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Molecular phylogeny of *Atractocarpus* (Rubiaceae): taxonomic implications for several New Caledonian Gardenieae species

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**Background and aims** – New Caledonia is a hotspot of biodiversity in the world. Among the most diverse New Caledonian plant families is Rubiaceae, which consist of 30 genera containing 220 species, with a level of endemism of 93%. The tribe Gardenieae is represented by four genera, *Gardenia* (8 species), *Aidia* (2 species), *Randia* (7 species), and *Atractocarpus* (10 species). As *Randia* has now been restricted to the Neotropics, the New Caledonian *Randia* species remain unplaced within the tribe. *Atractocarpus* is a Pacific genus, easily characterized by long imbricated stipules, a feature also present in the *Randia* species and in several *Gardenia* species in New Caledonia. The aims of the present study are to test the monophyly of *Atractocarpus* and to assess the phylogenetic placement of the *Randia* and *Gardenia* species with long imbricated stipules within Gardenieae and specifically their relationships with taxa of the *Porterandia* group to which *Atractocarpus* belongs.

**Material and methods** – We investigated 63 species of Pacific Gardenieae, with a focus on the *Porterandia* group, in a Bayesian phylogenetic reconstruction (cpDNA: *trnTF* and *rpl32*, and nrDNA: ITS).

**Key results** – Our study provides a mostly supported consensus tree topology of the *Porterandia* group. Five *Gardenia* and seven *Randia* species fall within a clade that comprises the New Caledonian *Atractocarpus* species, rendering both *Atractocarpus* and *Gardenia* polyphyletic.

**Conclusion** – We enlarge the delimitation of *Atractocarpus* to include 12 New Caledonian *Randia* and *Gardenia* species. New Caledonia is consequently confirmed as the centre of diversity for *Atractocarpus* with 31 species. According to our study, three genera of Gardenieae occur in the archipelago: *Aidia*, *Gardenia*, and *Atractocarpus*.

**Keywords** – *Atractocarpus*; centre of diversity; *Gardenia*; New Caledonia; Pacific Islands; *Porterandia* group; *Randia*; Rubiaceae.

**INTRODUCTION**

New Caledonia is a hotspot of biodiversity isolated in the west Pacific Ocean. The exceptional flora of this archipelago mainly originated from relatively recent colonisation events from surrounding islands and the Asian and Australian continents after the emersion of the New Caledonian island group about 37 Mya (Pillon 2012). Several plant families have undergone a large diversification. Rubiaceae is among the largest New Caledonian plant families, with ca 220 species (Munzinger et al. 2020). The largest rubiaceous genus is *Psychotria* L. with ca 80 species (Barrabé et al. 2014), followed by *Ixora* L., and *Cyclophyllum* Hook.f with 19 species each. Like *Cyclophyllum* Hook.f., *Atractocarpus* Schltr. & K.Krause has its centre of species diversity in New Caledonia (Mouly & Jeanson 2015).
The tribe Gardenieae was recently studied using molecular phylogeny and several main lineages were identified (Mouly et al. 2014). Different monophyletic groups were resolved and recognized: an Aidia group, a Gardenia group, a Porterandia group, a Randia group, and a Rothmannia group, plus the genus Schumannophyton Harms as a basal lineage in the tribe. Currently, the named New Caledonian Gardenieae species belong to four genera: Aidia Lour. (2 spp.), Gardenia J. Ellis (8 spp.), Randia L. (7 spp.), and Atractocarpus (14 spp.).

Atractocarpus is a member of the Porterandia group Mouly et al. (2014), together with the Asian genera Bungarimba K.M. Wong, Catunaregam Wolf (also African), Deccania Tirveng, Duperrea Pierre ex. Pit., Porterandia Ridl., Rubivietnamia Tirveng., Tamilnadia Tirveng. & Sastre, Tareninoidea Tirveng. & Sastre, Vidalasia Tirveng, plus the two genera Brachytome Hook.f. and Dioecrescis Tirveng. Atractocarpus was initially described for a single New Caledonian species (Schlechter & Krause 1908) and took its name (atraktos: a spindle, carpos: a fruit) from the fusiform fruit of the type species A. bracteatus Schltr. & K. Krause (Mouly 2012). Then, 13 species restricted to the New Caledonian archipelago were described in or transferred to Atractocarpus (Guillaumin & Beauvisage 1913; Guillaumin 1930) based on the shared character of numerous seeds merged within the entire placentas (fig. 1G). Some of these do not have the fusiform fruit of the type species (e.g. spherical as fig. 1C, obpyriform as fig. 1D, or ovoid) but have fruits with a somewhat hard endocarp (fig. 1H). These “Gardenia-like fruits” (Eriksson & Bremer 1991) are berry-like drupes, often large, with a very fibrous mesocarp and/or endocarp and a pulpy placenta when mature. Later on, Green (1990) included an Australian species from Lord Howe Island, Atractocarpus stipularis (F. Muell.) Puttock ex. P.S. Green, because of the elongated and imbricated stipules common to all species of the genus and the fruit structure. As a result, the genus Atractocarpus was no longer a New Caledonian endemic. After a phylogenetic study of the Australian and Pacific Gardenieae (Puttock 1999; Puttock & Quin 1999) broadened the circumscription of Atractocarpus to include the genera Neofranciella Guillaumin, Sukania A.C. Sm., Sulitia Merr., and Trukia Kaneh., plus several Australian Randia and Gardenia species. From Puttock’s circumscription of the genus Atractocarpus, the newly accepted diagnostic features were elongated imbricated stipules lacking yellow wax (fig. 1B; a product secreted by colleters on the inside of the stipules), unisexual flowers (individuals dioecious or gynodioecious), and fruits with a woody endocarp. Following Puttock’s (1999) circumscription, Atractocarpus consists of 29 species.

Recently, when describing the genus Bungarimba K.M. Wong, Wong (2004) questioned the monophyly of Atractocarpus based on morphological comparison of taxa and phylogenetic data. Indeed, this author showed that Atractocarpus sensu Puttock was paraphyletic, with Porterandia nested within it (Wong 2004: fig. 2), and Bungarimba distinct from the Atractocarpus-Porterandia clade, though without branch support. The results of Mouly et al. (2014) also questioned the circumscription of Atractocarpus proposed by Puttock (1999), showing a close relationship of the three genera Sukania, Trukia, and Bungarimba to Catunaregam and Deccania, rather than to Atractocarpus and Neofranciella. However, very few of the internal Porterandia group relationships received high posterior probabilities in Mouly et al. (2014), meaning that it was preferable to consider the relationships unresolved. More recently, Kainulainen et al. (2017) included one species of Atractocarpus and one of Sukania in a biogeographical study of Indian Ocean Rubiaceae. These two representatives were not closely related, but no support for branching was provided. Therefore, there is no strong evidence so far that Puttock’s concept of Atractocarpus is not reliable.

The New Caledonian Randia and Gardenia species were not studied by Puttock (1999), and their phylogenetic positions in Gardenieae remain problematic. Indeed, Randia in its old circumscription was shown to be polyphyletic (Persson 2000; Andreasen & Bremer 2000) and is now restricted to the Neotropics (Gustafsson & Persson 2002), leaving several New Caledonian Randia species unplaced within the Gardenieae. Within the New Caledonian Gardenia, only Gardenia aubryi Vieill., G. oudiepe Vieill., and G. urvillei Montrouz. have stipules covered by yellow wax, a typical feature in Gardenia. Among the other New Caledonian Gardenia species, at least one has a monocious habit and is dioecious (Gardenia conferta Guillaumin), two common features in Atractocarpus (Puttock 1999) but not in Gardenia, and another one has elongated fruits (Gardenia colnettianna Guillaumin), which are more common in Atractocarpus than in Gardenia. On the other hand, G. conferta differs from Atractocarpus sensu Puttock (1999) by corolla lobes shorter than the corolla tube. Kainulainen et al. (2017) included seven of the New Caledonian Gardenia; they found that the three species with stipules covered by yellow wax were embedded within the Gardenia group, whereas the four other species (e.g. G. conferta and G. colnettianna) were associated with Atractocarpus heterophyllus (Montrouz.) Guillaumin & Beauvis. These findings clearly show that the taxonomic position of the New Caledonian Randia and Gardenia need to be investigated thoroughly.

As New Caledonian Gardenieae species relationships are still problematic, we decided to dedicate a study in order to obtain a well-defined molecular phylogenetic structure for relationships within the Porterandia group, with a focus on Atractocarpus and New Caledonian Gardenieae. The present study aims at 1) testing the monophyly of the genus Atractocarpus as delimited by Puttock; 2) assessing the phylogenetic positions and relationships of the New Caledonian Atractocarpus, Gardenia, and Randia; and 3) providing taxonomic treatments for supported relationships, when necessary.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Material
To cover the diversity in Gardenieae as much as possible, and thus be able to place New Caledonian species with unknown affinities more accurately, we sampled 13 genera and 63 species from both silica and herbarium material (K, NOU, P, UPS, S; acronyms follow the Index Herbariorum;
Figure 1 – Selected New Caledonian Atractocarpus species showing characters of interest. A. *A*. sp. 5, fruiting treelet. B. *A. bracteatus*, treelet apex showing the characteristic stipules. C. *A. pancherianus*, round fruits. D. *A. mollis*, obpyriform fruit on a branch apex. E. *A*. sp. 2, female flower showing the constricted corolla throat with emerging stigma lobes. F. *A. ngoyensis*, flowering branch of a male individual. G. *A. heterophyllus*, young fusiform fruit in longitudinal section showing seeds embedded within the placental pulp. H. *A. vaginatus*, detail of an immature fruit in transversal section showing the thick fruit walls. I. *A. longistipitatus*, thin-walled elongated berries. Photographs: A, C–I by Arnaud Mouly; B by Laure Barrabé.
Thiers continuously updated). We were, however, unable to obtain material or sequences for Sulitia species from the Philippines.

The taxa represent a quite exhaustive sampling of New Caledonian Gardeniaeae, including 11 undescribed new species (Atractocarpus sp. 2 to A. sp. 12), with a special emphasis on Atractocarpus, Randia, and Gardenia, plus two New Caledonian Aidia species. We included several available Pacific and South-East Asian Gardeniaeae species (including another undescribed species of Atractocarpus from Tahiti; A. sp. 1) and other Gardeniaeae representatives from the different groups recognized by Mouly et al. (2014). Taxa of the Octotropideae s.l. (Mouly et al. 2014) clade were selected to root the tree. The list of sequenced material is available as supplementary file 1. The 12 undescribed species cited here will be published in a complete revision of the genus Atractocarpus for New Caledonia by the first author of the present publication.

Laboratory procedures

We utilized information from two chloroplast regions (trnTF and rps32) and a nuclear ribosomal region (ITS). DNA was extracted, amplified, and sequenced using standard procedures as outlined in Kärhehed & Bremer (2007) and Rydin et al. (2008).

Alignment and phylogenetic reconstruction

Sequences were aligned using the software Se-Al v.2.0 (Rambaut 1996). Insertion/deletion events were inferred by eye. Gaps were treated as missing data in the alignment and were added as binominal characters (absent or present) at the end of the matrix.

Bayesian analyses were performed using MrBayes v.3.1.2 (Huelsenbeck & Ronquist 2001; Ronquist & Huelsenbeck 2003). For each single gene data set, the best performing evolutionary model was identified under three different model selection criteria: Akaike information criterion (AIC) (Akaike 1973), AICc (a second order AIC, necessary for small samples), and the Bayesian information criterion (BIC) (Schwartz 1978). We performed these calculations using MrModeltest v.2.4 (Nylander 2004). Ambiguous alignments and insertions-deletions were excluded from the data sets for analyses. For single gene analyses, the best performing model under the AICc criterion was selected, 107 generations were run, with a sample frequency of 1000 and four parallel chains. A flat dirichlet prior probability (all values are 1.0) was selected for the substitution rates (revmatpr) and the chains. A flat dirichlet prior probability (all values are 1.0) were run, with a sample frequency of 1000 and four parallel model under the AICc criterion was selected, 107 generations were run, with a sample frequency of 1000 and four parallel

RESULTS

Separate analyses of all markers resulted in more or less resolved tree topologies, with low to high support for clades. Relationships of the main clades highlighted on the tree (fig. 2) were often not resolved or if so, poorly supported. However, these main clades were retrieved in most of the analyses. The combined data from the three markers resulted in a much more resolved topology, where the main clades were well-supported and their relationships received strong support (fig. 2).

In the combined phylogeny, the ingroup forming the Gardeniaceae was monophyletic (PP = 1.00). The earliest divergent lineage consisted of Gardenia species (PP = 1.00) and included the type species of the genus, G. jasminoides J.Ellis, and the New Caledonian species G. aubryi, G. oudepele, and G. uvellii. They represented the Gardenia group sensu Mouly et al. (2014). The second lineage represented the Randia group sensu Mouly et al. (2014) and comprised two specimens of Randia aculeata L. (PP = 1.00), the neotropical type species of Randia. The third clade consisted of Aidia abeiddii S.E.Dawson & Gereau from East Africa and A. racemosa (Cav.) Tirventh. from Asia. The last lineage (PP = 0.88) represented the Porterandia group (Mouly et al. 2014) and included representatives of the genera Atractocarpus, Brachytome, Bungarimba, Catunaregam, Deccania, Dioecrescis, Duperrea, Porterandia, Rubovietnamia, Tamilnadia, Tarennoidea, Vidalasia, and several New Caledonian Gardenia and Randia species, two New Caledonian Aidia species (A. congesta and A. viellardii), plus two Australian Randia species.

Within the ingroup, the genera Aidia, Atractocarpus, Gardenia, and Randia were not monophyletic when including the New Caledonian native species. First, the two New Caledonian native Aidia species formed a clade with the genera Tamilnadia, Brachytome, and Dioecrescis (not supported; PP = 0.60), but not with the other Aidia species from Africa and Asia.

Within the lineage that included most of the Atractocarpus species (hereafter called Atractocarpus s.l.; fig. 2), a first basal clade (PP = 1.00) occurred with A. carolinensis (Valet) Puttock, A. sp. 1, and A. pentagonioiides (Seem.) Puttock from the Caroline Islands, French Polynesia, and Fiji Islands, respectively. The second clade to appear was the Australian and Lord Howe Island species of Atractocarpus, here represented by A. fitzalanii (F.Muell.) Puttock, A. hirtus (F.Muell.) Puttock, A. merikin (F.M.Bailley) Puttock, and A. stipularis (F.Muell.) Puttock ex P.S.Green (PP = 1.00), plus the Tongan species A. crosbyi (Burkill) Puttock as sister to the Australian group (PP = 0.86). The third clade (NC clade; PP = 1.00) grouped all the included New Caledonian species of Atractocarpus, plus all the New Caledonian Randia, and five New Caledonian Gardenia. The NC clade splits into two well-supported subclades (NC subclades 1 and 2) of 17 (PP = 1.00) and 14 species (PP = 0.83), respectively.
Mouly, Barrabé & Bruy, Phylogeny and taxonomy of *Atractocarpus* in New Caledonia

Figure 2 – Phylogenetic tree of the *Porterandia* group obtained from the combined analysis of cpDNA (trnTF and rpl32) and nrDNA (ITS). Numbers indicate Bayesian posterior probabilities. Areas of distribution are indicated after species names: AFR = Africa; AUS = Australia; CI = Caroline Islands; FIJ = Fiji; FP = French Polynesia; LHI = Lord Howe Islands; NEO = Neotropics; NC = New Caledonia; SEA = South-East Asia; TON = Tonga; VA = Vanuatu.
DISCUSSION

When redefining Atractocarpus, a century after its original description, Puttock (1999) and Puttock & Quinn (1999) did not extensively treat the New Caledonian species. The inclusion in our phylogenetic study of a large number of species of Atractocarpus and several uncertainly placed New Caledonian Randia and Gardenia demonstrates the paraphyly of Atractocarpus sensu Puttock and the need for a new circumscription of New Caledonian Gardenieae species associated to it in the phylogeny.

Paraphyly of Atractocarpus sensu Puttock and consequences

Most of the Gardenieae species restricted to New Caledonia grouped with the New Caledonian Atractocarpus species in a NC clade sister to a Lord Howe Island and Australian Atractocarpus clade. Several of these species bear an elongated pendulous fruit, the initial characteristic feature for the genus Atractocarpus. Most of the Randia and Gardenia species here placed within the NC clade have unisexual flowers, common in Atractocarpus. All have elongated imbricated stipules lacking yellow wax that constitute a diagnostic character of Atractocarpus (Guillaumin 1930; Puttock 1999; Mouly 2012).

To recognize only monophyletic lineages, the well-supported tree topology forces us to split Atractocarpus sensu Puttock or to lump the New Caledonian Randia and four Gardenia within it. The internal position of the type species A. bracteatus and the relative homogeneity of the representatives included in the lineage, with an available diagnostic feature for the lineage (linear imbricated stipules), support the recognition of a broad concept for the genus Atractocarpus (Atractocarpus s.l.; fig. 2). This necessitates maintaining the name Atractocarpus, the oldest available name, and extending the generic limits to include 12 additional species and 12 novelties. The species newly included under Atractocarpus generate few changes in its previous circumscription (see Puttock 1999), such as the corolla lobes possibly shorter than the tube (e.g. in Gardenia conferta) and the presence of monoecy or hermaphroditism (e.g. in Randia pseudoterminalis Guillaumin).

A broad circumscription of Atractocarpus also has the advantage of maintaining the concept of Atractocarpus provided by Puttock (1999), including the previously separated genera Neofranciella, Trukia, and Sukunia. Indeed, our new phylogenetic study, using other molecular markers than previous analyses (e.g. Mouly et al. 2014 and Kainulainen et al. 2017) ended in a significantly structured and supported tree topology for Atractocarpus and its relatives. Here, we find no support for a closer relationship of Sukunia (represented by A. pentagonioiides on fig. 2) to Bungarimba (as in Kainulainen et al. 2017) or of Sukunia and Trukia (represented by A. carolinensis on fig. 2) to Bungarimba (as in Mouly et al. 2014).

To split Atractocarpus and to delimit several narrow genera makes no sense, as the internal morphological variability of Atractocarpus s.l. subclades (clades NC1, NC2 and Australian Atractocarpus; fig. 2) is almost similar to the morphological diversity between the subclades. Plus, we have been unable to find morphological synapomorphies to diagnose the different subclades within Atractocarpus s.l. (fig. 2). Consequently, we favour the recognition of the lineage called Atractocarpus s.l. (fig. 2) enlarged to include several New Caledonian Randia and Gardenia species.

The tree topology for Atractocarpus s.l. is congruent with the geographical distribution and may be a frame for an infra-generic classification. However, the present sampling of species from outside New Caledonia is not sufficient to give a comprehensive view of the morphological variability within the genus. A possible infra-generic delimitation of Atractocarpus should be addressed in a further study, due to missing species from Australia, Fiji, and Papua-New Guinea in our phylogenetic sampling.

Emended generic description of Atractocarpus s.l.

Accepting a broad concept of Atractocarpus, in order to render the taxonomic concept monophyletic, results in a well-diversified lineage with 53 species in the genus (39 included in our phylogeny) and 31 species indigenous to New Caledonia when including the undescribed novelties. Atractocarpus becomes the second most species-diverse genus of Rubiaceae in New Caledonia (Munzinger et al. 2020) and one of the most species-rich genera in the tribe Gardenieae in general (Mouly et al. 2014). New Caledonia remains the centre of diversity for Atractocarpus, with ca 60% of the species. Following our results, an emended description of Atractocarpus is provided and 12 New Caledonian Randia and Gardenia species are transferred to it.

Atractocarpus Schltr. & K.Krause (Schlechter & Krause 1908); Guillaumin (1930); Puttock (1999); Mouly (2012).

Neofranciella Guillaumin (Guillaumin 1925: 481).

Salitia Merr. (Merrill 1926: 494).

Trukia Kaneh. (Kanehira 1935: 278).

Sukunia A.C.Sm. (Smith 1936: 136).

Description – Monoecious, dioecious or gynodioecious, thornless, slender, strictly monocaulous, monocaulous with weak reproductive secondary axes or well-branched treelets, sometimes small robust trees. Bark furrowed or smooth; branchlets with irregular, circular to horizontal lenticel protrusions; subhytidome light- to mid-green. Stipules conrate into a long sheath with terminal, intrapetiolar limbs, or intermediately or completely divided into two discrete long imbricate stipules, deciduous in older nodes. Colleters lanceolate or linear, laterally compressed or cylindrical, numerous between the basal part of the stipule and the stem, producing a small quantity of viscid resin. Leaves opposite or 3–4-nate, usually isophyllous, sessile or petiolate; lamina entire, coriaceous to chartaceous; secondary venation brochidodromous, eucamptodromous or cladodromous, occasionally with intersecondary veins; tertiary veins, sometimes irregularly percurrent; tuft, pocket, pit or crypt domatia in primary (and rarely secondary) vein angles or absent. Flowers functionally male and female and dimorphic, or hermaphroditic, pentamorous, pedicellate or...
sessile, borne in many-flowered thyroids, dichasial cymes or triads, rarely solitary, terminal at inception (appearing pseudoaxillary) on main axis or terminal on (occasionally paired) long spindly lateral branches bearing numerous reduced leaves. *Hypanthus* globular to elongated-inflated, usually smooth or sometimes with ridges continuous with the calyx lobes. Calyx coriaceous or chartaceous; tube cylindrical or tubiform, truncate, or with triangular or linear lobes (rarely spathulate). Corolla pale green in the bud, generally pure white, rarely cream to pale salmon at anthesis, turning brown with age; tube short to elongated, slightly to strongly constricted (urceolate) and thickened at the throat; lobes patent, narrowly ovate to lanceolate, shorter, equalling or longer than the tube. Anthers sessile or on short filaments, linear, more or less medifixed, included in the corolla tube; fertile anthers slightly longer than sterile anthers. Pollen grains single, radially symmetrical, isopolar, 3- to 5-porate; exine reticulate. Style clavate; stigma lobes 2, connate, emarginate, not exserted beyond the throat of the corolla tube. Disc annular. Ovary bilocular with axile placentation; ovules numerous, partially embedded in the placenta. Fruit drupaceous or berry-like drupe, spherical, obovate, fusiform or elongated and cylindrical, crowned by the usually persistent calyx; mesocarp parenchymatous or fibrous; endocarp membranous (drupe berry-like) or bony (drupe). Seeds few to many, lenticular to almost spherical, embedded in a firm placental mass, dark brown. Seed coat with a thin margin around the hilum, dark brown; exotestal cells unthickened or thickened at the inner tangential wall base.

With regard to Puttock’s delimitation (1999) of *Atractocarpus*, the main emended characteristics are the sexual system with inclusion of monoecy with hermaphroditic flowers, moncaulous treelets (see Bruy et al. 2018), the corolla lobes shorter than the corolla tube, and the elongated thin cylindrical fruits with fleshy and soft endocarp. Accordingly, there is no clear diagnostic character for the genus within the *Porterandia* group, but the combination of the elongated stipules imbricated in early stages (even fused; fig 1B) and the corolla tube urceolate (short to elongated) with a constriction at the mouth (fig. 1E) seems sufficient to place a species within the genus as circumscribed here.

**New combinations in *Atractocarpus* s.l.**

*Atractocarpus artensis* (Montrouz.) Mouly, *comb. nov.*


*Atractocarpus baladicus* (Montrouz. ex Guillaumin & Beauvis.) Mouly, *comb. nov.*


*Atractocarpus brandzeanus* (Baill.) Mouly, *comb. nov.*

*Randia brandzeana* Baill., *Adansonia* 12: 244. 1879 (Baillon 1879) – Type: NEW CALEDONIA • Forets situées au-dessus de Daoua de Cro, près de Bourail; 11 Apr. 1869; fr.; *Balansa* 1145; lectotype: P[P00495525], designated here; isolecotypy: P[P00645355, P00495526].

*Atractocarpus colnetianus* (Guillaumin) Mouly, *comb. nov.*


*Atractocarpus deplanchei* (Vieill. ex Guillaumin) Mouly, *comb. nov.*

*Gardenia deplanchei* Vieill. ex Guillaumin, *Archives botaniques de Caen, Mémoires 3(5): 5. 1930 (Guillaumin 1930) – Type: NEW CALEDONIA • Port des Batigardendrum (Boulari), Morari; 1870; *Pancher* 624; lectotype: P[P00645356], designated here; isolecotypy: P[P00645357, P00645358].

*Atractocarpus planchonii* (Schltr.) Mouly, *comb. nov.*

*Gardenia planchonii* Schltr., *Botanische Jahrbücher für Systematik, Pflanzengeographie und Pflanzengeographie* 39: 256. 1906 (Schlechter 1906) – Type: NEW CALEDONIA • Auf den Bergen bei Oubatche; 700 m; 19 Nov. 1902; fr.; *Schlechter* 15504; lectotype: P[P00495542], designated here; isolecotypy: P[P00495540, P00495541].

*Atractocarpus mollis* (Schltr.) Mouly, *comb. nov.*

*Gardenia mollis* Schltr., *Botanische Jahrbücher für Systematik, Pflanzengeographie und Pflanzengeographie* 39: 256. 1906 (Schlechter 1906) – Type: NEW CALEDONIA • Auf den Bergen bei Oubatche; 700 m; 19 Nov. 1902; fl.; *Schlechter* 15504; lectotype: P[P00495530], designated here; isolecotypy: B†, BR[BR0000005306718], E[E00438328], HBG[HBG521621], K[K000742999], L[L00579395], LE[LE00017341].

*Atractocarpus ngoyensis* (Schltr.) Mouly, *comb. nov.*

*Gardenia ngoyensis* Schltr., *Botanische Jahrbücher für Systematik, Pflanzengeographie und Pflanzengeographie* 39: 257. 1906 (Schlechter 1906) – Type: NEW CALEDONIA • Mt Poume, dans les terrains éruptifs; May 1871; *Balansa* 3208; lectotype: P[P00495542], designated here; isolecotypy: P[P00495540, P00495541].

117
Atractocarpus nigricans (Schltr.) Mouly, comb. nov.
Randia nigricans Schltr., Botanische Jahrbiicher für Systematik, Pflanzengegeschichte und Pflanzengeographie 39: 258. 1906 (Schlechter 1906) – Type: NEW CALEDONIA • Auf den Bergen bei Oubatche; 700 m; 23 Dec. 1902; fl.; Schlechter 15546a; lectotype: P[P00486800], designated here; isolecotypes: B†, BR[BR0000005328079], HBG[HBG521093], K[K000742964], LE[LE00017326].

Atractocarpus pancherianus (Guillaumin) Mouly, comb. nov.
Randia pancheriana Guillaumin, Archives botaniques de Caen, Mémoires 3(5): 10. 1930 (Guillaumin 1930). – Type: NEW CALEDONIA • dans les massifs; fr.; Pancher 328; lectotype: P[P00486798], designated here; isolecotypes: A[A01154769], L[L0057632], P[P00486796], P[P00486797].

Atractocarpus pseudoterminalis (Guillaumin) Mouly, comb. nov.
Randia pseudoterminalis Guillaumin, Mémoires du Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Nouvelle Série, Série B, Botanique 8: 96. 1957 (Guillaumin 1957). – Type: NEW CALEDONIA • Mt Tchingou; 1250 m; 18 Apr. 1951; fl.; Hürlimann 1229; lectotype: P[P00495527], designated here; isolecotype: G.

Atractocarpus zeisitai (Guillaumin) Mouly, comb. nov.

The tribe Gardenieae in New Caledonia
According to the database FLORICAL (Morat et al. 2012; Munzinger et al. 2020), the family Rubiaceae is represented by 220 species in New Caledonia, to which we can add the 12 undescribed Atractocarpus species. The tribe Gardenieae, with 31 Atractocarpus species (30 endemic + one native), two endemic Aidia species, and three endemic Gardenia species, covers 15.5% of the native Rubiaceae diversity of the New Caledonian islands, with 97% of endemism. Gardenia species are largely distributed on the main island; G. urvillei occurs in lowland sclerophyll forests or rarely bushes, G. oudiepe in forested vegetation from sea level to mountain, and G. aubryi is common in bushes on ultramafic substrates. The Aidia species, A. congesta and A. vieilleradi, are dioecious, presenting sexual dimorphism. They mostly occur in forested environments on the internal mountain chains of the main island, and are both endemic to New Caledonia. These two Aidia species do not fall together with the two other Aidia species from Asia and Africa included in our study, but appear included within the Porterandia group (sensu Mouly et al. 2014). According to this, a specific investigation should be initiated to assess the observed polyphyly of Aidia with an appropriate species and geographic sampling. Atractocarpus in New Caledonia is adapted to a broad ecological range (Bruy et al. 2018) and occurs in most of the vegetation types, from sea level to the summit of the highest mountain. Atractocarpus sezitai, described from New Caledonia, is the sole species of the genus that reaches the Loyalty Islands as well as Vanuatu. All other New Caledonian Atractocarpus species are restricted to the archipelago, and several of them are micro-endemic to very narrow areas or specific environments, such as A. pancherianus in sclerophyll forests or A. colnettianus on the north-eastern mountains. A revision of the genus for New Caledonia is under progress by the first author of the present study.

CONCLUSION
The present study contributes to a better understanding of the genus Atractocarpus, based on studies initiated by Puttock & Quinn (1999) and Puttock (1999). The present molecular phylogenetic study allows the establishment of a new circumscription of the genus, with the integration of 12 previously misplaced Randia and Gardenia species from New Caledonia. Under this new circumscription, the New Caledonian Atractocarpus lineage is monophyletic, consisting of 20 described species (12 transferred to the genus in the present study), plus 11 species in need of description. Atractocarpus as a whole contains 53 species from the west to central Pacific Islands and Australia, including 11 novelties from New Caledonia and one from French Polynesia. Gardenieae are finally represented by three genera in New Caledonia: Aidia with two native species, Atractocarpus, and Gardenia, both with three native species.

SUPPLEMENTARY FILE
Supplementary file 1 – Specimens used for molecular sequencing.
https://doi.org/10.5091/plecevo.2021.1744.2369

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