**Ficus melinocarpa** Blume

**Family:**
Moraceae

Blume, C.L. von (1825) Bijdragen tot de Flora van Nederlands Indie 9: 460. Type: Salak, Java.

**Common name:**
Fig

**Stem**
Usually not a strangling fig but prop roots may be present at the base. Blaze odour resembling that of cat's urine. Bark exudate watery yellowish brown or clear and turning yellowish brown on exposure.

**Leaves**
Petioles and twigs produce a clear watery exudate which turns yellowish on exposure. Stipules about 0.5-1 cm long. Oil dots visible on the underside of the leaf blade with the aid of a lens. Leaf blades about 16-20 x 7-9 cm, slightly sandpapery on the upper surface and sometimes also on the lower surface.

**Flowers**
Tepals glabrous, lobed or toothed at the apex. Male flowers produced around the ostiole. Style hairy in the upper half, stigma slightly swollen, minutely papillose. Bracts at the base of the fig, three. Lateral bracts not present on the outside of the fig body.

**Fruit**
Figs pedunculate, +/- globular, about 15 mm diam. Orifice closed by interlocking apical and internal bracts.

**Seedlings**
Cotyledons orbicular, about 2-3 mm diam. At the tenth leaf stage: leaf blade ovate, apex acute, base obtuse, margins sinuate or crenate, both the upper and lower surfaces scabrous, teeth indistinct; stipules sheathing the terminal bud, triangular; petiole and stem scabrous hairs. Seed germination time 32 days.

**Distribution and Ecology**
Occurs in CYP. Altitudinal range from near sea level to 200 m. Grows in well developed rain forest and in drier, more seasonal rain forest. Also occurs in New Guinea and the Philippines.

**Synonyms**

**RFK Code**
696