



Floristic records from the upper Sepik of Papua New Guinea: *Aristolochia chrismülleriana* sp. nov. (Aristolochiaceae), *Monanthocitrus paludosa* (Rutaceae), and *Secamone timorensis* (Apocynaceae)

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Abstract

Aristolochia chrismülleriana is described from the Ambunti-Hunstein district, near historical localities of the Kaiserin-Augusta-Fluss Expedition of 1912–13. Noteworthy records from the German classical sites are also reported for *Secamone timorensis* (Apocynaceae) and *Monanthocitrus paludosa* (Rutaceae).

Key words: Ambunti, April River, classical localities, Hunstein

Introduction

The Ambunti-Hunstein electorate in modern-day Papua New Guinea (PNG) is one of the most fabled localities in Papuan science. During the German Territorial Period, this district was the principal focus of attention for the legendary Kaiserin-Augusta-Fluss Expedition (1912–13). No other undertaking has ever surpassed the German survey in the sheer volume and significance of its botanical discoveries.

On opposite sides of the April River at Kamelsrücken (Fig. 1) are two of the most productive sites (Hunsteinspitze and Etappenberg) from the historical Augustafluss itinerary. The present paper describes the new species *Aristolochia chrismülleriana* (Aristolochiaceae) from lowland forests on the Etappenberg side. Two other notable taxa, *Secamone timorensis* (Apocynaceae) and *Monanthocitrus paludosa* (Rutaceae), are briefly discussed from the same district.

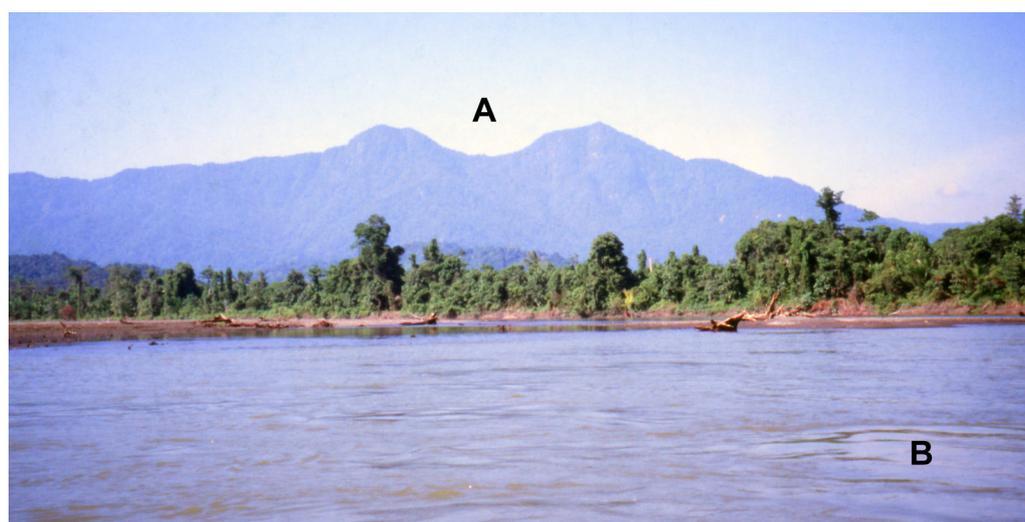


FIGURE 1. Kamelsrücken (Camel Back), type locality for *Aristolochia chrismülleriana*. **A**, the aptly named topographic feature can be instantly recognized by its summit profile. Etappenberg is located on east-facing slopes of the twin peaks. **B**, April River.