



Research article

Begonia yapenensis (sect. *Symbegonia*, Begoniaceae), a new species from Papua, Indonesia

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Abstract. A new species, *Begonia yapenensis* M.Hughes, in *Begonia* section *Symbegonia* (Begoniaceae) is described and diagnosed against *Begonia sympapuana*. The new species is endemic to Yapen Island, Papua, Indonesia, and is currently known from a single collection.

Keywords. Section *Symbegonia*, new species, endemic, New Guinea

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Introduction

Begonia section *Symbegonia* (Warburg 1894: 149; Forrest & Hollingsworth 2003: 208) is endemic to the island of New Guinea and comprises 13 species (Sands 2009). The section was recognised at the genus level prior to a molecular phylogenetic study (Forrest & Hollingsworth 2003) which found it to be nested within *Begonia* section *Petermannia* (Klotzsch 1854: 124; de Candolle 1859: 128). The section is well defined morphologically by species having the tepals of the female flowers fused into a tubular corolla, the tepals of the male flowers often fused and usually with columnar androecia and unique endothelial cells in the anthers (Tebbit & MacIver 1999). However many of the species within the section are difficult to delimit. It is tempting to speculate that the large amount of highly dissected yet fairly continuous montane habitat on New Guinea has promoted rapid yet incomplete diversification in this group, leading to difficult species complexes. The tubular flowers are very different from those in other sections of the genus, and hence the pollination syndrome is likely to differ also. Increased population connectivity, possibly mediated by bird pollination, may also contribute to the persistence of widespread species complexes, which would otherwise fragment into different taxa in the absence of gene flow (Hughes & Hollingsworth 2008). In addition to this biological complexity, the diversity in *Begonia* sect. *Symbegonia* is further difficult to interpret as the species have been described separately over the decades, most without reference to existing taxa and hence without comparative diagnoses. During preparation for a taxonomic revision of the section by two of the authors, it became clear that

a recent collection from Yapen Island, Papua Province, Indonesia represents a new species which is described below.

Materials and methods

All available specimens of *Begonia* sect. *Symbegonia* in B, BM, BO, E, FI, K, L, P and SING were examined (272 sheets representing 171 collections), including the types for all names in the section in order to confirm the novelty of the collection from Yapen Island. The description was based on living material in cultivation at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh and later pressed as the holotype. The terminology in the description follows Beentje (2010).

Results

Class Equisetopsida C. Agardh (Agardh *et al.* 1825)
Subclass Magnoliidae Novák ex Takht. (Takhtajan 1967)
Superorder Rosanae Takht. (Takhtajan 1967)
Order Cucurbitales Juss. ex Bercht. & J.Presl (Berchtold & Presl 1820)
Family Begoniaceae C. Agardh (Agardh 1824)
Genus *Begonia* L. (Linnaeus 1753)
Section *Symbegonia*

Begonia yapenensis M.Hughes sp. nov.

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77145852-1

Figs 1–2

Type

INDONESIA. Cultivated collection 20 Aug. 2014, *Barber SBAR86* (holo-: BO; iso-: E, MAN). Cultivated in the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh from vegetative material collected in the wild (Accession 20090830: Indonesia, Papua Province, Yapen Island, Ambaidiru, 1000 m, 18 Feb. 2009, *Argent, Barber, Ensoll & Galloway ABEG211*).

Description

Sprawling much-branched caulescent herb to 20 cm high. Stem green, becoming woody at the base, internodes 3–5 cm long, pilose with 3 mm long white hairs. Stipules persistent, glabrous, narrowly triangular, caudate, 15–18 × 4–6 mm. Leaves: petiole *ca.* 5 mm, pilose; lamina lanceolate, asymmetric, 8–10 × 2.5–4 cm, midrib 7–9 cm, basifixed, base cordate, lobes not overlapping; upper surface rugose, green with purple-red veins, shortly hispid between veins, hairs *ca.* 1 mm; underside paler than upper surface, shortly hispid on veins only; venation pinnate palmate; margin biserrate; apex acute-attenuate. Inflorescence terminal, total length 3–5 cm, cymose, compressed at first and becoming more elongate at maturity, unisexual or bisexual, protogynous, female flowers solitary or in pairs, basal, male flowers *ca.* 10–15; primary peduncle 3–13 mm, shortly hispid; secondary peduncles shorter and glabrous; bracts 7–11 × 2–4 mm, linear-lanceolate, apex acute, white, glabrous. Male flower: pedicel 4–12 mm, white, shortly hispid; tepals 2, rhombic-ovate, fused just under half way, 10–13 × 8–10 mm, white, shortly hispid at base, base bulbous, apex acute; androecium with 6–9 stamens, basal 5 subsessile, remainder on a thick 1 mm long column; filaments 0.5 mm long, white; anthers 1 mm long, burgundy, ellipsoid, pollen white. Female flower: pedicel 4–7 mm, pale green, shortly hispid, bracteoles present; ovary whitish green, total size 10 × 19 mm including wings, wings 3, subequal, triangular, up to 10 mm long, margin hispid; capsule ellipsoid, 8 × 5 mm, sparsely hispid, placentae 2 per locule; tepals 5, corolla tubular, *ca.* 18 × 8 mm, petals fused for *ca.* $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length, white, shortly hispid, hairs denser near the base, lobes *ca.* 5 mm long, apex acute; stigmas 3, on a 1 mm style, length 7 mm, forked for $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length, spirally twisted twice, pale yellow. Fruit on a stiff *ca.* 5 mm pedicel, total size including wings 11 × 21 mm.

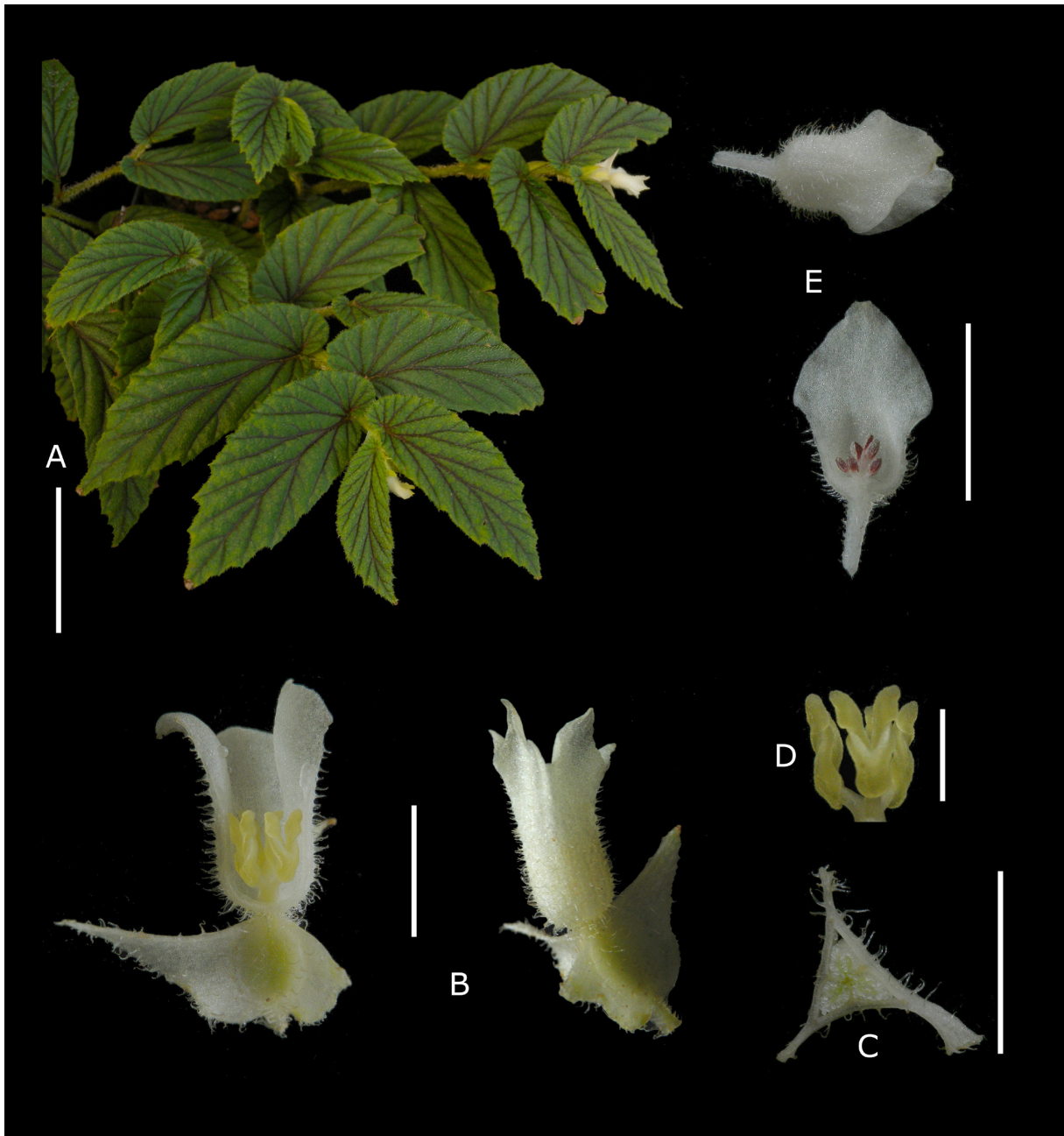


Fig. 1. *Begonia yapenensis* M.Hughes sp. nov., cultivated specimen at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, accession 20090830. **A.** Whole plant showing spreading habit (scale bar = 5 cm). **B.** Female flower and ovary (left, corolla dissected; right, corolla entire) (scale bar = 1 cm). **C.** Cross section of ovary showing three locules with bilamellate placentae (scale bar = 1 cm). **D.** Stigmas (scale bar = 5 mm). **E.** Male flower (bottom, corolla dissected; upper, corolla entire; scale bar = 10 cm).

Distribution

Indonesia. Only known from the type locality in central Yapen Island, Papua Province (Fig. 2).

Habitat

Collected in the forest around Ambaidiru village, away from disturbed areas on relatively unspoilt steep mountain sides with orange clay soil and large limestone boulders, near the top of the mountain at *ca.* 1000 m, in an *Agathis* grove showing signs of tapping for resin on the trunks. Understory vegetation in the area consists of *Marattia* Sw., *Angiopteris* Hoffm., *Laportea* Gaudich., *Zingiberaceae* Martinov, *Aeschynanthus* Jack, *Begonia*, *Cyrtandra* J.R.Forst. & G.Forst., *Pandanus* L.f., *Davallia* Sm. and *Selaginella* P.Beauv.

Notes

Begonia yapenensis sp. nov. appears to be closest to *Begonia sympapuana* (Merr. & L.M.Perry) L.L.Forrest & Hollingsw. (Merrill & Perry 1943: 59; Forrest & Hollingsworth 2003: 208), which shares the rugose leaves with reddish veins and broadly similar inflorescences and flowers. *Begonia yapenensis* sp. nov. differs in being a smaller, lower growing plant with shorter internodes and a white undumentum (not reddish), the leaves having shorter petioles (*ca.* 5 mm, not 1–1.5 cm), male flowers with tepals fused halfway (not shortly fused at the base) and fewer stamens (6–9, not *ca.* 15) which are arranged along a short column (not arising from a short torus), and fruits which have more attenuate wings. Plants of *B. yapenensis* sp. nov. in cultivation in deep shade show a blue iridescence of the upper leaf surface.

Conservation status

Data Deficient (DD; IUCN 2012). The conservation status of *B. yapenensis* sp. nov. is not known. The distribution and habitat information for this species is based on just one collection from Ambaidiru

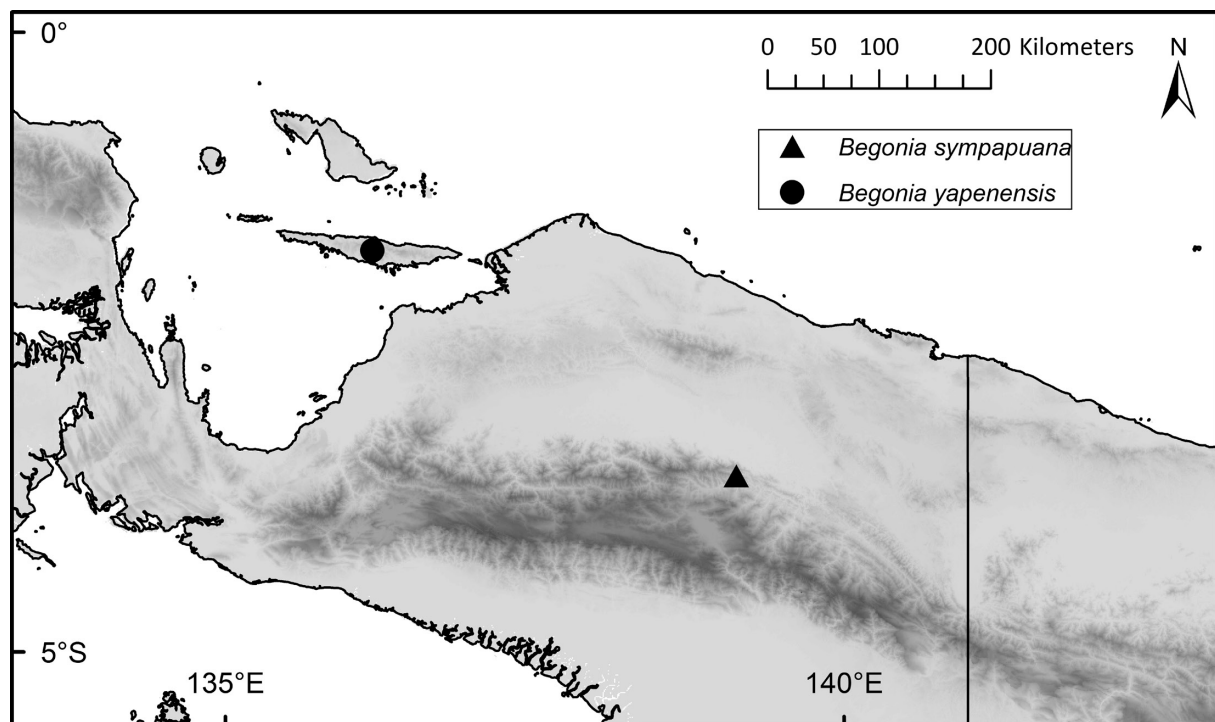


Fig. 2. Map of Tanah Papua, Indonesia, showing the distribution of *Begonia yapenensis* sp. nov. on Yapen Island, and of the allied *Begonia sympapuana* in the mountains at the head of the Idenburg River.

village in the highlands of Yapen Island, Papua, Indonesia. Although the forest around Ambaidiru village is part of the Central Yapen Natural Reserve, the establishment of road access from south to north across the island within the protected area, as well as the expansion of Ambaidiru village, may affect the population of this *Begonia*. More population and distribution data are required to fully assess the conservation status of this species.

Discussion

Although known only from a single collection, the authors are confident in the novelty of *B. yapenensis* sp. nov. as it differs not only in habit, but also in androecium morphology from the most similar member of *Begonia* sect. *Symbegonia*, *B. sympapuana*. In cultivation, more careful measurement of *B. yapenensis* sp. nov. shows it to grow to 15(–20) cm in height, with a horizontal spreading habit. The habit of *B. sympapuana* is difficult to discern as no living material is available, but the original description gives the height as 30–50 cm, and it has much longer internodes consistent with an erect habit. The other species in Papua Province also differ considerably from *B. yapenensis* sp. nov.: *B. arfakensis* (Gibbs) L.L.Forest & Hollingsw. (Gibbs 1917: 149; Forrest & Hollingsworth 2003: 208) and *B. symparvifolia* (Gibbs) L.L.Forest & Hollingsw. (Gibbs 1917: 150; Forrest & Hollingsworth 2003: 208) have much smaller and more symmetric leaves; *B. symgeraniifolia* (Ridl.) L.L.Forest & Hollingsw. (Ridley 1916: 61; Forrest & Hollingsworth 2003: 208) has highly dissected leaves; *B. pulchra* (Ridl.) L.L.Forest & Hollingsw. (Ridley 1916: 62; Forrest & Hollingsworth 2003: 208) has glossy leaves which are glabrous above, and *B. symhirta* (Ridl.) L.L.Forest & Hollingsw. (Ridley 1916: 61; Forrest & Hollingsworth 2003: 208) has broadly ovate, subentire leaves.

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