A NEW FAGRAEA (LOGANIACEAE) FROM CELEBES, INDONESIA

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Fagraea graciliflora Leenh., nov. sp.

Frutex scandens, 3 m altus. Folia petiolata; petiolus 1.5—2.25 cm longus, gracilis, exauriculatus; squamae axillae pro majore parte libera, bilobata ad rotundata, usque ad 3.5 mm alta; lamina 13.5—22 cm longa, 4—6.5 cm lata, oblonga vel lanceolata, coriacea; basis anguste cuneata; margo integer; apex gradatim acuminatus, acumine longo gracili acuto; costa subtus rotundata; nervi secundarii utrimque circa 6, minute sulcati, subsinuabilis. Inflorescentiae terminales, triflorae, praetera ramos basales trivel unifloros in axile foliorum summorum suffulta; pedunculi robusti 2 (—15) mm longi, pedicelli robusti circa 1 cm longi, verrucosi, ebracteolati. Calyx campanulatus 6—7 mm altus, lobis semiconnatis, rotundatis, marginatis. Corolla membranacea, tubo gracili 6—7 cm longo, lobis patentibus 1.5 cm longis. Stamina tubo corollae circa 4 mm exserta, antheris 3.5 mm longis. Stylus tubo corollae usque ad 10 mm exsertus, stigma peltata 2 mm diam.

Typus: M. M. J. van Balgooy 3247, Indonesia, Central Celebes, Mt. Roroka Timbu, West slope, c. 1° S, 120° E, 9-5-1979, fl. (L).

Stragling shrub 3 m high. Leaves: petiole 1.5—2.25 cm long, slender, not auriculate; axillary scale for the main part free from the petiole, bilobed to rounded, up to 3.5 mm high; lamina 13.5—22×4—6.5 cm, 2.5—4 times as long as wide, widest in the middle, coriaceous; base narrowly cuneate; margin entire; apex tapering acuminate, the acumen long and slender, acute; midrib rounded beneath; nerves c. 6 per side, slightly grooved above as well as below, nearly invisible. Inflorescence a terminal 3-flowered cyme and in the axils of the upper pair of leaves either a solitary flower or also a 3-flowered cyme; peduncle 2 (—15) mm long, pedicels c. 1 cm long, both rather stout, the latter warty; no bracteoles. Calyx campanulate, 6—7 mm high, the lobes halfway free, rounded, with a broad membranous margin. Corolla membranous, white, with a very slender tube 6—7 cm long, the lobes patent, 1.5 cm long. Stamens c. 4 mm exserted; filament strap-shaped; anther 3.5 mm long, pale brownish. Style up to 10 mm exserted; stigma peltate, 2 mm diam.; style and stigma pale yellowish green. Fruits unknown.

Distribution: Known from the type locality only: M. M. J. van Balgooy 3247, E. F. de Vogel 5390 (both in L).

Ecology: In montane ridge forest dominated by Conifers and Fagaceae, at 2100 m alt. Flowering in May.

Relationships: In the revision of Fagraea in Flora Malesiana (I, 6, 1963: 302) the present species keys out under the first lead of couplet 19 as F. tubulosa Bl. There is no doubt that it shows a surprisingly great resemblance to that species, which is known only from Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. F. tubulosa is different only in the relatively broader leaves (c. 2 times as long as broad) and the glomerulous inflorescences with bracteoles. Like F. tubulosa, F. graciliflora will
have to be included in sect. *Fagraea*, though the texture of the flowers and the distinctly exserted stamens and style remind one of the situation in sect. *Cyrtophyllum*. The connections with the latter section, which is considered to be the most primitive one in *Fagraea* (cf. Punt & Leenhouts, *Grana Palynologica* 7, 1967: 510–515), may account for the peculiar distribution, to both sides of the Wallace line, of this pair of apparently closely allied species.