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Amanoa

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Alchorneopsis floribunda (Benth.) Müll.

Arg., *Linnaea* 34: 156. 1865. —*Alchornea glandulosa* var. *floribunda* Benth., *Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc.* 6: 331. 1854.

Tree 10–35 m tall. Lower montane forests, 200–900 m; Bolívar (Icabarú), Amazonas (upper Río Cuao, base of Sierra de la Neblina). Mérida; Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil. ♦Fig. 91.

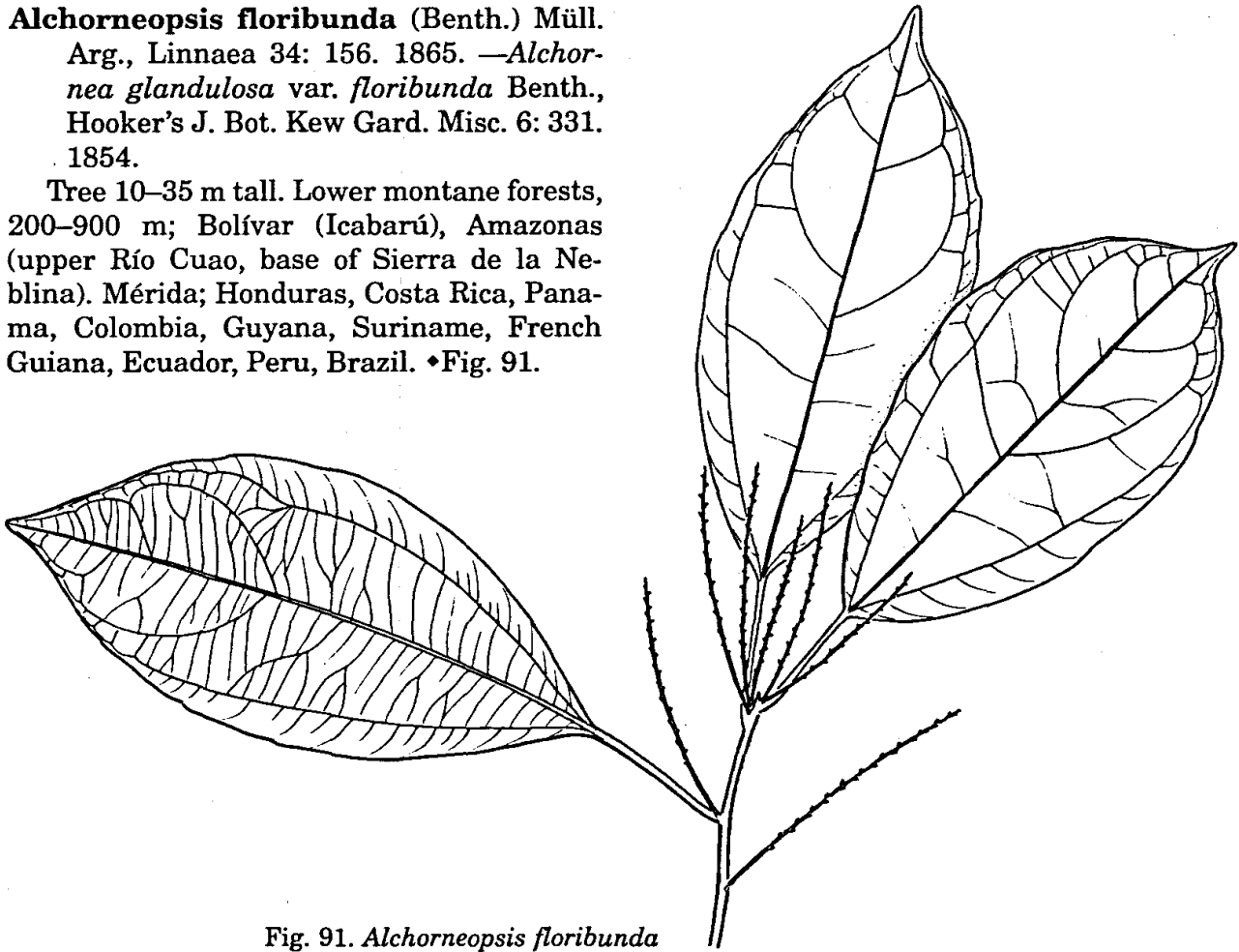


Fig. 91. *Alchorneopsis floribunda*

8. AMANOA Aubl., *Hist. Pl. Guiane* 256, t. 101. 1775.

by W. John Hayden

Monoecious or dioecious trees or shrubs, latex absent. Leaves alternate, distichous, evergreen, simple, coriaceous, glabrous; stipules intrapetiolar, paired, or confluent across the leaf axil; margins entire; venation pinnate. Inflorescence axillary and/or terminal, of densely bracteate clusters (reduced cymes), in the axils of ordinary foliage leaves, in nonleafy pseudoterminal aggregates that revert to vegetative growth, or (in neotropical species) in the axils of alternate, reduced, crescentiform stipular bracts of determinate deciduous spiciform axes borne in groups of 1–several per branch apex; axes straight or sinuous; floral bracts minute, deltate, with abaxially pubescent midribs. Staminate flowers sessile or pedicellate, regular; perianth biseriate; sepals 5, free; petals 5, minute, scale-like, obovate or (in neotropical species) clawed with a reniform limb. Disk annular, extrastaminal. Stamens 5, receptacular or elevated on a short androphore; filaments free; anthers basifixed, bilocular; pistillode columnar. Pistillate flowers short-pedicellate, regular; perianth fugaceous; otherwise as in staminate flowers. Disk hypogynous, annular. Ovary 3-locular, globose; ovules 2 per locule; stigmas sessile, entire or lobed. Fruit an explosively dehiscent globose capsule, the bony endocarp twisting and separating from the remainder of the pericarp. Seeds globose to subcylindric; caruncle absent;

testa chartaceous to stony; endosperm present; embryo straight, the cotyledons large, oblong, the radicle short, superior.

Widespread in eastern Central America, northern South America, and tropical west Africa; 15 species, 6 in Venezuela, all in the flora area.

Key to the Species of *Amanoa*

1. Leaves finely punctulate abaxially with uniformly scattered cork warts 2
1. Leaves without abaxial cork warts 3
- 2(1). Leaves spreading, margins flat; staminate flowers sessile, ca. 5 mm diameter; fruiting pedicels < 5 mm long; growing at elevations of 50–300 m *A. oblongifolia*
2. Leaves stiffly erect, margins revolute; staminate flowers pedicellate, ca. 10 mm diameter; fruiting pedicels 8–15 mm long; growing at elevations of 1500–2100 m *A. steyermarkii*
- 3(1). Shrubs mostly < 2 m tall; leaf apex round or retuse *A. cupatensis*
3. Trees or shrubs, > 2 m tall; leaf apex acute to acuminate 4
- 4(3). Inflorescence axis and pedicels of pistillate flowers densely hirtellous; flowers ca. 5 mm diameter; stamens elevated on androphore 1 mm long; fruits 9–13 mm long, on pedicels 2–3 mm long; pericarp ca. 1.5 mm thick; shrubs or trees to 12 m tall *A. almerindae*
4. Inflorescence axis and pedicels of pistillate flowers glabrous; flowers 7–10 mm diameter; stamens inserted on receptacle; fruits 20–40 mm long, on pedicels 3–10 mm long; pericarp 3–6 mm thick; trees to 35 m tall 5
- 5(4). Leaves oblong, margins revolute; plants dioecious; staminate flowers pedicellate; fruits 4–5 cm diameter, with woody exocarp 5–7 mm thick *A. glaucophylla*
5. Leaves elliptic, ovate, or obovate, margins flat or weakly revolute; plants monoecious; staminate flowers sessile; fruits smaller than above, with thinner fruit wall *A. guianensis*

Amanoa almerindae Leal, Arch. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 11: 68, pl. 8, 2, fig. 2. 1951. —Reventillo.

Amanoa pubescens Steyererm., Fieldiana, Bot. 28: 304. 1952.

Shrub or tree to 12 m tall. Periodically flooded savannas and borders of streams, 100–300 m; Amazonas (Río Atabapo, Río Atacavi, Río Casiquiare, Río Guainía, Río Sipapo, Río Temi). Brazil (Amazonas: Rio Negro). ♦Fig. 95.

Amanoa cupatensis Huber, Bol. Mus. Goeldi Paraense Hist. Nat. Ethnogr. 7: 296. 1913.

Low shrub 0.5–2 m tall, flowers unknown. Savannas, said to be locally common but sel-

dom collected, 100–200 m; Amazonas (between La Esmeralda and Cerro Duida, Sabana Hechimoni near mouth of Río Siapa). Brazil (Amazonas). ♦Fig. 94.

Amanoa glaucophylla Müll. Arg. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 11(2): 11. 1873.

Tree to 15 m tall. Low forests (*baná*) on white sand, river banks of black-water rivers, 50–200 m; Amazonas (Caño San Miguel, Río Sipapo). Colombia (Amazonas), Brazil (Amazonas, Goias, Mato Grosso).

This is a rare species, known from few collections.

Amanoa guianensis Aubl., Hist. Pl. Guiane 256, t. 101. 1775. —Guayabo rebalsero,



Fig. 92. *Amanoa steyermarkii*

Fig. 93. *Amanoa oblongifolia*

Fig. 94. *Amanoa cupatensis*

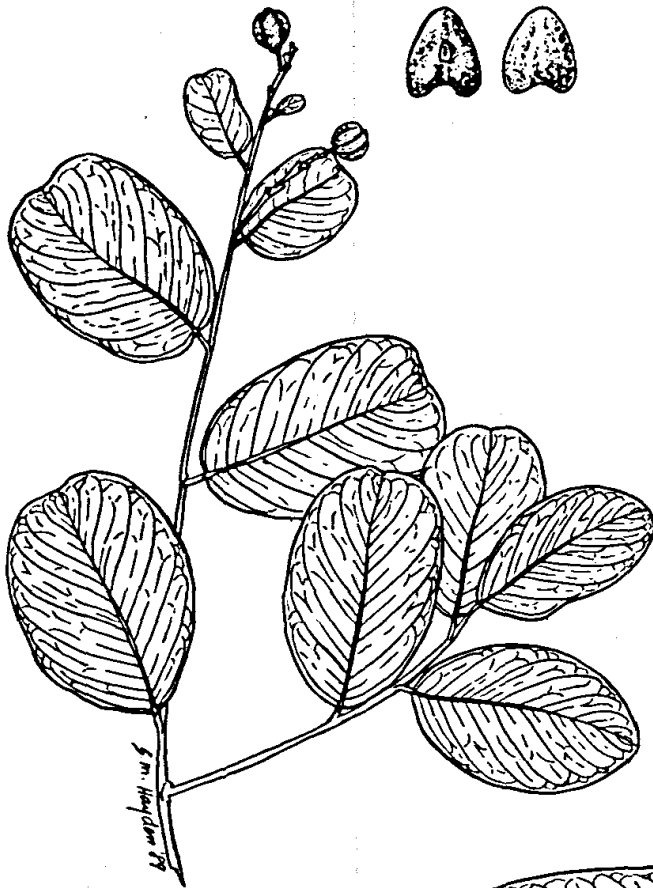


Fig. 95. *Amanoa almerindae*



Fig. 96. *Amanoa guianensis*

Hicaquillo, Icaico, Jubey de Arau, Suru-
auray, Temora-urai.

Amanoa guianensis var. *grandiflora* Müll.

Arg. in A. DC., Prodr. 15(2): 219. 1866.

—*Amanoa grandiflora* (Müll. Arg.) Müll.

Arg., Flora 55: 2. 1872.

Tree to 35 m tall. Evergreen lowland for-
ests, near sea level to 500 m (rarely higher);
common throughout Delta Amacuro, Bolívar,
and Amazonas. Anzoátegui, Apure, Guárico;
widespread in lowlands of eastern Central
America and northern South America. ♦Fig.
96.

Amanoa oblongifolia Müll. Arg., Linnaea
32: 77. 1863. —Reventillo de bocón.

Tree to 20 m tall. Periodically flooded for-
ests and borders of streams, 100–300 m;
southern Amazonas (Río Baría, Río Emoni
off Río Casiquiare, Río Pasimoni, ca. 30 km
south of San Carlos de Río Negro). Wide-
spread in southeastern Colombia, eastern
Peru, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia,
Roraima), northwestern Bolivia. ♦Fig. 93.

Amanoa steyermarkii Jabl., Acta Bot.
Venez. 2: 237. 1967.

Tree to 20 m tall. Highland riparian and
tepui forests, 1500–2100 m; Bolívar (Auyán-
tepuí, Cerro Jaua, Macizo del Chimantá
[Amurí-tepuí]), Amazonas (Cerro Yutajé,
Cerro Marahuaka). Endemic. ♦Fig. 92.