

Abstract

Newly discovered and described here are: *Hippotis brevistipula* M. Calderón, found in northeastern Ecuador at 900--1800 m, and *H. hirsutissima* M. Calderón, found in central Peru at 350--650 m.

Introduction

Hippotis Ruiz & Pav. (Rubiaceae, tribe Hippotideae) is a Neotropical genus that has about 11 species of shrubs and small trees found in wet forests from Nicaragua to Bolivia (Taylor, 2002; Fig. 1). Its greatest diversity is in the Andes north of central Peru (Andersson & Rova, 2004). This genus is distinguished in Rubiaceae by several features including its lack of raphides, twisted stipules, spathaceous calyx and leaves with lineolate venation.

Figure 1: *H. triflora*, Photo by Rodolfo Vásquez.



Fig. 2 (above): Scanned specimen of *H. brevistipula*

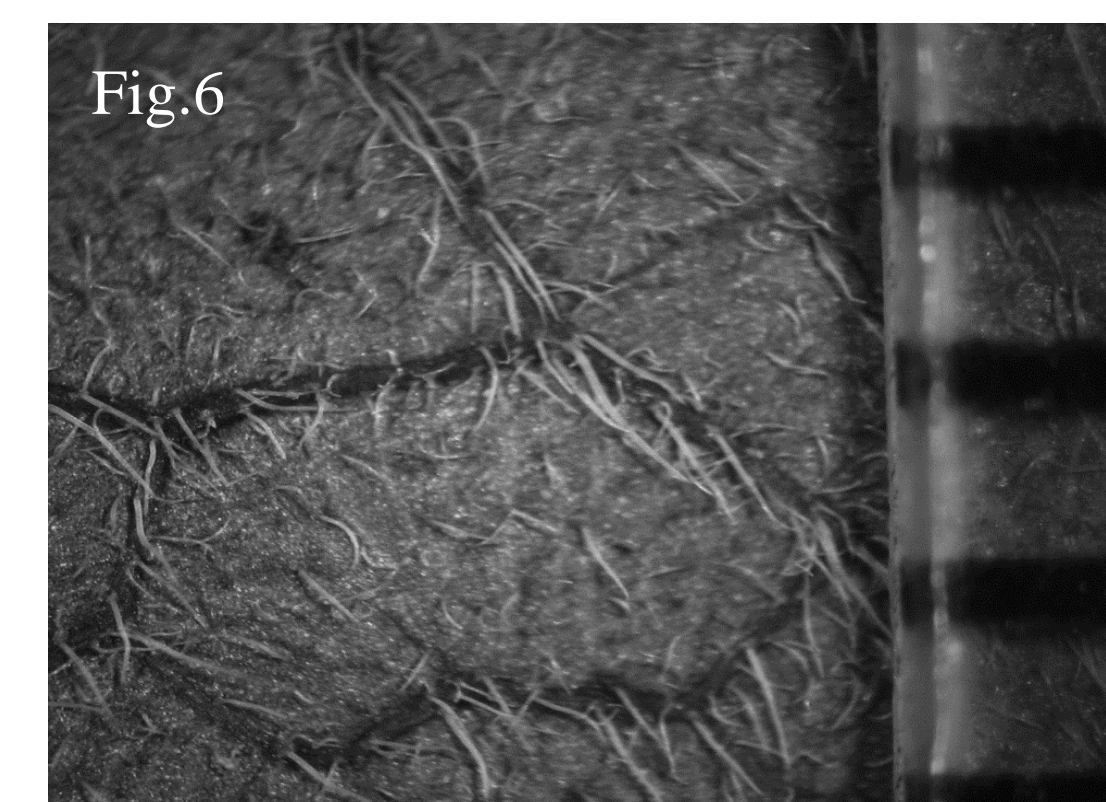
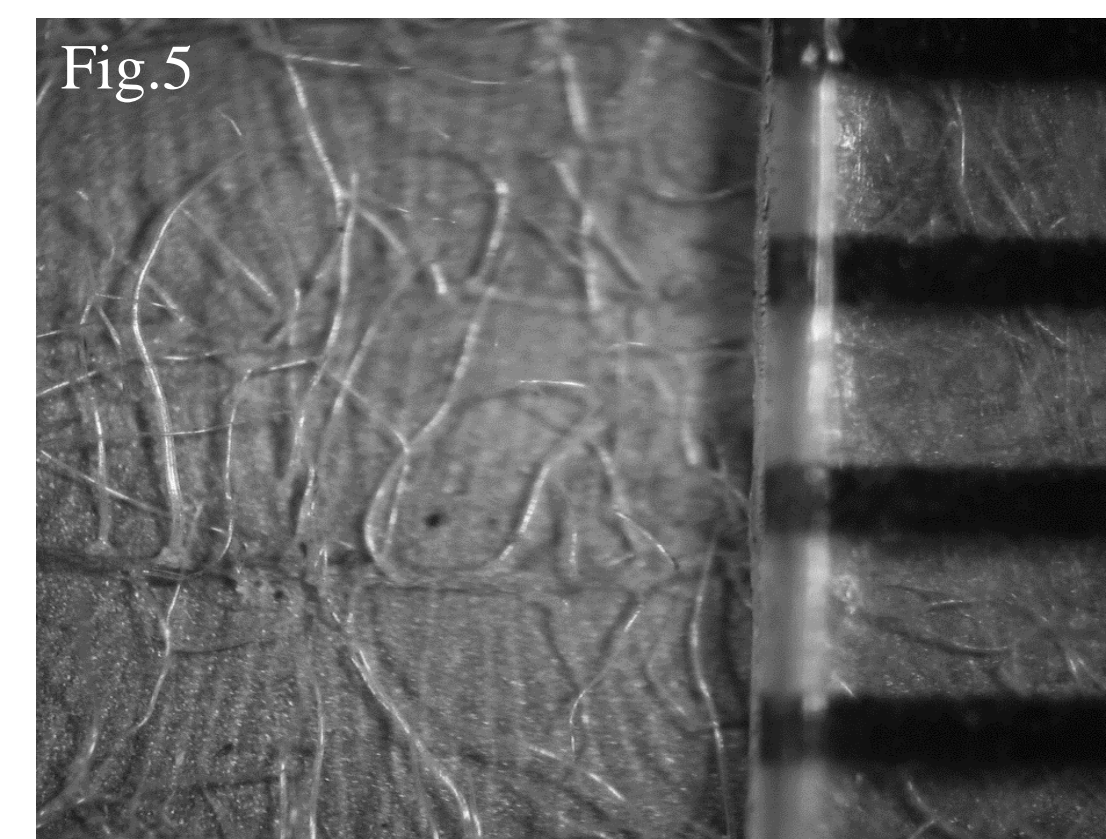
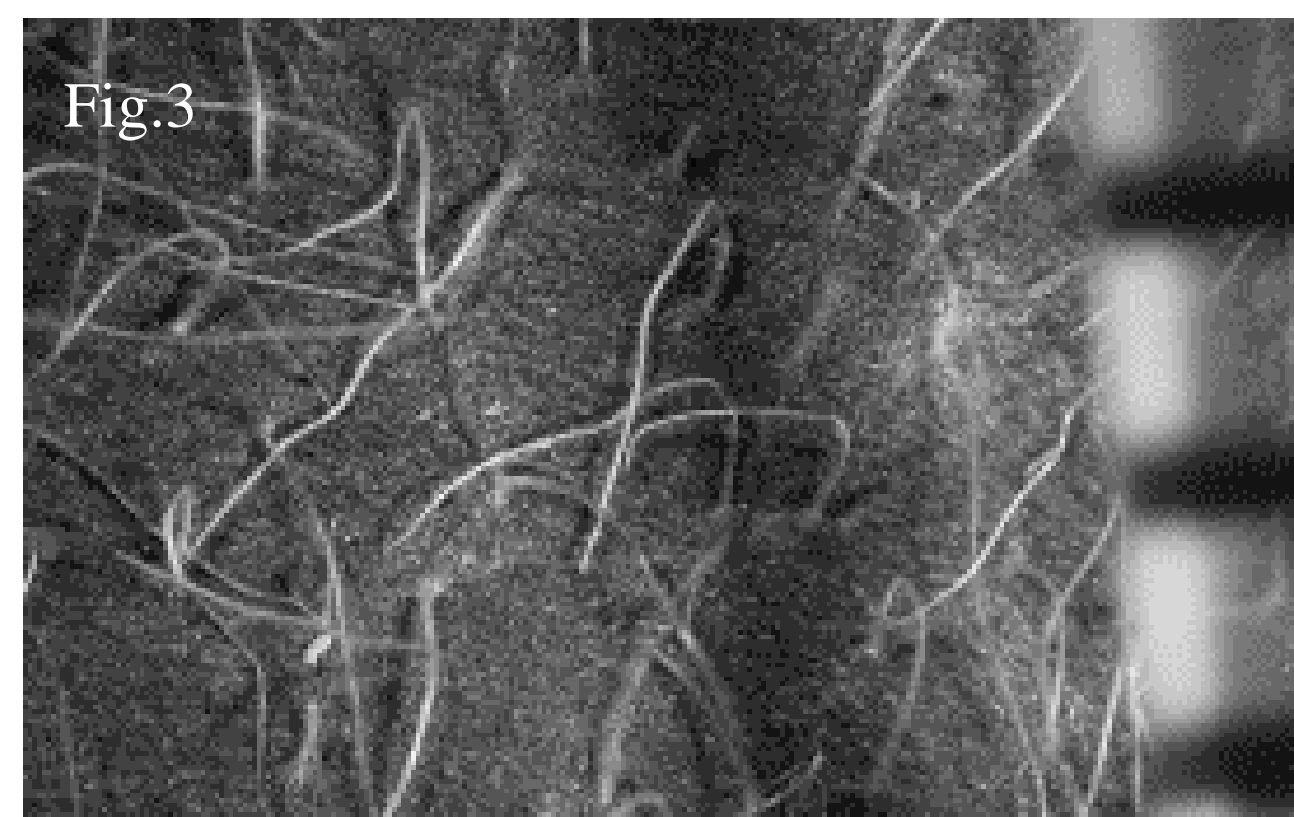


Fig. 7: Scanned specimen of *H. hirsutissima*

Methods

Specimens deposited in the MO herbarium were examined. Keys (Andersson & Rova 2004; Taylor & Calderón, 2017), specimens identified by these authors, and type specimens were consulted to confirm identifications. Measurements were made on dried specimens, except dried flowers were revived by soaking with water and soap for a few minutes and then dissected. Terminology used here follows Harris & Harris (2001), Taylor (2002), and Andersson & Rova (2004).



Figure 8: *H. brevipes*, flowers. Photo by Jürgen Homeier.

Figure 3 (lower left): Trichomes in *H. hirsutissima*.
Figure 4 (lower left): Trichomes in *H. brevipes*.
Figure 5 (upper right): Trichomes in *H. brevistipula*.
Figure 6 (upper right): Trichomes in *H. triflora*.
Note: Ruler in figures is in millimeters.

Acknowledgments

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Hippotis brevistipula M. Calderón (Fig. 2)

Differs from *H. triflora* (Fig. 1) by:

- Shorter stipules
- Longer trichomes (1.4--3.2 mm) on abaxial side of leaves (compare figs. 5 and 6).
- Internally glabrous flowers

Hippotis hirsutissima M. Calderón (Fig. 7)

Differs from *H. brevipes* (Fig. 8) and *H. triflora* by:

- Unlobed calyx
- Longer trichomes (0.4--2.4 mm) on abaxial side of leaves (compare figs. 3, 4 and 6).