

FICUS CAPILLIPES (MORACEAE), NEW FOR MALESIA (SUMATRA)

C.C. BERG

Bergen Museum, University of Bergen, Allégate 41, 5007 Bergen, Norway;
Nationaal Herbarium Nederland, University Leiden branch, P.O. Box 9514,
2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands; berg@nhn.leidenuniv.nl

SUMMARY

Ficus capillipes Gagnep. is recorded for Malesia (Sumatra).

Key words: Moraceae, *Ficus*, East Asia.

INTRODUCTION

Ficus capillipes Gagnep., hitherto only known from Continental Asia and the Andaman Islands, is found among unmounted specimens from Sumatra, collected for research on food plants for orang-utans.

Ficus capillipes Gagnep. (1927) 87; (1928–1929) 815; Corner (1965) 29.

Tree up to 20 m tall, deciduous. *Branchlets* drying brown. *Leafy twigs* 2–3 mm thick, solid, ± densely white puberulous. *Leaves* spirally arranged (or opposite); lamina oblong to elliptic to subobovate, 4–12(–17) by 1–5(–7) cm, symmetric, chartaceous, apex acuminate, base rounded to cuneate, margin entire to subrepand, slightly revolute, upper surface (rather) sparsely white puberulous to tomentose, mainly on the veins, or (sub)glabrous, lower surface ± densely to sparsely (minutely) puberulous on the veins, cystoliths on both sides, midrib slightly prominent above, lateral veins 4–6 pairs, basal lateral veins up to c. 1/4–1/2 the length of the lamina, (faintly) branched, tertiary venation scalariform, the smaller veins (almost) plane beneath, waxy glands absent; petiole 1–4.5 cm long, hardly to distinctly varying in length on the same twig, ± densely white puberulous to subtomentose, epidermis persistent; stipules 0.3–0.5 cm long, white puberulous, caducous. *Figs* axillary or just below the leaves, in pairs (or solitary); peduncle c. 0.5–1.5 cm long; basal bracts 3, sometimes subverticillate, 1–1.5 mm long, persistent; receptacle subglobose (to ovoid), when dry 0.8–1.3 cm diam., non-stipitate or up to 0.5 cm long stipitate, ± densely white puberulous, colour at maturity unknown, apex slightly umbonate, ostiole c. 3–3.5 mm diam., prominent or plane, the outer (= upper) ostiolar bracts short, up to c. 10, mostly pointing upwards, sometimes flat, leaving a pore in the centre of the ostiole; internal hairs absent. *Tepals* dark red, glabrous. *Stamens* 1 (or 2).

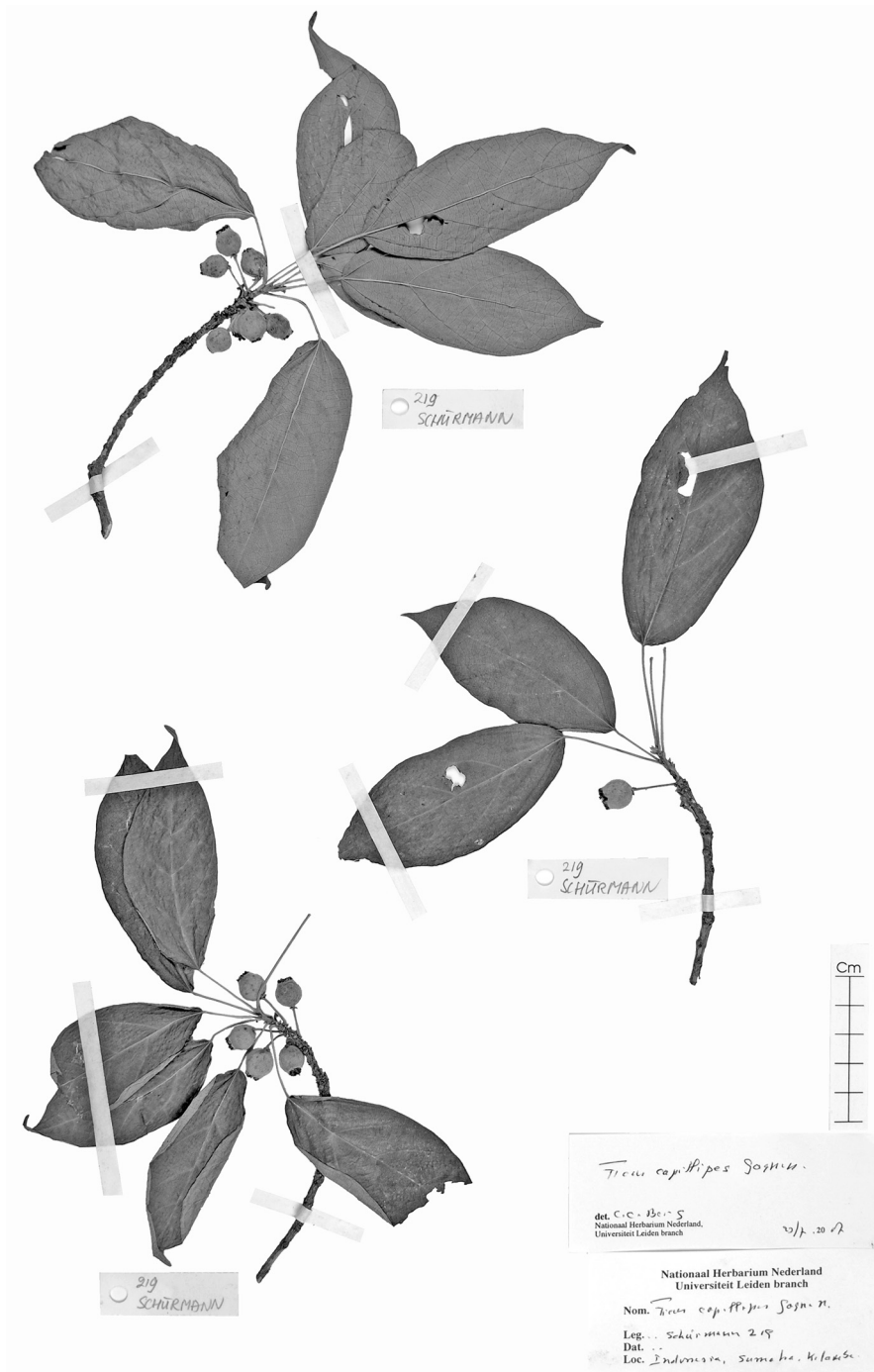


Fig. 1. *Ficus capillipes* Gagnep. Leafy twigs with figs (C. Schürmann 219, L), Indonesia, Sumatra, Ketambe.

Distribution — India (Andaman & Nicobar Islands), Vietnam, Cambodia; in *Malesia*: Sumatra.

Habitat — Dry evergreen and deciduous forest, at low altitudes.

Notes — 1. This finding implies that all species of subg. *Pharmacosycea* sect. *Oreosycea* subsect. *Pedunculatae* are represented in Malesia.

2. The species can be keyed out in the general key to the species of subg. *Pharmacosycea* in *Flora Malesiana* (Berg & Corner 2005: 139) as follows:

- 27b. Indumentum white; petioles usually varying in length on the same twig; waxy glands absent 27'
- 27'a. Lateral veins 4–6 pairs; basal lateral veins up to 1/4–1/2 the length of the lamina; stipules 0.3–0.5 cm long. — Sumatra **F. capillipes**
- 27'b. Lateral veins (6–)10–14 pairs; basal lateral veins up to 1/20–1/10 the length of the lamina; stipules 0.5–1.3 cm long. — Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, New Guinea **F. albipila**

REFERENCES

- Berg, C.C. & E.J.H. Corner. 2005. Moraceae – Ficus. *Flora Malesiana*, Ser. I, 17/2. Leiden.
- Corner, E.J.H. 1965. Check-list of Ficus in Asia and Australasia with keys to identification. *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 21: 1–186.
- Gagnepain, F. 1927. Espèces nouvelles de Ficus. *Not. Syst.* 4: 84–98.
- Gagnepain, F. 1928–1929. Ficus. In: M.H. Lecomte, *Fl. Indo-Chine* 5: 740–828.