

Jollydora Pierre

by F.J. Breteler & H.W. van Ziel

History of the genus

The type species of this genus was first described by Baillon (1867: 236) as *Connarus duparquetianus*, named after the type collector, the R. P. Duparquet. When Pierre studied this species in 1895, on the basis of flowering material collected in Old Calabar by Mann (no 2307) and fruiting material from Gabon collected by Jolly (no 111), he concluded that *C. duparquetianus* was to be placed in a new genus. This was named *Jollydora*: gift of Jolly. An interesting detail is the fact that Pierre published his new genus by means of a very detailed drawing, made by Delpy and based on the two specimens cited above. This drawing was multiplied and distributed as 'indelible autograph' e.g. to the botanical museum in Berlin (see Gilg 1896: 217). This constitutes valid publication of a monotypic new genus.

In 1896 (l.c.) Gilg published a second species which he named *J. pierrei*. Pierre had labelled some material from the same area as *J. ellimabouro*. Schellenberg (1910: 70) compared this material with the type of *J. pierrei* and concluded that it belonged to this species. A third species was described by Schellenberg in 1919 from the Victoria area in Cameroun and named *J. glandulosa*. In 1930 Mildbraed published *J. pedunculosa* from the same area, based on two collections made by himself. Hepper's (1958: 749) presumption that Mildbraed's species (cited by him as *J. peduncula*) is synonymous with *J. glandulosa* is confirmed. Schellenberg overlooked Mildbraed's name completely.

Since Pierre published it in 1895 the genus *Jollydora* has never been disputed. It is very well delimited within the *Connaraceae* by its habit, its pinnate leaves, and its unicarpellate flowers producing indehiscent, 1-2-seeded fruits. Its rather isolated position was illustrated by Gilg and followed by Schellenberg in placing it in a separate subfamily the *Jollydoroideae*.

That it differs considerably from 'common' *Connaraceae* is illustrated by names given to *Jollydora* specimens which were published in really different families, e.g. *Anthagathis* by Harms (1897: 195) who placed it in the *Leguminosae* and *Ebandoua* by Pellegrin (1955: 331) who considered it to be *Anacardiaceae*. When material is not carefully studied it is easily mistaken for a species of the *Sapindaceae*.

Gilg (1896: 217) stated that Pierre had been asked to set the genus apart from the other *Connaraceae* and to classify it in the *Simaroubaceae*.

Description of the genus

Jollydora Pierre, 1895 (unprinted drawing); 1896: 1233; Gilg, 1896: 217;

1897b: 189; Schellenberg, 1910: 69; 1919: 455; 1938: 24; Hutchinson, 1964: 167.

Type species: *Jollydora duparquetiana* (Baill.) Pierre.

Anthagathis Harms, 1897: 195. Type species: *Anthagathis monadelphica* Harms (= *J. duparquetiana* (Baill.) Pierre).

Ebandoua Pellegrin, 1955: 331. Type species: *Ebandoua cauliflora* Pellegrin (= *J. duparquetiana* (Baill.) Pierre).

Small, evergreen, usually unbranched treelets, up to ca 8 m high, showing the architectural model of Corner. Young parts covered with a reddish to light-brown woolly, silky or tomentose indumentum. *Leaves* pinnate, usually crowded at the top. *Petiole* somewhat thickened at base, usually shorter than rachis. *Leaflets* opposite to alternate, even or odd in number, the rachis as a rule terminated by a leaflet; petiolule short, somewhat thickened. *Inflorescence* a raceme, clustered on the stem or in the leaf-axils. *Pedicel* jointed. *Flowers* 5-merous, heterotristylous. *Sepals* imbricate, free, unequal, the two outer smaller. *Petals* imbricate, free or somewhat coherent. *Stamens* 10, united at base into a more or less conspicuous cup partly enclosing the ovary. *Pistil* 1; ovary ellipsoid, ovules nearly basally attached; stigma simple or somewhat lobed. Fruit 1-2-seeded, indehiscent. *Seed* with almost completely fleshy seedcoat. Endosperm absent. Cotyledons thick and almost horny, radical apical.

Distribution: 3 species in tropical Africa, from E Nigeria to Angola (Cabinda).

Ecology: Rainforest, up to ca 1000 m altitude.

Key to the species

- 1a Vegetative parts and sepals with aglandular hairs only; fruits obovoid-ellipsoid to almost globose, always shortly but distinctly stipitate (whole area) **J. duparquetiana**
- b Leaflets with scattered glandular hairs along midrib both sides; sepals with glandular hairs, at least partly so; fruits either not stipitate or stipitate but then narrowly (sub)ellipsoid **2**
- 2a Sepals with a mixture of glandular and aglandular hairs; fruits narrowly (sub)ellipsoid, tapering both ends (Gabon) **J. pierrei**
- b Sepals predominantly with glandular hairs; fruits ellipsoid, not stipitate (S E Nigeria, W Cameroun) **J. glandulosa**

Jollydora duparquetiana (Baill.) Pierre

Fig. 18, 135-137

J. duparquetiana (Baillon) Pierre, 1895 (unprinted drawing); 1896: 1233; Gilg, 1896: 218; Schellenberg, 1910: 71; 1919: 456; 1938: 26; Hepper, 1958: 749.

Basionym: *Connarus duparquetianus* Baillon, 1867: 236.

Type: Gabon, sin.loc., *Duparquet* 54 (holo: P, see note).

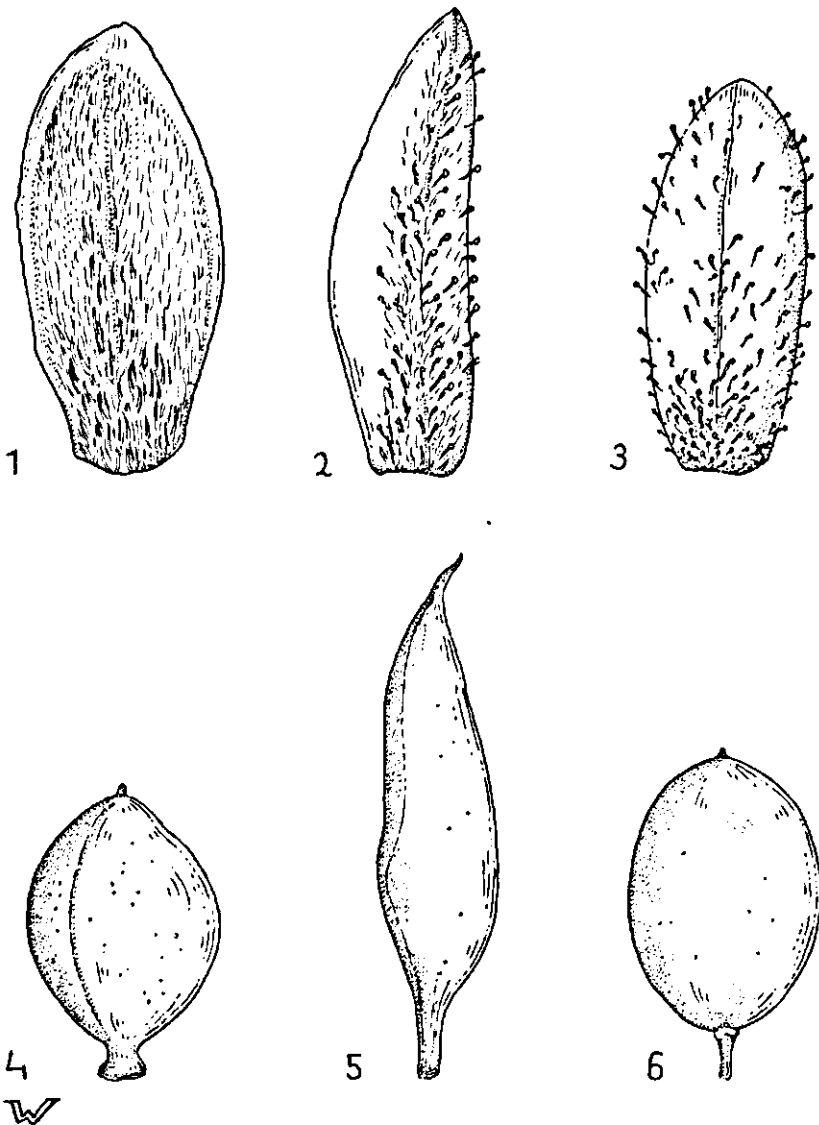


Fig. 135. *Jollydora* species: sepals with indumentum outside (15 ×) and fruitshape (1 ×), 1,4. *J. duparquetiana*; 2,5. *J. pierrei*; 3,6. *J. glandulosa*. (1. Bretelet 9001; 2. Klaine 2335; 3. Letouzey 13416; 4. J.J. de Wilde 309; 5. Jolly 77; 6. Latilo FHI 30923).

J. rufobarbata Gilg ex Schellenberg, 1910: 71. Type: Cameroun, Bipindi, Zenker 1685 (lecto: K; iso: BM, Z).

J. acuta Schellenberg, nomen in herb. Zenker

J. cinnabarina Gilg, nomen in herb. Zenker

J. gigantophylla Gilg, nomen in herb. Zenker

J. gilgiana Schellenberg, nomen in herb. Zenker

J. villosissima Gilg, nomen in herb. Zenker

Anthagathis monadelphica Harms, 1897: 196. Type: Gabon, Mondah forest, Breteler & J.J. de Wilde 387 (nco: WAG, see note).

Ebandoua cauliflora Pellegrin, 1955: 331. Type: Gabon, Haute Ngounié, Ebandou Dicobi, *Le Testu* 6307 (holo: P).

Small, usually unbranched treelet to ca 8 m tall and ca 5 cm diameter. Bark of stem brown-red to grey-yellow, rather smooth. Wood reddish to pale-brown. *Petiole* 4.5-22 cm long, yellow to red-brown, often becoming greyish, pulvinus up to 2 cm long and 12 mm thick. *Rachis* 7-45 cm long, 2-5 mm thick. *Leaflets* 5-11, papery to coriaceous, elliptic to obovate or oblong, 10-47 × 3-13(17) cm, cuneate at base, up to 2.5 cm long acuminate, petiolule 3-10 mm long; midrib slightly prominent above, lateral nerves 7-18 pairs. *Inflorescence* cauliflorous, usually consisting of one to several, up to 7-flowered, clustered racemes, very rarely axillary, reddish tomentose; rachis up to ca 2 cm long. *Pedicel* articulate, with a small bract (up to 1 mm long) and two opposite bracteoles of ca 0.5 mm long, the upper part less than 1 mm long. *Sepals* ovate-elliptic to oblong, 2-5 × 1-3 mm, obtuse to acute at apex, appressed-short-hairy outside, glabrous inside. *Petals* coherent in the middle, otherwise free, oblong, 5-9 × 0.8-2 mm, apex rounded, glabrous both sides. *Stamens* 10, rarely one missing, the long ones 2-5.5 or 4.5-6.3 mm long, the short ones 1-2.5 or 2.5-5.5 mm long; filaments glabrous; anthers 0.6 mm long. *Pistil* 1-7 mm long; ovary 0.7-1.3 mm long, pubescent; style 0-0.5, 1.5-2.5, or 2.5-5.5 mm long, glabrous or with a few hairs; stigma somewhat lobed or not. *Fruit* obovoid-ellipsoid to subglobose 2-4 cm long, 1-2.2 cm diameter, mucronate or not, shortly but distinctly stipitate, yellow to orange or scarlet at maturity; pericarp shining outside, 0.5-1 mm thick, glabrous or glabrescent. *Seeds* 1-2 per fruit; testa almost completely fleshy, except in a narrow zone on the preraphal side, 0.5-1.5 mm thick, whitish when fleshy, brown when not; cotyledons thick and almost horny, radicle minute.

Distribution: From eastern Nigeria to Angola (Cabinda).

Ecology: Primary or old secondary forest, often recorded from rather wet habitats.

Specimens examined:

Nigeria: Calabar R. (fl. March) *Latilo FHI 41338* (K); Old Calabar R. (fl. fr. Febr.) *Mann 2307* (K); (fl. Febr.) *Mann 2309* (P) (most likely a duplicate of *Mann 2307*, see note); 20 km ENE of Calabar (fr. April) *Van Meer 1144* (WAG); Oban (fl.) *Talbot 1708* (BM).

Cameroun: Near Grand Batanga (fr. Jan.) *Bos 3758* (WAG); 8 km S. of Kribi (fr. Febr.) *Bos 3985* (WAG); ca 18 km Kribi-Lolodorf (fl. March) *Bos 4061* (WAG); (fl. March) *Bos 4122* (WAG); 28 km Kribi-Lolodorf (fl. April) *Bos 4325* (WAG); 12 km Kribi-Ebolowa (fr. April) *Bos 4438* (WAG); 20 km Kribi-Lolodorf (fr. Dec.) *Bos 5817* (WAG); 8 km W of Bipindi (fl. Febr.) *Bos 6360* (WAG); km 28 Kribi-Lolodorf (fl. March) *Bos 6614* (WAG); 15 km SE of Kribi (fl. March) *Bos 6644* (WAG); ca 40 km Kribi-Edea (fl. April) *Bos 6730* (WAG); 40 km S of Kribi (fl. Aug.) *Bos & Breteler 7276* (WAG); S Bakundu F.R. (fl. March) *Brenan 9407* (BM, BR, K, P); (fl. March)

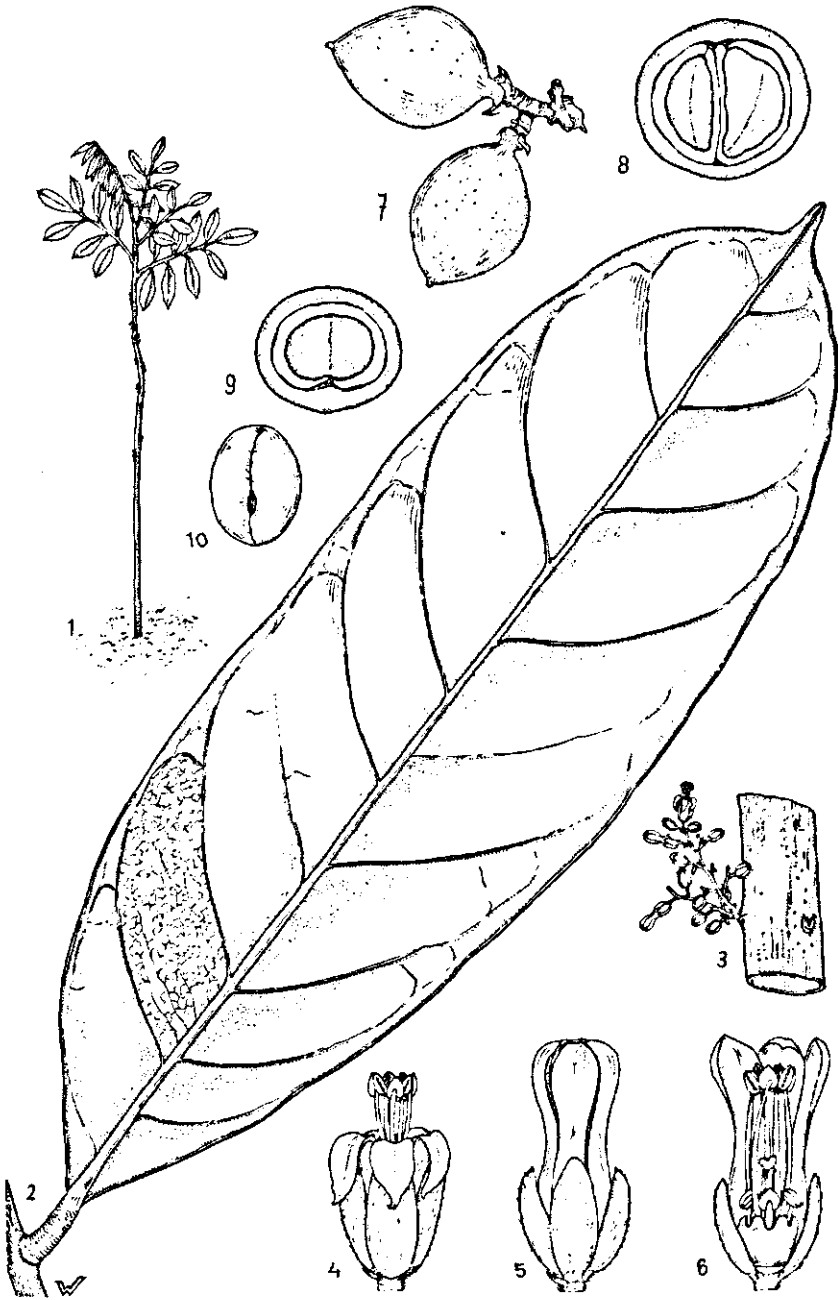


Fig. 136. *Jollydora duparquetiana*: 1. habit, ca 1/40; 2. leaflet beneath, 2/3 ×; 3. inflorescence, 2/3 ×; 4-5. flowers, 4 ×; 6. flower, one sepal and petals removed, 4 ×; 7. fruits, 2/3 ×; 8. two-seeded fruit in transverse section, 1 ×; 9. one-seeded fruit in transverse section, 1 ×; 10. seed with sarcotesta, ventral side with hilum, 1 ×. (2. *Louis et al.* 1256; 3. *J.J. de Wilde et al.* 7850; 4-6. *Breteler et al.* 9001; 7,8. *J.J. de Wilde et al.* 309; 9,10. *J.J. de Wilde* 8301).

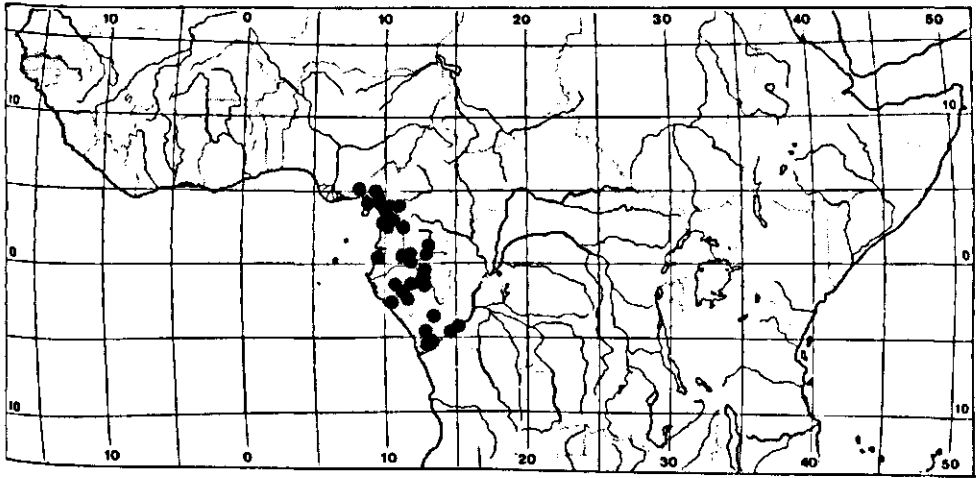


Fig. 137. Distribution of *Jollydora duparquetiana*

Brenan 9411 (BM, BR, K, P); 39 km E. of Douala (fl. Febr.) *Breteler* c.s. 2601 (C, P, WAG); 25 km Ebolowa-Kribi (fl. Dec.) *J.J. de Wilde* 7850 (WAG); Nkoemvone (fl. Dec.) *J.J. de Wilde* 8005 (WAG); 16 km Kribi-Ebolowa (fr. June) *J.J. de Wilde* 8301 (WAG); 50 km NW of Eséka (fl. Nov.) *W. de Wilde* 1254 (BR, K, P, WAG); 40 km NW of Eséka (fl. Dec.) *W. de Wilde* 1436 (WAG); 60 km NW of Eséka (fr. Febr.) *W. de Wilde* 1767 (WAG); 60 km SW of Eséka (fl. March) *W. de Wilde* 2139 (BR, K, MO, WAG); (fr. March) *W. de Wilde* 2139B (WAG); W of Limbe (Victoria) (fr. Nov.) *Gentry & Thomas* 52850 (WAG); Elephant Mt near Kribi (March) *Huber* 1052 (YA); Kumba (fl. Jan.) *Keay FHI* 37369 (K, P, WAG); 60 km SW of Eséka (fl. March) *Leeuwenberg* 5039 (BR, K, P, WAG); km 11 Loum-Yabassi (fl. March) *Leeuwenberg* 9481 (WAG); near Bella (fr. Jan.) *Letouzey* 4168 (P); 50 km SE of Kribi (fr. March) *Letouzey* 9009 (BR, P); 40 km SE Kribi (fl. March) *Letouzey* 9091 (HBG, P); km 81 Kribi-Ebolowa (fl. April) *Letouzey* 9449 (BR, P, WAG); 20 km SW of Ambam (fl. March) *Letouzey* 10163 (P); 20 km N of Eséka (fr. Dec.) *Letouzey* 12321 (P); 35 km SW of Edea (fl. Jan.) *Letouzey* 12659 (P); 25 km NNE of Bipindi (fl. Jan.) *Letouzey* 12826 (P); Baduma Forest (fr. June) *Nemba & Thomas* 117 (WAG); Kumba (fr. May) *Olorunfemi FHI* 30576 (K); Dipikar I. (fr. Dec.) *Satabié* 498 (P, YA); Limbe (Victoria) (fl. May) *Winkler* 40b (Z); Bipindi (fl.) *Zenker* 1685 (BM, E, G, K, P, Z, type of *J. rufobarbata*); (fr.) *Zenker* 1980 (BM, G, K); (fl.) *Zenker* 1995 (BM, E, G, GOET, K, L, P, Z); (fr.) *Zenker* 2510 (BM, BR, E, G, K, P); (fl.) *Zenker* 2744 (BM, E, G, K); (fl.) *Zenker* 3438 (BM, BR, E, G, GOET, K, L, M, MO, P); (fl.) *Zenker* 3754 (BM, BR, E, G, K, MO); (fl.) *Zenker* 3756 (BM, BR, E, G, GOET, K, MO).

Gabon: Libreville (fr.) *Autran (Heckel)* 15 (P); 25 km NW Libreville (fr. Aug.) *Breteler & de Wilde* 387 (WAG, type of *Anthragathis monadelphia*); near La Lara (fl. Sept.) *Breteler & de Wilde* 443 (WAG); (fr. Sept.) *Breteler & de Wilde* 447 (WAG); 34 km Mouila-Yeno (fr. Sept.) *Breteler* c.s. 8121 (LBV, WAG); 5-10 km W of Koumémayong (fl. April) *Breteler* c.s. 9001 (LBV, WAG); 9003 (LBV, WAG); 15 km N of Doussala (fr. March) *de Wilde & Jongkind* 9462 (WAG); Cap Estérias (fr. Jan.) *J.J. de Wilde* c.s. 309 (LBV, WAG); sin.loc. (fl.) *Duparquet* 54 (P, type, see note); Bélinga (fr. March) *Florence* 688 (P); Makokou (fr. March) *N. Hallé* 1503 (P); 1504 (P); (fl.) *N. Hallé* 2647 (P); Bélinga (fr. June) *N. Hallé* 3934 (P); 4054 (P); *N. Hallé & Le Thomas* 173 (P); 7 km SW Makokou (fr. April) *Hladik* 2067 (P); Mondah Forest (fr. Feb.) *INEF* s.n. (P); Libreville (fr. April) *Jolly* 111 (P); (fr. May) *Klaine* 186-2 (P); (fl. Sept.) *Klaine* 359 (P); (fr. Jan.) *Klaine* 395 (P); (fr. June) *Klaine* 470 (P); (fl. Aug.) *Klaine* 532 (P); (fr. Feb.) *Klaine* 716 bis (P); SE Sindara (fl. Sept.) *Leeuwenberg & Persoon* 13633 (LBV, WAG); Ebandou Dicobi (fl. Sept.) *Le Testu* 6307 (BM, BR, P, type of *Ebandoua cauliflora*); Matoro (fl. Oct.) *Le Testu* 7495 (BM, P); Lastoursville (fl. Oct.) *Le Testu* 7519 bis (BM, BR, P); Coumamala (fl. fr. Sept.) *Le Testu* 8342 (BM, P); 8343

(BM, P); Oveng (fr. Nov.) *Louis c.s.* 395 (LBV, WAG); 20 km N of Lastoursville (fr. Nov.) *Louis c.s.* 805 (WAG); 32 km SE Sindara (fr. Dec.) *Louis c.s.* 1256 (LBV, WAG); 1332 (LBV, WAG); Oveng (fr. May) *Reitsma c.s.* 901 (LBV, WAG); (fl. May) *Reitsma c.s.* 903 (LBV, WAG); 30 km SW of Doussala (fl. Aug.) *Reitsma* 1430 (WAG); 40 km NW of Oveng (fl. Sept.) *Reitsma* 1514 (WAG); 30 km SW of Doussala (fr. Febr.) *Reitsma* 1961 (WAG); 25 km WSW of Mitzié (fr. Nov.) *Reitsma* 2577 (WAG); Sibang (fl. June) *Soyaux* 10 (K, Z); Sibang (fr. July) *Thomas & Wilks* 6344 (WAG); 32 km SE of Sindara (fr. Febr.) *Wilks* 1224 (WAG).

Congo: Moufouma (fr. Aug.) *Farron* 4293 (P); Djoumouna (fl. Oct.) *Farron* 4662 (P); (fl. Nov.) *F. Hallé* 1480 (P); Mantaba (fr. Sept.) *Koechlin* 3121 (P); Banza N'Dounga (Sept.) *Koechlin* 5274 (P); sin.loc. (fl.) *Sita* 2629 (P).

Zaire: Lusanga Sundi (fr. Sept.) *Donis* 1452 (BR); Luki (fr. March) *Donis* 1754 (BR); (fr. May) *Wagemans* 1521 (BR); (fr. Aug.) *Wagemans* 1621 (BR); Gimbi (fr. Febr.) *Wagemans* 2203 (BR).

Angola: Belize (fr.) *Gosswailer* 8011 (BM, LISU).

Notes: Baillon (1867: 236) cites *Duparquet* 55 as the type. This is an error. By personal communication of N. Hallé and J.C. Jolinon from the Paris herbarium attention was drawn to a note attached to *Mann* 2309 (P, see below). This note from the hand of Pierre proves that no 55 is a misprint and should read no 54. Schellenberg (1938: 26) cites both numbers 54 and 55! *Duparquet* 54 is also cited (l.c.: 58) by him under *Manotes griffoniana*.

The Paris specimen of the *Mann* collection referred to as *Mann* 2309 should most likely read *Mann* 2307. The figure 7 on the original label of this *Mann* duplicate can be mistaken for a 9 as did Delpy when he made the detailed drawing, based on *Mann* 2307 and *Jolly* 111, on which this genus was founded.

Harms (1897: 196) did not cite a specimen when publishing *Anthagathis monadelphica*, but cited Gabon as its origin. Not any material could be traced which might possibly be accepted as type of this monotypic genus. Therefore a neotype has been designated.

***Jollydora glandulosa* Schellenb.**

Fig. 135, 138

J. glandulosa Schellenberg, 1919: 455; 1938: 25; Hepper, 1958: 749.

Type: Cameroun, between Joh. Albrechtshöhe and Ediki, *Winkler* 1042 (holo: B†; lecto: Z).

J. pedunculosa Mildbraed, 1930: 971. Type: Cameroun, 15-35 km NE of Limbe (Victoria), Likomba Pflanzung, *Mildbraed* 10607 (lecto: K).

J. peduncula Mildbraed, nomen on *Mildbraed* 10607.

Treelet up to ca 5 m tall, usually unbrached. *Petiole* 15-18 cm long, up to 10 mm thick at base, rachis 10-45 cm long. *Leaflets* up to 13, opposite to subopposite, papyraceous, oblong to obovate-elliptic, 8-43 × 2.5-10.5 cm, up to 1.5 cm long acuminate, cuneate at base; petiolule 4-10 cm long; midrib prominent both sides, lateral nerves 6-13 on each side. *Inflorescence* of clustered racemes, axillary or just below the leaves; each raceme up to 9 mm long, 1-3 flowered, with mixture of appressed and red glandular hairs. *Pedicel* jointed, 0.5-7 mm long. Bracts and bracteoles up to 0.7 mm long. *Sepals* ovate-triangular or

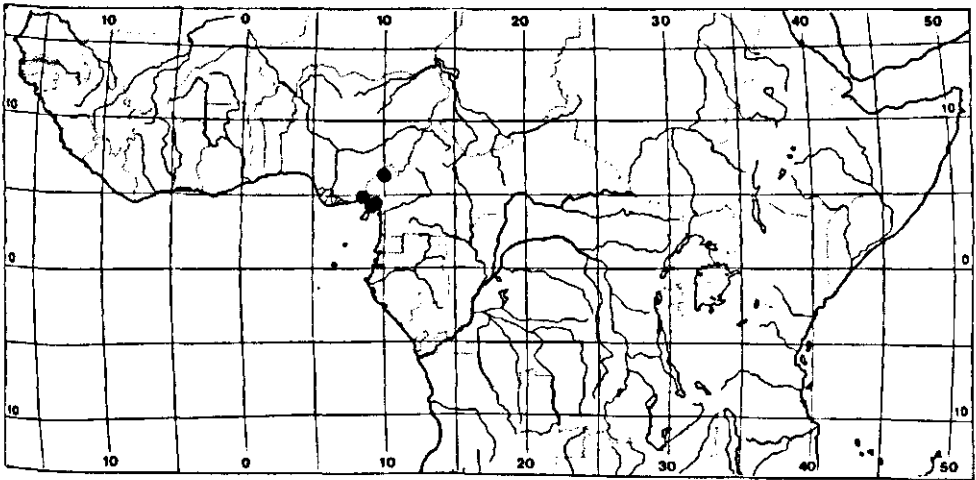


Fig. 138. Distribution of *Jollydora glandulosa*

oblong, 2-6 × 1.5-3 mm, rounded to acute at apex, outside with appressed aglandular and red glandular hairs, glabrous inside. *Petals* coherent in the middle, otherwise free, oblong, 9-11 × 1.2-1.5 mm, top rounded, glabrous both sides. *Stamens* 10, the long ones 5-6.5 or up to 10 mm long, the short ones 1.5-3 or 5-6.5 mm long; filaments glabrous, anthers ca 0.6 mm long. *Pistil* 1, 4.5 or 10 mm long; ovary ca 1.5 mm long, pubescent, hairs ca 2.5 mm long; style glabrous; stigma distinct, subentire. *Fruit* 1(-2?)seeded, ovoid-ellipsoid, up to 4 × 2.5 cm, yellow, glabrous or glabrescent. *Seeds* ovoid-ellipsoid, 15-18 × 10-13 mm.

Distribution: SE Nigeria, W Cameroun.

Ecology: Rain forest.

Specimens examined:

Nigeria: Obudu, Boshi-Okwangwo F.R. (fr. May) *Latilo* FHI 30923 (K).

Cameroun: Near Obang, 18 km S of Wum (fl. Dec.) *Letouzey* 13416 (P); 15-35 km NE of Limbe (Victoria) (fl. Nov.) *Mildbraed* 10607 (K, type of *J. pedunculosa*); between Joh. Albrechtshöhe and Ediki (fl. Dec.) *Winkler* 1042 (Z, type).

Notes: The characters of the type specimen of this species were already discussed by Schellenberg in 1910 (p. 70). At that moment he classified it with some doubt as *J. pierrei*, because of insufficient knowledge of the flowers of *J. pierrei*. In 1919 (l.c.) this doubt had disappeared as result of a misuse of the conformity in leaf indumentum between *J. duparquetiana* (Zenker 2744 & 3756) and *J. pierrei* (Jolly 77, Soyaux 186). The leaf indumentum being the same in the two *J. pierrei* specimens and in Zenker 2744, the latter is no longer considered to represent *J. duparquetiana* but *J. pierrei*. This Zenker material has an aglandular calyx, so *J. pierrei* has a calyx without glands. As a result *J. glandulosa* can be distinguished from *J. pierrei* by its glandular calyx.

A character which might be useful to distinguish sterile material of this species from *J. duparquetiana* and *J. pierrei* is found in the angle between the midrib and its main laterals. This angle is 45° in *J. glandulosa* and usually 50° - 70° in the other two species.

Jollydora pierrei Gilg

Fig. 135, 139

Jollydora pierrei Gilg, 1896: 218; Schellenberg, 1910: 69; 1919: 456; 1938: 26, p.p. (except material from Cameroun, see note under *J. glandulosa*).

Type: Gabon, Sibang, *Soyaux 186* (holo: B †); neotype: Gabon, near Libreville, *Klaine 1596* (P).

J. elimabouro Pierre, nomen in herb. *Klaine 390*; Gilg, 1896: 218 (as *J. elimaboura*); Schellenberg, 1910: 70.

Treelet up to 5 m tall, usually unbranched. *Petiole* 7-13 cm long, rachis 4-9 cm long. *Leaflets* 3-7, opposite or alternate, papyraceous, narrowly (obovate-) elliptic, 11-22 × 3.5-8 cm, cuneate at base, rather abruptly acuminate apically, acumen 5-15(20) mm long, slender; midrib and the 10-16 main laterals on each side prominent both sides as well as the tertiary, reticulate venation; petiolule 3-8 mm long. *Inflorescence* of clustered racemes, cauliflorous; raceme ca 7-flowered, up to 1.5 cm long. *Pedice*l jointed; bracts and bracteoles 0.5-1 mm long, tomentose. *Sepals* elliptic to ovate-triangular, 2-4.5 × 1-1.5 mm, rounded to acute at top, outside with appressed and erect glandular hairs, glabrous inside. *Petals* usually partly coherent, free at base and apically, oblong, 7-9 × 0.8 mm, top rounded, glabrous both sides. *Stamens* 10, the long ones 5-6.5 or 5-8 mm long, the short ones ca 1.5 mm or 3-5 mm long; filaments glabrous; anthers

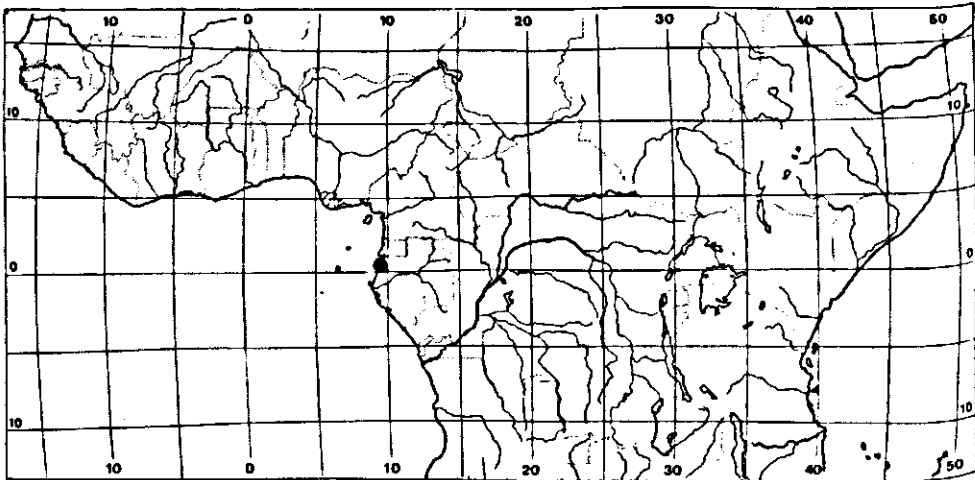


Fig. 139. Distribution of *Jollydora pierrei*

0.6 mm long. *Pistil* 1.2-8 mm long; ovary ca 1 mm long, woolly; style 1 or 7 mm long, with a few hairs; stigma lobed. *Fruit* narrowly ellipsoid, tapering both ends, 4.5-6 cm long (up to 9 cm long in Schellenberg 1938: 28), 0.9-1.7 cm diam., 1(-2) seeded. Pericarp smooth, glossy, glabrous or glabrescent. *Seed* narrowly ellipsoid, 2-3 cm long, 6-10 mm diam.

Distribution: Gabon, only collected near Libreville.

Ecology: Rain forest.

Specimens examined:

Gabon: Libreville (fr. Febr.) *Jolly* 77 (P); near Libreville (fl. Oct.) *Klaine* 390 (P); (fl.fr. July) *Klaine* 1596 (P,type); (fl. July) *Klaine* 1903 (P); (fl. July) *Klaine* 2335 (P); (fr. Dec.) *Klaine* 2564 (P); (fr. May) *Klaine* 2884 (P).

Note: Schellenberg (1938: 26) described the fruits as being up to 9 cm long and Gilg (1896: 218), the author of this species, as up to 8 cm long. This is much longer than measured in the material examined for this revision. The specimen seen by both these authors and not examined now is *Jolly* 186, the type, which was lost in Berlin.