COL, MO); Bajo Calima, Juanchaco Palmeras area, 50 m, 18 Apr 1987 (st), *Gentry et al.* 57049 (MO); Bajo Calima: Concesión Pulpapel / Buenaventura, 100 m, 17 Nov 1985 (fr), *Monsalve* 902 (MO); Cali, sobre el Río San Juan, 11 Jan 1986 (fr), *Monsalve* 924 (MO); Corregimiento San Isidro, reserva INDERENA-CONIF, 40 m, 4 Mar 1989 (fl), *Devia & Prado* 2628 (MO); Corregimiento San Francisco, Vereda Calle Larga, Río Naya, 20 m, 3 Feb 1990 (fr), *Devia et al.* 2924 (MO); Río Calima (región del Chocó), La Trojita, 5–50 m, 23 Feb 1944 (fr), *Cuatrecasas* 16387 (F, COL); Río Calima (región del Chocó), márgen derecha, loma frente a quebrada de la Brea, 30–50 m, 18 May 1946 (fr), *Cuatrecasas* 21180 (F, COL).

#### LITERATURE CITED

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