

42. *Ficus lanata* Blume **BORNGO**

Ficus lanata Blume, Bijdr. (1825) 441; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. 1, 2 (1859) 317; Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 3 (1867) 294; King, Sp. Ficus 2 (1888) 137, t. 171; Koord. & Valetton, Bijdr. Boomsoort. Java 11 (1906) 234; Renner, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 39 (1907) 401; Koord., Exk. Fl. Java 4 (1924) t. 777; Corner, Gard. Bull. Singapore 19 (1962) 391, t. 4; Backer & Bakh.f., Fl. Java 2 (1965) 23; Corner, Gard. Bull. Singapore 21 (1965) 57; Kochummien, Tree Fl. Sabah & Sarawak 3 (2000) 251.
Ficus lanata Blume var. *foveolata* Corner, Gard. Bull. Singapore 18 (1960) 16.

Root-climber. *Branchlets* drying brown to blackish. *Leafy twigs* 2–5 mm thick, mostly hollow, densely pale brown to yellowish hirtellous to villous to lanate. *Leaves* distichous; lamina subovate to ovate, 4–11 by 1.5–5 cm, symmetric, coriaceous, apex (sub)acuminate, base (almost) equilateral, rounded to cordate (or to obtuse), margin entire, ± revolute; upper surface brownish strigillose to pubescent, mainly in the main veins, glabrescent, lower surface densely hirtellous to strigillose or to subtomentose on the veins, the longer hairs with ± swollen bases; cystoliths only beneath; midrib impressed, at least the lower part, other main veins often slightly impressed above, lateral veins 4–6(–7) pairs, the basal pair up to 1/3–1/2 the length of the lamina, often close to the margin, (faintly) branched, tertiary venation scalariform, the smaller veins prominent beneath, the areoles small, minutely bullate and/or faintly to clearly foveolate beneath; waxy glands in the axils of the basal lateral veins and also of some other lateral veins and in the axils of branches of the basal lateral veins; petiole 1–3 cm long, densely brown hirtellous, the epidermis persistent; stipules (0.5–)1–2(–2.5) cm long, sparsely minutely whitish appressed-puberulous and or only brown substrigillose to hirtellous on the keel, caducous (or subsistent). *Figs* axillary, in pairs or (up to 8) clustered, also on up to 0.5 cm long spurs on the older wood, sessile or with a peduncle up to 0.1 cm long; basal bracts 1.5–2 mm long, caducous; receptacle subglobose, 0.4–0.6 cm diam. when dry, 1–1.5 cm diam. when fresh, 0.3–0.7 cm long stipitate, densely to sparsely

brownish to whitish puberulous or subglabrous, red at maturity, apex convex, ostiole 0.5–1 mm diam., flat to slightly prominent; internal hairs abundant. *Tepals* red.

Distribution — Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

Habitat — Forest, at altitudes up to 1700 m.

Notes — 1. The species shows strong affinities to *F. villosa*, from which it mostly differs in the smaller number of lateral veins, the development of a foveolate lower surface of the lamina (mainly in Borneo), and the appressed to patent, rarely tending to retrorse hairs on the main veins of the lamina beneath. However, in the Philippines, in the material referred to *F. villosa*, the number of lateral veins is often up to 6 pairs, and this material can only be distinguished by the common occurrence of retrorse hairs on the main veins beneath. It is, therefore, somewhat doubtful whether *F. lanata* merits the rank of species. The distribution of the cystoliths might be a consistent differentiating character.

2. In the material from Borneo, recognized as var. *foveolata* by Corner, the lamina is ± clearly foveolate and the fig receptacles subglabrous. In the material from Sumatra and Java the lamina is often hardly or not foveolate (but minutely bullate) and the fig receptacles are often densely hairy.