# 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: $71, \mathrm{f} .11$, 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 $0.8-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ 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 $0.5-0.8 \mathrm{~cm}$ 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. rhizophoriphylla. 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.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author is indebted to Dr. J.F. Veldkamp (Leiden) for translating the diagnosis into Latin.

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