

Michaux M. 1966. Contribution à l'étude des Olacacées d'Afrique tropicale. Pages 268-269 (total 157-290) in Schnell R, Grout de Beaufort F, Bernhard F, Michaud M, eds. Mémoires de l'institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire, Mélanges Botaniques, vol. 75. Dakar, Sengal: Musée de Institut Fondamental d'Afrique (IFAN).

## X. – THE GENUS **DIOGO**A

*Diogoa* EXELL et MENDONÇA in *Bol. Soc. Brot.*, Ser. 2, XXV, p. 109 (1951), Tab. III. – EXELL et MENDONÇA, *Consp. Fl. Angol.*, 1, 2, p. 336, Tab. III (1957). - HUTCH. et DALZ., *F. W. T. A.*, I, p. 648 (1954), 2<sup>e</sup> éd.

Nonresinous trees. Leaves with 5-8 pairs of ascending lateral secondary veins, anastomosing in arches, slightly projecting underside and very projecting on the upper side; transverse veins arched, subparallel between them, very clear on the faces.

Flowers laid out in very short fascicles or racemes, axillary or more often extra-axillary. Pedicel from approximately 1 mm in length and diameter. Flowers hermaphroditic, 5-merous. 5 valvate, thick petals, fleshy, with apicule more or less papillose internally. 5 epipetalous stamens; anthers free, with internal locules short and higher and lower long side locules; relatively long filaments, narrowed at the base. Ovary superior, (4)-5 locular, with (4)-5 ovules - 1 per locule - anatropous, pendant.

Drupe subglobulose, wrapped until middle height by the pedicel transformed into an accrescent conceptacle and presenting in the equatorial plane a pad which is the prominent scar of the perianth. Seed solitary, wrongfully drawn up and 1-integumented.

The genus *Diogoa* EXELL and MENDONÇA is characterized by its nonresinous bark, the free anthers with a non-apical connective, the superior ovary and the fruit wrapped to middle height by the accrescent conceptacle and presenting a circular pad in the equatorial plane.

The genus *Diogoa* EXELL and MENDONÇA is unispecific; the only species: *Diogoa zenkeri* (ENGL.) EXELL and MENDONÇA is a tree of substage of the Guinean forest, living from Nigeria to Angola.

### *Diogoa zenkeri* (ENGLER)

*Diogoa zenkeri* (ENGL.) EXELL et MENDONÇA in *Bol. Soc. Brot.*, I. c. *Consp. Fl. Angol.*, I. c. – HUTCH et DALZ., *F. W. T. A.*, I. c.

*Strombosiopsis zenkeri* ENGLER, *Bot. Jahrb.*, XLIII, p. 168 (1909). - HEITZ, *Forêt du Gabon*, p. 174, Pl. LIII, Fig. 67 (1923). - LOUIS et LÉONARD, *Fl. Congo B.*, I, p. 272 (1948) Pl. XXVI.

*Strombosiopsis? klaineana* PIERRE mse. (1902).

*Strombosia majuscula* S. MOORE in *Journ. Bot.*, LVIII, p. 223 (1920).

*Strombosia retevenia* S. MOORE, I. c., p. 224 (1920).

Tree of 5-30 m high, with a cylindrical trunk 25-30 (50) cm in diameter. Bark of 4-10 cm thickness, hard, fibrous, greenish gray-brown with orange with large spots or small points brown-orange or blackish, often presenting longitudinal fine and roughcast slits many large lenticels blanchâtres, more or less laid out in horizontal lines. Cylindrical, smooth or granulous young branches green; brown adult branches with gray-black often covered with lenticels whitish, internodes of 2-3 cm. of length.

Alternate, simple, entire leaves without stipules. Petiole of 11-30 mm in length, canaliculate, finely striated below, thickened at the top and often blackish. Blade oblong-elliptic, oblong, oblong-lanceolate or lanceolate, with a generally acute base, less often obtuse, at the top obtuse or sometimes acute or shortly acuminate, subcoriaceous and thick, on recurved margin, on herbarium [specimens] brown with dark green more or less shining above, more clearly and mat (not glossy) below, of 9-34 cm. of length and 4.5-11 cm broad. Median vein concave on the top projecting and striated below. Side secondary veins 5-8 ascending, anastomosed in arches towards the edge, more or less distinct pairs, often slightly projecting top and very projecting

lower part. Transverse veins arched, subparallel between them, distant of 2-4 mm, projecting top and below.

Flowers laid out in very short fascicles or racemes, dense, axillary or more often extra-axillary, reaching to 7 mm in length and 4 mm in diameter. Pedicels short, thick, longitudinally grooved, from approximately 1 mm in length and diameter. Globulous floral buds of 2.5-3.25 mm in diameter. Flowers hermaphroditic, actinomorphic, 5-merous, greenish or yellow-cream. Calyx with 5 sepals green, valvate, largely 3-angular, fleshy, concave, on membranous margin, fused at the base, of 0.75-1.25 mm at the top. Corolla with 5 valvate lanceolate oval petals, thick, fleshy, glabrous, with apex more or less papillose internally, entirely fused in the bud and finally almost free and considered in the expanded flower, of 3.5-6.5 mm in length and 1.5-2.5 mm broad. Androecium with 5 epipetalous stamens: anthers free, with connective broad, internal locules short higher than slit of side dehiscence and 0.75-3 mm in length, and with internal locules long lower than slit of internal dehiscence and 1-3.25 mm in length; short filaments, flattened, free, narrowed towards the base, of 1-2 mm in length and 0.5-1 mm broad. Short ovary, equipped with an adnate disc, at the base 5-grooved, from approximately 1 mm at the top and 2 mm diameter, attenuated in a short, thick, conical style of 1-3 mm in length, 5-grooved and finished by a papillose, short, 5-lobed stigma. Ovary superior, entirely (4)-5 locular, with (4)-5 ovules - 1 ovule per locule - approximately 0.5 mm in length, with long external funicule and dorsal raphe, pendant from the top of the erect central placenta.

Drupe more or less spherical, of 12-35 mm in diameter, globulous in the lower part, more or less conical or subconic in the upper part, presenting a pad of approximately 1 mm broad in the equatorial plane or a little above the medium, green-yellowish becoming brown, at the top finished by a small point (base of the persistent style); the pad is interpreted as being the area of insertion of the perianth parts: the pedicel increases and locks up partially the fruit up to this level. Hull (exocarp) spherical, apiculate, of approximately 3 mm diameter including a striated epicarp, a spongy, easily-chewed, brown-red mesocarp, from approximately 3.5-4 mm thickness and a very hard, woody, brown-black endocarp, from approximately 1.5-2 mm thickness. Seed solitary, more or less spherical, of 2-2.5 cm in diameter, **falsely built**, with yellowish-brown single integument. Endosperm abundant, white-yellowish, subcorneous (corneous = horny, hard and close-textured but not brittle), more or less powdery; embryo tiny, apical.