# FICUS BAOLA, A NEW SPECIES OF FICUS SUBGENUS UROSTIGMA SECTION MALVANTHERA (MORACEAE) FROM THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

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#### SUMMARY

A new species of *Ficus* subg. Urostigma sect. Malvanthera, F. baola C.C. Berg, is described. Key words: Ficus, sect. Malvanthera, Moraceae, Solomon Islands.

### INTRODUCTION

Material of this new species was included in *F. obliqua* G. Forst. by Corner, who regarded it as a form of that species, endemic to the Solomon Islands (Corner, 1967: 71, f. 11, right). It is not only different from *F. obliqua* in the slit-shaped aperture of the ostiole, but also in the apex of the peduncle, being dilated into a low cupule. The apex of the lamina is always sharp, whereas mostly  $\pm$  obtuse in *F. obliqua*. Most of the species of sect. *Malvanthera* as delimited by Corner (1960) have 3 inflexed upper ostiolar bracts resulting into a triradiate aperture. This new species, *F. destruens* C. T. White (from Australia), *F. glandifera* Summerh. (ranging from Sulawesi to the Solomon Islands), and *F. rhizophoriphylla* King (from eastern New Guinea), have two inflexed upper ostiolar bracts, making the aperture slit-shaped. The difference in the aperture of the ostiole appears to be a solid differentiating character at the species level.

# Ficus baola C.C. Berg, spec. nov. - Fig. 1

Fico glandiferae et F. rhizophoriphyllae similis in ostioli apertura rimiformi, a F. glandifera in receptaculo minore, cupula vadosiore, a F. rhizophoriphylla in petiolo breviore, lamina acuminata apice acuto, cupula perspicua differt. — Typus: T. C. Whitmore et al. BSIP 5827 (holo BSIP; iso L), Solomon Islands, Shortland Island, 6.5.1964.

Tree up to 40 m tall, hemi-epiphytic. Leafy twigs 2-2.5 mm thick, angular, glabrous or minutely puberulous. Leaves in spirals; lamina oblong to elliptic, 3-10 by 1-3.5 cm, coriaceous, apex (sub)acuminate, the acumen sharp, base cuneate to obtuse; upper surface glabrous, lower surface glabrous; cystoliths on both sides; lateral veins (7–) 10-15 pairs, tertiary venation parallel to the lateral veins; waxy gland one at the base of the midrib beneath; petiole 0.8-2.5 cm long, glabrous or minutely puberulous; stipules 1-2.5(-3) cm long, glabrous or minutely puberulous, caducous. Figs axillary, in pairs or solitary; subsessile, the receptacle subtended by a puberulous cupule; basal bracts 3, 1-2 mm long, cucullate, puberulous, early caducous; receptacle subglobose,



Fig. 1. Ficus baola C.C. Berg (Whitmore et al. BSIP 5827, L).

when dry 0.5-0.8 cm in diameter, glabrous, at maturity orange to red, maculate, apex slightly umbonate, ostiole slit-shaped; inner layer of the wall thin.

Distribution — Solomon Islands (Shortland Island, Baga Islands, Ulawa Island, and San Cristobal).

Habitat - Forest; at low altitudes.

Vernacular name — Baola or boula (Kwara'ae names).

Note — The new species shows affinity to both *F. glandifera* and *F. rhizophori-phylla*. It differs from the former in smaller fig receptacle and the lower cupule, and from the latter in the lamina with a cuneate to obtuse base and a (sub)acuminate apex with a sharp acumen, in the presence of a low cupule, and in the shorter petioles.

### Additional collections examined:

SOLOMON ISLANDS. Ulawa Island: *R. Teona BSIP 6299* (L), Moli, 18.2.1965. San Cristobal: *P. Runikera et al. BSIP 12677* (L), Onibia area, 19.11.1968; *T. C. Whitmore RSS 6170* (L), Pegato River, near confluence with Warahito River, 27.7.1965. New Georgia: *T. C. Whitmore 2879* (L), Baga Island, 30.1.1964.

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