

A NEW COMBINATION IN *GARCINIA* (CLUSIACEAE) BASED ON *RHEEDIA MARTINII*, A TREE SPECIES FROM SURINAME

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Abstract. Several new combinations were recently proposed to merge species of *Rheedia* into *Garcinia*. Because some species were not part of larger taxonomic treatments, revisions, or local floras, new combinations for them were not proposed. *Garcinia martinii* is a new combination based on the basionym *Rheedia martinii*, an Amazonian tree species from the high mountains of Suriname, in South America.

Keywords: Amazon Forest, nomenclature, *Rheedia*, South America, taxonomy

Garcinia L. (ca. 250 spp.) is the second largest genus of Clusiaceae (Sweeney, 2008). Members of the genus are widely distributed across the Paleotropics, with about 95% species in the Old World and only 5% in the Neotropics (Medellín-Zabala, 2015). American species usually have white to greenish flowers with free stamens. Few floral morphological differences in *Garcinia* species have placed greater taxonomic significance on the leaves and the fruits in this genus. The leaves of *Garcinia* are strongly marked by prominent secondary veins and prominent exudate channels, which are variable across the genus; the fruits are edible, and characters such as shape, size, color, and texture of the epicarp are relevant for species delineation.

Rheedia L. has recently been treated as synonym of *Garcinia* on phylogenetic and morphological grounds (Sweeney, 2008). To accommodate this change, several combinations and new names were proposed to allocate *Rheedia* species within *Garcinia*. Much of this taxonomic work has been gradually accomplished in taxonomic treatments, revisions, and local floras (e.g. Sweeney and Rogers, 2008; Rogers *et al.*, 2011), especially in Africa. New names and combinations have also been proposed for the American species (e.g. Adams, 1970; Bohridi, 1982; Lioger, 1986; Hammel, 1989; Bernal *et al.*, 2015), particularly those from Brazil (e.g. Zappi, 1993; Cabral *et al.*, 2017; Bittrich and Marinho, 2018). However, there still exist species that were never included in formal studies and remain in *Rheedia*.

Marinho (2017) identified 50 type specimens during a herbarium research trip that aimed to identify and listed types belonging to *Garcinia* and related genera housed in the W herbarium (acronym according to Thiers, 2019). The author also provided information about new combinations, new names and synonyms for all species housed in W, except *Rheedia martinii* Maguire, which has never been validly published as a combination in *Garcinia*. Here, *Garcinia martinii* is presented as a new combination based on *Rheedia martinii*, an Amazonian tree from the high mountains of Suriname, in South America.

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Garcinia martinii (Maguire) L. Marinho, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Rheedia martinii* Maguire, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 75: 437. 1948. TYPE: SURINAME. “Sipaliwini District”, Tafelberg, south rim Arrowhead Basin, tree 12 m. high, 15 cm. diameter, yellow latex copious, flowers whitish, petals reflexed, 20 August 1944, B. Maguire 24427 (Holotype: NY [NY00076031]; Isotypes: A [A00067867], BR [BR0000006808006, not seen], F [F0054519F, not seen], K [K000488551], P [P01901274], U [U0002431, not seen], UC [UC794029], US [US00114325, not seen], VEN [VEN27221, not seen], W [no. W-1956-0014782], WTU [WTU-V-000698, not seen]). Fig. 1.

Iconography: Maguire (1948, Fig. 21, p. 427): abaxial leaf surface, staminate flower, petal, stamen, and anther.

Distribution: *Garcinia martinii* is only known from Tafelberg (in the Tafelberg Nature Reserve), one of the highest mountains in Suriname, reaching up to 1,020 m.s.l. This region is formally included in the Amazonia (sensu Eva and Huber, 2005).

Garcinia martinii is known only from the type collection. Since only a staminate specimen has been examined, Maguire (1948) did not include the species in any of the sectional divisions proposed at that time, which were based on epicarp texture (smooth *vs.* tuberculate). Although the author does not know the fruits of the species, Maguire (1948) suggested that leaves of *G. martinii* were similar to three species that are now treated under the synonymy of *Garcinia madruno* (Kunth) Hammel, which presents a tuberculate epicarp. *Garcinia martinii* can be distinguished from *G. madruno* by vegetative characters: leaf base (rounded *vs.* decurrent in *G. madruno*) and texture (coriaceous *vs.* chartaceous in *G. madruno*). Additionally, in the herbarium material, leaves of *G. martinii* are very close to each other and grouped at the apex of the branches, a characteristic that does not occur in *G. madruno*. However, this difference can only be certified when new specimens have been collected.



FIGURE 1. Holotype of *Rheedia martinii* Maguire. Image courtesy of the C. V. Starr Virtual Herbarium, New York Botanical Garden (<http://bluegum.nybg.org/science/vh/>).

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