KEY TO THE MATELEA STENOPETALA COMPLEX OF NORTHERN SOUTH AMERICA Couplet 1 → 1. Adaxial corolla lobe surface pubescent. ← First lead of couplet 1 2. Gynostegial corona distinctly elevated by a subtending 0.3–0.4 mm tall stipe, basal C(is) lobes thus not touching the corolla surface_ M. stenopetala 2. Gynostegial corona not elevated by a subtending stipe, basal C(is) lobes sitting on the corolla surface. 3. Corolla lobes green or greenish-white with darker veins; Cs ridge rising vertically at more or less a right angle relative to its base, apex about the same distance from the gynostegial center as the base _ M. hildegardiana — Terminal 3. Corolla lobes purplish; Cs ridge rising vertically at a distinctly acute angle relative to its base, apex distinctly more distant from the gynostegial center than the base ____ _ M. pakaraimensis . Adaxial corolla lobe surface glabrous. - Second lead of couplet 1 4. Cs lobes trapezoidal in outline, outer margins deeply and irregularly 3–6-lobed-fimbriate, lateral lobules broader than the central lobule _M. quindecimlobata 4. Cs lobes various, but not lobed-fimbriate as above. 5. Corolla lobes ovate, less than 1.5 times as long as wide, $3.3-4.1 \times 2.5-3.0$ mm _ M. sucrensis 5. Corolla lobes oblong, linear-lanceolate, or narrowly ovate-elliptic, 1.8–3 times as long as wide, 2.9–4.3 6. Calyx lobes ovate, $1.35-1.4 \times 1.0$ mm; corolla lobes narrowly ovate-elliptic, $4.2-4.3 \times 1.8-2.4$ mm 6. Calyx lobes lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, $1.0-2.0 \times 0.2-0.8$ mm; corolla lobes oblong or linear-

M. stenopetala'

Fig. 6.4. Sample dichotomous key (based on Krings 2011). Note the alphabetical arrangement of terminal taxa in terminal couplets.

lanceolate, $2.9-3.6 \times 1.0-1.5 \text{ mm}_{_}$