On Two Varieties of *Ficus hispida* L.f. (Moraceae) in Thailand

BHANUMAS CHANTARASUWAN* and PONNARIN KUMTONG

1 Thailand Natural History Museum, National Science Museum, Technopolis, Khlong 5, Khlong Luang, Pathum Thani 12120, THAILAND
2 Khao Ang Reu Nai Wildlife Sanctuary, Tha Takeab, Chachoengsao, 24120, THAILAND

ABSTRACT.- Two varieties of *Ficus hispida* L.f.; *F. hispida* L.f. var. *hispida* and *F. hispida* L.f. var. *badiostrigosa* Corner. At first sight the two varieties appear the same. But some characteristics have differences; branches, figs and others. As illustrated.

KEYWORDS.- Variety, *Ficus hispida*, Thailand

It was during May 2002 that I had a chance to visit the Khitchakoot National Park in Chanthaburi Province (lat. 13°00′-14°00′; long. 101°35′-102°05′) and luckily found some fig species which at first sight I considered to be a *Ficus hispida* L.f. Although many character differences were detected at that time, but unfortunately no collection had be made due to lack of a collecting licence in that Park. In December 2003, I had been to the Khao Ang Reu Nai Wildlife Sanctuary with the main objective to survey the fig diversity there for our co-operative research project. Here again, I found this particular fig species and was allowed to take some herbarium specimens for further studies. Upon careful studies in the laboratory, I could at last identify it as *Ficus hispida* L.f. var. *badiostrigosa* Corner, consulting primarily the monumental works of Berg (2004), Corner (1960, 1961, 1965), King (1887, 1888) and Ridley (1924).


Shrub to small tree, bark smooth, gray to dark gray or brown to dark brown, all the young parts more or less pubescent to hispid. Leaves elliptic to ovate or to oblong, 15 - 28 x 7 - 12 cm in size, opposite or and alternate, upper surface pubescent to hispid, lower surface hispid, apex acute to caudate, margin entire to semi-serulate, base cordate to obtuse; lateral vein 5 - 7 pairs, the basal pair up to 1/7-1/6 the length of the lamina; petiole stout, 2 - 3 cm long, densely hispid-pubescent. Stipules 2, ovate-lanceolate, pubescent in external, glabrous in internal. Fig pairs on axile or fascicles on trunk and or on a stolon hanging from the base of the trunk, globose to sub-globose or to sub-pyriform, lateral bracts or ridge, 2 - 4 cm in diameter when fresh, 1 - 2.3 in diameter when dry, hispid, apex concave, ostiole cover with apical bract, yellow to yellow-brown when ripe, basal bract 3; peduncle 0.7 - 2 cm long; male flowers pedicellate, numerous near the apex of receptacle, perianths saccate, stamen 1, anther broad, filament short; gall flower pedicellate, with no obvious perianth, ovary globular, smooth, style short, sub-terminal, stigma dilated; female flower pedicellate, ovary globular,

* Corresponding author.
Tel. (662) 577 9999 ext. 1503
E-mail: Bhanunish @ Yahoo. Com.
smooth, style long, lateral, hairy on upper half of style, stigma cylindric tubular.

Corner (1965) classify to 3 varieties of *Ficus hispida* L.f.; *F. hispida* L.f. var. *hispida*, *F. hispida* L.f. var. *rubra* Corner and *F. hispida* L.f. var. *badiostrigosa* Corner. In Thailand found 2 varieties; *F. hispida* L.f. var. *hispida* and *F. hispida* L.f. var. *badiostrigosa* Corner were known to occur.

**Key to the varieties of *F. hispida* L.f. in Thailand**

1a. Figs on fascicle from main stem, branch or leaf axile, covered by pale hairs........*Ficus hispida* L.f. var. *hispida*

1b. Figs on stolon which creeping on the ground or under ground (geocarpic figs), covered by dark brown hairs...........................................*Ficus hispida* L.f. var. *badiostrigosa* Corner

*Ficus hispida* L.f. var. *hispida* _Figure 1., 3., 4.

The variety is characterised by white or gray pubescent to hispoid on shoot and young leaves, Figs in pairs from the axils of leave or in fascicles from shortened tuberulate branches from the stem or in pairs or fascicle on elongate from large branch or stem sometime fascicle from base of stem; receptacle sub-globose to sub-pyriform 2.5 - 4 cm. in diameter when fresh, lateral bract usually, yellow when ripe.

**NORTHERN**

Chiang Mai [Chiang Dao, Khantchai 395 (BKF); Chom Thong, F. Konta et al. 3909 (BKF); Doi Inthanon, C. Phengklai et al. 6748 (BKF), M.N. Tamura T-60067 (BKF), S. Mitsuta et al. T- 45368 (BKF), T. Koyama et al. 15427 (BKF); Doi Suthep, TDBS 4454 (BKF); Fang, H. Koyama et al. T-33363 (BKF); Huey Kaew Arboretum, N. Fukuoka T-62003, R. Pooma 512 (BKF); Mae Wang, F. Konta et al. 4145(BKF)]

Lampang [Doi Khun Dhan National Park, J.F. Maxwell 94-1245 (BKF)]

Mae Hong Son [Doi Padeng, T. Shimizu et al. T-20013 (BKF)]

Pitsanulok [Tung Salaeng Laung National Park, FTP 715 (BKF)]

Tak [Ban Musoe, G. Murata et al. T-16739, T-16756 (BKF); Lan Sang National Park, K Setthapun 017 (BKF), Mae Tor, Y. Paisooksantivatana 1233-83(BKF)].

**NORTHEASTERN**

Sakon Nakhon [Phu Phan National Park, S. Mitsuta et al. T-50375 (BKF)].

**SOUTHWESTERN**

Phetchaburi [Keang Krachan, M.F. Newman et al. 1094,1116(BKF)]

Kanchanaburi [Huay Bankau, C.F. van Beusekom et al. 3615 (BKF); Pompe village, C.F. van Beusekom et al. 115 (BKF); Tham Pha, C. Pengklai 343 (BKF); Thong Pha Phum, Th. w. et al. 45 (BKF)]

Prachuap Khiri Khan [Huai Yang Waterfall, C.F. van Beusekom et al. 2746 (BKF); Thap Sakae, H. Koyama et al. T-34087 (BKF)]

Uthai Thani [Huay Haeng, Kasem 331 (BKF)].

**CENTRAL**

Bangkok [Khlong San, J.F. Maxwell 71-622 (BK), Smith 344(BK)]


Saraburi [Phu Kea, Dee 181(BKF)].

**EASTERN**

Roi Et [Suwannaphum, Yingyong P. et al. 1073-82 (BK)].

**PENINSULAR**

Krabi [Kao Pipi, A.F.G. Kerr 18902 (BK)]

Satun [Tarutao, A.F.G. Kerr 14189 (BK)]

Songkhla [Had Yai, Hamilton et al. 86 (BKF)].
Narathiwat [Waeng, Bhanu.160803-1(THNHM)]

**Distribution.** Ceylon India and south China to Malaya (absent from the southern part of the Malay Peninsular) Andaman Isl. Sumatra Java Anamba and Natuna Isl. Borneo (rare) Celebes (South-east) Lesser Sunda Isl. Timor Tenimber Isl. Queensland Papua.

**Ecology.** Evergreen forest, Mixed deciduous forest and pioneer in secondary forest.

Vernacular. Ma Dau Plong (มะดู่เปื่อย)

**Ficus hispida** L.f. var. badiostrigosa Corner Figure 2., 5., 6.

The variety is characterised by brown pubescent to hispid on shoot and young leaves, Figs on the stolon with hanging from base stem reaching to or penetrating the soil; receptacle sub-globose to globose 2 - 2.5 cm in diameter when fresh, sometime pustule and longitudinal ride, yellow-brown when ripe.
NORTHERN
Chiang Mai [Mae Rim, R. Pooma 271 (BKF)]

SOUTHEASTERN
Chachoengsao [Tha Takeab, Bhanu.2002-0420 (THNHM)]
Chon Buri [Ban Chang, D.J. Collins 1725 (BK); Khao Khieo, J.F. Maxwell 76-382 (BK); Khao Khieo Open Zoo, C. Phengklai et al. 12622 (BKF)]
Trat [Koa Chang, A.F.G. Kerr 9281 (BK), G. Marata et al. T-17431 (BKF), T-17420 (BKF); Koh Kut, C.F. van Beusekom et al. 3218 (BKF)]

Distribution. Annam Laos Tonkin.

Ecology. In evergreen forest or pioneer in secondary forest.

Vernacular. Ma Dau Plong Din (มะดู่เปี้ยนด้วน)

---

Figure 2  Ficus hispida L.f. var. badiostrigosa Corner, draw from herbarium specimen of Bhanu. 2002-0420(THNHM); A. Leafy branch; B. Figs branch; C. Male flower; D. Female flower; E. Gall flower.
Figure 3  Photograph on leafy branch of *Ficus hispida* L.f. var. *hispida*

Figure 4  Photograph on figs branch of *Ficus hispida* L.f. var. *hispida*
Figure 5  Photograph on leafy branch of *Ficus hispida* L.f. var. *badiostrigosa* Corner

Figure 6  Photograph on figs branch of *Ficus hispida* L.f. var. *badiostrigosa* Corner
Table 1 Summary of morphological difference between *Ficus hispida* L.f. var. *hispida* and *F. hispida* L.f. var. *badiostrigosa* Corner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>characteristic</th>
<th><em>F. hispida</em> var. <em>hispida</em></th>
<th><em>F. hispida</em> var. <em>badiostrigosa</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color of bark</td>
<td>grey</td>
<td>Brown to dark brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young branch covering</td>
<td>white hair</td>
<td>dark brown hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figs</td>
<td>On leaf axil, fascicle from stem or short hanging fig branch from stem</td>
<td>On long stolon with hanging from base main stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptacle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>2.5 - 4 cm in diameter when fresh</td>
<td>2-2.5 cm in diameter when fresh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form</td>
<td>sub-globose to sub-pyriform</td>
<td>sub-globose to globose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral bract</td>
<td>usually</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covering</td>
<td>white hair</td>
<td>brown to dark brown hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color when ripe</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>yellow-brown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are most grateful to Mr. Jarujin Nabhitabhata, Mr. Somran Suddee and Mr. Malcolm Bray for suggestions. Special thank to staff of BKF for guidance.

LITERATURE CITED


Received: 26 August 2004
Accepted: 1 September 2004