DISTRIBUTION. Known only from the lowland rainforest of Costa Rica.


This species belongs to the group of species with fimbriate stipules. It differs from *D. bullatum* in the much smaller only slightly bullate leaves and the hirsute exterior of the fruit. It differs from *D. hammelii* (see below) in the much smaller leaves and the tomentellous rather than hirsute branches and inflorescence and from *D. nevemannianum* Standl & Valerio in the broader, slightly bullate, leaves, and the fimbriate stipules.

**Dichapetalum hammelii** Prance, sp. nov. *D. bullato* Standl. & Steyerm. affinis sed foliis haud bullatis, supra pilis appressis munitis praeter costam supra hirsutam, stipulis maioribus hirsutis differt; a *D. mexicanum* mihi foliis maioribus ovato-ellipticis, stipulis maioribus differt. Typus: Costa Rica, Puntarenas, Hammel, Herrera, Chavarria & Solís 16878 (holotypus K; isotypus MO).

Liana, the young branches hispid-hirsute. Leaves ovate elliptic, chartaceous, 25–31 × 12–13 cm, acuminate at apex, the acumen 15–20 mm long, rounded at base, smooth not bullate, midrib and venation hirsute above, rest of surface with scattered stiff appressed hairs, the margins ciliate, sparsely hirsute beneath especially on venation; midrib plane above, prominent beneath; primary veins, 11–13 pairs slightly impressed above, prominent beneath, secondary venation slightly impressed; petioles 3–5 mm, terete, densely hirsute. Stipules persistent, 1–3 cm long, fimbriate, deeply divided and feather-like, hirsute. Inflorescences of axillary panicles, the rachis and branches hispid-tomentose. Bracts and bracteoles lanceolate, tomentose. Flowers hermaphrodite, pedicels 1–2 mm long, tomentose. Calyx 3 mm long, tomentose on exterior. Petals 5, free, equal, deeply bifid, glabrous. Fertile stamens 5, inserted at base of petals. Disc of ovoid glands inserted at base of corolla. Ovary trilocular with 2 ovules in each loculus, densely hirsute. Style hirsute at base, glabrous above, the apex 3 lobed. Young fruit globose, exocarp densely rufous hirsute, the hairs stiff and erect 2–3 mm long; mesocarp and endocarp very thin. (Fig. 3).

DISTRIBUTION. Known only from type gathering from forested slopes of Costa Rica.

COSTA RICA. Puntarenas: Reserva Forestal Golfo Dulce, Osa Peninsula, Rancho Quemado, ca. 15 km W of Rincón, 8°33'N, 83°35'W, 300–400 m, fl. & fr. 29 May 1988, B. Hammel, G. Herrera, M. M. Chavarria & A. Solís 16878 (holotype K; isotype MO).

This species belongs to the group of *Dichapetalum* with fimbriate stipules. It is closest to *D. bullatum* from Guatemala and Honduras but differs in the smooth, not bullate leaves with a prominent and densely hirsute midrib on the upper surface, the much larger more divided and more hirsute stipules and the densely
FIG. 3. *Dichapetalum hammelii*. A habit × ¼; B bud × 10; C petal × 10; D flower section × 10. Drawn from A. Hammel 16878 by Mark Fothergill.
FIG. 4. *Stephanopodium magnifolium*. A habit × ½; B bud × 10; C flower section × 10; D exterior of corolla tube × 10; E ovary and style × 10. Drawn from A. de Carvalho, W. W. Thomas & T. S. dos Santos 3578 by Mark Fothergill.
shaggy hirsute exterior of the fruit. *D. hammelii* is also related to *D. mexicanum* but differs in the much larger ovate-elliptic leaves, the larger stipules and the larger pubescence of the young branches and inflorescence. These three species form a group of closely related but quite distinct species.

**Stephanopodium magnifolium** Prance, sp. nov. Ab omnibus speciebus *Stephanopodium* foliis majoribus 25–32 × 9–14 cm, petiolis 16–31 mm (haud 5–14) mm differt. Typus: Brazil, Bahia, *Carvalho, Thomas & Santos* 3578 (holotypus CEPEC; isotypi K, NY).

Small trees, the young branches glabrescent, rugose when dry. Leaves oblong-elliptic, coriaceous, 25–32 × 9–14 cm, rounded or bluntly acute at apex, subcuneate and equal at base, glabrous beneath except for a few stiff appressed hairs at base near to petiole, glabrous above; midrib slightly impressed above, prominent beneath, rugose, with a few stiff appressed hairs; primary veins 11–15 pairs, arcuate, anastomosing near to margin; petioles 16–40 mm long, weakly canaliculate, rugose, glabrous. Stipules not seen. Flowers hermaphrodite, borne in dense-flowered sessile glomerules on petioles, sessile; bracteoles 0.5–1 mm long, persistent, tomentellous. Calyx 2.5–3 mm long (in bud), shortly tomentose on exterior, the lobes equal, united at base only. Corolla with five bilobed petals inserted on short broad tube, included within calyx, exterior of tube tomentellous towards apex, glabrous at base, interior densely lanate below stamens and puberulous on mid portion, glabrous towards base. Fertile stamens 5, alternate with the corolla lobes, inserted sessile at mouth of corolla tube, equalling corolla lobes in length. Ovary bi- or trilocular with 2 ovules in each loculus, glabrous. Style three lobed, glabrous. Disc of 5 large separate glands inserted between corolla lobe and ovary. Fruit not seen. (Fig. 4).

**Distribution.** Known from two collections from Uruçuca municipality of Bahia.


This species is distinct from all other species of *Stephanopodium* by the much larger leaves and larger petioles. It is closest to *S. blanchetianum* Baillon, also from Bahia, but in that species the leaves are 6.5–11.5 × 2.8–5.7 cm and the petioles 9–14 mm long. It also differs in the single trifid style.

**References**
