

Zeitschrift: Boissiera : mémoires de botanique systématique
Herausgeber: Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques de la Ville de Genève
Band: 71 (2017)

Artikel: Taxonomic treatment of *Abrahamia* Randrian. & Lowr : a new genus of Anacardiaceae from Madagascar
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Kapitel: 4: *Abrahamia capuronii*
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-1036071>

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4. *Abrahamia capuronii* Randrian. & Lowry, **spec. nova** (Fig. 4).

Typus: MADAGASCAR. **Prov. Antsiranana:** Rég. SAVA, Dist. Sambava, S de l'An-jehabe, [14°18'30"S 49°44'40"E], c. 600 m, 7.XI.1950, fl., *Service Forestier* 767 (holo-: P [P06774827]!; iso-: G [G00341710]!, MO-6684132!, NY!, P [P06774828, P06774829]!, TEF [TEF000881]!).

Diagnosis *Abrahamia capuronii* Randrian. & Lowry can be distinguished from all other species of *Abrahamia* by a combination of its elliptic leaves, narrow corolla lobes (3×1.2 mm), and slender inflorescence axes.

Description *Trees* 10-15 m tall, 20 cm DBH, bark with white or translucent latex; young twigs only pubescent at the tips. *Leaves* alternate or sub-opposite; blade obovate to elliptic, $4-7.8 \times 2-3.6$ cm, chartaceous to subcoriaceous, apex rounded or retuse, margin undulate, base cuneate, adaxial surface glabrous, abaxial surface with short appressed indument, mainly along the midvein and at the base, venation craspedodromous, midvein prominent abaxially, secondary veins 18-33 pairs, 1-4 mm apart, prominent abaxially, slightly raised adaxially, tertiary veins slightly visible on adaxial surface; petiole 10-25 mm long, c. 0.5-1 mm in diam., canaliculate on adaxial surface, glabrescent. *Inflorescence* axillary or terminal, a panicle, 2-8 cm long, axes slender, strigose. *Male flowers* 5-merous, small, c. 2-2.5 mm long, subtended by a very small, pubescent bract; pedicel short, c. 0.3-0.5 mm long, pubescent; calyx lobes small, widely ovate, 1×1 mm, valvate, connate at the base, adaxial surface glabrous, abaxial surface sparsely covered with short indument, glabrescent; corolla lobes 3×1.2 mm, lanceolate, imbricate, adaxial surface glabrous, abaxial surface pubescent along its longitudinal axis or glabrescent to glabrous, white (according to field notes); stamens 5, filament c. 1.5 mm, glabrous, anthers c. 1 mm long, obloid, glabrous; disk glabrous, c. 1.2-1.5 mm in diam.; ovary rudimentary. Mature and opened *female flowers* unknown, developing buds with calyx lobes triangular to deltate, c. $1 \times 0.5-0.8$ mm, adaxial surface glabrous, abaxial surface with some indument; corolla lobes ovate, c. 1.5×1 mm, mostly glabrous but abaxial surface with a few appressed short trichomes; stamens vestigial; disk glabrous; ovary depressed, ovoid, $0.3-0.5 \times 0.5$ mm, glabrous; style c. 1 mm, glabrous, stigmas capitate. *Young fruits* ellipsoid, very slightly asymmetrical, glabrous, with longitudinal striations.

Etymology The species epithet honors René Capuron, whose extensive field work contributed so much to our knowledge of Madagascar's woody flora, and who personally collected material of 24 of the 34 species of *Abrahamia*.

Distribution, ecology and phenology

Abrahamia capuronii is restricted to far northeastern Madagascar (Map 1), where it occurs in mid-elevation humid and transitional forests on rocky substrate up to an elevation of 700 m. Material with buds and flowers has been collected in October and early November, and specimens with young fruits have been gathered in late November.

Conservation status

With an EOO of 2,585 km² and a minimum AOO of 24 km², *A. capuronii* would qualify as “Endangered” under Criteria B1 and B2 of the IUCN Red List (IUCN, 2012) if other qualifying criteria were met. However, it is known from a total of 6 locations, one of which is situated within a protected area (Loky Manambato) while the others are at sites potentially subjected to clearing and habitat degradation, and should thus be assigned a preliminary status of “Vulnerable” [VU B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)].

Notes

Abrahamia capuronii resembles both *A. grandidieri* and *A. sericea* by its relatively closely spaced, parallel and craspedodromous secondary veins, but can be distinguished from these two species by its smaller number of secondary veins (10-33 in *A. capuronii* vs 35-40(-47) in *A. grandidieri* and 40-70 in *A. sericea*).

Paratypes

MADAGASCAR. Prov. Antsiranana: Mont Anjenabe, [14°17'S 49°46'E], 650 m, 3-7.XI.1950, fl., *Humbert 24055* (G, K, MO, P [2 sheets], TAN); Vohémar, forêt de Binara, 13°15'S 49°37'E, 700 m, 8.XI.2001, fl., *Gautier et al. 4125* (G, MO, TAN); Vohémar, Analamazava forest, 13°15'43"S 49°35'22"E, 25.XI.2004, y. fr., *Ranarivelo 446* (MO); Daraina, Ambilobe, 13°44'10"S 49°23'07"E, 1299 m, 27.X.2007, bud, *Randriambololo-mamonjy et al. 166* (MO, P, TAN); Vohémar, Daraina, forêt d'Analamazava, [13°15'58"S 49°36'14"E], 700 m, 29.X.2005, fl., *Randrianaivo 1259* (CNARP, MO, P, TAN); Vohémar, Daraina, forêt d'Antsahabe, 13°12'37"S 49°33'29"E, 545 m, 31.X.2005, fl., *Razafitsalama 741* (CNARP, MO, P, TAN); Vohémar, Andrafainkona, Ampisarahana, 13°38'28"S 49°31'51"E, 1009 m, 9.XI.2007, bud, *Razakamalala et al. 3716* (G, MO, P, TAN).



Fig. 4. *Abrahamia capuronii* Randrian. & Lowry. **A.** Flowering branch; **B.** Flowers (one with a petal removed); **C.** Detail of leaf; **D.** Inflorescence. [Service Forestier 767, P] Drawings: R.L. Andriamiarisoa

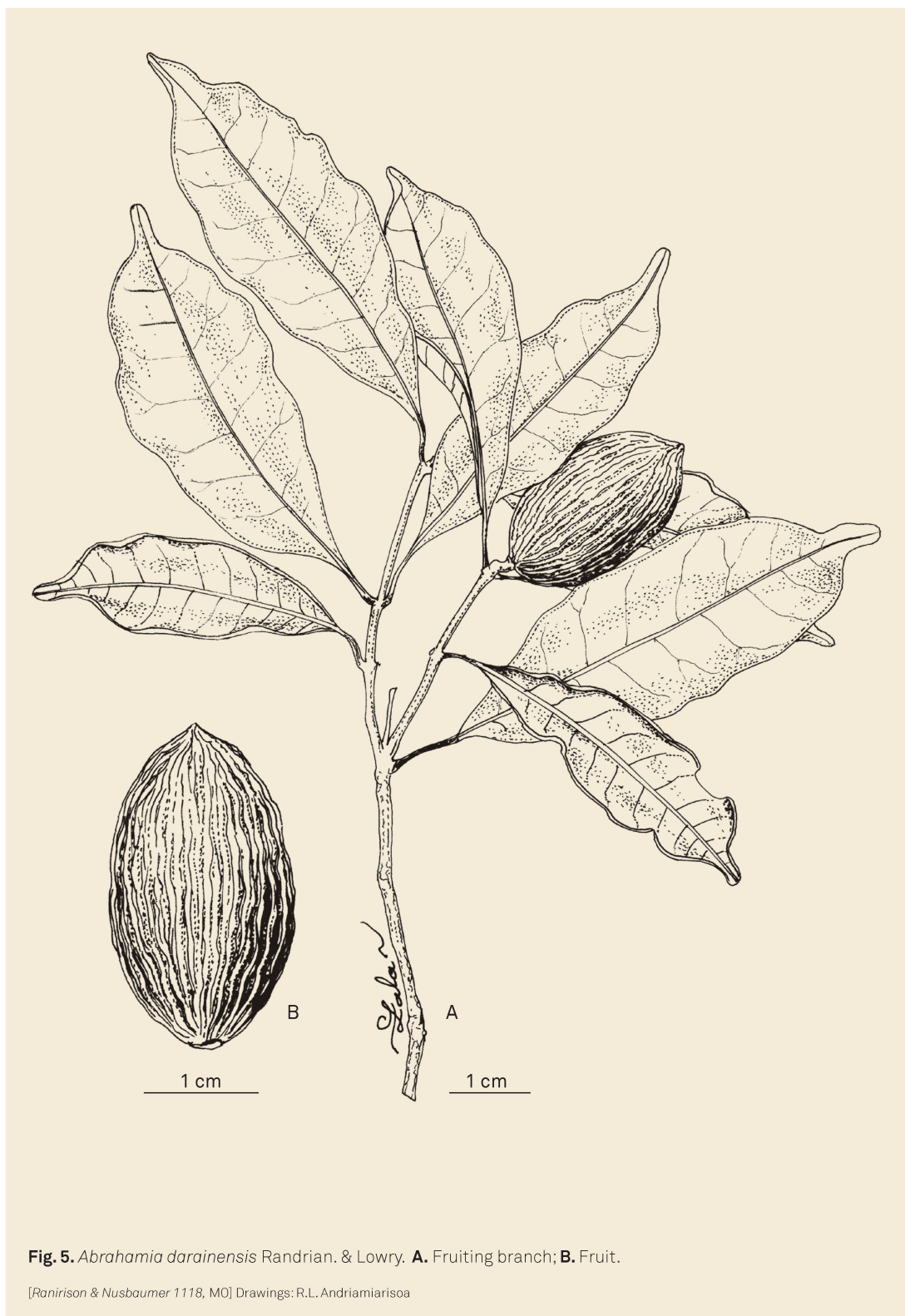


Fig. 5. *Abrahamia darainensis* Randrian. & Lowry. **A.** Fruiting branch; **B.** Fruit.

[Ranirison & Nusbaumer 1118, M0] Drawings: R.L. Andriamiarisoa