

THE LOGANIACEAE OF AFRICA X. ANDROYA H. PERR.

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INTRODUCTION

The monotypic genus *Androya* was described in 1952 by PERRIER DE LA BÂTHIE as a genus of the *Oleaceae*; he saw only bistaminate flowers resembling those of some *Oleaceae*. When studying this remarkable plant LEENHOUTS transferred it to the tribe *Buddlejeae* of the *Loganiaceae* (1962). The present author follows LEENHOUTS after comparing it with all other genera of that tribe. All specimens examined show 4-staminate flowers some of which had lost their anthers by damage in the herbarium.

With their subtrotate corolla the flowers resemble very much those of *Gomphostigma* from South Africa. Besides, *Androya* shows affinity to *Nuxia* by its confluent anther cells.

The small trees of *Androya* with their narrow, often slightly falcate leaves, triplinerved especially at the base and with hidden venation, can easily be distinguished from related genera, even when sterile.

Androya is distinguished from the other *Buddlejeae* as shown in preceding publications (LEEUWENBERG 1967, 1971).

The name *Androya* is derived from the region Androy in South Madagascar where the type locality is.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Androya is only known from the region between Tuléar and Fort Dauphin in South Madagascar.

Androya H. Perr., Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris Sér. 2. 24: 400. 1952 (as genus of the *Oleaceae*); Leenhouts in Fl. Males. 1. 6: 296. 1962 (in tribus *Buddlejeae* of the *Loganiaceae*).

A single species in Madagascar.

Androya decaryi H. Perr., l.c.

Type: SE. Madagascar: Ambovombe, Decary 3358 (P, holotype).

Small tree, 3-10 m high. *Branches* pale grey-brown, with shallowly fissured bark, with few lenticels; branchlets minutely pubescent with simple hairs. *Leaves* opposite, those of a pair equal, shortly petiolate; petiole pubescent to glabrous, 1-7 mm long, canaliculate above; blade subcoriaceous, brittle when

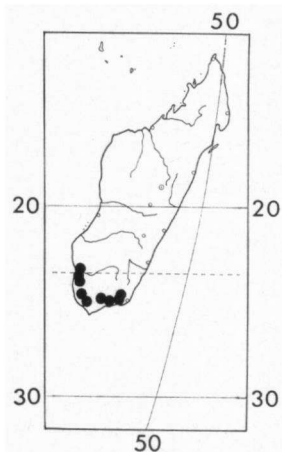


Fig. 1. *Androya decaryi*: 1. flowering branch, $\frac{1}{2} \times$; 2. flower, $6 \times$; 3. portion of corolla with stamens, $6 \times$; 4. pistil, $6 \times$; 5. fruit, $6 \times$; 6. open fruit, $6 \times$; 7. placenta with seeds, $6 \times$; 8. seed, $60 \times$ (1-4. Capuron S.F. 8488; 5-8. Capuron S.F. 28012).

dry, very narrowly elliptic, $7-12 \times$ as long as wide, $30-90 \times 3-9$ mm, acute or slightly aristate at the apex, decurrent into the petiole, entire, sparsely and minutely puberulous to subglabrous on both sides; two faint secondary veins curved along the margin, especially at the base, costa prominent beneath. *Inflorescence* axillary or sometimes terminal, cymose, raceme-shaped, but with apical flower opening before basal ones, (1-)3-7-flowered, $0.7 \times 0.7 - 2.5 \times 1.5$ cm. Peduncle, branches, and pedicels short, minutely pubescent like the bracts which are small, narrowly triangular, 1-1.5 mm long, and minutely pubescent beneath. Pedicels 1-2 mm long, thickened at the apex. Bracteoles none. *Flowers* 4-merous, all pedicellate, actinomorphic. *Sepals* free, oblong or nearly so, $1.5-2 \times 0.8-1$ mm, rounded at the apex, pubescent outside, glabrous inside, without colleters, imbricate in bud. *Corolla* white (?), subrotate, glabrous on both sides; tube short, 1.8 mm long; lobes oblong, 1.8×1.2 mm, rounded at the apex, densely ciliate, entire, recurved, imbricate in bud. *Stamens* alternating with the corolla lobes; filaments adnate to the corolla tube and only free from the mouth; free portion 0.5-0.7 mm long; anthers 4-celled, approximately triangular, about 1.5 mm long, partly puberulous; cells divergent at the base, especially after the pollen has been shed, confluent at the apex, dehiscent throughout by a longitudinal slit. *Pistil* glabrous, 5 mm long; ovary superior, ovoid, slightly laterally compressed, $1 \times 0.8 \times 0.7$ mm, with four faint ribs, 2-celled; style erect; stigma large, club-shaped, $1.8-2 \times 0.3 \times 0.15$ mm, minutely pubescent with glandular hairs. In each cell one axial peltate placenta with about 12 ovules attached to the middle of the septum. *Capsule* much longer than the calyx, approximately ellipsoid, laterally compressed, $3-4.5 \times 1.5-2.5$ mm, 2-valved, with ruptured valves. *Seed* very small, winged, pale brown, $0.35 \times 0.18 \times 0.05$ mm, reticulate.

Ecology: Bush on limestone and sand, often with *Didierea*, at low elevation
Madagascan name: "Menateza".

Uses: Reputed to be a strong purgative (teste Boiteau 403).



Map 1. *Androya decaryi*

MADAGASCAR: Tuléar-Sarodrano Road (bud Oct.) *Chauvet 140* (P); Sarodrano-Tuléar Road (fl. Jan.) *Chauvet 246 bis* (P); between Le Table (Tuléar) and Saint Augustin (fl., imm. fr. Dec.) *Capuron & Chauvet SF 20801* (P, WAG); St. Augustin-Tuléar Road, *Chauvet 255* (P); St. Augustin Bay, *Herb. Justice Blackburn s.n.* (K); *ibid.*, *Bouton in coll. Bojer anno 1857* (K); S. of Tsimanampetsotsa Lake, S. of Tuléar (fr. Apr.) *Serv. For. 20273* (P); Anolamatahitsa Forest, Ejeda Road (fl. Oct.) *Boiteau 403* (P, WAG); Mahavaly Forest, Ampanihy Department (bud Oct.) *Serv. For. 12675* (P); Emanaveji-Antanimora-Ambovombe (bud Sept.) *Serv. For. 7749* (P); E. of Antanimora (fr. Nov.) *Capuron S.F. 28012* (P, WAG); Angavo Mts., *Decary 4365* (P); Ambovombe (fl. Oct.) *Decary 3358* (P, WAG, type), *3717* (P); between Berenty and Ambovombe (imm. fr. Sept.) *McWhriter & Capuron 161* (K); between Bevilany and Ranomainty, E. of Amboasary, *Capuron S.F. 20482* (P, WAG); between Mandrare R. and Bevilany (fl. Sept.) *Capuron S.F. 8488* (L, P); between Amboasary and Ranomainty (fr. Nov.) *Capuron S.F. 27997* (P); Betsoby (fr.) *Methuen 16 Oct. 1911* (K); sin. loc. (fl.) *Aubréville Res. Nat. 8* (P).

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