

Taxonomic Notes on *Ficus* Linn.,

Asia and Australasia

Addendum

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Summary

New species and varieties.—

subgen. *Urostigma*, *F. novoguineensis* Corner (New Guinea), *F. heteromeka* Corner (New Guinea); subgen. *Pharmacosycea*, *F. edelfeltii* King var. *bougainvillei* Corner (Bougainville Isl.); subgen. *Ficus* sect. *Rhizocladus*, *F. oxymitroides* Corner var. *brevipes* Corner (New Guinea); sect. *Sycidium*, *F. gul* Laut. et K. Schum. var. *eubracteata* Corner, (New Guinea), *F. ampelas* Burm. f. var. *hispidula* Corner (Celebes), *F. quercetorum* Corner (New Guinea), *F. imbricata* Corner var. *subcordata* Corner (Bougainville Isl.), *F. arawaensis* Corner (Bougainville Isl.), *F. jaheriana* Corner (Borneo); sect. *Sycocarpus*, *F. neobritannica* Corner (New Britain), *F. subcongesta* Corner (New Britain) and var. *symmetrica* Corner (Bougainville Isl.), *F. hispidioides* S. Moore var. *flavescens* Corner and var. *succosa* Corner (New Guinea, New Britain), *F. macrothyrsa* Corner (Bougainville Isl.).

Earlier epithet.—*F. amplissima* J. E. Sm. (*F. tsiela* Roxb.).

A journey to New Guinea, New Britain, and Bougainville Island, August to October 1960, enabled me to study the fig-flora of these countries, which I had hitherto known only from the herbarium. That I was able to accomplish so much was due to the great help which I received from the Division of Botany of the Department of Forest, Territory of New Guinea, in particular to the Chief, J. R. Womersley, and his assistant, E. Henty, and to the Forest-Officers E. C. G. Gray and K. J. White. The journey to Bougainville Island was made possible through the hospitality of Mr. F. R.

McKillop, Arawa Plantation near Kieta, with whom Mr. Womersley and I stayed. I tender my grateful thanks to these persons and to the Administration of the Territory of New Guinea which extended much hospitality.

subgen. Urostigma Miq. sect. Leucogyne Corner

F. amplissima J. E. Sm. Rees Cyclop. 14 (1810) n. 68; Miquel, Hook. Lond. J. Bot. 6 (1847) 580; Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. 3 (1867) 287.—*F. tsiela* Roxb. ex Buch. Ham. Tr. Linn. Soc. 15 (1826) 149; Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. 3 (1832) 549.—Smith's species was based solely on *Tsiela* of Rheede (Hort. Mal. III, 85, t. 63) and is therefore an earlier name than *F. tsiela* Roxb.

subgen. Urostigma Miq. sect. Conosycea (Miq.) Corner

F. novoguineensis sp. nov.—Arbor magna epiphytica suffocans, glabra vel ramuli petiolisque primo puberulis dein glabris, receptaculis primo dense sericeo-pubescentibus. Ramuli 4–5 mm. crassi. Stipulae –18 mm. longae. Lamina 10–18.5 × 3.5–7.5 cm., elliptica, breviter acuminata, basi rotundata v. cuneata, saepe subauriculata, tenue coriacea, levis, sicco brunnea: costis lateralibus utrinsecus 10–14: intercostis –7, vix elevatis: costis basalibus utrinsecus 1 (–2), brevibus: petiolo 15–47 mm. Receptacula axillaria binata, maturitate brunnea v. flavescentia: pedunculo 7–25 × 2 mm., superne haud v. vix dilatato, pilis albis v. aureis 0.5–0.7 mm. longis dense pubescenti: bracteis basalibus 3, 3–6 mm. longis, ovato-acutis, appresse pilosis: corpore receptaculi 18–20 × 17–18 mm., subellipsoideo, dense pubescenti dein glabrescenti, ostiolo plano bracteis apicalibus 3 in discum planum 4 mm. latum instructis ocluso: setis internis nullis. Perianthia gamophylla, mascula 2-lobata, feminea 2–3-lobata. Laminae pagina inferior cuticula plicata, ut in *F. annulata* Bl., praedita. Territory New Guinea, New Britain, in silvis. NGF 7863, Morobe District, Wau-Salamana road: NGF 11658 and 12456, Lae Botanic Garden (typus, herb. Lae, eadem arbore collectae): Clemens 1833, Morobe, trail to Wareo, 500 m. alt.: Corner s.n., Rabaul, 4 Oct. 1960.

F. chrysolepidis Miq. affinis, sed receptaculis semper minoribus, pedunculis brevioribus, bracteis basalibus majoribus. Forsan *F.*

chrysolepidis varietas, sed arbores numerosas inspexi et semper distinctas.

subgen. Urostigma (Gasp.) Miq. sect. Malvanthera Corner ser. Malvanthereae subser. Hesperidiiformes Corner

F. heteromeka sp. nov.—Arbor parva, —6 m. alta. Stipulae, costa media, et receptacula breviter albidopubescentes, glabrescentes. Ramuli 8–12 mm. crassi. Stipulae —65 mm. longae. Lamina 14–30 × 6–11 cm., oblongo-elliptica, acuta, basi cuneata, coriacea, integra, sicco cervino-brunnea: costis lateralibus primariis utrinsecus 24–27, angulo lato exorientibus, ut in *F. elastica*, minute brunneo-areolatis: costis basalibus utrinsecus 2, brevibus: petiolo 70–110 × 5 mm. Receptacula axillaria subsessilia, rubro-aurantiaca et rubromaculata: pedunculo 5–7 mm. longo, crasse obconico, ad basim 8 mm. lato, superne 12–14 mm. lato expanso: bracteis basalibus 3, 1 × 5–6 mm., anguste crescentiformibus, caducis: corpore receptaculi 48–65 × 30–35 mm., oblongo-ellipsoideo, ostiolo haud umbonata sed triradiato-inciso: pariete crasso sclerotico. Flores ut in *F. hesperidiiforme* King. Cystolitha hypergena, stomatibus valde immersis. West New Guinea (Adjar, Kebar Valley, 1,100 m. alt., in silvis, incol. Marapa): BW 6881 (typus, herb. Leiden).

F. mafulensis Summerh. affinis sed receptaculo haud umbonata, costis primariis lateralibus pluribus.

subgen. Pharmacosycea Miq. sect. Oreosycea Miq.

ser. Nervosae Corner

F. edelfeltii King var. **bougainvillei** Corner v. nov. Fig. 1. —Receptacula pedunculis bracteisque basalibus longioribus, bracteis lateralibus 3 saepe praedita: pedunculo 5–28 mm. longo: bracteis basalibus 3, 5–9 mm. longis, ovato-lanceolatis, acutis: pedicello 0–5 mm. longo: bracteis lateralibus 3 (–4), 3–6 mm. longis, ad medium receptaculum vel apicem versus plus minus verticillatis, nonnunquam deficientibus. Bougainville Isl., Crown Prince Mountains et Siwai.

NGF 13559, 13568, 13570 (typus, herb. Lae); J. H. L. Waterhouse B313.

Bracteae laterales in *Pharmacosycea* singulares.

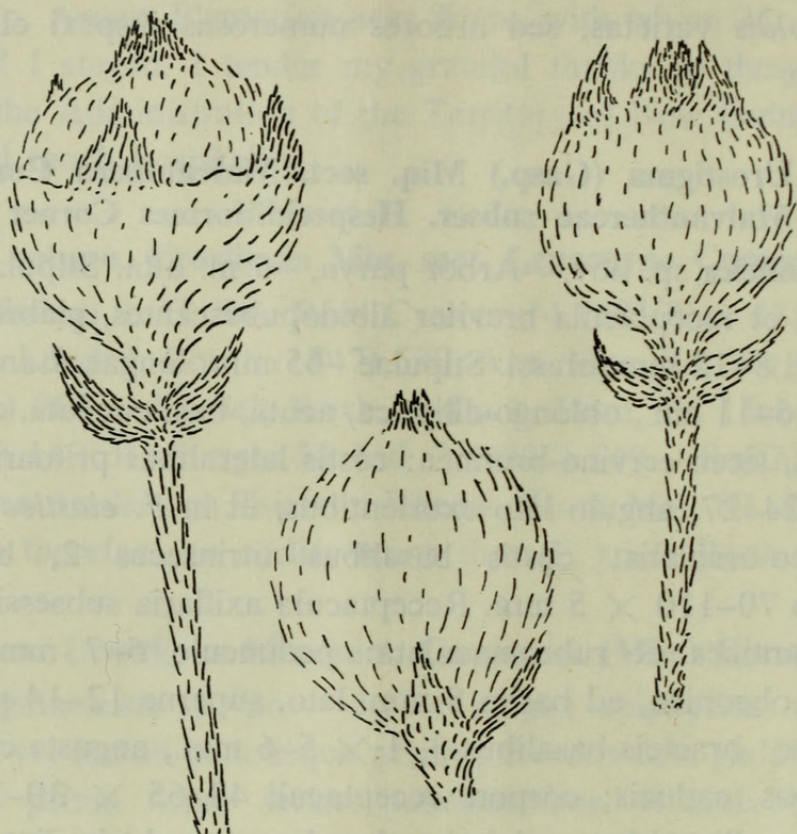


Fig. 1. *F. edelfeltii* var. *bougainvillei* (NGF 13570), $\times 2$.

**subgen. Ficus sect. Rhizocladus Endl. ser. Ramentaceae Corner
subser. Balanotae Corner**

F. oxymitroides Corner var. **brevipes** Corner v. nov. Fig. 2.—
Pedunculo brevior, bracteis apicalibus vix projicientibus differt.
Glabra, ramuli primo pilis pallidis patentibus 1–3 mm. longis
tenue pubescentes. Lamina 4–12 $\times$ 1.5–4 cm., ovato-elliptica
v. ovato-lanceolata, apicem versus gradatim acuminata: costis
lateralibus utrinsecus 4–5, intercostis –4 laxis: costis basalibus
 $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ laminae: petiolo 4–10 mm. longo. Receptacula 6–10 mm.
lata, subellipsoidea, ostiolo plano 2 mm. lato, haud immerso,
subannulato, bracteis apicalibus ad 0.5 mm. projicientibus:
pedunculo 0.5–2 mm. longo: bracteis basalibus 1.5–2 mm.
longis, ovatis, obtusis, appresse puberulis caducis; pedicello 1.5–
4 mm. longo: setis internis paucis v. nullis: cellulis scleroticis
in pariete interno. New Guinea, in silvis montanis, 300–1,600
m. alt.

F. pantonianam King v. *colobocarpam* Corner revocans sed
ostiolo plano et haud rubigino-furfuracea.

NGF 12935 (typus, herb. Lae), Woirrapi, Papua, leg. E. J. H.
Corner et E. C. G. Grey, 1,600 m. alt., 24 Aug. 1960; BW 6126,
Vogelkop Peninsula, Tehach, south of Lake Ajamaroe, on lime-
stone rocks, 275 m. alt.

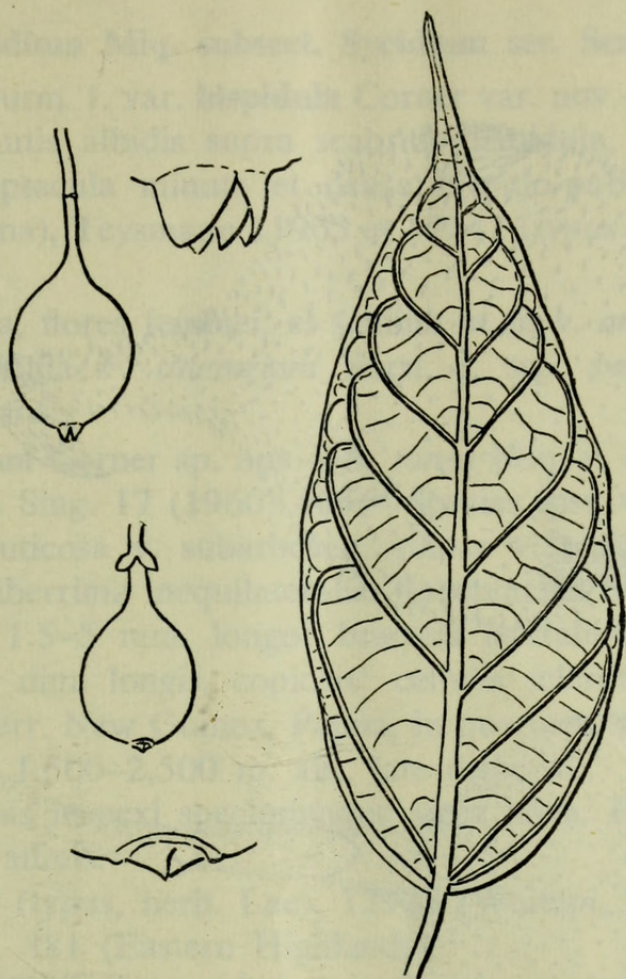


Fig. 2. *F. oxymitroides* (NGF 11418) and var. *brevipes* (lower left, NGF 12935). Leaf $\times \frac{1}{2}$, figs $\times 1$.

sect. *Sycidium* Miq. subsect. *Sycidium* ser. *Phaeopilosae* Corner

F. gul Laut. et K. Schum. var. *eubracteata* Corner v. nov. Fig. 3.

—Receptacula axillaria, plerumque solitaria, bracteis lateralibus lanceolatis conspicuis, pilis albidis 0.5–1 mm. longis dense villosa, purpurascentia: pedicello 6–14 mm. longo, bracteis lateralibus 7–10 mm. longis, appresse puberulis: corpore receptaculi 10–13 mm. lato (–25 mm. vivo), subpyriformi, bracteis lateralibus lanceolatis 4–8 mm. longis, bracteis apicalibus 2–4 mm. longis projicientibus: setis internis paucis: cellulis scleroticis in pariete nullis. Novellae pilis 1–3 mm. longis dense brunneo-tomentosae. Lamina –30 $\times$ 15 cm., elliptica v. ovata, acuminata, basi subcordata, denticulata, supra subscabrida, subtus villosa: costis lateralibus utrinsecus 6–10, basalibus 2, $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ laminae elongatis: petiolo 20–70 mm. Terr. New Guinea, Morobe District, pr. Wau, 900 m. alt. pr. rivulo.

Ut v. *solomonensis* Corner sed bracteis lateralibus evolutioribus, ad *F. complexam* Corner approximans.

NGF 12482 (*typus*, herb. Lae), 12483, leg J. A. R. Anderson et E. J. H. Corner, Sept. 11, 1960.

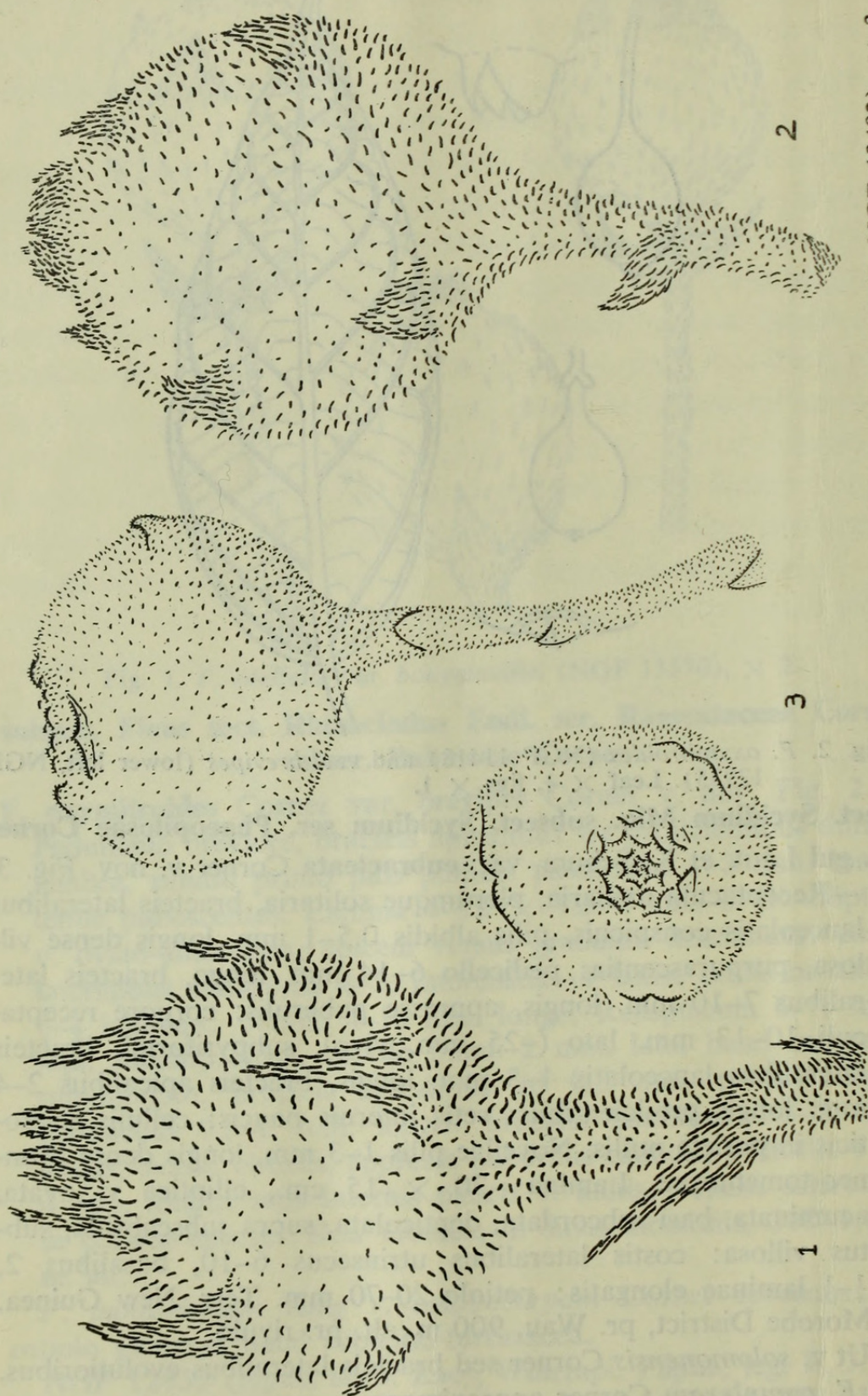


Fig. 3. *F. gul* (3, Carr 15914), var. *solomonensis* (2, NGF 13582), and var. *eubracteata* (1, NGF 12482), $\times 3$.

sect. *Sycidium* Miq. subsect. *Sycidium* ser. *Scabrae* Miq.

F. ampelas Burm. f. var. **hispidula** Corner var. nov.—Lamina pilis erectis minutis albidis supra scabrido-hispidula, subtus velutinata. Receptacula minute et dense hispido-puberula. Celebes (Pangkadjena), Teysmann 11905 et 12242 (*typus* herb. Bogor.): ad lapides.

Receptacula, flores feminei, et semina ut in v. *ampelas*, lamina scabrido-hispidula *F. tinctoriam* Forst. f. ssp. *swinhoei* (King) Corner revocans.

F. quercetorum Corner sp. nov.—*F. tonsa* Miq. v. *aspera* Corner, Gard. Bull. Sing. 17 (1960) 463.—Species ipsa variabilis monticola suffruticosa v. subarborea, villosa v. scabrido-puberula. Lamina scaberrima inequilateralis. Receptacula 8–13 mm. lata: pedunculo 1.5–5 mm. longo: bracteis lateralibus nullis: setis internis –1 mm. longis, copiosis: cellulis scleroticis in pariete copiosis. Terr. New Guinea, Papua, in querceto, nothofageto, et pandaneto, 1,500–2,500 m. alt., late dispersa.

Plantas vivas inspexi speciminaque sicca nova. Forsan *F. odoratae* Blanco affinis.

NGF 4863 (*typus*, herb. Lae), 12938 (Woitapi, Papua); R. G. Robbins 785, 881 (Eastern Highlands).

F. imbricata Corner var. **subcordata** Corner comb. nov. Fig. 4.—*F. tonsa* Miq. v. *subcordata* Corner, Gard. Bull. Sing. 17 (1960) 464.—Study of living trees in Bougainville Island has shown me that the slender peduncle and pedicel are characteristic of the alliance of *F. imbricata* and *F. arawaensis*, rather than of the westerly *F. tonsa*. Hence I transfer this variety.

F. arawaensis Corner sp. nov. Fig. 4.—Arbor –12 m. alta, cauliflora, latice albo, foliis distichis, ex integra glabra. Ramuli 2–2.5 mm. crassi. Stipulae 7–12 mm. longae, binatae, lanceolatae, caducae. Lamina 10–27 × 2.5–8 cm., lanceolato-elliptica, acuminata apice 10–20 mm. longo, basi cuneata symmetrica v. latere acroscopico latior, non auriculata, repando-subdentata v. integra, membranacea v. subcoriacea, levis, sicco viridibrunnea: costis lateralibus utrinsecus 11–16, obliquis, vix inarcuratis, subtus elevatis: intercostis 5–11, subtus elevatis: costis basalibus utrinsecus 1, brevibus, glandulis basalibus nullis v. vix evolutis: petiolo 7–14 mm. longo. Receptacula e ramulis efoliatis nodulosis –20 × 4–5 mm. evoluta, e basi trunci ad ramos: pedunculo 4–12 × 0.7 mm.: bracteis basalibus 3, 0.5 mm. longis, obtusis, minutis: pedicello 4–16 mm. longo: corpore receptaculi 9–10 mm. lato, subgloboso, bracteis lateralibus deficientibus,

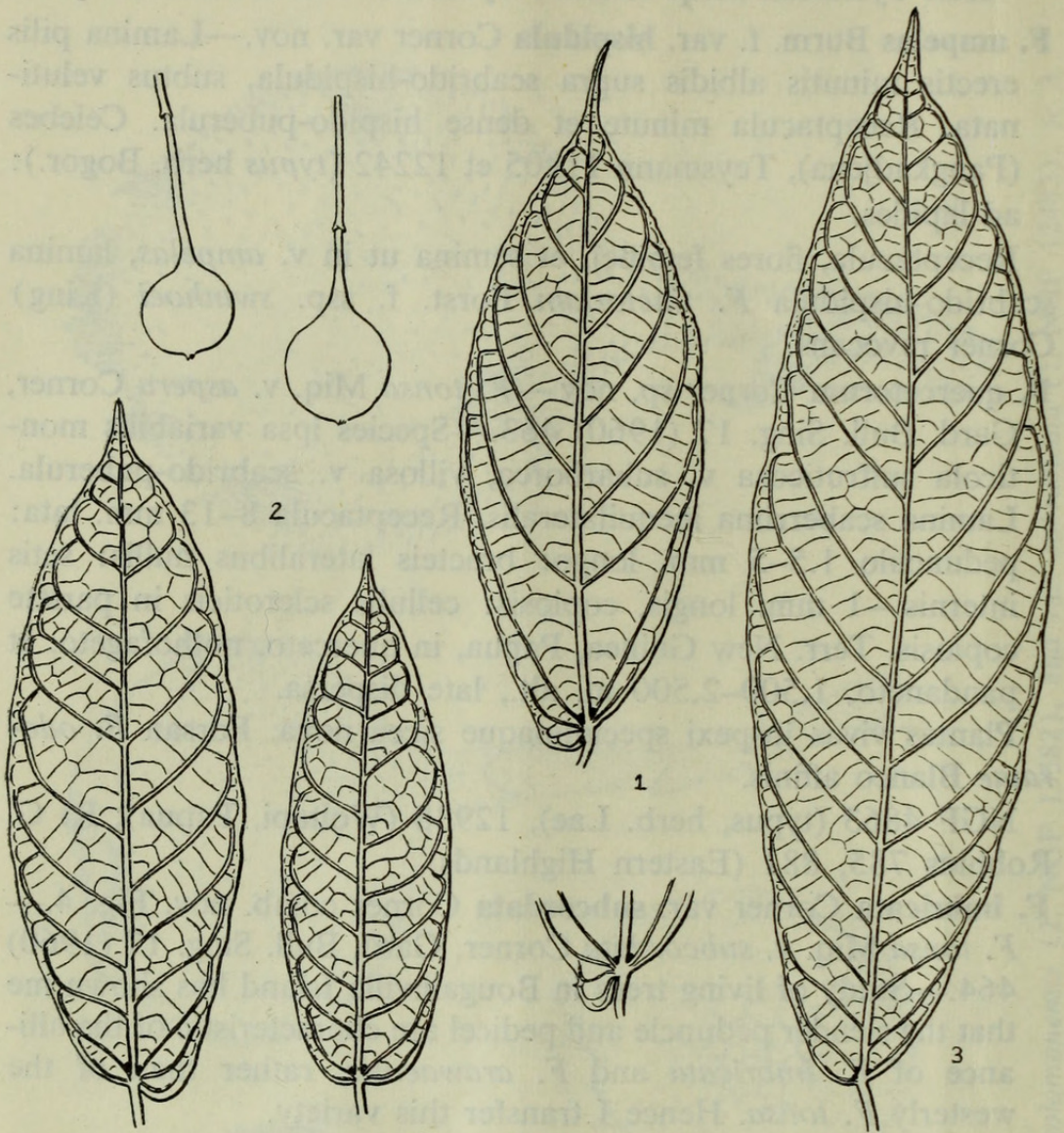


Fig. 4. *F. imbricata* (1, Waterhouse 818), var. *subcordata* (2, NGF 13768), and *F. arawaensis* (3, NGF 13557). Leaves $\times \frac{1}{2}$, figs $\times 1$.

apice in statu sicco mamillato, bracteis apicalibus numerosis, minutis, obtusis: setis internis 0.3 mm. longis, numerosis, albidis: cellulis scleroticis nullis. Tepala 4–6 spathulata rubra libera albido-hispidula: pedicellis rubescentibus glabris. Flores masculi ordinibus 2–3 ostiolaribus instructi, pedicellati v. juxta ostiolum sessiles: stamen 1. Flores cecidiophori sessiles v. pedicellati. Cystolitha amphigena. Bougainville Island (Arawa pr. Kieta), NGF 13557 (*typus*, herb. Lae), leg. E. J. H. Corner Oct. 7, 1960.

F. imbricatae Corner affinis sed cauliflora, lamina non auriculata, costis lateralibus pluribus.

sect. Sycidium Miq. subsect. Palaeomorphe (King) Corner
ser. Fibrosifoliae Corner

F. jaheriana Corner sp. nov.—Species grandifolia, glabra. Ramuli 4–5 mm. crassi, pallide ochracei. Stipulae breves, caducae. Lamina 14–47 × 8–17 cm., oblonga v. late elliptica, apice –30 mm. longo acuminata, saepe asymmetrica, basi cordata, integra, coriacea, supra levis, subtus scabrida, sicco supra grisea, subtus fusco-brunnea: costis lateralibus utrinsecus 6–10, distantibus, subtus valde elevatis, glandulis axillaribus deficientibus v. una in axilla infima: intercostis 1–3, laxis, elevatis: costis basalibus latere latiore 3–4, altero 2–3, brevibus, glandula axillari una. Receptacula ramiflora: pedicello 4–7 mm. longo: corpore receptaculi 5–8 mm. lato, scabridulo, bracteis lateralibus nullis, ostiolo vix immerso: setis internis et cellulis scleroticis nullis. Flores masculi et cecidiophori ut in *F. obscura*: tepalis glabris, minute denticulatis. Flores feminei et semina ? Cystolitha hypogena: fibris sclereidiformibus in mesophyllo copiosis. Borneo (Sungei Tjehen, Kalimintang), leg. (Jaheri 1288 (*typus*, herb. Bogor.), 1289.

Species inter *F. obscuram* Bl. et *F. nidotis* Corner, sed lamina magna valdivenosa basi cordata distinctissima. Fici specierum collectoris insignis, Jaheri, in memoriam dedicata.

sect. Sycocarpus Miq. subsect. Sycocarpus
ser. Tuberculifasciculatae Sata subser. Calopilinae Corner

F. neobritannica Corner sp. nov. Fig. 5.—Arbor –10 m. alta, sparsim ramosa, cauliflora, latice albo copioso, foliis spiraliter instructis. Ramuli, stipulae, petioli, nervique pilis obscure v. laete brunneis 1–2 mm. longis hispidi. Ramuli 5–7 mm. crassi (8–10 mm., vivo), internodis brevibus. Stipulae –35 mm. longae, ovato-lanceolatae, hispidae, caducae. Lamina 30–40 × 18–28 cm., obovata, apice 5–18 mm. longo breviter acuminata, basi plus minus cordata, denticulata, membranacea, hispida, supra scabrida, sicco subviridis: costis lateralibus utrinsecus 9–13, marginem versus furcata, glandula axillari ad furcas: intercostis 6–11, sublaxis, subtus leniter elevatis: costis basalibus utrinsecus 3–5, brevibus: petiolo 25–110 mm. longo, hispido, glandula viridi subnodali praedita. Ramuli fertiles efoliati, cauliflori, –20 cm. longi, basi 8–12 mm. crassi, sparsim ramosi, internodis 2–8 mm. longis, congesti, apicibus stipulis 6–9 mm. longis caducis obtectis, hispidi. Receptacula hispido-villosa, maturitate ochracea: pedunculo 5–7 cm. longo: bracteis basalibus 3, in collare plus minus instructis, 5–8 mm. longis, subpersistentibus:

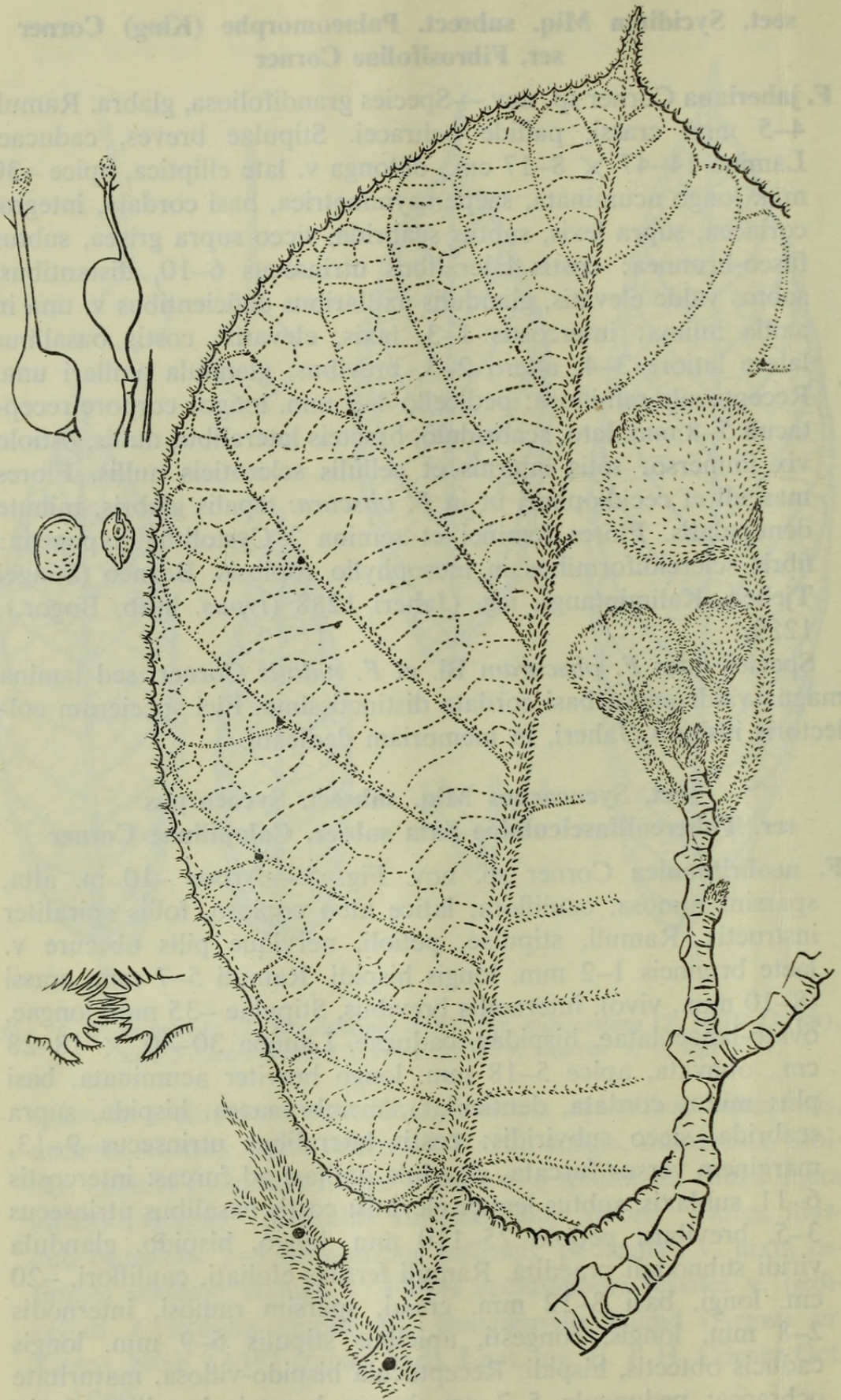


Fig. 5. *F. neobritannica* (NGF 13787). Leaf and figs $\times \frac{1}{2}$, female flower and seeds $\times 8$, fig-orifice $\times 1$.

receptaculi corpore 17–22 mm. lato (35–45 mm., vivo), subglobo v. sicco breviter ellipsoideo, bracteis lateralibus nullis, ostiolo inter bracteas apicales numerosas alte immerso, bracteis apicalibus marginalibus 7–9 gibbosis 3–4 mm. longis: setis internis paucis, 1 mm. longis, pallide brunneis: cellulis scleroticis in pariete receptaculi seminiferi 4–5 mm. crasso nullis. Flores feminei pedicellati: perianthio brevi ad basim ovarii stipitis ut cingula: ovario rufo-brunneo: stylo sparsim barbato. Semina 1 mm. longa, lentiformia, vix carinata, levia v. subasperata, hilo subprominenti. Cystolitha hypogena. New Britain, Keravat, in vallibus arctis in silvis, NGF 13787 (*typus*, herb. Lae).

F. praestantis Corner similis et in silvis congregata, sed receptaculis bracteis lateralibus deficientibus. A *F. pachyrrachis* stipulis caducis, basi laminae plus minus cordato, costis basalibus brevibus, bracteis basalibus brevioribus inter alia differt.

subject. Sycocarpus ser. Tuberculifasciculatae Sata
subser. Congestae Corner

F. subcongesta Corner sp. nov. Fig. 6.—Arbor –20 m. alta. Folia subdisticha v. opposita. Ramuli petioli stipulaeque primo dense appresse fuscobrunneo-hirsuti, pilis 0.5–1 mm. longis: costae subtus pilis fuscobrunneis sparsis praeditae: lamina supra sparsim appresse pilosa. Ramuli 2.5–3.5 mm. crassi. Stipulae 12–20 mm. longae, caducae. Lamina 8–25 × 3–10 cm., elliptica v. obovata, apice 7–15 mm. longo acuminata, basi subcordata v. cuneata, saepe inequilaterali, subdenticulata v. integra, vix scabrida, subcoriacea: costis lateralibus utrinsecus 6–9 v. 8–11, ascendentibus, intercostis –9: costis basalibus utrinsecus 2–3, brevibus: petiolo 10–30 mm. longo, glandula subnodali saepe praedito. Receptacula ramiflora et cauliflora, ad ramulos efoliatos, seminiferos –26 cm. longos sine internodis, cecidiophoros –60 cm. longos internodis 5–20 mm. longis, maturitate carnea v. rufobrunnea: pedunculo 3–20 mm. longo: bracteis basalibus 1–2 mm. longis, lanceolatis, persistentibus: pedicello nullo: corpore receptaculi 9–12 mm. lato (seminifero), 12–17 mm. lato (cecidophoro), subglobo v. apicem versus 5-gibboso, ostiolo vix depresso: setis internis paucis v. nullis: cellulis scleroticis paucis v. nullis. Perianthium cecidiophorum ovarium rufo-brunneum obtegens v. incisum; femineum ovarium rufo-brunneum obtegens. Stilus femineus glaber v. sparsim et brevissime puberulus. Semina 0.8–0.9 mm. longa, asperata, vix carinata, hilo prominenti. Cystolitha hypogena. New Britain, in silvis.

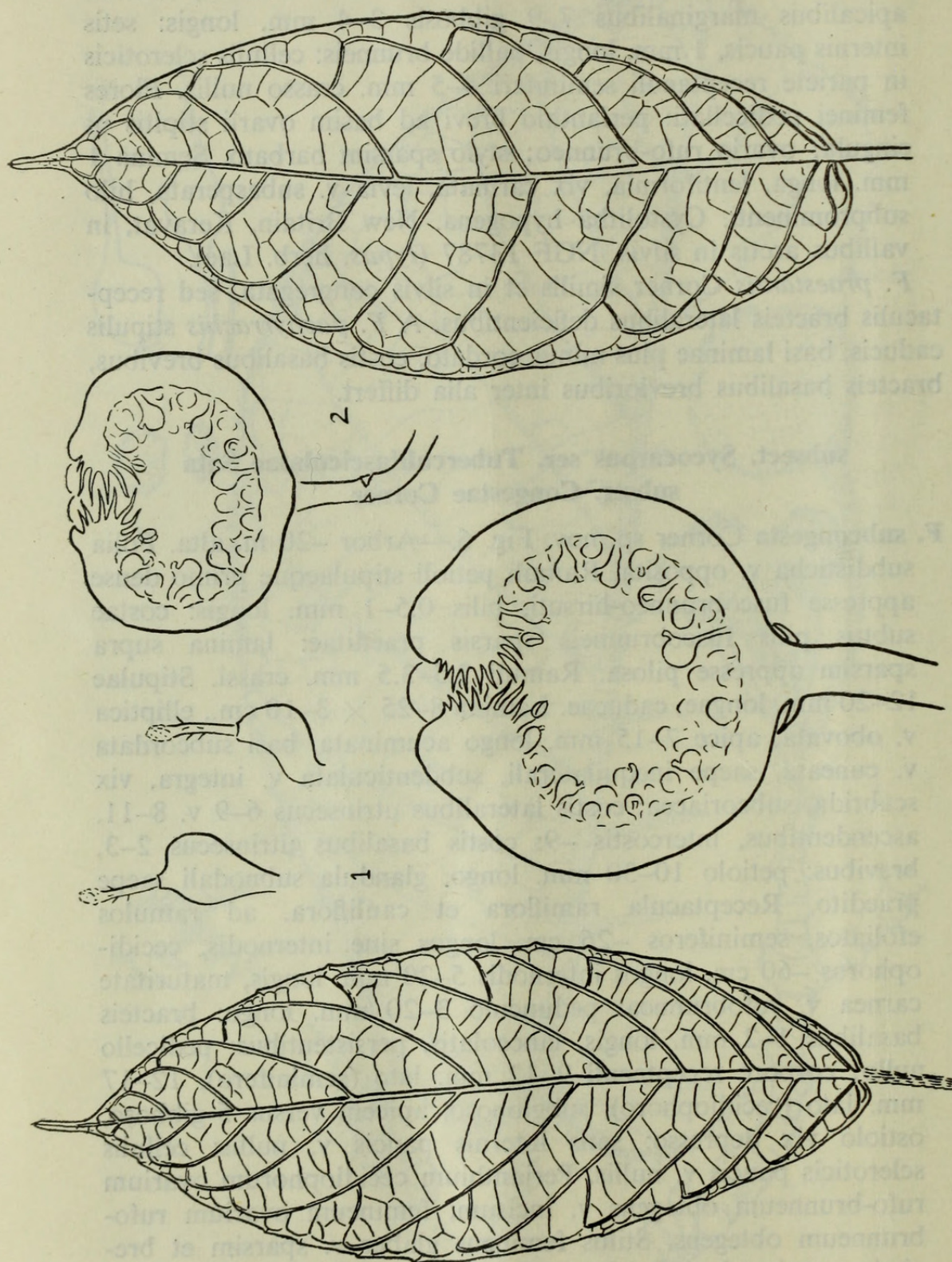


Fig. 6. *F. subcongesta* (1, NGF 13783; female flowers, NGF 6504), and *F. macrothyrsa* (2, NGF 13571) leaves $\times 1$, flowers $\times 10$.

F. congestae Roxb. in herbario persimilis, sed in statu vivo receptaculis 5-gibbosis, ostiolo haud depresso, minoribus facile distinguenda. Arbores numerosas inspexi.

NGF 13547 (*typus*, herb. Lae), 13783, Keravat; NGF 6504, West Nakanai, Galilo village pr. Cape Hoskins.

var. **symmetrica** Corner v. nov.—Lamina ad basim angustato-cordata symmetrica, arborum juvenilium valde ovato-cordata. Ramuli fertiles stoloniformes a basi trunci ad 3 m. longi orientes, internodis 3–7 cm. longis, 3–4 mm. crassis, plus minus geocarpici: bracteis basalibus 2–3 mm. longis: pedicello in aetate viva 3–7 mm. longo. Bougainville Isl., Crown Prince Mountains, 700–1200 m. alt.; NGF 13735 (*typus*, herb. Lae), 13737.

Small tree –8 m. high: latex white. Leaves spirally arranged to opposite. Twigs, stipules, petioles, and underside of the main veins rather closely appressedly hairy with dark brown hairs 1–1.5 mm. long, the underside of the smaller veins thinly villous with paler spreading hairs –0.5 mm. long: upperside of the lamina thinly white hairy. Twigs 2.5–3 mm. thick. Stipules –15 mm. long. Lamina 12–20 $\times$ 5–7 cm., elliptic to elliptic-obovate, acuminate with the tip –17 mm. long, base narrowed cordate and symmetrical, membranous, minutely denticulate, slightly scabrid on both sides, subvillous beneath, drying grey-brown: saplings with ovate-elliptic lamina –26 $\times$ 11 cm., base broadly and symmetrically cordate: lateral nerves 6–8 pairs: intercostals 3–6, rather lax, raised below: basal nerves 3 pairs, short: petiole 15–25 mm. long, not elongate in saplings, with a subnodal gland. Figs on stolons –3 m. long from the base of the trunk, superficial and geocarpic, the internodes 3–7 cm. $\times$ 3–4 mm., glabrescent, the figs ripening yellowish pink: peduncle 5–15 mm. long: basal bracts 2–3 mm. long, persistent: pedicel 3–7 mm. long (living): body 20–25 mm. wide (living), subglobose, shortly brown hairy, glabrescent, with 5–6 humps round the slightly sunken apical rosette 4–5 mm. wide: internal bristles none: sclerotic cells very few in small clusters round the vascular bundles in the inner wall of the fig. Gall-flowers with the perianth covering the red-brown ovary. Lamina with cystoliths only on the lower side.

In leaf, hairiness, persistent basal bracts, and paucity of sclerotic cells in the fig-wall, this agrees with *F. subcongesta*, but the strongly stoloniferous fruiting twigs and the pedicellate fig-body agree with *F. macrothyrsa*. It was a fairly frequent species in the forest of the Crown Prince Mountains. Further collections may prove its specific rank.

subject. *Sycocarpus* ser. *Tuberculifasciculatae* Sata

subser. *Hispidae* Corner

F. hispidioides S. Moore, J. Bot. 61 (1923) Suppl. 51.

var. **hispidioides**.—Because of inadequate herbarium-material, I confused this species with *F. hispida*. Having recently been able to study many trees in New Guinea, I am convinced that it must be distinguished by the lack of lateral bracts on the figs which are borne on short, branched leafless twigs from the trunk and main branches, and by the more obovate leaf. In *F. hispida* the figs are axillary and then developed in hanging racemes, or they are produced from stolons at the base of the trunk. True *F. hispida* has rarely been collected in New Guinea (Carr 11128, Papua), though there are several collections from Queensland. The figs on different trees of *F. hispidioides* show such differences that I distinguish three varieties. The type of *F. hispidioides* in the British Museum has the small, rounded or somewhat depressed fig, and I associate with it the trees which I found with figs that turned pink to red-brown on ripening, though there is no note of the colour of the fig in the type.

Coll. Forbes s.n. Kerepunu, Papua (type); Corner s.n. Blamey's Retreat, Rouna, Papua, Oct. 1960.

var. **flavescens** Corner v. nov.—Receptacula maturitate flava, pyriformia, 18–22 m. lata (25–35 mm., vivo): pedunculo –30 mm. longo. Papua, New Britain, in silvis, saepe riparia, et in vallibus arctis sub Eucalypto.

Carr 11316, 11489 (Kanosia); Corner s.n. Brown River, et s.n. Blamey's Retreat, Rouna Valley; NGF 12591, Rouna Valley (*typus*, herb. Lae), 13778 (Keravat, New Britain).

var. **succosa** Corner v. nov.—Receptacula maturitate flava, depresso-globosa 25–35 mm. lata (5–7 cm., vivo): bracteis basalibus $3-4 \times 2.5-3.5$ mm. Ramuli, petioli, costae subtus plus minus albido-villosi. Terr. New Guinea, Papua, New Britain, in silvis, saepe riparia.

Brass 28080 (Sudest Isl., Rambuso, det. *F. calopilina*); Corner s.n. Lae, et s.n. Bulolo, 1960; Hoogland 3372 (Popondetta, det. *F. calopilina*); NGF 5700 (*typus*, herb. Lae), pr. Lae: NGF 13552 (Rabaul).

This variety has been much confused by myself and others with *F. calopilina*, which is a mountain species with brown setose-hairy figs.

subject. *Sycocarpus* ser. *Tuberculifasciculatae* Sata
subser. *Tuberculifasciculatae*

F. macrothyrsa Corner sp nov.— Arbor —15 m. alta, cauliflora, latice albo. Folia disticha v. apud ramulos opposita inequalia. Ramuli petioli pilis albidis v. brunneolis —1 mm. longis sparsim appresse hirsuti, costae subtus sparsius. Ramuli 3–4 mm. crassi. Stipulae —25 mm. longae, caducae. Lamina 12–20 × 5–10 cm., elliptica, subasymmetrica, apice —12 mm. longo acuminata, basi plus minus asymmetrica, uno latere rotundata, altero cuneata, binarum minor symmetrica et subcordata, integra, tenuiter coriacea, levis, sicco pallide brunneo: costis lateralibus utrinsecus 6–8 inarcuatis, intercostis 2–4 laxis: costis basalibus utrinsecus 1–2 brevibus: petiolo 10–30 mm. longo, glandula subnodali saepe praedito. Receptacula e ramulis elongatis efoliatis glabris —2 m. longis, basi 10–15 mm. crassis, internodis 10–40 mm. longis, producta, a parte basali trunci pendentibus, inferioribus ad terram crescentibus haud geocarpicis, ramulis longis paucis, ramulis brevibus —4 cm, longis receptacula congesta gerentibus numerosis, ipsa maturitate brunnea: pedunculo 5–20 mm. long: bracteis basalibus 3, 1.5–3 mm. longis, lanceolatis, caducis: pedicello 1–5 mm. longo: corpore receptaculi 14–17 mm. lato, depresso-globoso, subtruncata, e basi ad bracteas apicales 5–6 subgibbosas leniter costato, ostiolo haud depresso: setis internis brevibus, albidis, sparsis: cellulis scleroticis in pariete receptaculi cecidiophori copiosis. Perianthium cecidiophorum ovarium rufobrunneum obtegens. Flores feminei ? *Cystolitha hypogena*. Bougainville Island (Crown Prince Mts.), in silvis prope rivulos 500 m. alt., NGF 13571 (*typus*, herb. Lae).

Inter *F. subcongestam* Corner et *F. arfakensem* King sed receptaculo pedicellato bracteis basalibus caducis, ramulis stoloniformibus robustis distincta. Ad specimina *F. arfakensis* ex insulis Solomonensibus approximans sed his modis et laminis receptaculisque majoribus distincta.



Corner, E. J. H. 1961. "Taxonomie notes on Ficus Linn., Asia and Australasia. Addendum." *The Gardens' bulletin, Singapore* 18, 83–97.

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