CELASTRACEAE

A NEW SPECIES OF GYMNOSPORIA FROM SOUTH AFRICA AND SWAZILAND

Gymnosporia hemipterocarpa *Jordaan*, sp. nov., *G. buxifoliae* (L.) Szyszyl. affinis, sed ramis primo rubropurpureis; foliis caeruleo-griseis; capsulis sub-porcatis, laevigatis, flavis differt.

TYPE.—South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, 2830 (Dundee): Weenen District, Farm Mkholombe, 5 km E of Weenen, (-CC), 6 April 1987, *Jordaan 1155* (PRE, holo.; NH, iso.).

Maytenus cymosus forma DE2507 sensu Edwards: 269 (1967) quoad specimens Edwards 2507, 2784, 2810.

Shrub up to 2 m high, rarely a small tree up to 4 m high, spinescent, glabrous. *Branches* terete, reddish brown when young, becoming grey with age. *Brachyblasts* short. *Thorns* robust, terete, up to 70 mm long, rarely floriferous. *Stipules* subulate, ± 1 mm long, margin fimbriate. *Leaves* fasciculate or alternate towards tips of branchlets, subcoriaceous, greyish green when fresh, greyish when dry; lamina ovate, obovate to oblanceolate, 15–40 × 10–20 mm, apex

acute to rounded, base cuneate, margin with incisions in distal half, venation not obvious below except for raised midrib in dry specimens; petiole ± 0.5 mm long. Inflorescence a dense dichasium, slightly shorter than or as long as leaves; peduncle 6-12 mm long, reddish purple; pedicels 1-2 mm long. Flowers unisexual, pentamerous, white or cream-coloured, 15-19 per cyme, sweetly scented. Sepals triangular, ± 0.8 mm long, margin laciniate. Petals oblong, 1-2 mm long, margin uneven. Disc ± 1.5 mm wide, 5-lobed. Male flowers: stamens slightly shorter than petals; filaments ± 1 mm long: pistillode short; style unbranched. Female flowers: staminodes shorter than stamens in male flowers; ovary 3-locular, half-ridged; style very short; stigma 3-branched, spreading. Capsules subglobose, 4-5 mm diam., 3-valved, each valve with outer surface ridged towards distal end, smooth, coriaceous, yellow to dark red to purplish. Seeds reddish brown, shiny; aril thin, vellow, partially covering the seed. Figures 6, 7.

Diagnostic characters and affinities: Gymnosporia hemipterocarpa is easily recognized by its leaves which

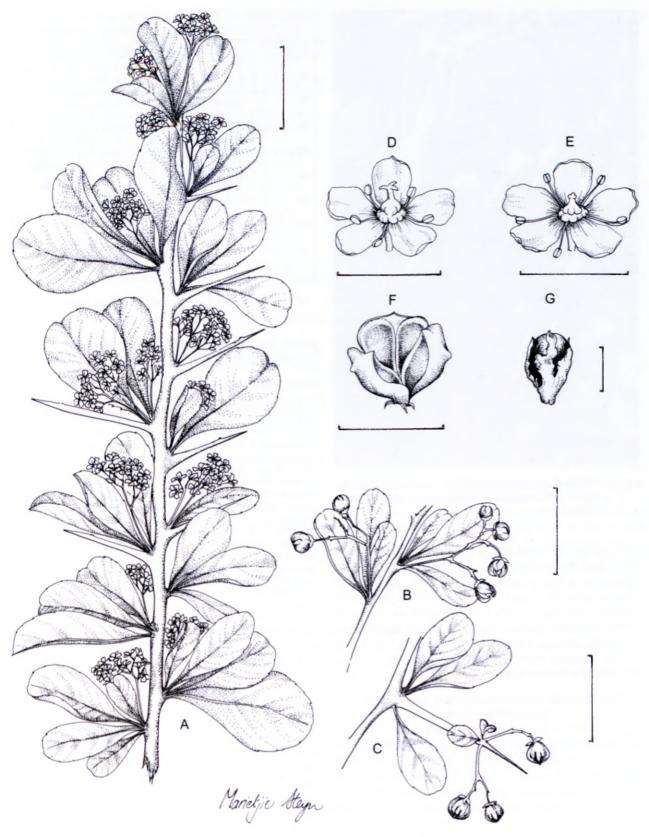


FIGURE 6.—Gymnosporia hemipterocarpa. A, flowering branch; B, C, fruiting branches; D, female flower; E, male flower; F, capsule, note wing-like ridges on upper half of valves; G, seed with aril. A, D, Edwards 2909 (PRE); B, F, G, Edwards 3299 (PRE); C, Edwards 2507 (NU); E, Compton 2640 (PRE). Scale bars: A, B, C, 20 mm; D, E, 4 mm; F, 5 mm; G, 2 mm. Artist: Marietjie Steyn.

are coriaceous and greyish green, giving the plant a greyish appearance. Furthermore, the inflorescences have dark reddish purple axes which contrast with the rest of the plant, and the capsules are small, dark red to purplish and half-ridged. It is related to species in what was previously referred to as the *Maytenus heterophylla*

complex (Robson 1965, 1966, 1994). Subsequently the complex has been resolved into several species, all now placed in the genus *Gymnosporia* (Wight & Arn.) Hook.f. (Jordaan 1995; Jordaan & Van Wyk 1999). The new species belongs to *Gymnosporia* section *Buxifoliae* Jordaan (Jordaan & Van Wyk 2006) by having seeds



FIGURE 7.—Gymnosporia hemipterocarpa. Leaves and fruit. Photograph: G. Nichols, taken from a plant growing in the Hluhluwe – iMfolozi Park.

with partially enclosed arils. It can be distinguished from the related and widespread *G. buxifolia* (L.) Szyszyl. in having subglobose, semi-ridged, smooth, dark red or purplish capsules (Figure 7). *G. buxifolia* has very small, globose, non-ridged, very rough, reddish or yellowish brown capsules. *G. hemipterocarpa* is also related to *G. devenishii* Jordaan, a species of Afromontane Forest with sulcate capsules from KwaZulu-Natal and the Transkei region of the Eastern Cape.

Gymnosporia hemipterocarpa can easily been confused with G. glaucophylla Jordaan which also has glaucous leaves. It can be distinguished from G. glaucophylla by having leaves which are always toothed in the distal part, whereas G. glaucophylla has often subentire leaves with only remnants of teeth on the margins. Both species have 3-valved capsules, but G. glaucophylla has smooth, subglobose, entire, reddish brown, non-ridged fruits.

Distribution and habitat: reported from the hot, arid, Mooi, Thukela, Mfolozi and Pongola River Valleys in KwaZulu-Natal and also from Swaziland (Figure 8). Plants grow on rocky hillsides in dense Valley Thicket (Lubke 1998: 16) in the Savanna Biome at altitudes of 0–600 m.

Etymology: the epithet is a compound of the Greek words, hemipteron, half-winged, and carpos, fruit, alluding to the half-winged pericarp of the capsule. Proposed

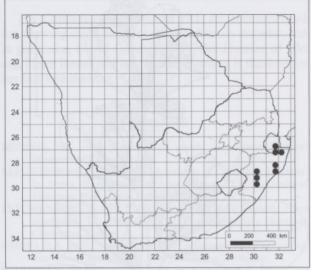


FIGURE 8.—Known distribution of Gymnosporia hemipterocarpa.

names for the species are: valley spikethorn and valleipendoring in Afrikaans.

Other specimens examined

SWAZILAND.—2631 (Mbabane): Hlatikulu District, Sitobela, (-DC), Compton 26404 (NBG, PRE).

KWAZULU-NATAL.—2731 (Louwsburg): Ngotshe District, 6 miles [9.6 km] on Kosi-Pongola Weir road, (-BC), Edwards 3198 (PRE); Pongola Bosveldplaas, (-BC), Nel 41 (NH). 2732 (Ubombo): Ubombo District, 6 miles [9.6 km] W of Jozini Dam Village, (-AC), Edwards 2909 (NU, PRE). 2830 (Dundee): Thukela Ferry, (-CB), Galpin 14798 (PRE); Piet Retief Monument, Entonyaneni, (-CB), Gerstner 3580 (NH); Weenen Veld Reserve, (-CC), Acocks 10146 (NH, PRE); 1 km from Muden, (-CC), Archer 350 (PRU); Blauwkrans River, (-CC), Pentz 214 (PRE); Umhlumbe Mountains, (-CC), West 1460 (PRE); Muden Valley, (-CD), Edwards 2507 (NU, PRE); 4 miles [6.4 km] from Muden to Greytown, (-CD), Edwards 2759 (PRE); 3 miles [4.8 km] from Muden in Mooi River Valley, (-CD), Edwards 2784 (NU, PRE). 2831 (Nkandla): Umfolozi Game Reserve, (-BD), Edwards 3299 (PRE); 3 miles [4.8 km] W of Masimba, (-BD), Moll 5258 (NH, PRE); Umhlatuzi Valley, (-DC), Lawn 567, 1470 (NH). 2930 (Pietermaritzburg): Umvoti District, Upper Huis River Valley, (-AB), Edwards 2810 (PRE); Richmond Road near Thornville, (CB), Thompson 10 (NU). Without precise locality: bushveld of Black Umfolozi, Gerstner 3199 (NH).

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M. JORDAAN*†

* South African National Biodiversity Institute, Private Bag X101, 0001 Pretoria.

† Student affiliation: Department of Botany, University of Pretoria, 0002 Pretoria.

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