

H.N.RIDLEY.


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## THE FLORA OF <br> THE MALAY PENINSULA

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## THE FLORA

OF THE

## MALAY PENINSULA

BY

HENRY N. RIDLEY, C.M.G., F.R.S., F.L.S.

LATE DIRECTOR OF GARDENS AND FORESTS, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY
J. HU'TCHINSON, F.L.S.

Vol. V.-MONOCOTYLEDONES (concluded) GYMNOSPERMEA GENERAL INDICES

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## FLORA OF THE MALAY PENINSULA VOLUME V

## Order CLVI. PALMACE压

Shrubs or trees, erect or climbing, more rarely rhizomatous, often spiny. Leaves alternate; petioles sheathing, limb pinnatisect or palmate, sometimes entire or bi-pinnate. Inflorescence panicled or spicate, axillary or sub-terminal, enclosed at first in one or more sheathing bract (spathes). Flowers small, rarely medium or large, white, green or pink, uni- or bi-sexual, usually sessile and sunk in the rachis. Perianth inferior. Sepals 3. Petals usually longer, 3 . Stamens 3 to 6 or more; filaments filiform. Ovary 1 - to 3 -celled or 3 -carpelled; ovules I to 3 in a cell; stigmas 3 , usually sessile. Fruit a drupe or nut; pericarp fleshy, fibrous or crustaceous or covered with imbricating scales. Sced, albumen horny, bony or soft, often ruminate ; embryo very small. Species over Iooo, chiefly tropical ; most abundant in South America and Malaya.
I. Arecinef. Leaves pinnate, more rarely entire obcuneate, bilobed. Inflorescences spicate or panicled, appearing from the axils of the leaves upwards. Flowers unisexual on the same inflorescence. Fruit drupaceous.

Male flowers minute on the tips of the spadixbranches; females fewer and larger at the base
I. Areca

Male flowers in pairs on cither side of a female flower.
Albumen ruminate; plants unarmed; spathes caducous.
Fruit small; stems usually several.

Sepals smaller than petals, usually orbicular
Sepals as long as petals, acuminate .
Fruit as large as an egg; stems solitary, very tall
Fruit small oblong; spathes persistent; bushy unarmed palms; flowers sunk in rachis
Fr!it small globose; spathes caducous; palm spiny; panicle large
Albumen not ruminate ; palms unarmed.
Stem solitary, stout; fruit large globose
Stems several, rather slender; fruit small oblong
Male flower one to each female; slender stemmed bushy palms
2. Pinanga
3. Nenga
4. Actinorhytis
5. Iguanura
6. Oncosperma
7. Orania
8. Cyrtostachys
9. Ptychoraphis

FI.M.P., 5
II. Caryotide.e. Inflorescences unisexual of compound spikes, developing from the upper axils downwards, alternately male and female. Spathes short persistent. Leaves pinnate or bi-pinnate, rarely simple.

Leaves pinnate.
Leaflets linear; very large palms . . . io. Arenga
Leaffets obcuneate; dwarf palms . . . if. Didymosperma
Leaves bi-pinnate; leaflets obcuneate; medium or tall palms . . . . . . 12. Caryota
III. Phonices. Infforescences much-branched, unisexual. Leaves stiff pinnate; leaflcts pinched in at base.

Spathe 1 , deciduous large; seed oblong ventrally grooved; albumen not ruminate . . 13. Pheinix
IV. Coryphes. Leaves orbicular or obcuneate entire or cut into lobes. Inflorescence terminal or axillary. Spathes numerous tubular, persistent. Flowers bisexual.

Leaves orbicular, not deeply cut.
Inflorescence one terminal large panicled, tall monocarpic palms $\cdot$ 14. Corypha
Inflorescences lateral; albumen equable; fruit small, polycarpic palms . : . . ${ }^{15}$. Livistona
Inflorescence lateral; albumen ruminate; fruit large. . . . . . . i6. Pholidocarpus
Leaves orbicular, deeply cut into obcuneate segments.
Inflorescence long slender, of 1 or more spikes from axils or spathes; fruit small
17. Licuala

Leaves obcuneate, very large, entire; compound spikes short, dense ; fruit tessellate

- 18. Teysmannia
V. Lepidocaryinse, Leaves pinnate; leaflets numerous linear-lanceolate or obcuneatc. Inflorescence axillary or terminal. Spathe boat-shaped caducous or tubular persistent. Flowers unisexual. Fruit covered with imbricating scales.

Rhizomatous palms with huge erect stems; inflorescence wide-spreading, terminal . . 19. Metroxylon
Tufted palms not climbing, spiny.
Flowers small in short dense axillary spikes . 20. Zalacca
Flowers large in tall erect dense panicles . . 21. Eugeissona
Climbing spiny palms; inflorescences axillary elongate.
Spathe boat-shaped enclosing the inflorescence, then caducous.
Spathes several, outer one enclosing the others; seed solitary . . . . 22. Demonorops
Spathe I . . . . . 23. Ceratolobus
Spathes 8 to ro, outer one not enclosing others; seeds 2 or 3 . . . . 24. Calospatha
Spathes tubular persistent, not covering the inflorescence; seed solitary.
Scales of fruit large, in spirals
25. Calamus

Scales of fruit minute, numerous, irregular . 26. Plectocomiorsis
Monocarpic climbing spiny palms; inflorescence terminal, the branches dying after flowering.
Leaves cuneate erose; spikes dense; bracts r-flowered . . . . . 27. Korthalsia
Leaves lanceolate acute; spikes lax; bracts ovate imbricate, many-flowered . . 28. Plectocomia
VI. Borassinef. Tall erect palms. Leaves fan-shaped, spadices interfoliar unisexual. Male flowers minute, sunk in cavities of the cylindric spadix. Females large sessile with large round coriaceous bracts.
29. Borassus
VII. Nipacefe. Stem stout, creeping. Leaves very large, pinnate, in tufts; leaflets narrow. Inflorescence axillary, dense with several bracts. Male flowers in dense catkins. Sepals linear, tips inflexed, 3. Petals smaller. Stamens 3. Female flowers in a dense head. Carpels 3. liruit a syncarp of obovoid compressed fibrous and woody carpels, I -celled, r -sceded.
30. Nipa

## 1. ARECA, Linn.

Large or small palms; stems solitary or several. Leaves pinnate. Panicles infrafoliar, terminal part male, a few fomales at base of each branch. Males asymmetric, very small. Petals lanceolate oblique. Stamens 3 to 12 . Females much larger. Fruit ovoid; pericarp fibrous. Albumen ruminate. Seed ovoid or fusiform. Species ro, Indo-Malaya, Australia.

```
Stamens 3.
    Stem solitary, stout, 2 in. through; seed ovoid; leaf-
        lets narrow
        (1) A. pumila
        Stem solitary, slender, 5 in, through; leaf-lobes very broad
    Stems numerous, I to I-5 in. through; seed conic
    (3) A. triandra
    Stems slender, }5\textrm{in}\mathrm{ . through
    (4) A. montana
Stamens 6; stem solitary, stout, 8 to i2 in. through
(5) A. catechu
Stamens 8 to I2.
    Stems \cdot25 in. through; fruit fusiform . . . (6) A. furcata
```

(1) A. pumila Bl. Rumphia, 71, t. 99, 102 (not of Mart.).

Stem solitary, io to 15 ft . tall, 2 in . through. Leaves 6 ft . long; leaflets broad, is in. long, 3 in. wide, acuminate. Spadix 9 in. long, branches about I3, 4 in. long. Male spikes slender, 6 in. long. Stamens 3. Fruit $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, 75 in . through, beaked, red or cream, tipped red both ends. Seed ovoid, base broad. Hab. Hill forests, Negri Sembilan, Gunong Angsi (Burkill); Ginting Bidai. Pahang, Telom. Perak, Thaiping Hills. Penang, Waterfall. Lankawi, Kwah (Curtis). Distrib. Java.
(2) A. latiloba Ridl.

Stem solitary, 5 ft tall, 5 in . through. Leaves 3 ft . long or more, cut into broad rhomboid sigmoid lobes with broad bases, tip long acuminate ; nerves strong, io to 12 on a lobe; lobes Ift. long, 3 to 4.5 in . wide, the top pair very unequal. Spadix 9 in . long; branches slender in flower, thicker in fruit, in pairs on a short peduncle below, solitary above. Male flowers ri8 in. long. Sepals very small. Petals lanceolate-acute. Stamens 3 ; filaments comnate below. Female flowers one on each branch or only on middle branches. Sepals ovate acute. Petals oblong blunt, $\cdot 4$ in. long. Fruit I in. long, $\cdot 5$ in. through, fibrous, coat thin. Hab. Mountain forests at 2400 ft . altitude. Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tangga (Ridley).
(3) A. triandra Roxb. Hort. Beng. 68 ; Fl. Ind. iii. 617.

Stems numerous, in a tuft, 12 ft . tall, I to 1.5 in . through, with basal shoots. Leaves 4 to 6 ft . long; leaflets $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 3 ft . long, I to 1.5 in . wide. Spathe I ft. long. Spadix as in A. pumila but flowers smaller. Stamens 3. Fruit I in. long, olive-shaped, bright red. Seed conic. Hab. North of peninsula in woods. Setul, Bukit Rajah Wang. Pulau Adang islands, Rawei isle (Ridley). Distrib. Tenasserim, Andamans.
(4) A. montana Ridl. Mat. ii. 136.

Stem 15 ft . tall, 5 in . through, ringed. Leaves 18 in . long, 24 in . wide, sheath 6 in . long; petioles 3 to 4 in . long; leaflets over 20, lincar acuminate, 5 to I in. wide. Spadix 4.5 in . long; branches $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{f}} \mathrm{w}, 3$ in. long. Female flowers $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, ovate curved. Petals ovate blunt. Hab. Rare, mountain forests, Selangor, Semangkok Pass at 3000 ft . altitude (Burn-Murdoch).
(5) A. catechu Linn. Sp. Pl. I189; Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. 169, t. 102; Bl. Rumphia, iii. 65, t. 102A and 104; Griffith, Palms of Brit. Ind. 147 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 405.

Stem solitary, 20 to 80 ft . tall, 8 to Iz in . through, grey, ringed. Leaves 4 to 6 ft . long; leaflets numerous, I to 2 ft . long, I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, uppermost confluent. Spathes oblong spathulate. Spadix 2 ft . long, branches numerous, secondary branches i8 in. long. Male flowers on the slender tips of the branches $\cdot \mathrm{r}$ in. long, white. Petals ovate acute. Stamens 6 . Female flowers at base of spadix branches $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long; sepals ovate blunt; petals similar, staminodes 6, connate. Fruit 2 in. long or more, orange or red; endocarp thick, fibrous; seed ovoid, base flattened, strongly ruminate. Hab. In villages and cultivated ground all over the Malay Peninsula, up to 1000 ft . altitude, frequently cultivated. Distrib. Malay Archipelago, South India. Native names: Pinang; Betelnut. Use: For chewing.

The original home of the Betel-nut appears to be quite uncertain; I have never seen it wild nor does it appear to establish itself outside cultivated ground. It was cultivated in Malacca before 1593, as it is mentioned there by Garcia da Orta, Hist. Arom. 99, published 1593, and it is mentioned in a Chinese work dated 140 to $\$ 6$ B.C. under the name Pinlang, evidently a perversion of Pinang, which as a name for the tree is confined almost entirely to the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.
(6) A. furcata Becc. Males. i. 23; Ridl. Mal. ii. 136.

Stems slender, 25 in . through. Leaves cuneate bilobed or irregularly pinnate; leaflets broad, 7 in . long; petioles I to 3 in . long. Spadix 2 in . long, with 5 branches. Male flowers -I2 in. long. Stamens II or 12. Females, sepals falcate ovate. Drupe fusiform, 75 in. long. Hab. Johor, Gunong Janeng (Kelsall). Distrib. Borneo. Native name: Pinang Kaki Pelandok.

## 2. PINANGA, Bl.

Small to medium-sized palms usually several-stemmed, unarmed. Leaves pinnate or, more rarely, entire. Spadix simple or compound from below leaves. Flowers small, sunk in rachis, 2 males with r female between. Males symmetric. Stamens 6 or more. Females smaller, ovoid or globose; sepals and petals orbicular. Drupe ovoid or elliptic, usually black on the red rachis. Pericarp pulpyfibrous. Albumen ruminate. Species 50, tropical Africa.
$\left.\begin{array}{lll}\text { § I. Spiranthece. Flowers in a spiral on a compressed spadix. } \\ \text { Leaflets linear acuminate glaucous beneath; spathe } \\ 3 \text { in. long; stems r. } 5 \text { in. through }\end{array}\right)$ (1) P. Scortechinii
§ 2. Orthostichanthece. Flowers in 2 rows on spadix.
Dwarf palms; stems slender; leaf cuneate bifid at top, rarely lobed, with a few unequal leaflets.
Leaf half as broad as long.
Stems 2 ft , tall or less.
Stems several, slender; leaf mottled grey and green
(6) P. disticha

Stem solitary, stouter; leaf plain light green Almost stemless; leaves crowded, bases fibrous
Leaf less than half as broad as long.
Spadix simple, short, thick
(7) P. limosa
(8) P. acaulis

Spadix simple, very slender
(9) P. subruminata
re - - (10) Po subintegra
Stout palm, 6 ft . tall, 5 in . through; leaves usually obcuneate, 2 ft . long, 8 in . wide . . (
(I2) P. Brewsteriana
Bush palm; leaflets few and broad; stems short . (I3) P. fruticans
Tall palms 5 to 15 ft . tall; stems stout; leaves pinnate; leaflets linear-acuminate.
Spadix small, simple, rarely 2 -branched
(I4) P. paradoxa
Spadix stout, branched; stems numerous, crowded; leaflets many.
Spadix branches erect, 6 to 8 . . . (15) P. pectinata
Spadix deflexed.
Branches 2 to 6 , short, moderately stout . (I6) P. perakensis
Branches 6, slender; flowers small . . (17) P. adangensis
Spadix very stout, ift. long; flowers large - (r8) P. malaiana
Stems distant; rhizome creeping; leaflets 8 . (19) P. riparia
Leaflets sigmoid.
Spadix erect . . . . . . (20) P. patula
Spadix deflexed . . . . . . (21) P. singaporensis
(1) P. Scortechinii Becc. Males. i. 170; Ridl. Mat. ii. 138. P. robusta Becc. l.c.

Stems several, 5 to $I_{5} \mathrm{ft}$. tall, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through, green. Leaves 7 ft . long; leaflets 20 , lower linear acuminate, upper broader, 3-toothed, backs glaucous; rachis brown, scurfy. Spathe 3 in. long. Panicle 6 in. long, spikes 4 to 8 , stout. Flowers spiral. Males, petals ovate or lanceolate acute. Drupe elliptic blunt, $\cdot 5$ in.
long. Seed deeply ruminate. Hab. Common in mountain woods from 2000 to 4000 ft . altitude. Pahang, Kwala Tembeling; Telom. Selangor, Bukit Kutu; Menuang Gasing (Kloss). Sungei Ujong Bukit Temiang (Cantley). Perak, Thaiping Hills; Bujong Malacca; Jor (Henderson). Penang, Penara Bukit. Kelantan, Chaning; Kwala Rok (Haniff). Native names: Bayas Betina; Pinang Lukar.
(2) P. densifolia Ridl. Joum. F.M.S. Mus. iv. 85.

Tufted bushy plant, stems 9 to 10 ft . tall, $\cdot 5$ in. through. Leaves long; leaflets very numerous, narrow-linear acuminate, long cuspidate, 15 in. long, 25 in. wide, terminal one 6 in. long, I in. wide. Spathe broad, lanceolate-ovate, beaked, 7 in . long, 2 in . wide. Spadix 6 in. long; peduncle 1 in. long, branches 5 to 8 . Flowers in 4 rows, spiral. Males $\cdot 25$ in. long. Sepals ovate-triangular. Stamens 10 ; filaments very short. Fruit elliptic, narrowed both ends, $\cdot 5$ in. long. Seed elliptic with few deep ruminations. Hab. Local on mountain ridges at 4500 ft . altitude. Pahang, Telom (Ridley), abundant here. $1394 \%$
(3) P. glaucescens Ridl.

Dwarf palm. Leaves 3 ft . long or more; midrib spotted brown ; leaflets broad oblong-lanceolate, long-acuminate, base broad, mottled light and dark green above, glaucous beneath; nerves prominent, I2 to 16 ; I4 in. long, 3.5 in . wide, terminal pair connate at base for 6 in ., free for 7 in ., tip with numerous short teeth. Spadix erect, stout, of 2 or 3 branches; peduncle $I \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, branches 4 in. long. Flowers not seen. Fruiting spadix red, fruits black, ellipsoid, 5 in. long. Sepals short, round; stigmas small, sessile. Seed ellipsoid, 4 in . long, sparsely ruminate. Hab. Mountain forests, Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tangga at 2400 ft . altitude (Ridley).
(4) P. canina Becc. Males. iii. I35; Ridl. Mat. ii. I38.

Stem as thick as a pencil. Leaf-sheaths 2 in. long, ligule bifid, lobes lanceolate acute; petioles 4 in . long. Leaflets, one pair trapezoid acuminate, 4 in . long, 1.5 in . wide, 4 -nerved; terminal pair very broad, 6 in. long, 3 in. wide, truncate. Spathes thin, I in. long. Spikes 4 on a short peduncle, 2 in. long. Flowers spiral, about 20 on a spike; rachis scurfy. Hab. Province Wellesley, Ara Kudah (Riclley). Very rare. Distrib. Bomeo.
(5) P. polymorpha Becc. Males. iii. 173; Becc. and Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 407 (partly); Ridl. Journ. F.M.S. Mus. iv. 86; Mat. ii. 138 .

Slender creeping, ascending palm, 4 to 6 ft . tall, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves 12 to 14 in . long, 6 in . wide or more, sheaths 3 to 4 in . long; leaflets 2 to 4 pairs, strong nerved, mottled light and dark green; petioles 3 in , long. Spathe thin lanceolate, 3 in . long. Spadix I.75 in. long; 2 -branched, eventually red; branches 75 in. long. Flowers spiral. Male petals ovate-triangular, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Fruit black, narrowed at both ends, elliptic-oblong, 5 to $\cdot 75$ in. long. Seed ovate, Hab. Mountain woods, often forming dense thickets
at about 4000 ft . altitude. Pahang Telom. Selangor, Ginting Bidai ; Semangkok Pass. Perak, Thaiping Hills; Gunong Berumbun and Gunong Batu Putih (Wray). Kelantan, Chaning Woods (Ridley).
(6) P. disticha Bl. Rumphia, ii. 77 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 139. P. maculata Bot. Mag. t. Soir (not of Porte). P. bifida Bl. l.c. 92, 1. II3, fig. 2. Areca curvata Griff. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. 1. 248.

Stems several, 3 ft . tall or less, 'I2 in. through. Leaves usually simple, obcuneate, bilobed, 7 to 12 in . long, 3 in . wide, or with a few 3 to 7 in . broad, acuminate; leaflets 18 in . long, 2.5 in . wide, mottled light green; petioles 4 in . long; sheath 3 in . long. Spathe


Fig. 2ro.-Pinanga disticha.
oblong beaked, I in. long. Spike solitary, rarely branched, I•25 to 4 in . long, rachis slender, tomentose. Flowers distichous, males -12 in. long. Petals ovate acuminate. Stamens 15. Female petals ovate cuspidate. Drupe red, cylindric-ovoid, acute, 5 in. long. Seed elliptic, slightly ruminate. Hab. Common in lowland woods to 2000 ft . altitude. Singapore, Selitar. Johor, Batu Pahat; Gunong Pantai. Pahang, Pulau Tawar (Fox). Malacca, Ayer Panas (Goodenough); Mount Ophir. Negri Sembilan, Perhentian Tinggi. Selangor, Rawang; Bukit Hitam. Perak, Bujong Malacca (Curtis); Goping; Gunong Batu Putih (Kunstler). Penang Hill. Kedah Peak. Distrib. Siam, Sumatra. Native name: Pinang


A very pretty, not uncommon, form has nearly white leaves with purplish blotches. The leaves are very rarely entirely green and only in old plants.
(7) P. limosa Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 44, p. 201; Mat. ii. 140 .

Dwarf single-stemmed palm, 2 ft . tall, stem $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves entire obcuneate, deeply bifid at top or with about 5 lobes, pale green, 12 in . long, 6 in . across. Spadix simple, deflexed, or with 3 branches, slender, 2 in. long. Flowers distichous, 28. Female flowers, sepals and petals orbicular. Fruit $\cdot 25$ in. long, white, sub-acute, testa fibrous. Hab. In muddy spots in dense forests in the south. Singapore, Selitar; Bukit Timah. Johor, Sungei Tebrau; Gunong Pulai ; Kluang road to Mersing (Holttum).
(8) P. acaulis Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 44, p. 202; Mat. ii. 140 .

Stem hardly 4 in. tall, solitary, covered with fibrous leaf bases. Leaves entire, cuneate, bifid, 15 in . long, 6 in . wide, or pinnate with 3 pairs of oblong acuminate leaflets, glaucescent beneath. Spathes oblong acute, strongly keeled, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot 75$ in. wide. Spadix simple, 2 in . long, densely covered with males. Males $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, white. Sepals acute. Petals ovate-triangular. Stamens 8 or 12. Female flowers rose-pink, distichous. Rachis crimson in fruit, 6 in. long. Drupe narrow cylindric, 75 in. long, black. Hab. In forests. Rare. Perak, Kamuning Woods, Sungei Siput (Machado).

One of the smallest of palms.
(9) P. subruminata Becc. Males. iii. 174; Ridl. Mat. ii. I40.

Stems about 2 ft . tall, erect, 35 in . through. Leaves narrow cuneate, bifid, truncate at tip, light green, I ft. long, 4 in . wide; nerves prominent; petiole 2 in . long; sheaths 2 in . long. Spathe lanceolate-oblong, 15 in . long, 3 -angled. Spike r, deflexed, 4 in . long, slender. Flowers distichous or spiral. Males $\cdot 25$ in. long. Sepals deltoid, acuminate. Petals narrow-linear. Stamens in. Drupe 5 in. long, elliptic, beaked, red. Hab. Common in woods up to 2000 ft . altitude. Singapore, Kranji. Johor, Bukit Tanah Abang (Kelsall); Serom; Batu Pahat. Pahang, Rumpin River; Tahan River. Muar, Sungei Pauh (Fox). Perak, Briah, Larut and Tapah (Wray). Penang (Kunstler). Kelantan, Chaning (Ridley).

The Muar plant has leaves 16 in . long and spathe 2 in . long; inflorescence of 3 stout branches; flowers partly distichous, partly spiral.
(ro) P. subintegra Ridl. Mal. ii. I4I.
Stem slender, 2 to 4 ft . tall. Leaves obcuneate, deeply bifid, 8 in . long, 2.5 in . wide, base shortly narrowed; nerves prominent, 15 pairs; midrib and slender petioles 2 in . long, scurfy. Spadix simple, deflexed, 2.5 in . long, slender. Flowers distichous, sunk in oblong depressions in rachis with a short acute bract. Sepals oblong-orbicular, glabrous. Fruit elliptic (cylindric acuminate when dry), base narrow, 75 in . long, $\cdot 12$ in. through, bright red. Hab. Mountain forest, Pahang, Telom. Perak, Bujong Malacca; Gunong 13918

Batu Putih (Wray). Kelantan, Chaning Woods (Ridley); Sungei Keteh (Foxworthy).
(II) P. calamifrons Becc. Males. iii. 132 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. I4r.

Stems slender, dark brown, $\cdot 25$ in. through. Leaves over I ft. long, rachis slender with brown scale-like hairs; leaflets 32 , very narrow linear acuminate, 6 in. long, r in. wide. Spike simple, deflexed, or 2-to 4-branched; flowers distichous. Males unknown. Females, sepals orbicular dentate. Drupe sub-cylindric fusiform, acuminate, $\cdot 5$ in. long. Seed fusiform, hardly ruminate. Hab. Kedah Peak (Ridley). Distrib. Borneo.
(12) P. Brewsteriana Ridl. Journ. F.M.S. Mus. vi. 188.

Stems solitary or tufted, 6 ft . tall, .5 in . through, red-brown. Leaves usually simple, obcuneate, deeply bilobed, 2 ft . long, 8 in . wide, occasionally with a pair of leaflets below, glaucescent beneath; sheaths 7 to 8 in . long; petioles stout, 6 to 12 in . long. Spathes boat-shaped, 6 in. long. Spadix 2- to 3 -branched; peduncle 3 in. long, branches 4 in . long, densely red-woolly. Flowers distant, spiral. Males I2 in. long; petals triangular acuminate. Fruit olive-shaped, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, black, on a red rachis. Seed nearly as long, deeply ruminate. Hab. Mountains at 4500 to 5500 ft . altitude. Local. Pahang, Gunong Tahan. In wet woods (Ridley).

The male flowers I could only find in the unopened spathe; they fell off directly the spathe opened, and I have no doubt that this palm is fertilised cleistogamously.

## (13) P. fruticans Ridl.

A bush palm with many short stems 2 to 4 ft . tall, crowded together. Leaves 3 to 4 ft . long with abont io linear acuminate leaflets $I_{5}$ in. long, 1.25 to 3 in . wide, terminal pair $I_{5} \mathrm{in}$. long, 3 in . wide, many toothed at top, dark green with paler spots. Spathes oblong, rather broad, 3 to 6 in . long, pink. Spadix sub-sessile, 7 in. long ; branches 5. Flowers distichous, close, numerous. Males lanceolate-ovate acuminate, $\cdot 15 \mathrm{in}$. long, flesh colour. Stamens 15 . Females $\cdot I_{5}$ in. wide. Sepals and petals round, equal, edges ciliate. Fruit oblong, black, 5 in. long with thin fibrous pulp; rachis red. Seed ellipsoid, strongly deeply ruminate. Hab. Dense woods in the north-east. Kelantan, Chaning Woods (Ridley).

This is extremely like a plant long cultivated in the Singapore Gardens under the name of $P$. Kuhlii, Bl. It certainly cannot be that species, which is described as having a stem 30 ft . tall and many narrow leaflets, whereas this only attains the height of 4 or 5 ft . and has few, rather broad, leaflets. We have no clue as to the origin of the Garden plant.
(14) P. paradoxa Scheff. Natuurk. Tijdschr. Ned. Ind. xxxii. 3I; Ridl. Mat. ii. Ift. Areca curvata Griff. Notule, iii. 64 (partly); Not. Ic. Pl. As. t. 248.

Stems several, 3 to 12 ft . tall, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves I 2 to 13 in. long; petioles 6 in . long, scurfy; leaflets 6 to io alternate, 5 in. long, I in. wide, terminal, broad cuneate, deeply cleft. Spikes

2 or 3 unbranched or with 2 branches, 3 to 4 in. long. Flowers distichous. Male $\cdot 25$ in. long. Petals lanceolate, long-pointed. Stamens 6. Drupe red, slender curved, fusiform, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Seed fusiform, albumen with 6 longitudinal lines of rumination. Hab. Mountain woods. Not rare. Johor, Gunong Pantai. Malacca, Ophir (Griffith). Selangor, Bukit Kutu; Bukit Hitam. Negri Sembilan, Gunong Angsi. Perak, Thaiping Hills. Kedah Peak (Ridley).
(15) P. pectinata Becc. and Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 410 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 142 .

Stems several, very hard, dark green, 10 to 15 ft . tall, 1 to 3.5 in . through. Leaves 3 to 4 ft . long; leaflets 15 in . long, I to 3 in. wide, linear acuminate, glaucous beneath. Spadix 6 in. long, base broad, branches 6 to 8, rather stout. Flowers distichous. Stamens many. Drupe $\cdot 5$ to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{im}$. long, elliptic, narrowed both ends, purple-black. Seed elliptic small, deeply ruminate. Hab. Mountain forests and lowlands. Johor Gunong Pantai; Kwala Sembrong (Kelsall) ; Sungei Tebrau. Selangor, Batu Tiga. Pcrak, Goping (Kunstler) ; Sirah Rimau (Yapp).
(16) P. perakensis Becc. Males. iii. 175; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 410 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 142.

Stems stout, 4 to 5 ft . tall. Leaves 4 ft . long; leaflets narrower linear acuminate, 18 in. long, 5 to I in. wide, glaucous beneath. Spathe oblong, 5 in . long. Spadix 4 to 5 in . long, branches 3 to 6 , flattened. Flowers distichous. Stamens many. Drupe, when young cylindric fusiform, stigma pustular; when ripe elliptic blunt, base narrowed, $\cdot 75$ in. long, $\cdot 25$ in. through. Seed elliptic, much ruminate. Hab. Hill forests. Province Wellesley, Ara Kuda. Perak, Bujong Malacca; Gunong Keledang (Curtis). Gumon: Kibase uadi
(17) P. adangensis Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 61, p. 62.

Stems 23 ft . tall, I.5 in. through, in large clumps. Leaves 5 ft . long; leaflets linear acuminate, bases broad, 20 in . long, I in. through, all green. Spathe 7 in . long, 3 in . wide. Spadix branches thick, the longest 7 in . long; rachis flexuous, hardly flattened, -I2 in. through. Flowers distichous, very small. Males, sepals ovate. Petals triangular-ovate cuspidate falcate, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Stamens 20. Fruit obovoid, 5 in. long. Hab. Local, in damp forests by edge of stream. Adang islands, Pulau Rawei (Ridley).

This plant somewhat resembles $P$. malaiana, but the rachis is much more slender.
(I8) P. malaiana Scheff. Natutrk. Tijdschr. Ned. Ind. xxxii. 175; Ridl. Mat. ii. 142. Areca malaiana Griff. Palm. Brit. Ind. 252, t. 230 C .

Stems i2 ft. tall, I in. through. Leaves 5 to 8 ft . long; leaflets linear acuminate, usually 2 -ribbed, dark green, glaucous beneath, ${ }_{5} 5 \mathrm{in}$, long, 5 to I in. wide; petioles 18 in . long. Spathe 10 in .
long, oblong. Spadix deflexed, I ft. long, branches 2 to 5 flattened, bright red in fruit, 5 in . through. Flowers large, distichous. Males, sepals lanceolate. Petals much longer. Stamens 40. Drupes I in. long, cream colour turning black, olive-shaped. Seed similar, tip blunt, base truncate, I in. long. Hab. Common in lowland forest. Singapore, Chan Chu Kang. Johor Gunong Pantai. Malacea (Griffith); Jus; Ayer Panas; Ayer Keroh. Pahang, Sungei Chenei (Fox); Kwala Lipis (Machado); Kwala Tenok. Negri Sembilan, Perhentian Tinggi. Selangor, Bukit Kudah. Perak, Thaiping Hills and Batang Padang (Kınstler). Penang Hill. Kelantan, Sungei Keteh (Foxworthy). Distrib. Sumatra. Native names: Pinang Boreng hijau; Pinang Dampong.
(19) P. riparia Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 44, p. 20I; Mat. ii. I43.

Stems distant, 12 to $\mathrm{I}_{5} \mathrm{ft}$. tall, $\cdot 5$ to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaf 3 ft . long; leaflets 8 pairs, linear acuminate, 3 - to 6 -nerved, 8 to 9 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25$ to 2 in . wide; rachis angled, scurfy. Spadix deflexed; peduncle stout, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long, branches 3 or 4 , stout, 6 to 7 in . long. Flowers distichous, close. Females - 12 in. long. Fruit 5 in. long, oblong blunt. Mab. In wet woods growing in water and sending out stolons throwing up numerous distant stems. Johor, Tebrau River (Ridley).
(20) P. patula Bl. Rumphia, ii. 86, t. I15; Ridl. Mat. ii. I43.

Stems several, 6 to 20 ft . tall, 5 to $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaf 2 to 3 ft . long; leaflets 6 pairs, sigmoid long acuminate, base narrowed; nerves 3 to $7,7 \mathrm{in}$. long, 2 to 2.5 in . wide. Spadix deflexed, 4 -branched, branches rather slender, 6 in . long, red. Females, sepals erose crenulate. Drupes flesh colour, elliptic, over -25 in . long. Seed elliptic ruminate. Hab. Mountain woods. Scarce. Pahang, Tahan River, Kwala Tenok. Perak, Ulu Bubong (Kunstler). Distrib. Sumatra, Borneo.
(21) P. singaporensis Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 44, p. 38 ; Mat.ii. I44.

Stems tufted, 6 to 15 ft . tall, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves 3 ft . long; petioles 8 in. long; leaflets I3, sigmoid acuminate, I2 in. long, 3 in. wide or less. Spathe boat-shaped, thin brownish-pink, I. 5 in. long. Spike erect, 4 in . long, branches 5 , rachis cream colour. Flowers distichous. Males $\cdot 25$ in. long, white. Sepals small, ovate acute. Petals much longer, oblique. Stamens I4. Female flowers pink; sepals and petals ciliate. Hab. Very local and scarce in damp spots in the south. Singapore, Bukit Mandai; Bukit Timah; Selitar (Ridley). Muar, Sungei Segal (Fox).

This is probably extinct in Singapore now.
3. NENGA, Wendl.

Tufted palms with the habit of Pinanga. Leaves pinnate; leaflets linear-acuminate. Spadix of 3 or 4 deflexed spikes; flowers
spiral or in 4 or 6 series. Sepals and petals subequal, subulateacuminate in the male. Stamens 6 . Seed ovoid, short, base truncate. Ovule parietal, otherwise as in Pinanga. Species 3, Malayan.

| Fruit 1 in. long | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Fruit 1.5 in. long | . (1) N. Wendlandiana |  |  |  |

(I) N. Wendlandiana Scheff. Anir. Jard. Buitenzorg. i. I53, t. 9-10; Ridl. Mat. ii. 144. Pinanga Nenga Bl. Rumphia, ii. 77, t. 107.

Stems several, ro to 15 ft . tall, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves 5 ft . long or more; leaflets linear, fine, acuminate, 1.25 in . wide, 12 to 15 in . long; petioles 2 ft . long, sheath purplish. Spathe falcate ensiform, 7 to 9 in . long, I in. wide. Spadix I ft. long, stout. Flowers spiral; males, cream yellow, 25 in . long. Sepals linear; petals lanceolate, acuminate. Stamens pink. Drupe oblong, I in. long, blunt round, claret coloured. Hab. Common in low wet ground, in forests. Singapore, Garden Road (formerly); Changi; Selitar. Johor, Batu Pahat. Malacca, Ching (Griffith). Negri Sembilan, Tampin. Dindings, Bruas. Pahang, Pekan. Perak, Thaiping (Kunstler). Lankawi, Burau (Robinson). Distrib. Sumatra. Native names: Pinang Umu; Pinang Antan.

Beccari's var. hexapetala is apparently a monstrosity with 6 petals, collected in Perak by Scortechini.
(2) N. macrocarpa Scort. in Becc. Males, iii. I84; Ridl. Mat. ii. I45.

Stems few together, 6 to 18 ft . tall. Leaves 3 to 4 ft . long; leaflets as in N. Wendlandiana. Spathe oblong, purplish. Spadix over I ft. long, spikes 2 or 3. Male flowers 35 in. long. Fruit ellipsoid, black, $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Seed ovoid, under ${ }^{5} 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, strongly ruminate. Hab. Hill forest, not rare, at 1500 to 3400 ft . altitude. Johor, Gunong Pantai. Negri Sembilan, Tampin Hill. Pahang, Tahan River, Kwala Tenok. Perak, Thaiping Hills (Scortechini); Gunong Keledang; Gmong Batu Putih (Wray) ; Bujong Malacca: Goping. Kedah Peak. Kelantan, Sungei Keteh (Foxworthy).

## 4. ACTINORHYTIS, Wendl. and Drude.

Tall palm with a stout stem. Leaves large, pinnate, segments linear-lanceolate, tips obliquely toothed; rachis and petioles furfuraceous. Spadix large, twice branched, below the leaves. Spathes 2, with 2 crests on the back. Flowers below in threes, above solitary males. Male flowers minute asymmetric. Sepals imbricate. Stamens very numerous, anthers versatile, pistillode minute. Female flowers, sepals short ovate; petals imbricate, ovary I-celled; stigmas short. Fruit large, ovoid-ellipsoid, red; exocarp thin, mesocarp fibrous. Seed large, round, attached to the mesocarp, ovoid. Albumen ruminate,
(1) A. calapparia Wendl. and Drude, Linnca, xxxix. 184; Scheffer Ann. Buitenzorg i. 136, pl. 22, 23. Areca cocoides Griff. Palm. Brit. Ind. 230B. Areca calapparia Bl. Rumphia, ii. 68, pl. 100, 2 (fruit). Seaforthia calapparia Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm, iii. 313 .

Tree 40 ft . tall, stem stout, ringed. Leaves 8 to 9 ft . long, 4 to 4.6 ft . wide, segments 2 ft . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25$ to I .5 in . wide, linear acuminate, 5 -nerved. Spadix large, pendulous. Flowers in lower part of branches one female between two males, above, males only in pairs. Fruit ovate, 3 in . long, 2.5 in . wide, red. Hab. Cultivated ground near villages, Malacca, Ching and halfway to Malim (Griffith); Pahang, villages near Pekan (Ridley). Distrib. Malay islands from Rhio, and Sumatra to Amboina. Native name: Pinang penawar. Use: In medicinc.

The origin of this palm seems to be unknown, but was probably in the eastern islands of the Archipelago. The plant is rarely cultivated, but the seeds are carried about by Malays and planted near villages for medicinal use.

## 5. IGUANURA, BI.

Small unarmed palms. Leaves entire, obeuneate and deeply bifid or pinnate with few broad leaflets. Spathes 2, short, persistent. Spikes simple or branched on a long peduncle, slender. llowers small spiral, one female between two males or males only on branch ends, sunk in sockets in the rachis. Males, sepals orbicular. Petals oblong, connate at base, lanceolate or ovate. Stamens 6 to 9. Pistillode large. Females, petals ovate. Staminodes 6. Stigmas sessile. Ovary I cell, I ovule. Fruit oblong, white turning red and finally black. Seed ruminate or not. Species 1o, Malayan.

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Leaves obcuneate bifid, occasionally few-lobed.
    Spike simple, rarely I - to 2 -branched, long
(I) I. geonomæformis
    Spikes panicled; stem tall and stout; leaves 3 ft .
        long, obcuneate
(2) I. spectabilis
Leaves obcuneate or variously lobed; stem short,
        slender; fruit clliptic
    (3) I. Wallichiana
Leaves pinnate with narrow linear leaflets
(4) I. diffusa
Spike simple; fruit conic-cylindric curved
(5) I. corniculata
Spikes panicled.
    Fruit ovoid; spike glabrous
    (6) I. polymorpha
    Fruit cylindric curved ; spike red-woolly . . (7) I. ferruginea
    Fruit bilobed at top, glabrous
(8) I. bicornis
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(1) I. geonomæformis Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. 229, t. 178; Ridl. Mat. ii. I50.

Stems 2 to 3 ft. tall, 5 in. through, few together. Leaves obcuncate bifid, occasionally with from 2 to 9 lobes acuminate, 18 to 24 in . long, 6 to 9 in . wide; midrib red-tomentose; petioles I ft. long. Spikes from axils of lower leaves simple or 2 - or 3 -branched, I ft.
long, rather thick tomentose, or slender and glabrous; peduncle 3 to 24 in. long. Spathes narrow lanceolate acuminate, 6 in . long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Flowers numerous, spirally arranged. Males, sepals orbicular. Petals oblong. Drupe $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Seed $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Hab. In damp forest, common usually by forest streams.
var. typica. Spike stout, woolly unbranched. Singapore, Bukit Timah. Johor, Gunong Pantai ; Kwala Simpai (Kelsall). Pahang, Tahan River. Malacca, Sungei Hudang (Derry) ; base of Mount Ophir. Selangor, Ginting Bidai; Ginting Peras; Rawang.
sub-var. ramosa. Slackia geonomaformis Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. I62, $t$. 234. Inflorescence with 2 or 3 branches. Singapore, Chan Chu Kang. Pahang, Kwala Tenok. Malacca (Griffith) ; Mount Ophir (Hullett) ; Ayer Panas. Negri Sembilan, Perhentian Tinggi ; Tampin Hill. Selangor, Semangkok Pass (Ridley).
var. malaccensis. I. malaccensis Becc. Males. iii. Ioz. Spikes simple slender, finally tomentose or glabrous. Pahang, Kota Glanggi. Malacca, Ayer Panas. Selangor, Bukit Kutu, Semangkok Pass (form with 3 branches to inflorescence); Menuang Gasing (Kloss, leaves many-lobed) ; Kwala Lumpur. Perak, Thaiping (Kunstler); Waterloo Estate (Glasgow); Ulu Bubong (Kunstler). Native names: Pinang Pachat; Pinang Burong Tikus; Pinang K’lasak.

An extremely variable plant both in foliage and inflorescence.
(2) I. spectabilis Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 4I, p. 40 ; Mat. ii. 15I. I. Wallichiana var. major, Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 4I6. Geonoma Pynærtiana, Mast. Gard. Chron. I8g8, 258, fig. 28.

Stems single or several, 8 to 10 ft . tall, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves entire obcuneate, 3 ft . long or more, I ft. wide; petioles 6 to 12 in . long. Inflorescence branched, branches 4 to 7 , stout, spreading, 9 in . long, on a peduncle from 12 to 18 in . long. Males, petals oblong acute, $\cdot 12$ in. long. Filaments thick, connate at base. Drupe ellipsoid, tip curved, black, 75 in. long on the thickened rachis. Hab. Local in damp forest. Dindings, Bruas (Curtis). Perak, Hermitage Hill ; Goping (Kunstler). Native name: Teruno.
(3) I. Wallichiana Hook. fil. Gen. Pl. iii. go8; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 416; Ridl. Mat. ii. 151.

Stems slender, 2 to 4 ft . tall. Leaves obcuneate, deeply bifid, 30 in . long, 9 in . wide, more or less cut into long narrow lobes 13 in . long. Spathes narrow, 6 in . long. Panicle of spikes 2 ft . long; peduncle 18 in. long, branches about 8 , slender, 6 to 12 in . long. Male sepals ovate. Petals oblong blunt. I'ilaments filiform 6. Drupe ellipsoid, red, 5 in. long. Hab. Common in forests. Muar, Sungei Pauh (Fox). Pahang, Tahan River. Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tangga. Perak, Thaiping Hills; Bujong Malacca; Tapah (Wray); Selama (Kunstler). Province Wellesley, Ara Kudah.

Penang Hill (Porter, Wall. Cat. 8600). Kelantan, Chaning. Native name: Pinang Sapadan.
(4) I. diffusa Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 416.

A nearly stemless tufted palm. Leaves 3 to 4 ft . long, with very numerous linear acuminate leaflets I ft. long or more, I in. wide, prominently 2 -nerved, pale beneath. Spadices numerous, compound, branched, velvety hairy, branches spreading, 6 in . across. Flowers, malc white, 05 in. long, sunk in sockets with hairy mouths. Sepals gibbous at base, oblique, hairy on edge and tip, oblong, as long as petals. Petals ovate. Stamens 6, dorsifixed. Hab. Mountain forests. Scarce. Perak, Thaiping Hills, Gunong Ijuk (hijau) (Scortechini). Kelantan, Chaning Woods (Ridley).

I have only seen a small pencil drawing of Scortechinis plant, and the description is very short and incomplete, but I think the Kelantan plant here described is Beccari's species.
(5) I. corniculata Becc. Males. iii. 187; Ridl. Mat. ii. I52.

Stems slender, 3 to 4 ft . tall, barely $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves Io to 12 in . long, 6 to 8 in . wide; leaflets 5 to 6 pairs, cuneate and trapezoid, 3.5 to 4 in . long, I to 1.5 in . wide, tip broad dentate with a long point at upper edge, scurfy beneath; petioles 4 in . long. Spike simple, $\delta$ to 12 in. long (of which the peduncle is 3 in. long), scurfy. Spathe $x$, tubular. Fruit narrow elongate, horn-shaped, tip incurved, 5 to 75 in . long, $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. through. Hab. Rare in forests, Perak, Selama (Kunstler). Kelantan, Chaning Woods (Ridley). Native name: Pinang Angin.
(6) I. polymorpha Becc. Males. iii. I82. I. brevipes Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 4i6.

Stems 3 to 7 ft . tall, 25 in . through. Leaves 8 to $15 \mathrm{in}$. long, with 4 to I 2 trapezoid acuminate leaflets, 4 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 75$ to 3 in . wide; sheaths large, 3 to 6 in. long. Peduncle 4 in. long, branches of panicle 6 to 9 , slender, 6 in . long. Flowers very small, scattered. Petals oblong blunt. Drupe ovoid or elliptic-ovoid. Hab. Mountain woods. Perak, Thaiping Hills; Bujong Malacca. Kelantan, Glam Woods, Kota Bharu (Ridley). Rahman, Kota Bharu (Gwynne-Vaughan).
var. canina Becc.l.c. Igo. Branches more numerous and thick, flowers sub-distichous, Perak, Thaiping Hills.
(7) I. ferruginea Becc. in Hook. fll. F.B.I. vi. 432; Ridl. Mat. ii. I62.

Stem very short or 0 . Leaves about 10 ; leaflets 10 to 13 , apices with blunt teeth; central leaflet much the biggest, 3 ft . long, I to 9 in . wide, deep green, petiole over 3 ft . long, thorny at base. Spadix horizontal or deflexed, 2 ft . long, branches simple. Spathes brown-pubescent, 4 in. long; mouths lacerate; rachis thickly red-tomentose. Flowers crowded, sessile or nearly so. Calyx cup-shaped; lobes ovate pubescent. Petals triangular, yellow. Drupe ellipsoid, rose-pink. Hab. Common in woods in the south.

Singapore, Garden Jungle; Bukit Timah, etc., Johor, Sungei Tebrau. Negri Sembilan, Tampin. Selangor, Batu Caves. Perak Sunkai (Kunstler). Kedah, Yan (Ridley). Distrib. Sumatra.
(8) I. bicornis Becc. Males. iii. I88; Ridl. Mat. ii. 153.

Stem 5 to 8 ft . tall. Leaves Ift. long, 4 to 6 in . wide; leaflets 2 to 4 pairs, sigmoid trapezoid, acuminate at tip; petioles 3 to 4 in . long, glabrous. Peduncle $\cdot 75$ to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, branches 5 to 8 , filiform, 4 to 8 in. long. Flowers minute. Fruit oblong, base narrowed bilobed, lobes round, 5 in. long. Hab. Mountain woods. Rare. Perak, Thaiping Hills (Kunstler and Scortechini).

## 6. ONCOSPERMA, Bl.

Tall palms shortly soboliferous, forming clumps, strongly armed with black spines. Leaves pinnate; leaflets many narrow. Spathes large boat-shaped, 2, both spiny. Inflorescence large deflexed, of many long spikes on a peduncle. Flowers terminal, all male, lower ones one female with two males. Males asymmetric. Petals lanceolate cuspidate. Stamens 6 to I2. Drupe globose black. Seed ruminate. Species 5 or 6 , Ceylon, Malaya.
Leaflets drooping; fruits ${ }^{2} 5$ in. through .
(1) O. filamentosa
Leaflets spreading; fruit $\cdot 5$ in. through
(2) O. horrida
(1) O. filamentosa Bl. Rumphia, ii. 97, t. 82, 103; Ridl. Mat. ii. 146. Areca tigillaria Jack, Mal. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 88; Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. I59, t. 133B. A. nibung Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii, I73, 3II, $t$. 153.

Stems numerous, 60 ft . tall, 6 in . through. Leaves to ft . long ; leaflets drooping, I in. across. Spathes broad oblong, outer one 2 ft . long, 6 in . across, spiny, inner spathe tomentose. Panicle 2 ft . long, branches about 55 . Male flowers yellow. Petals lanceolate cuspidate, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Drupe $\cdot 25$ in. through. Hab. Damp open ground and tidal rivers. Common. Singapore, Tanglin; Changi; Kranji. Johor. Malacca, Pringgit. Selangor, Jugra (Foxworthy). Adang islands, Pulau Rawei. Distrib. Cochinchina, Borneo. Native names: Nibong; and forms Lenau, Ibas or Ibu and Nibong Padi. Use: Wood for building, pig spears, etc.

The Malays have the above form-names for supposed varieties, of this plant, but I failed to see any real difference between the forms or states of this palm.
(2) O. horrida Scheff. Natuurk. Tijdschr. Ned. Ind. xxxii. I89; Ridl. Mat. ii. I47. Areca horrida Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 158 , t. 233.

Stems several, 40 to 60 ft . tall, 6 in . through. Leaves 20 ft . long; leaflets about $60,3 \mathrm{ft}$. long, I to 1.5 in . wide, spreading. Outer spathe 18 in. long, 12 in . across, spiny, inner 12 in . long, 4 in. wide. Panicle 2 ft . long, branches 15 . Flowers as in $O$. filamentosa, but petals lanceate. Drupe $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Hab. Dry
forests. Whole Peninsula. Singapore, Bukit Timah; Changi; Johor. Pahang, Tahan River. Malacca (Griffith). Perak, Bujong Malacca. Kelantan, Sungei Keteh (Foxworthy). Distrib. Borneo. Native name: Bayas.

## 7. ORANIA, Zippel.

Tall stout unarmed single-stemmed palms. Leaves large pinnate; leaflets linear acuminate. Spathes 2, lower one short tubular, upper one large oblong. Inflorescence large, much-branched. Flowers small, all male on branch ends, one female between two males below. Male sepals short, petals oblong or lanceolate. Stamens 3 to 6. Female petals ovate. Pistil 3-celled. Fruit globose, large, albumen not ruminate. Species 4 or 5, Malayan.
(1) O. macrocladus Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm, iii. t. 177, fig. I; Ridl. Mat. ii. I45.

Stem 40 ft . tall, 6 in . through, smooth, grey. Leaves I 2 to 15 ft . long; leaflets 3 ft . long, 2 in . wide, numerous. Inflorescence panicled, branches slender, over I ft. long. Flowers scattered. Stamens 6. Fruit smooth globular, green, I to $1 \cdot 5$ in. through. $H a b$. Woods at about 1000 ft . altitude. Singapore, Chan Chu Kang; Woodlands; Pulau Ubin. Pahang, Tahan Woods. Malacca, Ching (Griffith). Dindings, Lumut. Perak, Bujong Malacca; Temengoh. Kelantan, Ulu Kesial (Gimlette). Native name: Ibul. Use: The fruit is held in Kelantan to be exceedingly poisonous as is also the shoot (see Gimlette, "Malay Poisons," ed. ii. 148).

## 8. CYRTOSTACHYS, Bl.

Unarmed tufted palms. Leaves pinnate. Inflorescence pendulous of many spikes. Spathes 2, deciduous. Flowers one female between two males, in spirals. Males symmetric. Petals ovate. Stamens ir to 15. Female petals larger than sepals. Drupe small, obovoid. Seed ovoid, not ruminate. Species 2, Malayan.
(1) C. Lakka Becc. Ann. Jard. Buitenzorg. ii. I4r.

Stems i2 to 15 ft . tall, 3 in . through. Leaves erect, 5 ft . long; leaflets linear, glaucous beneath, 18 in . long, I 5 in . wide; rachis, petioles 6 in . long and sheath 2 ft . long, red. Spathes broad oblong. Inflorescence 2 ft . long, branches 25 , pendulous, green turning red. Males, sepals and petals ovate, green edged red; petals longer. Drupe black, base scarlet. Seed $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Hab. In water in wet woods by tidal rivers, in the lowlands. Singapore, Kranji; Jurong. Pahang, Pekan. Selangor, Klang. Perak, Teluk Anson. Distrib. Borneo. Native name: Pinang Rajah. The red-stemmed or sealing-wax palm.

## 9. PTYCHORAPHIS, Becc.

Stems slender, tufted, unarmed. Leaves pinnate; leaflets narrow. Spathes 2, deciduous, sword-shaped. Panicle of several F1.M.P., 5
slender spikes. Flowers in pairs, one male, one female, or males at tip, females at base. Males, sepals ovate or lanceolate. Stamens 6. Drupe ellipsoid. Seed ellipsoid, grooved on one face, ruminate. Species 2, endemic.

Rachis thick; dense-flowered; petals ovate . . (1) P. singaporensis
Rachis slender; flowers scattered; petals lanceolate (2) P. longiflora
(I) P. singaporensis Becc. Ann. Jard. Buitenzorg. ii. 90, t. 196; Ridl. Mat. ii. 48 .

Stems several, 6 to 12 ft . tall, 1 in. through, black, ringed. Leaves 4 ft . long; leaflets 12 in . long, 5 in . wide; petioles 3 ft . long. Spathe 6 in. long, inner one woolly. Panicle 6 in. long. Spikes - I2 in. thick, 5 to 7. Flowers numerous and close. Males, sepals ovate orbicular. Petals larger, ovate acute, white or yellow. Females, bract transversely oblong. Sepals ovate truncate gibbous. Drupe red pulpy, 5 in . long. Hab. South of the peninsula in woods. Singapore, Tanglin; Sungei Buluh; Toas; Changi. Johor, Gunong Pulai (Hullett). Dindings, Lumut (Curtis). Native name: Rintin or Kerintin. Use: The stems make beautiful black walking-sticks.
(2) P. longiflora Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 4I, p. 32 ; Mat. ii. I4S.

Habit and stems of $P$. singaporensis. Leaves 3 ft . long ; leaflets 40 pairs, 18 in . long, 5 in . wide. Inflorescence of 4 or 5 branches, 6 to 7 in. long. Flowers seattered, 21 on a branch. Males with 2 orbicular gibbous bracts at base. Sepals orbicular, fringed. Petals lanceolate blunt, much longer. Female bract small. Sepals ciliate. Hab. Johor, on the top of Gunong Banang, Batu Pahat (Ridley).

This is very distinct from $P$. singaporensis in its slender branched inflorescence with distant flowers and lanceolate petals.

## 10. ARENGA, Labill.

Large unarmed palms, stems solitary or several. Leaves very large, pinnate, sheath breaking up into black fibre; leaflets very numerous, linear, narrowed and auricled at base, tips truncate notched. Inflorescence of very numerous long pendent spikes, unisexual, produced when the tree is adult from the upper axils downwards alternately male and female. Spathes numerous, short, persistent on peduncle. Male flowers large. Sepals orbicular. Petals longer, oblong coriaccous. Stamens very numerous. Females subglobose, oblong or flat at top. Sepals sub-orbicular; petals ovate. Ovary 3-celled; ovules 3. Fruit 2- or 3-seeded. Seed plano-convex, large. Albumen equable. Species io. IndoMalaya, Formosa, Australia.

Stem stout, covered with fibre; spikes 3 to 4 ft . long; petals oblong, I in, long, violet
(1) A. saccharifera

Stem more slender, not covered with fibre; spikes
1.5 ft . long; petals ovate oblong, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, pink
(2) A. Westerhouti
(I) A. saccharifera Labill. Mem. Inst. Fr. viii. 209; Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. I64, t. 135 ; Ridl. Mal. ii. 154.

Stems usually solitary, occasionally 3 together, about 20 to 30 ft . tall, I ft. through. Leaves 20 ft . long; petioles stout; sheaths broken up into black fibre; leaflets about 60 pairs, glaucous white beneath, 25 in. long, I to $1 \cdot 5$ in. wide. Spathes 5 , lanceolate oblong, sheathing peduncle. Inflorescence 3 to 4 ft . long. Males, sepals green. Petals I in. long, violet, oblong blunt. Females green, petals ovate, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Fruit oblong or sub-globose, top depressed, yellow, 3 -angled, 2 in. long. Seed I in. long, black. Hab. Common in villages all over the peninsula. I met with it apparently wild on Bukit Jugra, Province Wellesley in forest, where the stems were more slender and less provided with fibre than in the typical plant. Nalive names: Enau (wild plant); Kabong (cultivated one). Use: The fibre is used for black rope, Tali hijau or vegetable horsehair. Trunks of trees are split and scooped out for water conduits. Sugar and molasses (gula Malacca) is obtained from flower shoots. Fruits (young) made into a sweetmeat.

This palm was introduced from the Moluccas by Chr. Smith into Penang in 1796.
(2) A. Westerhouti Griff. Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist. v. 474; Palms of Brit. Ind. ェ66, t. 235; Ridl. Mat. ii. 155. A. obtusifolia Hook. fil. F.B.I. v. 42 I (not of Marlius).

Stems usually several, 16 to 30 ft . tall, 6 to 8 in . through, grey and smooth. Leaves 16 to 18 ft . long; leaflets about 80 to 90 pairs as in A. saccharifcra, 24 to 60 in . long, I to 2.5 in . wide. Male inflorescence 18 in . long, branches 16 to 18 , about 8 to 9 in . long. Flowers nearly 75 in. long. Sepals gibbous orbicular. Petals pink, ovate-oblong, 5 in . long. Female, petals $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Fruit oblong, depressed above, 2 in. long, $2 \cdot 5$ in. through, yellowish green and black. Seeds flattened, oblong, $\cdot 25$ in. through. Hab. On dry wooded hills, often very abundant. Pahang, Kwala Tahan. Malacca, Naning (Westerhout). Negri Sembilan, Tampin; Bukit Tangga. Perak, Bukit Kapayung; Thaiping Hills; Batang Padang. Province Wellesley, Bukit Lankap. Penang Hill. Nativc name: Langkap. Use: Pith eaten in curries.

## 11. DIDYMMOSPERMA, Wendl.

Dwarf palms, unarmed. Stems srlitary or tufted. Leaves cuneate, oblong entire or pinnate with trapezoid leaflets. Spikes simple or branched, unisexual. Spathes numerous, persistent. Flowers rather large. Male calyx cupular, trifid. Petals oblong. Stamens 10 to 30. No pistillode. Female sepals round. Petals triangular. Ovary 2- to 3-celled. Fruit globose or oblong. Seeds I to 3. Albumen equable. Species 6, Assam and Malaya.

Leaves simple or of 4 or 5 leaflets, trapezoid subsessile.

Spike I, short erect
Leaves with ovate leaflets, base inæquilateral petiolate. Spike 1 , long slender
(I) D. Hookeriana
(2) D. hastata
(1) D. Hookeriana Becc. Males. iii. 186; Ridl. Mat. ii. 155.

Stems I or several 12 to 13 in. tall, $\cdot 25$ in. through. Leaves simple, obcuneate, trapezoid, toothed, with a long point at tip, or more often 4 or 5 and a terminal one, base narrow obcuneate, sessile or shortly petioled, 7 to 9 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide or more. Spike single, 3 to 8 in . long with several linear spathes 4 in . long or less on the slender 4 in. peduncle. Males $\cdot 25$ in. long. Stamens numerous. Female spadix stouter with orange-coloured pistil. Fruit globose, orange, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through. Hab. Not rare; in forests. Pahang, Tahan River; Kota Glanggi. Perak, Teluk Pinang; Kwala Dipang (Curtis); Waterloo; Kamuning; Sungei Rayah and Gunong Mesah (Kunstler); Perlis, Kanga. Setul, Bukit Rajah Wang (a form with 5 pairs of narrow leaflets).
(2) D. hastata Becc. Males. iii. 99; Ridl. Mat. ii. 156.

Stems 3 to 6 ft . tall, 4 in . through. Leaves over I ft. long; leaflets 5 pairs, terminal pair not connate, ovate denticulate, base pairs usually inæquilateral, 8 in. long, 3 in . wide; petioles $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5$ in. long. Spike 7 in . long, slender, peduncle as long. Male flowers numerous, 'I in. long. Petals oblong. Stamens 15. Hab. In forests, less common than D. Hookeriana. Selangor, Rawang; Bukit Kudah. Perak, Selama (Kunstler). Kelantan, Chaning Woods (Ridley).

A specimen from Petaling (Selangor) has leaflets elongate rhomboid with a long point, and hardly any teeth, 6 in . long, 2 in . wide, and petioles slender, 1.75 in . long, base of leaflet long-narrowed.

## 12. CARYOTA, Linn.

Very tall or medium-sized palms, stems solitary or 5. Leaves very large, pinnate or bipinnate; leaflets obliquely flabelliform or obcuneate, tip round or acuminate petioluled. Inflorescences produced from upper axils downwards alternately male and female, of many long pendulous spikes. Spathes short, 3 to 5. Male flowers rather large. Petals oblong. Stamens numerous. Female sepals gibbous, round. Staminodes 3. Fruit globose, 1- to 3seeded. Albumen ruminate. Species about Io, India, Cochin China, Malaya, Australia.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Stem solitary, stout, } 60 \mathrm{ft} \text { t tall } \\
& \text { Stems } 5 \text {, slender, } 15 \text { to } 25 \mathrm{ft} \text { tall . . . . . (1) C. æquatorialis }
\end{aligned}
$$

(1) C. æquatorialis Ridl. C. obtusa Griff. var. æquatorialis Becc. in Hook fil. F.B.I. v. 423.

Stem solitary, 50 to 60 ft . tall and Ift . or more through. Leaves I8 ft. long; leaflets obcuneate dentate or serrate, upper margin
acute or acuminate, Ift. long, 2.5 in . wide. Inflorescence I 2 ft . long, spikes very numerous, 8 ft . long. Male flowers pale yellowish green, distant on the spike. Sepals round, base gibbous, - I in. long. Petals oblong-oblanceolate, 6 in . long. Stamens over 100. Females, sepals broad. Petals oblong-acute. Fruit and seed globose. Mab. Sporadic in the mountain forests, in damp valleys, not rare but very difficult to collect on account of its great height. Johor, Gunong Pantai. Selangor, Semangkok Pass. Perak, Thaiping Hills; Gunong Batu Putih (Wray); Batang Padang. Native name: Dudok.
(2) C. mitis Lour. Fl. Cochinchine, ii. 57; Ridl. Mat. ii. 157. C. sobolifera Mart. Hist. Palm. 194, pl. 107, fig. 2; Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 171, t. 236.

Stems 5 from a root, 15 to 25 ft . tall, 4 in . through or less. Leaves 8 ft . long; sheaths mealy tomentose, 3 to 4 ft . long; petioles 2 to 3 ft . long, lamina large, bipinnate, pinnate about 2 ft . long; leaflets obcuneate erose, toothed at tip, 7 in . long. Panicles io in. long. Spikes 20 or more, pendulous. Male flowers, sepals round lacerate, green. Petals oblong, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, violet. Female flowers, sepals hairy on the edge. Petals ovate purple. Fruit globose flattopped, purple, 5 in . through. Seed I, transverscly elliptic, albumen sparsely ruminate. Hab. In woods and hedgerows, villages, etc. Very common. Singapore, Tanglin; Bukit Timah; Pulau Ubin. Malacca. Ayer Panas; Batang Malaka (Derry). Pahang River. Perak (Wray). Province Wellesley, Permatang Bertam. Penang Hill. Perlis, Besih Hangat; Tebing Tinggi. Adang islands, Pulau Rawei. Distrib. Burma; Andamans, Cochinchina. Native names: Tukus; Dudok. Use: The tomentum of the leaf sheaths is used by Sakais as wadding for the blow-pipe and for tinder. The stems produce an inferior sago.

## 13. PHCENIX, Linn.

Stems short usually several (rarely tall or solitary). Leaves pinnate, rigid, spiny; leaflets linear spinous, sides pinched in at base. Inflorescence interfoliar, erect, branched, unisexual. Spathe complete, large. Flowers small, yellow. Males, calyx flat or cupshaped, 3 -lobed. Petals linear, ovate or oblong. Stamens 3 to 9; filaments subulate. Females, petals rounded, staminodes 6 free or connate. Carpels 3, free. Drupe oblong, I-seeded. Seed oblong, grooved on one side. Species about io, Africa, India, Siam.
(I) P. paludosa Roxb. Hort. Beng. 75; Fl. Ind. 789; Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 144, t. 229; Ridl. Mat. ii. 158.

Stems several, 5 to 8 ft . tall, 3 in . through. Leaves 4 to 8 ft . long; leaflets I to 2 ft . long, 5 in . across, linear acuminate, grey beneath. Male panicle I to I 5 ft . long, peduncle broad flat, branches slender, 3 to 4 in . long. Petals linear. Female panicle stouter. Petals orbicular. Drupe $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, black. Hab. Tidal
swamps in the north. Dindings, Lumut. Province Wellesley, Prai; Krian. Kedah, Yan; Alor Sta. Perlis, Kanga (Ridley). Distrib. India, Siam, Andamans. Native name: Korma.

## 14. CORYPHA, Linn.

Tall stout unarmed palms, dying after fruiting. Leaves orbicular, very large, multifid; petioles long, thorny. Spadix terminal erect, very large, panicled. Spathes many, tubular. Flowers small, bisexual. Calyx cupular, trifid. Petals connate below, ovate acute. Stamens 6. Ovary 3-celled. Fruit of 1 to 3 fleshy drupes. Seeds globose. Albumen equable. Species 6, tropical Asia.
(r) C. elata Roxb. Fl. Ind. ii. 176; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 428 ; Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 59, P. 214.

Stem 60 to 80 ft . tall, smooth, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{ft}$. through. Leaves 8 ft . across, orbicular with 50 or more acute lobes; petioles thorny to the top, about 6 to 12 ft . long, thorns black-pointed. Spathes numerous. Spadix large, dense, decompound. Flowers small, yellowish white. Fruit globose, dull green, pulp orange, I in. through, on a pedicel 12 in. long. Hab. Common in open country in the north. Kedah, Alor Sta. Perlis, Kanga (Ridley). Distrib. India, Burma, and probably Malay isles.

I believe this species to be Roxburgh's $C$. elata, but I have not seen a flowering spadix.

## 15. LIVISTONA, Br.

Tall palms with a stout smooth trunk. Leaves large, orbicular, plicate, split halfway into linear lobes; petiole stout, edge thorny. Inflorescences very large, much-branched, axillary. Flowers bisexual, minute. Calyx cup-shaped, 3 -lobed. Stamens 6, connate in a ring. Carpele 3, nearly free. Drupes elliptic or globose, albumen equable. species 16, Assam, Malaya, China, Australia.

Stem 60 ft . tall, smooth
(I) L. cochinchinensis

Stem 30 ft . tall, covered with brown fibre; sepals not gibbous
(2) L. tahanensis

Stem 3 ft . tall, 6 in. through, covered with brown fibre; sepals gibbous
(1) L. cochinchinensis Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. 242; Ridl. Mat. ii. 166. L. spectabilis Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 130, t. 236.

Stem 60 ft . tall or more, 8 in . through, smooth, grey. Leaves orbicular, ro ft . wide, lobes long narrow, tips filiform pendulous; petioles long and stout, 2 in. through at base, thorns very large, recurved, 5 in . long. Spadices 4 to 5 ft . long, much-branched. Flowers sessile. Calyx cup-shaped, minute. Drupe globular, light blue, 5 in. long. Hab. In rice-fields and forests. Malacca (Griffith). Selangor, Jugra (Burn-Murdoch). Perak, Batang Padang valley. Province Wellesley, Permatang Bertam and all the rice-
fields. Penang (Lewis). Distrib. Cochinchina. Native name: Serdang.
(2) L. tahanensis Ridl. Journ. F.M.S. Mus. iii. Plate D (photograph of top of palm).

Stem about 17 to 2 Ift . tall and 3 to 4 ft . round, covered with fibre. Leaves orbicular, large, base broad, 7 ft .8 in . long; petioles flat on one side, backs convex, edge with short flat pale blunt triangular thorns above, broad hooked at base, lobes acuminate, cleft for three-quarters of length of leaf. Spadices 2.5 ft . long, flattened; peduncle I in. wide at base, spadices 4, flat and keeled, basal one 9 in . long, limb $1 \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, lanccolate acuminate, upper one 4 in . long. Spadix-branches, lowest I ft. long, laxly branched, branches slender, red, scurfy. Flowers very small, numerous. Sepals 3, free, ovate, tipped red, half as long as petals. Petals 3 oblong blunt, tip thickened, incurved. Stamens 6, shorter than petals, filaments short, thick. Anthers white, distinctly bilobed. Ovary 3-lobed; style short, conic. Drupe globose-oblong, 5 in . long, calyx and pedicel thickened. Hab. Mountain valleys. Pahang, Gunong Tahan, at Wray's Camp and Skeat's Hill at 3500 ft . altitude (Robinson, Pendlebury). Native name: Daun Tau.

The palms on the ridges are more stunted than those lower down. The fibre falls from the trunk with the leaf-bases, as the palm grows, leaving the trunk comparatively smooth though still with a fibre coat I in. thick (H. M. Pendlebury).
(3) L. rupicola Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 4r, p. 4 r ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 166.

Stem 3 ft . tall, 6 in. through, densely covered with brown fibre. Leaves 2 ft . across, split into 12 points, tips setaccous; petioles 20 in. long, thornless or nearly so. Spadix short, slender, muchbranched. Spathes cuspidate, dark brown, two lowest ones 3 in . long, branches very slender, spikes 2 in . long, lengthening to 4 in . in fruit, sinuous. Sepals round, gibbous. Petals similar. Stamenring with 6 subulate teeth. Hab. Limestone rocks. Selangor, Batu Caves (Ridley). Lankawi (Curtis). Native name: Serdang Batu.
16. PHOLIDOCARPUS, Bl.

Lofty palms with a big stout stem. Leaves fan-shaped; petioles stout, thorny. Inflorescence a very large, much-branched panicle. Flowers bisexual, sessile. Calyx tubular, 3 -toothed. Corolla twice as long. Stamens 6, connate at base. Drupe large, globose, fleshy or crustaceous. Seed large, globose, ruminate. Species several, very little known. Malayan.
Fruit brown, tessellated
Fruit green, smooth $\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$ (I) P. macrocarpa
(2) P. Kingiana
(1) P. macrocarpa Becc. Males. iii. 9I; Ridl. Mat. ii. l.c. 167. About 50 ft . tall. Leaf $5^{-}$or 6 -partite, very large; petioles
thorny to top. Spadix 5 ft . long, very thick, branches about I ft. long, I in. through at base. Spathes tubular, brown, scurfy. Flowers distant. Fruit ovoid, 6 in. long, 4 in. through, brown, tessellated on pedicels $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Seed surrounded by fibre. Hab. Damp lowland jungle. Selangor, Klang to Petaling (Ridley).
(2) P. Kingiana Ridl. Mat. ii. I67. Livistona Kingiana Becc. Males. iii. 199.

Stem 40 to 80 ft . tall, 8 to I 2 in . through, rough with leaf bases with a brown fibrous network. Leaves 3 to 5 ft . long, cut to base with linear acuminate lobes, 3 in . across; petioles 6 to 7 ft . long, I in. through, green with two yellow bands, thorus conic, base swollen, black. Spadix very large, orange brown; branches over I ft. long. Flowers $\cdot 25$ in. long, yellow. Calyx tubular, teeth lanceolatetriangular, ciliate. Petals blunt, pubescent. Drupe dark green, 2 in. through; pericarp fleshy, 2 in. thick, orange inside. Seed tessellate, I in. through, sub-ruminate. Hab. Low swampy woods. Singapore, Bukit Mandai; Chan Chu Kang. Johor, Batu Pahat. Selangor, Bukit Jugra (Burn-Murdoch). Dindings, Lumut. Perak. Native name: Kepau.

## 17. LICUALA, Roxb.

Low palms often bushy. Leaves orbicular plicate, deeply cut into cuneate segments, more rarely entire; petiole thorny on edge. Inflorescence interfoliate, elongate, with tubular persistent spathes. Spikes simple, rarely compound, from the spathe axils, short, densely flowered. Flowers small, bisexual. Calyx cupular, 3toothed. Petals connate. Stamens 6, free or connate, in a ring. Carpels 3, free or connate. Drupe small, globose or ellipsoid. Albumen equable. Species 50, India, Malaya to Australasia. Native name: Palas.
§ 1. Eu-licuala.
Stem tall, 3 to 8 ft .
Inflorescence of compound spikes from axils of spathes; leaves large.
Spikes several together, fairly stout.
Spikes about 6 to 8 ; calyx glabrous, campanulate
Spikes 16 on a spadix, long and slender; calyx pubescent campanulate
(I) L. paludosa

Spikes few together; calyx cylindric, pubescent
(2) L. patens

Spikes few, very slender; calyx urnshaped, 3 -toothed
(3) L. spinosa

Spikes few, moderately stout; calyx urnshaped . . .
(4) L. glabra

Spikes few; calyx cylindric lobed - (5) L. longepedunculata
Stemless, or nearly so; leaves large.
Inflorescence stout.
Leaflets 1o to 13; calyx cup-shaped;
rachis red woolly
(7) L. ferruginea

Leaflets 20; calyx cylindric
(8) L. longipes

Inflorescence short slender.
Flowers pedicelled; calyx broad, cam-
panulate . . . . . (9) L. Kunstleri
Flowers sessile; calyx short, lobes broad . (ı) L. acutifida
Flowers sessile; calyx cylindric, hardly lobed; petals acute . . . . (ii) L. modesta
Inflorescence of 2 or 3 very slender branches. (i2) L. Wrayi
Leaflets 3 to 7 cuneate, central one petioled; flowers very small . . (13) L. triphylla
Leaflets if to 16 sessile linear; flowers sessile . . . . . . (14) L. pusilla
Leaflets io to 17 sessile linear; flowers pedicelled . . . . . (I5) L. Scortechinii
Inflorescence of 1 to 3 thick woolly spikes.
Spikes simple
(I6) L. Kingiana
Spikes 3 . . . . . . (17) L. lanuginosa
§ 2. Pericyclus.
Inforescence lax panicled
(1) L. paludosa Griff. Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist. v. 233; Palms of Brit. Ind. 118, t. 221; Ridl. Mat. ii. 160.

Stems several, 10 to 20 ft . tall, 2 to 3 in. through. Leat orbicular, 7 - to 9 -lobed, lobes 2 ft . long, 4 in . wide, blunt, toothed; petioles thorny at base. Spadix 3 to 6 ft . long. Spathes 6 in . long or more. Panicles 6 to 8 in. long, with 6 to 8 branches; rachis pubescent. Flowers turbinate. Calyx campanulate, irregularly split at top, glabrous. Corolla lobes ovate, glabrous. Staminal ring adnate to petals. Fruit globose, red, $\cdot 25$ in. through. Hab. In watery places in forest. Johor, Hadji Senawi near Batu Pahat. Malacca (Griffith) on Pulau Besar; Tanjong Kling. Muar, Sungei Segal (Fox). Dindings, Lumut.
(2) L. patens Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 8I, p. 202.

Stem io ft. tall, 3 to 5 in . through. Leaf 2 to 3 ft . across; leaflets linear, obcuneate, 2 I in. long, I .5 in . wide, teeth 4 , broad, acuminate; petioles 6 to 8 ft . long, sparsely thorny at base, back round, edges sharp. Spadix 3 to 4 ft . long. Spathes 10 in . long or less, flattened, lacerate. Branches of spadix of about 16 spikes, 8 in . long, rather slender, with distant flowers; rachis puberulous. Flowers sessile, obconic. Calyx campanulate, ribbed, silky hairy. Corolla glabrous, short. Hab. Mountains. Perak, Gunong Bubu at 2500 to 4000 ft . altitude (Kunstler, Wray).
(3) L. spinosa Wurmb. Verh. Genootsch; Ridl. Mat. ii. 160; Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. I19; Bl. Rumphia, ii. 39, t. 82, 88.

Bushy palm with many stems, 5 to 15 ft . tall, 2 in . through. Leaf orbicular; leaflets I8, linear-obcuneate, I2 in. long, 1.5 in. across, top erose; petioles 3 ft . long, thorny the whole length. Spadix erect, 4 to 6 ft . long ; spathes silvery with lanceolate point, 13 in. long; panicles several, hairy, twice or thrice branched. Flowers • 12 in. long. Calyx cylindric, hairy, lobes ovate. Corolla white, pubescent, lobes ovate-lanceolate acute. Drupes oblong, orange, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Seed globose. Mab. In dry open places,
common. Singapore, Sepoy lines; Pulau Brani; Pulau Ubin. Johor, Pulau Tinggi. Malacca near town (Griffith). Pahang, Pekan. Perak, Mata Lumbu (Wray). Kedah, Alor Sta. Lankawi, Kwah (Curtis). Adang islands, Pulau Rawei. Kelantan, Chaning. Distrib. Andamans.
(4) L. glabra Griff. Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist. v. 229; Palms of Brit. Ind. 124, t. 233; Ridl. Mat. ii. I6r.

Stems stout, I to 5 ft . tall, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 2 in . through. Leaves fanshaped, 16 to I8, lobes linear cuneate, rather deep, blunt toothed, $\cdot$ I5 in. long; petioles rather slender, base thorny. Spadix over 5 ft . long, very slender, lowest spathe 8 in . long, branches about 7 , slender, 2 to 6 partite glabrous, lower ones 5 in . long to upper ones $\cdot$ I in. long. Flowers scattered distant on short bosses. Calyx urn-shaped, 3 -toothed. Petals lanceolate. Drupe ellipsoid, 4 in. long. Hab. Mountain woods to about 3000 ft . altitude, local but abundant. Malacca, Mt. Ophir (Griffith and all collectors). Pahang, Tahan Woods. Selangor, Bukit Hitam (Kelsall); Bukit Kutu. Dindings, Lumut. Kelantan, Chaning.
var. selangorensis Becc. Stem up to io ft. tall, slender; leaflets 5 to 7 , mid-ones much the widest, 2 in. across. Spadix branches of 5 spikes below. Selangor, Semangkok Pass (Ridley).
(5) L. longepedunculata Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 4I, p. 42 ; Mal. ii. 161.

Stem 3 to 8 ft . tall, I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves 4 to 5 ft . wide, lobes 6 or more, linear-obcuneate, teeth broad blunt, is to 18 in. long, 3 in. wide at top; petioles slender, not thorny. Spadix 3 ft . long or more; peduncle broad flat, quite glabrous, 2 ft . long. Spikes 4 together, 3 in. long. Flowers scattered, 12 in. long; rachis moderately stout. Calyx urn-shaped, not lobed. Petals lanceolate. Hab. Perak, Gunong Batu Putih (Wray).
(6) L. malayana Becc. Males. iii. 197; Ridl. Mat. ii. 161.

Stems several, 6 to 7 ft . tall, nearly 2 in . through. Leaves nearly orbicular, lobes 14 to 26 , linear-obcuneate, 15 in. long, I to 2 in . wide; petioles slender, thorny for the lower third. Spadix slender, 2 ft . long, branches single, fairly thick, 4 in . long. Rachis pubescent. Flowers scattered on short tubercles, bracts small ovate. Calyx cylindric, base intruded, teeth obscure, sometimes pubescent, splitting irregularly. Petals lanceolate. Fruit globose. Hab. Mountain forests, sometimes low down, up to 4000 ft . altitude. Pahang River, Chengei, etc. Perak, Bujong Malacca; Thaiping Hills; Goping (Kunstler); Salak (Scortechini). Kelantan, Sungei Keteh, Batu Papan (Foxworthy).
(7) L. ferruginea Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 432; Ridl. Mat. ii. 162.

Stem very short or o. Leaves about io; leaflets no to 13 , apex with blunt teeth, central leaflet much the biggest, 3 ft . long, I to 9 in . wide, deep green; petioles over 3 ft . long, thomy at base.

Spadix horizontal or depressed, 2 ft . long, branches simple; spathes brown, pubescent, 4 in. long, mouths lacerate; rachis thickly redtomentose. Flowers crowded, sessile or nearly so. Calyx cupshaped, lobes ovate pubescent. Petals triangular, ycllow. Drupe ellipsoid, rose pink. Hab. Common in woods in the south. Singapore, Garden Jungle; Bukit Timah. Johor, Sungei Tebrau. Negri Sembilan, Tampin. Selangor, Batu Caves. Perak, Sunkai (Kunstler). Kedalr, Yan (Ridley). Distrib. Sumatra.
(8) L. longipes Griff. Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist. v. 330 ; Palms of Brit. Ind. 125, t. 234; Ridl. Mat. ii. 162.

Stemless or almost so. Leaves orbicular; leaflets 14 to 18 in. long, 3 to 4 in. wide at top, erose crenulate, about 8 to 20 ; petiole over I ft. long, stout, thorny for two-thirds of its length. Spadix 5 to 24 in . long, stout, branches stout, 3 in . long, spreading, 5 or 6 on a peduncle. Spathes dilate. Flowers crowded, 'Iz in. long. Calyx cylindric, base broad, lobes short ovate. Fruit globose, $\cdot 5$ in. through. Seed globose. Hab. Common in woods on the hills to about 2500 ft . altitude. Johor, Gunong Pulai; Gunong Pantai. Malacca, Mt. Ophir, lower slopes (Griffith) ; Ayer Panas (Goodenough). Negri Sembilan, Tampin; Gunong Angsi. Selangor, Semangkok Pass. Perak, Thaiping Hills.
(9) L. Kunstleri Bccc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 433; Ridl. Mat. ii. 162 .

Stem 4 ft tall, 4 to 5 in. through. Leaves large, 15 -lobed, lobes about 18 in. long, over I in. wide; midlobe mnch larger, little erose, teeth of side-lobes $I$ to 2 in . long; petioles slender, 3 ft . long, thorny for 2 ft ., thoms large. Spadix I ft. long. Spikes 3, not branched; spathes silvery scurfy, lowest lacerate, 4 in. long. Rachis brown-tomentose. Flowers pedicelled, pedicel nearly as long as flower tomentose. Calys short campanulate, lobes blunt. Petals lanceolate acute. Hab. Woods and forests. Pahang River, Tanjong Antan. Perak, Ulu Bubong (Kunstler). Kelantan, Chaning (Ridley).
(ro) L. acutifida Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. 236, t.35, figs. 3-4; Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 122, t. 222A, B; Ridl. Mat. ii. I63.

Stems 3 to 4 ft . tall or less (said to be sometimes 15 to 20 ft . tall). Leaves semi-circular, lobes i5 to 20 , narrow linear, 3 -toothed and nerved, teeth blunt, I ft. long, 75 in . wide; mid-one hardly bigger ; petioles slender, 2.5 ft . long, base thorny. Spadix 15 in . long, branches 4 , tomentose, lower ones 3 -spiked, spikes 2 to 4 in. long. Spathes silvery pubescent, lowest 4 in . long. Flowers small on a boss. Calyx cup-shaped, hairy, lobes short. Petals lanceolate acute, pubescent. Drupe very small, orange, pea-shaped. Hab. Hill woods. Malacca, Sungei Hudang (Goodenough). Penang Hill (Wallich, Lewis and all collectors), common to about 3000 ft . altitude. Lankawi, Gunong Raya (Haniff). Nalive names: Palas Padi; Palas Tikus.

I have never seen this palm with a stem over xft . tall. Lewis states it is 15 to 20 ft . tall, and it is generally considered to have been the original "Penang Lawyer."
(土1) L. modesta Becc. Males. iii. 195; Ridl. Mat. ii. 163.
Stem 4 to 10 ft . tall. Leaves semi-circular, lobes 13, obcuneate linear, broad, 3 - to 6 -toothed at tip, 7 to 13 in. long, 5 to $\cdot 75$ in. wide, midlobe much broader; petioles 2 ft . long, thorns at base few, small. Spadix 2 ft . long, branches 3 of two or three rather slender pale scurfy or tomentose spikes 3 to 4 in . long. Flowers remote. Calyx tubular, silvery, lobes short acute. Petals pubescent, long acute. Drupe globose-ovoid, '5 in. long, pedicelled. Hab. Local, forests to 5000 ft , altitude. Perak, Kwala Kangsa; Thaiping Hills (Kunstler, etc.).

Near L. acutifida, but leaflets broader and more cuneate. Spikes much less tomentose, often merely scurfy, slender, lax.
(I2) L. Wrayi Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 82, p. 201.
Palm 5 ft . tall. Leaves 7 -lobed, central leaflet obcuneate, I4 in. long, 4 in . wide at tip, teeth blunt, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, side leaflets narrower linear; petioles triquetrous, 3 ft . long, thorny half-way. Spadix-peduncle 22 in . long, basal sheath ro in. long, papery, two shorter ones above with lanceolate acute limbs. Inflorescence 3 in . long, woolly. Spikes 5 terminal, crowded towards top, 3 in. long; rachis thick, woolly. Flowers white, sessile, on small tubercles. Calyx - 12 in. long, cylindric, base dilate, lobes irregular, pubescent. Petals lanceolate-acuminate, nearly as long, glabrous. Staminal ring free from corolla. Hab. Mountains. Perak, Gunong Bubu (Wray) ; Gunong Hijau (Curtis).
(13) L. triphylla Griff. Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist. v. 352 ; Palms of Brit. Ind. 126, t. 255 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 163. (Fig. 211, p. 29.)

Almost stemless with few leaves. Leaflets 3 to 7, broad obcuneate, crenate at top, 8 in . long; petioles slender, 15 in. long, thorns few, basal; sheaths of fibre-network. Spadix very slender, 8 in. long or less, branches 6 , tomentose, .5 to I in. long. Spathes I in. long. Flowers minute, about i2, remote, sessile. Sepals ovate acute tomentose. Petals white. Drupe pea-like, red. Hab. Woods in low country. Singapore, Changi. Johor, Panchur. Muar (Fox). Malacca, Ayer Panas (Griffith); Chabau. Negri Sembilan, Tampin (Burkill) ; Pahang, Tahan River. Negri Sembilan, Gunong Angsi. Dindings, Gunong Tungul. Perak, Sunkai and Ulu Kerling (Kunstler).
var. integrifolia Ridl. l.c. A dwarf form, I ft. tall. Leaves entire obcuneate ovate crenulate, 4 in . long, 2 in . wide; petioles 2 in. long, unarmed. Spadix 3 in. long. Hab. Pahang River, Lubok Pelang. Native names: Palas Rewang; Palas Tikus; Gurcheng.
(14) L. pusilla Becc. Males. iii. 194; Ridl. Mat. ii. I64.

Stem 6 in. tall or less. Leaflets II to I6, narrow linear, tips truncate with one long tooth and some short blunt ones, 9 in. long,

Licuala.]


Fig. 2it.-Licuala triphylla.
.75 in. wide; petioles $\cdot 18 \mathrm{in}$. long, slender triquetrous, thorny at base. Spadix 9 to 18 in. long. Spikes 2 -branched or simple, I. 5 in. long, slender (in flower), pubescent. Calyx campanulate, base narrow, irregularly split, pubescent. Corolla pubescent, lobes ovate. Drupe pea-like, red; rachis thicker. Hab. Hill woods. Pahang, Tahan River woods. Perak, Thaiping Hills; Sunkai and Ulu Bubong (Kunstler).
(土5) L. Scortechinii Becc. Males. iii. 192 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. I64.
Leaves semi-circular, lobes 12 to 17 ; leaflets 6 in . long, linear obcuneate, teeth broad, bifid; petioles slender, iS in. long. Spadix I 8 in . long or less, slender, branches $I$ or 2 , pubescent, 4 to 6 in . long. Spathes oblong-linear, upper one with a long limb. Calyx obconic, stalked, pubescent, teeth 6 obscure. Petals pubescent. Hab. Perak (Scortechini). Kedah Peak (Ridley).
(16) L. Kingiana Becc. Males. iii. 193 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 165.

Stem 5 ft . tall, I in. through. Leaves about 7 -lobed; leaflets 3, central broad, 6 in . long, 3 in . wide, shortly blunt-toothed, lower two or three, only 5 in , across and 4.5 in . long; petioles 6 in . to 2 ft . long, slender, base thorny. Spadix $S$ in. long, with I or 2 dense erect silvery woolly spikes. Spathes 2 or 3 , glabrous cuspidate, 4 in. long. Flowers numerous, crowded, sessile. Calyx cup-shaped, irregularly split, silvery hairy. Buds globose. Hab. Local in mountain forests. Perak, Bujong Malacca; Gunong Keledang; Sungei Siput; Goping (Kunstler).
(17) L. lanuginosa Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 44, p. 203.

Stem short; leaflets linear, teeth short broad, 6 to II; i3 to 24 in . long, $I$ to 1.5 in . wide; petioles I ft . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through, thorny halfway. Spadix ift. long, densely silvery woolly, branches 2 or 3 , spikes stout, 2 in . long. Spathes silvery woolly lacerate. Flowers numerous globose, sessile. Calyx cylindric, 6-lobed, dense hairy. Petals ovate-lanceolate, silky. Drupe globose, .5 in . through, red. Hab. Hill forests, south and east. Johor, Gunong Pulai; Gunong Pantai. Pahang, Labong Endau (Evans) panicle branches more numerous.
(I8) L. paniculata Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 4I, p. 42, Mat. ii. 165 .

Leaf large, leaflets $2 \cdot 5 \mathrm{ft}$. long, narrow, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, teeth short. Spadix 3 ft . long, much-branched, panicled. Spikes long and slender, 5 to 7, glabrous or scurfy, 7 in . long or less. Spathes 6, lowest 8 in. long, 5 in. wide. Flowers scattered, sessile, 12 in. long. Calyx cylindric glabrous, irregularly lobed. Petals ovate acute. Hab. In forest. Rare. Perak, Hermitage Hill (Ridley).

## 18. TEYSMANNIA, Miq.

Stem usually short. Leaves very large, obcuneate, paddleshaped, entire, upper edge notched; petioles long, thorny at base.

Inflorescence short, decurved, with a few stout branches. Spathes several, short. Flowers pedicelled. Sepals short, round. Petals much larger, lanceolate. Stamens 6, cuneate, in a ring. Fruit dry, pericarp corky warted. Seed I, globular. Species I, Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.
(I) T. altifrons Miq. Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. iv. 89, i. ii. iii. ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 168.

Stem very short to 7 ft . tall. Leaves 6 to 7 ft . long, 20 to 24 in . wide, stiffly coriaceous; petioles 24 to 30 in . long. Spathes narrow, brown, furfuraceous, 6 in. long, I in. wide, oblong. Spadix 6 in. long, branches 6 or 7, red furry. Petals r2 in. long. Fruit brown, 1.5 in. through. Seed 75 in . long, globose. Hab. Hill woods; local but abundant. Johor, Gunong Pulai; Pahang, Tahan Woods to 3500 ft . altitude. Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tanga; Seremban (Napier). Perak, Gunong Keledang; Bukit Kapayung, Sungei Siput. Native names: Daun Sang; Daun Payong; K'roh (Pahang). Use: The great leaves of this noble palm are much valued by the explorer for roofing huts, as they are very large, strong and durable and easily arranged so as to be rain-proof.

## 19. METROXYLON, Rothb.

Rhizomatous palms with huge crect stems. Leaves very large, pinnate. Inflorescence terminal, wide-spreading, much-branched. Flowers sunk in large dense spikes. Bracts woolly. Male and female flowers irregularly mixed. Males sessile. Sepals 3, obovate blunt. Petals 3, oblong. Stamens 6. Pistillode small, 3 -lobed. Females as males, but stamens infertile. Pistil cylindric, scaly; styles 3. Fruit globose, flat-topped, covered with scales. Species 5 to 7 , Malay islands, Polynesia, the Sago-Palms.
Leaf sheaths smooth
Leaf sheaths spiny $\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$.
(1) M. sagus
(2) Mumphii
(1) M. sagus Rothb. Nye. Saml. K. Dansk. Vid. Skrift. ii. 527; Ridl. Agric. Bull. Mal. Pen. Ser. i. 62. Sagu lævis Bl. Rumphia, ii. $147, \mathrm{pl} .86$.

Stems to ft . tall, 18 in . through, smooth, sheaths and inflorescence smooth, unarmed. Leaves 20 ft . long, pinne 3 ft . long, about 60 pairs. Flower spikes 6 in. long, 5 in. thick. Bractcoles densely woolly. Sepals obovate blunt. Petals oblong obtuse, green and pink. Pistillode a small yellow 3 -lobed process. Female flowers as male. Styles linear conic, 3. Fruit 2 in. through, yellow. Hab. Cultivated and half wild. Malacca and Johor and Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Borneo. Native name: Rumbia. Use: The starch of the stems supplies sago. The leaves are valued for attaps. The pith of leaf-stalk can be used for cork in insect boxes, etc.
(2) M. Rumphii Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. 213, pl. I02, I59. Sagus Rumphii Willd. Sp. pl. iv. 404.

Stems rather shorter than in $M$. sagus and leaves smaller. Leaf-sheaths armed with strong slender spines 6 in . long or less arranged on transverse curved ridges; midrib with similar spiny crests; pinnæ shorter than in $M$. sagus. Sheaths of inflorescence spiny. Spikes less woolly; sepals short, rounded. Petals elliptic. Pistillode of 3 terete pink processes. Styles in female connate in a beak. Hab. Less commonly cultivated in the Malay Peninsula than the smooth sago, but more commonly in the islands further east and probably a native of Papua. It is used in the same way as the smooth sago.

## 20. ZALACCA, Bl.

Stemless or short-stemmed bushy palms. Leaves pinnate long thorny, leaflets linear or lanceolate. Spadix from among leaves usually short, unisexual. Male spikes many, short, stout, cylindric, usually woolly. Calyx tubular, 3 -lobed, or sepals free to base. Corolla longer. Stamens 6, free. Female spikes larger. Staminodes 3 to 6 or o. Drupe large, ovoid, with brown scales. Seeds I to 3, in acid pulp. Species 9 or 1o, Assam, Malaya.

The Salak, Zalacca edulis BI., is cultivated in Java and the edible fruits are sold in Singapore.

| Leaflets linear acuminate; spadix bisexual, very dense; fruit yellow; scales flat | (1) Z, confer |
| :---: | :---: |
| Leaflets oblong falcate; spadices unisexual; spadix compact; fruit brown; scales flat |  |
| Spadix elongate, trailing; fruit brown, scales with upcurved points; spathes shorter than glabrous spadices | (3) Z. glabrescens |
| Spathes longer than woolly spadices | (4) Z. Wallichiana |

(1) Z. conferta Griff. Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist. v. 16; Palms of Brit. Ind. 19, $t$. I80 A, B, C; Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. 201, t. 137, 174; Ridl. Mat. ii. 169.

Stemless plant. Leaves 15 ft . tall ; rachis spiny; leaflets linear acuminate. Spadix much-branched, dense; spikes 4 to 5 in . long. Flowers in pairs, one male, one female, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Calyx lobes linear, free to base. Petals twice as long. Drupe obovoid yellow, over I in. long, tip mammillate, scales smooth, flat, grooved, pulpy, very acid. Hab. Very common in low, wet woods forming impenetrable thickets, in water. Singapore, Tanglin; Bukit Timah; Changi, Malacca. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur. Dindings, Lumut. Perak. Distrib. Borneo. Native names: Asam Paya; Kelubi. Use: The acid fruit-pulp is eaten by Malays.
(2) Z. affinis Griff. l.c. 9; Palms of Brit. Ind. 12, t. 176; Ridl. Mat. ii. 169 .

Stem short stout. Leaves 12 ft . long; leaflets oblong falcate, 12 in. long, 3 in. wide. Spadix 13 in. long, dense. Male spikes
crowded, cylindric, fluffy, I in. long. Sepals oblong, free. Petals oblong, cuspidate. Female spadix flattened, spikes 3 to 5 in. long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Flowers $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long (larger than males). Fruit 3 in. long, turbinate beaked, dark brown, scales flat, deep grooved. Hab. Wet spots in forest, scattered. Singapore, Bukit Timah; Chan Chu Kang. Johor, Gunong Pulai Road (Bert). Malacca, Batu Tiga. Dindings, Lumut; Gunong Tungul (Ridley); Perak, Thaiping (Kunstler), Native name: Salak Hutan.
(3) Z. glabrescens Griff. l.c. I4; Palms of Brit. Ind. 17, t. 179; Ridl. Mat. ii. 170.

Stemless plant. Leaves 12 to 15 ft . long, spines broad flat, in short transverse rows; leaflets oblong falcate acuminate, tip bristly, 8 to 12 in . long, 2 in . wide. Spadices I ft . long or more, trailing. Spathes, lower ones lanceolate convolute, upper tubular. Spikes cylindric, brown, 3 in . long, with broad short imbricate bracts. Sepals lanceolate connate halfway. Fruit fusiform globose, I in. long; scales dark brown, ending in upcurved points. Seeds 2. Hab. Forests. Not rare. Pahang, Tahan River Woods. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur; Ulu Selangor. Perak, Thaiping Hills at 3000 to 3500 ft . altitude (Kunstler). Penang Hill, road to Balik Pulau (Curtis). Kelantan, Chaning (Ridley) ; Kwala Krai (Haniff).
(4) Z. Wallichiana Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. 200, 325, t. II8, 119; Ridl. Mat. ii. 170. Z. edulis Wall. Pl. As. Rar. iii. 14, t. 222224 (not of Blume). Z. Rumphii and Z. macrostachya Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 10, 13 t., 175 and 178.

Stem short, stout. Leaves 10 to 20 ft . long; rachis with flat thorns 2 or 3 together; leaflets elliptic acuminate at both ends, clustered in pairs or fours, tips setaceous, edges setulose; nerves prominent, 12 to 18 in . long, 3 in . wide. Male spadix 4 ft . long, peduncle 2 ft . long. Spathes lanceolate split villous. Spikes 7 , cylindric, 2.5 to 3 in . long, woolly. Flowers $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Sepals linear-Ianceolate, free to base. Fruit in dense heads, obovoid, I in. long, brown, scales with long reflexed brittle points. Hab. Forests. Pahang, Tahan River. Malacea, Ching (Griffith). Province Wellesley, Permatang Bertam, Bukit Juru. Distrib. Tenasserim, Siam, Borneo. Native name: Kumbar.

## 21. EUGEISSONA, Griff.

Large tufted palms with short or no stem. Leaves pinnate; leaflets linear-lanceolate narrow. Spadix tall, erect dense, branches very short, covered with close-fitting spathes passing into bracts. Flowers very large, almost woody, i to 3 on ends of branches. Males calyx cupular 3-lobed. Petals lanceolate pungent. Stamens 12. Fruit ovoid, I-seeded, covered with small beaked brown scales. Seed globose. Species 6, Malayan.

Plants very large; leaflets linear-lanceolate acuminate; spadix 6 ft . long . . . (I) E. tristis Fl.M.P., 5

Plants smaller; leaffets lanceolate caudate; spadix 3 ft . long
(2) E. brachystachys
(1) E. tristis Griff. Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist. v. Ior; Palms of Brit. Ind. 109 to 220A; Ridl. Mat. ii. 171.

Leaves 15 to 20 ft . long; leaflets linear-lanceolate acuminate, Ift. long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles 7 to 10 ft . long. Spadix 4 to 6 ft . tall. Flowers 2 in. long, terminal on the branches. Fruit ovoid beaked, 2 to 3 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through, brown. Seed globose, I in. through. Hab. Dry hills in forests, gregarious Johor, Gunong Pulai. Malacca, Sungei Hudang (Griffith). Negri Sembilan, Senaling Inas (Holttum). Selangor, Kwala Lumpur. Perak, Thaiping Hills to 2400 ft . altitude; Tapah. Dindings. Province Wellesley. Penang (Curtis). Kelantan, Kwala Lebir. Native name: Bertam. Uses: The midribs are used for making " chicks," screens or partitions in houses, and the stalk of the inflorescence is carved into walking-sticks.
(2) E. brachystachys Ridl. Joum. F.M.S. Mus. vi. I84.

Leaves I4 to 20 ft . long; petioles 12 ft . long, glaucous, speckled red; leaflets lanccolate caudate, base narrowed, 2 ft . long, 3 in . wide, tail 4 in . long. Spadix 3 ft . long. Spathes lanceolate cuspidate, base green, above red, cusp acuminate, 6 in . long. Lower flowers panicled, upper racemose, peduncle $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Calyx cylindric. Petals linear acuminate, green, 2 in. long. Fruit ovoid, base stipitate beaked. Scales ovate-triangular, blunt, fimbriate. Hab. Local. Dry hill woods, local. Pahang, Kwala Teku (Ridley).

## 22. DÆMONOROPS, Bl.

Bush palms very spiny, producing long stems, generally scandent. Leaves pinnate with numerous narrow leaflets and ending in a bare portion of the rachis armed with hooks (flagellum). Spadix usually unisexual, male and female on the same stem, axillary, dense or lax, many-flowered peduncled. Spathes several, spiny, boat-shaped or oblong, at first covering the spadix then deciduous. Flowers coriaceous, brown or yellow, small. Calyx tubular, 3 -toothed. Corolla 3 -lobed, longer. Stamens 6 connate at the base. Pistillode small. Female flowers; ovary covered with scales. Stigmas 3, large. Fruit globose or oblong, covered with yellow, brown or red imbricating scales. Seed bony globose in a thin pulp, pitted or ruminate. Species 6o, India, Cochinchina, Malaya.

These plants vary much in the size of leaflets, spathe and spadix, bristliness and arrangement of spines on the sheaths in different parts of the same plant. Many species have been based on totally inadequate herbarium material. I have seen many of the species wild, often in abundance, and cultivated many of them. Beccari's volume Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xii., with the large photographs of the herbarium specimens is invaluable, though I am by no means agreed as to some of his determinations. Specimens are
so bulky and spiny that collectors are apt to bring home mere scraps of the plant which are utterly unreliable. They can only be properly studied in the forests.
§ I. Cymbospathac. Spadix fusiform, the outer spathe spiny covering it and all the npper spathes, and completely falling off during flowering. Spadices short compact unisexual, rarely bisexual.

Spadix bisexual; male and female flowers in pairs, scandent.
Fruit yellow, globose . . . . . (1) D. angustifolius
Fruit brown, globose . . . . . (2) D. Scortechinii
Fruit tawny, ovoid elliptical . . . . (3) D. Sepal
Spadices unisexual. Plants with no climbing stems, forming a bush.
Outer spathe densely covered with hair-like spines
(4) D. calicarpus

Outer spathe with few seattered spines .
Outer spathe completely
Scandent stems long. Outer spathe completely covering the others.
Outer spathe abruptly long-beaked, spines slender, black acicular; spadix in fruit elongate.
Stems short; spathe under a ft. long, beak longer than body.
(6) D. monticolus

Stems tall, spathe over ift. long, beak shorter
(7) D. Lewisianus

Spathe fusiform; peduncle long, spines very slender, greenish
(8) D. aciculatus

Spathe large (when adult), spines scattered, dagger-shaped
(9) D. grandis

Spines broad grey, beak 1 ft . long .
Outer spathe gradually tapering at both ends
Spadix in fruit very short and dense, thorns and stem yellow
(10) D. carcharodon
(II) D. hygrophilus
(12) D. congestus

Dubious. D. psezdosepal Becc., D. imbellis Becc.
§ 2. Piptospathe. Outer spathe not covering the others; panicle diffuse, large.
I. Resinifera. Fruit exuding dragon's blood.

Stem unarmed slender with low transverse ridges (I3) D. micracanthus
Stem strongly spiny, stout.
Leaflets in distant pairs, broad . . . (14) D. didymophyllus
Leaflets equidistant . . . . . (15) D. propinquus
II. Non-resinifera. Fruit not resinous.

Stems with few scattered spines; peduncle long,
thorny . . . . .
(iG) D, leptopus
Stems very thorny with strong spines at mouth of sheath.
Leaflets equidistant ; fruit oblong . . (17) D. hystrix
Peduncle spiny short; leaflets linear.
Spines irregularly scattered on sheaths.
Dwarf plant 2 to 3 ft . tall.
Branches elongate; fruit brown, not beaked
(18) D. Kunstleri

Branches very short; fruit yellow brown; scales edged black . . (ig) D. scapigerus
Tall plant; fruit yellow edges, erose beaked (20) D. elongatus
Spines in short transverse crests on sheaths;
tall plant
(2I) D. vagans

§ 1. Cymbospather.
(I) D. angustifolius Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. 329; Ridl. Mat. ii. 174. Calamus angustifolius Griff. Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist. v. 89 ; Palms of Brit. Ind. 95, t. 213 A, B.

Stem 30 ft . tall, greenish yellow, purple scurfy. Leaves 12 to I4 ft. long; leaflets linear acuminate, I3 in. long, 75 in . wide, bristly on nerves and edge. Spadices bisexual, outer spathe canocshaped, 6 in. long, grey, dotted red, spines flat, black, along keels and in transverse rows, beak 4 in . long, inner spathes narrower, second only armed. Spadix dense, 6 in. long. Flowers 25 in. long, I male and I female together. Fruit $\cdot 5$ in. through, globose, scales in 8 rows, chestnut, edges silvery. Seed flattened, black, ruminate. Hab. Common in woods. Singapore, Garden Jungle; Johor, Sungei Tebrau. Malacca (Griffith). Selangor, Dusun Tua (Cantley), Negri Sembilan, Tampin Hill, Penang, Balik Pulau. Native name: Rotan Minyak.
(2) D. Scortechinii Becc. Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xii. 8 r, pl. 27. D. Sepal var. sphœrocarpus Becc. Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind. ii. 220.

Flagellum rather long; leaflets linear or narrow linear-lanceolate, 8.5 in. long, 44 in. wide, bristly on midrib and nerves. Female spadix fusiform short-beaked, 7 to 8 in. long; peduncle 6 to 3 in. long. Spathe boat-shaped, beak $\mathrm{I} \cdot 6$ in. long. Fruiting spadix nodding. Fruit globular, 8 in . through or sub-turbinate. Scales 15 or 16 rows, tawny brown with darker edge, deep channelled. Seed globular not strongly ruminate. Hab. Perak (Scortechini).

I have not seen this. The plate and descriptions are inadequate; the plant much resembles $D$. angustifolius, except that the fruit is said to be brown.
(3) D. Sepal Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 469; Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind. ii. 220; Ann. Bol. Gard. Calc.l.c. 77, pl. 24.

Climbing stems 18 to 27 ft . long, slender. Leaves, sheath covered with tobacco-coloured scurf, spines narrow, long, limb about 3 ft . long; petiole prickly on upper surface; leaflets 35 to 40 on each side linear or linear-lanceolate, tip filiform bristly, 3-nerved; nerves bristly. Male spadix fusiform, beak one half or one fourth as long. Flowers oblong obtuse. Fruits ovoid or elliptical
suddenly stoutly beaked, scales in 18 rows, tawny brown with dark marginal line, point exactly triangular. Hab. Mountains, Perak, Gunong Tambang Badak (Scortechini); Larut (Kunstler). Native name: Rotan Sepal.

I have not seen this. Beccari says it is very near D. Scortechinii, but requires more material to judge if it is distinct.
(4) D. calicarpus Marl. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. 326, t. 175, fig. 6; Ridl. Mat. ii. 174. Calamus calicarpus Griff. l.c. v. 22; Palms of Brit. Ind. 99, t. 315. C. petiolaris Griff. l.c. 93; Palms of Brit. Ind. ior, t. 216. Damonorops tabacinus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 466

A bush, not climbing. Leaves 6 to 8 ft . long, thickly armed, spines grey; leaflets narrow; petioles short, 1.5 in . long. Spadices several among the leaves. Outer spathe boat-shaped, densely covered with stiff bristles, 6 to 7 in . long, beak linear flat, 4 in . long. Male spadix 4 in. long. Calyx obscurely lobed. Corollalobes blunt. Female spadix stouter; flowers larger. Fruit oblong-globose, 5 in. through, scales longer than broad, yellow edged dark brown. Seed pitted. Hab. Common in hill woods. Johor, Bukit Soga, Batu Pahat. Pahang, Fraser Hill (Burkill); Sungei Yu (Foxworthy); Malacca (Griffith); Bukit Sadanen (Derry) ; Chenana Putih (Cantley). Selangor, Dusun Tua. Dindings, Thaiping Hills; Gunong Keledang and Bujong Malacca (Curtis). Native names: Rotan Kusom; Rotan Chuchor. Use: For ataps.

Beccari keeps D. petiolaris, D. calicarpus and D. tabacinus distinct. I have seen very many bushes of $D$. calicarpus and am quite unable to separate the other two species.

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(5) D. microthamnus Becc. Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind. ii. 221 ; Ann. Bol. Gard. Calc. xii. 92, pl. 32.

A small tufted palm; stem under 5 in . through. Leaves 6 ft . long; petioles short, unarmed; sheath with few spines; rachis abortively flagellate, densely hairy. Leaflets 18 to 20, linear acuminate, 1.5 in . long (only the spadix-branch ones shown), midrib spineless. Female spadix about 3 in . long, erect. Spathes boat-shaped sparsely spiny, beak I•5 in. long. Fruit ovoidglobose, tip conic acute, about 5 in . long, scales cinnamon, tip fuscous, edges paler. Hab. Perak (Scortechini). Very rare.

Near D. calicarpus, but the whole plant much less spiny. The specimens are very incomplete. Beccari suggests it is a diminutive form of D. petiolaris (D. calicarpus).
(6) D. monticolus Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. 328, t. 173; Ridl. Mat. ii. I75; Becc. Ann. Calc. l.c. pl. 29. (D. monticolus var. pinangianus), Calamus monticolus Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 97, t. 214.

Stems tufted, climbing ones 15 ft . long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Basal leaves about 12 to 14 ft . long, sheath mouth broad, thin-edged, spines $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, base black; petiole one-third the length; leaf-
lets linear, 16 in. long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, bristles on keel and edge few, except at tip; leaves on flowering stems much shorter, Ift . long; leaflets very narrow. Spathes 4 to 10 in . long, outer lanceolate, spines very slender, black, beak longer than body of spathe. Spadix under 3 in. long. Fruit globose, 5 1n. through, scales orange yellow, tips brown, in 6 rows. Hab. Local in hill forests, Malacea, Gunong Mering, Ophir (Griffith). Penang Hill (Griffith and all collectors. Common). Distrib. Borneo.

Griffith's type is the Penang Hill plant; the Ophir one I have not seen.
(7) D. Lewisianus Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. 327, t. I75, fig. 4; Ridl. Mat. ii. 176. D. malaccensis Mart. l.c. 327. D. Kirtong Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 102. Calamus Lewisianus Griff. C. acanthopis Griff. l.c. 102, t. 217.

Stem stout, 20 ft . long, strongly black-spiny. Leaf large; leaflets $x$ ft. long, 5 in . wide, bristly; petioles 7 in . long, base swollen, strongly spiny. Flagellum 4 ft . long, stout, hooks up to 6 together. Spathe I ft. long, 3 in. across, covered with bristlespines, slender, over I in. long, beak 6 in . long. Spadix I ft. long, red-tomentose. Calyx hardly lobed. Female spadix 3 in. long or more. Fruit globose, 75 in . long, yellow, scales in 7 rows, edges paler. Hab. Hill forests, Johor, Bukit Soga, Batu Pahat. Malacca (Griffith). Province Wellesley, Bukit Juru. Penang (Lewis); Waterfall, etc., common.
(8) D. aciculatus Ridl. Mat. ii. I76

Leaves 4 to 6 ft . long; petiole 6 in . long, thomy all over; leaflets 8 to 10 in . long, 75 in . wide, pale-bristly. Spathe thin fusiform, on a 4 in . long peduncle, armed with pale flat spines, spines on spathe very narrow, flat, greenish, $\cdot 12$ to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spathe 8 in. long, i.5 in. wide, beak 3 in. long. Male spadix 6 in. long, dense hairy. Calyx tubular cup-shaped, 3-lobed. Female in fruit 6 in . long. Fruit obovoid, over a in. long, yellow brown, scales in 8 rows, edged brown, broader than long. Seed very rugose, densely pitted. Hab. Perak, Thaiping Hills to top (Ridley).
(9) D. grandis Marl. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. 227, t. 173; Ridl. Mat. ii. 177. D. intermedius Mart. l.c. 377, t. 175; Becc. Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. 73, p. 20. Calamus grandis Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 91, t. 210. (lig. 212, p. 39.)

Plant unisexual; stems 15 to 30 ft . long, I in. through. Leaves Io ft . long; petiole 4 ft . long; leaflets broad linear, glabrous or with few bristles on upper midrib, 2 ft . long, 2 in . wide; flagellum 6 ft . long, stout. Spathe outer boat-shaped, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, up to I4 in. long, spines numerous, black, flat, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, beak as long as spathe. Male spadix 6 in . long, branches 6 or 7 , rusty mealy. Flowers $\cdot 25$ in. long. Calyx tubular, hairy on edge. Female spadix as large. Fruit globose, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through, scales yellow, edged brown, 10 rows. Seed elliptic, flattened, deeply pitted. Hab.

Forests, common. Singapore, Garden jungle; Bukit Timah.
Malacca (Griffith). Selangor, Batu Tiga. Negri Sembilan, Bukit


Fig. 212,-Dæmonorops grandis.
Sulu (Cantley). Perak, Gunong Mesah (Kunstler). Province Wellesley, Bukit Juru. Kedah Peak. Native name: Rotan Sumang.
(10) D. carcharodon Ridl. Mat. ii. 178.

Plant unisexual. Stems tall stout. Leaves large; petioles 8 in . long, base swollen with scattered grey spines; flagellum 3 ft . long, hooks in sevens or eights; leaflets linear, 10 in . long, ${ }^{5} \mathrm{in}$. wide, bristly on ribs and tip. Peduncle narrow, 6 in. long. Spathe 7 in. long, beak I ft. long, flat narrow, spines numerous, grey flat broad. Male spadix short dense. Calyx broad cup-shaped, obscurely toothed. Fruit globose, scales cinnamon brown, longer than broad, tips deep brown, edges pale. Hab. Damp low-lying forest, not common. Singapore, Chan Chu Kang; Chua Chu Kang. Selangor, Batu Tiga. Native name: Rotan S'pat.

This is referred erroneously by Beccari to D. angustifolius.
(II) D. hygrophilus Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. 204, t. 177; Becc. Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xii. 62, pl. 13. Calamus hygrophilus Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 96, t. 213c.

Tall rattan 2 in . through. Leaves large; petiole stout, sheath dark coloured, covered with flat triangular spines; leaflets linear, I ft long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, base narrowed, bristles few; flagellum stout, hooks in almost complete whorls. Spathe fusiform, is in. long, gradually narrowed to both ends, densely covered with flat thin spines, grey, 5 in . long, in short bars. Male spadix red, scurfy, large. Hab. Damp thickets and river banks. Malacca (Griffith) ; Bukit Sadanen (Derry). Selangor, Batang Berjuntai and Petaling (Ridley). Perak (Scortechini), Gunong Hijau 4300 ft . altitude (Burkill). Native names: Rotan Ayer; Rotan Chichi Landak.
(r2) D. congestus Ridl. Mat. ii. I79.
Stem very stout, I 5 in . through, bright yellow. Leaves very long; petioles stout, gibbous at base, with strong flat spines; leaflets distant, I8 in. long, I•5 in. wide, linear acuminate, bristly at tip; flagellum long with semicircular clusters of black hooks. Spadix in fruit 2 in. long, dense compact. Fruit cylindric, dark brown, scales raised, deep grooved, edges scarious. Hab. Singapore, Stagmount (Ridley) (extinct here and not seen elsewhere).

Beccari considered this to be a form of D. leptopus Mart., but it is very distinct.

## Dubious Species.

D. pseudo-sepal Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 465; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. l.c. p. 79, pl. 25. Stem 12 to 15 ft . long, 75 in. thick. Leaves 3 to 4 ft . long; leaflets distant, few, 7 in . long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, narrowed to base, acuminate; petioles I ft . long, thorns on back stout, on edges very small, spines on sheath long, flat, I in. long. Spadix fruiting short slender, 3 in. long. Fruit globose, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. through, yellow, scales in 5 or 6 rows, as long as broad, grooved. Hab. Perak, Batang Padang district (Kunstler).
Rare and insufficiently known.
D. imbellis Becc. Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind.ii. 220; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. l.c. p. $80, \mathrm{pl} .26$. Leaves not flagelliferous; rachis unarmed; leaflets narrow ensiform, I4 to 16 in. long, $\cdot 5$ in. wide, bristly on nerves and midrib beneath. Fruit-spadix lax, branched; peduncle 3 in. long, scales cinnamon-colour edged fuscous. Seed globose, ruminate-pitted. Hab. Perak (Scortechini).
I have seen no specimen of this plant, and the photograph and description are too poor to identify it by. I am not at all sure it is one of the Cymbospather.
§ 2. Piptospatha.
(I3) D. micracanthus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 467; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. l.c. IIo, pl. 43; Ridl. Mat. ii. I8o. Calamus micracanthus Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 92.

Tall slender rattan, stem unarmed with short low transverse ridges, 50 ft . long, 5 in . through. Leaves 4 ft . long or more; petioles 6 to 10 in . long, with distant very small thorns on ridge; leaflets 1 ft . long, 5 in. wide, linear acuminate, bristles few except at tip. Spathes linear-oblong, outer one armed with transverse crests of flat grey spines, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spadix under 6 in . long; peduncle 3 in. long, lower half armed with short conic spines. Calyx saucer-shaped, nearly flat. Petals lanceolate, four times as long. Fruit oblong-globose, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. through, rhomboid, broader than long, brownish yellow, resinous. Hab. Dense forests, not rare but rarely flowering. Singapore, Bukit Timah. Johor Lama. Malacea (Griffith). Negri Sembilan, Bukit Senaling, Kwala Pilah (Moorhouse). Native name: Rotan Jerenang.
(14) D. didymophyllus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 468 ; Ridl. Mat.ii. ISo.

Stem 12 ft . long, I in. through; leaflets oblong-linear acuminate, 6 to I 2 in . long, I 5 in . wide, in alternate pairs about 20 , 110 bristles; rachis rather slender, hooks in fours; flagellum 18 to 30 in . long. Spadix peduncle flattened with acute short spines on edge. Spathes tubular, 6, not overlapping, lowest 7 in. long, $\cdot 75$ in. wide, with short irregular processes in lines. Male spadix It in. long, spikes panicled zigzag. Female spadix 8 in . long. Corolla Iobes broad ovate. Fruit oblong, 5 in . long, short beaked, deep brown, scales broader than long, red-resinous. Hab. Damp spots in dense forest ; common up to 3000 ft . altitude. Singapore, Bukit Timah; Selitar; Changi. Johor, Tanjong Kupang; Jaffaria (King and Hullett). Perak, Thaiping Hills. Penang Hill. Distrib. Borneo. Native names: Rotan Getah; Rotan Hudang; Rotan Butong.
(15) D. propinquus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 467; Ridl. Mat. ii. ror. Calamus Draco Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 75, t. 201.

Stem 2 in. through, densely thorny with dark flat thorns I in. long; leaflets in opposite or sub-opposite pairs, I to 2 ft . long, I. 5 to 2 in. wide, sword-shaped acuminate, bristly on the back, nerves and tip. Male spadix cylindric, 18 in. long; peduncle
broad, flat with irregular spines $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long or less. Lower spathe broad elliptic boat-shaped, thick, $2 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long with long and short spines on the edge, second and third spiny on midrib only, rest cylindric tubular, 4 in . long or less, unarmed. Spadix dense, over I ft. long. Fruit spadix spreading. Fruit elliptic, 75 in. long, scales round convex, yellow, thickly red-resinous. Hab. Common in forests. Singapore, Selitar; Bukit Timah. Malacca (Griffith). Selangor, Kwala Lumpur. Negri Sembilan. Kemaman. Perak, Tapah (Burkill). Kclantan, Sungei Keteh, Batu Papan (Foxworthy). Native name: Rotan Jerenang. Use: An important source of Dragon's blood, which is obtained from the fruits by shaking them in a swinging basket with cockleshells; the resultant resinous powder falls through interstices in the basket and is formed into cakes by hot water.
(16) D. leptopus Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. 206; Ridl. Mat. ii. 182; Becc. Aun. Bot. Gard. Calc. l.c. 128, pl. 52. Calamus leptopus Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 87, t. 205, A, B.

Stout rattan 1.5 in . through. Leaves large; petioles swollen at base; leaflets linear acuminate, Ift . long, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. wide, bristles few or none; flagellum long hooks in sixes. Spadix 18 in. long; peduncle stout, spiny. Spathes leathery, lowest boat-shaped, 8 in . long, 2 in , wide with few thorns on two low ridges at base; upper spathes unarmed, second 9 in . long, all leathery. Spadix branches few, rusty, spikes short and thick. Calyx broad, deep lobed. Fruit globose, dark brown, scales convex, edges dark brown, not resinous. Hab. Common in dense forest. Singapore, Bukit Mandai; Kranji, etc. Johor, Sungei Tebrau. Malacca (Griffith); Sungei Hudang. Selangor, Langat. Perak, Goping (Kunstler). Native names: Rotan Bakau; Rotan Muruseh; Rotan Bachap and Rotan pata-pisau, according to Scortechini.
(17) D. hystrix Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. 205, t. 176, fig. 4; Ridl. Mat. ii. 182 ; Becc. Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. l.c. 135, pl. 55. Calamus hystrix Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 80, t. 204.

Stem about 30 ft . long $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves 7 ft . long, sheaths with long deflexed spines below and crowded large erect ones on mouth; leaflets linear close set, I ft. long, 5 in . wide, bristly on both sides; flagellum $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{ft}$. long. Spadix 2 ft . long. Spathes, lowest woody, 6 in . long, spiny at mouth, above 5 to 7 spathes, broad coriaceous. Male panicle of stout branches, mealy red. Calyx cup-shaped. Female 18 to 20 in. long. Fruit oblong yellow, short, pedicelled, 75 in. long, scales broader than long. Seed oblong ruminate-pitted. Hab. Common in woods. Singapore, Garden Jungle; Bukit Timah, etc. Johor, Sungei Tebrau. Malacca, Chenana putih (Cantley); Ayer Panas (Griffith). Pahang, Kwala Lipis (Machado). Selangor, Batu Tiga. Dindings, Lumut. Perak, Goping and Thaiping Hills (Kunstler). Native names: Rotan Sabut; Rotan Machap Merah. Use: Rotans for rigging.
var. minor Becc. l.c. 138, pl. 56, seems to be only a smaller form. Malacca (Griffith), Thaiping Hills (Kunstler).
(18) D. Kunstleri Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 469; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. 151, pl. 16I.

Stem erect, 2 to 3 ft . tall, 3 in. through, sheaths dark, scurfy densely armed with greyish brown spines. Leaves about 3 ft . long; leaflets linear ensiform, bristles few or o, r3 in. long, I in. wide. Male spadix unknown. Female elongate cylindric, about 20 in . long, covered with scurfy tomentum; peduncle $7 \cdot 8$ in. long. Fruit spherical, 5 in. through, dark green (when dry, brown), scales darker edged, deep grooved, rhomboid. Hab. Mountains. Perak, Ulu Bubong (Kunstler) ; Gunong Tambong Batak (Scortechini).
(i9) D. scapigerus Becc. Bot. Surv. Ind. ii. 228; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xii. 195, pl. 87.

Leaves rather long, leaflets lanceolate-linear, long-acuminate, with pale brown hairs with a whitish base along the midrib beneath, longer and crowded at the tip, I ft. long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, rachis fairly stout with short recurved solitary hooks. Spathes " thin papery lanceolate, 4 in . long, 5 in . wide," pale buff with dark edges. Spadix peduncle slender, 2 ft . long, armed below with distant needle-like spines, 6 in. long, spreading, above crowded, shorter deflexed, and in lines several together, branches scurfy 3 (to 6), short, stout, 1 to 2 in . long, spathels ovate, secondary branches 5 in. long, with 4 to 6 flowers. Flowers unknown. Sepals in fruit ovate. Petals lanceolate, blunt. Fruit ovoid, 6 in. long with a distinct beak. Scales sub-triangular, blunt, deeply channelled, on the centre light yellowish brown with a broad black edge. Hab. Johor, Ulu Madik (Holttum). Distrib. Borneo.

Lobb describes the stem as erect, 2 ft . tall. The plant is remarkable for its very long slender peduncle and few short thick branches.
(20) D. elongatus Bl. Rumphia, iii. I6; Ridl. Mat. ii. I85.

Leaf about 4 ft . long; petioles with strong flat pale spines along edge; leaflets linear acuminate, I ft. long, 75 in . wide, equidistant, bristly on nerves and tip; flagellum slender, 2 ft . long. Peduncle 6 in. long, very stout acute spiny edge, same spines $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long surrounded by shorter ones in circles. Lowest spathe persistent coriaceous oblanceolate, 4 in . long, black spiny. "Male spadix 15 to 24 in . long, strict, branches 6 to 8 of 1o to 12 branchlets with 8 to io distichous spikes" (Blume). Flowers very small. Female spadix as long. Fruit globular-ovoid, $\cdot 35$ in. through, I in. long, greenish-yellow, scales rhomboid, edge erosely toothed. Hab. Forests. Singapore, Chan Chu Kang; North Selitar. Johor, Kwala Tebrau. Selangor, Bukit Kutu. Penang Hill and Balik Pulau (Curtis). Lankawi, Gunong Raya (Haniff). Distrib: Borneo.
(21) D. vagans Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 469; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. l.c. 153, pl. 62.

Stem climbing, 15 to 25 ft . long, ${ }^{5} \mathrm{in}$. through ; petiole gibbous
at base; sheaths armed with black bristle-like processes, and flat spines in transverse crests. Leaves 6.6 ft . long including petiole and flagellum; leaflets linear-lanceolate, bristly at tip and on nerves, I ft. long, 4 in . wide. Male and female spadix and spathes unknown. Peduncle thorny all round, not flattened. Fruiting spadix nodding diffuse. Fruit spherical brown, 5 in . through. Hab. Mountains, very little known, Perak, Thaiping Hills at 4000 to 5000 ft . altitude (Kunstler). Disirib. Borneo.

This differs from D. Kunstleri in being a climber, sheath-spines arranged in series, gibbous petiole, and slightly smaller fruits.
(22) D. geniculatus Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. 329; Ridl. Mat. ii. 184. Calamus geniculatus Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 77, t. 202, A, B.

Stem 20 ft . long, I in. through, very spiny, spines fine, flat, pale on mouth of sheath, 2 to 6 in . long. Leaves 12 ft . long; petioles 2 ft . long; flagellum often long with strong hooks 4 or 5 together; leaflets linear-lanceolate equidistant, I4 in. long, i.5 in. wide. Male spadix 2 ft . long on a long unarmed peduncle, branches about 8 , lowest 5 in . of crowded branchlets 3 in . long with spikes I in. long of close distichous flowers $\cdot$ i in. long. Spathes papery, 6 in . long or more, lanceolate unarmed. Female spadix 18 in. long, branches spreading, 6 in . long. Fruit globose, ' 75 in . long, yellowish brown, longer than broad. Hab. Common in woods. Singapore, North Selitar; Bukit Timah. Muar (Fox). Selangor, Ginting Bidai; Semangkok. Perak, Thaiping Hills; Bujong Malacca. Penang (Lewis, Curtis). Kedah Peak. Kelantan, Chaning. Native names: Rotan S'grah, Rotan Dudok.
(23) D. longipes Mart: Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. t. 176, v. 2, 3 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 184. D. strictus Bl. Rumphia, iii. 19, 163, A, в. Calamus longipes, Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 178, t. 203, A, B.

Stem 20 to 30 ft . long, stout. Leaves 12 ft . long; sheath with long stout spines at mouth and black bristles; flagellum 5 ft . long; leaflets equidistant or not, linear to linear-lanccolate, 14 in. long, I in. wide, bristly. Peduncle flat unarmed, over I ft. long. Spadix branches numerous. Spikes flexuous. Calyx tubular. Female spadix spreading. Fruit ellipsoid oblong mammillate, $\cdot 75$ in. long, yellowish scales in 14 rows longer than broad. Hab. Common in forests. Singapore, Chan Chu Kang; Changi; Bukit Timah. Johor, Sungei Tebrau. Muar (Feilding). Malacca (Griffith), Selandor. Negri Sembilan, Tampin Hill (Burkill). Penang (Fox). Distrib. Sumatra. Native names: Rotan Machap; Rotan Chochor; Rotan Sepah.
(24) D. periacanthus Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. iii. 593. D. dissitophyllus Becc. Nelle Foresti di Borneo, 6o8; Ridl. Mat. ii. 183.

A very stout, very thorny rattan 20 ft . tall. Leaves 6 to 8 ft .
long; sheath armed with yellow spines strong at mouth; leaflets linear acuminate in altemate threes, Ift . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, sparsely bristly on sides, many bristles on the tip. Spadix about I ft. long; peduncle narrow flat, thomy on edge. Spathes 6 or 7 , cartilaginous, brown, lanceolate, unarmed, lowest 6 in. long. Fruit globose, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, scales yellow, as broad as long, edged brown. Seed ruminate. Hab. Not rare in forests. Singapore, Bukit Timah; Jurong. Johor, Gunong Pantai; Batu Pahat; Genuang. Perak, Bujong Malacca. Distrib. Borneo, Sumatra.
(25) D. verticillaris Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. 329, t. 175; Ridl. Mat. ii. x86. Calamus verticillaris Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. $73, \mathrm{pl} .200$.

Stems 50 to 60 ft . long, I in. through, densely covered with raised rings of flat grey spincs, one row pointing up, the other down, mixed with numerous black bristles. Leaf 4 ft . long or more; flagellum long, slender; petioles over I ft. long, with strong flat half-whorled spines; leaflets equidistant, broadly linearacuminate, I ft. long, I in. wide, bristly on nerves and tips. Male spadix 2 ft . long, peduncle armed with tufts of bristles on edges. Spathes 5 or 6 , lowest 7 to 15 in. long, $1 \cdot 25$ in. wide, linear acuminate covered with rows of black bristles, upper ones thin, nearly glabrous. Spadix branches 2 to 4 in. long. Flowers altemate sub-distichous or spiral. Female spadix over 2 ft . long, spreading, much branched. Fruit dark red, 4 in . long, scales rhomboid, slightly resinous. Hab. Common in forests. Johor, Tebing Tinggi ; Panchur. Malacca (Griffith) ; Ayer Panas; Selandor. Pahang, Kwala Lipis (Machado). Negri Sembilan, Seremban (Moorhouse). Distrib. Borneo. Native name: Rotan Chinchin. Use: For rigging.
(26) D. setigerus Ridl. D. periacanthus Ridl. Mat. ii. 185 (not of Miquel).

Stem 40 ft . long, I in. through, with raised rings of bristles and spines as in $D$. verticillaris. Leaves 5 ft . long; petioles over I ft. long, armed with long erect spines 3 in . long and half whorls of black bristles; leaflets unequally distant, linear, broad, I ft. long, 75 in . wide, bristly. Male spadix over 2 ft . long; peduncle 18 in . long with tufts of bristle-spines on edge. Spathes thin coriaceous, lowest 18 in . (or less) long, I in. wide, covered with brown bristles in tufts, lanceolate. Flowers closely distichous. Female spadix shorter and stouter. Fruit turbinate-globose on a pedicel 5 in . long, mammillate, yellow, scales broader than long, edge scarious with an inner dark brown line. Hab. Not rare. Forests. Singapore, Kranji; Chan Chu Kang. Johor, Sungei Tebrau. Pahang, Kwala Lipis (Machado) ; Tahan River. Malacca, Bukit Sadanen (Derry), Ophir. Selangor, Ulu Gombak. Perak, Thaiping Hills; Asam Kumbang (Wray); Bujong Malacca. Native name: Rotan Gulang.
(27) D. Sabut Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 469; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. l.c. x81, t. 77. D. oligophyllus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 470 ; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc., l.c. 182 , t. 78.

Stem with rings bearing bristles and deflexed spines as in $D$. verticillaris but leaflets lanccolate, 1 ft . long, I in. broad or more, in groups of four some distance apart. Only portions of stem and leaves known.

The specimen described under $D$. oligophyllus seems to be from a younger shoot of D. Sabut than the specimen of D. Sabut.

These were both collected by Scortcchini in Perak, on the Gunong Tambang Batak. He gives the name Rotan Sabut (which is really the name of D. hystrix) to the plant.
(28) D. macrophyllus Becc. l.c. 470 ; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. l.c. $185, \mathrm{pl}$. 80 .

This plant has the same stem and arrangement of leaflets as $D$. Sabut, but the leaflets are 18 in . long by 3.75 in . wide.

This was also collected by Scortechini, but was only a leaf specimen; the spathes and spadix are unknown.

## 23. CERATOLOBUS, Bl.

Climbing unisexual palms. Leaves flagelliferous; leaflets distant, lanceolate or obcuneate. Spathe $x$, thin, boat-shaped, unarmed or sparsely spiny. Spadix lax, short; spathels tubular. Calyx short, 3 -lobed. Petals short, free to base. Stamens 6, adnate to petals at base. Female spadix shorter than male. Calyx tubular. Fruit as in Calamus. Species 5 or 6, Malay peninsula and isles.
Stem very stout; leaflets obcuneate rhomboid . . (1) C. Kingianus
Stem slender; leaflets linear acuminate
(2) C. levigatus
(x) C. Kingianus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 477; Ridl. Mat. ii. 187.

Stem 25 to 50 ft . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves 3 to 4 ft . long; sheaths unarmed, transverse rugose nearly white; petioles 6 to 8 in. long, base gibbous with short conic thorns. Leaflets few, obcuneate rhomboid plicate acuminate, toothed, white beneath, 6 to 9 in . long, 3 to 4 in . wide. Spadix sessile, 8 to 10 in . long, oblong, thin short-beaked. Fruit spherical, 75 in. through, scales brown, longer than broad. Hab. Perak, Larut Hills (Kunstler, Wray, Hullett).
(2) C. lævigatus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 477 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 187. Calamus lævigatus Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. 339.

Stems 8 to 9 ft . long, 25 in . through. Leaves 2 ft . long; petioles very short, gibbous at base, sheaths with few broad, dagger-shaped scattered spines; leaflets lincar-lanceolate, in distant fascicles of 2 to 5 or 6,7 in. long, $\cdot 5$ in. wide. Spathe fusiform long-beaked, 6 to 8 in. long, almost unarmed. Spadix branches very slender. Fruit spherical, ovate beaked, 5 in. long,
chestnut red, scales rhombic, few. Hab. Common in mountain or hill woods. Selangor, Semangkok Pass; Damansara Hill, Kwala Lumpur. Perak, Goping (Kunstler) ; Thaiping Reservoir (Burkill); Bujong Malacca; Gunong Keledang; Kamuning (Machado). Dindings, Lumut (Ridley).

## 24. CALOSPATHA, Becc.

Climbing palm, stem rather short. Leaves pinnate; leaflets lanceolate acuminate. Female spathes 8, the outer one not completely covering the others, oblong, thin, beaked. Calyx in fruit short with three points. Corolla longer, very deeply trifid, connate, bases of filaments forming a six-rayed cup. Fruit containing 2 or 3 seeds, globular, not or shortly beaked. Sceds with homogeneous albumen. Flowers unknown. Species I. Perak Mountains.
(1) C. Scortechinii Becc. Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xii. (2), p. I7, pl. 12.

Stem rather short. Leaves large, hooks on rachis solitary; leaflets lanceolate acuminate, I ft. long, 75 in . wide, sparsely bristly. Peduncle flat, 9 in . long, spines dagger-like, pale brown. Spathes 5 to 10 , deep cimnamon brown, stiffly papery, oblong, shortly sheathing at base, beak long subulate, lowest one 8 in. long, r in. wide, tip broad, spines numerous, pale, straight narrow, $\cdot 25$ in. long, on keels and beak. Spadix short, branchlets short; flowers few. Males unknown. Fruit globose, $\cdot 5$ in. through, not beaked in my plant, beaked shortly and stoutly in Scortechini's, scales in 10 rows, orange, edged brown. Seeds 3 , inner face angled, back rounded. Hab. Perak (Scortechini); Gunong Keledang at the summit (Ridley).

## 25. CALAMUS, Linn.

Climbing, rarely erect, palms, thorny and spiny, generally unisexual. Leaves pinnate ending in a bare portion armed with hooks (Phyllauthecte) or with flagella from the leaf-sheath with one or two sheaths, formed of abortive spadices (Mischanthecte). Inflorescence usually branched, long, slender, pendulous, axillary, with tubular sheaths (spathes), the branches with smaller ones (spathels). Flower spikes with small distichous flowers, each with a small sheath (spathellule), and an ovate bract. Calyx tubular, 3 -lobed. Corolla longer. Stamens 6, connate at base. Female flowers larger; stigmas 3 , recurved. Fruit globose or ellipsoid or turbinate scaly; testa pulpy thin. Seed r, globose to oblong. Specics about 200, chiefly Malayan, also African, and all Asia and Australia.

Beccari's invaluable work on this difficult group in the Annals of the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, vol. xi,, gives life-sized photographs of herbarium specimens of nearly all our species, and should be consulted.
§ r. Mischanthecta. Leaves without flagella (except sometimes on young
stems), inflorescence flagellate.
Leaflets few lanceolate broad and distant; stems
slender.

Spathes without papery limb, spikes erect.
Low bushy rattan; leaves not flagellate; spathes thorny . . . . . (27) C. siamensis
Spathes loose unarmed, scandent . . . (28) C. concinnus
Dwarf plants; spadices dense with short crowded spikes; fruit black.
Leaves broad, white beneath
(29) C. Lobbianus

Leaves narrow, entirely green
(30) C. conirostris
§ 2. Phyllanthecte. Leaves ending in flagella, no inflorescence flagelia.
Stems slender; leaflets few distant lanceolate.
Leaflets white beneath; panicle large . . (3I) C. cæsius
Leaflets all green ; panicle simple . . . (32) C. distichus
Stem stout; leaflets broad; panicle long . . (33) C. palustris
Slender climbing rattans; leaflets linear numerous.
Leaflets in distant fascicles.
Spadix simple erect, few branched . . (3t) C. brevispadix
Spadix simple, unbranched, nodding
(35) C. elegans

Spadix long, much branched; spikes 2.5 in . apart.
Fruit oblong
(36) C. viridispinus

Fruit ovoid-elliptic
(37) C. neglectus

Spikes I'5 in. apart; fruit globose
(38) C. Oxleyanus

Leaflets inæquidistant in pairs; fruit fusiform .
(39) C. longispatha

Leaflets equidistant close lanceolate-linear
(4o) C. pallidus
Spadix extremely long, unarmed
(4) C. laxissimus

Stout rattans; leaflets numerous; spikes broad; panicles usually large, scandent.
Leaflets narrow; stem densely armed with black thorns
C. aquatilis

Leaflets broad distant; stem with few thorns
(43) C. dumetorum

Bush palms not climbing, spikes few, broad.
Fruit brown
(44) C. castaneus

More robust plant; fruit larger . . . (45) C. Griffithianus
Tree 20 ft . tall, very thorny . . . . (46) C. arborescens
(1) C. javensis Bl. Rumphia, ii. pl. 137, iii. 62 , pl. 153 . C. pencillatus Roxb. Fl. Ind. iii. 78 II ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 191. (Fig. 213, p. 50.)

Stems slender, 20 to 60 ft . tall, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves I to 1.25 ft . long; petioles short or o ; sheaths thorny; leaflets 7 to II pairs, lanceolate or elliptic, the basal pairs deflexed and clasping stem, 6 in . long, I to 1.75 in . wide, 3 -nerved. Male spadix, peduncle 5 ft . long, very slender, thorny. Spathes armed, mouth ciliate, branches 2.5 in. long, distant; spikes 4 to 8 ; flowers crowded. Female spadix stouter. Fruit oblong, yellow, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, scales broader than long, deep grooved. Hab. Common in forests. Singapore, Kranji; Bukit Timah. Johor, Gunong Pantai; Kwala Sembrong (Kelsall). Malacca, Bukit Sadanen. Selangor, Batu Caves. Pahang, Tahan River; Tembeling; Kwala Lipis. Sungei Ujong (Cantley). Penang (Roxburgh).
var. purpurascens Ridl. Stem short; leaves purplish; rachis of spikes crimson. Hab. In mountain districts chiefly, Malacca, Tebong. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur (Curtis). Perak, Thaiping Hills; Kamuning; Gunong Batu Putih and Relau Tujor (Wray); Batu Kurau (Burkill). Kelantan, Kwala Lebir (Gimlette). Rahman, Bukit Besar at 3000 ft . altitude (Gwynne Vaughan).


Fig. 2I3.-Calamus javensis.
var. incrmis. Stem almost unarmed. Hab. Malacca, Mount Ophir. Negri Sembilan, Gunong Angsi (Ridley).
var. penangianus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. v. 443. Stem closely spiny with broad spines. Hab. Penang Hill, Mount Elvira (Curtis). Distrib. Java, Borneo. Native names: Rotan Lilin; Rotan Sindek; Rotan Sini.

This plant is very variable in number of leaflets and in armature.
(2) C. penangensis Ridl. Mat. ii. 192.

Stem pale, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through, strongly armed with short thorns. Leaves 14 in. long; leaflets 5 and a double pair at tip, elliptic cuspidate, 4.5 in . long, I .5 in . wide, the two basal ones smaller, elliptic deflexed at base. Spadix very slender, 18 in. long, thorny, branches distant, lowest 4 to 6 in . long, spikes $\cdot 75$ in. long, flexuous; flowers 05 in . long, distant. Petals ovate. Hab. Very local at about 2500 ft . altitude. Penang Hill, West Hill (Curtis) ; near the Crag Hotel (Burkill).

Roxburgh's C. pencillatus Fl. Ind. iii. 78 r , may be meant either for this species or for $C$. javensis, the description and only specimen known of his, a leaf, are inadequate to decide, but I think it was intended for $C$. javensis.
(3) C. filipendulus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 443; Ridl. Mat. ii. 193; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xi. 188 , pl. 45.

Stem 15 to 30 ft . long, up to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves 3 to 4 ft . long; sheaths with flat triangular spines; petioles 3 to 7 in . long, edges sharp-spined; leaflets 3 pairs, oblanceolate, base narrow, io to 24 in . long, 3 in . wide. Spadix slender, over 4 ft . long, branches I8 in. long; spathes sparsely thorny, spikes $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long; spathels and spathellules scabrid. Calyx cylindric. Corolla lobes three times as long. Fruit $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 4$ in. through, creamy white. Hab. Rare, thick lowland forests. Selangor, Rawang. Perak, Batang Padang and Chanderiang (Kunstler).
(4) C. insignis Griff. Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist. v. 58 ; Palms of Brit. Ind.; Ridl. Mat. ii. 193. C. spathulatus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 459 (excl. var. robustus).

Stems few on a plant, 70 to 80 ft . long, 5 to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. through, light green; sheaths with scattered thick-based thoms black-tipped; petioles 3 to 5 in . long; leaflets 4 to 9 , oblanceolate, narrowed to both ends, in opposite pairs or single, distant on a slender spiny rachis, edges thickened papery, 8 in . long, 2 in . wide, 6 -nerved with conspicuous transverse nervules, flagella 2 ft . long or more, with no sheaths. Spadix very slender, 2.5 ft . long, armed, branches few, 6 in. long, distant, spikes I in. long. Male spadix unknown. Female flowers about 10 in a spike. Fruit globose, yellow, 75 in. long, scales about 13 rows. Hab. Common in forests. Singapore, Bukit Timah; Garden Jungle. Johor, Panchur; Batu Pahat; Gunong Pulai. Malacca (Griffith). Selangor, Dindings, Lumut. Perak, Bujong Malacca. Native name: Rotan Batu. Use: This is mucl valued as a rattan.
(5) C. subspathulatus Ridl. Mat. ii. 194. C. spathulatus var. robustus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 459.

Stem 20 to 30 ft . long, 5 to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. thick; sheaths with very powerful upward-pointed thorns; petioles very stout with very powerful thorns; leaflets elliptic-lanceolate narrowed gradually to base, 9 to 15 in . long, $2 \cdot 5$ to 4 in . wide; nerves numerous. Male flowers unknown. Female fruiting spadix 3 to 4 ft . long, branches I ft. long, very stout, spikes stout, 4 in . long, 23 on a branch, distichous. Fruit oblong, 5 in . long, straw-colour, scales numerous. Hab. Hill forests. Perak, Bujong Malacca (Kunstler, Curtis).
(6) C. tomentosus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 455 ; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xi. 338, pl. 135. C. rhomboideus Ridl. Mat. ii. 194.

Stem 30 to 40 ft . long, over I in. through, sheaths, petioles, and rachis covered with white tomentum and armed with short black conic thorns; leaflets 8 to 14 in four distant pairs, coriaceous, ovate or ovate-lanccolate acuminate, base narrowed, io in. long, 6 in . wide, often tomentose beneath; main nerves 7 with many secondary and transverse nervules, flagellum strong, 8 to io ft . long. Female spadix about 6 ft . long, stout, spikes 45 in . long. distant. Hab. Forests up to 3000 ft . altitude, not common and imperfectly known, Sungei Ujong (Cantley). Perak, Thaiping Hills (Kunstler, etc.).
var. korthalsicafolius Becc. Rec, Bot. Surv. Ind. ii. 209; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc, 340, pl. 136. Sheaths sparingly armed, and covered with silvery scales. Hab. Perak, Gunong Tambang, Batak (Scortechini).
var. intermedius Becc. i.c. Slender, not as tomentose as type. Hab. Perak, Gunong Hijau (Scortechini).
(7) C. scipionum Lour. Fl. Cochinchinc, i. 210; Ridl. Mat. ii. 195; Becc. Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. 371, pls. 155, 156.

Gigantic rattan, over 80 ft . long, 3 in . through. Leaves 8 ft . long, sheath green with few dagger-shaped short flat spines solitary and in threes; petioles 1 to 3 ft . long, gibbous at base; leaflets broad lanceolate, I to 3 ft . long, 2 in . wide, alternate, distant; flagella 12 ft . long from mouth of sheath. Spadix 12 ft . long or more, much branched. Male spathes tubular strongly thorny; spathels $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, armed, branches 3 to 4 in . long with alternate distichous spikes $\cdot 5$ to I in. long. Flowers green, 12 in. long. Female spadix, spathels hardly armed, spikes 4 in. long, fruit 3 in long, black. Hab. Not very common in dense forests. Malacca, Ching (Griffith). Selangor, Batu Tiga (Curtis); Kwala Lumpur. Perak, Bujong Malacca. Distrib. Borneo, Sumatra. Native names: Rotan Semambu; Rotan Rajah; Malacca cane.

A plant cultivated in Singapore Gardens was bisexual, the spikes containing male and female flowers in pairs. The great length of the internodes in the upper part of the stem is very characteristic.

Loureiro's description of his C. scipionum is based apparently mainly on a walking-stick to which he adds a figure and some account of a rattan from

Piso's Mantissa i88. As more than one species of Calamus supplies the Malacca cane of trade, it may be doubtful as to which is the plant of Loureiro. The species above described, however, supplies most of the red Malacca canes, and has always been considered to represent Lourciro's plant.
(8) C. ornatus Bl. Rumphia, iii. t. 148; Ridl. Mat. ii. 196; Becc. Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. 365, pl. 153.

Stems gigantic, over 80 ft . long, 2 in . through, dull green, with short, flat thorns in threes. Leaves 12 to 15 ft . long; petioles I in. long, thick spines scattered, 75 in . long; leaflets in alternate pairs, lanceolate, narrowed at base, 25 in . long, 2.5 in . wide (in young plants leaves flagelliferous). Spadix 16 to I 8 ft . long; spathes 4 in . long, limb acuminate, 1 in. long, thorny, branches 6 or 7. Spikes 3 to 4 in . long, distichous, crowded. Flowers distichous. Females $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, crowded. Fruit oblong-globose, I. 5 in . long, scales 10 rows, pale red, with darker tips. Hab. Common in high forests. Singapore, Bukit Timah. Johor, Tebing Tinggi; Batu Pahat. Malacca, Durian Tungul (Fernandez, Griffith). Negri Sembilan, Bukit Senaling (Moorhouse). Perak, Larut (Kunstler). Distrib. Sumatra and Java. Native names: Rotan Manok Kelichek; Rotan Mantang.

This plant, I believe, supplies some at least of the white Malacca canes.
(9) C. manan Miq. Fl. Nederl. Ind. Suppl. 595; Ridl. Mat. ii. 196. C. giganteus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 460 ; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. $44^{\circ}, \mathrm{pl}$. 197.

Stem very long, $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves 6 ft . long; sheaths armed with flat black spines I in. long in rows; petioles gibbous at base, edges thorny; flagellum stout, on the leaf end; leaflets lanceolate, base narrowed, I ft. long, 3 in . wide. Spadix very large. Spathes thorny or not, limb ovate acuminate. Spikes 6 in . long. Flowers unknown. Fruits sub-globose-oblong, large, I in. long, scales in 8 rows, yellow or reddish, longer than broad. Seed oblong, strongly ruminate. Hab. Forests, Negri Sembilan, Bukit Senaling near Seremban (Moorhouse). Perak (Scortechini).
Distrib. Sumatra. Native name : Rotan Manok Telor.
(10) C. densiflorus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 445 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 196; Becc. Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. 103, pl. 157.

Stems about 15 ft . tall, 75 in . through, green, with scattered flat thorns of pale colour - 25 in . long, single or in rows of three. Leaf 6 to 8 ft . long; petioles short ; rachis thorny on upper surface ; leaflets equidistant, alternate, linear acuminate, I ft . long, 5 in . wide, 3 -nerved, bristly on the edge, flagellum from sheath 5 ft . long. Male spadix over I ft. long, basal sheath thorny, 6 in. long; peduncle 9 in . long, upper spathes and spadix unarmed, branches 3 in. long or less; spikes recurved, i in. long. Flowers very close set, distichous. Calyx saucer-shaped pubescent. Petals ovatelanceolate. Female spadix 5 to 6 ft . long; peduncle over i ft. long. Fruit ovoid beaked, 5 in . long, scales in II rows, longer
than broad, yellow, brown edged. Hab. Forests. Singapore, Garden Jungle; Bukit Mandai. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur. Perak, Thaiping. Province Wellesley, Batang Berjuntai. Kemaman (Vaughan Stephens). Kedah, Langgar (Burkill). Native names: Rotan chichi; Rotan Pahit.
(ii) C. Ridleyanus Becc. Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind. ii. 205; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. l.c. 378, t. 158.

Stem 30 ft . long, $\mathrm{r} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through, indistinguishable from that of C. densiflorus, green, covered with scattered thorns 1.5 in . long or less. Leaves 6 to 8 ft . long; leaflets equidistant, linear acuminate, 3 -nerved, 2 ft . long, 1 in. wide, tip only bristly; petioles 6 in . long, edges spiny. Flagellum from upper part of sheath 5 ft . long. Nale plant unknown. Female spadix 8 ft . long; peduncle 4.5 ft . long. Spathes tubular with short scattered thorns $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spikes recurved, 3 in . long; spathels short cup-shaped scurfy. Hab. Not very common in the forests of the south. Singapore, Garden Jungle ; Mandai. Johor, Gunong Pulai (Ridley).
(12) C. exilis Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 5I; Ridl. Mat. ii. 204.

Stem 15 to 20 ft . long, very slender. Leaves 3 to 4 ft . long; petioles 6 in . long, armed with thorns on the edge $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. long, sheath and back of petiole scabrid with minute thorns and some stout ones; rachis scurfy; leaflets lanceolate-linear long-acuminate, very bristly when young, 6 in . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Male spadix few branched, ending in a long slender flagellum. Spathe tomentose, sometimes thorny. Flowers solitary or in pairs on the branchlets. Female spadix longer, branches 2 in . long, recurved; flowers more distant, pedicelled. Fruit oblong, 5 in. long, light brown, scales much longer than broad. Hab. Mountains. Johor, Gunong Pulai. Malacca, Mount Ophir, Gunong Tundok (Griffith and Ridley). Selangor, Sungei Buluh. Perak, Thaiping Hills (Kunstler, etc.). Native name: Rotan Paku.


#### Abstract

I have described this from the type and plants gathered exactly at Griffith's locality by myself. The Perak plants are much more robust, the fruit being 75 in . long, the spadix over 3 ft . in length. Young plants found in lowland woods differ in being very much more hairy, especially on the ligule, the rachis and leaflets with hardly any thorns anywhere and a very weak depauperated male inflorescence. These are abundant in the wet woods round Castlewood in Johor, Tahan River (Pahang), and in the Thaiping, Hills, and closely resemble (if they are not identical with) C. ciliaris, Bl. to which I formerly referred them. If, as Beccari says, all, including $C$. Curtisii, are specifically the same, the plant is extremely variable.


(13) C. Curtisii Ridl. Mat. ii. 204.

Stem $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaf-sheaths scabrid, densely armed with flat, pale spines I in. long or less; petioles 8 in. long, triquetrous, with straight pale needle-like spines on edge; leaf 2 ft . long or more; rachis red-woolly; leaflets linear acuminate, closely equidistant, with bristles at tip only. Male spadix 2 ft . long, lower
spathe armed with needle-like spines, limb lanceolate, branches 6 in. long, spikes I.5 in. long or less, slender. Female spadix stouter; flowers distant. Hab. Local in forests. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur (Curtis) ; Semangkok Pass; Bukit Kutu (Ridley).

This plant was referred by Beccari to C. exilis, but it differs greatly in the very strongly armed sheaths and petioles.
(14) C. Diepenhorstii Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl. 594; Palms Arch. Ind. 27; Ridl. Mat. ii. 199; Becc. Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. l.c. 324, pl. 126. C. singaporensis Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 454 ; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. 325, pl. 127.

Stem 20 to 30 ft . long, stout. Leaves 3 to 4 ft . long; petioles over I ft. long, strongly armed with flat spines 75 in . long or less, with a broad pale base; leaflets 1 ft . long or more, 75 in . wide, linear, bristly on nerves and tip, edges thickened. Spadix 6 to 7 ft . long, large, decompound, spathes thorny. Male spadix slender, unarmed in the upper part, spikes distant, i in. long, with pale close-set flowers, distichous, - I in. long. Female spadix more robust, spikes stouter and flowers more distant. Fruit globose, orange-yellow, scales broader than long. Seed ovoid ruminate. Hab. Common in forests. Singapore, Garden Jungle; Bukit Timah. Johor, Kwala Tebing Tinggi, Batu Pahat; Mount Austin. Pahang, Tahan River. Negri Sembilan, Gunong Angsi (Holttum). Selangor (Cantley). Perak, Kinta valley; Bujong Malacca (Kunstler). Dindings, Lumut. Penang, Muka head (Curtis, Wallich). Distrib. Sumatra. Native names: Rotan Koman; Rotan Layo. Use: For tying thatch.

The form singaporensis has nearly or quite glabrous leaflets.
(I5) C. paspalanthus Becc. ant Hook. fil. T.B.I. vi. 450; Ridl. Mat. ii. 200. Dremonorops intumescens Becc. Rec. Bot. Surv.ii. 222. C. intumescens Ridl. Mat. l. c. ii. 200.

Stem very long, 35 in . through, purple with flat olive-coloured spines $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long with a thick base. Leaves 3 ft . long; petioles I 8 in . long, base gibbous, spines long, slender, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long; leaflets narrow linear, bristly on nerves beneath, glaucous beneath, Ift . long, $\cdot 35$ in. wide; rachis red, scurfy and hairy. Flagellum 40 in. long, very slender. Male spadix over 7 ft . long, base very stout, red scurfy, branches long, slender, 9 in. long or less, with numerous pale spikes $\cdot 6$ in. long and close distichous flowers $\cdot 9$ in. long. Female spadix stout and long, spikes over 6 in. long. Fruit globose, $\cdot 5$ in. long, scales broader than long, dark red. Hab. In forests. Singapore, Bukit Timah. Johor, Batu Pahat and Serom. Perak, Goping (Kunstler) ; Thaiping Hills. Distrib. Borneo. Native name: Rotan Semiang.

The very narrow male spikes with very close-set distichous flowers, really suggesting spikes of grass, are very distinctive.
(16) C. Burkillianus Becc. MSS,

Stem apparently stout, at least 1 in. through, pale. Leaves large, sheaths pale, armed with flat broad-based spines, .25 in . long or less, not flagellate; leaflets lanceolate linear, base narrowed, I ft. long, 6 in. wide, not bristly; rachis with stout short hooks, one to each leaflet. Male spadix unknown. Female spadix very long, slender, ending in a flagellum, strongly armed with blackpointed hooks, solitary to three together. Branches in fruit Ift . long. Spikes recurved, moderately slender, I in. long. Fruit ellipsoid, narrowed, conoid at the tip, 3 in . long; scales strawyellow with a dark line and a scarious edge, broader than long, in io rows. Seed small oblong not ruminate. Hab. Pulau Tiuman, Juara Bay (Burkill).
(17) C. pulaiensis Becc. Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xi. App. 34, pl, I8.

Leaf about 3 ft . long; petioles over 5 in . long, rather flattened, with straight thorns $\cdot 24 \mathrm{in}$. long on edges; leaflets 6 in . long, 4 in . wide, lanceolate-linear, equidistant, rather close. Male spadix unknown. Spadix female 2 ft . long or more with 3 or 4 remote branches 7 in . long. Spikes in young fruit distant, $1 \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spathes tubular with numerous scattered short stout black-tipped thorns. Corolla twice as long as calyx. Top of spadix flagellate. Hab. Johor, Gunong Pulai (Ridley). Rare and very little known.

## (I8) C. distans Ridl.

Leaves, rachis rather slender, armed with distant strong recurved thorns, leaflets remote, 3 in . or more apart, linear-lanceolate, long acuminate, base slightly narrowed, 15 in . long, 1 in . wide, quite glabrous, thin; nerves 5 . Spadix, female 4 ft . long, slender, peduncle 3 ft . long, base strongly armed with numerous straight thorns $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long, on edges and back, above the first spathe with distant hooked thorns on the back, in threes and fours. Flowering branches slender, 6 in . long, unarmed, spikes 2 to 3 in. long, in. apart; spathules smooth narrow, slightly dilate upwards. Fruits (young) distant, distichous, ovoid-oblong, beaked, scales in 5 rows, olive, triangular, blunt. Calyx cylindric, $\cdot 1$ in. long, lobes triangular acute. Petals slightly longer. Hab. Kelantan along the ridge of Gunong Sitong (Foxworthy).
(19) C. laxiflorus Becc. Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xi. Appendix, p. I3, pl. 7 .

Slender plant. Leaflets numerous, equidistant, not close, linearlanceolate, attenuate both ends, tip bristly, 10.8 in . long, I in. wide. Male spadix long slender, 3-branched. Spikes filiform, very slender. Spathes narrow elongate, scabrid; flowers distichous and very remote. Spathels scabridulous; flowers cylindric. Calyx strongly ribbed. Hab. Singapore, Woodlands (Ridley). Very rare.
(20) C. luridus Becc. in Mook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 445 ; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. 243, pl. 80 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 198.

Stem 15 to 20 ft . long, slender, dark purple when dry, with
strong broad thorns. Leaves 2.5 ft . long; petioles 6 to 12 in . long, thorny; leaflets alternate remote linear-lanceolate, 2 ft . long, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. wide, 3 -nerved, bristly. Male spadix 4 to 6 ft . long, very slender, smooth. Spathes unarmed. Spikes very slender; flowers not crowded, alternate, very small. Female spadix shorter and much stouter; spathes thorny. Spikes deflexed, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Flowers •I in. long. Fruit globose-ovoid, 'I2 in. long, yellow, scales longer than broad. Hab. Forests in the south. Johor, Sungei Tebrau. Selangor, Rawang. Negri Sembilan, Kwala Pilah (Moorhouse). Perak, Kinta valley; Thaiping Hills up to 4000 ft . altitude. Distrib. Borneo. Native names : Rotan Perut Ayam ; Rotan Kerai.
(21) C. radulosus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I, vi. 443; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xi. 174, pl. 35; Ridl. Mat. ii. 198.

Stems 30 to 40 ft . long, I to 1.25 in . through with very short scattered thorns. Leaf 3 to 5 ft . long, no petiole, sheath densely armed with short flat thorns; rachis strongly thorny; leaflets equidistant, linear long-acuminate, base shortly narrowed, to to IS in. long, 5 to I in. wide, 3 -nerved; flagellum 5 to 6 ft . long. Male spadix 8 to I 5 ft . long; peduncle 6 in . long. Spathes I in. long, densely covered with very short thorns with swollen bases, and a number of very small processes. Spikes rather narrow, $\cdot 12$ in. wide, spreading and deflexed, 3 in . long. Flowers very close, distichous. Fruit pea-shaped, long-beaked. Hab. Perak, Goping (Kunstler). Native name: Rotal Kikir.
(22) C. pauciflorus Ridl.

Stem $\cdot 3$ in. through, armed with scattered, straight thorns thick based, dagger-shaped, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long. Leaves 2 ft . long, with 4 leaflets, distant except the lowest pair sub-opposite, and a terminal portion of 2 or 3 leaflets connate a quarter to halfway from the base, rachis armed with distant deflexed thorns; leaflets chartaceous oblong-oblanceolate, tip of 2 to 4 acuminate bristly points, narrowed; nerves conspicuous 5 , secondary nerves 6 , fainter transverse nervules very numerous, 10 in . long, $2 \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Spadix male, very slender filiform, 3 ft . long, with numerous hooked thorns in pairs. Spikes 9 in. apart, usually 3 only, very slender, 5 in. long or less. Spikelets about 20, cylindric, dense-flowered, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Spathels -15 in. long, roughly scabrid with short acute processes, campanulate with a lanceolate acute point, ribbed spathellules ovate lanceolate acute. Calyx cup-shaped, with three short points. Petals $\cdot 05 \mathrm{in}$. long, oblong-lanceolate acute. Female spadix as in male but 2.6 ft . long, with one flowering branch 2 in . long, spikes 8 , distant, $\cdot 2$ in. long, spathels scabrid. Flowers 2 or 3 on a spike. Sepals ovate ribbed. Petals longer, oblong acute. Young fruit obovoid, - I in. long, yellow, scales broader than long, tips blunt, brown, persistent; style cylindric as long as fruit. Hab. Perak, Tapah, Pahang Road roth mile (Burkill 13446, 13451).

[^0](23) C. scabridulus Becc. Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind. 2, p. 203; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. l.c. I7I, pl. 32.

Leaves over 3 ft . long, sheath with short stout thorns; rachis stout, red-brown; leaflets ensiform acuminate, rather distant, 15 in. long, I in. wide, strongly 5 -ribbed. Spadix male very long, several feet in length. Peduncle slightly flattened below on one face, with slender thorns $\cdot I$ in. long at base and numerous small pustules. Spathes limb short lanccolate with short thorns. Spadix branches long lax spreading, the spathels very scabrid. Spikes I in. long, slender, over 20 in a branch; flowers close set, small. Hab. Muar, Sungei Semangat (Fox). Distrib. Billiton, Borneo.
(24) C. rugosus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 443; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xi. 175 , pl. 36 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 198.

Stem I5 to 20 ft . long, 35 in . through, dark green, covered with transverse curved rough ridges with 1 or 2 thorns short and flat. Leaf 4 to 5 ft . long; petioles 9 in . long, edges and back thorny; leaflets 24 pairs, narrow linear acuminate, subulate, 9 in. long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, tip bristly. Spadix male 3 ft . long or more, very slender. Spathes narrow with numerous recurved thorns, branches 6 in . long. Spikes $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long; flowers $\cdot \mathrm{I} 3 \mathrm{in}$. long. Female spadix stouter; spikes stouter, 5 in. long. Fruit oblong beaked, dark brown, scales 9 rows, edge white, laciniate. Hab. Perak, Thaiping Hills at 3000 to 4000 ft . altitude. Abundant in the forest (Ridley and Curtis).
(25) C. ramosissimus Griff. Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist. v. 78 ; Palms of Brit. Ind. 87, t. 207; Ridl. Mat. ii. 201.

Stem 30 to 40 ft . long, I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves, petioles stout, channelled around with flat brown spines 3 in . long; sheath closely spiny, spines 4 in . long; leaflets inæquidistant, lanceate or nearly linear, 13 to 24 in . long, 1.5 to 3 in . wide; nerves numerous, tip bristly. Male spadix 2.5 ft . long, much branched, erect, over I ft. long, lower branch 8 in. long, upper branch shorter with numerous side-branches 4 in . long or less covered with slender spikes $\cdot 3$ in. long or less with numerous distichous close-set flowers. Spathes thorny below with a thin coriaceous brown linear acuminate limb 2 ft . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, the upper ones shorter than the lower ones. Female spadix not branched, 9 in. long, stouter; spikes stout, 2 in. long. Fruit small, globose, brown or dark claret colour, $\cdot 3$ in. through. Hab. Mountains in forest. Pahang, Kwala Tenok. Malacca. Negri Sembilan, Gunong Angsi. Perak, Gunong Keledang; Bujong Malacca; Goping (Kunstler) ; Thaiping Hills; Tanjong Pondok (Burkill). Kedah Peak (Ridley). Kelantan, Sungei Keteh (Foxworthy).
(26) C. perakensis Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 451; Ridl. Mat. ii. 202; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xi. 290, pl. 108.

Stem 2 to 3 ft . long, 5 in . through, densely covered with flat brown thorns 4 in . long. Leaf about 2 ft . long; petioles with
numerous short curved thorns; leaves equidistant, linear, 7 to 8 in . long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide, 3 -nerved, edges and tip bristly, young leaves white woolly beneath. Male spadix 3 ft . long, very slender, branches few, 6 in. long, branched as in C. ramosissimus but shorter, slightly white woolly. Spathes 9 in . long, with a limb 9 in . long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Flowers distichous, 12 in a spike. Female spadix over 2 ft . long, 3 branches 6 in . long, distant. Spikes flexuous, thick, I in. long. Fruit globose, less than 5 in. long, light-brown, scales rounded. Hab. Mountain forests, Palang, Telom. Selangor, Bukit Kutı; Bukit Hitam. Perak, Bukit Kapayung (Ridley).
var. lanala Ridl. Mat. ii. 202. A shorter, more compact plant with shorter male spadix, more densely woolly, thorns of spathe thick conic, not circular. Female spadix 18 in. long, young fruit globose, dark red scales, lanceolate. Hab. Selangor, Semangkok Pass, road to the mines (Ridley), Pahang, Gunong Tahan (Haniff).

Beccari reduces this variety to his $C$. pevakensis, but it is a very differentlooking plant. He states that the fruit described is that of C. Guruba Roxb., a species only known from Assam and Burma, and not known at all in the Peninsula. The fruit and male flowers came off the same thicket mass and undoubtedly belong to the same plant.
(27) C. siamensis Becc. Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind. ii. 203; Amm. Bot. Gard. Calc. xi. 208, pl. 59; Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 59, p. 216 .

A low bushy rattan about 6 ft . tall. Leaves not flagellate, about 3 ft . long, with 80 close-set equidistant narrow lanceolate leaflets; midrib with stiff spinules; sheaths with many pale spines; petioles very short with long spines on the edge, $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, even on back of rachis. Male spadix 2 ft . long, lowest spathe with straight horizontal spines, stem-portion with hooks, branches 3 to 4 in . long, ending in a flagellum 2 ft . long. Flowers crowded. Female spadix 7 in . long, the flowers in pairs or solitary. Fruit globose, $\cdot 25$ in. through, cream white, scales in about 6 rows, tipped brown. Seed orbicular rugose flattened, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, not ruminate. Hab. Open country in thickets in the north. Kedah, Alor Sta. Perlis, Kanga. Setul (Ridley). Common here. Distrib. Siam.
(28) C. concinnus Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm, iii. 208 ; Becc. Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xi. 219, pl. 60. C. multiramea Ridl. Mat. ii. 202.

Scandent plant. Leaves large; Ieaflets numerous linear-lanceolate, 3 -ribbed, edge and midrib bristly, io to 18 in. long, I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; rachis and spadix rusty-tomentose. Spadix stout, decompound, short. Spathes loose coriaceous, unarmed. Male flowers distichous. Female decompound, branches 6 in. long, thick. Fruit small, globose, dirty straw-colour, scales with edges toothed. Hab. Open country east and north, Pahang River, Kwala Luit. Setul, Bukit Rajah Wang (Ridley). Distrib. Tenasserim.
(29) C. Lobbianus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 462 ; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xi. 482, pl. 220 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 204.

Stem short, rather thick, not climbing, 3 to 7 ft . long. Sheaths
short, very spiny, thorns needle-like, 3 in. long. Leaves 3 ft . long; petioles 6 in . long; leaflets lanceolate-linear, deep green above, white beneath, i8 in. long, $x$ in. wide. Spadix 3 to 6 in. long. Peduncle Ift. long or less with acicular strong spines. Spathes base tubular, limb 6 to 12 in . long, densely spiny, spines over I in. long; spadix-branches 3 or 4 , very dense with short thick spikes crowded into a mass. Female flowers $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Fruit obovate, beaked, black, shining, over I in. long. Hab. Common in forests, chiefly in the south. Singapore, Bukit Timah; Bukit Mandai; Pulau Damar. Johor, Ulu Batu Pahat (Kelsall) ; Gunong Pantai (Kunstler). Pahang, Pulau Tawar; Tahan Woods. Selangor, Petaling; Semangkok Pass (Ridley). Kelantan, Sungei Ketch (Foxworthy).
(30) C. conirostris Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 46r; Ridl. Mat. ii. 205 ; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xi. 480, pl. 220.

Stem Io to 20 ft . tall, I to $\mathrm{r} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$, through. Leaf 6 to 8 ft . long; sheaths with very long spines at mouth, 4 in . long; leaflets narrow ensiform, plain green, 9 in. long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, bristly. Spadix very stout, over 2 ft . long. Branches solitary, remote, very stout, 4 in. long. Spathes with thorns in short transverse series, limb hardly any. Fruit $1 \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, narrow ovoid, beak stout, black. Hab. Rare in forests. Selangor, Weld's Hill (Ridley). Perak, Goping (Kunstler).
(3I) C. cæsius Bl. Rumphia, iii. 57; Ridl. Mat. ii. 205.
Stems medium, slender, glaucescent. Leaves about 6 ft . long; leaflets in clistant alternate pairs, lanccolate, narrowed at both ends, pale green above, white beneath, $3^{-}$to 6 -nerved, 6 to 8 in . long, I to $\mathrm{r} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Male spadix 2 ft . long; spathes grey thorny, branches decurved, 3 in. long. Spikes about 15, distant, $\cdot 5$ in. long; flowers distichous, close, about II. Corolla I in. long. Female spadix 6 ft . long, lower spathes S in. long, thorny. Spathels and spathellules infundibuliform unarmed, mouths ciliate. Fruit oblong beaked, 5 in . long; scales small, yellow, edge darker. Hab. Open country. Muar (Pears). Johor, Batu Pahat (Machado). Negri Sembilan, Kwala Pilah (Moorhouse). Distrib. Borneo, Sumatra. Native name: Rotan Segar perak. 'The most highly valued rattan, often cultivated by Malays and Dyaks, and possibly all the above localities are where it has been introduced.
(32) C. distichus Ridl. Mat. ii. 206; Becc. Alm. Bot. Gard. Calc. xi. Append. 96, pl. 54.

Stem $\cdot 5$ in. thick. Leaves over I ft. long; sheaths armed with flat spines, 5 in . long; petioles I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long with short strong spines on edge; leaflets 20 in alternate pairs of four, lanceolate acuminate, 6 in . long, I .5 in . wide, flagellum 8 in . long. Spadix 2 ft . long; peduncle with horizontal spines $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long; sheaths hardly armed. Male spikes distant, I•5 in. long. Flowers close distichons, rather large. Females longer. Hab. Mountains, rare at 4000 ft , altitude. Selangor, Hulu Semangkok (Ridley).
(33) C. palustris Griff. Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist. v. 62; Palms of Brit. Ind. 71, t. 199 .

Stem 30 to 80 ft . long, 2 to 3 in . through. Leaves 8 to I 2 in . long; sheaths with a few flat spines or nearly unarmed; petioles gibbous at base; leaflets in alternate pairs, lanceolate, I to 2 ft . long, 3 to 5 in. wide, tip bristly. Male spadix long, branched; branches 6 in . long or less. Spathes tubular with short and few hooks. Flowers distichous. Fruit ellipsoid oblong, 5 in. long, scales trapezoid, pale brown, edge blackish brown. Hab. Open country. Negri Sembilan, Bukit Sulu (Cantley). Perak (Scortechini). Distrib. Tenasserim, Andamans. Native names: Rotan Segar Badak; Rotan Kumbang. Use: For tying beams in houses.
(34) C. brevispadix Ridl. Mat. ii. 207. C. bubuensis Becc. Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc, xi. 417, pl. 183.

Stem $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves long; sheaths densely spiny, spines flat, I in. long, grey; petioles over I ft. long, spiny on edge; leaflets in distant groups of 4 to 6 and 6 in . apart, elongate lanceolate, II in. long, .75 in . wide, 5 -nerved. Male spadix sleñder. Female 2 ft . long or less, erect, branches 3 or 4 ; peduncle slender, 8 in. long, thorns in tufts on edge. Spathes unarmed papery, lowest 3 in. long, spikes few, 2 in. long. Fruit elliptic beaked, $\cdot 25$ in. long, blackish brown, scales 6 rows as broad as long, tips lacerate. Hab. Mountains rare, Johor, Gunong Belumut (Holttum). Semangkok Pass at 4000 ft . altitude. Perak, Gumong Bubu at 5000 ft . altitude (Wray).
(35) C. elegans Ridl. Mat. ii. 207; Journ. F.M.S. Mus. iv. 87.

Stem $\cdot 25$ in. through, thickly covered with flat spines $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. leaves 4 ft . long, spines of sheaths short terete, bases broad, pale; petioles 15 in . long; leaflets in distant fascicles of 5 or 6 , about 4 to 6 in . apart, narrow lanceolate-linear acuminate, 8 in . long, 5 in. wide; flagellum IS in. long. Male spadix very slender, filiform, 3 ft . long, branches 3,8 to 9 in . long, lowest sheath 2 in . long, with a few thorns, spikes 20,5 to I in. long. Female spadix 3 ft . long, branches two, 5 to 6 in . long, spikes 6 , each Ito 1.5 in . long; flowers 20 on each. Fruit cylindric-oblong beaked, $\cdot 25$ in. long, yellow, cdged brown. Hab. Mountain forests, Pahang, Telom; Gunong Tahan (Haniff). Perak, Bujong Malacca (Ridley).
(36) C. viridispinus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi $45^{8}$; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xi. $418, \mathrm{pl}$ I 184.

Stem 20 to 25 ft . long, not thick. Leaf-sheaths armed with flat green spines passing into bristles above. Leaflets in distant fascicles lancenlate-linear, 10 in . long, I in. wide; rachis stout, $2 \cdot 5 \mathrm{ft}$. long. Male spadix over 4 ft . long, slender, quite unarmed except at extreme base, branches few, long, flattened, spikes curved, $2 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spathes, lower one Ift . long, limb lanceolate blunt, I in. long. Flowers not distichous. Female spadix very long. Fruit small ellipsoid, beaked, $\cdot 5$ in. long, scales broader than long,
light brown, edge darker. Hab. Mountain forests, Selangor, Menuang Gasing (Kloss). Perak, Thaiping Hills (all collectors).
(37) C. neglectus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. $45^{8}$; Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xi. $4 \mathrm{I} 6, \mathrm{pl}$ I 82 ; Suppl. 100, pl. 56.

Leaf flagellate; leaflets linear-lanceolate, 6 in . long, 5 in . wide, close set (only the top of leaf seen). Spadix female, a ft. long, stout. Spathes with short strong claws with swollen bases 4 in a line on the back of the short limb; spathels with few claws and very short ones in upper part, branches rather stout, lowest 6 in. long. Spikes in young fruit 3 in. long, rather thick. Fruits distichous distant ovoid-elliptic mucronate, 6 in. long, straw-colonr, red brown. Seed deeply pitted and tubercled. Hab. Malacca (Griffith). Selangor, Kwala Lumpur.

This plant is apparently rare or perhaps overlooked and is but little known.
(38) C. Oxleyanus Teysm. Bim. Cat. Pl. Hort. Bogor. 1996, p. 75; Ridl. Mat. ii. 208. Rotan Pajare Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 98. C. Fernandezi Wendl. in Kerchoue Les Palmiers, 236; C. diffusus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 447 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 209.

Stems about 20 ft . long, 5 in . through; sheaths dark green with close-set thorns scattered and in bands 2 in . long and less, dark green, base yellow. Leaves 4 to 5 ft . Iong; petioles 6 in . long covered with flat spines; leaflets in fascicles of 5 to 8 pairs distant, 8 to 12 in . long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; flagellum 3 ft . long. Male spadix stout, 2 ft . long, branches 6 to 7 in . long with many rather stout spikes 2 in . long. Spathes tubular, lowest 3 in . long, limb lanctolate acuminate, I in. long. Flowers distant. Female spadix much larger, 3 ft . long, and stouter. Fruit globose, 5 in . long, yellow with brown margin. Hab. Lowland forests. Singapore, Bukit Timah; Toas. Johor, Gunong Pulai ; Batu Pahat. Malacca (Griffith).
(39) C. longispatha Ridl. Mat. ii. 209; Becc. Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xi; Appendix, 134.

A large stout rattan. Leaves very large; petioles $\cdot 5$ in. through, four-angled, edge with short thorns, back with hooks; leaflets remote ensiform acute, 26 in . long, 75 in . wide, tip only bristly. Spadix female very stout, 8 ft . long; peduncle thorny, woody, thick. Spikes 2 in. long, thick. Spathes large, the lowest 18 in . long covered with short black-tipped hooks. Fruit fusiform, 5 in. long, scales yellow, edges dark. Mab. Mountain forests. Selangor, 15th mile on the Semangkok Pass road (Ridley).

I think it better to exclude the Perak plants I added formerly to this species until I can examine them again.
(40) C. pallidus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 457 ; Amn. Bot. Gard. Calc. xi. 447 , pl. 200.

Stem stout, green, 5 in. through; sheaths with irregular short thick thorns in short rows. Leaves sub-sessile, drying light green;
leaflets alternate not fascicled, distant, ensiform acuminate to lanceolate-linear with a swelling at the base, $6 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, 5 in . wide; rachis stout, angled. Spadix large, branches over I ft. long, spikes numerous, 3 in. long in fruit. Spathes lowest strongly hooked, upper ones with a few hooks near the mouth. Fruit spherical, beak short, thick, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. through, scales as broad as long. Hab. Forests, not common. Singapore, Jalan Bray (Ridley). Perak, Thaiping (Wray)
(41) C. laxissimus Ridl. Mat. ii. 2 Io.

Leaf-rachis slender; leaflets ensiform in distant pairs, over I ft. long, 75 in. wide. Male spadix very long and slender, several feet long. Peduncle I ft. long with short needle-like thorns on the edge, branches 3 to 4 in . long. Spathes long tubular with a thin lanceolate limb, the mouth with slender erect processes I in. long, all unarmed or nearly so. Female spadix 6 ft . long or more, rather stouter, branches 6 in . long. Spikes 1- to 8 -flowered. Hab. Mountain forest, overhanging the river. Rare. Pahang, Tahan River (Ridley).
(42) C. aquatilis Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 4I, p. 43 ; Mat. ii. 2 Io.

Stem stout, about 30 ft . long. Leaf-sheaths densely covered with black bristle-like spines. Leaves large; petioles I ft. long, edges spiny, spines 2 in . long or less, black, slender; leaflets linear equidistant, I ft. long, I in. wide or more; flagellum 5 ft . long. Spadix very large and stout, 5 ft . through at base; branches numerous, 2 ft . long or less, branchlets 6 in . long with brown distichous spikes $\cdot 25$ in. long, about 30 on a branchlet; flowers close-set distichous. Spathes armed with hooks, solitary and in threes, limb $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Female spadix with branchlets 2 to 3 in. long, unarmed. Fruit small, globular, beaked, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, yellow or brownish yellow, scales as broad as long. Seed albumen equable. Hab. In tidal thickets, common in the south. Singapore, Serangoon road; Changi. Johor, Panchur; Batu Pahat. Pahang, Kwala Pahang (Ridley).
(43) C. dumetorum Ridl. Mat. ii. 211.

Stem stout, moderately thick. Leaves large; sheaths with strong flat spines, 1.5 in. long; petioles thick, over I ft, long; leaflets single or in pairs, distant elliptic-lanceolate, 6 in. long, 2 in. wide, narrowed both ends, pale beneath. Spadix large, i8 in. long or more, branches pendulous, 4 in. long. Spikes I in. long with close-set distichous flowers. Lower spathes flattened, edge thorny at the top; spathels scurfy, pubescent. Hab. Thickets in open country; rare. Perak, Lahat near Ipoh (Ridley).
(44) C. castaneus Griff. Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist. v. 28; Palms of Brit. Ind. 37, t. 185; Ridl. Mat. ii. 2 Ir.

A bushy, not climbing, palm. Leaves very long; petioles with broad flat greenish spines in short transverse rows of over I in.
long, the others short; leaflets linear, 15 in. long, I in. wide, greyish beneath, bristly. Spadices male over 2 ft . long, flexuous, with several branches over I ft. long. Spikes 3 or 4 together, curved, with numerous short flowers distichous in short and broad spathules. Female spadices rather shorter and stouter; flowers large. Fruit $\cdot 75$ to I in. long, oblong ellipsoid beaked, dark brown, scales numerous, few rows or fewer and larger. Hab. Common in forests, Johor, Serom. Malacca, Nyalas; Selandor; Ayer Panas. Pahang, Tahan river; Kwala Lipis (Machado). Selangor, Kwala Lumpur. Negri Sembilan, Tampin (Burkill). Perak, Bujong Malacca; Tapah; Goping (Kunstler). Sungkai. Dindings, Lumut (Curtis). Kelantan, Chaning. Native name: Rotan Atap Chuchur. Use: The leaves are used for thatching.
(45) C. Griffithianus Mart. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 440.

More robust than C. castaneus, with stems up to 4 ft . tall. Fruit sub-globose rather larger with fewer and larger scales. Usually grows with C. castaneus and is probably a larger state or form, less common.
(46) C. arborescens Griff. Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist. v. 33 ; Palms of Brit. Ind. 42, t. 188, А, в, С.

A tufted erect palm with smooth green stems about 3 in. through, 15 to 20 ft . tall. Leaves 5 to 6 ft . long; leaflets 8 to 18 in . long, I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, linear-lanceolate, white bencath, edges bristly; petioles armed with flat spines. Spadix male very long; spikes 4 to 6 in . long, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$, across; flowers nearly $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spathes with many half whorls of black spines. Female spadix 18 in. long with 10 branches 7 in . long. Fruit cylindric-oblong, beaked, scales few rows, ovate rhomboid, brown with white lacerate edge. Seed oblong flattened ruminate. Hab. Wet, muddy spots in the north. Lankawi Gunong Raya (Haniff). Perlis, Telor Jambu. Setul, Bukit Rajah Wang. Distrib. Pegu.

## 26. PLECTOCOMIOPSIS, Becc.

Very large rattans with the habit of Plectocomia. Leaves pinnate; leaflets usually broad, flagelliferous. Inflorescence of numerous pendulous panicles, of slender branches, unisexual on each plant, sub-terminal. Spathes and spathels tubular, spathellules ovate acute, shorter than the flower. Male flowers in short scorpioid spikes with 2 rows of flowers, distichous. Calyx cupshaped, shortly 3 -lobed. Corolla 3 -lobed nearly or quite twice as long. Stamens 6 , filaments stout, connate at base. Female spadix stouter, branches shorter. Flowers fewer in the spike and much larger. Species 6 or 7 , Tenasserim, Bornco, Sumatra.

Scales of fruit regular small, brown.
Stems covered with short conic thorns. Petioles of upper leaves short; male flowers globose-ovoid
(I) P. geminiflorus

Petioles of upper leaves long; male flowers narrow clavate . . . . .
Petioles of upper leaves long; male flowers ovate acute
(2) P. Wrayi

Stems with long flat spines in semi-circles.
Leaflets broad, lanceolate, in threes, 3 in. wide .
(3) P. dubius

Leaflets linear-lanceolate, I in. wide, edges thorny
(4) P. annulatus
(5) P. ferox Scales quite irregular minute, fruit green
(6) P. Scortechinii
(1) P. geminiflorus Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 479; Ann. Bot. Gard, Calc. xii. 48 ; pls. 30, 3I. Calamus geminiflorus Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. jo, t. 199A. Calamus turbinatus Ridl. Mat. ii. 212 .

Gigantic rattan 60 ft . Iong or more, $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leafsheaths pale (when dry), sprinkled all over with short conic acute spines; petioles I in. thick in lower leaves; leaflets numerous, equidistant, lanceolate acuminate, I ft. long, I.5 in. wide, with a yellow pulvinus at base, terminal ones reduced to sheaths with very narrow leaflets; flagellum 6 in . long or more. Male spadix nearly 2 ft . long with very numerous flexuous branches, 8 in . long or more. Spathels tubular infundibuliform, mouth truncate and ciliate. Spikes recurved zigzag, I in. long; flowers secund of 5 to 7 flowers in two rows. Flowers globose-ovoid. Calyx broadly 3-toothed. Petals ovate-elliptic acutc. Stamens 6. Female panicle large spreading. Flowers broadly ovoid, blunt trigonous, 2 to 4 together in a spikelet. Fruit obturbinate, base narrowed, cinnamon brown, scales subtriangular, acute, edges lacerate, I in. through. Hab. Forests. Malacca (Griffith). Negri Sembilan, Kwala Pilah (Ridley). Perak, Gunong Tambak Batak (Scortechini). Distrib. Sumatra, Tenasserim. Native names: Rotan Relang; Rotan Rahilang.
(2) P. Wrayi Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi, I8o.

Rattan 30 to 80 ft . long, 5 in . through. Leaves 6 to 10 ft . long, sheaths very sparsely prickly with short sharp conical spines, mouth horizontally truncate, no ligule; petioles flattened above with distant short acute conic thorns on edge and base, about 7 in . long; leaflets equidistant, very narrowly lanceolate, narrowing to both ends, 9 in. long, 4 in. wide; Male spadix a large terminal panicle over Ift. long ; peduncle 6 in . long ; spathels $\cdot 25$ in. long, tubular infundibuliform, mouth horizontally truncate; spikelets scorpioid, 'I in. long, with 7 or 8 flowers in each row; flowers terete blunt apiculate, very small in pubescent spathellules. Calyx urceolate campanulate, shortly broadly 3 -toothed. Corolla twice as long, solid below with 3 semi-oval acute lobes. Female spadix smaller than male with fewer stouter branches, 5 to 7 in . long. Spikelets reduced to I pair of flowers to each spathellule, 8 to io spikelets on a branch. Flowers narrow ovoid-elliptic, conical above. Calyx thick, cupular-campanulate, broadly 3 -lobed. Corolla nearly twice as long, woody, tubular, ventricose. Fruit globular turbinate, shortly conic-

Fl.M.P*, 5
beaked, scales cinnamon brown in about 24 vertical rows; perianth not accrescent, becoming woody. Hab. Wet low ground in forest, Perak, Sungei Larut (Wray, Kunstler). Native name: Rotan Tiga Sagi.
(3) P. dubius Becc. Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xii. 56, pl. 37.

Stem over I in. through. Leaf-sheaths armed with short conic thorns with enlarged bases, solitary or in threes; petioles with stouter thorns broad-based, $\cdot$ I5 in. long; leaflets lanccolate acuminate with a long point gradually narrowed to base, 1 ft . long, r in. wide. Flagellum from inflorescence. Basal spathe 18 in. long, slender unarmed at base, with sheaths 2 to 3 in. long and a very narrow linear setaceous limb 3 in . long. Spadix large of several panicles, unarmed; panicles over I ft. long; peduncles stout, 6 in. long or more; spathes tubular, I in. long, branches pendulous, I ft. long. Spathels infundibuliform hairy with a long point. Spikes scorpioid, $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long, distichous; spathellules very short with a broad ovate acute limb slightly hairy. Flowers ovate acute (not open). Calyx 3 -toothed. Corolla deeply 3-lobed. Hab. Forests. Selangor, Rantau Panjang (Ridley).

I took this plant for a form of P. Wrayi, and Beccari seemed to be doubtful if it was not. The leaflets are wider, the spikes longer and it scems to be much more thorny on the sheaths.
(4) P. annulatus Ridl. Mat. ii. 213. Myrialepis Scortechinii (Male) Becc. Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. xii. 140.

Plant with the habit of Plectocomia Griffithii ; stem 60 to 80 ft . tall, 2 in. through. Leaf-sheaths armed with flat yellow spines 1.5 in. long, in half rings of 12 or fewer. Whole leaf to to 15 ft . long; petioles 3 ft . long, spines in threes; leaflets in alternate threes, broadly lanceolate acuminate at both ends, dark green on both sides, 1 ft . long, 3 in . wide. Flagellum 2 to 6 ft . long, stout. Male spadix 3 ft . long, pendulous, branches over I ft. long, spathes tubular with a lanceolate point 2 in . long. Spathel I in. long, branchlets 3 in . long. Spikes about 20 on a branch, 25 in . long, with 16 flowers; bracts ovate-lanceolate; bracteole bilobed, lobes acute; flowers not seen. Female spadix stout, branches 8 in . long, spikes $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long; flowers 5 or $6, \cdot 1 \mathrm{in}$. long. Calyx campanulate, deeply 3 -lobed, lobes ovate. Corolla lobes little longer, ovate. Fruit subglobose, 5 in . through, brown; scales minute lanceolate acuminate, points frce. Hab. Jungle in the south. Singapore, Botanic Gardens; Bukit Timah; Bukit Mandai (Ridley).

Owing to an accidental transference of a label in the Kew Herbarium Beccari mistook a male specimen for the male inflorescence of his Myrialepis Scortechinii and reduced my $P$. annulatus to this species, describing and figuring the male flowers as those of Myvialepis.
(5) P. ferox Ridl.

Leaf-sheaths armed with strong, flat, triangular long-pointed, yellow brown spines, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. wide at base, in lines of

2 or 3; petioles stout, 5 in. through; rachis 5 in. through, armed with distant lines of 3 flat spines $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25$ to $1 \cdot 75$ in. long on an elevated ridge on the back; leaflets lincar acuminate, 15 in . long, $\cdot 6 \mathrm{in}$. wide, pinched in at base, edges spinulose. Male panicle 9 in. long. Basal spathe broadly lanceolate papery, 4 in . long, I in. wide, upper ones smaller. Spadix of about 12 branches subdistichous, the lowest 5 in . long. Spikes numerous, crowded, distichous, 3 in . long. Spathels ovate boat-shaped acute, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, scurfy. Spathellules cup-shaped, in 2 rows of 6 on a spike. Calyx stiff, tubular and cut halfway into 3 ovate lobes. Corolla lobes lanceolate stiff, about twice as long, $\cdot 8 \mathrm{in}$. long. Hab. Lankawi, Telok Apan (Haniff).
(6) P. Scortechinii Ridl. Mat. ii. 213. Myrialepis Scortechinii Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 4 So ; Amn. Bot. Gard.Calc. xii. 2, 65, pl. 4 r.

Stout rattan 60 to 70 ft . long, I in. through. Leaves 8 ft . long; sheaths armed with spines in circles and half circles $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, yellow, tipped red ; petioles short; leaflets in threes, linear acuminate, 7 in . long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Flagellum 2 ft . long. Spadix about 2 ft . long, branches recurved, stout, distichous, distant. Spathes tubular striate, 1 to 2 in . long, limb short. Spikes 5 in . long. Calyx cup-shaped, lobed halfway. Petals larger. Stamens 6, connate, in a tube round the pistil. Fruit globular, green, I in. through; scales minute acuminate. Hab. Damp spots forming low thickets. Singapore, Bukit Mandai Road (Ridley). Perak (Scortechinii). Native names: Rotan Rajah; Rotan Kirtong.

Beccari's plate 40 in Ami. Bot. Gard. Calc., contains a male spadix of Plectocomiopsis annulatus Ridl., and portion of stem of P. Scortechinii Ridl.
27. KORTHALSIA, Bl.

Climbing palms. Leaves pinnate, usually rhomboid, ligule often dilated, large amplexicaul (ochrea) frequently containing ants' nests. Spadix subterminal of several branches with tubular spathes and pendulous cylindric spikes covered with short truncate round bracts, woolly inside. Flowers bisexual. Calyx saucer-shaped or cupular, 3 -lobed. Corolla tube short, lobes oblong. Stamens filaments adnate to corolla, short. Ovary conic, scaly; style I. Species 20, Burma, Andamans to Malaya.

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Ochrea inflated.
    Ochrea long eiliptic, spiny; leaves linear lan-
                ceolate
    Ochrea cymbiform, thorny.
        Leaves rhomboid . . . . . (2) K. scaphigera
        Leaves linear-lanceolate . . . . (3) K. Scortechinii
    Ochrea cylindric thorny; leaves rhomboid . (4) K. Machadonis
Ochrea not inflated, tight-fitting.
    Stems gigantic; leaves obcuneate rhomboid.
        Ochrea short; petioles calloused at base
        (5) K. wallichiæfolia
        Ochrea 5 in . long; petioles not calloused
                            (6) K. grandis
    Stems more slender; bracts shorter than calyx;
                leaves glaucous on back.
    Sheaths thorny; leaflets broad obcuncate . (7) K. ferox
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> Sheaths unarmed; leaflets narrow obcuneate. Flowers $\cdot 25$ in. long; spadix few, branched; stem $\cdot 2$ in. through Flowers $\cdot$ r in. long; spadix many, branched; stem 4 in. through K. tenuissima Stems moderately stout; leaves red tomentose on back.
(1) K. echinometra Becc. Males. ii. 66. t. 7; Ridl. Mat. ii. 215. Stem 50 to 100 ft . long, 5 in . through. Leaves 8 to 10 ft . long. Ochrea inflated, oblong, 4 im . long, armed with black needle-like spines 3 in . long; leaflets 26 , linear-lancoolate acuminate, 1 ft . long, I in. wide, backs white. Spadix large, branches 6 in. long. Spikes 4 to 6 in. long, $\cdot 25$ in. thick. Fruit oblong, brown, 5 in . long. Scales rhomboid lacerate. Hab. Damp places in forests, rarely flowering. Singapore, Bukit Timah; Chan Chu Kang, Negri Sembilan, Seremban (Moorhouse); Bukit Kandang (Cantley). Perak, Thaiping Hills to 3200 ft . altitude. Distrib. Borneo. Native name: Rotan Hudang.
(2) K. scaphigera Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. 2 II ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 216; Becc. Males. ii. 67, t. 5. Calamosagus scaphigera Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 30, t. 184A.

Stems 30 to 60 ft . long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through or less. Ochrea swollen, elliptic, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 3 in . long. Leaves 3 ft . long; flagellum very slender; leaflets i2, obcuneate, whitish beneath, 6 to 7 in . long, 2 in . wide. Spadix ift. long; branches few, about 3; spikes 8 in. long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through. Flowers orange. Fruit oblong, 5 in. long, beaked, yellow, scales as broad as long. Hab. Common in forests. Singapore, Garden Jungle; Bukit Timah. Johor, Ulu Kahang (Holttum). Malacca (Griffith); Sungei Hudang. Sungei Ujong (Cantley); Perak, Asam Kumbang (Wray); Thaiping Hills (Kunstler). Native name: Rotan Semut.

Ants live in the swollen ochreæ.
(3) K. Scortechinii Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 475.

Ochrea elongate, inflated, armed with short scattered spines, with sheath 6 to 8 in. long; leaflets linear or oblanceolate cuneate, 14 to 16 in. by 1.5 to 2 in., white beneath, acute, toothed. Hab. Perak (Scortechini).

This plant is probably a form of $K$. scaphigera. I have not seen it.
(4) K. Machadonis Ridl. Mat. ii. 216.

Stem slender, ochrea cylindric, 1.5 in . long, thorny; petioles I ft. long, very thorny, thorms short; leaflets remote, 12 , obcuneate rhomboid, bidentate, with a long point 6 in . long, 3 in. wide. Hab. Perak, Kamuning (Machado).

I have only seen a young plant but it seems very distinct from $K$. scaphigera.
(5) K. wallichiæfolia Wendl. in Kerchoff. Palm. 248; Becc. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 475 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 217. Calamosagus wallichiæfolius (harinæfolius in text) Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 29, t. 184. Stem roo ft . long or more, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through; ochrea short, tightfitting, I in. long, ending in a network of brown fibres; sheath glaucous and strongly thorny on back; petioles strongly thorny with a blackish green semi-circular callus at the base; leaflets obovate cuneate, blunt, toothed, glaucous, white beneath, 8 in . long, 5 in . wide, about 14. Spadix very large, spikes over 6 in . long. Hab. Very common in the south, in forests, very rarely flowering. Singapore, Bukit Timah. Johor, Kwala Sembrong (Kelsall). Malacca, Kussan (probably Kesang) (Griffith).
(6) K. grandis Ridl. Mat. ii. 217.

Stem 50 ft . long, $\mathrm{r} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves 10 ft . long; sheaths unarmed except a few conic thorns on back; ochrea oblong, 5 in . long, tip round; petioles I ft. long, not gibbous or calloused at base ; leaflets distant, broad obcuneate, white beneath, to in. long, 5 in . wide, toothed with an acuminate median tooth; petioles flat, orange. Spadix 4 to 5 ft . long, branches 2 ft . long, spikes 4 to 8 in. long, 5 in. through. Hab. Forests. Singapore, Selitar; Bukit Mandai (Ridley).
(7) K. ferox Becc. Males. ii. 73; Ridl. Mat. ii. 217. var. Malayana Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 476.

Stem 20 to 30 ft . long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 2 ft , long; sheath sparsely short-thorny; ochrea 5 in. long, not swollen; rachis and flagellum with short conic stout thorns; leaflets trapezoid, pale beneath, obcuneate, irregularly blunt-toothed; petioles (lower ones) 5 in . long. Spadix I ft. long. Spikes 4, about 4 in . long. Spathes dilate upwards; bracts much shorter than calyx, woolly. Hab. Mountain forests to 5500 ft . altitude. Perak, Thaiping Hills (Kunstler, Scortechini). Penang Hill. Distrib. Borneo.
(8) K. tenuissima Becc. Males. ii. 275 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 218.

Stems ioo ft. long, or less, very smooth, $\cdot$ r in. through. Sheaths smooth; ochrea short, thin, -12 in. long. Leaves 9 in. long with about 6 narrow obcuneate oblanceolate leaflets with a long central point, 4 in . long, $\mathrm{r} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petiolules $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long. Spikes few, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Bracts much shorter than calyx, less woolly than most. Corolla $\cdot 25$ in. long. Hab. Perak, Larut, low ground (Kunstler).
(9) K. polystachya Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. iii. 210, t. 172, fig. I ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 218. Calamosagus polystachyus Griff, and C. ochriger Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. p. 31, t. 216.

Stems long, 5 in . through. Sheaths smooth, white scurfy; ochrea tight-fitting, papery, 5 in . long; petioles 2 to 3 in . long, a few thorns on back; leaflets obcuneate, 7 in . long, 4.5 in . wide or less; petiolules I in. long, red scurfy. Spadix about 2 ft . long; branches 4 or 5 . Spikes numerous, 4 to 5 in. long. Bracts very short, sparsely woolly, as long as calyx. Fruit oblong, 4 in. long,
scales longer than broad. Hab. Rather common in forests and more often flowering than most species. Singapore, Bukit Timah. Johor, Batu Pahat. Malacca (Griffith). Pahang, Raub (Burn-Murdoch).
(ro) K. flagellaris Miq. Journ. Bot. Neerl. Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl. 255, 59I ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 219.

Leaves Ift. long ; sheaths very spiny; petioles 5 in . long, stout ; ochrea not seen or described; leaflets obcuneate, 3 in . long, I in. wide, red tomentose beneath ; petiole thin, flat. Spadix large, stout, branches over I ft. long. Spikes 3 to 4 in . long, 18 in . through, sessile, densely red woolly; bracts shorter than wool. Fruit yellow; scales fimbriate. Hab. Not common. Perak, Asam Kumbang (Wray). Distrib. Sumatra.
(iI) K. rubiginosa Becc. Males. ii. 72 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 219.

Stems 60 ft . long or more, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves long; sheath thorny with short thick conic thorns lacerate into red-brown fibres; ochrea 4 in . long, lanceolate-oblong ; petioles over Ift. long, thorny; leaflets linear-oblong, base cuneate, 12 to 18 in. long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 2 in . wide, plicate, red-scurfy behind; petiolules $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spadix r ft. long or more. Spikes 3 in . long, • I 3 in . through. Hab. Johor, Mount Austin and Batu Pahat and common in the swampy woods along the railway from Johor to Perak, very rarely flowering. Distrib. Borneo. 132.9 w

## 28. PLECTOCOMIA, Mart.

Gigantic climbing unisexual rattans, stems thickening upwards. Leaves very large, flagellifcrous, with broad leaflets. Inflorescence very large, of long pendulous spikes covered with broad imbricating brown bracts, sub-terminal. Male spikes short, many-flowered. Calyx cupular. Petals free nearly to base. Stamens 6 to 12 . Female flowers large and fewer. Fruit globose I- to 3 -seeded, covered with brown triangular scales with a free recurved point. Species 5 or 6, Assam, Malaya.
(1) P. Griffithii Bccc. in Hook.fil.F.B.I. vi. 47 S ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 220. P. elongata Griff. Palms of Brit. Ind. 1о4, t. 21 д A , в, с (not of Blume).

Stems 100 ft . long or more, 3 in . through above. Leaves io ft . long; sheaths with strong red spines 3 in . long in rows on back, margins and mouth; leaflets elliptic acuminate, glaucous bencath, Ift. long, 3 in . wide, in distant clusters of 2 or 3 . Spikes 6 ft . long. Bracts nearly 2 in. long, ovate angled truncate, edges pubescent, deep brown. Spikelets in male I in. long; flowers 24 in . long, 3 to 6 . Female bracts small; flowers 4 in. long, 4 together. Fruit as large as a twelve-bore bullet, scales with edges laciniate. Hab. Forests. Common all over the peninsula from Singapore to Penang. In the hills it ascends to about 4000 ft . altitude, but is generally dwarfed there. Native name: Rotan Dahan. Use. For legs of long chairs and mining baskets.

## 29. BORASSUS, Linn.

Stem solitary, stout, unarmed. Leaves very stiff, fan-shaped, multifid; petiole spiny or not. Spadices very large, simply branched; peduncle sheathed with open spathes. Male with many cylindric stout branches covered with imbricating bracts enclosing spikelets of minute flowers. Sepals 3. Petals shorter obovate spathulate truncate. Stamens 6. Female spadix few-branched; flowers large, globose, scattered. Sepals reniform; petals smaller. Staminodes 6 to 9. Fruit large globose with 3 pyrenes.

Species of Africa, Madagascar, India, Malaya, and Papua.
(I) B. Machadonis Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. Sr. Br. 44, p. 23 ; Mat. ii. 22 r. Borassodendron Machadonis Becc. Welbia, iv. 359.

Stem tall and nearly as thick as a coconut palm. Petioles 12 to 15 ft . long, unarmed; leaf-blade 6 ft . long, 4 ft . wide, split nearly to base into linear-acuminate lobes. Male spikes $3,14 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. thick. Calyx $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, as long as bract. Corolla lobes 3 . linear. Female spadix I ft. long; peduncle 3 in . long; flowers about 20 . Bracts 2 semi-circular, I in. long, edge lacerate, orange. Pyrenes woody, hairy, 3 in. long, I in. through. Hab. Rare and local in forests. Perak, in dense forest at Kamuning, Sungei Siput (Machado). Distrib. Siam. Native name: Changkai.
B. Aabellifer Linn. Sp. pl. 11887, the Lontar of Malacca or Palmyra palm is often found near Hindu temples and towns near the sea, introduced by Hindus. The native name is said to be from Lon, an old form of Pohon (tree) and Tah, a form of Tal, the Hindu mame for the tree. Beccari, l.c. p. 321, separates this plant from $B$. flabellifer under the rame of $B$. sundaica.

## 30. NIPA, Wurmb.

Tidal river plant, stems creeping in mud, very thick. Leaves pinnate, very large; leaflets narrow. Inflorescence sub-terminal, on short peduncles covered with sheathing leaves. Male flowers in catkins with setaceous bracts. Sepals linear, tips broad inflexed; petals similar, smaller. Stamens 3 , filaments short cuneate. Female flowers in a head. Carpels 3. Fruit an enormous head of obovoid compressed irregular carpels, tops pyramidal angled, I-celled, I-seeded. Albumen soft, lining the testa. Species I. India, Ceylon, Malaya to Australia ; fossil in the London Clay of England, one species being very closely allied to or identical with $N$. fruticans.
(1) N. fruticans Wurmb. Verh. Bat. Genootsch. i. 349; Bl. Rumphia, iii. 76, pls. 164,165 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 158.

Creeping stem, branched, 3 ft . through, grey, ringed. Leaves 15 to 20 ft . tall, erect, glaucescent beneath. Inflorescence 2 to 3 ft l long. Bracts orange. Male spikes 2 in . long. Fruit about 2 ft . through, dark brown. Hab. Tidal rivers all along the Peninsula in mud. Native name: Nipah. Uses: The leaves form the best ataps for roofing, the leaflets of unexpanded leaves form cigarettepapers, sugar and alcohol are obtained from the flower-spikes,
a considerable number of liqueurs and other drinks were at one time made from the alcohol obtained from the sugar, and proposals have been made to use it for motor spirit; the albumen of the seed is eaten by children.

## Order CLVII. PANDANACEÆ.

Unisexual shrubs or trees or scandent shrubs (Freycinetia) with strong stilt or aerial roots, usually branched. Leaves in a spiral, linear or lorate, acuminate or tailed, spinulose on the edges or keel (very rarely unarmed), coriaceous. Spikes axillary or terminal, with leafy bracts. Flowers very numerous, small. Perianth none. Male flowers of numerous, free or connate stamens. Female flowers of a one-celled ovary with or without staminodes, free or connate in a head. Style spine-like, simple or branched. Stigma sessile, generally linear. Fruit a globose or cylindric mass of woody or fleshy angular drupes of solitary or several connate ovaries. Seeds minute. Species 200, tropical Asia and Africa to Polynesia.

Stems erect; carpels one-ovuled . . . . I Pandanus
Stems scandent; carpels many-ovuled . . . 2. Freycinetia

## 1. PANDANUS, Linn.

Unisexual trees or shrubs, erect, branched, with grey stems often rough, with suppressed roots, and with numerous stilt roots at the base. Male spikes pendulous with white bracts, fragrant. Female flowers in globose or oblong heads (syncarp), solitary or up to 6 on a raceme. Drupes several connate into one mass, or separate woody or somewhat fleshy, closely compressed in the syncarp, the free top conic or flat, often angled, the style spiny, simple, or with 2 to 4 acute points. Stigma linear on the upper (Ryckia) or lower style face.

In most species the male plants are very rare or quite unknown, although the females may be abundant; consequently ripe fruit is also rare. The earlier descriptions of species are often extremely poor, being derived mainly from herbarium scraps. These plants can only be adequately studied and described in the field.

Species about 150 , Old World tropics. Native name: Pandan or Mengkuang.
§ i. Keura, Drupes connate, 5 or 6 in one mass. Syncarp very globose, orange.

Sea-shore shrub; style very short, horseshoeshaped
(1) P. fascicularis

Mountain shrub; style with 2 spreading points . (2) P. Klossii
§ 2. Ryckia. Drupes separate; stigmas forked on upper side of style.
Syncarp solitary, oblong, over I ft. long; tree - (3) P. Houlletii
Syncarp solitary, globose.
Leaves conspicuously 3-nerved.
Stem erect.
Leaves I to 3 ft . long, 2 to 3 in . wide; style flattened with 2 points . . . (4) P, bidens

Leaves 1 to 3 ft . long, r in . wide; style short with 3 or 4 points
(5) P. tetrodon

Leaves under 3 ft . long, ${ }^{5} \mathrm{in}$. wide; styles 5 -pointed
(6) P. pentodon

Stem submersed; leaves very long erect
(7) P. immersus

Leaves not nerved.
Stem short erect; syncarp oblong . . (8) P. bicornis
Syncarps several on a peduncle.
Stigma points 3 to 6
(9) P. stelliger

Stigma obtriangular, points 3
(10) P. stenophyllus

Style simple.
Drupes i- to 3 -celled, free top, subcylindric
Drupes convex, abruptly terminated by style.
Style swollen at base; dwarf plant .
Style not swollen at base; tree over 20 ft . tall; syncarp cylindric
(ii) P. irregularis
(12) P. Prainii
(r3) P. helicopus
Drupes with conic top passing into style.
Leaves short, broad; syncarp oval syncarp cylindric . . . . . . (15) P. muarensis
Leaves narrow linear; bush . . . (r0) P. militaris
§ 3. Acrostigma. Stamens free. Stigmas on lower face of style.
Leaves broad linear oblong 3 -nerved abruptly tailed.
Syncarps globose.
Syncarp I 5 in. long; shrub, 3 ft , tall . (if) P. parvus
Syncarp 2 in . long; shrub, 10 to 12 ft . tall . (I8) P. glaucophyllus
Syncarp 2 in. oblong-globose; nerves invisible
(19) P. unguiculatus

Leaves gradually tapering to tip.
Syncarp globose, small.
Erect shrub; leaves broad . . . . (20) P. globuliferus
Creeping tufted plant; leaves very narrow, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$, wide
(2I) P. ovatus
Bushy erect plant; leaves very narrow, $\cdot 25$ in. wide, rather thin
(22) P. collinus

Syncarp globose, large; fruits very narrow
(23) P. pilaris

Syncarp ovate-elliptic; drupes broad, top rounded; leaves glaucous beneath .
Syncarp oblong-cylindric; drupes very narrow;
leaves glaucous beneath
(24) P. monotheca

Syncarp cylindric solitary long pendent (sometimes 2 or 3 )
(25) P. Ridleyi

Syncarps several in a raceme.
Syncarps 6, oblong-ovoid, brown, large; leaves 20 ft . long; tree
(26) P. ornatus
(27) P. atrocarpus

Syncarps oblong, 4 or 5 , green; leaves 6 ft . long; tree
(28) P. penangensis

Syncarps 5, sub-globose, orange red; stems slender; bush
(29) P. aurantiacus

Syncarps 3 or 4 ; drupes smaller . . . (30) P. perakensis
(1) P. fascicularis Lam. Encycl. 373, t. 1; Ridl. Mat. ii. 223. P. odoratissimus Roxb. Cor. Pl.t. 22, fig. I2.

A big shrub ro to $\mathrm{I}_{5} \mathrm{ft}$. tall, much-branched. Leaves linear caudate-acuminate, glaucous beneath, strongly thorny on edge and keel, 6 ft . long, 2 in . across. Male inflorescence 2 to 3 ft . long. Bracts white, tipped green, leaf-like, 3 ft . long. Spikes 3 or more,
white, 3 in. long. Stamens connate in tufts $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, anthers whorled. Syncarps globose, as big as a man's head, orange red, 6 to 8 in . through. Drupes of several carpels, connate, 2 in . long or more, obconic, top round. Hab. Common on sea coasts and planted for fences and for mat-making. Singapore, Jurong River, etc., Johor, Tanjong Bunga. Malacca. Pahang, Pekan. Perlis, Kanga, Lankawi. Kelantan, river mouth (Ridley). Distrib. Mauritius and tropical Asia. Native names: Pandan Duri; Pandan Todas. Uses: The leaves are used for making mats and ataps. The flowers are fragrant.
(2) P. Klossii Ridl. Journ. F.M.S. Mus. vi. 190.

Stems solitary, 8 to 20 ft . tall, 3 in . through. Leaves linear,


Fig. 214.-Pandanus Houlletii.
abruptly cuspidate, hard, coriaceous, 5 ft . long, 3 in . wide; thorns hooked, black, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, on lower edge and keel, smaller upwards and very small on the I in. long cusp. Males unknown. Female, syncarp globose or oblong, solitary, as big as a man's head. Peduncle 6 in. long, stout. Drupes 6 or 7 , connate, $2 \cdot 5$ in. long, bluntly angled above, tip shortly free, truncate, cone-shaped. Style -I2 in. long, slightly bent, acute, simple or branched, broad, with two spreading points. Stigma linear, the whole length of the style. Hab. Mountains, local, Pahang, Gunong Tahan at 5500 ft . altitude abundant (Ridley).
(3) P. Houlletii Carriere, Rev. Hort. 1868, p. 210, fig. 23; Bot. Mag. t. 8197; Ridl. Mat. ii. 224.

Stem 7 to 8 ft . tall to the leaves, simple or with I or 2 branches at top, 4 in . through. Leaves linear acuminate, coppery purple when young, later dark green, spines very small, 8 . ft. long, $4 \mathrm{in}$.
wide. Male inflorescence 2 ft . long or more. Lower bracts I4 in. long, 3 in. wide, broadly lanceolate acuminate. Spikes 6 to 8 in. long, 75 in . through. Filaments connate, in tufts, branching at the top, .24 in . long. Female syncarp solitary, in fruit cylindric, I ft. long, 4 in. through, orange, fleshy. Drupes $\cdot 5$ in. across, crown flat truncate; styles I or 2 curved. Hab. Forests in the south. Singapore, Bukit Timah and other woods. Johor, Sungei - Tebrau; Pulau Tinggi (Burkill). Negri Sembilan, Gunong Angsi (Burkill). Native names: Pandan hutan; Mengkuang hutan. Use: Fruit soft and sweet tasting like a pineapple.
(4) P. bidens Ridl. Mat. ii. 224; P. crinifolius Martelli Boll. Soc. Bot. Ital. IgO4, p. 301.

Shrub 5 to 8 ft . tall. Leaves linear caudate-acuminate, I 5 to 3 ft . long, 2 to 3 in . wide, keel at tip and tail shortly thorny; nerves 3, prominent; nervules and transverse bars prominent giving the leaf a tessellate appearance when dry. Male flowers unknown. Syncarp oblong sessile or nearly so, 4 to 5 in . long, 3 in . wide, dark claret colour. Drupes 5 in . long, free, top conic obscurely angled. Style flattened, rather long, ending in 2 sharp horizontal points. Hab. In open jungle, rare. Perak, Gunong Mesah at I500 to 2000 ft. altitude (Kunstler).

I have seen no specimen of Martelli's $P$. crinifolius, " Penin. Malese Perak, H. Calc."; it may be this species, but the description is not full enough to identify any pandanus by.
(5) P. tetrodon Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 68, p. 13.

Large bushy shrub resembling $P$. fascicularis. Leaves linear acuminate, 2 ft . long or more, I in. wide; thorns pale, close, along the edges. Peduncle flexuous, 7 in . long, stout. Male unknown. Female, syncarp solitary, blunt, cylindric, 3.5 in. long, 2.5 in . through. Drupes • 75 in. long, tips broad, round; style quadrate, flat, broad, $\cdot$ in. long, dark brown, with 3 or 4 distinct teeth. Hab. Local in tidal woods. Singapore, Pasir Panjang along the West road (Ridley).
(6) P. pentodon Ridl.

Leaves coriaceous linear acuminate, keel prominent, thorns on edge distant, more crowded on tip, pale, ascending, 15 to 30 in . long, 5 in. wide. Syncarp single, oblong globose (young), 3 in. long, $I \cdot 5$ in. wide. Bracts, outer one ovate caudate, keeled, 3 in. long, thorny, second bract ovate-lanceolate, as long, but narrower, third not tailed, ovate thin keeled, keel thorny. Fruits oblong, free for one-third of their length, free portion angled. Stigma 4- or 5toothed, lowest ones 2 - or 3 -toothed, teeth forming a star eventually. Hab. Johor, Ulu Kahang at 250 ft . altitude. (Holttum, IO86r.)

Near $P$. tetrodon Ridl., of which I have only seen ripe fruits, while this is in fairly young female flower, but besides the larger number of points to the star-like stigma, this plant has very much narrower leaves, only half the width of those of $P$. tetrodon.
(7) P. immersus Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 4I, p. 48 ; Mat. ii. 224.

A stout pandan growing immersed in water, the stem hardly rising above. Leaves very tall, broad, linear, erect, glaucous beneath, long acuminate, thorns numerous, 5 or 6 ft . long, 4 in . wide. Male unknown. Female syncarp on a thick flexuous peduncle 2 in . long, oblong thick, 4 in . long, 1.5 in . thick. Drupes small with a very short curved simple (occasionally bifurcate) style. ${ }^{\text {e }}$ Hab. In streams forming dense thickets, all through the low country of Selangor and Perak, conspicuous from its tall erect sword-like leaves. Selangor, Labu River and Batu Tiga (Ridley). Native name: Mengkuang Ayer.
(8) P. bicornis Ridl. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 41, p. 49; Mat. ii. 225.

Stems short, I to 2 ft . tall. Leaves dark green, glaucescent at top, broad linear, abruptly caudate, 2 ft . long, 2 in . wide, tail 3 in . long, edge and keel thorny. Male unknown. Female bracts broad ovate, outer ones abruptly caudate, 6 in. long, tail 2 in . long, inner ones blunt. Syncarp solitary oblong, top rounded, 4 in . long and nearly as thick. Drupes nearly $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long, top broad, free, obscurely angled. Style short, broad, with 2 short sharp horns $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. long. Hab. Dense forests. Perak, Thaiping Hills at 2500 to 3000 ft . altitude (Ridley).
(9) P. stelliger Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 4I, p. 49; Mat. ii. 225.

A slender stemmed plant about io ft. tall, branched. Leaves linear acuminate, shining grey green, over I ft. long and I in. wide, point 3 in . long, thorns distant except at tip. Males unknown. Female syncarps in a cluster of 4 , nearly sessile, oblong-ovoid, 2 in. long, I in. through. Drupes large, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through. Style oblong, top round, square with 3 to 6 sharp points. Hab. Rare in forests, at 2500 ft . altitude or upwards. Selangor, Semangkok Pass. Perak, Thaiping Hills at 2500 ft . altitude (Ridley).
(io) P. stenophyllus Kurz. in Miq. Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. ii. 52.
| Branches slender, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through at the top. Leaves thin linear, narrowed to a long point, obscurely nerved, thorns on edges short, ascending, very numerous at base and tip, smaller and scattered on midrib beneath, $2 \cdot 5 \mathrm{ft}$. long, I in. wide. Syncarps 3 or 4 , oblong rounded, 2 in . long, 5.5 in . through. Drupes obconic, 5 in . long, $\cdot 25$ in. across, top broad, round, flattened, free, cell I in the upper part, sub-globose. Stigma obtriangular with 3 short acute points, base narrowed. Hab. Kelantan, along the ridge of Gunong Sitong at 5000 ft . altitude (Nur and Foxworthy). Distrib. Java, Sumatra.
(iI) $\mathbf{P}$. irregularis Ridl.

Leaf long, very broad, leathery, margin with distant ascending black-tipped thorns, 4.25 in . wide. Syncarps sub-globose, several,

6 in. long. Drupes I-, 2 - or 3 -celled, $\mathrm{r} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, 3 to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, top free for $\cdot 5$ in., cylindric oblong blunt. Style short, curved, one to each cell, tooth-like recurved; cells median, 5 in. long. Hab. Kelantan, Sungei Ketah, Batu Bau (Nur and Foxworthy).

Specimen very incomplete.
(12) P. Prainii Martelli, Boll. Soc. Bot. Ital. 1904, p. 301.

Small pandan, stem 8 to 12 ft . tall. Leaves stiff, thick, glossy, green, linear acuminate, wide; nerves invisible, tip closely thorny, margins and keel with fewer thorns. Male unknown. Female syncarp 4 to 5 in . long, 2 to 3 in . thick, elliptic-oblong; peduncle stout. Drupes small narrow oblong, terminated by a hemispheric bulb the base of the style. Style terete, base swollen; stigma on inner face. Hab. In small water holes with the top of the fruit just above the water, Perak, Chanderiang (Kunstler).
(13) P. helicopus Kurz. in Miq. Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. ii. 54, t. ii. P. johorensis Martelli, l.c. 302 (not of Ridley).

Stems much branched, 15 to 20 ft . tall, 3 in. through, red-brown becoming purple-grey. Leaves glaucous linear, long-acuminate, terminal, half deflexed, base orange, 6 ft . long, 3 in . wide, spines black. Male inflorescence long, pendent. Bracts lanceolate long acuminate, white, 10 to 12 in . long, I in. wide. Spikes 9 in . long, $\cdot 75$ in. through. Stamens connate in bundles. Female syncarp solitary, cylindric, 2 in. long; peduncle 9 in . long; in fruit cylindric, woody broad and blunt both ends, 5 in . long, 3 in. through, golden brown. Drupes narrow, 12 in. through. Style I, slender. Hab. Forming dense thickets in rivers, often for miles, and blocking the water-way. Johor, Sungei Tebrau; Kota Tinggi. Selangor, Rawang (Ridley). Distrib. Sumatra, Bangka. Use: The fruit is used for baiting fish traps.
(14) P. Scortechinii Martelli, Boll. Soc. Bot. Ital. 1904, p. 302.

Shrub from 2 to 4 ft . tall, stem $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves linearlorate, gradually acuminate, 9 in. long, $I$ in. wide, base and upper part thorny, middle part smooth. Male bracts broad lanceolate acute, unarmed, 2 to $2 \cdot 5$ in. long, 5 in . wide. Spikes cylindric, 3 in . long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Stamens comnate at base with very short bulbous filaments; anthers longer, oblong. Syncarp solitary, oval, I to 2 in . long, 75 to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through. Drupes prismatic, oblong, cuneate, pyramidal. Styles long, setiform, shining. Hab. Perak, Asam Kumbang and Thaiping (Wray, Kunstler).
(15) P. muarensis Ridl. P. johorensis Ridl. Mat. ii. 302 (not of Martelli).

Leaves distinct, 3 ft . long, I in. wide, tail nearly If . long. Male unknown. Female syncarp solitary on a peduncle to in. long, slightly flexuous. Bracts lanceolate acuminate. Syncarp (young) oblong, 2 in . long, I in. through. Drupes round at tip; style setiform, yellow, long acute. Hab. Muar, Sungei Pauh (Fox).
(16) P. militaris Balf. fil. Journ. Linn. Soc. xvii. 53; Ridl. Mat. ii. 227. Fisquetia militaris Gaud. Voy. Bonite, 1843, t. 5, figs. 2-7.

A bushy pandan about 5 ft . tall. Leaves narrow-linear acuminate to a long point, 2 ft . long, I in. wide, edged with red thorns. Males unknown. Female syncarp solitary (occasionally 3 small ones), 3 in. long, 2 in. through. Drupes $\cdot 5$ in. long, base narrow cylindric dilate upwards, oblong, top round; style short, daggerlike, broad based. Hab. in streams. Singapore, Bukit Mandai. Johor. Malacca near Tampin. Pahang, Ulu Kuantan (Craddock).
(17) P. parvus Ridl. Journ. As. Soc. S. Br. 33, P. I7I; Mat. ii. 227. P. flagellifer Warb. Pflanzenrcich, iv. 80.

Stem slender, branched above, 3 ft . tall, 5 in . through. Leaves linear-oblong, abruptly caudate, glaucous beneath, rather thin, spines very small, I ft. long, 3 in. wide. Male inflorescence 6 in . long, white. Bracts oblong, boat-shaped, keeled, mucronate, lowest 4 in. long. Flowering bracts 7 , ovate, ivory white, spiny, terminal one $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Stamens free, 12 in. long. Female syncarp solitary, globose, 1.5 in . long. Drupes conic; style $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Hab. In woods chiefly in the south, up to 2400 ft . altitude. Singapore, Changi; Pulaı Ubin; Kranji. Johor, Sungei Ban; Sungei Tebrau. Malacca (Griffith). Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tangga; Gunong Angsi (Burkill). Perak, Bujong Malacca. Native name: Pandan Kura.
(18) P. glaucophyllus Ridl. Jonrn. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. vi. 50; Mat. ii. 227.

Stems 10 to 12 ft . tall, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves linear-oblong, abruptly caudate, minutely thorny on edge, rather flaccid, i to 2 ft . long, 2 in. widc. Male unknown. Female syncarp globose, 2 in. through; peduncle 3 in . long, thick. Drupes rounded, tapering into a stout upcurved spine $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. long, acute. Hab. Dense mountain forests, local. Perak, Thaiping Hills (Ridley).
(19) P. unguiculatus Ridl. Mat. ii. 229.

Small shrub. Leaves linear-lorate acuminate caudate, thorns small pale red-tipped, 20 in . long, I in. wide. Male unknown. Female syncarp solitary, oblong, 2 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through; peduncle 2 in . long or more. Drupes linear-oblong, 5 in . long, top conic, 5 -angled, broad. Style beak-shaped, curved upwards, short, acute; stigma linear, the whole length. Hab. Selangor, Bukit Kutu (Ridley).
(20) P. globuliferus Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 61, P. 42 .

Dwarf pandan with the habit of $P$. parvus, Stem $\cdot 2$ in. through. Leaves linear, abruptly acuminate-caudate, $S$ to 12 in . long, 5 in . wide, edges with very short slender thorns closer at tip, which is setaceous very thorny for 2 in . Males unknown. Female syncarp solitary, globose, I in. long. Bracts oblong, cuspidate, thorny, I in.
long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Peduncle I in. long. Drupes with a broad round top, not dilate. Style $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. long, very slender, spiniform; stigma whole length of lower face. Hab. Local. In mountain forests. Selangor, Gunong Semangkok at 4000 ft . altitude (Ridley).
(21) P. ovatus Kurz, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. xxxviii. 147; Ridl. Mat. ii. 228. Fisquetia ovata Gaud. Voy. Bonite, t. 4, fig. I. Pandanus elostigma Martelli, Boll. Soc. Ital. 1904, p. 302. P. Kingianus Martelli, Webbia, iv. 43 I.

A low crecping and rooting plant, stem $\cdot 25$ in. through. Leaves numerous, linear acuminate, grey green, I ft. long, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 35 \mathrm{in}$. wide, stiff, many thorns. Male flowers unknown. Female syncarp almost globose, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, on a peduncle 5 in . long or less from among the leaves, with 2 distant shorter leaves. Drupes broad, top round; style conic, stout, curved acute, 15 in. long. Hab. Open grassy spots, often forming low tufts. Johor, north of Gunong Belumut (Holttum); Malacca (Gaudichaud); Selandor; Ayer Panas. Province Wellesley, Tasek Gelugur. Kedah Peak (Low). Perlis, Kanga. Setul heath (Ridley). Distrib. South Siam. Native name: Sendayan Masing.
(22) P. collinus Ridl. Mat. ii. 228.

Dwarf bush 4 to 7 ft . tall. Leaves linear, gradually acuminate, 15 in. long, 25 in. wide, with red tipped thorns very small, all along edge. Male flower unknown. Female syncarp globose, 3 in . long, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$, through; peduncle 3 in . long. Drupes dilate and round at top. Style $\cdot 12$ in. long, conic acute, angled. Hab. Dry ridges in mountains at 3000 to 4000 ft . altitude. Pahang, Telom. Perak, Gunong Batu Putih at 3000 to 4300 ft . altitude (Wray). Kedah Peak (Ridley).
var. spinulosus Ridl. Leaves strongly spiny. Hab. Kelantan, Ridge of Gunong Sitong (Foxworthy).
(23) P. pilaris Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 86, p. 3 II.

A low bushy plant. Leaves 8 ft . long, I in, wide, 3 -nerved, linear acuminate, dark green, with numerous very small thorns on the edge and 3 nerves towards the tip. Peduncle stout, 8 in . long, a broad lanccolate bract over 6 in . long below the syncarp. Male flowers unknown. Female syncarp globose, 4 in. through. Drupes cylindric angled, nearly I in. long, and $\cdot \mathrm{I} 8 \mathrm{in}$. through. Style $\cdot 25$ in. long, acute, slightly curved; stigma linear on the underside. Hab. Mountain forests, 2000 ft . altitudc. Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tangga (Ridley).
(24) P. monotheca Martelli, l.c. 303 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 228.

A bush like $P$. ornatus, stems stout. Leaves linear acuminate, caudate, 3 ft . long, 5 in . wide, thorns small, pale, all along edge. Male flowers unknown. Female, syncarp oblong, 2 in. long, I in. through; peduncle 4 in . long. Drupes obovate with broad round top and 5 ribs radiating from style. Style very short, dagger-
shaped; stigma the whole length. Hab. Malacca, Gunong Tunduk, Mount Ophir at 4000 ft . altitude (Ridley).
(25) P. Ridleyi Martelli, l.c. 303; Ridl. Mat. ii. 228. P. Yvani Solms-Laubach, Linnaa, xlii. 1878, p. 21 (probably).

Shrub 8 to io ft . tall, stem $\mathrm{r} \cdot 5$ to 3 in, through. Leaves deep green, linear, long-acuminate, 14 to 18 in. long, I in. across, edge entirely red, thorny as is the upper part of keel. Male inflorescence waxy white, spikes 2 , cylindric, 2 in . long; peduncles $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Stamens free; filaments twice as long as the oblong anthers. Female syncarp solitary; bracts, lowest 8 in . long, broad lanceolate acuminate, upper ones 5 in . long, i in. wide; peduncle 6 in . long. Syncarp oblong-cylindric, 2.75 in . long, I in. through. Drupes narrow, oblong, ${ }^{12}$ in. long. Style setiform, as long; stigma linear. Hab. Damp forests and woods. Singapore, Bukit Mandai; Serangoon Road. Malacca, Sungei Hudang. Selangor, Bukit Kutu; Ginting Bidai. Sungei Ujong, Gunong Berumban (Cantley). Perak (Kunstler). Native name: Pandan Tikus.

Solms-Laubach's $P$. Yvani is too imperfectly described to identify it, but it may be intended for this species.
(26) P. ornatus Kurz, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. xxxviii. 747 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 229. Fisquetia ornata Gaud, Voy. Bon. t. 5 .

A dense much-branched erect bush 12 ft . tall, stems crowded, thorny above, grey. Leaves narrow linear, gradually acuminate, glaucous beneath, grey-green, with spines white very small and close, 6 ft . long, I in. wide. Male inflorescence 9 in . long with 6 spikes. Bracts lanceolate cuspidate, 6 in. long, 75 in. wide. Spikes 3 in. long, $\cdot 25$ in. through. Stamens free, filaments very short. Female of $\mathbf{I}$, rarely 3, oblong, grey-green, cylindric syncarps 6 in . long, 2 in . through, on a stout hanging peduncle 8 in . long triquetrous. Bracts 3 or 4, narrow, lanceolate, acuminate. Drupes $\cdot 5$ in. long, oblong, top irregularly angled. Style curved forwards, $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. long, brown, acute. Stigma nearly the whole length. Hab. Common in woods. Male plants very rare. Singapore, Bukit Timal. Johor, Gunong Pulai; Kota Tinggi ; Gunong Belumut (Holttum). Malacca, Mount Ophir (Derry); Nyalas; Selandor (with five syncarps). Selangor, Bukit Kutu, Dindings, Tanjong Hantu. Perak, Thaiping Hills (Kunstler); Tanjong Malim (Burkill). Penang Hill. Kedah Peak (Ridley). Native name: Pandan Berduri.
(27) P. atrocarpus Griff. Notula, 160 ; Ridl. Mat. ii. 230.

Tree 40 to 60 ft . tall, branched, stem 6 in . through, thorny. Leaves linear acuminate, long, keel and edge thorny, 20 ft . long, 4 in . wide. Male inflorescence 2 ft . long or more; bracts white, lowest Ift. long. Spikes 4 to 6 in . long. Stamens free; filaments conic, very short; anthers much longer. Female inflorescence 3 to 4 ft . long; peduncle woody, 3 -angled, I in. through. Spikes 6 ovoid, 6 in. long, $2 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Drupes I in. long, free part
conic angled, dark brown ; style short conic. Hab. Edges of woods in wet ground, common. Singapore, Tanglin; Bukit Mandai Road. Johor and Malacca. (Griffith, Ridley). Native name: Mengkuang. Use. The leaves are used for making Kajangs, coverings for ox carts, roofing, screens, hats, etc.
(28) P. penangensis Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 4r, p. 50; Mat. ii. 230.

Tree about 20 ft . tall, 4 in . through. Leaves linear acuminate, 6 ft . long or more, 4 in . across, marbled light and dark green when young. Male flowers unknown. Female heads 4 to 5, oblong, 6 in. long, 3 in. through. Drupes I in. long, green, free, part conic, $\cdot 3$ in. long. Style stout, curved forwards, 5 in. long, dark brown. Hab. Local on dry hills. Penang Hill at 2500 ft . altitude (Ridley).
(29) P. aurantiacus Ridl. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 4I, p. 49.

Large branching shrub i2 ft. tall. Leaves linear long-acuminate, glaucous, 3 ft . long, I 5 in . wide. Male flowers unknown. Female of five globose-oblong spikes, 2.5 in . long, I in. through, bright orange-red. Drupes oblong pyramidal, 5 -angled, tip conic, passing into a long stout not very hard beak. Hab. Tidal thickets and rivers, very showy in fruit. Singapore, Bukit Mandai Road. Johor, Tanjong Bunga; Pulau Kukub (Ridley). Pahang, Kwala Lipis (Machado). Kelantan, Sungei Kertah (Nur). Distrib. Siam, Borneo. Native names: Pandan Ikan; Mengkuang Bunga.
(30) P. perakensis Ridl. Mat. ii. 23 r.

Leaves 5 ft . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, linear acuminate with strong pale thorns at base on edge and numerous small ones closer above. Males unknown. Female syncarps 3 or 4, globose, 2 in. long, on a stout peduncle 6 in . Iong. Drupes linear-oblong, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, ending in a pyramidal style, point stout, spine-like; stigma broad, as long as style. Hab. Forests. Perak, Maxwell's Hill ; Lahat (Ridley).

## Doubtful Species.

P. herbaceus Martelli, l.c. 303. " Trong, Perak," doubtless Trang.

This is not described, and the diagnosis is too incomplete. I have not seen the specimen on which the species is based.
P. odorus Ridl. Stems stout, eventually io to 12 ft . tall, more commonly low branching. Leaves 30 in . long, 2 in . wide, linear acute, glaucous beneath, thornless except for a few minute thorns at tip. Native names: Pandan Jelinkeh; Pandan Wangi. Use. Cultivated round villages for the leaves, which are scented, and cut up fine, boiled with rice to flavour it ; also used in "Gunga Rumpeh," a kind of potpourri, with sandal-wood and rose-water, distributed at weddings.
This plant seems never to have been described, nor have I ever seen or heard of its flowering.

Another species apparently undescribed is an epiphytic plant with very narrow linear stiff leaves forming a large tuft. Common in Johor and Perak; but no trace of inflorescence has ever been seen.

## 2. FREYCINETIA, Gaud.

Scandent shrubs on tree trunks. Stems often rather slender, rooting. Leaves narrow, acuminate, linear, thorny. Bracts often bright coloured red or yellow. Spikes racemose; peduncles cylindric. Males slender; filaments filiform or conic. Females, spikes stouter, often with staminodes. Ovary unilocular. Seeds numerous. Stigmas sessile, usually horse-shoe-shaped. Species 60, Burma, Ceylon, Malay isles to Polynesia.

Bracts not leaflike, boat-shaped, orange or red.
Leaves very narrow, 12 in . wide.
Bases unarmed . . . . . . (1) F. angustifolia
Bases armed . . . . . . . (2) F. confusa
Leaves narrow, stiff, ${ }^{\circ} 25$ in. wide . . . (3) F. acuminata
Leaves flaccid, 4 in . wide, base not narrowed . (4) F. malaccensis
Leaves ' 5 in . across, base narrowed; bracts boatshaped
(5) F. lucens

Leaves 5 in. wide, not narrowed at base; bracts flat, lanceolate
(6) F. montana

Bracts resembling the leaves, green or yellowish.
Leaves lanceolate-linear, unarmed except at base and tip
(7) F. Kingiana

Leaves linear, very long, strongly armed . . (8) F. valida
(土) F. angustifolia Bl. Rumphia, i. 159, t. 43; Ridl. Mat. ii. 232 .

Stems very slender, $\cdot \mathrm{I} 2 \mathrm{in}$. through, very long. Leaves narrow linear acuminate, unarmed except a few thorns at tip, 9 to to in. long, ${ }^{\prime} 2$ in. wide. Male inflorescence; bracts 4 , ovate acuminate to ovate lanceolate, $\cdot 5$ to I in. long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, tip spiny. Spikes 4 , umbelled, cylindric, $\cdot 5$ in. long, slender. Female spikes 3 or 4, racemose, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, cylindric. Pistils oblong, very small. $H a b$. Rather rare in the south, climbing on trees. Malacca, Merlimau and Bukit Bruang (Derry). Distrib. Borneo, Sumatra, Java. Native names : Rotan Musang; Akar Ular.
(2) F. confusa Ridl. Mat. ii. 233 (not of Elmer).

Stem $\cdot 25$ in. through. Leaves linear acuminate, 9 to 12 in . long, - I2 in. wide, only the sheath and base of leaf and tip thorny. Male unknown. Female bracts lanceolate acuminate, thorny on tip and keel, lowest one on edge also, 2 in. long, 75 in. wide. Spikes 2 , nearly sessile, cylindric, stout, I in. long, $\cdot 25$ in. through; stigmas I or 2 , distant from each other. Hab. Lowland forests. Singapore, Selitar; Kranji (Ridley). Perak, Batu Togoh (Wray).
(3) F. acuminata Ridl. Mat. ii. 233.

Stem stout, 35 in. through. Leaves stiff erect linear acute, I ft. long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide, sheath with 2 ligule-like processes $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, edged with flat yellow thorns, tip with small thorns. Bracts red, lanceolate long-acuminate, lower one with thorny edge, 7 in. long, point longer than blade, second bract 6 in. long. Male spikes

5, narrow cylindric, 2 in. long. Female spikes 3, nearly sessile, cylindric, I in. long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through ; stigmas I or 2 . Hab. Forests up to 4000 ft . altitude. Selangor, Kwang (Ridley) ; Sungei Buluh (Long). Native name: Mengkuang Puchat.
(4) F. malaccensis Ridl. Mat. ii. 233.

Stems slender, 12 in. through. Leaves flaccid linear, longacuminate, point and keel thorny, 9 in . long, 35 in . wide. Male inflorescence; bracts orange buff, 6 lower ones lanccolate caudate, I in. long, tail I in. long. Peduncle $\cdot 5$ in. long. Spikes $\cdot 5$ in. long, slender, on peduncles $\cdot 25$ in. long. Female spikes 4, fleshy, .75 in. long, cylindric. Peduncle I in. long; stigmas 2 or 3. Hab. Common in lowland woods. Singapore, Bukit Mandai; Kranji; Bukit Timah. Johor, Kota Tinggi. Malacca, Mount Ophir; Bukit Bruang (Ridley). Perak, Sungkai (Kunstler). Penang Hill and Telok Bahang (Curtis). Native name: Nanchang Besih.
(5) F. lucens Ridl. Mat. ii. 233.

Stems rather stout. Leaves shining dark green, linear-oblong, base narrow, tip shortly acuminate and thorny, 4 to 5 in . long, $\cdot 5$ in. wide. Male inflorescence; bracts canoe-shaped, orangesalmon, 3 in. long, 5 in . wide, thick, tail thorny. Spikes 3, very slender, I. 5 in. long. Female spikes 3, sub-umbellate, 2 in. long, thick fleshy, nearly $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Hab. Common in lowland woods climbing on trees. Singapore, Bukit Timah; Bukit Mandai; Kranji. Malacca (Maingay). Negri Sembilan, Seremban (Egerton). Perak, Thaiping (Ridley).
(6) F. montana Ridl. Mat. ii. 234.

Stem - I3 in. through. Leaves linear acuminate, a few thorns at tip, base not narrowed, 6 to 7 in . long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Male inflorescence; bracts lanceolate flat, edge thorny, 2.5 in . long, 5 in . wide. Spikes 3, very slender, 1.25 in. long; peduncle angled, with short hair-like processes. Female spikes 3 or 4 , umbelled, I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 3 \mathrm{in}$, through. Peduncles $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long; stigmas 4 to 6 . Hab. Scarce in mountain forests. Selangor, Bukit Hitam. Perak, Thaiping Hills (Ridley).
(7) F. Kingiana Ridl. Mat. ii. 234.

Stem $\cdot 3$ in. through. Leaves lanceolate-linear acuminate, 8 in . long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, few thoms at base and tip. Male unknown. Female, bracts foliaceous lanceolate acuminate, edge thorny, yellowish. Spikes I or 2 , oblong, 5 to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ in. long; peduncle stout, curved, sheaths ovate, secondary peduncle 1 in. long. Free part of drupe conic angled; stigmas 2 or 3 , uniform. Hab. Perak, Goping (Kunstler).
(8) F. valida Ridl. Mat. ii. 234.

Very stout climber, 20 to 30 ft . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves linear acuminate, strongly thorny along edge and sheath, 2 ft . long, $\cdot 5$ to 1.5 in. wide. Male not seen. Female bracts leaf-like, not coloured. Spikes I to 3, umbelled, on a stout cylindric peduncle
with secondary peduncles stout 2 in . long, cylindric blunt, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long in flower, to 4 in . long, and 75 in . through in fruit. Style conic, angled, free, stigmas 2 to 4. Hab. Common in forests, Singapore, Garden Jungle; Chua Chu Kang; Bukit Mandai. Johor, Gunong Belumut (Holttum). Malacca, Mount Ophir. Perak, Thaiping Hills (Ridley). Penang (Curtis).

Very near $F$. sumatrana Hemsl., but that has much smaller thorns; the type specimen of that is, however, rather a poor one.

## Order CLVIII. AROIDEÆ.

Herbs erect tuberous, or with a crecping rhizome, or scandent and shrubby. Leaves alternate petioled; petiole sheathing at base or for its whole length; lamina herbaceous or coriacecus, entire or lobed. Flowers uni- or bi-sexual, sessile, spicate on a spike (spadix) more or less enclosed in a large bract (spathe) green or coloured, in unisexual-flowered plants the males are at the top of the spadix, the females at the base with abortive flowers (neuters) between them, the top of the spadix sometimes of aborted flowers (appendage). Perianth-lobes scale-like or absent. Anthers 2to 4 -celled dehiscing by pores or slits. Ovary sessile, I- to 3 -celled. Style usually very short. Stigma discoid or lobed, Ovules I or more. Firuit baccate, rarely capsular. Sceds few or one, rarely many. Species about 1ooo. Whole world, but most occur in the tropics. They are abundant in the forests of the plains, disappearing at about 4000 ft . altitude (Ridley, Mat. Fl. Pen. iii. I to 52 ).

Flowers unisexual (occasionally bisexual in No. 3), no perianth.
i. Arinef. Spadix appendaged (except No. i). Leaves entire or lobed.

Stamens free; ovary r-celled; ovules orthotropous.
Floating stemless herb; leaves obovate
Submerged or aquatic herbs; spadix very short; spathe long, tubular; leaves ovate or lanceolate
i. Pistia
2. Cryptocoryne

Terrestrial tuberous herbs, often unisexual ; leaves lobed; neuters few or more
Terrestrial tuberous herbs, bisexual; leaves ovate or lobed; neuters numerous above females 4. Typhonium
3. Arisema
ii. Pythonief. Tuberous herbs large. Leaves appearing without flowers, solitary, very large, 3 -lobed or pinnatisect. Spadix usually appendaged; ovules anatropous.

Spadix with large appendage . . . . 5. Amorphophallus
iii. Colocasiex. Herbs not tuberous (except No. 6); stem creeping, subterranean or erect. Leaves undivided, cordate or peltate. Spadix appendaged or not. Anthers sessile, free or comnate.

Small tuberous herbs; female part of spadix adnate to spathe . . . . . 6. Hapaline
Stout caulescent herbs; spadix free to base.
Ovules many, parietal; fruit sub-capsular . 7. Colocasia
Ovules few, basal; fruit drupaceous, red . . 8. Alocasia
iv. Philodendref. Terrestrial herbs with entire or cordate leaves. Spadix shorter than the spathe, no appendage. Fruit enclosed in the spathetube.

Spathe eventually deciduous; fruit a red drupe . 9. Aglaonema
Spathe persistent; drupes very small, not drupaccous or red
io. Homalomena
Limb of spathe deciduous in flower.
Spathe contracted in the middle, below the limb . . . . . . . if. Schismatoglottis
Spathe not contracted below the limb . . i2. Piptospatha
Flowers bisexual, no perianth except No. 13.
v. Callef. Climbers often woody. Spadix with no appendage. Ovary truncate. Stigma linear, central.

Perianth usually present, drupes distinct, red . 13. Anadendrum
No perianth; fruits crowded not drupaccous or red.
Ovary I-celled, 1 -seeded.
Leaves ovate to oblong-lanceolate entire . r4. Scindapsus
Ovary i-celled, 2 -ovuled.
Creeping plant; leaves ovate-cordate . . 15. Amydrium
Ovary r-celled, $\mathbf{I}$-seeded.
Stout plants, climbing, large; entire or lobed leaves
16. Epipremnum

Ovary 2 -celled, cells r -seeded.
Leaves large, lobed . . . . . i7. Epipremnopsis
Ovary 2 -celled, many-ovuled.
Stout climbers; leaves entire or lobed . i8. Raphidophora
vi. Orontiem. Flowers bisexual. Perianth of 4 to 6 segments. Terres trial herbs.

Prickly erect herbs, nearly stemless.
Spadix much shorter than the long spathe, sessile.
Leaves lobed . . . . . . i9. Lasia
Spadix nearly as long as spathe, stipitate.
Leaves sagittate . . . . 20. Podolasia
Spadix longer than spathe, sub-sessile.
Leaves sagittate . . . . . 2I. Cyrtosperma
vii. Pothoine.e. Climbing plants not prickly.

Flowers bisexual; perianth lobes 6 . . . 22. Ротнos
viii. Acorineze. Rhizomatous plant. Leaves ensiform.

Spathe none

- 23. Acorus


## 1. PISTIA, Linn.

A stemless, stoloniferous floating herb. Leaves sessile, obovateobcuneate, erect. Spathe shortly peduncled, small; limb ovate, enclosing one flask-shaped pistil. Anthers 4, sessile, connate, in a basin-shaped spathel. Fruits membranous, few-seeded. Seeds oblong or obovoid. Species I. All the tropics; variable in size and shape of leaves.
(1) P. stratiotes Linn. Sp. Pl. 963 ; Griff. Notula, 12, 211; Bot. Mag. t. 4564 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 497; Ridl. Mat. iii. 3.

Root tufted, white. Leaves bright green, obovate-spathulate obcuneate, tip rounded, white beneath. Spathe tomentose, white, limb $\cdot 5$ in. long. Hab. Commonly cultivated by the Chinese to
feed pigs on. Possibly wild in the Batu Pahat River, Johor; the Pahang River near Pekan; Perak near Lenggong; Tringganu (Yapp). Native name: Kiambang or Kambiang.

## 2. CRYPTOCORYNE, Fisch.

Aquatic herbs with a long or short creeping rhizome. Leaves herbaceous or leathery. Spathe tubular with connate edges, limb ovate or lanceolate, coloured. Spadix very short, in the dilated base of the spathe. Male portion conic, wrapped in an involute valve of the spathe. Anthers $z$-celled. Female flowers few in a single whorl. Ovaries flask-shaped, many ovuled. Fruit capsular, or several connate 2 -valved carpels. Seeds numerous. Species about 25, Indo-Malaya, China.

Leaves leathery, lanceolate, erect; tidal-mud plant
(r) C. ciliata

Leaves thin, ovate or lanceolate, floating.
Tube of spathe much longer than limb; limb tailed.

Tail of limb short, limb lanceolate yellow
Tail of limb short, limb ovate purple Tail of limb longer than the tube
Tube of spathe as short or shorter than limb. Limb ovate tailed Limb narrow lanceolate twisted Limb not tailed. Limb lanceolate Limb ovate-oblong, very small plant
(2) C. cordata
(3) C. purpurea
(4) C. pontederiæfolia
(5) C. Griffithii
(6) C. affinis
(7) C. elliptica
(8) C. minima
(1) C. ciliata Fisch. Schott, Meletem, 16; Wight. Ic. t. 775; Griff. Trans. Linn. Soc. xx. t. 10-12; Ridl. Mat. iii. 4.

Tuberous and stoloniferous plant. Leaves erect, leathery; petioles 18 in . long, blade 6 to 14 in . long, 2 in . wide, dark green, lanceolate or linear-oblong. Scape short. Spathe 4 to 12 in . long, limb oblong cuspidate, 2 to 3 in . long, fimbriate, yellowish or purple, fimbriae purple. Spadix male cylindric. Female portion 5- to 7 -flowered. Fruit globose conic, I in. through. Seeds 6 to 8. Hab. In mangrove mud and brackish or saline ditches near the sea, very abundant all over the Peninsula from Singapore to Tringanu and Penang, seldom flowering. Singapore, Kranji. Johor, Batu Pahat. Malacca (Griffith). Selangor Klang. Penang, Pulau Betong (Curtis). Tringganu (Ridley). Distrib. India, Borneo, Java.
${ }^{(2)}$ C. cordata Griff. Notula, iii. 138 ; Ic. Pl. As. $\begin{aligned} & \text {. } 172 \text {; Hook. }\end{aligned}$ fil. F.B.I. vi. 493; Ridl. Mat. iii. 4.

Submerged herb. Leaves ovate to oblong-ovate, blunt, 2 in. long, I in. wide, cordate, olive green above, reddish beneath; petioles 6 in. long. Scape I in. long, tube of spathe 7 to 8 in . long, white; limb lanceolate caudate, yellow above, fuscous beneath, 2 in . long, $\cdot 4 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Spadix $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Male part cylindric, yellow above, a curved club-shaped appendix, below a nude portion. Female portion a connate cone, $\cdot 25$ in. long at base, with 6 rounded
yellow bodies (sterile females) above the pistils. Hab. Streams in forests. Malacca (Griffith); Jus (Goodenough); Bukit Sadanen and Sungei Hudang (Derry). Distrib. Borneo, and Java.
(3) C. purpurea Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 46, p. 44 ; Mat. iii. 5. C. Griffithii Hook. fil. Bot. Mag. 7719 (not of Schott).

Stoloniferous plant. Leaves ovate or elliptic-ovate, base broad, 3 in. long, $\mathrm{r} \cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petiole 4 in . long. Scape .5 in . long. Spathe 3 in . long or more, tube twisted, 25 in . through, white, limb ovate caudate, $\cdot 5$ to I in. wide, pustular, purple, mouth yellow. Spadix appendix small, elliptic, clubbed. Male flowers few. Females 6 to 8 in a circle, 5 or more neuters above them. Hab. In slow streams in forest. Johor, Kota Tinggi (Ridley).
(4) C. pontederiæfolia Schotl, Miq. Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. i. 122; Ridl. Mat. iii. 5.

Leaves ovate cordate, auricled, 2 in . long, 1.5 in . wide; petioles 3 in . long. Spathe tube 4 in . long, rather stout, limb ovate-lanceolate, 1.5 in . long, 5 in . wide, tail 5 in . long, deep purple. Fruit obconic, carpels 5. Seed elongate cylindric, ribbed. Hab. Rare in slow running streams. Johor, between Johor town and Gunong Pulai (Ridley). Distrib. Sumatra.
(5) C. Griffithii Schott, Syn. Aroid. i.; Prodr. Syst. Aroid. 14; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 493.

Leaves ovate, olive above, pink beneath, 2 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles 4 to 5 in. long. Scape $I$ in. long. Spathe tube cylindric, I .5 in . long, white, limb ovate cuspidate pustular, dark red. Spadix appendage slender. Female ovaries connate puste tular, 6. Capsule conic, 6-lobed, pink; styles persistent, 55 in . long. Hab. In slow streams in thick jungle, common in the south, Singapore, Tanglin; Kranji; Bukit Timah; Chan Chu Kang. Johor, Ulu Batı Pahat (Kelsall). Malacca, Tabong (Griffith); Bukit Sadanen (Derry).
(6) C. affinis N.E. Br. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 494; Ridl. Mat. iii. 6 .

Leaves lanceolate-oblong, sub-cordate obtuse, bullate, dark green above, purple beneath, 2 to 3 in . long, 75 to 1 in . wide. Scape $\cdot 5$ to I in. long. Spathe-tube 3 in. long, 25 in. through, limb narrow lanceolate, 2 to 2.5 in. long, purple above, white beneath, spirally twisted. Spadix appendage ovoid. Carpels 6 or 7. Hab. In shallow gravelly streams forming a mat of leaves, the spathe always seems to lic horizontally beneath the water. Pahang, Tahan River. Perak (Scortechini) ; Grit and Ulu Temengoh (Ridley).
(7) C. elliptica N. E. Br. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 495; Ridl. Mat. iii. 6.

Leaves orbicular or ovate cordate, blunt, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, I in. wide ; petioles 2 to 3 in . long; peduncle 5 in . long, hardly lengthening in fruit. Spathe tube 1.5 to 2 in . long; limb not pustular, lanceo-
late; tip twisted and bent back. Hab. Perak, Larut, Sungei Larut (Kunstler and Wray).
(8) C. minima Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 54, p. 61.

A very small plant, rhizome stout, I in. long. Leaves ovate to ovate-lanceolate, sub-acute, base rounded, I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot 75$ to I in. wide, dull green bullate above, purple beneath; petioles 2 to 2.25 in. long. Spathe sessile, tube $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, limb ovateoblong, $\cdot 25$ in. long, yellow, spotted with brown. Fruit obovoid, purple, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, on a short pedicel. Hab. Rare in muddy patches near forest. Perak, Tapah (Ridley).

## 3. ARISÆMA, Mart.

Tuberous herbs with one or two petioled trilobed or pedatisect herbaceous leaves. Spathe tube convolute, limb usually decurved and tailed. Spadix included or exserted with a filiform, often very long appendage. Male flowers stipitate. Anthers 2 to 5. Females densely crowded. Ovary 1-celled. Style short or o. Neuters none or above the flowers subulate. Berries one to few-seeded. The species of the Malay peninsula are usually unisexual. The appendage frequently grows in length after the spathe is open. Species about 50, temperate and tropical Asia and North America.

## Leaves trifoliate.

Appendix shorter than limb.
Limb of spathe 5 in . wide, ovate-lanceolate . (I) A. Roxburghii

Limb of spathe 2 in . across, broadly ovate
Limb of spathe broadly ovate, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. wide, $x \mathrm{in}$. long
Appendix very long fimbriate
Leaves pedatisect, lobes 4 to 8 .
Limb of spathe very large, longer than tube . (5) A. Wrayi
Limb of spathe shorter than tube
(2) A. flififorme
(3) A. anomalum
(4) A. fimbriatum
(6) A. Scortechinii.
(1) A. Roxburghii Kunth. Enum. ii. 18; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 497. Arum cuspidatum Roxb. Fl. Ind. iii. 506; Wight, Icones. t. 784.

Tuber sub-globose. Leaves I or 2 ; petioles 8 to 10 in. long, grey or green, mottled red; leaflets 3 , ovate acuminate, 5 in . long, 2.25 in. wide; petiolules of side-lobes $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, of central lobe $\cdot 75$ in. long. Peduncle 7 in . long, mottled pink. Spathe tube I in. long, dull pink, limb ovate acuminate, yellowish green, I in. long, 5 in. wide. Spadix short, filiform, $1 \cdot 25$ in. long, appendage $\cdot 75$ in. long, yellowish, lower part of spadix dark green. Anthers 4 or 5 in a cluster. Fruit spike 2 in . long. Hab. Banks and woods to 5000 ft . altitude. Selangor, Batu Caves; Gunong Mengkuang Lebah at 5000 ft . altitude (Robinson). Pahang, Kota Glanggi; Telom. Perak, Gunong Kerbau (Robinson). Pulau Adang. Lankawi. Penang Hill.
var. Kunstlcri A. Kunstleri Hook. fil. l.c. A rather smaller plant with somewhat narrower leaflets. Perak, Thaiping Hills (Kunstler and Derry). Penang Hill (all collectors).
(2) A. filiforme Bl. Rumphia, 1. 102, 28 ; Ridl. Journ. F.M.S. iv. 89 .

Leaves I ft. tall, trifoliate; leaflets 3 ovate cuspidate, bases rounded, outer pair inæquilateral, 4 to 5 in . long, 3 in . wide, main nerves few inarching; petiolules $\cdot 5$ in. long. Scape 4 in. tall. Spathe tube 1 in. long and stout, limb oblong, cuspidate, 4 in. long, 2 in. wide, cusp 2 in. long, edges widely everted, dark brown. Spadix white, appendage conic at base becoming filiform, 4.5 in . long, a few subulate neuters on it. Anthers 5 or 6 on a short stalk. Hab. Local in dense forest. Pahang, Gunong Irau and Gunong Berumbun (Kloss, Ridley). Distrib. Java.
(3) A. anomalum Hemsl. Journ. Bot. t. 7211 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. l.c. 498 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 7.

Tuber elongate, shortly rhizomatons. Leaves I or 2 , trifoliate, I8 in. long; petioles ift. long; leaflets ovate acuminate cuspidate, inæquilateral, 5 in . long, 2 in . wide; petiolules $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Scape 8 in. long. Spathe 2 in . long, tube $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, white, limb ovate cuspidate purple, edges everted round mouth. Spadix little longer than tube, appendix filiform. Male flowers, ovaries many, stigma penicillate, 4 -celled. Hab. Among rocks and in woods, from 3000 to 5000 ft . altitude. Not rare. Perak, Thaiping Hills; Hermitage Hill; Batang Padang; Telom. Selangor, Menuang Gasing (Kloss).
(4) A. fimbriatum Masters, Gard. Chron. I884, ii. 68o, fig. II9; Bot. Mag. t. 7150 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 502; Ridl. Mat. iii. 8.

Tuber hemispheric, $\cdot 75$ in. through. Leaves 2, petioles 6 to 8 in. long, stout; leaflets 3 ovate cuspidate, slightly inæquilateral, 6 to 7 in. long, 5 in . wide; petiolules $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, glaucous beneath. Scape 8 to 12 in. long. Spathe 2 to 3 in. long, limb ovate acuminate, arched, 3 in . long, deep red purple. Spadix 9 in . long, appendage filiform, covered with hair-like processes, purple, male portion 2 in . long; flowers pedicellate, 6-celled. Female portion $\cdot 5$ in. long. Hab. Limestone rocks, in the north and east, Pahang, Kota Glanggi. Lankawi islands (Curtis, Robinson). Distrib. South Siam.
(5) A. Wrayi Hemsl. Journ. Bot. I887, p. 205; Ridl. Mat. iii. 8.

Leaf I, pedatisect; petiole 8 to 12 in. long, reddish with transverse lighter patches, lobes 4 to 8 , narrow lanceolate or elliptic acuminate, 6 to 8 in . long, 5 to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ in. wide, deep green; petiolules, lateral $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, terminal I in . long. Scape mottled, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{ft}$. long. Spathe tube 3 in . long, stout, limb broad ovate acuminate, 4.5 in . long, 2 in. wide, light green, margins very broad, deflexed. Spadix appendix long, filiform, pale green, 6 in . long. Hab. Mountain forests, Pahang, Telom (Ridley). Perak, Thaiping Hills (all collectors) ; Gunong Inas (Yapp).
(6) A. Scortechinii Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 503; Ridl. Mat. iii. 8.

Tuber oblong. Leaf I or 2 , pedatisect; petioles 4 in. long, pale with reddish bars, limb $3^{-}$to 6 -lobed, lobes linear or lanceolate
acuminate, deep green with 2 longitudinal white bars, 6 to 7 in. long. Scape 13 in. tall, pale with transverse reddish bars. Spathe tube green, limb ovate, $x$ in. long, 75 in . wide, yellow striped and tipped green. Male spadix 2 in . long, appendix filiform, yellow, hardly projecting from tube. Anthers 3 , connate, stipitate. Female unknown. Hab. Mountain woods. Selangor, Bukit Hitam; Semangkok Pass; Mengkuang Lebah (Robinson). Perak, Bujong Malacca. Penang, Government Hill (Curtis).

## 4. TYPHONIUM, Schott.

Tuberous herbs. Leaves few, entire or 3- to 5-lobed or pedatisect. Spathe base tubular, limb ovate-lanceolate or linear deciduous. Spadix exsert, appendix long. Male flowers numerous. Anthers oblong sessile. Females crowded, some neuters above them. Ovary I-celled. Berries oblong, I- or 2 -secded. Species 15, Old World tropics.

Limb of spathe broadly ovate acuminate.
Stem subterranean tuberous.
Appendix short and thick; tip of spathe not coiled
(I) T. trilobatum

Appendix longer, slender; lip of spathe coiled
(2) T. Roxburghii Stem above ground, supported by roots
(3) T. fultum

Limb linear, stem tuberous.
Small plant ; inflorescence 3 in. long . . . (4) T. filiforme
Large plant; inflorescence 6 in . long . . . (5) T. cuspidatum
(1) T. trilobatum Schott, Wien Zeitschr. iii. 72; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 509; Ridl. Mat. iii. 9.

Tubers 5 in. across. Leaves trilobed, 3 or 4; midlobe ovate acuminate, 6 in . long, 3 in . wide, laterals shorter, sub-bilobed at base, inæquilateral; petioles 15 in. long. Scape I in. long, green, mottled red. Spathe tube broad, 2 in. long, 1 in. wide, olive, blade ovate acuminate, deep red, 5 to 7 in. long, 3 in. across. Spadix nearly 6 in. long. Appendix cylindric red, base dilated and truncate, 3 in . long, $\cdot 4 \mathrm{in}$. through, nude part below, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Male part rose pink, 5 in . long; anthers 4 -lobed. Below a nude part, .5 in. long, then numerous filiform neuters. Female portion $\cdot 4$ in. long. Fruit oblong, i-seeded. Hab. Waste ground in villages, chiefly on the east coast and in the north, Pahang, Pekan and other spots on the Pahang River. Perlis, Kanga. Kelantan, Chaning. Rahman, Koh Chai Kow, foot of Bukit Besar (Gwynne-Vaughan). Jalor, Biserat (Gwynne-Vaughan). Distrib. Upper Laos, Cambodia, Siam, India, Ceylon.
(2) T. Roxburghii Schott, Aroid. i. 12 t. I7; Ridl. Mat. iii. Io.

Tuber sub-globose, young leaves ovate cordate, adult 3-lobed, side-lobes lanceolate very inæquilateral on the outer side, 3.5 in . long, I .5 in . wide; midlobe ovate acuminate, 5 in . long, 3 in . wide; petioles 6 in . long. Scape I in, long. Spathe tube 1.5 in . long,
greenish, streaked brown-red, limb 2 in . across, ovate acuminate, dark brown red, tip greenish, convolute. Spadix 8 in . long. Appendix 6 in. long, cylindric acuminate, deep purple. Male portion 4 in . long. Stamens in 8 or 9 whorls, yellow, pollen pink; below a nude portion bent, 5 in. long. Neuters cylindric, yellow. Female portion short. Hab. Weed in waste ground Singapore, Botanic Gardens. Malacca (Cantley). Penang (Curtis). Distrib. India, Ceylon, Borneo, Philippines, Java.
(3) T. fultum Ridl. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 4r, p. 45 ; Mat, iii. ıo.

Not tuberous, the stem emitting short stilt roots. Leaves 5 or 6 , ovate-cordate or deltoid-hastate, 2 to 3 in. long, 2 in . wide, tip acute ; petioles $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Scape $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spathe tube green, dilate, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, limb I to 2 in . long, 5 in . wide, purple ribbed, tip green. Spadix as long, appendix orange brown, cylindric, base thick, acuminate above, below a nude part, then male, 6 rows of yellow anthers, then a longer nude portion; neuters numerous, horn-shaped, white. Female one whorl of pistils. Hab. Limestone rocks, in shady damp spots. Selangor, Batu Caves (Ridley). Lankawi islands (Curtis).
(4) T. filiforme Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 4I, p. 45 ; Mat. iii. II.

Tuber globose, 3 in: through. Leaves 2 or 3, deltoid-hastate acuminate, lobes acute, 2 to 3 in . long, 75 to $\mathrm{r} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles slender, 2 to 5 in . long. Scape $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, tube $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, olive green, limb linear very narrow, yellowish, spotted red. Spadix slender, 3.5 in . long; appendix ochre, 3 in . long, filiform, nude portion long; male short; neuters filiform twisted. Female flowers few. Hab. Rare, Limestone rocks, Perak, Kwala Dipang (Ridley).
(5) T. cuspidatum Bl. Cat. Hort. Buit. 1or; Rumphia, i. I33, pl. Io, figs. I-3; Ridl. Mat. iii. Ir ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 5II. Arum flagelliforme Lodd. Bot. Cat. t. 396 ; Wight Ic. t. 791.

Tuber oblong or globose, I in. long. Stem 2 in. tall. Leaves 3 or 4 , ovate-hastate or triangular, 4 in . long, r to I .5 in . wide; petioles 3 to 9 in . long. Scape I in. long. Spathe base dilated, globose, bright green, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long; limb linear acute, deflexed, 4 in . long, 5 in . wide, green, edged red-brown. Spadix 4 to 6 in . long; appendix filiform, base conic, yellow, 3 to 5 in. long. Male flowers yellow, below these white decurved neuters, and horizontal purpletipped ones. Female portion short. Hab. Waste ground. Singapore, Gardens (probably introduced). Malacca (Griffith), in ditches near the town. Penang, Sepoy lines; Pulau Tikus (Curtis). Distrib. India, Siam, Malaya, Cambodia to Philippines and Timor.
var. angustissimum Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 218. Blade of leaf trifid with narrow linear lobes, central one erect, 5 to 6 in. long, 5 in . wide at base. Hab. Perlis, Kanga (Ridley). Distrib. South Siam.

## 5. AMORPHOPHALLUS, Bl.

Herbs usually with large round tubers. Leaves produced singly from the top of the tuber, often very tall; petiole tall and stout, smooth mottled or scabrid, blade 3 -lobed with pinnatisect segments. Spathe produced after the fall of the leaf, peduncled, tube convolute, limb usually broad. Spadix with a large conic or cylindric appendix. Male and female flowers usually numerous, dense, neuters o. Anthers 3 or 4 sessile oblong cells with apical pores. Ovaries globose or flattened. Style short or long. Berries elliptic or sub-globose. Species about 40 , tropics of the whole world.

| Style longer than ovary, |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Petiole scabrid; spathe very broad; peduncle |  |
| short; appendage cone-shaped |  |
| Style short; petiole smooth. |  |
| Spadix little longer than spathe or shorter, base |  |
| tubular. |  |

(1) A. campanulatus Bl. Rumphia, i. 139, t. 32, 33. A. malaccensis Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 41, p. 46; Mat. iii. I2.

Tuber hemispheric, brown, 6 in . across, warted. Leaf, petiole 5 ft . tall, I in. through, green, scabrid, blade 5 ft . across, light green, lobes 6 to io in. long, acuminate. Peduncle stout, 2 or 3 in. long, growing to 30 in . long in fruit. Spathe broadly campanulate, tube pale pinkish and greenish with white spots, 3 to 4 in . long, limb undulate spreading, red brown, 12 to 18 in. across. Spadix about I8 in. tall. Appendage large, conoid, blunt, wrinkled and indented, deep red brown, 6 in . long. Male portion cylindric, 3 in. long; anthers oblong, crowded. Female portion longer than male, 3.5 in . long; styles $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Drupes red, $\cdot 5$ in. long, numerous on a stout peduncle, 30 in . tall. Hab. Open pastures and borders of woods, not rare. Very foetid of carrion when first open. Malacca, Panchur (Goodenough) ; Bukit Payong (Hervey). Pahang, Kwala

Tembeling. Selangor. Perak, Thaiping; Kampong Kota (Wray). Perlis near Kanga in grassy fields. Jalor, Biscrat (GwynneVaughan). Distrib. Andamans, Siam, Sumatra, Java.
(2) A. sparsiflorus Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 516 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 12. A. microspadix Engl. Pfanzenreich iv. 23c, p. 94.

Tuber orange-shaped. Leaf bulbiferous at the top of the petiole; petiole green, shaded red brown; leaflets 7, oblanceolate acuminate, 6 to 8 in. long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, shortly petiolulate. Peduncle I to 2.5 in . long. Spathe 4 to 5 in . long, tube $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, redbrown, spotted purplish brown, limb ovate-oblong, sub-erect, acute, 2 in. across, edges revolute round the tube mouth. Spadix 3.5 in . long; appendage fusiform-conic, 2 in . long. Male portion 55 in. long. Stamens scattered. Female portion as long. Pistils sessile globose; style very short. Hab. Mountain forests. Perak, Thaiping Hills at 2500 ft . altitude (Wray).
(3) A. bufo Ridl. Journ. F.M.S. Mus. iv. 89 .

Tuber hemispheric, 3 in. wide. I.eaf 4 ft . tall; petiole mottled grey and green, smooth, blade 18 in. across, much divided, lobes ovate to lanceolate, cuspidate, decurrent. Peduncle 3 ft . tall, I. 5 in. through at base, mottled and blotched greenish-grey. Spathe tube 3 in . long and as wide at the mouth, limb 6 in . long, 4 in . broad oblong ovate, the front with circular grecnish blotches on a brown purple background, back pale olive, spotted pale greenish. Spadix 6 in. long. Appendage blunt, cylindric-conic, 3 in. long, I in. through, dull purple. Male portion I in. long. Stamens, anther cells 2. Female $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long; pistile sub-stipitate; style cylindric distinct. Hab. Mountain forests, Pahang, Telom Woods at 4000 ft . altitude (Ridley). Selangor, Menuang Gasing (Kloss).
(4) A. minor Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 4I, p. 46; Mat. iii. 13 .

Tuber I in. through; petiole 9 in. long, slender, blade 3 -branched; leaflets numerous thin, gren, lanceolate acuminate inequilateral, 3 in. long, r in. wide. Peduncle 8 to I 2 in . long. Spathe 3 to 4 in . long, base convolute, limb lanceolate acuminate, I to 7.5 in . across. Spadix 3 in. long, appendage cylindric, conic, 1 in. long. Male portion as long; flowers very numerous, crowded. Females few; styles very short. Hab. Forests. Perak, Thaiping Hills. Province Wellesley, Tasek Gelugur (Ridley).
(5) A. viridis Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 51, p. 63.

Tuber clongate cylindric. Leaf, petiole 9 in. tall, smooth, green, blade 18 in . across; leaflets elliptic acuminate acute, 4 in . long, I in. wide, about 4 pinnæ to the lamina. Peduncle I ft. tall. Spathe 4 to 6 in . long, cleft nearly to the base, apple green, limb oblong, tip rounded, 4 to 5 in . long, I in. wide. Spadix shorter. Appendage cylindric obtuse slender, 3 in. long, cream white. Male part $\cdot 75$ in. long; flowers cream, margined with violet. Female flowers about 20, yellow. Drupes I- or 2 -seeded, oblong or sub-globose, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$.
long, red. Hab. Adang islands on Pulau Tengah in screes of dusty dry clay and on the seashore (Ridley).
(6) A. perakensis Engler, Pflanzenreich, iv. 23c, p. 90.

Tuber small. Leaf, petiole 2 ft . long, blade glaucescent trisect, segments impartite then pinnate partite, lobes oblong-lanceolate acuminate, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 2$ to 2.4 in . long. Peduncle $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spathe 3 in . long, I in. wide. Spadix appendage very attenuate, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Male portion 2 in . long. Stamens 2 or 3 in a flower, crowded; anthers sub-sessile, female part short; ovaries sub-globose; style as long; stigma 3 - to 5 -lobed. Hab. Perak, no locality given (Wray 3474).

I have not seen this plant.
(7) A. Prainii, Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 516.

Tuber 6 in. across or more. Leaf petiole 2 to 6 ft . tall, stout, green, marbled white, blade light green, 4 ft . across; leaflets 4 to 8 , on each branch, lanceolate caudate, 5 in . long, 2 in . widc. Peduncle 3 in. long, thick, mottled like petiole, with large pink sheaths. Spathe tube 2 to 3 in . long, pinkish outside, inside Jemon yellow, deep maroon purple at the base, limb ovate, broad blunt, 8 in. across, yellow. Spadix as long; appendage 2 in . long, I .5 in . through, greyish white. Male portion I in. long. Stamens numerous, crowded, white. Female flowers in 3 or 4 spirals, crimson; style stout ; stigma bilobed. Drupes $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, elliptic, red. Hab. The commonest species in forests, especially by forest paths. Singapore, Bukit Timah; Selangor, Batu Caves. Pahang River. Perak, Thaiping Hills. Dindings. Penang, Penara Bukit and Hill (Curtis, etc.). Rahman, Bukit Besar (Gwynnc-Vaughan). Distrib. Sumatra. Native names: Loki; Likir; in Sakai language, Begung. Use: For admixture with Antiaris latex in dart poison, used by Sakais.

I once found a plant in Penang in which the appendage was quite suppressed.
(8) A. carnosus Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 4r, p. 47 ; Mat. iii. I4.

Tuber rounded, flat topped, 2 in . across. Leaf, petiole it to 15 in . tall, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through at base, smooth, dirty white with Indian red blotches, blade 3 -branched, 6 to 8 in . wide; leaflets lanceolate, light green, 5.5 in . long, 1.5 to 1.75 in . wide. Peduncle 3.5 in . long. Spathe 5 in . long, loosely convolute, limb pinkish, blotched brown. Spadix a little longer; appendage conic, obtuse, 3 in . long, I in. through at base, flesh colour; male portion 2 in. long, greenish; flowers crowded densely. Ovaries flask-shaped; styles short and thick. Hab. On limestone rocks where a few decayed leaves have rested. Lankawi island (Curtis). Setul, Bukit Rajah Wang. Perlis, Bukit Lagi, Kanga (Ridley).
(9) A. hæmatospadix Hook. fll. F.B.I. vi. 517 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. I4.

Tuber hemispheric. Leaf 2 ft . tall; petiole 20 in . long, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$.
through at base, olive colour, blade I ft. across, trifid, with 5 oblonglanceolate acuminate dark green leaflets 5 to 7 in . long, 2 in . across, narrowed at base. Peduncle 10 to 12 in. tall, black; sheaths 6 in. long, orange at base. Spathe 6 in . long, tube broad, limb lanceolate acuminate, $I$ in. wide, pure white, base and back pinkish. Spadix 6 to 7 in . long; appendage cylindric, blunt, deep purple, almost black. Male portion short red. Female portion cylindric; flowers crowded, sessile, globose; style stout. Hab. On limestone rocks. Lankawi isles. Terutau (Curtis). Perlis, near Kanga. Jalor, Biserat (Gwynne-Vaughan).
(10) A. variabilis Bl. Rumphia, i. 146, t. 36, 37; Ridl. Mat. iii. I4. A. elatus Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 3I6. Brachyspatha variabilis Schott, Syn. 35; Gen. Ar. t. 29; Gard. Chron. 1876, figs. 129, I30.

Tuber cylindric, carrot-shaped or hemispheric. Leaf, petiole 6 to 30 in. tall, base $\cdot 75$ in. through, smooth, olive green with pale spots, blade trifid pinnatisect, lobes ovate to lanceolate acuminate, 5 in. long, 2 in . wide. Peduncle 3 to 4 ft . long, marbled olive brown. Spathe base campanulate, 2 in . long, limb lanceolate narrow, 5 in . long. Spadix I ft. long or more; appendage cylindric acuminate, $\cdot 5$ in. through, white. Male portion I•5 in. long; flowers crowded, light brown. Female shorter; pistils globose; style very short. Hab. Limestone rocks growing in clefts. Lankawi. Terutau. Perak, Thaiping Hills. Distrib. Java.
(1i) A. elegans Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 86, p. 310.
Tuber 3 in. through, globose. Leaf, petiole slender, 2 to 3 ft . tall, green, mottled grey, smooth, blade of 3 branches, two onter ones 3 -branched with petiolules 3 in. long, lobes 3 or 4 on each branch oblong, long-cuspidate, base cuncate inæquilateral; nerves II pairs, secondaries nearly as conspicuous, all inarching in an intramarginal nerve; 6 in. long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ in. wide, cusp I in. long; petiolules $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. Iong. Peduncle slender, 3 ft . tall, mottled greygreen and pink with scattered light green blotches. Spathe limb narrow, lanceolate acute, 5 in . long, pale green with small dark green blotches. Female portion of spike $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, green with sessile yellow stigmas. Male portion cylindric, 3 in. long. Stamens white; anther-cells pink. Appendage long cylindric, slender rugose white, 4 in. long. Hab. Mountain forests, Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tangga (Ridley).

## 6. HAPALINE, Schott.

Small tuberous herbs. Leaf I, petiolate thin, cordate. Scape slender. Spathe tubular at base, limb lanceolate or linear-oblong. Spadix as long, slender. Male part elongate. Female part adnate to the tube. Male flower an clongate peltate stipitate scale with four to eight anther-cells from margin. Ovaries few flask-shaped, I-celled, I-ovuled. Species 3, Burma, Malay Peninsula, Borneo.
(土) H. Brownei Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 521; Bot. Mag. t. 7325 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 15.

Tuber small globose. Leaf, petiole 3 to 7 in . long, blade ovate, cordate, lobes rounded, edges crisped, undulate above bullate, 3 to 6 in. long, $2 \cdot 5$ to 3 in. across. Peduncle 4 to 5 in . long, pink. Spathe tube I in. long, limb lanceolate acute, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, white, reflexed. Spadix 3 in . long, erect, slender. Male flowers scattered, $\cdot 15 \mathrm{in}$. long; anthers 8 . Females flowers few. Hab. On rocks. Kedah, on Gunong Geriang (Ridley). Lankawi islands (Curtis).

## 7. COLOCASIA, Linn.

Large herbs with a stout erect stem and large ovate cordate leaves. Spathe $x$ or several peduncled, base convolute constricted at the mouth, limb dilate. Spadix shorter. Appendage conic cylindric or o. Male portion large; flowers crowded. Female portion shorter, with a number of neuters between it and the male. Ovaries conic or oblong; style and stigma globose. Ovules numerous and parietal. Fruit oblong. Seeds very numerous, small. Species 6 or 7 , tropical Asia.

> Leaves 6 in. long or little more, dark green; spadix slender yellow. Leaves 6 f. long, white bencath; petiole white; ( ; C. antiquorum spadices several, large, white
(I) C. antiquorum Schotl, Melet, i. I8; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 523 .

Dwarf plant with stolons. Leaves ovate-cordate, dark green, 6 to 16 in. long, 6 to 8 in . wide; petioles 12 to 40 in . long. Spathe 8 to 18 in . long, caudate acuminate, yellow. Spadix short. Female portion as long as that of the neuters. Male part much longer. Hab. Common in low, wet ground, largely cultivated by the Chinese as pig food, and often persisting in abandoned ground. It is cultivated in all hot countries. Native names: Keladi Telor; Keladi China, or Keladi Hudang.

The form we have is C. nympheafolium Vent., with small-sized leaves and narrow spathe-limb.
(2) C. gigantea Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 524 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 15.

Stem short and stout. Leaves, petioles 4 ft . long, thick hoary, blade ovate-cordate, 6 ft . long, thin, light green, white beneath. Spadices several in the leaf axil, on peduncles 6 in . long. Spathe tube 2 in . long, thick, green, limb ovate, boat-shaped, pure white, 5 in. long, fragrant. Spadix white; appendage conic blunt. Malc portion 4 in . long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Flowers $\cdot \mathrm{I} 2 \mathrm{in}$. across, irregular, flat. Neuter portion $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Female conic, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long. Ovaries yellow. Fruit dry, capsular, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Seeds fusiform, ribbed. Hab. Among limestone rocks and on edges of forests. Not rare. Selangor, Batu Caves. Perak, Tambun cliffs (Burkill);

Ipoh (Curtis). Perlis, Tebing Tinggi. Adang islands, Pulau Rawei. Kelantan, Chaning (Ridley). Distrib. Cochinchina, Siam, Borneo, Java.

## 8. ALOCASIA, Schott.

Herbs with short or long stout erect stems. Leaves ovate cordate, or hastate, rarely entire, long-petioled. Spathes peduncled, base convolute, constricted above, limb lanceolate or cymbiform, deciduous. Spadix shorter; appendage cylindric; flowers as in Colocasia, but ovules few basilar erect. Fruit drupaceous, pulpy, red. Seeds large, I to 3. Species about 20, tropical Asia.

| Leaves entire, peltate |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sinus deep, lobes long, divaricate. | . | . | . | (r) A. Beccarii |  |
| Petiole mottled; stigna sessile | . | . | . | . | (2) A. denudata |
| Petiole plain; style distinct . | . | . | . | . | (3) A. Lowii |
| Sinus shallow. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lobes of leaf short, rounded, glabrous | . | . | . | (4) A. ovalifolia |  |
| Lobes of leaf blunt, pubescent beneath | . | . | . | (5) A. pubera |  |

(1) A. Beccarii Engl. Bull. Soc. Tosc. di Ort. 1879, p. 300 ; Malesia, i. 293, pl. 26; Ridl. Mat. iii. 16. A. perakense Hemsl. is) Journ. Bot. 1887, p. 205.

Stem creeping, 6 in . long or more. Leaves several; petioles 6 in. long, blade entire, lanccolate acuminate or elliptic, peltate, 9 in. long, 4 in . wide; nerves 3 or 4 pairs. Peduncle 3 to 8 in . long, white. Spathe white, tube cylindric, I in. long, limb cymbiform, I in. long. Spadix $1 \cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long, appendage cylindric obtuse, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long. Male part 5 in . long. Female flowers in three rows. Drupe $\cdot 25$ in. long. Seed globose. Hab. On rocks in foreststrcams, at 2000 to 4000 ft . altitude. Selangor, Bukit Hitam (Kelsall). Pahang, Telom. Perak, Thaiping Hills (all collectors). Distrib. Borneo.
(2) A. denudata Engl. Arac. 507; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 525; Ridl. Mat. iii. 17. A. singaporensis Linden, Garten-flora, xiv. 252. A. Curtisii Hemsley, Kew Bulletin, 1894, p. 347. (Fig. 215, P. 98.)

Stem 2 in . long. Leaves 1 to 3 ; petioles 15 to 24 in . long, $\cdot 5$ in. through, marbled transversely with grey, blade hastate, lobes divaricate, blunt or sub-acute, over I ft. long, 9 in. wide, dark green, veins paler, occasionally purple beneath. Spadices I to several; peduncles 6 to 12 in . long, marbled grey. Spathe 4 to 6 in . long, tube I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, swollen, limb pale green or white, oblong cuspidate at length reflexed, 5 in . long, I in. wide. Spadix 3.5 to 4 in . long. Appendage cylindric, I 5 in . long, pale ochre or orange. Male part 5 in. long, white; flowers oblong crenulate; stamens 6. Neuter portion $\cdot 25$ in. long, white or orange. Female portion coneshaped, $\cdot 5$ in. long; stigmas 4 -horned, sessile. Fruit globose, red, I- to 3 -seeded. Seeds black, sub-globose, $\cdot 12$ in. long. Hab. Common in hedges, woods, etc., all over the Peninsula. Somewhat variable in leaf form. Singapore, Bukit Timah; Woodlands, etc.,
very common. Johor, Bukit Murdom (Kelsall); Pulau Dayong (Feilding). Pahang; Kota Glanggi; Bukit Telega (Machado). Malacca (Maingay) ; Pulau Besar (Griffith) ; Ayer Bumban (Ridley). Dindings, Lumut. Perak. Lankawi islands (Curtis). Kedah, Gunong Geriang. Distrib. Lingga, Borneo. Native names: Keladi Rimau; Keladi Ular.

The species was based on a leaf collected by Gaudichaud in Singapore, and is doubtless this very common Singapore plant. A. longiloba Miq. Fl . Ind. Bat. iii. 207, may be this, but Hallier suggests it is A. Lowii; the description is quite insufficient to decide. A. denudata varies much in the form of the leaves, and seedlings have entire peltate leaves like those of


Fig. 215.-Alocasia denudata.
A. Beccarii; adult forms vary from rounded leaves with sub-parallel basal lobes, to narrow acuminate leaves with long, narrow, widely divaricate lobes. The Bukit Telega plant had the leaves deep purple beneath and the veins above very pale, and much resembled $A$. Lowi $i$, but the petiole was clouded, and it was certainly a form of $A$. denudata, unless perhaps a hybrid with A. Lowit.
(3) A. Lowii Hook. fll. Bot. Mag. t. 5376; Ridl. Mat. iii. I8. Caladium Lowii Lem. Ill. Hort. t. 360 .

Stem short, stout. Leaves I or 2 ; petioles $I \cdot 5$ to 2 ft . tall, greyish green with fine black marks, not mottled, blade ovate cordate to hastate cuspidate, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{ft}$. long, 7 to 12 in . wide, dark green, veins and margin white, back purple. Peduncle 8 to I4 in. long, pale green. Spathe 5 in . long, tube I in. long and as thick, limb 4 in .
long, $\cdot 5$ to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, boat-shaped, pale green. Spadix 3.5 in . long, base nude. Appendage cylindric acute, cream-colour, $1 \cdot 5$ to 3 in . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. thick. Male part $\cdot 6$ to I in. long; flowers rhomboid crenulate. Female part I in. long; pistils in six whorls; ovaries sub-globose; styles thick, distinct. Hab. On limestone rocks. Selangor, Batu caves. Perak, Kwala Dipang. Perlis at Kanga. Distrib. Borneo, Java.
(4) A. ovalifolia Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 4I, p. 47; Mat. iii. I8.

Stem I ft. tall. Leaves ovate cordate acute; lobes rounded, dark green, I to 2 ft . long, 5 to I 2 in . wide; nerves 20 pairs; petioles over Ift. long. Peduncle 6 in, long or less. Spathe 3 to 6 in. long, tube $\mathrm{r} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, limb 3 in. long, 5 in . wide, oblong obtuse. Spadix slender. Appendage cylindric, 75 in . long. Male part I in. long, below a nude portion. Female portion I in. long Hab. Forests. Johor, Gunong Pantai. Selangor, Semangkok Pass; Ginting Peras; Bukit Kutu. Perak, Thaiping Hills. Penang, Moniot's Road. Native name: Kelembahang.
(5) A. pubera Schott, Syn. 47.

Stem stout. Leaves ovate cordate, lobes blunt, pubescent beneath; nerves io pairs; 6 in . long by 6 in . wide (or larger); petioles 15 in . long. Spathe 4 in . long, tube green, limb lanceolate, white, finely lined with crimson. Spadix, appendage cylindric, blunt, yellow. Peduncle 7 in. long. Fruiting spike I in. long. Hab. Perak, Sungei Larut (Wray). Distrib. Java.

## Cultivated Species.

A. indica Schott, Ocstr. Bot. Wochenbl. 1854, 410; Hook. fil. l.c. 525. A tall stemmed plant with ovate deep cordate leaves, 2 to 3 ft . across and A. macrorrhiza Schott, l.c. 409; Hook. fil. l.c. 526, a similar plant with more peltate leaves, the lobes connate for one-tenth of their length. Native names: Birah; Keladi Sebaring. Use: The stems are cooked and eaten like yams.
These plants are cultivated here as in most part of the tropics and occasionally remain in abandoned gardens for a time.
A. cucullata Schotl, with broad ovate cordate leaves and 6 or 7 pairs strongly marked nerves also occurs in waste ground but less commonly, as it is not popular with the natives.
Of the allied genus Santhosoma Schott, inhabitants of the South American and the West Indies, two or three species are now cultivated in native gardens; a large green-leaved one, $X$. sagittifolium Schott, and a purple-leaved one, X. violaccum Schott.

## 9. AGLAONEMA, Schott.

Herbs with an erect or creeping stem. Leaves ovate or oblong, entire. Spathes peduncled, boat-shaped, base shortly convolute,
deciduous. Spadix as long or shorter, base nude, no appendage. Upper male portion cylindric or clubbed. Male flowers, stamens 2 to 4, oblong. Female flowers few, ovary I- or 2 -celled; stigma discoid; ovules solitary. Drupes fleshy, I -seeded. Species about 20, Indo-Malayan.

Stems creeping.
Leaves stiff linear-oblong, base narrow . . (I) A. Griffithii
Leaves broad ovate, base broad . . . (2) A. costatum
Stems crect; spadix cylindric.
Leaves linear-oblong coriaceous large, closenerved . . . . . . .
Leaves thin oblong; nerves 7 to 10 pairs, conspicuous
(3) A. oblongifolium

Leaves narrow lanceolate linear
(4) A. Schottianum

Spadix clubbed; leaves smaller, oblong-ovate - (6) A. pictum.
(1) A. Griffithii Schott, Syn. 123; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 528 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 19. A. palustre Teysm. and Binn. Naturl. Tijdsch. xxv. 305. Aglaodorum Griffithii Schott, Gcn. 758.

Rhizome creeping, stout. Leaves erect fleshy, linear-oblong, blunt, 12 to 16 in. tall, 3 to 4 in . wide, dull dark green; petioles 26 in . long or more. Peduncle from rhizome, 6 to 12 in . long. Spathe boat-shaped, cuspidate, 3 in . long, I in. across, edges overlapping at base, pale green. Spadix as long. Male part cylindric stout, 2.5 in. long. Female part, pistils 5, yellow, base broad, narrowed upwards. Fruit ovoid, I 5 in . long, I in. through, green. Pericarp thick. Hab. In tidal swamps among Nipa palms probably common in all tidal swamps. Singaporc. Malacca (Griffith). Distrib. Sumatra and Borneo.

The large green ovoid fruit of this differs much from the red drupes of the other species, being adapted for river and tide dispersal.
(2) A. costatum N. E. Br. Gard. Chron. 1892, i. 426; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 53 I ; Ridl. Mat. iii. I9.

Rhizome creeping, 5 to 6 in . long or more. Leaves often crowded; petioles 3 in . long or more, blade coriaccous lanceolate or ovate acute, base broad rounded, 6 to 12 in , long, 3 in . wide, deep blackish green with white blotches. Peduncle 3 in. long. Spathe I in. long, oblong, green. Spadix $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, nude base $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Male portion thick blunt, I in. long. Female flowers io in one whorl. Hab. On and about limestone rocks, Lankawi, woods near Kwah (Curtis).
var. immaculatum Ridl. l.c. 2o. Leaves more scattered; petioles longer to 9 in . long, blade deep black green with a white midrib. Occurs with the last and is commoner. Distrib. Siam, Laos. A popular and easily grown pot plant.
(3) A. oblongifolium Schott, Wien Zeitschr. iii. 1829, p. 892 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 528 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 20. A. integrifolium Schott, Melet. 20. Calla oblongifolia Roxb. Fl. Ind. iii. 516; Wight Ic. t. 806. Calla nitida Jack, Mal. Misc. i. No. I, 24.

Stem stout, erect, 2 ft . tall. Leaves thick linear-oblong, narrowed at the base, dark green usually with white or grey splashes; nerves very close, I ft. long, 3.5 in . wide; petioles 4 to 6 in . long. Spadices numerous; peduncles 4 to 5 in . long. Spathe oblong mucronate, light polished green, 2 in. long. Spadix longer. Male part $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, cylindric blunt, white. Female part 5 in . long. Ovaries in three whorls. Drupe $\cdot 75$ in. long. Seed elliptic-oblong, green. Hab. In damp spots in dense forests, common. Singapore (Wallich); Chan Chu Kang; Bukit Mandai. Pahang, Kwala Tenok, Tahan river. Sungei Ujong, Bukit Sulu (Cantley). Selangor, Batu Caves. Perak, Chanderiang (Kunstler); Hermitage Hill (Curtis). Penang Waterfall. Kedah, Gunong Geriang. Kelantan, Kwala Pertang (Haniff).
var. Curtisii N. E. Br. Gard. Chron. 1897, 21, p. 7o. Leaves striped with white at an angle with the midrib. Hab. Penang, Penara Bukit (Curtis). Distrib. Lingga, Bornco. Native name: Daun Lidah Gajah.
(4) A. Schottianum Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. iii. 316; Hook. fil. l.c. 530 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 20. A. malaccense Schott, Bonplandia, 1859, p. 30.

Stem stout, erect, r to 2 ft . tall. Leaves, petioles 4 in . long ; blade oblong, cuspidate, inæquilateral, herbaceous, base broad; nerves conspicuous, 7 to 1o pairs, 9 to to in. long, 2.5 in . wide. Peduncles $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spathe oblong cuspidate, I in. long, pale green. Spadix white, little longer, not stipitate. Male part cylindric blunt, fawn colour, with some sterile flowers below. Female flowers few, green. Hab. Common in low forests. Whole peninsula, Singapore, Pulau Ubin; Chan Chu Kang. Malacca, Chabau (Griffith). Dindings, Pulau Sembilan ; Pulau Rumpia (Kloss). Perak, Larut Hills (Kunstler, Wray). Penang, Pulau Betong (Curtis). Lankawi (Curtis); Terutau (Curtis). Distrib. Burma, Java, Borneo.
(5) A. angustifolium N. E. Br. Kero Bulletin, 1895, p. 19; Ridl. Mat. iii. 20.

Stem 2 ft . tall, I in. through. Leaves numerous; petioles 3 in. long; lamina lanceolate-linear acuminate falcate fleshysubcoriaceous; nerves 12 pairs, 1 ft . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, blackish green. Peduncles 3 in . long. Spathe oblong mucronate, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, convolute round, pale green. Spadix 2 in. long. Male part cylindric, blunt, r•5in. long; neuters few, scattered. Female portion short; ovaries globose. Stipes long. Fruit ellipticoblong. Hab. Forests in the south. Common, Singapore, Chan Chu Kang; Garden Jungle; Bukit Timah. Johor, Gunong Janing (Kelsall). Pahang, Telom. Malacca. Sungei Ujong (Cantley).
var. undulatum Ridl. Mat. iii. 21. Leaves light green, margins undulate crenulate. Hab. Dindings at Lumut (Ridley). Native names: Sagut; Sumpuh Bulau; Sumpuh Kring; Penggehe. Use: A decoction of the roots for fever and dropsy.

The type-plant described by Brown was the very local form var. undulatum. The leaves of young plants of typical $A$. angustifolium are almost black.
(6) A. pictum Kunth. Enum. iii. 55. A. minus Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 530 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 21 .

Stem 6 to 9 in. tall, slender. Leaves oblong-ovate or elliptic acuminate, 4 in . long, I in. wide, dark green marbled with grey or white or plain green; nerves 3 to 7 pairs; petioles I to 1.5 in. long. Peduncles I in. long, dark green. Spathe short and broad, oblong, swollen, mucronate, .5 in. long, greenish white. Spadix longer. Male part clubbed, oblong obtuse, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, white, a few neuters below. Female flowers about io, stipes long, base rather long, bent. Drupes $\cdot 25$ in. long, oblong, red. Hab. In damp spots in forest; common and variable. Singapore (Wallich); Bukit Timah; Jalan Bray; Chan Chu Kang. Johor, Bukit Soga, Batu Pahat. Malacca, Merlimau. Negri Sembilan, Bukit Sulu (Cantley). Pahang, Pekan. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur.
var. Scortechinii Ridl. l.c. A. Scortechinii Hook. fil. l.c. Leaves ovate round, rather abruptly cuspidate; nerves 7 pairs, petioles 5 in. long. Hab. Mountain districts, Malacca, Mount Ophir (Derry). Muar, Sungei Pauh (Fox). Selangor, Ginting Bidai; Dusun Tua, Perak (Scortechini).
var, nanum Ridl. l.c. A. nanum Hook. fil. l.c. Leaves longer, oblong; nerves more prominent. Hab. Perak, Ulu Bubong (Kunstler). Distrib. Burma, Sumatra. Native name: Selimpat Ayer. Use. Leaves caten as a vegetable.

## 10. HOMALOMENA, Schott.

Stems very short, occasionally stout, rarely over 6 in. long. Leaves herbaceous, oblong-lanceolate or cordate, ovate. Spathe base or the whole convolute persistent in fruit. Spadix included. Male and female portions close together, base often nude, no appendage, neuters often between the male and female. Stamens in hexagonal groups; anther-cells oblong, opening by slits or pores, connective, broad. Female flowers, ovaries ovoid or globose, more or less 2 - to 4 -celled; ovules in two rows; stigmas sessile, white. Clubbed staminodes subtending each ovary. Berries small, not red, few or many-seeded. Species about 30, Indo-Malaya and Tropical America.

[^1]§ 2. Chamaecladon. Small plants. Leaves rarely cordate, never hastate. Stem short.

Leaves ovate or oblong velvety (in life), pustulate when dry ; petioles rather thick . . .
Leaves ovate thin, not pustulate, veins faint; petioles slender; stem short erect
(6) H. humilis

Leaves ovate thin, not pustulate; nerves faint;
rhizome long creeping - . . . .
(7) H. purpurascens
(8) H. repens

Leaves elliptic rounded smooth larger; females few
(9) H. yohorensis

Leaves elliptic-ovate, edges undulate; females in 2 spirals
(ıо) H. undulatifolia
Stem stout; leaves ovate to ovate-lanceolate, shining, 6 in. long, broad
Stem stout; leaves ovate-triangular, broadest at base
Stem stout; leaves deltoid, male part twice as long as female
(13) H. trapezifolia

Leaves lanceolate silvery, base round . . . (r4) H. argentea
Leaves narrowed to base, lanceolate; male part twice as long as female.
Leaves falcate; spathes oblong
(15) H. falcata

Leaves elliptic; spathes ovate or oblong; petioles 5 in. long
Leaves ovate; spathes oblong small; petioles 7 in. long
(16) H. nutans

Leaves lanceolate; spathes oblong small. Female flowers about 10
( 17 ) H. elliptica
(18) H. Curtisii Female flowers in 4 rows
(19) H. angustifolia

Female part nearly or quite as long as male.
Leaves lanceolate; petioles 9 in. long; blade
6 in . wide; nerves 8 to ro pairs . : . (20) H. lancifolia
Leaves lanceolate falcate; nerves 3 or 4 pairs . (2
Leaves fleshy elliptic; peduncles short, thick
Leaves elliptic-lanceolate; peduncles slender, 4 in.

(21) H. multinervia
(22) H. crassa
(23) H. Scortechinii
(1) H. rostrata Griff. Notula, iii. I54; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 532; Ridl. Mat. iii. 24; Engler, Pflanzenreich, iv. 23, p. 66, fig. 42. Chamaecladon sanguinolentum Griff. l.c. I47.

Stem stout, 2 or 3 in. tall. Leaves linear-oblong, acutely acuminate, base narrowed to petiole, 15 to 24 in . long, 4.5 to 5 in . wide; nerves 9 pairs; petioles 1 ft . long. Spathe 6 in . long, constricted in the middle, green, edged white. Spadix, base nude, 5 in. long. Male portion 3 in. long. Flowers irregularly rhomboid. Female portion I in. long; ovaries 2 -celled; stigmas discoid, grooved. Staminodes capitate. Hab. Damp spots in forests in the south. Johor. Malacca, Alor Gajah (Griffith) ; Bukit Bruang ; Brisu (Holmberg). Pahang, Pekan. Negri Sembilan, Tampin (Burkill). Selangor, Kwala Lumpur; Batang Berjuntai (Ridley).
(2) H. sagittæfolia Jungh. Schott, Prodr. 3II; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 531; Ridl. Mat. iii. 23; Engler, Pfanzenreich, l.c. 73, fig. 48 .

Stem stout, I to 2 ft . tall, 2 in . through. Leaves ovate sagittate acuminate, lobes spreading, 9 in . long, $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. wide; nerves I 2 to

I6 pairs, deep green. Spathes numerous on peduncles 6 in . long, base dilated, 1.25 to 2 in . long, constricted above, upper part boatshaped, greenish white or pure white tinted pink at the tip. Spadix 4 in. long, nude base $\cdot 25$ in. long. Male part $2 \cdot 75$ in. long, slender, white, upper flowers sterile. Female portion over I in. long; pistils globose. Hab. Common in forests. Singapore, Bukit Timah. Johor, Pulau Tiuman (Burkill). Selangor, Semangkok Pass; Ginting Bidai. Sungei Ujong, Bukit Tumiang (Cantley), Perak, Thaiping Hills (Kunstler, etc.) Jor (Henderson). Penang (Delessert). Native names : Kelamoyiang; Kemoyang; a name applied to most species.

A very aromatic smelling plant.
(3) H. paludosa Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 53I; Ridl. Mat. iii. 24; Engler, Pflanzenreich, l.c. 73, fig. 50. H. Ridleyana Engler, Bot. Jahrb. xxxvii. 123.

Stem stout, 3 in. through. Leaves oblong sagittate, long acuminate, lobes blunt, sinus shallow; nerves 12 pairs; Ift long, 3 to 6 in . wide, deep shining green; petioles 8 to I5 in. long, sheathing half their length. Spathes several on peduncles 6 in. long, pale green or red, 5 in . long. I in. through, constricted above the females. Spadix base nude. Male portion 3.5 in. long, white. Female $1 \cdot 25$ in. long; stigmas large. Hab. Damp spots in dense forest, common. Singapore, Bukit Timah; Changi. Johor, Tanjong Kupang. Perak, Larut (Kunstler) ; Ulu Selama (Scortechini). Distrib. Borneo.
(4) H. cœrulescens Jungh. in Schott, Prodr. 3Io; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 533; Ridl. Mat. iii. 24. H. Wallichii Schott, Bonplandia 1859, p. 30. H. major Griff. Notula, iii. I53. H. minor Griff. l.c. 152. H. curvata Engler, Pflanzenreich, l.c. 53, fig. 29.

Stem stout, fleshy, 6 in. tall. Leaves ovate cordate, dull green, lobes rounded, tip acuminate, 8 in . long, 7 in . wide; petioles ift. long, slightly glaucous. Spathes few on stout peduncles 2.5 in . long, oblong-cylindric cuspidate, 3 in. long, I in. through or less, not contracted above the female portion, pale green or red. Spadix a little longer. Male portion cylindric blunt, white, 1.75 in . long, nearly $\cdot 5$ in. through. Female portion 1 in. long. Fruit-spike I•75 in. long, grey. Seeds 6 oblong, ribbed. Hab. Common in forests Singapore, Selitar; Bukit Mandai. Malacca, Pulau Besar (Griffith). Pahang, Tahan River. Selangor, Kampong Kerling; Dusun Tua; Semangkok Pass. Dindings, Gunong Tungul. Penang Hill (Wallich, Curtis). Distrib. Java.
var. pontederiafolia Ridl. H. pontederiæfolia Griff. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 533, Engler, Pflanzenreich,l.c. 55, fig. 3I. Leaves deltoid or triangular-ovate and less cordate, sometimes entire with a broader base. Hab. With the other form in the south, less common. Singapore, Garden Jungle; Bukit Timah. Malacca, Ayer Panas and Rhim (Griffith).
H. curvata Engl., seems to me another slight variation of this species. It was obtained by Engler on Weld's Hill, Kwala Lumpur. After searching the whole hill I could find nothing there but common and typical $H$. crerulescens.
(5) H. deltoidea Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 536; Ridl. Mat. iii. 25.

Stem short, erect. Leaves ovate cordate acuminate with a shallow sinus or deltoid, ovate, lobes rounded, 6 in . long; petioles slender, I ft. long, sheath 2.5 in. long. Peduncle 3 in. long. Spathe i in. long, cuspidate not constrict. Spadix shorter, hardly stipitate. Male portion clubbed, broad, 5 in . long. Female nearly as long. Hab. Forests. Johor, Gunong Pulai (Ridley). Perak (Scortechini).
(6) H. humilis Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 533; Ridl. Mat. iii. 25; Engler, Pflanzenreich, l.c. fig. 27. Calla humilis Jack, Mal. Misc. i. No. I, p. 22.

Small plant, stem erect, I in. long. Leaves ovate cordate, velvety-looking, pustular beneath, dark green or red; nerves 20 pairs; edge irregularly notched, 3 to 4 in . long, 2 to 3 in . wide; petioles 6 in. long. Spathes numerous; peduncles $\cdot 75$ in. long, cylindric, beaked, 5 in . long, red or green. Spadix $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long, white. Male portion as long or twice as long as female. Female flowers in five spirals, short styled. Base of spadix not nude. Hab. Generally on banks in forests at 1000 ft . altitude upwards, but sometimes lower down. Selangor, Bukit Kutu; Semangkok Pass. Dindings, Lumut. Perak, Thaiping Hills; Gunong Keledang; Gunong Batu Putih (Wray). Penang (Wallich); Hill (Ridley).
var. velutina Ridl. l.c. H. velutina Hook. fil. l.c. 534 ; Engler, l.c. fig. 28. A larger form with deep red spathes and leaves beneath bright red; petioles short. Hab. Selangor, Batu Caves; Petaling; Weld's Hill. Perak, Sungei Rayah (Kunstler) ; Bujong Malacca.
var. undulata Ridl. Petioles long slender ; nerves less conspicuous, edges of blade undulate. Hab. Pahang, Gunong Tahan; Telom (Ridley). Distrib. Sumatra.
(7) H. purpurascens Schotl, Bonplandia, 1858 , p. 369. H. pumila Hook. fill. F.B.I. vi. 535 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 26. H. pygmæa Engler, Pflanzenreich,l.c. 34, fig. 15.

A dwarf plant with ovate or elliptic-ovate acute or blunt leaves, deep olive green above, red beneath; nerves 3 or 4 pairs; I. 5 to 3 in . long, I to I .5 in . wide; petioles slender, I to 4 in . long, red. Peduncles $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 75$ in. long, slender. Spathes oblong, bases broad, tip blunt, cuspidate, red, $\cdot 5$ in. long and nearly $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through. Spadix stipitate, hardly $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Male portion three times as long as the female, white. Female portion with three or four whorls of flowers. Staminodes none or very small, shorter than the ovary. Hab. Dense forest, common in the south. Singapore, Bukit Timah. Johor, Gunong Pulai; Batu Pahat. Malacca (Hervey). Negri Sembilan, Gunong Angsi (Burkill). Perak, Ipoh. Dindings.
var. pumila Hook. fil. Leaves, petioles and spathes green Commoner than the original $H$. purpurascens and growing with it.
(Hooker's species was based on a bad specimen collected by Maingay in Singapore.) Distrib. Malay islands.

This little plant is very variable, and several forms are to be met with. One form from Mount Austen, Johor, had lanceolate acuminate leaves narrowed to the base. Another form collected at 4000 ft . altitude on Gunong Kerbau by Robinson has long slender spreading petioles 3 in . long, and thin ovate leaves 2 in. across.
(8) H. repens Ridl.

Rhizome long creeping, 6 in. long or more, ascending at tip. Leaves thin elliptic, base shortly narrowed, tip acutely rather abruptly acuminate, main nerves fine, about 3 or 4 pairs; 4 in. long, 2 in . wide; petioles weak, 3.5 in . long; sheaths one-third of length. Peduncles $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spathes short, thick, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Male portion longer than female. Hab. Perak, Gunong Inas at 3600 ft . altitude on rocks above a streamlet (Yapp).

The leaves somewhat resemble those of $H$. humilis, but the plant has a long creeping rhizome with long wiry roots.
(9) H. yohorensis Engler, Pfanzenveich, l.c. 37. H. propinqua Ridl. Mat. iii. 26 (not of Schott).

Stems stout erect, I in. long or more. Leaves elliptic oblique acute, base rounded, 6 in . long, 2.5 in . wide, thin; nerves 7 pairs; petioles 3 to 4 in . long. Peduncle $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spathe narrow cuspidate, $\cdot 75$ in. long. Spadix slender not stipitate. Male portion three times as long as female, Pistils very few. Hab. Johor, Gunong Pantai. Rare in forests (Ridley).

This resembles $H$. pumila Hook. fil. but is much larger.
(ıо) H. undulatifolia Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 57, p. III.

Small plant. Leaves ovate, narrowed slightly at base or rounded, acute cuspidate, edges undulate curved in beneath, grey when dry, paler beneath; nerves 4 pairs, invisible beneath, 15 in . long, .5 to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Peduncle slender, under $\cdot 5$ in. long. Spathe ovoid mucronulate, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spadix shorter. Male portion twice as long as female, conic acute, flowers few. Female flowers 8, in two spirals. Hab. In forests, local. Perak, Temengoh, banks of Sungei Kertai (Ridley).
(i1) H. Griffithii Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 534; Ridl. Mat. iii. 26 ; Engler, Pflanzenreich, l.c. 43, fig. 23. H. Kingii Hook. fil. l.c. fig. 21.

Stem stout, I to 5 in . long and $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. thick, erect. Leaves variable in shape on the same plant, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, more or less inæquilateral, base narrowed or broad, acuminate, polished light green, 5 to 7 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 2.5 in . wide; petioles 3 to 6 in . long, sheathing about halfway, red. Spathes green, cylindric, curved, I to $1 \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, cusp $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. long; peduncles I 5 in . long. Male part twice as long as female, white. Female flowers numerous, ovoid; stigma small. Base of spadix generally nude. Hab. Very common in lowland woods, often in small clumps. Singapore, Bukit Timah.

Johor, Batu Pahat; Kluang (Holttum). Pahang, Tahan River, Malacca, Ayer Panas (Griffith); Merlimau (Cantley); Ayer Keroh; Jasin. Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tumiang (Cantley); Selaru (Holttum). Kelantan, Kwala Pertang (Haniff).
var. ovata. H. ovata Hook. fil. 536. Robust plant. Leaves ovate, with a broad base, 4 in . wide. Hab. Singapore (Wallich); Bukit Timah, with the type form. Distrib. Bornco. Native names : Kelamoyiang; Kumayan; Kumayan jantan; Asam Tikus. Use: In native medicines and curries.
(12) H. obliquata Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 534; Engler, Pflanzenreich, l.c. 39, fig. I8.

Rhizome stout, 1.5 in . long, I in. through. Leaves ovatetriangular acuminate, broadest at base, base often inæquilateral, shortly acute to lanceolate; nerves conspicuous, about 5 pairs, 4 to 5 in . long, $\mathrm{t} \cdot 5$ to 2 in . wide; petioles 3 to 6 in . long, sheathing less than half-way. Peduncles I in. long. Spathe oblong-lanceolate, very shortly cusped, thick, I in. long. Spadix sessile. Female portion half as long as male. Hab. Penang Hill (Wallich, Phillips).

This may be a local variety of $H$. Griffithii. Wallich's specimens have all sub-triangular, Phillips' almost lanceolate leaves. The Malacca plant (Ayer Bombon, Maingay), referred to H. obliquata by Hooker is typical H. Griffithii.
(13) H. trapezifolia Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 536; Ridl. Mat. iii. 28.

Rhizome stout, creeping. Leaves deltoid-ovate, base broad, or ovate with cuneate base, tip long acuminate, stiff, bright green, 4 to 6 in . long, $\mathrm{x} \cdot 25$ to 3 in . wide at the base in the deltoid form; nerves 7 pairs, oblique; petioles 4 to 8 in . long, sheathing for $I$ or 2 in . Peduncles 2 in . long. Spathe broad, curved cuspidate, I in. long. Spadix base nude. Male part conic acute, much longer than female. Ovaries broad, flask-shaped. Staminodes nail-shaped or none. Hab. Forests. Malacca, Sabatu (Burkill) form with leaves 4 in. wide at base, ovate-trapezoid. Perak, Thaiping Waterfall (Wray); Temengoh a form approaching H. falcata (Ridley).
(14) H. argentea Ridl. Journ. Bot. xl. 1902, p. 35; Mat. iii. 27; Engler, Pflanzenreich, l.c. 31.

Stem I in. long. Leaves obliquely lanccolate, inrequilateral, base rounded, apex acute, silvery; nerves numerous, 3 in . long. $1 \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles 2 in . long, red. Peduncles short, to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long in fruit, red. Spathes lanceolate, no cusp, striate red, 5 in . long. Spadix shorter, base not nude. Male part cylindric, three times as long as female. Female flowers about three rows; ovaries broad, dotted pink. Staminodes large or absent. Hab. Rare. Malacca (R. Derry).
(15) H. falcata Ridl. Journ. Bot. xl. 35; Engler, Pfanzenreich, 1.c. 34 .

Rhizome stout, roots woolly. Leaves numerous, crowded,
oblique lanccolate falcate, acuminate, base cuneate; nerves 6 pairs; 5 in. long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles 3 to 7 in . long, red purple. Spathes I. 5 in . long, on peduncles I to 2 in . long, oblong, cuspidate. Spadix base nude. Male cylindric, twice as long as female. Hab. Rocks in streams, rare. Kedah, in a stream at Yan (Ridley).
(16) H. nutans Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 335 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 27.

Rhizome elongate, crecping. Leaves coriaceous, elliptic acuminate at each end, tip mucronate, 4.5 to 5 in. long, 2 to $2 \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide; nerves very obscure; petioles 3 to 5 in . long. Spathe turgidoblong or broadly ovate, cusp long recurved decurved. Spadix only half as long. Male portion twice as long as female, conicovoid blunt, base of spadix not nude. Ovaries ovoid. Staminodes none. Hab. Mountain forests. Perak, Thaiping Hills (Kunstler).
(17) H. elliptica Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 536; Ridl. Mat. iii. 28 ; Engler, Pfanzenreich, l.c. 37, fig. I7.

Rhizome creeping, covered with red leaf bases. Leaves lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate subfalcate, base inæquilateral, subcoriaceous, 3 in . long, 1.5 in . wide; petioles slender, 3 to 6 in . long, sheathing for one-eighth to one-sixth of the length. Peduncles 3 in . long. Spathe oblong beaked, rather thick, $\cdot 5$ in. long. Spadix base shortly nude. Male part slender acuminate. Female not half as long. Staminodes present. Hab. Perak (Scortechini).
(18) H. Curtisii Ridl. Journ. Bot. xl. 1902, p. 34; Mat. iii. 28 .

Stem short, erect. Leaves lanccolate acuminate, oblique, weak, deflexed, deep green to dark red above, red beneath ; nerves ascending, 4 or 5 pairs, 4 to 5 in . long, I to I .5 in . wide; petioles slender, red, 3 to 4 in . long. Spadix stipitate. Male part yellow, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Female flowers few, about io. Staminodes clubbed, shorter than ovaries. Hab. Mountain forests. Rare. Perak, Bujong Malacca (Curtis).
(19) H. angustifolia Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 533; Ridl. Mat. iii. 28; Engler, Pfanzenreich l.c. 31, fig. 12. Calla angustifolia Jack, Mal. Misc. i. 124 .

Rhizome long, creeping. Leaves inæquilateral lanceolate, smooth, dark green, pale beneath, base cuneate, narrowing to the petiole, 4 to 7 in . long, 75 to I 5 i . wide; nerves 4 pairs, raised beneath; petioles 3 to 9 in . long, sheaths I to 3 in . long. Spathes on slender peduncles $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$, long, oblong cuspidate, green, cusp $\cdot \mathrm{I} 2$ in. long. Spadix cylindric curved, sub-acute, white, 5 in . long. Male part three times as long as female; flowers rounded, 4 -lobed. Female of four rows of pistils. Staminodes shorter, obcuneate. Hab. In rocks in mountain streams from 1000 to 5000 ft . altitude. Johor, Gunong Pantai. Pahang, Tahan River; Gunong Tahan. Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tangga. Selangor, Semangkok Pass. Perak, Thaiping Hills; Bujong Malacca. Dindings. Penang, Richmond Pool; Telok Bahang. Kedah Peak (Ridley).
var. ophirensis Ridl. Mat. iii. 29. Leaf-sheaths red. Leaves ovate to lanceolate, 3 in. long, I in. wide, base often broad; petioles slender, 4 in. long; nerves 4 pairs or more. Hab. Mountain streams in clefts of rock, Malacca, Mount Ophir on Padang Batu. Kedah Peak at 4000 ft . altitude.
var. parvula. A very dwarf form. Leaves 1.5 by $\cdot 24$ in.; petioles 5 in. long, and spathe long-cusped. Hab. Pahang, in the fall of the Teku River, Gunong Tahan at 5500 ft . altitude.
(20) H. lancifolia Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 533; Ridl. Mat. iii. 29; Engler, Pfanzenreich, l.c. 47, fig. 26.

Stem stout, creeping, with numerous leaves lanceolate acuminate at both ends, apex mucronate, oblique, 6 to 8 in. long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 2 in . wide, dark green above, paler beneath; nerves about 8 pairs; petioles 4 to 5 in . long; peduncles slender, numerous, $\mathrm{x} \cdot 5$ to 2 in . long. Spathe elliptic, beaked, 5 to 1 in . long. Spadix slender, female portion as long as the male. Staminodes very small. Male flowers oblong. $H a b$. Banks at an altitude of from 3000 to 6700 ft . Pahang, Tahan River. Selangor, Semangkok Pass. Perak, Gunong Batu Putih (Wray).
(21) H. multinervia Ridl. Journ. Bot. 1902, p. 36; Mat, iii. 29.

Rhizome very stout, crecping. Leaves numerous, lanceolate acuminate, acute at both ends, falcate, 6 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; primary nerves 3 or 4 , not very distinct, the others faint and very numerous; petioles 6 in . long, bases red, sheathing for I in. Peduncles $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spathes oblong cuspidate, $\cdot 5$ to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spadices shortly stipitate. Male and female parts nearly equal, Pistils in about five series. Staminodes none. Hab. Mountain woods. Malacca, woods at base of Mount Ophir (Ridley).
(22) H. crassa Ridl. Journ. Bol. 1902, p. 36; Mat. iii. 29.

Stem short and thick, I in. long, roots stout. Leaves fleshy, elliptic, mucronate, base rounded, 5 in . long, 2 in . wide; nerves 4 pairs, not very prominent; petioles stout, 3 in . long, sheathing half-way, sheaths broad, $\cdot 5$ in. wide at base. Spadices few, thick, oblong, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, beaked, on peduncles I in. long. Spadix I in. long, base not nude. Male part cylindric obtuse. Hab. Rare in forests, Selangor, Ginting Peras; Kajang (Ridley).
(23) H. Scortechinii Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 534; Ridl. Mat. iii. 29; Engler, Pfanzenreich, l.c. 3I, fig. I4.

Rhizome creeping, stout. Leaves elliptic or oblong-lanceolate or oblanceolate acuminate, mucronulate, base narrowed, acute or obtuse; nerves 5 to 7 pairs; 5 to 7 in. long, I to 2 in. wide, deep velvety green; petioles 6 in . long. Peduncles slender, 4 in . long. Spathe large, 1.5 in . long, broad oblong cuspidate, dark green. Spadix white, base not nude. Male portion rather longer than the female. Pistils about six series. Hab. Dense bamboo forest and high forests, Negri Sembilan, Tampin, Bukit Plangi (Burkill).

Selangor, Ulu Gombak (Holttum). Perak, Ulu Bubong (Kunstler) ; Temengoh. (A smaller form with leaves 3.5 in . long, 5 in . wide; petioles 3 in. long.) (Ridley.)

Engler figures the spadix as nude at the base, but it is not so in the type.
(24) H. mixta Ridl. Journ. Bot. 1g02, p. 36 ; Mat. iii. 30.

Rhizome thick. Leaves elliptic or oblanceolate, base cuncate, tip acuminate, rather thin, 6 to 9 in . long, 3 in . wide; nerves prominent, numerous, about 5 pairs more conspicuous; petioles 6 in . long or more, broadly sheathing for I in. Spadices very many, about II, on slender 3 in . peduncles. Spathes oblong, shortly cuspidate, $\cdot 75$ to I in. long. Spadices shorter. Male part cylindric acute, three times as long as the female, with abortive female flowers mixed with the males to the top of the spadix. Hab. Mountain forests to 3700 ft . altitude. Pahang, Tahan River woods, rare (Ridley) ; Fraser Hill (Burkill).

## Excluded Species

H. singaporensis Regel. Ind. Sem. Hort. Petrop. 1869, p. 8 ; Hook. fil. Fl. Brit. Ind. vi. 537. A native of Papua, long cultivated in Singapore Botanic Gardens. A large plant with red petioles.

## 11. SCHISMATOGLOTTIS, Zoll. and Mor.

Herbs usually short-stemmed. Leaves herbaceous ovate, often cordate or lanceolate. Spathe cylindric, upper half usually white, constrict above the female part and deciduous, ovate or lanceolate. Spadix, malc part usually clubbed, or terminal part sterile of oblong abortive flowers. Stamens 2 or 3 . Female part separated from male by a bare part or by abortive flowers. Pistils flask-shaped, r-celled. Species 15, one Burma, the rest Malaya.

Leaves cordate.
Spadix clubbed at top, free from spathe to base; leaves large ovate
(1) S. calyptrata

Spadix appendage conic narrow . . . . (2) S. mutata
Spadix conic blunt; lea ves lanceolate . . . (3) S. cordifolia
Spadix appendage cylindric-conic acute, as long as cylindric male part
(4) S. Ridleyana

Spadix appendage cylindric; spathe 4 in . long; leaves oblong-lanceolate
(5) S. linguiformis

Leaves round, entire at base.
Leaves ovate-lanceolate cuspidate, 6 in . long
(6) S. Wallichii

Leaves blunt elliptic-ovate, 2 in. long; spadix adnate to spathe
(7) S. minor

Leaves elliptic; petiole slender not crenulate; rhizome long creeping
(8) S. brevicuspis

Leaves elliptic; petiole thick crenulate . . (9) S. Scortechinii
Leaves lanccolate, narrowed to base.
Peduncles very short . . . . . . (ro) S. marginata
Peduncles long and slender . . . . (ii) S. longifolia
(1) S. calyptrata Zoll. and Mor. Syst. Verz. 83; Ridl. Mat. iii. 3I; Engler, Pflanzenreich, iv. 23, p. II4. S. longipes Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. $53^{8}$.

Stem rather large. Leaves ovate cuspidate cordate, lobes rounded, 9 in. long, 5 in. wide, light green; petioles 9 to 12 in . long; sheaths 2 to 3 in . long. Peduncle 2 to 4 in . long in flower, 6 to 7 in . long in fruit. Spathe 3 in. long, tube swollen, nearly $I \mathrm{in}$. long and I in. through, deep green; limb convolute, $1 \cdot 75$ to 2 in . long, cuspidate, greenish white. Spadix not stipitate, $2 \cdot 5$ in. long, apex clubbed, .75 in . long, of sterile male flowers, below fertile male portion narrowed at base $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long. Female portion I in. long; stigmas very small. Hab. Very common in rocky places in forests, whole Peninsula.

The following are the forms of this species.
var. (a) concolor Hallier, Bull. Herb. Boiss. 1898, p. 20 ; Ridl. l.c. Leaves entirely pale green. Hab. Singapore, Bukit Timah. Pahang, Tahan River woods. Penang, Waterfall.
var (b) picta Hallier Ann. Buitcnzorg. xiv. ii. 260. S. picta Schott, Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. viii. 317. Leaves light green with a yellow green band on each side of the midrib. With concolor and nearly as common. Hab. Singapore, Bukit Timah. Johor Pengaram; Batu Pahat; Pulau Tiuman. Pahang, Tahan River. Negri Sembilan, Perhentian Tinggi. Selangor, Petaling; Batu Caves. Perak (Scortechini); Thaiping Hills. Penang, Tanjong Tokong and Waterfall (Curtis).
var. (c) ornata Ridl. Leaves darker green with white spots. Hab. Selangor, Semangkok Pass (Ridley). Distrib. Burma, Malay Archipelago to New Guinea and Philippine islands.
(2) S. mutata Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 538. Ridl. Mat. iii. 32; Engler, Pfanzenrcich, l.c. 110.

Stem sometimes 2 ft . tall, nearly I in. through. Leaves ovate cordate or sub-sagittate acute, lobes rounded; nerves i8 to 20 pairs, I to 9 in. long, 4 to 5.5 in . wide ; petioles 9 in . long, sheathe 3 to 4 in . long. Peduncles 2 to 4 in. long. Spathe nearly 5 in. long, very narrow, acuminate, slightly constricted below the middle. Spadix nearly as long, acute, slender. Appendage narrow conic acute, I in. long. Male portion I in. long below a bare portion (or covered with neuters). Female portion as long as male with some abortive flat-topped pistils at base, Hab. Limestone rocks and forest, Selangor, Batu caves (Engler); Semangkok Pass. Perak, Goping (Kunstler); Jor, Batang Padang (Henderson).
(3) S. cordifolia Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 57, p. 112.

Stem short. Leaves lanceolate cuspidate, deeply cordate, lobes rounded, I to 6 in . long, 3 in . wide; petioles 8 in . long, sheathing for 3 in . Peduncles 3 in . long or less. Spathe 2 in . long, tube I in. long, limb elliptic cuspidate, white. Spadix appendage conic
blunt, slightly narrowed to base, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Male portion narrowed to base, $\cdot 5$ in. long. Female $\cdot 75$ in. long. Hab. In forests, Perak, Temengoh (Ridley).
(4) S. Ridleyana Engler, Pffanzenreich, l.c. II6, fig. 70.

Stem I in. thick. Leaf 6 to 9 in . long, 3 to 6 in. across, thick, rigid, dark green above, yellowish beneath, ovate-cordate, shortly acuminate, lobes rather long, rounded; nerves II or 12 pairs meeting in an intramarginal nerve; petioles 6 to 9 in. long, more than half sheathing. Peduncles 3 to 4 in . long, slender, spathe limb oblong with an acute point 2.5 in . long. Spadix appendage cylindric conic acute, as long as the cylindric male part, below which is a small space nude except for some neuters. Female part elliptic. No aborive flowers. Hab. Forests at 2000 ft . altitude. Perak, Thaiping Hills on Maxwell's Hill (Ridley).
(5) S. linguiformis Engler, Pfanzenveich, l.c. 93.

Stem $\cdot 5$ in. thick. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, glaucous beneath, base cordate, tip narrowed, lobes nearly semi-orbicular; nerves 15 to $20 ; 7 \cdot 8$ to 8 in . long, $\cdot 8$ to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 6 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles 9 in . long. Peduncle 3.9 in . long. Spathe 4 in . long, tube 2 in . long, over 4 in . through. Spadix, male portion slender cylindric, 2 in. long. Female portion conoid, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long. Ovaries ovoid with a short style and capitate stigma. Hab. Perak (Scortechini).

I have not seen this plant.
(6) S. Wallichii Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 537; Ridl. Mat. iii. 33; Engler, Pfanzenreich, l.c. 98, fig. 63.

Stem short, I to 2 in. long. Leaves several, bright green, lanceolate acuminate, base oblique, broad or narrowed, entire, rarely shortly bilobed, 6 to 9 in . long, I to 3 in . wide; nerves 12 pairs; petioles 2 to 9 in . long, sheathing halfway. Peduncle 3 to 5 in . long. Spathe 3 in . long, limb broad lanceolate with a long point, white. Spadix 2 to 2.5 in . long, slender; appendage cylindric blunt dilate, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Male portion $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long. Female portion as long or longer. Ovaries very numerous, small. Hab. Common in forests. Singapore (Wallich); Bukit Timah. Johor. Malacca, Bukit Sadanen (Derry): Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tumiang (Cantley). Selangor, Bukit Berjuntai. Perak, Goping and Ulu Bubong (Kunstler); Tapah (Wray). Province Wellesley, Kubang Ulu (Curtis). Kelantan, Kwala Lebir (Gimlette).
var. fasciata Ridl. l.c. Leaves more coriaceous, deep blackish green with a grey feather on each side of the midrib. Hab. Hill forest, Selangor, Semangkok Pass. Perak, Temengoh (Ridley).
var. oblongata Hook. fil. l.c. This plant has a more rounded leaf-base. It grows with the common form.

The commonest form of this plant has plain bright green leaves, but one with a central grey feather often occurs mixed with it. Wallich's type has this colouring, and it also occurs on Bukit Timah in Singapore, and Tapah (Wray).
(7) S. minor Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 538 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 32.

A weak, long-creeping plant, with a slender stem bearing scattered leaves. Leaves ovate-lanceolate or elliptic subacute, 2 to 2.5 in . long, I in. wide, base rounded cordate, back of midrib and petioles scurfy; petioles slender, 2 in . long. Spadix I or more; peduncles slender, 2 to 2.5 in. long. Spathe tube $\cdot 6 \mathrm{in}$. long, limb oblongovate acute, hardly contracted at base. Spadix with female inflorescence adnate to the spathe for half its length. Ovaries scattered; stigmas pulvinate sessile. Hab. Rare and little known. Perak, without specific locality (Scortechini).
(8) S. brevicuspis Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 537; Ridl. Mat. iii. 33.

Stem creeping and rooting, 4 in . long or more. Leaves rather distant, lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate cuspidate, base crowded, 4 to 6 in . long, $2 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles $4 \cdot 5$ to 8 in. long. Peduncle I in. long. Spathe narrow, 2 in . long, little dilate above, longbeaked. Spadix shorter; appendage thicker, conic. Male portion cylindric. Female portion narrowed upwards, above it a short bare portion. Ovaries flask-shaped; stigmas discoid. Hab. Hill woods, Johor, Pulau Tiuman, Juara Bay (Burkill). Pahang, Tahan River woods. Malacca, Mount Ophir. Selangor, Ginting Peras. Perak (Scortechini) ; Temengoh. Penang, Waterfall (Curtis).
(9) S. Scortechinii Hook fil. F.B.I. vi. 538; Ridl. Mat. iii. 32. S. brevipes Hook. fil. l.c. 538. S. Kingii Engler, Pfanzenreich, l.c. 97 , fig. 62 (probably).

Stem short, about 2 in . long. Leaves ovate acuminate, base broad, slightly retuse, dark green, marked grey; nerves about 25 pairs nearly horizontal; 9 in. long, 3.5 to nearly 4 in . wide; petioles 4 to 5 in . long, sheathing for one-third of the length, grooved, margins crisped along the edge. Peduncle I in. long, lengthening to 2 in . in fruit. Spathe greenish white, 2 to 3 in. long, limb little enlarged, acuminate. Spadix not acuminate. Male portion cylindric blunt, twice as long as the rest of the spadix. Female portion 5 in . long. between a narrow portion of oblong neuters. Hab. Banks in woods, local but not rare. Johor, Gunong Pulai. Pahang, Tahan River. Selangor, Rawang; Ginting Bidas; Kwala Lumpur. Perak, Bujong Malacca.
S. Kingii Engler, Pflanzenrecich 97, fig. 62, is a description of a leaf only. I see nothing to show it is not this species. It was collected in Johor by King.
(10) S. marginata Ridl. Joum. Bot. 1902, p. 36 ; Mat. iii. 34.

Stem stout, almost woody, roots thick. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, narrowed to petiole, margin undulate; nerves xo pairs; 3 to 6 in . long, I to 2 in . wide; petioles 2 to 3 in . long; sheaths one-third the length, crisped. Peduncle $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spathe $\mathrm{I} \cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long, narrowed at base. Spadix $\mathrm{r} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Male portion cylindric, I in. long. Female portion few-flowered, above it a narrow part Fl. M.P., 5
covered with neuters. Hab. Forests, rare. Pahang, Tahan woods (Ridley).
(iI) S. longifolia Ridl. Journ. Bot. 1902, p. 737 ; Mat. iii. 34; Engler, Pfanzenreich, l.c. fig. 58.

Stem short. Leaves elliptic to lanceolate mucronate, narrow to base, 6 to I 2 in . long, I 5 to 3.5 in . wide; petioles 6 to 15 in . long. Spadices very numerous; peduncles 5 to 15 in . long. Spathe slender, white, 2 in . long, beak $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spadix nodding, I in. long; appendage cylindric-conic, orange. Male portion short. Female portion $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, adnate at back to the spathe. Pistils subglobose ; stigma capitate. Hab. Hill forests about 2500 ft . altitude. Perak, Thaiping Hills; common; Temengoh (Ridley); Relau Tujor (Wray) ; Tanjong Pondok (Burkill).

## 12. PIPTOSPATHA, N. E. Br.

Terrestrial herbs, stems short and stout. Leaves lanceolate, base narrowed; petioles long. Spathes short and broad, on long peduncles, not constricted in the middle, upper part deciduous. Spadix shorter, sessile. No appendage of barren flowers. Male portion rounded, terminal. Anthers with the connective prolonged, horned or hemispheric. Female portion as long. Fruiting spathe funnel-shaped. Seeds fusiform. Species about 8, Malay Peninsula and Borneo.

Leaves broad ovate-lanceolate . . . . (I) P. Ridleyi
Leaves narrow conspicuously nerved . . . (2) P. perakensis
(1) P. Ridleyi Hook. fil. Bot. Mag. t. 7410 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 35.

Leaves lanceolate or elliptic, undulate acute, dark green or spotted with light green; nerves about 4 pairs; 2 to 6 in. long, I to 3 in . wide; petioles 3 to 6 in . long, red. Peduncles 4 to 5 in . long. Spathe r in. long, ovoid, beaked, beak recurved, striped and spotted pink. Spadix $\cdot 25$ in. long, thick cylindric. Male portion as long as female. Anthers quadrate oblong, connective hemispleric pubescent. Ovaries ovoid; stigma sessile discoid. Hab. On rocks in streams in forests, local. Johor, Gunong Pantai; Gunong Janeng (Kelsall); Gunong Pulai (Ridley). Selangor, Menuang Gasing (Kloss).
var. lanceolata Ridl. Leaves narrow lanceolate, acuminate at both ends, nerves 8 pairs; 6 in . long, $\mathrm{x} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, petioles slender, 6 in. ling. Hab. Johor, Ulu Kahang (Holttum).
(2) P. perakensis Ridl. Schismatoglottis elongata Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 539 (not of Engler). Piptospatha elongata var. perakensis Engler, Pflanzenreich, iv. 23, p. 125.

Stem stout, short. Leaves lanceolate acute with a tubular mucro, base cuneate, margin undulate; nerves 7 pairs or more; 2 to 9 in. long, $\cdot 5$ to 3 in. wide ; petioles $I$ to 6 in. long. Peduncle r 5 to 5 in . long. Spathe nodding, fusiform, beaked, cream colour, I to 2 in . long. Spadix short. Male portion cylindric blunt. Female
portion shorter. Fruiting spathe funnel-shaped, nearly $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. Iong. Hab. In cracks in rocks in mountain streams in forest at 1000 ft . altitude. Common. Negri Sembilan, Tampin Hill. Pahang, Tahan River. Selangor, Semangkok Pass; Menuang Gasing (Kloss) ; Ulu Gombak. Perak, Thaiping Hills; Temengolı; Bujong Malacca (Ridley).

## 13. ANADENDRUM, Schott.

Climbing epiphytes. Leaves entire or pinnate; petiole geniculate at top. Spathe ovate caducous. Spadix shorter cylindric, base nude. Flowers bisexual, dense. Perianth o or a thin semicircular limb. Stamens 3 to 6 ; filaments oblong short; anthers terminal, linear-oblong, cells reniform. Ovaries obconic, I-celled; stigma linear. Ovule I, rarely 2. Drupes fleshy, 4 -angled red. Species 4 or 5, Malayan.

Petiole shortly sheathing.
Leaf narrowed at base, wide, dries pale
Leaf broad at base, dries black
Petiole winged to top, dries pale
(I) A. latifolium
(2) A. montanum
(3) A. marginatum
(1) A. latifolium Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 540; Ridl. Mat. iii. 36.

Stem 4 to 6 ft . long, $25 \mathrm{in}$. thick, woody. Leaves oblongelliptic, inequilateral, narrowed at base, 8 to to in, long, 4 to 5 in. wide, coriaceous stiff, dark green mottled lighter; nerves 20 pairs; petioles 6 to 7 in . long, sheathing at base only. Peduncle 4 in . long. Spathe 2 to 3 in . long, greenish outside, white inside, beak half or a quarter of the length. Spadix cylindric, base $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Hab. Climbing on trees in forests. Not common. Negri Sembilan, Bukit Sulu (Cantley) ; Johol. Selangor, Menuang Gasing (Kloss). Perak, Goping and Gunong Bubu (Kunstler). Native name: Akar Surudang.
(2) A. montanum Schott, Bonplandia, v. 1857; Prodr. 371; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 540; Ridl. Mat. iii. 36. Scindapsus montanus Kunth. Enum. iii. 64 . Pothos elegans Wall. Cat. 4444.

Stem creeping on tree trunks, 3 or 4 ft . long or even longer, terete. Leaves coriaceous, dark green, ovate-oblong to oblonglanceolate, base rounded or slightly cordate, narrowly cuneate, 6 to 8 in. long, 3.5 in . wide; petioles slender, sheath 2 to 3 in. long. Peduncles several, 2 to 3 in . long. Spathe glaucous, green, cylindric, cuspidate, 1 in. long, cusp 5 to I in. long. Spadix as long as spathe, -12 in. through. Perianth thin, white, edged with black, oblong truncate. Stamens 3; filaments broad, connective black; anthercells linear, yellow. Drupe quadrangular, red. Hab. Common in the low country growing low down on tree trunks in thick forest. Singapore, Garden Jungle; Changi. Johor, Bukit Tana Abang (Kelsall). Pahang, Kwala Tembeling. Malacca (Griffith). Negri Sembilan, Bukit Sulu (Cantley). Selangor, Sungei Hudang; Batu

Caves．Dindings，Pulau Sembilan；Lumut．Perak，Ipoh（Curtis）； Gunong Batu Putih（Wray）．Penang（Wallich）．Lankawi．
var．cordatum Ridl．A form with ovate cordate leaves．Hab． Selangor，Batu Caves（Ridley）．
var．longirostris Hook，fil．Leaves long，rather narrow，beak of spathe as long as limb．Distrib．Tenasserim，Borneo，Java．Native names：Akar Asam Tebing Darat；Akar Merayan；Akar Sumbung， Akar Sugunja．Use：Leaves eaten in curries and roots used in native medicine．

A peculiarly badly named plant，as it is almost exclusively a lowland species，though Wray found it at 3400 ft ．altitude．The leaves are very variable，sometimes almost equilateral，at others very unequal－sided，the base is usually broad and round but sometimes cuneate，narrowing to the petiole．
（3）A．marginatum Schott，in Oestr．Bot．Wochenbl．1857，p．II7； Prodr． 390 ；Hook．fil．l．c．F．B．I．vi． 540 ；Ridl．Mat．iii．37．Pothos marginatus Wall．Cat． 4443.

Stem several feet long，$\cdot 25$ in．thick．Leaves crowded or distant， ovate to lanceolate，inæquilateral acute，base broad or acute； nerves 16 pairs， 5 to 9 in ．long， 3 to 4 in ．wide；petioles 3 to 9 in ． long，broadly winged nearly to the top．Peduncles numerous， 3 in．long，slender．Spathe 1.5 in．long，cylindric，thick．Spadix cylindric，I in．long．Perianth cupular．Stamens 6．Drupe oblong， red，$\cdot 25$ in．long．Hab．Local on trees and rocks．Pahang，Tahan River．Selangor，Batu Caves；Ginting Bidai；Ulu Gombak． Perak，Selama（Kunstler）．Penang（Porter）．Distrib．Sumatra．

## 14．SCINDAPSUS，Schott．

Climbers．Leaves stiff，entire ；petioles long sheathing．Spathe boat－shaped，deciduous．Spadix cylindric dense．Flowers bisexual． No perianth．Stamens 4．Ovary I－celled，i－ovuled．No style． Stigma orbicular or elliptic．Berries crowded，not red．Seed I． Species 20，Indo－Malaya．

Stem short，stout；leaves thick， 6 to I $_{5}$ in．long
Stems elongate，slender；leaves ovate to lanceolate．
Leaves young ovate cordate spotted；petioles 1.5 in．long
Leaves
Leaves oblong－lanceolate．
Leaves 4 to 8 in ．long；petioles broad；fruit 4 in ． long ．
Leaves 9 to io in．long；petioles broad， 4 to 6 in． long
Leaves 8 in ．long；petioles slender， 3 in ．long
（1）S B．（6）Supestris
（土）S．Beccarii Engl．Bot．Jahrb．i．I82；Pfanzenreich，iv．23B， p．69，fig．28；Hook．fil．F．B．I．vi． 542 ；Ridl．Mat．iii．39．S．crassipes Engl．l．c．；Malesia，i． 277.

Stem usually short， 2 to 3 ft ．long，and stout．Leaves thickly coriaceous，dark green，lanceolate acute or oblong blunt， 6 to I5 in．long， 2 to 5 in ．wide；petioles 4 to 6 in ．long，sheathing for
most of the length. Spathe boat-shaped, white, $\mathrm{r} \cdot 5$ to 3 in . long on a peduncle I in. long. Flowers transversely oblong or hexagonal. Perianth cupular, adnate to ovary. Stamens flat, linear. Fruit greyish white. Hab. Usually on rocks above the tidal rivers, not rare. Perak, Larut (Kunstler). Dindings, Pangkor; Lumut. Province Wellesley (Kunstler). Kemaman (Johnston). Tringganu. Distrib. Borneo and Sumatra.

There are two forms of this, one with narrow leaves and a small inflorescence, the other much broader in leaf and with a large spadix, but they pass into each other.
(2) S. pictus Hassk. Cat. Bogor, I844, p. 58 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 54 I ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 37. S. argyræus Engl. Arac. 255.

Stem very long, slender, 40 ft . long or more. Leaves (young) ovate or orbicular or falcate cordate, green blotched with white, 3 in . long, 2 in . wide; petioles slender, I. 5 in . long; (adult) lanceolate falcate or ovate cordate, 4.5 to 6 in. long, $1 \cdot 5$ to $5 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, dull green; petioles stout, sheathing to top, 5 to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spathe ovate cuspidate, white, thick coriaceous, 2 in . long, on peduncle $\cdot 5$ to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spadix stout, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, white. Filaments very short. Hab. In forests, very common all over the Peninsula. Singapore, Bukit Timah; Changi. Perak, Larut (Kunstler) ; Legeh (Machado). Distrib. Borneo, Java, Celebes.

As this plant only flowers when it reaches the tops of lofty trees it is seldom collected, but young plants with their ornamental spotted leaves can be seen all over the Peninsula.
(3) S. Scortechinii Hook. fll. F.B.I. vi. 54I ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 38 ; Engler, Pfanzenveich, iv. 23B, p. 74, fig. 3r.

Stem slender, creeping over rocks and trees. Leaves coriaceous ovate acute, base rounded or lanceolate, dark green, very closenerved, 5 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 3 in . wide; petioles 3 to 4 in . long, thick. Spathe 2 in . long, ovate acute, white. Spadix I to I. 5 in. long, -25 in. thick, white. Pistil top elliptic rounded. Seed reniform. Hab. On mountains at from 3000 to 5500 ft . altitude. Not rare. Sclangor, Bukit Hitam; Bukit Kutu; Gunong Mengkuang Lebah at 5000 ft . altitude (Robinson). Pahang, Gunong Tahan (at 5500 ft . altitude). Perak, Thaiping Hills; Bujong Malacca; Gunong Batu Putih; Gunong Inas (Yapp), Kedah Peak. Distrib. S. Siam, Bandon.
(4) S. hederaceus Schott, Bonplandia, v. I857, p. 45; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 542 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 38. S. Treubii Engler, Pflanzenreich, l.c. 77 , fig. 33 .

Stem 30 ft . tall or more, climbing, 5 in . through. Leaves falcate, lanceolate to oblong, inæequilateral, deep green, acute or subacute, base usually narrowed, 4 to 8 in . long, I to 4 in . wide; petioles 3 to 4 in . long, sheathing nearly to the top. Spathe boatshaped, acuminate, white, 3 in. long. Spadix 1.25 in. long, cylindric blunt, $\cdot 25$ in. through, white. Flowers 4 - or 5 -sided, .25 in. across. Filaments obcuneate; anthers large obovate, opening by pores in
the top. Stigma linear. Fruit grey pulpy. Hab. Not rare, climbing on rocks and trees in the low country. Singapore, Serangoon Road; Sungei Buloh. Johor, Ulu Batu Pahat. Malacca, Selandor (Cantley). Pahang, Pekan. Selangor, Batu Caves. Perak, Kwala Woh (Wray). Penang, Government Hill (Curtis). Kedah, Yan. Distrib. Java. Native names: Akar Lubang Alah; Akar Ular (snake climber). Use: A decoction of the stem used for rheumatism.
(5) S. perakensis Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 542 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 39; Engler, Pflanzenreich, l.c. 75, fig. 32.

Stem 30 to 40 ft . long, very stout. Leaves oblong-lanceolate acuminate, elliptic or nearly ovate, coriaceous, 9 to to in. long, 2.5 to 3 in . wide; petioles 4 to 6 in . long, broadly winged to base. Peduncles 4 in. long, rather stout. Spathe creamy white, ovate cuspidate, leathery, 3 in . long and as wide; cusp I in. long. Spadix 4 to 6 in . long, 5 to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through (in fruit); stigmas linear. Fruit slaty blue, 3 in . across. Seed lenticular black. Hab. Rocky hill woods. Malacca, Batu Tiga. Negri Sembilan, Bukit Sulu (Cantley). Selangor, Batu Caves. Perak, Trong (Wray); Ulu Bubong (Kunstler). Native name: Akar Surundang.
(6) S. rupestris Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 44, p. I84; var. siamensis Engler. Pflanzenreich l.c. 77. S. siamensis Engler, Botanisk Tidssk. xxiv. 工71.

Stems $\cdot 25$ in. thick. Leaf narrow lanceolate inæquilateral, base sub-acute, apex acuminate subfalcate, 8 in . long, I in. wide; nerves numerous, close, fine; petioles sheathing to the knee in upper leaves, 35 in . long, slender. Peduncles 2 in . long. Spathe shellshaped, white, I in. long, 5 in. thick. Spadix sessile, cylindric, - 6 in. long. Pistil small; stigmas elliptic. Hab. On rocks in forests. Malacca (Maingay). Perak, Larut (Kunstler). Distrib. Tenasserim, Siam, Sumatra, Borneo.

I have only seen Maingay's No. 1544, which certainly resembles my $S$. rupestris from Borneo in its tall, slender petiole.

## 15. AMYDRIUM, Schott.

Creeping plant with ovate cordate leaves. Spathe ovate shellshaped, brown. Spadix sessile, very short. Stamens 4; filaments linear, anthers ovoid. Ovary obpyramidate, 4 -angled unilocular; ovales 2; style thick; stigma hemispheric. Species I, Malay Peninsula and islands.

Referred by Hooker to Epipremnum and by myself, in the Materials, to Raphidophora. Engler thinks it better to keep it separate; though it hardly differs from the two genera generically, still its habit is so different that it may be kept separate temporarily at least.
(I) A. humile Schott, Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. i. I27. Raphidophora humile Ridl. Mat. iii. 4I. Epipremnum humile Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 549 .

Stem slender, long creeping, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves ovate
cordate cuspidate, dark shining green, 4 in . long, 3.75 in . wide; petioles 5 in. long, sheathing at base. Peduncle 2 in. long. Spathe ovate, boat-shaped, $1 \cdot 25$ in. long, whitish, finally brown purple. Spadix cylindric blunt, i in. long, white. Flowers in six series. Stamens 4; stigmas circular. Hab. On rocks and banks often in considerable abundance, but rarely flowering. Perak, Bujong Malacca. Pahang, Telom (Ridley). Penang, top of Government Hill on a big rock (Curtis, etc.). Distrib. Sumatra.

## 16. EPIPREMNUM, Schott.

Stout, large-leaved climbers. Leaves coriaceous entire or lobed. Spathe large, leathery, boat-shaped. Spadix large. Stamens 4 ; filaments linear, broad. Ovary prismatic, I-celled. Ovules 2, rarely 4 or many; style o; stigma oblong linear. Berries I-celled, I- to 8 -seeded. Seeds kidney-shaped. Embryo curved. Species 14. Tenasserim, China, Malay islands to Papua.

Close to Raphidophora and included under it by me in the Materials, differing mainly in the form of the seeds.
Leaves very large entire
(I) E. giganteum
Leaves deeply cut into acuminate lobes
(2) E. mirabile
(1) E. giganteum Schotl, Bonplandia, v. 1857, p. 45. Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. $54^{8}$; Bot. Mag. t. 7952. Scindapsus giganteus Schott, Meletem, i. 2r. Pothos giganteus Roxb. Fl. Ind. I. I34. Raphidophora gigantea Ridl. Mat. iii. 44.

Stem 40 to 60 ft . long, over I in. through, green. Leaves very coriaceous, 1 to 3 ft . long, 6 to 8 in . wide, dark green, tip blunt or mucronate, base rounded cordate; petioles 8 to 15 in . long, sheathing the whole length. Peduncle very short, thick, I in. long. Spathe 12 to 15 in . long, yellow when fully developed. Spadix yellow, io in. long. Flowers rhomboid, narrow. Stamens 4. Stigmas linear depressed. Ovary r-celled with two basal ovules. Hab. On rocks and trees, common. Singapore, Bukit Timah; Siglap. Malacca. Dindings, Lumut. Perak, Larut (Kunstler). Penang (Roxburgh); Government Hill (Curtis). Perlis, Kanga. Distrib. Siam, Cochinchina. Native name: Ringut. Uses: The powdered spadices are used to mix with the dart poison by some of the Sakai tribes.
(2) E. mirabile Schott, Gen. Aroid. t. 79. Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 549. E. pinnatum Engler, Pflanzenreich, l.c. 60, fig. 25.

Stem very stout, climbing high on the trees. Leaves to to 18 in . long, cut into linear acuminate lobes, about Ift . long, finely reticulate nerved; petioles 2 ft . long. Spadices several, cylindric, 4 in . long, 5 in. through. Peduncle 8 in . long, surrounded by long fibres. Spathe 4 in . long, boat-shaped, acuminate, greenish white. Hab. Dense forest, not common, Singapore, Bukit Timah, fern valley. Penang (Roxburgh). Distrib. Tenasserim, China, all Malaya and Polynesia.

## 17. EPIPREMNOPSIS, Engl.

Climbing plants. Leaves distant when adult, young leaves distichous close set, entire, sessile; adult broad oblong, lobed and perforated; petioles long, sheathing at the base. Peduncles long. Spathe persistent thick, beaked, spreading. Spadix stipitate. Perianth none. Stamens 6; filaments short, triangular; anthers 2 -celled. Ovary flat-topped, 2 -celled, each cell r-seeded. One species from Tenasserim, throughout the Peninsula and Malay Archipelago.
(1) E. media Engler, Pfanzenreich, iv. 23b, p. I, fig. 19a. Anadendron medium Schotl, Bonplandia, v. 1857, p. 45; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 540. Raphidophora Huegeliana Schott, Bomplandia, l.c. Ridl. Mat. iii. 45. Pothos celatocaulis Hort (young state). Pothos pinnatus Wall. Cat. 4438.

Stem 20 to 30 ft . tall, $\cdot 5$ to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves when young lanceolate falcate, sub-sessile, light green, often overlapping, 2 to 7 in . long, $\cdot 75$ to 3 in. wide (Pothos celatocautis). Adult leaves with 5 to 14 lobes, oblong truncate, acute or cuspidate at upper angle, 8 to 15 in . long, 7 to 12 in . wide ; petioles to to 13 in . long. Peduncle 3 in . long, slender. Spathe I to 3 in . long, 5 to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. across. Spadix I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, stipes $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Fruit white, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. across. Hab. Very widely distributed through the lowland woods on the trunks of trees, Singapore (Wallich); Bukit Timah; Reservoir Woods; Garden Jungle. Johor, Gunong Pantai. Negri Sembilan (Cantley). Selangor, Bukit Kudah; Ginting Bidai. Perak (Scortechini) ; Goping (Kunstler). Penang, Batu Feringhi (Curtis). Distrib. Java, Philippines, Borneo. Native name: Sakat Gajah.

This plant is really intermediate between Anadendrum and Raphidophora. It has much of the habit of the former, but the fruit of the latter. Young plants develop a series of very remarkable leaves as they ascend a tree trunk, commencing with the curved distichous lanceolate overlapping leaves appressed to the tree trunk forming the Pothos bifarius and P. flexuosus and $P^{\prime}$. celatocaulis of Gardens. Higher up they become oblong acute, 6 to 8 in . long, 4 in . wide; with petioles 1 to 1.5 in . long still appressed to the trunk. Then they became ovate-cordate as large, but the petiole is 5 in . long and they stand erect, finally taking on the adult form (Ridley, Gard. Chron. 1864, p. 526).

## 18. RAPHIDOPHORA, Schott.

Big or moderate climbers. Leaves entire perforate or lobed; petiolate. Spathe boat-shaped, deciduous. Spadix cylindric sessile, usually floriferous to base. Perianth none. Stamens 3 to 6 ; filaments flat linear. Ovaries more or less hexagonal at the tip; stigmas pulvinate or linear. Berries many-sceded, confluent. Seeds oblong. Species 60, Indo-Malaya, China.

Leaves entire.
Lcaves oblong-ovate, base round; petioles long, slender, 7 to 9 in . long; spadix 3 in . long
(I) R. gracilipes

Leaves elliptic, base round; petioles 5 in . long; spadix 6 in. long
Leaves lanceolate or oblong-lanccolate; petioles short.
Spadix short, I in. long.
Leaves fleshy, drying thin, lanceolate, 1 in. across
(3) R. minor

Leaves coriaceous, oblong-lanceolate acute, 2 to 3 in . wide
(4) R. Lobbii

Spadix 2 in. long.
Leaves thick coriaccous
(5) R. crassifolia

Leaves thinly coriaceous.
Leaves thinly coriaccous lanccolate falcate
Leaves ovate lanceolate, main nerves very prominent .
(6) R. Wrayi
(7) R. Scortechinii

Spadix 5 to to in. long.
Leaves coriaccons, close-nerved, lanceolate
(8) R. Maingayi

Leaves thin, hardly coriaceous.
Petioles narrowly winged
(9) R. Kunstleri

Petioles broadly winged . . . . (10) R. pteropoda
Leaves perforate with several holes . . . (II) R. foraminifera
Leaves lobed.
Leaves lanceolate acuminate, base cuneate, 3 -lobed
Leaves ovate cordate, few loberd
(I2) R. Beccarii
Leaves broad, deeply lobed, lobes 9 pairs .. . (I4) R. Korthalsii
(1) R. gracilipes Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 545; Ridl. Mat. iii. 4I. Engler, Pflanzenreich, l.c. iv. 23B, 30, fig. 10.

Stem 30 to 40 ft . long, I to I 5 in . through. Leaves oblong cuspidate, inæquilateral, 7 in . long, 3.5 in . wide; petioles slender, 7 to 9 in. long, channelled, with a low marginal sheath halfway. Peduncle 1 in. long. Spathe coriaceous, 3 in. long, 1 in . wide, lanceolate cuspidate, yellow cream. Spadix, shorter flowers hexagonal. Stamens 6. Stigmas pulvinate. Hab. Perak, Larut and Ulu Bubong, low down (Kunstler).
(2) R. Burkilliana Ridl.

Stem climbing, -25 in. through. Leaves $\cdot 5$ in. apart, blade thinly sub-coriaceous, clliptic acute, base broad, rounded; nerves sub-equal, slender, closely parallel, 9 in . long, 3 in . wide; petioles slender, 5 in . long; sheaths short, very narrow; knee very inconspicuous. Spathe not seen. Spadix 6 in . long, 5 in. through, on a peduncle 3 in. long and shortly stipitate. Stamens 6 . Pistils oblong, top bluntly 6 -angled; stigma pulvinate sessile. Hab. Selangor, Batu Caves, common on the rocks (Mohammed Nur).

This is allied to $R$. gracilipes, but the spadix is more than twice as long, and the stigma is quite round and sessile.
(3) R. minor Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 544; Ridl. Mat. iii. 4I; Engler, Pfanzenreich, l.c. 2I, fig. 4.

Stems long crecping, rather woody, less than $\cdot 25$ in. through. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, often falcate acute, mucronate, dull green, 3 to 4 in. long, 5 to I in. wide; petioles I in. long, slender. Peduncle 5 to 1 in. long. Spathe beaked, I to 2 in . long, white
or green. Spadix I in. long or less, yellowish. Flowers very small. Ovary, top rounded not angled; stigma circular. Fruit - I2 in. long. Seed elliptic, flat, brown. Hab. On trees in tidal rivers, wide-spread, often in great masses covering trees. Singapore, Toas. Johor, Kota Tinggi; Tebrau River. Pahang, Pekan. Malacca. Perak, Matang (Wray). Setul. Distrib. Borneo at Kuching. Native name: Kelamoyiang Ayer.
(4) R. Lobbii Schott, Bonplandia, v. 1857, p. 45; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 544; Ridl. Mat. iii. 4 r.

Stem slender, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through, 4 -angled below, 12 to 14 ft . long. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, falcate or lanceolate, cuspidate, narrowed at base, thinly coriaceous flaccid, dull green, paler beneath; nerves 12 pairs or more, distinct; 8 to 9 in . long, 2 to 3 in . wide; petioles I to 3 in. long, base thickened, for 5 in., channelled to knee. Peduncle I in. long. Spathe cylindric cuspidate, I in. long, yellow, thick. Spadix 75 in. long in flower, I in. long in fruit, blunt. Stigmas discoid. Seeds 6, elliptic flattened. Hab. On low trees and shrubs in jungle swamps. Common. Singapore, Bukit Timah, Chan chu Kang. Johor, Batu Pahat. Malacca, Selandor. Perak (Cantley) ; Ulu Bubong (Kunstler); Larut. Distrib. Borneo. Native name: Akar Asam Tebing Paya. Use: Leaves eaten in curries.
(5) R. crassifolia Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 543; Ridl. Mat. iii. 42 ; Engler, Pflanzenreich, l.c. 22, fig. 5 .

Stem 20 to 30 ft . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through, 4 -angled. Leaves thickly coriaceous; nerves numerous, fine, invisible beneath when dry; lanceolate oblique, minutely cuspidate, base narrowed, acute, 6 to 7 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 2 in . wide; petioles $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25$ to 2.5 in . long, slender. Peduncles $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spathe cylindric, thick coriaceous, 3 in. long, cream colour. Spadix purple and yellow. Hab. Rare on trees in forests. Selangor, Rawang, Camphor forests. Perak, Batang Padang (Kunstler); Thaiping Waterfall.
(6) R. Wrayi Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 544; Ridl. Mat. iii. 42 .

Stem woody, 30 to 40 ft . long, 12 in . thick, angled. Leaves narrow, lanceolate acuminate falcate, narrow at base, thinly coriaceous, 8 to 9 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles slender, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, channelled. Peduncles $I$ to 2 in. long. Spathe $1 \cdot 25$ in. long, 4 in. wide, cylindric cuspidate. Spadix oblong blunt, $1 \cdot 5$ to $2 \cdot 5$ in. long. Stamens 2. Ovary-top small, rhomboidal. Fruit very small. Seeds 6, narrowly elliptic, deep brown. Hab. Climbing on trees in forests, Pahang, Telom, abundant ; Fraser Hill (Burkill). Selangor, Batu Caves (Engler). Perak, Thaiping Hills; Gunong Batu Putih (Wray). Penang Hill (Burkill).
(7) R. Scortechinii Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 515; Ridl. Mat. iii. 42 .

Stem creeping on stones, nearly as thick as the little finger. Leaves ovate-lanceolate inæquilateral, caudate acuminate, base
cuneate sub-coriaceous; nerves 14 to 20 pairs, strongly elevate on both sides when dry; Io to 12 in . long, 3 to 4 in . wide; petioles 4 to 6 in. long, broadly channelled to the blade. Peduncle 3 to 4 in . long. Spadix 2 in . long, 75 in . wide; stigmas elliptic. Seeds winged according to Scortechini. Hab. Perak (Scortechini). Rare and little known.
(8) R. Maingayi Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 545 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 43.

Stem 20 to 30 ft . long, 4 -angled, nearly $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves on young stems lanceolate falcate, 3 in . long, 5 in . wide; petioles - I2 in. long; adult elliptic obtuse mucronulate, base cuneate or rounded, 7 in. long, 2 in . wide; petioles 3 in . long, slender. Peduncles 2 in. long. Spathe cylindric, nearly 5 in . long, 75 in . thick, leathery. Spadix nearly as long. Stamens 6. Ovaries hexagonal, $\cdot 2$ in. across. Hab. On rocks and trees in forests common but rarely flowering. Singapore, Bukit Timah. Malacca, Panchur (Goodenough). Selangor, Batu Caves. Penang, Pulau Betong (Curtis).
(9) R. Kunstleri Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 546; Ridl. Mat. iii. 43.

Stem 40 to 60 ft . long, 3 to 4 in . through. Leaves lanceolate falcate inæquilateral, or oblong to oblong-lanceolate acuminate, sub-membranous, base acute or cuneate, 6 to 15 in. long, 2 to 6 in. wide, deep green; petioles slender, 8 to 15 in . long, grooved, and channelled to the blade. Peduncle stout, I to 3 in. long. Spathe cylindric, 8 in. long, acuminate, thick-walled, white, beak long and straight. Spadix cylindric, 5 to 8 in . long. Ovaries hexagonal; stigmas discoid rather large. Hab. Perak, Larut at 5000 to 8000 ft . altitude and Goping (Kunstler).
(10) R. pteropoda Engl. Bull. Soc. Tosc. di Ort. 1879, p. 268 ; Males. i. 268. R. letevirens Ridl. Journ. Bot. I902, p. 87; Mat. iii. 43.

Stem terete, 12 to 14 ft . long or more, creeping. Leaves herbaceous, light green, oblong-lanceolate acuminate, with broad rounded bases; nerves numerous, conspicuous beneath; 2 ft . long, 8 in. wide; petioles 8 in . long, winged to the knee. Peduncle stout, 3 in. long. Spathe cylindric, 6 to 8 in. long, thick. Spadix cylindric, 7 in. long, $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Ovaries hexagonal; stigmas discoid. Hab. Creeping over rocks and climbing up trees. Selangor, Batu Caves. Perak, Thaiping Hills; Jor. Penang, Penara Bukit. Distrib. Sumatra and New Guinea.
(II) R. foraminifera Engler, Pfanzenreich, iv. 23B, 45, fig. 19; Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 57, p. 113. Epipremnum foraminiferum Engler's Jahrbuch, xxxv. II.

A stout climber. Leaves fleshy, ovate to lanceolate acuminate, base cuneate with I to 7 oblong or elliptic perforations $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5$ in. long on each side of and close to the midrib, 16 in. long, 5 to 6 in. wide; petioles 4 to 6 in . long. Spathe cylindric cuspidate, green, 2 in. long. Peduncle $I$ in. long. Spadix cylindric, $I \cdot 25$ in. long,
sessile. Ovaries irregularly hexagonal; stigmas pulvinate. Seeds 2 in a cell, pale brown, blunt at top, narrowed to the base. Hab. On trees in mountain forests and overhanging rivers. Perak, Thaiping Hills, Maxwell's Hill (Engler); Temengoh (Ridley).
(12) R. Beccarii Engl. Bot. Jahrb. i. 18I ; Males. i. 27I, fig. 19, t. 6 to 9; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 546; Ridl. Mat. iii. 44.

Stem short and stout, creeping, nearly 5 in . through. Leaves lanceolate, base cuneate, entire when young, acuminate pinnatifid when adult, inæquilateral, about 3 -lobed; lobes falcate acuminate, rather thinly coriaccous, deep green, 9 to 24 in . long, 3 to 7 in . wide; petioles rather slender, 6 to 8 in. long. Peduncle 6 in. long. Spathe cylindric cuspidate, 3 in. long, $\cdot 25$ in. through, cream colour. Spadix shorter, cylindric, blunt, white. Ovaries hexagonal; stigmas circular. Hab. On rocks in jungle streams. Selangor, Rawang; Ginting Bidai; Ulı Gombak. Pahang, Tahan River; Telom cascade (Ridley). Perak, Ulu Bubong (Kunstler) ; Temengoh, banks of Kertam River; Grit. Penang, Penara Bukit. Distrib. Borneo.
(13) R. tetrasperma Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 548 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 44.

Stem flexuous tercte, internodes 3 to 4 in . long. Leaves broadly ovate or orbicular cordate, often very inæquilateral, lobed with two broad blunt lobes on each side, deeply cut, acute cuspidate, I- or 2 -nerved. Whole leaf 5 to 7 in . long, 6 in . wide; petioles 3 in. long or more, channelled to the knee. Peduncle stout, I or 2 in . long. Spathe 1.5 to 2 in . long, turgidly cymbiform acute, white. Spadix sub-clavate. Stigmas linear. Berries 2 -celled, cells 2-ovuled. Hab. Forests, Pahang, Gunong Berumbun (Wray). Perak (Scortechini).
(I4) R. Korthalsii Schott, Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. i. 129; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 548; Ridl. l.c. 45; Engler, Pflanzenreich, iv. 23, 49, fig. 21 .

Stem 20 to 30 ft . long, 5 in . through, densely crinite. Leaves pinnatisect coriaceous, deep green, 18 to 24 in. long, 6 to 8 in. wide; lobes oblong falcate, about 9 pairs, lowest 3 in . long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, upper ones 5 in . long, 2 in . wide; petioles 9 in . long. Peduncles 2 to 9 in. long, very stout. Spathes coriaceous, several, boatshaped, beak short stout, 6 to 8 in. long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide, green, edged cream colour. Spadix 2 to 6 in . long, cylindric, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through, yellow. Ovaries small hexagonal; stigmas linear. Fruit 25 in. across. Seeds 4, flattened, ovoid. Hab. Not rare, climbing on trees in damp jungle, Singapore, Bukit Timah; Johor, Pulau Tinggi (Feilding). Selangor, between Fraser Hill and Semangkok Pass (Burkill). Perak, Thaiping Hills, Penang Hill. Distrib. Java and Borneo.
var. angustiloba Engler, Pflanzenveich, l.c. 49. R. angustiloba Ridl. MSS. A finer-cut leaved variety, lobes 6 to 8, narrow. Hab. Selangor, Batu Caves (Ridley).

## 19. LASIA, Lour.

A large marsh plant with stout stem. Leaves long-petioled, pinnatifid or entire hastate, petiole, midrib, nerves beneath and the tall peduncle thorny. Spathe very long narrow, opening only at the base. Spadix short, cylindric. Flowers bisexual. Sepals 4 to 6 , ovate cuncate. Stamens as many; filaments broad; antherlobes broad blunt. Pistils conic, I-celled, I -ovuled; styles stout; stigmas discoid. Drupe sub-globose ribbed and warted. Species I, India, Cochinchina, China, Malaya.
(1) L. aculeata Lour. Fl. Cochinchinc, 81 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 46. L. heterophylla Schott, Melet. i. 2I; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 550.

Stem 2 to 3 ft . long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaf blade deeply cut into 4 to 8 pairs of lanceolate acuminate lobes, $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. across, basal lobes deflexed, trifid, Ift. long; petioles I to 4 ft . long. Peduncle I ft. long, green. Spathe cylindric acuminate, 14 in . long, brown purplish. Spadix $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, yellow. Sepals pale green. Fruiting spadix 3 in. long, thick, green. Berry $\cdot 5$ in. long. Hab. In river mud usually tidal, common. Singapore, Jurong; Chan Chu Kang. Johor, Sungei Tebrau. Selangor, Batu Caves. Pahang, Pekan. Perak, Simpang (Wray); Temengoh. Perlis, Kanga. Native names: Gli-Gli; Bekil.
20. PODOLASIA, N. E. Brown.

Stem creeping. Leaves hastate, sagittate or 3-lobed, longpetioled thorny. Spathe linear or ovate, expanded. Spadix half as long, stipitate cylindric. Perianth segments 4 to 6 . Stamens as many, opposite. Ovary ovoid-oblong truncate, I-celled, I basal ovule. Drupe red. Species I, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Borneo.
(1) P. stipitata N. E. Br. Gard. Chron. 1882, ii. 70 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. $55^{\circ}$; Ridl. Mat. iii. 46 .

Terrestrial plant with a short thick stem I in. long. Leaves to to 20 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 2 in . wide, dark olive green; nerves prominent; petioles 2 I in. long or less, thorny, base sheathing. Peduncle 17 to 27 in . long, thorny below. Spathe 5 in . long, 5 to I in. wide, purple. Spadix, on a stipe 5 to 1 in. long, cylindric blunt, over 2 in . long, base white, tip purple. Fruiting spadix 6 in. long. Drupe globose red, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Seed globose. Hab. Local and not very common in dry woods. Johor, Gunong Pantai; Gunong Pulai. Perak, Thaiping Hills; Rclau Tujor (Wray). Dindings, Telok Sera (Ridley).

## 21. CYRTOSPERMA, Griff.

Tall aquatic aroids with long petioles often thorny, and hastate leaves. Peduncle tall thorny. Spathe persistent, ovate, expanded. Spadix short, stipitate or not. Sepals 4 to 8 truncate, tips incurved.


Stamens 4 to 8 . Ovary i-celled; ovules 1 or more, semianatropous, very crowded, fleshy. Seed compressed, crested, reniform. Species 10, Africa, Malaya and South America.
(1) C. lasioides Griff. Itin. Not. iii. 149; Ic. Pl. As. t. 169 ; Schott. Aroid. t. 84; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 55I; Engler, Pflanzenreich, iv. 23c, fig. 7 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 47. (Fig. 216, p. 126.)

Stem very stout. Leaves sagittate, 20 in . wide and as long or less, edge of lobes and midrib thorny; petioles 2 to 3 ft . long. Spathe ovate acuminate, 4 in . long, $\mathbf{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, outside brown purple striped green, shining, inside cream colour. Spadix 3 in. long, pink, stipes $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Sepals spathulate. Drupe obcuneate, green, tip purple. Seed reniform with 4 crests of blunt processes. Hab. Common in open swamps, Singapore, Tanglin. Johor, Sungei Tebrau; Kluang (Holttum). Malacca (Griffith); Ayer Panas (Derry). Pahang, Kwala Mahang. Negri Sembilan (Cantley). Perak, Goping and Chanderiang (Kunstler). Province Wellesley, Batu Kurau (Curtis). Distrib. Borneo. Native name: Gli-Gli.

## 22. POTHOS, Linn.

Climbing plants, branched and slender. Leaves distichous with a sheathing often winged petiolc, coriaceous oblong or lanceolate. Spadix peduncled, globose or slender cylindric. Flowers numerous, small, densely crowded, bisexual. Perianth lobes 6. Stamens 6. Ovary 3-celled; stigma small; ovules I in the inner angle of each cell anatropous. Berries 1 - to 3 -seeded, fleshy. Species 20, Madagascar, Tropical Asia, Australia, Polynesia.
Spadix globose; petiole broad linear flat.
Stalk of spadix $\cdot 12$ in. long; peduncle short . (i) P. scandens
Stalk of spadix $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long; peduncle long . (2) P. macrocephalus
Spadix cylindric slender.
Flowers whorled; leaf sheathing nearly to top, not flattened
(3) P. latifolius

Flowers dense, not whorled.
Spathe linear narrow.
Sepals narrow at tip.
Leaves elliptic, cuspidate, sheath narrow, (4) P. Barberianus
long
Leaves broad elliptic . . . . (5) P. ellipticus
Sepals broad, triangular at tip.
Petiole very short, 15 in . long
(6) P. inæqualis

Petiole $1 \cdot 5$ to 3 in . long; leaves thin . (7) P. lorispatha
Spathe lanceolate acuminate; leaves lanceolate linear
(8) P. salicifolius

Spathe oblong boat-shaped; leaf lanceolate acuminate
(9) P. lancifolius

Spathe ovate-lanceolate, 4 in . long; leaves large
(10) P. Kingii

Spathe ovate acuminate, broad, $2 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long - (ii) P. grandispatha
(1) P. scandens Linn. Sp. Pl. 968; Hook. fil. Bot. Reg. t. 133;

Ic. Pl. 175 ; F.B.I. vi. 55I; Ridl. Mat. iii. 48.
Stem long slender, 6 to io ft . long or more. Leaves lanccolate
acuminate to ovate acuminate, 3 in. long, $\cdot 2$ to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles obcuneate to spear-shaped, I to 3 in . long, 25 to 5 in . wide at the tip. Peduncles axillary, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, with several ovate acute bracts. Spathe ovate cuspidate, boat-shaped, $\cdot$ I in. long, green or purple. Spadix with a stipes - I in. long, head of flowers globose, as long.
var. (a). Petiole long narrow, blade lanceolate. Hab. On trees, Selangor, Batu Caves.
var. (b). cognatus Engler. P. cognatus Schott, Aroid, i. 22, t. 48. Petiole broadly obcuneate, blade ovate to oblong-elliptic. Hab.


Fig. 2I7.-Pothos macrocephalus.
Perak, Kwala Kangsa; Temengoh; Kwala Dipang (Kunstler); Selama (Scortechini). Penang, Waterfall (Curtis). Kedah, Alor Sta. Perlis, Kanga. Kelantan, Kota Bharu (Ridley). Distrib. India, Siam, Malay islands. Native name: Juloh-Juloh. Use: Leaves powdered applied to the body to cure small-pox, stem cut up with camphor, smoked like tobacco for asthma.
(2) P. macrocephalus Scortechini in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 553; Ridl. Mat. iii. 49.

Stems 60 to 80 ft . long, thicker than in P. scandens. Leaves dark green, blade lanceolate to linear-lanceolate, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 3 in . long, $\cdot 4$ to .5 in . wide; petioles 2 to 3 in . long, linear. Peduncle I to r 75 in. long, curved. Bracts ovate, $\cdot \mathrm{x}$ in. long or more. Spathe ovate cuspidate, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long and wider, dark greenish, black or pale
green. Spadix, stipes $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, head globose or pyriform, yellow, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Hab. Perak (Scortechini), Goping (Kunstler), Water100 (Curtis). Rare.
(3) P. latifolius Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 554; Ridl. Mat. iii. 49. P. Maingayii Hook. fil. l.c. P. Curtisii Hook. fil. l.c. P. Kunstleri Hook. fil. l.c.

Stems woody, moderately stout, 10 to 15 ft . long or more. Leaves broadly elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate cuspidate, base rounded or cuneate, 4 to 8 in . long, I .5 to 2.25 in . wide; intramarginal nerve close to the edge, main nerves close together; petioles 2 to 4 in . long, winged to the short $\cdot 25$ in. long knee. Peduncle 5 to 2 in. long, deflexed. Spathe linear, I to I .5 in . long, pale green. Spadix 3 to 6 in. long, stipitate, cylindric. Flowers whorled, close or distant. Berry $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 4 \mathrm{in}$. long, oblong, red. Hab. Not rare. On trees over the whole Peninsula. Singapore, Bukit Mandai; Kranji. Johor. Ulu Kahang (Holttum) ; Malacca (Maingay). Negri Sembelan, Selaru (Holttum) ; Selangor, Kwala Lumpur ; Semangkok Pass. Dindings, Lumut. Perak, Thaiping Hills (all collectors) ; Sungkai (Kunstler); Gunong Keledang. Penang, Batu Feringhi (Curtis). Distrib. Malay islands. Native name: Akar Lidah Badak; "Rhinoceros tongue."
(4) P. Barberianus Schott, Aroid, 24, t. 53; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. $55^{8}$; Ridl. Mat. iii. 49.

Stems slender. Leaves lanceolate cuspidate or oblong-ovate acuminate, base rounded, 5 in . long; I in. wide, fincly reticulate with intramarginal nerves; petioles 2 in . long, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ to $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. across, sheathing to the knee. Peduncle over I in. long, with numerous sheaths at base, two or three lanceolate acuminate, I in. long. Spadix sessile slender, cylindric, dense, I in. long, 12 in. through. Perianth pubescent. Drupe oblong, 25 in. long. Hab. Not common, in woods. Pahang; Sungei Yeh, Fraser Hill (Burkill); Perak, Thaiping Hills (Curtis) ; Briah (Wray). Dindings, Lumut. Jalor, Biserat (Gwynne-Vaughan). Distrib. Sumatra, Borneo.
var. Wallichii Ridl. l.c. P. Wallichii Hook. fil. l.c. A more slender plant, leaf-sheaths narrower and spadix more stipitate: style more distinct. Hab. Penang (Porter in Wall. Coll. 4439B, P. tenera). Perak (Scortechini). Distrib. Borneo.

I think this is only a weak form. Mr. Gwynne-Vaughan collected in Jalor specimens which though flowerless appeared to be showing the young leaves produced on the lower part of the plant. They are ovate-cordate shortly cuspidate, I in. long and nearly as wide, the petioles $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long, so that one lobe of the leaf at base overlaps the slender rhizome.
(5) P. ellipticus Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 4I, p. 84; Mat. iii. 50.

Stem fairly stout. Leaves elliptic cuspidate, 5 in. long, 2.5 in. wide, base rounded, one intramarginal nerve some way from the edge, an outer one close to the edge; petioles 3 in . long, sheathing broadly to the knee, which is $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Peduncle stout, 2 in.
long. Spathe linear-oblong. Spadix nearly sessile, 75 to I in. long, thick, dense. Fruit oblong, 5 in. long. Hab. Rare on the banks of the Pahang River at Kwala Tembeling, and Pulau Tawar (Ridley).
(6) P. inæqualis Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 41, p. 47 ; Mat. iii. 50 .

Stem slender, much branched. Leaves elliptic-oblanceolate with a long point, base cuneate; intramarginal nerve far from the edge, undulate, another very close to the edge, main transverse nerves large and distant; 4 to 7 in . long, I to 2 in . wide; petiole $\cdot 5$ to I in. long, sheathing to the thick half-inch knee. Peduncle I. 5 to 2 in. long. Spathe not seen. Spadix I in. long, cylindric, dense. Hab. Pahang, Pulau Tawar, River-bank thickets, rare (Ridley).
(7) P. lorispatha Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 86, p. 310.

Slender woody climber, internodes 1 in. long. Leaf thin subcoriaceous, inequilateral, lanceolate, long acuminate, base narrowed; nerves numerous inconspicuous, intramarginal $\cdot 5$ in. from the edge, Ift. long, 3 in . wide; petiole $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 3 in . long, narrowly winged to the top, knee obscure short. Peduncle slender, I in. long. Spathe narrow, strap-shaped, acute, 4 in . long, $\cdot 4 \mathrm{in}$. wide, dark green. Spadix narrow cylindric, 3 in . long, 12 in . through. Peduncle -25 in. long. Bracts blunt, triangular at top, kceled strongly below. Sepals small, blunt, triangular. Stamens shorter. Ovary oblong-sub-quadrate; stigma small circular. Hab. Limestone cliffs, Selangor, Batu Caves (Ridley).
(8) P. salicifolius Ridl.

Branches slender flexuous, internodes ito $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Leaves coriaceous lanceolate-linear acuminate, base narrowed slightly, 3-nerved, margin thickened; nerves clevate beneath, midrib with numerous elevate nervules joining the two side nerves, and many nervules joining these and the cdge, reticulations conspicuous, 6 in . long, 2 in . wide; petioles 5 in . long, tercte, knee transversely rugose. Peduncle 1.75 in . long. Spathe lanceolate acuminate, 2 in . long, 25 in . wide at the base. Spadix slender cylindric, I.I in. long. Perianth lobes oblong quadrate. Pistil top flat, obscurely 5 -angled. Stigma pulvinate. Drupes . 25 in. long, globose-oblong, dull yellow. Hab. Mountains. Epiphyte climbing close to trunk, Pahang, Fraser Hill at 4000 to 4370 ft . altitude (Burkill and Holttum).
(9) P. lancifolius Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 554; Ridl. Mat. iii. 5 r.

A large slender, woody, branched climber with conspicuously jointed internodes, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Leaves lanceolate long-acuminate; base cuneate, intramarginal nerves inconspicuous, 4 to 7 in . long, .5 to $\cdot 75$ in. wide; petioles 2 to 3 in . long, strongly winged to the knec, $\cdot 12$ in. long. Peduncle rather stout, I in. long, no bracts. Spathe oblong cuspidate, I to 1.5 in . long, and very broad, lurid
purple. Spadix thick, curved, cylindric, blunt, $\cdot 75$ to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, - I2 in. through. Drupe $\cdot 25$ in. long. Hab. Perak (Scortechini).
(10) P. Kingii Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 553 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 5I.

Stem 20 to 30 ft . 'long, stout. Leaves oblong cuspidate, or oblong-lanceolate caudate acuminate, base narrowed, rounded, often inæquilateral, rather thin, 6 to 10 in . long, 3 to 4 in . wide; fetioles 3 to 4 in . long, edges membranous at length fibrous, tip 2 -auricled, knee $\cdot 25$ in. long. Bracts $\mathrm{x} \cdot 5$ to 2 in. long. Spathe ovate-lanceolate, 4 to 6 in . long, dark purple inside, pale outside. Spadix 2 to 3 in. long, dense; stigma penicillate. Hab. Rare, in mountain forest. Perak, Thaiping Hills at 2000 to 3000 ft . altitude (Kunstler).
(iI) P. grandispatha Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 4I, p. 48 ; Mat. iii. 5I,

Stem less than - 12 in. thick. Leaves lanceolate cuspidate, cusp $\cdot 5$ in. long, base narrowed, blunt, 6 to 8 in. long, 2 to 2.5 in. wide; petioles 2 in . long, rather broadly sheathing to the very short $\cdot \mathrm{I} 2 \mathrm{in}$. long knee; sheath eventually breaking up into fibres. Peduncle 2 in . long. Spathe broadly ovate acuminate, narrowed at base, purple, 2.5 in . long, I in. wide. Spadix very slender, I in. long, sessile. Hab. Hill forests. Rare. Penang on West Hill (Curtis).
23. ACORUS, Linn.

Marsh herbs with an aromatic rhizome. Leaves distichous, ensiform, erect. Peduncle leaf-like. Spathe ensiform erect continuous with the peduncle. Spadix sessile, cylindric, denseflowered. Sepals 6, orbicular, tips incurved. Stamens 6; anthers reniform. Ovary conic, 2 - to 3 -celled; ovules many. Berries few-seeded. Species 2, north temperate zone.
(1) A. calamus Linn. Sp. Pl. 324; Griff. Notuld, iii. 157; Ic. Pl. As.t. 162 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 52.

Leaves 3 to 6 ft . tall, $\cdot 75$ to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Peduncle ig in. long. Spathe 6 to 30 in. long, acuminate. Spadix green, 2 to 4 in . long, obtuse. Hab. Cultivated and in old damp cultivated ground all over the Peninsula, seldom flowering, probably introduced. Native names: Jeringu and Deringu. Distrib. Nearly the whole world. Use: In native medicine and magic.

## Order CLIX. LEMNACEÆ.

Minute or very small floating plants, scale-like, green, rootless or bearing I or more slender roots on the under side of the frond. Flowers minute, 1 to 3 , naked or in a spathe. Perianth o. Stamens I or 2 with I- or 2 -celled anthers. Ovary flask-shaped, I-celled. Seed I or morc.

Fronds with one or more roots from the under surface; flowers lateral
I. Lemna

Fronds with no roots; flowers on the upper surface . . 2. Wolffia

## 1. LEMNA, Linn.

Fronds flat with I or more roots. Flowers I or more in a spathe on the edge of the frond. Species about 12 , whole world.

Root one.
Fronds elliptic asymmetric . . . . . (I) L. paucicostata
Fronds ovoid acuminate . . . . . (2) L. tenera
Roots several.
Frond orbicular . . . . . . . (3) L. polyrrhiza
(1) L. paucicostata Hegelmaier, Lemnacea, 139, t. 8 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 556; Ridl. Mat. iii. 52. L. minor Griff. Notula, iii. 216 .

Roots solitary, frond asymmetric elliptic or ovate, $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. lcng, light green. Spathe truncate. Stamens I or 2. Pistil very short, flask-shaped, truncate. Ovules solitary. Hab. Ditches and ponds. Singapore, Garden Lake; Angmokio. Pahang, Pekan. Malacca, well in Residency garden. Province Wellesley, Permatang Bertam. The commonest species. Distrib. Tropics generally.
(2) L. tenera Kurz, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. xl. 1871, ii. 78 ; Ridl. Mal. iii. 52.

Root solitary. Frond thin ovate acuminate or lanceolate with I or 2 young ones budding off from one side, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Flowers not seen. Hab. In ditches and ponds. Singapore, Galang; Telok Kurau (Ridley). Dindings, Bruas. Distrib. Pegu.
(3) L. polyrrhiza Linn. Sp. Pl. 970 ; Hook. fil. l.c. vi. 557 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 53. L. major Griff. Notulce, iii. 216; Ic. Pl. As. l. 264. L. orbiculata Roxb. Fl. Ind. iii. 565.

Roots several, 5 in . long. Frond orbicular or ovate, rather thick, 13 in. long, green above, purple beneath. Spathe 2 -lipped. Stamens 2 ; ovules I or 2. Hab. Ditches, not common. Singapore, ditches by Alexandra Road. Distrib. Whole world.

The greater Duckweed.

## 2. WOLFFIA, Horkel.

Fronds minute, dark green, rootless. Flowers on the upper surface. Spathe o. Anthers sessile, I-celled. Style short; stigma depressed. Ovule I. Species i2, whole world.
(1) W. arhiza Winm. Fl. Schlesz. 140; Ridl. Mat. iii. 53. Lemna arhiza Linn. Mantiss. 294. Grantia globosa Griff. Notulde, iii. 229 ; Ic. Pl. As. t. 267, fig. 2.

Fronds globose, green, microscopic. Hab. In ditches and wells. Singapore, Tanglin. Malacca, in a well at the Residency (Ridley). Distrib. Europe, India, Java.

This plant occurs mixed with Lemna but is not common, and when it occurs it is often immensely abundant for a time, then disappearing.

## Order CLX. ERIOCAULACEÆ.

Herbs (shrubs and trees in South America) with fibrous roots. Stem usually very short. Leaves grassy herbaceous or stiff, crowded at the base in our species. Flowers minute, unisexual, in a head on a slender scape, white. Bracts forming an involucre at the base. Male flowers, sepals 2 or 3 , free on connate. Petals 2 or 3, rarely o in a tube. Stamens 6 or fewer, usually black, anthers 2 -celled. Female flowers in the same head, pedicelled or not. Sepals 2 or 3, narrow. Petals 3, usually ciliate. Stigmas 2 or 3, slender. Ovary 3-(rarely 2-)celled; ovules solitary in the cell. Capsule trilobed. Seeds very minute papillose. Species 600 to 700 , chiefly South American.

## 1. ERIOCAULON, Linn.

Description as above. All other genera are South American. This genus, the largest, occurs all over the world in temperate and tropical regions.

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Scapes I ft. tall.
    Heads columnar ovate; leaves thin grassy
    Heads semi-globose, 26 in . through; scape tall;
        leaves rather stiff
    Heads sub globose, \(\cdot 3\) in. wide; scape 4 in . tall;
        leaves short rigid
                                    (1) E. sexangulare
                                    (2) E. silicicolum
(3) E. Hookerianum
Dwarf plants, scapes very slender, 2 to 3 in tall;
        leaves shorter, I in. long, thin; heads \(\cdot 12\) in.
        through.
    Involucral bracts ovate or oblong short.
        Flowers hairy
        (4) E. truncatum
        Flowers glabrous
        (5) E. glabriflorum
    Involucral bracts acute, longer than the heads - (6) E. xeranthemum
    Involucral bracts spathulate with a few minute
        teeth
    (7) E. disepalum
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(1) E. sexangulare Limn. Sp. Pl. 87; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 58o; Ridl. Mat. iii. 54. E. Wallichianum Mart. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 26, t. 249 .

Leaves long linear obtuse, dark green, 3 to 13 in. long, 12 to $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, herbaceous. Scapes numerous, terete, 12 to 18 in . long. Heads globose or columnar, hard, white, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Receptacle conic. Involucral bracts ovate obtuse. Floral bracts spathulate. Male flowers, sepals usually connate, boat-shaped. Petals tipped with hairs. Female flowers pedicelled or sessile. Sepals boat-shaped. Petals filiform. Capsule flat, broad-winged. Seeds elliptic, ribbed papillose. Hab. Very common in open damp spots, ditches, old rice-fields, etc. Singapore, Tanglin; Reservoir. Johor, Tana Merah. Malacca (Griffith); Bukit Sabukor (Derry) ; Ayer Panas. Sungei Ujong, Bukit Sulu (Cantley). Pahang, Pekan, Penang Hill. Setul. Kelantan, Chaning (Ridley). Dis-
trib. Madagascar, tropical Asia. Native names: Rumput Suasa; Rumput Kumpai Bunang.

In plants in very wet spots the heads are often bulbiliferous.
(2) E. silicicolum Ridl. Journ. F.M.S. Mus. vi. IgI.

Stem very short, covered with leaf bases. Leaves linear flaccid, herbaceous, acute, 5 to 8 in . long, $\cdot \mathrm{I} 2$ to $\cdot \mathrm{I} 3 \mathrm{in}$. wide, with a few white hairs. Scapes I to 3 , slender, glabrous, 12 to 18 in. tall, basal sheath 4 in. long, limb lanceolate elongate. Head $\cdot 25$ to


Fig. 2I8.-Eriocaulon Hookerianum.
nearly $\cdot 5$ in. wide. Involucral bracts oblong, tip rounded pubescent. Bracteoles cuneate, rounded, tip covered thickly with white hairs. Male flowers stalked. Sepals oblong cuneate, tipped with white hairs and black dotted, connate for most of their length. Corolla hardly longer, lobes 3 , very unequal, crested with white hairs. Anthers black. Female flower; sepals as in male. Petals linear, free to base, with long white hairs. Capsule trilobed globose. Seed oblong obtuse. Hab. High mountains, local. Pahang, Gunong Tahan at 5500 ft . altitude in damp, open spots (Ridley).
(3) E. Hookerianum Stapf. Trans. Linn. Soc. iv. 243. (Fig. 218, p. 134.)

Stem very short. Leaves densely crowded, linear, erect or recurved, acute or obtuse, stiff, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 3 in . long, $\cdot 13$ to $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide at base. Scape 5 to 7 in . long. Head $\cdot 25$ in. across. Involucral bracts rounded or ovate rounded, glabrous. Receptacle villous. Bracteoles obovate cuneate, ashy blue, tipped with white hairs. Male flowers ; sepals for one-third of length, connate obovate, white pilose. Corolla tubular-campanulate, stipitate, lobes unequal, oblong, with a black gland. Stamens 6. Female flower, sepals free, spathulate cuneate, tips pilosc. Corolla-lobes spathulate, villous with a black gland. Seed ellipsoid or sub-globose. Hab. High mountains among rocks. Pahang, Gunong Tahan on Gunong Riang and the summit of Gunong Tahan at 7100 ft . altitude on dry rocky spots. Distrib. Mount Kinabalu in Borneo.
(4) E. truncatum Ham. Mart. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. iii. 29; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 578 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 54.

A small plant with acute linear leaves, 1 to 2 in . long, $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Scape $I$ to 4 in . tall. Head greyish white, hemispheric, $\cdot$ I2 in. long. Involucral bracts ovate, margins lacerate. Receptacle flat. Bracteoles cuneate toothed. Male flowers stalked. Petals usually coherent. Female flowers pedicelled. Sepals 3, linear. Petals 3 , linear ciliate. Ovary and petals stipitate. Seeds elliptic, ribbed. Hab. Very common little weed in damp paths and plashes especially in sandy ground. Singapore, Tanglin; Bukit Mandai. Malacca (Griffith) ; Bukit Sabukor; Ayer Panas. Pahang, Kwala Pahang. Perak. Dindings, Lumut. Penang Hill. Lankawi, Kwah (Ridley). Distrib. Indo-Malaya, China. Native name: Rumput Durian.

Hooker, l.c., separates the Malay plant as a variety, var. malaccensis, on its broader floral bracts and sessile flowers (but they are usually stipitate here). It is a variable plant but quite the same as the Indian form.
(5) E. glabriflorum Ridl.

A dwarf plant resembling E. truncatum, Ham., but with much narrower leaves, linear-acuminate, $\cdot 5$ to I in. long, $\cdot 05$ to $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. wide. Scapes slender, 3 to 4 in. tall. Heads semi-orbicular, $\cdot$ in. wide, yellowish white, glabrous. Bracts oblong sub-obtuse, shorter than the head. Inner bracts spathulate, yellowish white tipped fuscous. Male flowers; sepals 2, narrow spathulate acute, longer than corolla. Corolla-lobes 3, short equal; anthers black. Females; sepals 2, linear, spathulate. Petals 3, similar. All glabrous. Hab. Damp sand and rocks in the north. Lankawi, Burau Bay by the seven wells (Robinson); Terutau (Robinson). Singgora (Ammandale).
(6) E. xeranthemum Mart. Wall. Pl. As. Rar. iii. 29; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 584 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 55.

A very small species, 2 to 3 in. tall. Leaves linear acute, I in.
long, narrow. Scapes 2 to 3 in. tall, three-ribbed and twisted. Head very small with 7 or 8 lanceolate acute toothed involucral bracts longer than the flowers. Floral bracts lanccolate acuminate, toothed. Male flowers; sepals obcuneate, black with white processes. Petals 3, spathulate, black tipped. Seeds elliptic, yellow, obscurely dotted. Hab. Very rare. Near the quarry in grassy spots. Penang, Waterfall Gardens. Distrib. India and Africa.
(7) E. disepalum Ridl.

Dwarf plant 4 to 6 ft . tall. Leaves linear-acuminate, $2 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\mathrm{r} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Scapes 5 to 6 in . long, slender, ribbed, numerous. Heads $\cdot 2$ in. wide, glabrous. Involucral bracts white, spathulate, top round with a few minute teeth. Floral bracts spathulate, slightly fuscous at top. Male flowers; sepals 2, short, spathulate. Corolla-tube longer. Anthers black, 6. Female flower; sepals linear, 3. Petals o. Style long and slender. Seed yellow, ellipsoid, ribbed. Hab. Kelantan, rice-fields at Tumput, Kota Bharu (Ridley).

## Order CLXI. RESTIACEA.

Herbs wiry with a woody rhizome covered with scales or wool. Culms simple or branched. Leaves (few radical cyperaceous) or reduced to sheaths, tubular. Inflorescence varied. The plants separately male or female or the inflorescence bisexual. Flowers resembling those of Cyperacea, but with a perianth. Bracts stiff, brown. Perianth regular, 3 to 6 scarious lobes. Stamens in males 3, filaments filiform. Anthers oblong, I or 2 locular. Female flower; ovary I- to 3 -celled. Styles as many, filiform. Ovules solitary. Fruit dry, compressed or triquetrous, 1- to 3 -seeded. Species 230. Chiefly African and Australian, I in Chili, I Cochinchina.

## 1. LEPTOCARPUS, Br.

Leaves reduced to sheaths. Heads many-flowered, or in female rarely one-flowered, panicled, spiked or capitate. Fruit usually 3 -angled. Species 22, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Chili, Cochinchina.
(1) L. disjunctus Mast. Joumn. Linn. Soc. xvii. 344.

Rhizome stont, woody, densely woolly. Culms stiff, 2 ft . tall or more, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. through, sheaths $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, convolute acuminate, chestnut red. Spikelets fascicled in a short branched panicle 4 to 6 in . long. Fascicles $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long, outer bracts lanceolate, coriaceous, red, with an awn. Spikelets i-flowered, upper male, lower female or all male. Bracts and 2 bracteoles coriaceous lanceolate, red. Perianth of 6 lobes, outer ones oblong acute, inner ones 2 or 3 smaller. Stamens in male 3; filaments slender; anthers ellipsoid apiculate, i-celled. Ovary in female triquetrous. Style sloort. Stigmas 3, linear. Fruit indehiscent, r-seeded. Hab. Marshy ground, rare. Tringganu, Kresag (A. Vesterdal). Distrib, Singora and Cochinchina.

## Order CLXII. CYPERACEÆ.

Herbs grass-like with solid, often triquetrous, culms. Leaves linear or oblong, sheathing with tubular sheaths or reduced to sheaths only. Flowers bisexual, small or minute, solitary in the axils of a glume, arranged in spikes. Perianth o, or of hypogynous bristles or scales. Stamens I to 3. Anthers linear, basifixed. Ovary I-celled, I-ovuled. Style slender with 2 or 3 stigmatic arms. Fruit a biconvex or trigonous nut. Species about 3000, over the whole world.

1. Eucyperee. Glumes few or many, all distichous. No hypogynous bristles.

Style bifid; flowers I or 2, in spikelet . . r. Kyllinga
Style bifid; flowers mumerous . . . . 2. Pycreus
Style trifid.

Rachilla of spikelet persistent after fall of glumes
Rachilla disarticulating above last 2 glumes
II. Scirpex. Flowering glumes in a spiral. Hypogynous scales or bristles often present.

Style-base constrict above top of nut; spikelet I ; no leaves; bristles 5 to 8
5. Eleocharis

Style-base persistent or completely deciduous; leafy plants; no bristles
6. Fimbristylis

Style-base deciduous but leaving a small knob on the nut.
Style-base not articulate passing into nut gradually; bristles o or 6 linear
7. Bulbostylis
8. Scirpus

Scales 3 to 6, broad obovate or spathulate . 9. Fuirena
Scales 2, thin, boat-shaped, enclosing nut . io. Lipocarpha
III. Rhynchospores. Glumes not distichous; several empty ones at base, bisexual, 1 or 2 , terminal, male or empty.

Bristles linear or o; spikes panicled.
Style bifid, base thick conic, persistent . . if. Rhynchospora
Style bi- or tri-fid, base conic, not persistent . 12. Actinoschafus
Style trifid.
Three or more lower glumes empty, 2 or 3 upper fertile
13. Schenus

Lowest flower fertile . . . . . I4. Cladium
Upper flower fertile.
Hypogynous scales broad . . . 15. Lepidosperma
Scales and bristles o.
Big tufted plant with large panicles . . i6. Gahnia
Creeping sand-plant, flowers in a head - I 7 . Remirea
IV. Hypolytres. Spikelets of I glume-like bract, 2 thin boat-shaped glumes with 1 stamen each and 4 to 9 thin glumes (squamella) I or more with a stamen. Female flower terminal.
Spikes in a corymbose panicle.
Style bifid, squamelle 2, monandrous . . i8. Hypolytrum
Style trifid, squamellax 6, 2 or 3 monandrous . ig. Thoracostachyum
Spikes solitary or several in a head; leaves pandan-like . . . . . zo. Mapania
Spikes in a short panicle; leaves pandan-like . 21. Scirpodendron
Spikes solitary on leafless stem . . . . 22. Lepironia
V. Sclerief. Spikelets unisexual or I or more male above a female. Nuts stipitate on a disc, bony white or purple, smooth or tessellate.
23. Scleria
VI. Carices. Spikelets of male or female flowers, or both. Nut enclosed in an utricle . . . . . . 24 . Carex

## 1. KYLLINGA, Rottb.

Rhizome sometimes elongate. Culms erect, leafy below. Leaves narrow. Spikes I to 3, sessile, capitate, with 3 or 4 leafy bracts below, ovoid or cylindric of numerous small compressed spikelets. Glumes 4 or 5 , distichous, two lowest empty, third bisexual empty or male. Style 2-branched. Nut compressed, laterally. Species 33, all warm countries.

| Heads white. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fertile glume winged in upper half; heads ovoid | (1) K. monocephala |
| Fertile glume not winged; heads cylindric | (2) K. cylindrica |
| Heads green. Fertile glume not winged. |  |
| Rhizome elongate; leaves long | (3) K. brevifolia |
| Rhizome thick and short; leaves very few and |  |
| short | (4) K. melanosperma |

(1) K. monocephala Rottb. Descr. © Ic. 13, t. 4, fig. 4; Ridl. Mat. iii. 58.

Rhizome usually short, culms tufted, grassy, 6 to 12 in. long. Spikes I to 3, ovoid, white, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spikelets $\cdot 15 \mathrm{in}$. long, lowest glume linear, second and third ovate, crested in upper half, crest toothed. Hab. In waste ground, roadsides, etc., very common, all over the Peninsula. Singapore (Wallich) very common. Johor, Pahang, Malacca, Selangor, Perak, Penang. Distrib. All the tropics. Native name: Rumput Butong.
(2) K. cylindrica Nees in Wight, Contrib. 9I; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 588 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 59.

Rhizome very short. Culm 6 in. tall. Leaves numerous, shorter. Head of 3 spikes, white, median one cylindric, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, laterals shorter ovoid. Bracts 3 or 4 , I to 3 in. long. Spikelets narrow. Fertile glume ovate, keel hardly distinct, with few teeth, ribs conspicuous. Nut yellow, turning black. Hab. Very rare. Singapore in the sandy lawns of the cathedral and Raffles School (Hullett). Distrib. India, Africa, Australia.
(3) K. brevifolia Rottb. Descr. and Ic. 13, t. 4, fig. 3; Ridl. Mat. iii. 58. K. cruciata, Nees, Limnaa, ix. 286.

Rhizome 3 to 4 in . long or more. Culms often distant, 4 to 12 in . long. Leaves 6 to 8 in . long. Spikes I to 3 ovoid, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, green. Lowest glumes small, 3 and 4 lanceolate, keel toothed. Hab. Common on roadsides and waste ground. Singapore, Pahang, Malacca, Selangor, Province Wellesley, Penang. Distrib. All warm countries. Native name: Rumput Tuki. Use: The rhizome for poulticing sore legs.
(4) K. melanosperma Nees in Wight, Contrib. 91; Ridl. Mat. iii. 59. K. vaginata, Zoll. Verz. Ind. Arch. ii. 63.

Rhizome short, thick: Culms 15 to 18 in. tall, triquetrous above. Leaves few, 1 to 4 in . long, $\cdot 2$ in. wide. Head I , ovoid, green, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Bracts $\cdot 75$ to 4 in . long. Spikelets narrow. Fertile glume ovate, strongly ribbed, keel with few short teeth.

Nut oblong, black. Hab. Damp grassy spots, rare. Singapore near Tanglin; Thomson Road (Ridley). Perak, Gunong Hijau (Burkill). Distrib. Africa, India and Java.

## 2. PYCREUS, Beauv.

Stems erect, leafy at base only. Inflorescence of oblong or linear flattened spikes, umbellate or capitate ; racheola persistent. Glumes distichous, 2 lowest empty, upper ones bisexual, terminal one or two empty. Stamens ito 3. Style 2-branched. Nut laterally compressed. Only differs from Cyperus in the 2-branched style and flattened nut. Species about 50, warm and temperate regions.

Tall plants.
Leaves distant on stem; glumes ovate, red or pale
(1) P. sanguinolentus

Leaves at base only.
Glumes yellow or brown; spikelets narrow
(2) P. polystachyus

Glumes broad, red, oblong
(3) P. puncticulatus

Small annual tufted plant.
Glumes ovate mucronate, silvery
(4) P, nitens
(1) P. sanguinolentus Nees, Limnaa, ix. 283; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 590 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 60. Cyperus sanguinolentus Vahl. Enum. ii. 35 I. C. eragrostis Vahl. Enum. ii. 322. C. cruentus Roxb. Fl. Ind. i. I96 (not of Rottboell).

Rhizome creeping. Culm 4 to 24 in . tall. Leaves distant on the stem in the lower half, sheaths 3 in . long or less, blade 6 to 9 in . long. Umbel simple, of 5 branches, peduncles 2 in . long and a central sessile spikelet, occasionally reduced to a head. Spikelets oblong or linear, brown or dark red, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, nearly $\cdot$ I2 in. wide. Glumes ovate obtuse keeled, loosely imbricate, 3-nerved. Nut half as long, dark brown or black, obovoid, biconvex, puncticulate. Hab. Rather rare, in rice-fields and damp open spots. Pahang, Kwala Tembeling. Negri Sembilan, at Kwala Pedas. Penang, Waterfall (Ridley). Distrib. Tropical Asia and Australia.
(2) P. polystachyus Beawv. Fl. D'Owar ii. 48, t. 86, fig. 2 ; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 592. Cyperus polystachyus Br. Prodr. 214; Ridl. Mat. iii. 60.

A tufted plant 12 to 30 in . tall. Leaves longer or shorter than culm. Umbel simple with 4 or 5 branches 2 in . long or contracted into a head. Spikelets crowded, erect, narrow, linear, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5$ in. long. Glumes numerous, yellow or brown, lanceolate acute, closely imbricating. Nut oblong truncate, black, half as long as the glume.
var. b. laxiftora Benth. Fl. Austral. vii. 26r. Cyperus paniculatus Rottb. Descr. and Ic. 40. C. plenus Kunth. Enum. ii. 12. Tall and weak branches of umbel longer and narrower, widely spreading and redder in colour. Hab. Waste ground, pastures
and roadsides over all warm countries. Common over the whole Peninsula, Singapore, Selangor, Pahang, Kelantan, Penang.
var b. occurs with the type form, but is scarcer.
(3) P. puncticulatus Nees, Linnea, ix. 283; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 593; Ridl. Mat. iii. 6r. Cyperus puncticulatus Vahl. Enum. ii. 348.

Culm triangular, over Ift tall. Leaves about as long. Umbel simple or compound, 4 in . long. Spikelets 5 in . long, red, spicate. Glumes dark red, blunt, margin scarious, ribbed. Nut broad ellipsoid truncate, half as long as the glume. Hab. River banks, scarce. Perak by the river at Teluk Anson (Ridley). Distrib. India and China.
(4) P. nitens Nees, Linncea, ix. 283; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 59r. Cyperus pumilus Linn. Sp. Pl. 69. C. nitens Vahl. Enum. ii. 33 r .

A small tufted plant I to 6 in . tall. Leaves as long as culms or longer. Umbel simple with slender peduncles, 5 in . long, or reduced to a single head. Bracts long. Spikelets $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, linear-oblong, silvery. Glumes to to 20 , ovate mucronate, closely imbricating, silvery, keel green, ribs on each side, 2. Stamen I (rarely 2). Nut obovoid, compressed. Hab. Sandy spots, local but often abundant. Singapore, Macpherson Road; Changi. Malacca, Ayer Panas (Cantley). Perak, Telok Pinang, Ipoh. Penang, Dato Kramat (Curtis). Distrib. Tropical Asia. Native name: Rumput Taman.

## 3. CYPERUS, Linn.

Culms erect, leafy at base only. Inflorescence umbelled, simple or compound or capitate. Rachilla of spikelet persistent after fall of glumes. Glumes distichous, the 2 lowest and one or two uppermost empty, the rest bisexual. Stamens 2 or 3, rarely i. Style continuous with nut, 3-branched. Nut triquetrous. Species 300 , whole world.

[^2]Sea-sand plant, culms very short; umbel capitate or with long rays
Culmstallslender; leaves narrow; rhizomeshort oro.
Glumes very short, hardly longer than nut, yellow
(ıо) C. Iria
Glumes much longer than nut.
Rachis hairy
Rachis glabrous.
Glumes red; spikelets narrow; umbel condensed
Glumes silvery; spikelets broad
Glumes yellowish; spikelets narrow; umbel simple
(13) C. compressus

Culms slender distant on a long rhizome, tuberous at base. simple, lax or dense; spikelets narrow, red; waste ground inland
C. Zollingeri
(9) C. radians
(11) C. pilosus

Umbel dense; spikelets pale; seashores
(15) C. rotundus

Umbel simple, lax or dense, spikelets narrow

- (I6) C. stoloniferus

Culms stout tall; rhizome long.
Umbels large; glumes narrow, distant

- (17) C. distans

Umbels large; glumes broad blunt, close set.
Leaves long
Leaves very short, nearly reduced to sheaths
(i8) C. procerus
(19) C. malaccensis

Tall leafy plants with large umbels decompound, no rhizome; glumes yellow.
Spikes cylindric dense
(20) C. radiatus

Umbel lax; anthers not crested . . . (2I) C. digitatus
Umbel lax; anthers crested
(22) C. elatus
(1) C. platystylis Br. Prodr. 214; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 498 ; Journ. Limn. Soc. xxi. II7, l. 1, figs. 7-9; Ridl. Mat. iii. 63. C. pallidus Nees, Linncea, ix. 284.

Culm stout triquetrous, 18 to 24 in . tall. Leaves 12 to 18 in. long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Bracts serrulate on edge and keel, broad, about 8 . Umbel 3 to 7 in. across, compound. Spikelets 50 in. long, $\cdot \mathrm{I} 2 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Glumes close imbricate, ovate mucronate, red, about 40. Style shorter than nut. Nut nearly as long as glume, oblong acute with yellow corky angles. Hab. Rare, in ricefields. Malacca, Ching. Negri Sembilan, Kwala Pedas (Ridley). Penang (Wallich). Distrib. Indo-Malaya, Australia.
(2) C. castaneus Willd. Sp. Pl. i. 278 ; Roxb. Fl. Ind. i. I95; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 598 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 63.

A dwarf plant 2 to 6 in. tall, with tall tufted culms. Leaves shorter or as long. Umbel rays 5 , sometimes reduced to 1 head. Bracts $\cdot 5$ in. long. Spikelets linear, 36 in. long. Glumes chestnut, about 26 , blunt with a long recurved point and a rib on each side. Nut oblong, half as long as the glume, sides parallel. Hab. Very rare, Perak at Ulu Bera (Kunstler). Distrib. India, Cochinchina, Australia.
(3) C. uncinatus Poir. Encycl. vii. 247; Ridl. Mat. iii. 64. C. cuspidatus H.B.K. Nov. Gen. \& Sp. i. 204; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 59 g.

Dwarf plant 2 to 6 in . tall. Umbels of 4 or 5 rays or con-
tracted to a head. Spikelets linear, 36 in . long, pale or dark red. Glumes strongly 3 -nerved with a strong recurved point. Nut oblong-ovoid. Hab. Sandy places beneath coconut palms, etc. Not rare. Singapore, Macpherson Road. Negri Sembilan, Tampin, (Burkill). Penang, Dato Kramat (Curtis). Kedah, Yan. Tringganu (Yapp). Kelantan, Kota Bharu. Distrib. Warm regions.

This species is only distinguished from C. castaneus by the form of the nut.
(4) C. haspan Linn. Sp. Pl. 66; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 600; Ridl. Mat. iii. 64.

A weak plant with rhizomes 6 in . long or more and distant solitary stems, or sometimes shorter and crowded. Culms triquetrous, slender, flaccid, 4 to 30 in . long. Leaves often shorter. Bracts long, broad, leaf-like, tip triquetrous. Umbel usually large, compound, spreading, rays 4 in . long or less. Spikclets usually few, small, sometimes numerous, crowded, $\cdot$ I2 to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long. Glumes usually few io to 40 , ovate obtuse, hardly mucronate, reddish, keel green. Nut obovoid triquetrous, very small, white or pale brown. Hab. Very common in ditches and wet spots, very variable in size and development of umbel according to locality. Whole Peninsula from Singapore to Penang, in low country, up to 3000 ft . altitude on Kedalı Peak. Distrib. All warm regions. Native names: Rumput Sumboh; Rumput Bilis jantan.
(5) C. pulcherrimus Willd. in Kunth. Enum. ii. 35; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 600; Ridl. Mat. iii. 64.

A tufted plant with numerous culms if to 18 in. tall, fairly stout. Leaves shorter. Umbels decompound, 6 to 8 in. across, dense, with very numerous spikelets clustered at the end of the rays. Spikelets •I2 in. long or less, yellowish brown. Glumes ovate-oblong obtuse, tip incurved. Nut broadly elliptic. Hab. Damp spots and paddy fields, not rare. Pahang, Pekan. Selangor, Batu Caves. Penang, Pulau Betong (Curtis) ; Ayer Rajah Road (Nur). Perlis, Kanga. Distrib. India, Java and Bornco.
(6) C. difformis Linn. Sp. Pl. 67; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 599.

Annual 4 to 20 in . tall. Leaves flaccid. Culm triquetrous at top. Umbel contracted of 4 or 5 rays 1 to 2 in . long or less. Heads globose, $\cdot 25$ in. through. Spikelets oblong blunt, $\cdot$ i in. long or less. Glumes close packed, concave, quite blunt, truncate, greyish white. Nut broad ellipsoid, nearly as long as glume, triquetrous. Hab. Rare. Ricefields in Kelantan near Kota Bharu (Ridley). Distrib. Tropics of Old World.
(7) C. diffusus Vahl Entm. ii. 321; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 603 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 65. C. elegans Sw. Obs. Bot. 30.

Culms solitary, 8 to 36 in . tall, stout, triquetrous. Leaves as tall or taller, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5$ in. wide. Umbel compound, 4 to 14 in. across, rays 6 or more. Bracts many, leafy, to $\cdot 5$ in. wide. Spike-
lets flat, very numerous, $\cdot 33$ to $\cdot 37$ in. long, olive-green, digitate, 3 to 9 together. Glumes ovate, boat-shaped, mucronate. Nut broad elliptic, triquetrous. Hab. In sandy woods. Common. Singapore, Bukit Timah. Pahang, Tahan River. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur. Kelantan, Kwala Aring (Yapp); Kwala Lebir. Kedah, Alor Sta (Ridley).
var. pubisquama Ridl. l.c. C. pubisquama Steud. Syn. Cyp. 20 ; Clarke l.c. 604 . Spikclets very numerous, longer, more closely imbricate and occasionally scabrid. Hab. In sandy woods, Johor, Kota Tinggi. Pahang, Tahan river. Selangor, Ginting Bidai; Kwala Lumpur. Perak, Simpang (Wray). Penang (Wallich). Pulau Betong (Curtis). Distrib. of the species, tropics generally. Native names: Rumput Parah Parah; Rumput Bumban.
(8) C. bancanus Miq. Fil. Ind. Bat. Supp. 260, 599; Ridl. Mat. iii. 65. C. turgidulus Clarke, Journ. Limn. Soc. i. I30; in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 604.

Tufted or solitary stems 12 to 18 in. tall. Leaves numerous, as long or longer, flaccid, $\cdot 5$ in. wide. Culm stout triquetrous. Umbel compound, 3 to 4 in . wide, rays 2 in . long. Bracts large, leaf-like. Spikes small capitate dense, spikelets very small turgid, few-flowered, o6 in. long. Glumes ovate, mucronate, many-ribbed, keel green, sides brown. Nut ovoid-lanceolate acute, 3 -angled, dark brown, as long as glume. Hab. sandy woods, common, Malacca, St. Paul's Hill (Hervey). Pahang, Pekan. Sungei Ujong, Gunong Berumbun (Cantley). Penang, Tanjong Bunga (Curtis). Setul. Distrib. Assam, Burma, Siam, Malay islands. Native names: Rumput Pa-parah; Rumput Chukor Kerbau.
(9) C. radians Nees and Meyen, Linncea, ix. 285; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 605; Ridl. Mat. iii. 66. C. radicans Kunth. Enum. ii. 95. C. Griffithii Steud, Syn. Cyp. 316.

A stiff tufted plant, culms solitary or several together, I to 3 in. tall. Leaves longer, 3 to 6 in . long. Umbel simple or compound, sometimes reduced to a head, sometimes with rays I to 12 in . long. Bracts numerous. Spikelets $\cdot \mathrm{Iz} \mathrm{in}$. long or more, rarely $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long. Glumes close ovate mucronate, red brown, with many ribs. Nut obovoid, black punctate, half as long as glume. Distrib. Tenasserim, China, Malaya. Hab. Seasands. A very variable sedge in size, Singapore (Wallich); Gelang to Changi. Malacca (Griffith); Pulau Besar. Pahang, Sungei Meang. Tringganu, Cherating River. Kelantan, Kamposa. Penang, Telok Bahang and Batu Feringhi (Curtis). A flaccid green form occurs in shady spots at Sungei Meang, Pahang. Distrib. Tenasserim, Malaya, China.
(10) C. Iria Linn. Sp. Pl. 67; Roxb. Fl. Ind. i. 201; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 606; Ridl. Mat. iii. 67.

Culms solitary or tufted, 4 to 24 in. tall. Leaves shorter than stem, $\cdot 2$ to $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Umbel 2 to 5 in . across, usually com-
pound, primary rays corymbose at the ends or umbelled again. Spikes lax, 5 to 2 in. long. Spikelets linear, 6 - to 20 -flowered. Glumes yellow or brown, not imbricating, obovate obtuse very short. Nut triquetrous, yellow, much narrowed to base, nearly as long as the glume. Hab. Common in waste ground and rice fields. Whole Peninsula. Distrib. All warm parts of Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia. Native name: Rumput Tuloh Belalang.

The dwarf annual form micro-iria, Steud., only a few inches tall is not rare.
(II) C. pilosus Vahl. Enum. ii. 354; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 609 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 67.

A rather stout plant with slender stolons. Culms flaccid or stiff, acutely triquetrous, 1 to 3 ft . tall. Leaves shorter, broad, $\cdot 2$ to $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Umbel short, compact to wide-spreading, rays generally few, I to 6 in . long. Bracts longer, secondary, umbels lax or very dense with innumerable spikelets, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long; rachis pilose. Glumes ovate blunt, usually red, keel green, loosely imbricate. Nut ovate acute, apiculate, triquetrous, yellow brown to black, three-fourths the length of the glume. Hab. Common in ditches and marshy wet ground. Whole Peninsula, Singapore, Jurong; Gelang; Chan Chu Kang. Johor, Kluang (Holttum). Pahang, Pekan. Malacca. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur. Negri Sembilan, Kwala Sawar. Perak, Thaiping. Penang, Waterfall (Curtis). Distrib. Tropical Africa, Asia, Australia.
(i2) C. babakensis Stend. Zoll. Verz. Ind. Arch. ii. 62; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 610.

Whole plant If. tall. Leaves shorter than the triquetrous culm. Bracts long, 6 in. or more. Spikelets red, 25 in. long, condensed into dense heads I in. through, sessile with I peduncled rachis not pilose. Glumes boat-shaped, hispid, scabrous at top of keel. Nut hardly half as long as glume. Hab. Rare. Damp woods. Kelantan, Glam woods, Kota Bharu. Distrib. India, Java.

This plant resembles C. pilosus, but has a dense umbel and is not pilose.
(13) C. compressus Linn. Sp. Pl. 68; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 605 ; Ridl. Mal. iii. 67.

A tufted plant. Culms several or numerous, 6 to 12 in. tall, rather stout. Leaves nearly or quite as long. Bracts 3 to 8 in. long. Umbel simple, rays i to 3 in . long. Spikelets 3 to 10 in a cluster, $\cdot 5$ to $\cdot 75$ in. long, rather broad. Glumes ovate mucronate, silvery with a green keel, many-nerved. Nut obovoid obtnse, acutely triquetrous, black. Hab. Very common in waste ground all over the Peninsula. Distrib. All warm parts of the world. Native name: Rumput Tiga Sagi.
(14) C. Zollingeri Steud. Zoll. Verz. Ind. Archip. ii. 62; Syn. Cyp. 17; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 613; Ridl. Mat. iii. 68.

Rhizome short stout woody. Culms several, slender, I to 2 ft .
tall, bases covered with red sheaths, triquetrous above. Leaves shorter, narrow. Bracts longer than umbel. Umbel simple, rays few, 3 to 4 in . long, erect or nodding. Spikelets 7 or 8 together, narrow linear, $\cdot 50$ in. long. Glumes rather distant, boat-shaped narrow sub-acute, yellow, keel green. Nut ellipsoid or obovoid, bluntly trigonous, black, half as long as the glume. Hab. Common in dry waste ground. Whole Peninsula, Singapore, Tanglin; Changi. Malacca, Pulau Besar. Pahang, Pekan. Perak, Thaiping. Penang, Waterfall (Curtis). Distrib. Africa, Asia and Australia.
(15) C. rotundus Linn. Sp. Pl. 67; Clarkc in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 614 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 68.

Rhizome long, creeping, slender, tuberous. Culms 6 to 24 in. tall, slender. Leaves shorter, 2 to 8 in . long. Umbel simple, rarely compound, I to 3 in . long, rays slender erect. Spikelets narrow linear, 5 to I in. long, dark red. Glumes narrow lanceolate, sub-acute not mucronate, closely imbricate, rachis winged. Nut ellipsoid, nearly half as long as the glume. Hab. Common in waste ground, gardens, roadsides in open spots. Singapore, Sclangor. Distrib. All warm parts of the world. Native name: Rumput Haliya hitam (lit. Black ginger grass). Use: The tubers for smoking in cases of pain in the nose.

A troublesome weed in garden beds as it readily propagates itself by its tubers, and is difficult to eradicate.
(I6) C. stoloniferus Relz. Observ. iv. Io; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 615 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 69. C. Iittoralis Br. Prodr. 216. C. tuberosus Boj. Horl. Maur. 379.

Rhizome long-creeping, woody. Culms tuberous at the base, distant, 6 to 18 in. tall, slender. Leaves shorter, 3 to 14 in. long, stiff or flaccid. Umbel simple, usually contracted to a head, rays sometimes 2 in . long. Spikelets oblong or linear, 5 in . long or less, pale or red. Glumes oblong obtuse, closely imbricate, 3 -ribbed, back greenish, sides dark red. Nut obovoid or elliptic, obscurely trigonous, black. Hab. Sandy sea shores, and tidal mud. In the former short and wiry, in the latter taller and longer-leaved. Common. Singapore, Changi. Malacca, Tanjong Kling. Pahang, Pekan. Penang, Bagian Jennal (Curtis). Lankawi (Curtis). Distrib. Mauritius, Indo-Malaya, China, Australia.
(17) C. distans Linn. fil. Suppl. 103; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 607 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 69 ; Jacq. Ic. ii. t. 299.

Stoloniferous plant. Culms usually rather distant, stout, bluntly triquetrous, 18 to 24 in. tall. Leaves $\cdot 25$ in. wide or less. Bracts long, longest 9 to I4 in. long. Umbel compound, lax, spreading, 8 to I4 in. wide. Spikelets $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, very slender, io- to 20-flowered, dark red.: Glumes distant not imbricate, clliptic, obtuse. Nut oblong or narrowly elliptic, black. Hab. Common in
ditches and damp waste ground. Whole Peninsula from Singapore to Kelantan. Distrib. All tropics. Native name: Rumput Wangi.


Fig. 219.-Cyperus procerus.
(18) C. procerus Rottb. Descr. and Ic. 29, t. 5, fig. 3; Roxb. Fl. Ind. i. 203; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 610; Ridl. Mat. iii. 70. C. ornatus Br. Prodr. 217. (Fig. 219, p. 146.)

Rhizome slender. Stems rather distant, 3 ft . tall, stout, triquetrous. Leaves over 2 ft . long and $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Bracts as long as or longer than umbels. Umbel lax, with 5 to 7 spikes, occasionally branched, 3 in . long or little more. Spikelets remote, $\cdot 5$ to $I$ in. long, rather broad, 20 to 46 flowers. Glumes broad ovate, quite blunt, red, keel paler, ribs 3 or 4 on each side. Nut obovoid, half as long as glume. Hab. In rice-fields and damp spots. Not common. Malacca, rice-fields (Ridley). Penang, near Waterfall (Curtis). Kelantan, Kamposa (Ridley). Distrib. Tropical Asia and Australia.
(19) C. Malaccensis Lam. Ill. i. 146; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 608 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 70.

Rhizome stout woody, crecping, with distant stout triangular stems 2 to 3 ft . tall. Leaves few and short, sheaths 6 to 8 in . long, limb $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Bracts long and broad. Umbel 3 to 4 in. long, rays usually short, sometimes compound, usually congested. Spikelets narrow-linear, 5 in . long, 6 - to 12 -flowered. Glumes boatshaped, blunt, rather distant, reddish, no keel, edge pale. Nut narrowly oblong trigonous, threc-fourths as long as the glume. Hab. Common in tidal-river mud, whole Peninsula. Singapore, Balestier Plain. Pahang, Pekan. Malacca. Province Wellesley (Curtis). Tringganu, Pulau Ketam. Kelantan, Kamposa. Kedah, Alor Sta. Lankawi. Distrib. Persia, Indo-Malaya, Australia.
(20) C. radiatus Vahl. Enum. ii. 369; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. 617; Ridl. Mat. iii. 7o.

A tall plant I to 3 ft . high. Leaves rather shorter and 3 ft . wide. Umbel simple or compound, about 6 in . across, rays 3 in. long or less. Bracts about I ft. long. Spikes I in. long, 3 in. wide, very dense. Spikelets $\cdot 12$ to $\cdot 2$ in. long, of 13 to $x_{5}$ flowers. Glumes yellowish brown, closely imbricate, short and broad, mucronate. Rachilla with persistent oblong wings. Nut ovoid, nearly half as long as glume. Hab. River banks, rather rare. Johor, on the Scudai River. Penang, at Bagian Jennal (Curtis). Distrib. Tropics.
(21) C. digitatus Roxb. Fl. Ind. i. 205; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 618; Ridl. Mat. iii. 71. C. auricomus Benth. Fl. Austr. vii. 286. C. venustus Necs in Wight, Contrib. 86.

A fine tall plant 3 to 4 ft . high, stems triquetrous. Leaves long, nearly half an inch across, often as long as the stem. Umbel very large, sometimes 2 ft . across, compound, with long spreading rays. Bracts usually longer, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Spikes cylindric, 2 in. long, golden brown. Spikelets numerous, very small. Glumes narrow, closely imbricate, ovate acute. Anthers not crested. Nut oblong-ovoid, half as long as glume. Hab. River banks and ditches, common in the low country. Our biggest species. Johor, Batu Pahat. Pahang, Pekan. Malacca. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur.

Sungei Ujong, Port Dickson. Dindings, Bruas. Perak, Kwala Kangsa. Penang (Wallich); Dato Kramat (Curtis). Kedah, North of Gurun (Burkill). Distrib. All the tropics.
(22) C. elatus Linn. Sp. Pl. 67; Clarke in Hook. fil. I•.B.I. vi. 6I8; Ridl. Mat. iii. 7x.

Stems 3 to 4 ft . tall. Leaves nearly as long, $\cdot 50 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Umbel large, compound, primary rays 6 in . long. Spikes narrow, cylindric dense. Spikelets brown, linear, 14-flowered; anthers oblong, crested, wings of rachilla lanceolate caducous. Nut half to two-thirds the length of the glume. Hab. Penang (Wallich). Distrib. Madras, Malaya and Polynesia.

This species has not been seen in the Peninsula since Wallich's time.

## 4. MARISCUS, Vahl.

Plants with the habit of Cyperus, usually tall with grassy leaves. Glumes persistent, basal two empty, upper ones bisexual. Style branches 3. Rachilla disarticulating above, the two lowest glumes leaving a knob. Species 160 , all warm regions.

Spikelets in compact heads.
Base of stem thickened; spikelets in a dense white head
Bases of stem not thickened; spikelets lax, green. Spikes cylindric on long rays Spikes broad on short rays or sessile Spikes sessile in a head; leaves long weak Umbel compound.

Spikelets oblong reddish with 3 to 6 nuts
long rays.
Spikelets linear in globose heads on long rays, nuts $I_{4}$
(1) M. Dregeanus Kunth. Enum. ii. 120; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 620 ; Ridl. Mal. iii. 72. M. kyllingiæformis Boeck. Flora, xlii. 443, 496. Cyperus dubius Rottb. Neu. Schr. Gesells. Freunde, Berl. iv. 193; Roxb. Fl. Ind. i. I89.

Stems forming a tuft swollen at base, culms I to 2 ft . tall. Leaves narrow, shorter. Bracts long, deflexed. Umbel reduced to a compact ovoid head very dense, white, 5 in . long, of many ovoid spikelets. Glumes ovate, not keeled nor mucronate, 2 to 6, manyribbed. Nut oblong or obovoid, beaked, trigonous, half as long as glume. Hab. Sea shores and sandy spots. Common. Whole Peninsula on both coasts, Singapore from Galang to Changi on the coast. Johor, Batu Pahat. Malacca (Griffith and Cuming) ; Pulau Besar. Pahang, Sungei Meang; Rumpin River. Dindings, Lumut. Kelantan, Kamposa. Distrib. Africa, India, Borneo.
(2) M. Sieberianus Nees, Linncea, ix. 286; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 622 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 72. M. umbellatus Vahl. Enum. ii. 376 (partly).

Rhizome stout. Culm I8 to 30 in . tall, bluntly triangular, often $\cdot 25$ in. through. Leaves shorter, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 4 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Bracts 5 to 10, long and broad. Umbel 5 to ro rays, I to 4 in . long, erect. Spikes of numerous spikelets, cylindric dense, $\cdot 5$ to $1 \cdot 5$ in. long,
green. Spikelets linear. Fertile glumes I or 2, narrow. Nut narrow linear-oblong, brown, bluntly angled. Hab. Common in waste ground. Whole Peninsula up to 3800 ft . altitude, on Kedah Peak (Robinson). Distrib. Africa and Asia to Polynesia. Native name: Mendarong Ekor Tapai (squirrel-tail sedge).
var. evolutior Clarke l.c. Cyperus cylindrostachys Boeck. Linnca, xxxvi. 383. A big plant with some of the umbel rays 3 in. long and the floriferous portion $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Hab. Johor, Serom. Pahang, Pekan. Selangor, Batu Caves. Penang, Pulau Betong (Curtis).
var. subcomposita Clarke. Is bigger still with the floriferous portion branched. It occurs in Singapore.
(3) M. cyperinus Vahl. Enum. ii. 377 ; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 621; Ridl. Mat. iii. 73.

Rhizome hardly any. Culm 18 in. tall. Leaves narrow, in sandy spots, rather stiff. Umbel simple with very short rays, $\cdot 25$ in. long or less. Spikes lax, 5 in . long. Spikelets spreading, linear, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, reddish. Glumes narrow, keeled, 5. Nut linear-oblong curved, chestnut brown, trigonous. Hab. Common in waste ground, whole Peninsula. Distrib. Tropical Asia and Polynesia. Native names: Rumput Pinang; Rumpur Payong.
(4) M. tenuifolius Schrad. in Mart. Fl. Brazil, ii. 46; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 622.

Stolons slender, hardly 04 in . through. Culms slender flaccid, I ft. tall. Leaves narrow, 13 to 15 in . long, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. across. Umbel simple, contracted, rays $\cdot$ I in. long. Spikes solitary cylindric or ovoid, loose, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Spikelets with I to 3, usually 2 nuts, dusky green. Hab. Malacca (Griffith). Rare. Distrib. Ceylon.

This plant looks like a very depauperate weak long-leaved form of M. cyperinus.
(5) M. albescens Gaud. Freyc. Bot. Voy. 415; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 623; Ridl. Mat. iii. 75. Cyperus pennatus Lam. Ill. i. 144. C. canescens Vahl. Enum. ii. 355.

A coarse tufted plant with many stiff leaves longer than the culms, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide or less. Culms stiff, triangular, about 3 ft . tall. Umbels usually large and dense, 3 to 12 in . across, the rays 4 in . long. Spikelets crowded, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Glumes short, ovate obtuse, striate not keeled, pale or reddish. Nut obovoid trigonous, hardly half as long as the glume, pale brown. Hab. Sea-shores, rocks, sand or tidal mud; rare inland. Common, Singapore, Tanjong Ru ; Bajau. Johor, Tana Runto; Batu Pahat. Pahang, Sungei Meang. Malacca (Griffith); Alor Gajah; Ayer Panas (Ridley). Kedah, Yan. Kelantan, Kamposa. Distrib. Tropical Africa, Asia and Australia. Native names: Rumput Sulingsen; Rumput Surai.
(6) M. microcephalus Presl. Rel Haenk. i. 182; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 624; Ridl. Mat. iii. 74. M. dilutus Nees in Wight, Contrib. 90.

A large tufted plant. Culms i8 to 36 in. tall. Leaves nearly as
long, 3 in. across. Umbel compound, 8 to 12 in. across or more, rays I to 6 in . long. Spikelets in globose stellate heads, dark red (rarely pale), narrow linear, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Glumes 4 to 8 , narrow lanceolate, keeled. Nut narrow linear, curved, beaked. Hab. Common near the sea, or rivers, or in damp waste ground. Singapore (Wallich); Galang. Johor, Batu Pahat. Pahang, Pekan. Malacca (Griffith). Selangor, Kwala Lumpur. Perak, Teluk Anson. Penang, Waterfall (Curtis). Legeh, Tomoh (Machado). Kelantan, Kamposa. Distrib. Indo-Malaya to Philippines.

## 5. ELEOCHARIS, R. Br.

Glabrous plants, leafless. Culms simple erect with no nodes but sometimes septate with partitions in the pith. Leaf-sheaths cylindric, truncate or with a small tooth. Spikelet solitary terminal, erect. Glumes obtuse, imbricate all round. Stamens I to 3 . Styles linear, branches 2 or 3, base dilate, constricted on the nut, persistent. Hypogynous bristles 5 to 8 . Nut obovoid planoconvex when style has 2, trigonous when it has 3, branches. Species II3, whole world.

```
Culms tall septate.
        Culms stout, 18 to 26 in. tall . . . . (I) E. plantaginea
        Culms slender, 12 to 15 in. tall . . . . (2) E. equisetina
    Culms not septate.
        Culms tall terete . . . . . . (3) E. variegata
        Culms triquetrous . . . . . . (4) E. fistulosa
    Culms very slender.
        Spikelet cylindric . . . . . . (5) E. ochrostachys
        Spikelet sub-globose . . . . . (6) E. capitata
        Culm setaceous, very short . . . . (7) E. chætaria
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    (1) E. plantaginea Br. Prodr. 224; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I.
    vi. 625; Ridl. Mat. iii. 75.

Rhizome stout, culms 18 to 24 in . tall, rather stout, transversely septate when dry, terete. Spikelet cylindric, not wider than the stem, 75 to I in. long. Glumes oblong rounded, straw colour, keel green. Style bi- or tri-fid. Nut half as long as glume or less, obovate, yellow. Bristles longer, scabrid. Hab. Grassy swamps and rice-fields. Not very common, Singapore, Reservoir; Garden Lake. Malacca, Ayer Panas; Chabau. Distrib. Tropics of Old World.
(2) E. equisetina Presl. Rel. Hank. i. 195; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 625; Ridl. Mat. iii. 75.

Rhizome slender. Culms rather slender, 12 to 15 in. tall, septate. Spikelet wider than cylindric sub-acute, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5$ in. long, straw colour. Glumes broad rounded, not keeled. Style bifid. Nut obovoid, white. Hab. Wet places, chiefly in the north. Penang, Waterfall quarry. Tringganı (Yapp). Perlis, Kanga. Setul, extremely abundant in a marsh at the foot of Bukit Rajah Wang. Distrib. Ceylon, Malay islands.

This species is allied to E. plantaginea, but is much more slender.
(3) E. variegata Kunth. Enum. ii. 153; var. laxiflora Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 626; Ridl. Mat. iii. 96. Scirpus laxiflorus The Enum. 435.

Culms I to 2 ft . tall, slender or moderately stout, not septate. Spikelet 5 in . long. Glumes green, centre darker, oblong obtuse. Bristles 6 or 7 , longer than the nut; style trifid, red, base conic, green. Nut ovoid, yellow. Hab. In swamps, ponds and ditches, the commonest species. Singapore, Garden Lake; Reservoir. Johor, Batu Pahat. Pahang, Pekan. Malacca, Merlimau (Derry). Perak, Selama (Wray). Penang, Waterfall Gardens; Telok Bahang (Curtis). Distrib. Indo-Malaya, China, Polynesia, the typical $E$. variegata with red-edged glumes and shorter bristles is found in the Mascarene isles.
(4) E. fistulosa Schultes in Roem. and Schultes, Syst. ii. ; Mart. 89; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 627; Ridl. Mat. iii. 76. E. acutangula and E. media Schultes, l.c. 91. E. planiculmis Steud. Syn. Cyp. 80.

Culms rather stout, 18 in. tall, triquetrous above. Spikelet $\cdot 5$ to I in. long, broader than stem, acute. Glumes broad ovate obtuse, laxly imbricate. Style bifid, conic, base short. Bristles 6, as long as the nut. Nut ovoid, base narrowed, brown. Hab. Damp spots, not common. Malacca, Tanjong Kling; Bukit Sabukor (Derry). Lankawi, Kwala Kwah (Haniff). Distrib. Tropics generally.
(5) E. ochrostachys Steud. Syn. Cyp. 80; Clarke in Hook. fil. vi. F.B.I. 626 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 76.

A tufted plant with slender culms 12 to 14 in . long, numerous sterile ones, terete not septate. Spikelet slender, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, pale. Glumes lax, few, narrow, sub-acute. Style trifid. Bristles 8. Nut obovoid truncate, light brown, ribbed. Hab. By ponds and ditches. Local, Singapore, Tanglin; Telok Kurau; Changi. Johor, Kota Tinggi. Malacca (Griffith); Merlimau (Derry). Pahang, Pekan. Dindings, Lumut (Ridley). Distrib. Java, Borneo. Native name: Rumput Sikat.
(6) E. capitata R. Br. Prodr. 225; Clarke in Hook. fll. F.B.I. vi. 627 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 77.

A tufted plant 2 to 16 in. tall. Culms numerous, slender. Spikelet 12 to $\cdot 2$ in. long, sub-globose, conic obtuse, pale. Glumes oblong-ovate, blunt. Bristles 6 or 7 , red or brown. Nut obovoid compressed, black. Hab. Local in damp spots near jungle, Singapore north end, Changi; Tampenis. Distrib. Europe to Africa. Tropical Asia and America.
(7) E. chætaria Roem. and Schultes, Syst. ii. 1541, and Mant. ii. 90; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 629; Ridl. Mat. iii. 77. E. setacea R. Br. Prodr. 224.

A small tufted plant, sometimes developing long, slender, proliferous hair-like culms in water, 3 to 6 in . tall. Culms very slender,
sheaths red at base. Spikelet 12 in. long with very few flowers. Glumes lanceolate acute sub-distichous, usually dark red, edge and central bar pale. Bristles little longer than the nut. Nut large obovoid, plano-convex trigonous, with a broad 3 -lobed apex. Hab. Damp spots by ditches and in shallow water, common, Singapore, Selitar. Malacca, Tanjong Kling (Griffith). Selangor, Kwala Lumpur. Kelantan, Kota Bharu (Ridley). Distrib. Tropics.

Often bulbiliferous and propagated by bulbils in the axils of the spikelet when in shallow water.

## 6. FIMBRISTYLIS, Vahl.

Tufted or rhizomatous herbs. Culms sub-terete. Leaves at base only. Inflorescence of I to many terminal spikelets in umbels or corymbs. Spikelets solitary or clustered, many-flowered. Glumes imbricate all round, or (section Abilgaardia) distichous at base of spikelet, basal and terminal ones empty. Bristles o. Style long terete or flattened bi- or tri-fid, base dilated and constricted below the dilatation, but deciduous. Nut obovoid trigonous, usually stalked, no knob at apex. Species 25 , all warm regions.

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    § I. Eleocharoides. Culms with I or 2, rarely 3, spikelets, all glumes
spiral.
    Style bifid, nut biconvex or plano-convex.
        Nut cylindric oblong reticulate . . . (I) F. tetragona
        Nut obovoid transversely wrinkled.
        Spikelet erect narrow.
            Stems }6\mathrm{ to I2 in. long; nut 5-ridged . . (2) F. acuminata
            Stems 2 to 6 in. long; nut 7-ridged . - (3) F. setacea
        Spikelet oblong at an angle with stem . . (4) F. nutans
        Nut obovoid smooth.
        Spikelets oblong, obtuse, I to 3 . . . (5) F. polytricboides
        Spikelets I or 2 ovoid, '5 in. long . . . (6) F. schœnoides
    Style bifid; nut tubercled very smali . . . (7) F. pauciflora
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§2. Dichelostylis. Spikelets many umbelled or congested. All glumes spiral. Style bifid flat. Nut biconvex.

Spikelets solitary on the branches.
Nut white, obovoid, longwise striate with transverse bars; leaves linear; style villous.
Nut narrow, obovoid, black, striate; style flabrous; leaves filiform . . (9) F. trichophylla
Nut orbicular-ovoid smooth, on a short red stalk (io) F. podocarpa
Nut ovoid reticulate.
Dwarf tufted leafy annual; glumes mucronate (ii) F. æstivalis
Tall plant nearly leafless
(12) F. ferruginea

Tall plant; leaves long; spikelets 5 in . long or more capitate.
Spikelets clustered capitate. - (13) F. longispica
Umbels compound large; plant rigid; maritime . (r4) F. spathacea
Umbel capitate, dwarf plant
(15) F. argentea

Umbel simple or compound; leaves broad stiff
silvery . . . . . . (I6) F. sericea
§ 3. Trichelostylis. Spikelets usually numerous. Glumes spiral. Style trifid not flattened. Nut more or less trigonous.

Small annual with short broad leaves; spikelets few
( 17 ) F. obtusata
Spikelets sub-globose; nut tubercled.
Leaves long narrow; spikelets $\cdot 2$ in. long . . (18) F. miliacea
Usually leatless; spikelets $\cdot 13$ in. long . . (19) F. globulosa
Spikelets narrow lanceolate, very numerous.
Nut tubercled

- (20) F. complanata

Nut trabeculate, not tubercled . . . (21) F. asperrima
Spikelets clustered.
Stems very slender; leaves very narrow . . (22) F. leptoclada
Stem stout; leaves large stiff . . . (23) F. nigrobrunnea
§4. Abilgaridia. Spikelets solitary on the branches. Clumes at base distichous. Upper ones spiral. Style trifid.

Spikelets I or 2 on a stem, broad; glumes solitary . (24) F. monostachya
Spikelets numerous on slender branches; glumes red brown.
Leaves stiff denticulate; spikelets $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long . (25) F. rigidifolia
Leaves narrow linear.
Culms over I ft. tall; spikelets $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long . (26) F. fusca
Dwarf plant under 6 in. tall; spikelets small ( (27) F. fuscoides
(1) F. tetragona R. Br. Prodr. 226; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 63 I ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 88.

A tufted plant 6 to 24 in. tall. Leaves often reduced to sheaths or with blade $I \cdot 5$ in. long. Culms slender, wiry. Spikelet I, erect conic, .5 to .6 in . long. Glumes pale brown, oblong, rounded, striate. Style linear bifid, villous. Nut narrow cylindric, stalked, half as long as glume, plano-convex, straw-coloured, reticulate. Hab. Sandy open spots, local, not common, Singapore, Balestier plain (Hullett). Pahang, at Kwala Pahang (Ridley). Distrib. Indo-Malaya and Australia.
(2) F. acuminata Vahl. Enum. ii. 285; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 63I ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 89.

A tufted plant 6 to 12 in. tall; culms very numerous, slender, leafless, with a tubular sheath with an acute point. Spikelet $I$, lanccolate fusiform acute, pale, $\cdot$ I2 to $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Glumes oblong obtuse, keeled, mucronate. Style bifid, linear above, base broad, arms very short. Nut obovoid, turbinate biconvex with about 5 transverse ridges. Hab. Damp grassy spots, jungle paths, common, Singapore, Bukit Timah; Changi. Malacca (Griffith) ; Ayer Panas. Pahang, Kwala Pahang. Perak, Thaiping. Penang, Telok Bahang (Curtis). Tringganu (Yapp). Kedah, Alor Sta, in rice-fields. Distrib. Indo-Malaya, China, Australia.
(3) F. setacea Benth. Hook. Lond. Journ. Bot. ii. 239; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 623; Ridl. Mat. iii. 89.

Small tufted plant, 2 to 6 in. tall. Culms slender wiry, leafless except for 2 small tubular sheaths. Spikelet I, lanceolate acute, - II in. long. Glumes oblong obtuse, keeled, mucronate, pale, keel green, often with red patches on the side. Style bifid. Nut obovoid
biconvex with about 7 wrinkles, dark brown. Hab. Grassy spots, Singapore, Balestier plain (Hullett); Tanglin; Galang. Pahang, Kwala Pahang. Malacca, Chabau; Chinchin (Burkill). Selangor, Port Swettenham (Burkill). Penang, Gardens (Haniff). Distrib. Burma, Malaya, Australia.

Very near $F$. actminata, but smaller and more slender with a smaller nut.
(4) F. nutans Vahl. Enum. ii. 285; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 632 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 89.

A large tufted plant 8 to 12 in. tall. Culms wiry, leafless except for 1 or 2 sheaths at base. Spikelet oblong or lanceolate acute bent at an angle with the stem at the top, 5 in . long. Glumes broad, rounded, with a low ribbed keel ending in a short mucro, reddish. Style bifid broad, villous above. Nut obovoid-turbinate transversely wrinkled, grey. Hab. Damp sandy spots, Singapore, Changi. Malacca, Ayer Keroh; Ayer Panas; Pulau Besar. Penang (Curtis). Distrib. India, Borneo, China, Australia.
(5) F. polytrichoides Vahl. Enum. ii. 248; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 632 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 90

Culms 8 to I2 in. tall, slender, sheaths at base brown, upper ones 2, cylindric with very narrow leaves, $1 \cdot 5$ to 3 in. long. Spikelets I or 2 (rarely 3), oblong obtuse, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 3 \mathrm{in}$. long, with bract $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Glumes oblong rounded, obtuse, mucronate, keeled, red brown, mealy pubescent. Style broad linear, bifid villous. Nut white, obovate, biconvex, smooth. Hab. Salt mud near the sea, Singapore, Sungei Jurong; Galang. Malacca (Griffith). Pahang, Pekan. Penang (Wallich). Distrib. Indo-Malaya, Australia.
(6) F. schœnoides Vahl. Enum. ii. 286; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 634; Ridl. Mat. iii. 90. F. bispicata Nees in Wight, Contrib. 97.

Culms tufted, 4 to 12 in . tall, slender. Leaves sometimes as long or longer, but usually only half as long, very narrow. Spikelets I or 2, ovoid blunt, pale $\cdot 3$ to 6 im . long. Glumes broad ovate obtuse, keeled, ribbed. Style bifid, villous above. Nut stalked, ovate, pale brown, one-fourth the length of the glume, biconvex. Hab. Open spots, Singapore (Kurz). Malacca, Chabau; Ayer Panas. Selangor, Kwata Lumpur (Seimund). Penang, Telok Bahang (Curtis). Kelantan, Kota Bharu (Ridley). Distrib. South-east Asia and Australia.
(7) F. pauciflora R. Br. Prodr. 225; Clarke in Hook. F.B.I. vi. 633; Ridl. Mat. iii. 90. F. filiformis Kunth. Enum. ii. 221. F. malaccana Boeck. Flora, xli. 597.

Culms very slender, bright green, erect or prostrate, forming large round tufts 6 to 12 in . across, 6 to 14 in. long, leafless or occasionally with a leaf blade on one of the sheaths. Spikelet very small, 'I2 in. long, green, lanceolate acute. Glumes narrow lanceolate, subacute, few, 3 or 4, nut-bearing. Style trifid, nàrrowed upwards from broad base, villous above. Nut obovoid tubercled,
white. Hab. Common on grassy and sandy spots, especially jungle paths, often completely covering them; culms erect in drier places, longer and prostrate in wetter spots. Whole Peninsula, Singapore to Penang. Distrib. Mergui, Malay islands, Australia and Polynesia. Native name: Rumpu Girah.
(8) F. diphylla Vahl. Enum. ii. 289; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 626; Ridl. Mat. iii. 91. F. laxa Vahl. l.c. 292. F. communis Kunth. Entm. ii. 234.

A tufted plant with very short or no rhizome. Culms I to 24 in. long, $3^{-}$to 5 -angled. Leaves linear, glabrous or hairy. Umbels I to 8 in. across, rays generally numerous. Spikelets obovoid or oblong acute or blunt. Glumes ovate, keeled, sometimes mucronate, chestnut, glabrous, keel green. Style villous. Nut half as long as glume, obovoid, ribbed, with numerous transverse bars. Hab. Common in waste ground everywhere. Very variable in size and development of umbel, all over the Peninsula. Distrib. All warm countries, very common.
var. b. pluristriata Clarke l.c. F. pilosa of most authors, except Vahl. F. tomentosa Vahl. l.c. 290. A plant about 3 ft tall. Leaves and sheaths especially, roughly hairy. Nut often more or less tubercular on the shoulders. Hab. Singapore at Chua Chu Kang and Chasseriau Estate (Ridley). Distrib. China, India, Borneo. Native names: Rumput Parah; Rumput Purun Batu.
(9) F. trichophylla Ridl.

A densely tufted plant. Leaves filiform linear, very slender, 6 to 9 in. tall. Culms filiform, 6 to 12 in . tall; umbel of 4 or 5 slender branches 1 to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, each bearing I spike, with a central spike sessile in the centre of the umbel or spikes, I subterminal, terminal leaf longer than the umbel. Spikes ovate, $\cdot$ I in. long. Glumes ovate blunt mucronate, not keeled, pale brown. Style glabrous, bifid. Nut black, obovoid, flattened longitudinally, ribbed and minutely trabeculate. Hab. Lankawi, Telok Apan (Haniff 7077).
(10) F. podocarpa Nees in Wight, Contrib. 98 ; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 638; Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 59, p. 222.

A stiff wiry sedge. Culms 2 ft . tall, tufted, on a short rhizome. Leaves narrow linear blunt, stiff, 4 in . long, I in. wide. Umbel cymose, I in. long. Spikelets 5 to $12, \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, cone-shaped. Glumes ovate, hardly keeled, pale with yellowish brown edge. Style flat, edge ciliate. Nut orbicular-obovoid, smooth, straw colour, on a short red stalk. Hab. Rice-fields and damp heaths in the north, Kedah, Alor Sta. Perlis, Kanga. Setul heath (Ridley). Distrib. IndoMalaya, China.
(II) F. æstivalis Vahl. Enum. ii. 288 ; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 6 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 92. F. Griffithiana Steud. Syn. Cyp. IIO.

A small tufted annual 2 to 10 in . tall. Leaves half as long as the
culm or less, pubescent or glabrescent. Culms slender, ribbed. Umbel compound, I to 2 in . across. Spikelets numerous, oblong, sub-cylindric, yellow-brown, $\cdot 12$ to $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Glumes narrow lanceolate, keeled, mucronate, squarrose. Style slender. Nut obovoid, yellowish, reticulate, shortly stalked and beaked, onethird the length of the glume. Hab. Waste ground and open spots, Singapore Gardens. Malacca (Griffith). Pahang, along the river to Kwala Tembeling and along the Rumpin River. Dindings, Pulau Sembilan. Kelantan, Kota Bharu in rice-fields. Distrib. Indo-Malaya, China and Japan, Australasia. Native name: Rumput Surai.
(12) F. ferruginea Vahl. Enum. ii. 29r; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 638; Ridl. Mat. iii. 92.

Rhizome short and stout or none. Culms several, 10 to 30 in . tall, stout, angled, base covered with dark brown polished sheathing leaves. Leaves usually $I$, narrow, blunt, stiff, I to 6 in . long. Umbel simple or compound, 3 in. long or shorter with 5 to 7 (rarely more) to 30 spikelets. Spikelets oblong cylindric, acute, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 3$ in. long. Glumes broad, rounded mucronate, keeled, red-brown at first, grey-pubescent. Style broad linear, hairy. Stigmas 2, slender. Nut ovoid, half the length of the glume, dark brown, finely reticulate. Hab. Tidal mud, common; Singapore, Pulau Ubin; Kranji. Johor, Tanjong Surat (Kelsall). Malacca (Griffith) ; Ayer Panas (Cantley). Penang (Diedrichsen). Kelantan, Kamposa. Setul Heath (Ridley).
var. arvensis, F. arvensis Vahl. Enum. ii. 291. Plant tufted, hardly rhizomatous. Stems slender, i8 in. tall. Leaves very narrow-linear acute, I to 3 to a stem, 6 to 9 in. long. Spikelets ovate acute, .25 in. long. Glumes paler, broader. Hab. Damp inland spots, Selangor, Ampang (H. S. Hume 7391, 7347, 7333).

These two forms are utterly dissimilar in habit, but Clark considered them the same species, and these are more or less intermediate forms.
(13) F. longispica Steud. Syn. Cyp. II8; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 639 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 93.

Culms crowded on a short stout rhizome, bases swollen, with brown scale-leaves, 18 to 24 in . tall, rather stout. Leaves shorter, 4 to 12 in. long, $\cdot 12$ in. across, blunt stiff. Umbel simple or compound, I to 3 in . long. Bracts short. Spikelets cylindric, 5 in . long, brown. Glumes broad oblong rounded, strongly mucronate, edges pubescent. Stamens 2. Style broad, edge fimbriate. Nut obovoid reticulate. Hab. Sandy heaths, very local, Pahang, Pekan and Rumpin river. Setul (Ridley). Tringganu (Yapp). Distrib. China and Japan.

The forms from the two last localities are short-leaved, leaves only 4 in. long.
(14) F. spathacea Roth. Nov. Pl. Sp. 24; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 640; Ridl. Mat. iii. 93. F. glomerata Nees, Limnaa, ix. 290. F. rigida Kunth. Enum. ii. 231.

Tufted stiff plant, 4 to 20 in . tall, with dry brown sheaths at
base. Leaves 3 to 8 in . long, rather stiff. Umbels compound, as long as 2 in . in strong plants, often contracted into a head. Bracts stiff, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spikelets numerous, $\cdot$ II to $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, oblong, brown. Glumes ovate obtuse, margins pale, scarious, keel low, mucro short, red-brown. Nut two-thirds the length of the glume obovoid, smooth or slightly warty, yellow brown. Hab. Sands and rocks by the sea, common. Singapore, Tanjong Ru to Changi. Johor town. Malacca, Tanjong Kling. Pahang, Kwala Pahang; Cherating river. Lankawi, Burau bay (Ridley). Distrib. All warm regions.
(15) F. argentea Vahl. Entm. ii. 294; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 640; Ridl. Mat. iii. 94. Scirpus argenteus Rottb. Descr. and Ic. 51. t. 17 , fig. 6.

A small tufted plant 6 to 8 in . tall, the culm bases covered with sheaths. Leaves about half as long, narrow. Bracts linear, much longer than umbel. Umbel reduced to a head, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. across. Spikelets sessile, 4 to 20 , cylindric, $\cdot 25$ in. long, light brown. Glumes narrow blunt, keeled, silver grey or reddish, keel green. Stamen I (or more). Nut very small, obovoid, biconvex, ycllowish, smooth. Hab. Rare, Kelantan at Kamposa (Ridley). Distrib. India and Ceylon.
(16) F. sericea R. Br. Prodr. 228; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 64I; Ridl. Mat. iii. 94.

Rhizome stout woody, descending or horizontal. Leaves 6 to 9 in . long, $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. wide, silky, crowded. Culms 4 to 6 in . long, stiff. Umbel simple or compound, rays 3 in, long. Bracts short hairy. Spikelets crowded in heads on the ends of the rays, 4 to 6 together, .25 in . long, broad oblong. Glumes ovate, hairy, strongly keeled, brown, edges scarious. Nut one-third to one-fifth the length of the glume, obovoid, smooth. Hab. Sandy spots along the east coast from Johor to Kelantan. Johor, Jambu Larang (Feilding). Pahang River; Cherating River. Kelantan, Kamposa; Kwala Kelantan. Distrib. Indo-Malaya, Australia, China, Japan.
(17) F. obtusata Ridl. F. tencra R. and Schultes Syst. II. Mant. 57. var. obtusata Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 642; Ridl. Mat. iii. 94.

Small tufted plant + to 7 in . tall, no rhizome. Leaves short, I to 2 in . long, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. wide, linear, blunt, spirally arranged. Culms very slender with a simple umbel of 3 or 4 spikelets, 2 or more on slender rays, I central, sessile. Bracts glume-like. Spikelets •12 to $\cdot 25$ in. long, cylindric sub-acute. Glumes ovate, yellowish or reddish, keel stout, glabrous. Nut ovoid, half as long as the glume, yellow, tuberculate, hardly stalked. Hab. In grass plots, common in Singapore, Tanglin; Jurong. Pahang, Kwala Pahang. Malacca, Sungei Baru Ulu. Penang, Gardens (Nur) ; Telok Bahang (Curtis). Distrib. Bengal, Borneo.

The broad leaves and verrucose nut distinguish this plant from $F$. tenera $R$. and S .
(18) F. miliacea Vahl. Enum. ii. 287; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 644 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 95.

A tufted erect plant I to 2 ft . tall. Leaves thin, narrow, half or nearly as long as culm. Stem slender blunt, trigonous. Umbel 2 to 4 in . long, decompound. Spikelets subglobose, $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. long, brown. Glumes oblong blunt, chestnut, keel green. Style short, 3 arms long. Nut ovoid, warted, with numerous transverse bars. Hab. Common in damp spots, waste ground, etc., all sover the Peninsula. Distrib. All warm regions. Native names: Rumput Keladi (Colocasia grass); Rumput Kerbau (Buffalo grass). No doubt on account of its being common in spots where Colocasia grows and which buffalos haunt.

A form from Perlis has broader stiffer leaves and cone-shaped spikelets as in quinquangularis Kunth.
(19) F. globulosa Kunth. Enum. ii. 231 ; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 645 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 95.

Rhizome short but distinct in old plants. Culms 8 to 18 in. tall; sheaths at the base often without leaf-blades or with longer or shorter leaves. Umbel I to 2 in. long, rays few, sub-erect. Bracts 25 to $.50 \mathrm{in}$. long, erect. Spikelets globular or oblong, II in. long, few. Glumes ovoid obtuse, chestnut, edge scarious. Nut one-third the length of the glume, obovoid, thickly tubercled. Hab. Common in damp spots, in open country, whole Peninsula up to 3000 ft . altitude on Gunong Kerbau (Robinson). Distrib. Indo-Malaya, China. Native name: Rumput Sandang.

Among forms of this common species, 1 have noted some with the umbels reduced to one spikelet, and a form in Johor with a number of empty glumes at the top making the spikelets lanceolate.
(20) F. complanata Link. Hort. Berol. i. 292 ; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 646 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 96. F. scabra Kunth. Enum. ii. 245 .

Rhizome short and stout or absent. Culms 8 to 24 in. tall, flattened. Leaves linear blunt or premorse, 6 to 8 in . long. Umbel compound, I to 4 in . long. Spikelets $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. long, narrow acute, brown. Glumes narrow lanceolate, brown-red, keel and mucro green. Nut small obovoid, white, tubercled. Hab. Common in shady spots in woods, Singapore, Chan Chu Kang; Tanglin. Malacca, Chabau. Pahang, Kwala Tenbeling. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur (Seimund). Penang (King). Distrib. All warm regions.
(21) F. asperrima Boeckl. Linnaa, xxxviii. 40 ; Clarkc in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 643 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 96.

Plant usually large, tufted, with very numerous leaves 2 to 3 ft . long; rhizome stout and short. Leaves i8 in. long or more, II to $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Culms i8 to 24 in . long. Umbel decompound, 6 in. long. Spikelets very numerous, often over roo, fusiform, acute, brown, 12 in. long, Glumes narrow lanceolate, keeled, mucronate. Nut ellipsoid, yellowish, trabeculate, half as long as the glume.

Hab. Common in woods and forests up to 2000 ft . altitude, Singapore, Upper Bukit Mandai. Johor, Gunong Pantai. Malacca, Merlimau (Derry) ; Tanjong Kling. Pahang, Tahan River. Sungei Ujong, Gunong Berumbun (Cantley). Selangor, Weld's Hill (Nur). Perak (Wray). Legeh, Tomoh (Machado). Kelantan. Penang Hill (Curtis). Adang Islands, Pulau Rawei. Distrib. Ceylon, Tavoy, Siam. Native names: Rumput Siamet; Rumput Pulut; Rumput Bawang (onion grass, from its narrow leaves).
(22) F. leptoclada Benth. Fl. Hongkong, 393 (not of Flora Australis); Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 647 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 96.

A small tufted plant i2 to I 8 in. tall with slender wiry culms and very narrow lincar leaves, 6 to 8 in. long. Umbels small, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5$ in. long, I or 2 rays bearing a cluster of small dark brown conic spikelets at the end, or reduced to a single cluster. Glumes ovate, keeled. Nut obovoid, yellow brown, thickly tubercled. Hab. Dry sandy spots near woods. Singapore (abundant). Pahang. Pekan. Malacca (Griffith). Setul heath. Distrib. Ceylon, Borneo, China.
(23) F. nigrobrunnea The Enum. 434; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 648 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 97. Abilgaardia Eragrostis Bocck. Linnea, xxxvii. 55.

Rhizome very short and stout with very large roots. Leaves many, 3 to 6 in . long, I2 in. wide, stiff, blunt, bases scabrous on edge. Culms 8 to 30 in . tall. Umbel simple or decompound. Bracts 5 in . long. Spikelets crowded on the ends of 2 or 3 recurved rays, $\cdot 5$ in. long. Glumes obscurely distichous, oblong, keeled, mucronate. Style trifid. Nut obovoid, yellow-brown, warty or nearly smooth. Hab. Rare, Kedah on Gunong Jerai (Kedah Peak) at 3000 ft . altitude (Ridley). Distrib. India and Cambodia.
(24) F. monostachya Hassk. Pl. Jav. Rar. 6r; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 649 . Abilgaardia monostachya Vahl. Emum. ii. 296.

A tufted plant with wiry roots, 17 in. tall. Leaves slender, very narrow, half as tall as culms. Spikelet I, erect, pale whitish, ovate or lanceolate, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. lengthening to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long as they develop and the lower glumes fall. Glumes ovate acute or mucronate, whitish, lower ones distichous. Nut half as long as the glume, globose, ovoid, white to brown, tubercled, trigonous, bluntly beaked. Style trifid, villous to near base. Hab. Sandy heaths, Perlis at Kanga (Ridley). Distrib. All warm regions.
(25) F. rigidifolia Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 59, p. 223 .

Base of stem short, thick, densely covered with broad leaf sheaths. Leaves stiff linear blunt, margins toothed, i to 3 in . long, $\cdot 12$ in. wide, recurved. Culms slender, I2 to 16 in. tall, rather stout. Umbel compound, branches slender, r to 3 in. long, spikelets lanceolate narrow, $\cdot 2$ in. long. Glumes lanceolate sub-distichous acuminate, brown, scurfy. Nut obovoid trigonous. Style hardly dilate at base. Hab. Setul on heaths (Ridley).
(26) F. fusca Benth. Gen. Pl. iii. 1048; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 649 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 97. Abilgaardia fusca Nees in Wight, Contrib. 95.

Rhizome very short or none. Leaves half the length of the stem, very narrow. Culm 18 in . tall, weak. Umbel of 4 or 5 rays about I in. long. Bracts short. Spikelets $\cdot 25$ in. long, lanceolate. Glumes acuminate lanceolate, brown, pubescent. Nut oblong or obovoid, trigonous, yellow brown, obscurely warty. Hab. Sandy spots, rare, Singapore, Holland Road. Penang, Government Hill. Distrib. Cambodia, Malaya.
(27) F. fuscoides Clarke, Kew Bulletin, Add. Ser. viii. 25. F. angustifolia Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 59, p. 223.

A densely tufted plant. Culms slender, 6 to 10 in. tall. Leaves setaceous, linear, numerous, 4 to 5 in . long, $\cdot 05 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Umbel rays slender, I in. long. Spikelets narrow lanceolate acute. Glumes, lower ones ovate acute distichous, upper ones lanceolate mucronate, sub-distichous, reddish brown, keeled, with a raised rib on each side. Nut obovoid, minutely pustular, white. Style red, base dilate. Hab. Sandy places on heaths, Setul (Ridley). Distrib. Labuan, Cambodia.

## 7. BULBOSTYLIS, Kunth

Small tufted plants, stems slender, leafy at base only. Leaves very narrow. Corymb umbellate or congested. Spikelets small, many flowered. Glumes imbricate on all sides, I or 2 lowest ones empty. Bristles o. Style as long as nut, linear, trifid, base very small, bulb-shaped, deciduous, leaving a minute button on the top of the nut. Nut obovoid, trigonous, smooth. Species 70 , all warm regions.

| Stems glabrous |
| :--- |
| Stems pubescent $\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$. |$\quad . \quad$. (1) B) barbata

(I) B. barbata Kunth. Enum. ii. 208; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 657 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 77. Scirpus barbatus Rottb. Descr. $5^{2, t}$. I7, fig. 4.

Glabrous plant. Culms 3 to 12 in . long, very slender. Leaves half as long. Spikelets up to 20 in a head, brown, 12 in . long. Glumes ovate lanceolate sub-acute chestnut, keel green, mucronate, ciliate on edge. Nut obovate, smooth, with a minute black button. Hab. Sandy places, very common all over the Peninsula from Singapore to Penang and Tringganu. Distrib. All warm regions.

I found in Pahang, at Pekan, a form with the heads of spikelets nearly an inch across, with a few slender rays half on inch or more long, bearing solitary spikelets $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long at the ends.
(2) B. puberula Kunth. Enum. ii. 213; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 652 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 78 . Scirpus puberulus Poir. Encycl. vi. 767 .

Much resembling B. barbata but stems 6 to I4 in. long, pubescent

Leaves pubescent, hardly half as long. Spikelets crowded into a head. Glumes pubescent, mucro longer. Nut larger, obovoid, transversely wrinkled. Hab. In similar localities to $B$. barbata, but much rarer, Singapore (Burbidge, Cantley) ; Changi. Malacca (Kunstler). Perak (Cantley). Penang (Curtis). Distrib. Ceylon, Indo-Malaya.

## 8. SCIRPUS, Linn.

Glabrous herbs, short or tall; leafless, or leafy at base only. Culms terete or trigonous. Spikelets i to many, terminal or lateral oblong or ovoid. Glumes spirally imbricate, lowest two and uppermost empty. Bristles scabrid 2 to 7 , or o. Style bifid or trifid, slender, base not dilate. Nut obovoid trigonous or biconvex with no button at top. Species 125, all world.

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Spikelets I or more in a lateral head.
    Tall leafless plant ; stem stout . . . . (I) S. mucronatus
    Spender leafy annual plants.
        Bristles o . . . . . . . (2) S. supinus
        Bristles 6 or 7 . . . . . (3) S. erectus
    Spikelets solitary, terminal, on slender wiry stems - (4) S. Clarkei
    Spikelets very numerous in a large corymb
                            (5) S. grossus
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(I) S. mucronatus Limn. Sp. Pl. 73 ; Rchb. Ic. Fl. Germ. viii. 40. t. 303; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 657; Ridl. Mat. iii. 79.

Culms 3 to 4 ft . tall, stout, triquetrous, leafless, except for a sheath with a small limb at base. Spikelets 6 or 7 , in 1 or 2 heads. Bract 2 in. long, acute, erect like the continuation of the stem. Spikelets cylindric, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Glumes ovate mucronate, brown, edges pubescent. Bristles 6. Style trifid. Nut obovoid trigonous, black, smooth. Hab. Common in ponds and ditches. Whole Peninsula, Singapore, Chan Chu Kang; Thompson Road (Murton). Pahang, Pekan. Malacca (Griffith). Selangor, Klang; Kwala Lumpur; Ampang (Hume). Negri Sembilan, Seremban. Perak, Thaiping. Penang, Pulau Betong (Curtis). Setul. Distrib. Europe and Old World tropics.
(2) S. supinus Limn. Sp. Pl. 73 (partly); Roxb. Fl. Ind. i. 217; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 655 ; Ridl. MIat. iii. 79.

Culms slender or very slender, solitary or tufted, 6 to 12 in. tall. Leaves narrow, one-fourth as long. Spikelets few in a single head, -25 in . long. Bract as in S. mucronatus but i to 3 in. long, very narrow. Glumes ovate, keeled, mucronate. Bristle o. Nut obovoid trigonous, wrinkled, black. Hab. Rare in rice-fields, Province Wellesley, Permatang Bertam. Kelantan Kota Bharu (Ridley). Distrib. Tropics generally.
(3) S. erectus Poir. Encyc. vi. 76r ; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 656; Ridl. Mat. iii. 79. S. debilis Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. I, 55. S. juncoides Roxb. Fl. Ind. i. 26r.

Culms solitary or tufted, slender or very slender, 6 to 24 in. long. Leaves few or reduced to sheaths. Spikelets solitary or 4 to 6 , Fl.M.P., 5
$\cdot 25$ to I in. long, conic or cylindric. Bract narrow-linear acuminate, I to 3 in . long, erect. Glumes rounded ovate, not keeled. Bristles 5 or 6 . Style bi- or tri-fid. Nut obovoid, flattened, plano-convex, yellow or black. Hab. Rice-fields, Malacca, Selandor; Bukit Sabukor (Derry). Negri Sembilan, Kwala Pedas. Pahang, Temerloh. Province Wellesley, Permatang Bertam. Perak. Grit. (Burkill). Penang. Kedah, Alor Sta (Ridley). Distrib. Asia, Australia, North America. Native name: Rumput Prut Tikus.
(4) S. Clarkei Stapf. Trans. Linn. Soc. iv. 244.

A tufted slender plant 6 in. to 2 ft . tall. Lower leaves truncate with a short mucro, upper one blade subulate, 6 to I in. long, edges serrulate. Spikelets solitary, oblong-linear, $\cdot 25$ in. long, few to 8 -flowered. Glumes 5 or fewer, the lowest empty, ovate oblong obtuse, pale chestnut, keel green. Bristles very slender, 6. Stamens 3. Style trifid. Nut ashy grey, obovate-oblong, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long, apiculate. Hab. Mountains, in cracks of rocks in streams, very local, Pahang, Gunong Tahan at 5600 ft . altitude, abundaut (Ridley). Distrib. Borneo, Mount Kinabalu.
(5) S. grossus Linn. Suppl. 104; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 659.

A tall stout plant 3 to 4 ft . high. Leaves long acuminate, 75 in . wide. Bracts long acuminate, 14 in . long or less. Panicle lax, 4 in . long, and about as wide, decompound, with very numerous brown ovate spikelets $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Glumes ovate mucronate, keeled. Bristles 6, scabrous. Nut trigonous, obovoid. Hab. Ditches and wet ground, often coming up in rice-fields after the crop is taken, in great abundance. Singapore (formerly) at Wayang Satu. Tanglin. Malacca, Pahang. Perak. Kedah, Kelantan. Penang. Distrib. India, Ceylon, Cochinchina; Malay islands. Native namcs: Rumput Musiang, Murong or Mendarong. Usc: For making mats and baskets.

## 9. FUIRENA, Rottb

Annual or perennial plants, usually hairy. Stems leafy, leaf sheaths entire with an annular membrane at mouth. Spikelets sessile, in close axillary or terminal pedunculate clusters. Glumes spirally imbricate, keeled, cuspidate or mucronate. Hypogynous scales spathulate or quadrate, narrowed at base, 3 -nerved. Style trifid, slender. Nut trigonous, narrowed at both ends. Species 26, all warm regions.

Perennial, rhizomatous . . . . . (1) F. umbellata Annual, no rhizome
(2) F. glomerata
(1) F. umbellata Rottb. Descr. and Ic. 70, t. 19, fig. 2; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 666; Ridl. Mat. iii. So. F. paniculata Lam. Ill. i. 150, t. 39 .

Rhizome woody, short. Culms 2 to 3 ft . tall, trigonous, fairly stout. Leaves distant, linear, acute, 4 to 8 in . long, $\cdot 5$ to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$.
wide. Umbel axillary and terminal, hairy, 2 in. long. Spikelets crowded in dense heads, 13 or fewer. Glumes oblong-ovate, with recurved mucro, hairy. Scales oblong spathulate, with a central tooth ribbed, chestnut-brown. Nut obovate trigonous, beaked, yellowish. Hab. Very common in ditches. Whole Peninsula from Singapore to Penang. Distrib. All the tropics. Native names: Rumput Kelulut (lit. Trigona-bee grass); Rumput Buku Buloh; Rumput Lida Menkarong.
(2) F. glomerata Lam. Ill. i. 550 ; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 666; Ridl. Mat. iii. Si.

Annual hairy herb, no rhizome. Culm 4 to 16 in. tall, slender. Leaves narrow, 1 to 3 in . long, I 2 in . wide. Spikelets in I to 3 clusters of 3 to $10, \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Glumes obovate oblong, mucro stout, hairy. Scales quadrate cordate clawed, 3-ribbed, brown, glabrescent. Style trifid. Nut triquetrous, long stalked and beaked. Hab. Rice-fields, Perak (Kunstler). Province Wellesley, Permatang Bertam. Lankawi. Kedah, Alor Sta. Kelantan, Glam wood, Kota Bharu (Ridley). Distrib. Old World tropics.

## 10. LIPOCARPHA, Br.

Glabrous plants. Culms leafy at base only, with a single terminal head of few spikelets. Glumes numerous, narrow. Flower with 2 elliptic transparent scales enclosing the nut. Stamens i to 3 . Style small slender, shortly bifid (rarely trifid). Nut small oblong cylindric or ovoid, plano-convex reticulated. Species 15 , all warm regions.

Spikelets white; glumes spathulate acute
Spikelets green; glumes aristate
(I) L, argentea
(2) L. microcephala
(1) L. argentea A. Br. Appendix to Tuckey's Voyage to Congo, p. 349 ; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 667 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 81.

A tufted or solitary-stemmed plant. Leaves 4 to to in. long, - I6 in. wide, linear acuminate. Culms 18 to 24 in. long, terete, head of I to 8 oblong blunt white spikelets 25 to 3 in. long. Bracts narrow to 4 in . long. Glumes oblong spathulate, tip acute, white, central line green. Scales lanceolate acute, as long as trifid style. Nut cylindric reticulate, yellow. Hab. Very common in damp spots all over the Peninsula from Singapore to Penang. Distrib. Tropics of the Old World. Native name: Rumput Rotan.
(2) L. microcephala Kunth. Enum. ii. 268; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 668 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 82.

Culms very $\leqslant l e n d e r, 4$ to 24 in . tall. Leaves narrow, half as tall. Spikelets 3 to 4 in a head, 25 in . long (or less), oblong, obtuse, green. Bracts linear acuminate, 2 in. long or less. Glumes narrow acuminate with a long recurved point. Scales very thin. Nut long, curved, cylindric. Hab. Local in open sandy spots. Singapore, Bukit Timah; Galang; Chan Chu Kang; Bukit Mandai. Penang, Gardens (Burkill). Kelantan, Kota Bharu. Distrib. China, Japan, Australia.

## 11. RHYNCHOSPORA, Vahl.

Herbs usually tall and leafy throughout. Leaves narrow. Spikelets usually numerous, small, ovoid, brown, capitate, corymbose or panicled. Glumes spirally imbricate, 3 or 4 , lowest empty, I or 2 bisexual, uppermost empty. Bristles o or 6 scabrid. Style bifid, slender, base broad conic, persistent. Nut ovoid, biconvex, beaked by style base. Species upwards of 200, all regions.

Culm leafy at base only; spikelets capitate.
Nut obovoid . . . . . . . (1) R. Wallichiana

Nut linear elliptic . . . . . . (2) R. Wightiana
Culm leafy throughout.
Spikclets in globose heads in a spike . . . (3) R. malasica
Spikelets in axillary and terminal corymbs.
Corymbs large; style and stigma short . . (4) R. aurea
Corymbs small; stigmas long . . . . (5) R. glauca
(I) R. Wallichiana Kunth. Enum. ii. 289; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 668 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 82.

Leaves tufted at base only, 3 to 24 in . long, narrow, numerous. Culm triquetrous, 8 to 24 in . tall. Spikelets in a terminal compact head, $\cdot 5$ in. across, glabrous, light reddish. Glumes, basal two short, upper ones lanceolate smooth acute, 6 or 7 , only one fertile. Bristles 6, short, red. Nut obovoid biconvex, a quarter of the length of the glume, stalked, a small conic boss on the top, black above, bristly. Hab. Common in dry open country among bracken. Singapore, Jurong, Selitar. Malacca (Griffith); Bukit Bruang; Alor Gajah. Pahang, Kwala Pahang (Ridley). Distrib. Tropics of Old World.
(2) R. Wightiana Steud. Cyp. 148 ; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 669 .

Culms tufted, 4 to 24 in. long, slender or rather stout. Leaves one-fourth to three-fourths of length of stem, I in. or less across. Spikelets numerous in a dense head as in $R$. Wallichii, about 3 in . wide. Bracts 2 to 6 in. long, bases ciliate. Glumes red. Bristles as long as nut, scabrid, 6. Style shortly bifid. Nut linear-oblong, black, half as long as nut, pale. Hab. Rare in open sandy spots in the north, Tringganu (Yapp). Setul Heath (Ridley). Nangchik, Road to Bukit Besar (Gwynne-Vaughan). Distrib. Cochinchina, India.
(3) R. malasica C. B. Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 670 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 83 .

Culms leafy, stout, I 5 to 2 ft . tall. Leaves flaccid, Ift. long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Spikelets pale brown, in a spike of about 5 heads, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. across. Style branches short. Bristles twice as long as nut. Nut obovoid, dark brown, biconvex, transversely barred, beak short, conic. Hab. Grassy swamps, local, Singapore, Bedoh; Bukit Mandai. Johor, Kota Tinggi. Malacca (Griffith): Ayer Keroh. Distrib. Borneo.
(4) R. aurea Vahl. Enum. ii. 229; Clarke in Hook. fll. F.B.I. vi. 670; Ridl. Mat. iii. 83.

Culms 2 to 3 ft. tall, stout, leafy, edges scabrid. Corymbs peduncled, axillary and terminal, several. Spikelets $\cdot 25$ in. long, clustered, 3 to 5 . Glumes 7 or fewer, basal short empty, fifth ovate lanceolate fertile. Upper ones male or empty, all bright brown. Bristles 6, white, longer than nut. Nut obovoid, beak larger, conic, yellow. Hab. Whole Peninsula, very common in wet spots in open country. Distrib. All tropics.
(5) R. glauca Vahl. Enum. ii. 233; var. chinensis Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 670 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 84. R. chinensis and R. glauca Boeckl. (partly) ; Linnca, xxxvii. 585-586.

Rhizome woody. Culms 2 ft . tall or more, leafy. Leaves 8 to io in. long. Corymbs small, axillary and terminal, $\cdot 5$ in. long. Spikelets reddish brown, clustered. Glumes 6 or 7 , ovate cuspidate. Bristles short, style branches long, slender. Nut obovoid biconvex, slightly wrinkled, beak broader than top of nut conic, three-quarters of its length. Hab. Sandy places, usually near the sea, rarely on high mountains, Singapore, Balestier Plain; Changi. Pahang, Gunong Tahan at 5500 ft . altitude. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur (Seimund). Perlis, Kanga. Setul Heath (Ridley). Distrit. Tropics generally.

## 12. ACTINOSCHEENUS, Benth.

Herbs; rhizome slender short. Culms numerous. Leaves few, very narrow, basal. Spikelets small in a single globose head. Glumes 4 to 8, distichous, I to 3 bisexual. Bristles o. Style bi- or tri-fid. Nut obovoid trigonous. Species 7, Asiatic.
(I) A. filiformis Benth. Ic. Pl. xiv. 33, t. 1346. var. chinensis Ridl. Mat. iii. 84. Arthrostylis chinensis Benth. Fl. Hongkong 397.

Rhizome very short, roots long wiry. Leaves half the length of the culm. Culms 8 to 18 in. tall. Spikelets in a dense head, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through. Glumes 4 to 6 , lanceolate acuminate, brown, keel 3-ribbed, green, ending in a long recurved point, one only fertile. Style trifid. Nut small, pale, smooth. Hab. Usually on rocks by the streams at 1000 to 7000 ft . altitude, occasionally lower. Johor, Gunong Belumut (Holttum). Malacca, Mount Ophir. Perak, Thaiping. Kedah Peak. Penang, Sungei Telok Bahang (Burkill). Distrib. Malay islands and Hongkong. Typical form Ceylon.
var. rupestris Ridl. A dwarf tufted form 6 in . tall with very slender erect culms and small heads. Hab. Rare. Pahang, rocky slopes of Gunong Tahan. Perak, Gunong Batu Putih (Wray). Distrib. Lingga and Borneo.

Clarke refers this plant to the genus Fimbristylis, but it seems to me to represent a very good distinct genus.

## 13. SCHENUS, Linn.

Wiry herbs; culms leafy or not; leaves narrow stiff. Spikelets capitate or panicled. Glumes distichous, basal, 3 or more empty,

I to 4 fertile, terminal ones empty. Bristles present or o. Style trifid, slender, not enlarged at base nor constricted there. Nut trigonous not beaked. Species 60, mostly Australian, few tropical and few in temperate regions of both hemispheres.

## Tall plants with elongate inflorescence . . . (i) S. calostachyus <br> Dwarf plant with short flat stem and distichous leaves (2) S. distichus

(1) S. calostachyus Poir, Encyl. Suppl. ii, 25I; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 673; Ridl. Mat. iii. 85. Chœtospora calostachya Br. Prodr. 233. Cyclocampe Waigouensis Steud. Syn. Cyp. 156. Cyclocarpa Waigouensis Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. iii. 339.

Rhizome woody. Culms 2.5 ft . tall, leafy. Leaves numerous at base, few above, lower ones 6 to 8 in . long, wiry. Spikelets solitary, axillary in upper leaves, cylindric conic, 5 to I in. long; pedicels $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Glumes brown, io, edges hairy, lowest 4 to 8 empty, upper 2 or 3 fertile. Bristles half as long as the nut. Nuts ovoid trigonous, black, sunk in hollows of the zigzag rachis. Hab. Rare. Sandy heaths, Singapore, Changi. Pahang, Pekan. Distrib. Malay isles, Australia, Polynesia.
(2) S. distichus Ridl. Journ. F.M.S. Muts. vi. I94.

A low tufted plant forming small tussocks from I to 6 in . tall, branches covered with distichous linear triquetrous leaves, I to 6 in . long, 08 in. wide. Culm with 2 or 3 sheathing leaves; from the sheaths arise one or two branches $\cdot 5$ in. long, angled, scabrid with one fusiform spikelet $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long. Glumes 4, imbricate lanceolate, violet, lower ones empty, terminal one fertile. Style trifid. Nut pale, pyriform, 3-angled and beaked. Bristles o. Hab. High mountains at 5000 to 7000 ft . altitude. Rare. Pahang, Gunong Tahan, on the Padang (Ridley). Perak, Gunong Kerbau at 7000 ft . altitude (Haniff).

## 14. CLADIUM, P. Brown.

Large herbs, culms leafy or not. Leaves flat linear, or distichous equitant. Spikelets panicled in clusters, small, brown. Glumes spirally imbricate, basal one to four empty, one to three bisexual, terminal male or empty. Bristles small or none. Style trifid, base dilate, fused with the top of the nut. Nut with pyramidal or button-shaped beak. Species 44, whole world.

| Leaves terete, rather stout | meratu |
| :---: | :---: |
| Leaves narrow linear elongate; panicle elongate lax | (2) C. undulatum |
| Leaves narrow linear, short; panicle short dense | (3) C. pulchrum |
| Leaves very broad, sword-like, distichous; panicle |  |
| large lax | (4) C. Maingayi |

(I) C. glomeratum R. Br. Prodr. 237; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 675 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 85.

Stoloniferous plant, 3 ft . tall. Leaves few, terete, as tall. Culm leafy. Panicle lax, slender, 8 in . long. Spikelets clustered, I to 3, $\cdot 2$ to $\cdot 25$ in. long, brown. Glumes lanceolate glabrous, 2 to 4 fertile but only 1 , rarely 2 , nuts produced. No bristles. Nut as
long as glume, oblong-ellipsoid, beak conic, small, hairy, brightchestnut. Hab. Swampy spots usually near the sea, rare. Singapore, Changi; Bukit Mandai. Distrib. China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand.
(2) C. undulatum Thre. Enum. 353 ; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 674 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 86. Tricostularia fimbristyloides Benth. Fl. Austral. vii. 863.

Rhizome short, stout, whole plant forming large tussocks. Leaves numerous wiry, 6 to 12 in. long, very narrow. Culms 18 to 24 in . tall, slender. Panicle 5 to 6 in . long, diffuse, bracts long. Spikelets clustered, 2 to 5 together, on zigzag branches, brown. Glumes narrow lanceolate acute, keeled, 2 basal empty. Bristles 6 , half the length of the nut. Nut $\cdot 05 \mathrm{in}$. long, ovoid, beak small hairy, brown. Hab. Sandy or dry open country, local, but abundant where it occurs. Pahang at Pekan. Setul Heath (Ridley). Distrib. Ceylon, Sumatra, Borneo, Labuan, Australia.
(3) C. pulchrum Ridl. Journ, F.M.S. Mus. vi. 192.

Rhizome short, base of stem swollen, covered with red-brown sheaths. Leaves linear, 6 to 9 in. long, o 08 in. wide, enlarged bases $\cdot 25$ in. across. Inflorescence 10 to 14 in. tall, panicle $1 \cdot 5$ to 3 in . long, dense; rachis flexuous, branches 6 or $7, \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, lower glumes of spikelets 3 , empty, broadly lanceolate, red, fertile one lanceolate. Stamens 3. Bristles 3, pubescent, half as long as the nut. Hab. High mountains on sandstone rock Pahang, Gunong Tahan on the Padang at 5500 ft . altitude (Ridley).
(4) C. Maingayi Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 674; Ridl. Mat. iii. 86.

Large tufted plant with stout rhizome and broad sword-shaped acute distichous leaves, 3 ft . long, 5 to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Culm 4 ft . tall or more with one or two leaves, panicled with numerous sinuate branches. Spikelets ovoid, deep brown, clustered. Glumes ovate, edges ciliate, two or three basal empty, two to four fertile. Bristles 6 , hairy above. Nut trigonous turgid, beak long pyramidal, hairy. $H a b$. Mountains at 3000 to 5000 ft . altitude. On wet rocks. Malacca, Mount Ophir (all collectors). Pahang, Gunong Tahan (Ridley). Perak, Gunong Bubu (Wray). Distrib. Celebes. Native name: Jeringu Laut.

## 15. LEPIDOSPERMA, Labill.

Stiff stoloniferous plants, leafy at base only. Panicle of many spikelets, of 5 to 10 glumes with 2 or 3 flowers, rarely producing more than I nut, lower flower male. Bristles 6 ovate with setaceous or acute point. Style trifid, branches long, base glabrous, fused into nut. Nut smooth trigonous. Species, 36, all Australian except I species.
(I) L. chinense Nees and Meyen. Linnca ix. 302; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 676 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. oS.

Leaves terete glaucous acute, 18 to 24 in . long. Culm 3 ft . long
or more, terete, glaucous. Panicle 3 to 4 in. long, dense. Glumes black-brown, oblong, truncate. Bristles oblong, acute, yellowish. Nut oblong trigonous, narrowed at both ends, yellow, dotted dark red. Hab. Mountains on rocks at 3000 to 7000 ft . altitude. Rare, Johor, Gunong Belumut (Holttum), Malacca, Mount Ophir. Pahang, Gmong Tahan. Perak, Gunong Kerbau, 6600 ft . altitude; Gunong Inas (Yapp). Kedah, Gunong Bintang (Kloss). Distrib. South China.
var. alpina Ridl. Dwarf tufted plant, 6 to 8 in. tall, rigid. Leaves acute, nearly as long as flowering stems. Panicle I in. long, denser. Bristles ovate acuminate broader. Hab. Pahang, Gunong Tahan (Ridley).
16. GAHNIA, J. R. and G. Forster.

Large coarse tufted plants. Leaves usually numerous and scabrid. Culms leafy. Panicle dense spike-like, or lax nodding. Spikelets numerous, clustered, dark brown or black. Glumes, lower three empty, often hairy, middle one only fertile, upper ones empty. Bristles o. Stamens 3 ; filaments persistent, holding the nut. Styls trifid, base continuous, forming a small black cone on the top of the nut. Nut oblong trigonous or rounded, whitish yellow, then red, and finally black. Species 27 , chiefly Australian and Polynesian.

| branches broad and long; flowers brown |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

(I) G. tristis Nees. Linnea ix. 301; Ridl. Mat. iii. 98.

A large plant forming tussocks. Leaves numerous, 2.5 to 3 ft . long, narrow, scabrid. Panicle stout, stiff, spiciform, 2 to 3 ft . tall, with 17 or 18 dense black spikes of clustered spikelets. Bracts broad-based, limb very narrow. Spikelets clustered, 3 or 4 in cluster, small. Glumes; lowest short broad, middle ones lanceolate kecled, tip elongate scabrid, upper 4 oblong, blunt, short. Nut $\cdot \mathrm{I} 2$ in. long, broadly fusiform, trigonous, yellowish, tip conic, black, when ripe all black. Hab. Sea coasts and river banks near the sea in dry spots, also on mountains at 4000 ft . altitude. Singapore, common. Johor, Panchur; Scudai River. Malacca, on Mount Ophir. Pahang, Gunong Tahan. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur. Distrib. Malay isles near Singapore, Borneo, China, Annam.
(2) G. javanica Moritzi, Verz. Zoll. Pfl. 98. var. penangensis Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 676; Ridl. Mat. iii. 99.

A large tufted plant, sometimes with a stout prostrate stem 3 ft . long covered with leaf bases and routs. Leaves 3 to 4 ft . long, linear acuminate, scabrid. Culms erect, 8 to I2 ft. tall, panicle 18 to 24 in . long, black, lax nodding, much branched. Spikelets very numerous,
less than $\cdot 25$ in. long. Glumes black-brown, basal three or four, lanceolate, mucronate, upper ones blunt. Nut oblong (retained by filaments), blunt, trigonous, yellow, then red, less than Ift . long. Hab. Mountains at from 2500 to 7000 ft . altitude. Common. Johor, Bukit Murdom (Kelsall) ; Gunong Pulai; Pengaram Hill, Batu Pahat. Malacca, Mount Ophir. Pahang, Gunong Tahan. Selangor, Bukit Hitam; Menuang Gasing (Kloss). Perak, Thaiping Hills; Gunong Batu Putih (Wray); Gunong Kerbau (Robinson). Penang Hill. Kedah Peak. Distrib. Malay islands to Polynesia, China. Native name: Sereh Bukit.
(3) G. castanea Ridl. Journ. F.M.S. Mus. vi. I, p. 60.

A large tufted plant. Leaves with a broad purple sheathing base, over 2 ft . long. Panicle 18 in . long; spikelets on slender peduncles about 50 , with 5 or 6 spikelets at apex. Glumes lanceolate mucronate chestnut-red, lower one tubular enclosing two or three branchlets. Spikelets I -flowered, $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long, glumes imbricate. Stamens 3, filaments very long; anthers long acuminate. Ovary cvlindric; style very long, black. Hab. Perak, Gunong Kerbau (Robinson). Distrib. China.

## 17. REMIREA, Aublet.

Rhizome very long, throwing up short leafy stems. Leaves long, stiff. Spikes capitate, of numerons densely crowded spikelets. Glumes 4, lowest empty, uppermost bisexual. Bristles o. Stamens 3, unilateral. Style trifid, not dilate at base. Nut cylindric, brown, reticulated. Species I. All tropical sea shores.
(1) R. maritima Aubl. Pl. Guian. i. 45, t. 16; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 677 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 99.

Leafy stems, 2 to 4 in . tall. Leaves pungent, r to 6 in . long. Head of spikes sessile or peduncled. Spikes ovoid, about 4. Spikelets curved, ${ }^{\text {Iz }}$ in. long. Hab. Common in sea-sand, whole Peninsula on both coasts. Singapore, Tanjong Katong. Pulau Tiuman (Burkill). Malacca (Griffith). Pahang, Sungei Meang; Cherating. Penang, Batu Feringhi (Curtis). Lankawi, Burau Bay. Pulau Adang.

## 18. HYPOLYTRUM, L.C. Rich.

Tufted herbs; leaves broad, 3 -nerved. Culms with one or two leaves, bearing a corymb of oblong spikes, on stiff branches. Bracts leaf-like. Spikelets globose, small, of I terminal female flower, and 2 boat-shaped glumes containing I stamen each (squamellæ). Style continuous with ovary. Nut small, biconvex, bony, style forming a conic beak. Species 25 , tropics.

[^3](1) H. latifolium Rich. Pers. Syn. i. 70 ; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 678 ; Bot. Mag. t. 6282 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. Ioo.

A large plant. Leaves numerous, 16 to 36 in. long, 5 to I in. wide. Culm I to 3 ft . tall; corymb 3 to 6 in . across, compound, dense or rather lax, branches scabrid. Spikes very numerous, at first oblong, then globose and stellate in fruit, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. across. Glume ovate acute, brown. Squamellæ boat-shaped. Nut obovoid, pale, dotted red, eventually black, 026 in. long. Hab. In woods, whole Peninsula, common. Distrib. India, China, Malaya, Australia. Native names: Rumput Giring-Giring: Rumput Supiding; Rumput Susat Belukar.
var penangense Clarke, l.c. 679 , seems to me a remarkable form of this species with cylindric spikes (young) over $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. A single specimen was found by Maingay on Penang Hill, and I had it from De Lisle island and Tasan near the Mergui Archipelago, both without fruit. Elongate spikes occur here and there in the corymbs of typical H. latifolium, but in this variety they are all elongate.
(2) H. proliferum Boeckl. Linnaa, xxxvii. I26; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 679 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. IoI.

Usually a small plant about I ft. tall with narrow leaves. Leaves linear acuminate, 5 to 24 in . long, $\cdot \mathrm{I} 2$ to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Culm slender, 6 to 15 in . tall, with I , more rarely 2 , leaves above the base. Spikes $I$ to 20 together, in from I to 6 terminal peduncled clusters. Bracts long leafy. Glume pale brown, edged white, ovate blunt. Nut obovoid acute, brown. Hab. Damp shady spots, Singapore, Economic Gardens. Pahang, Sungei Chenei (Fox). Penang Hill. Distrib. Carimon isles, Borneo.

The usual form is dwarf with narrow short leaves and a small corymb of spikes, but in 1921, in the Singapore Gardens, I found much larger plants with tall 2 ft . long culms and much broader leaves, growing with the dwarf form.
(3) H. radians Ridl. Mapania radians Clarke, Kere Bulletin, Misc. vii. 53.

Rhizome short, thick, erect. Leaves coriaceous distichous, crowded, linear acuminate, narrowed and red at base, 30 in . long, .25 in. wide. Culms very slender, red, 2 to 9 in. long; sheaths several with lanceolate acuminate limbs. Spikes cylindric, narrowed at the tip, 12 to 20 in a head, spreading, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, dark red. Outer glumes ovate, dark red, hairy. Floral glumes narrow lanceolate, boat-shaped, pale, hairy on the keel. Stamen filament slender, exsert. Nut ovoid stalked, •I in. long. Hab. Johor, Gunong Belumut (Holttum). Distrib. Mount Matang, Sarawak. Borneo.

## 19. THORACOSTACHYUM, Kurz.

Habit of Hypolytrum latifolium. Leaves and panicle as in that species but squamellæ 4 , and style trifid. Nut bony, shining black or brown, beak conic. Species 6, Mascarene isles, Malaya, Australia.

[^4](1) Th. bancanum Kurz, Tijdschr. Nat. Vereen. Ned. Ind. xxvii. 286; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 680; Ridl. Mat. iii. 102. Hypolytrum bancanum Kurz, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. xxxvii. II, p. 74; Miq. Ill. Fl. Arch. Ind. 59.

Rhizome rather stout. Leaves 18 in . long, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, edges rough. Culm 2 ft . tall, triquetrous. Panicle 2 to 3 in . across, branches scabrid. Bracts 6 to 12 in. long. Spikes few to 50 , clustered in 2 to 35 , pale. Glume ovate. Squamellæ 4 , outer two keeled, ciliate. Nut narrow at base, above acuminately beaked, beak black or dark brown, 3-grooved, shining. Hab. In damp woods, common in the south. Singapore (Wallich); Chan Chu Kang; Changi. Johor, Sempang Kiri, Batu Pahat. Malacca (Griffith) ; Ayer Keroh. Pahang, Pckan. Perak (Wray). Distrib. Banca and Borneo. Native name: Rumput Senayan Batu.
var. longispica Clarke, l.c., is a form with elongate cylindric spikes 5 in. long due to the attacks of an Ustilago. It occurs with the normal form.
(2) Th. hypolytroides Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 68土; Ridl. Mat. iii. 102. Mapania hypolytroides Benth. Fl. Austral., vii. 34 r .

Stolons long, stout. Leaves 3 ft. long, I in. wide, edges scabrid. Culm taller, stout, trigonous. Panicle very large, decompound, branches spreading, 6 in . long or more. Spikes very numerous, sub-globose, pale, solitary or in threes. Glume pale, dotted red, ovate. Hab. Wet swamps in forests, local. Johor, Kwala Kahang (Kelsall). Malacca, Merlimau; Sungei Udang. Distrib. Australia, New Guinea, Native names: Umbai; Rumput Biru. Use: For making mats.

## 20. MAPANIA, Aubl.

Tufted forest plants with narrow or broad scabrid leaves often resembling those of a Pandanus. Inflorescence a single spike or head of spikes on a scape shorter than the leaves. Spikes containing many spikelets, each spikelet consisting of I ovate glume and 6 narrow hyaline glumes (squamellæ), lanceolate, boat-shaped, 3 keeled, containing I stamen each and 3 empty and a terminal pistil with a long trifid style. Nut rather large. ovoid or pyriform, stipitate. Species about 40 , tropics of Asia, Assam, Ceylon, Malaya, Africa and South America.

Leaf linear acuminate.
Spikes several in a head.

Scape tall, stout; spikes ro to 20
Scape slender long; spikes I to 15 ; leaves dull green, very scabrid
Scape slender long; spikes I to 15 ; leaves pale glancescent, minately scabrid
Scape long stout: spikes long cylindric
Scape short; spikes ovoid, 4
Scape stout, 4 to 6 in . long; spikes in a dense ovoid head, 1.5 in . long
Spikes solitary.
Scapes I to 2 ft . long, slender
(I) M. palustris
(2) M. Kurzii
(3) M. albescens
(4) M. longispica
(5) M. valida
(6) M. Wallichii
(7) M. longa

Scapes 4 to 6 in. long, very slender; leaves narrow
(8) M. tenuiscapa

Leaf broadly sheathing at base, petioled; limb broad, abruptly cordate.
Limb 20 times as long as broad . . . . (9) M. humilis
Limb 3 or 4 times as long as broad . . . (10) M. triquetra
(土) M. palustris Benth. Gen. Pl. iii. 1o7o; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 681. Pandanophyllum palustre Boeckl. ILinncea, xxxvii. 138. Lepironia palustris Miq. Ill. Fl. Arch. Ind. 63, t. 25.

A large tufted plant, rhizome $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves 4 ft . long or more, I in. across, linear acuminate, edges and keel scabrous, 3-nerved. Scape 6 to 18 in. long, stout, with several sheaths at base. Head of to to 30 spikes, I to 2.5 in . through. Spikes $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Glumes ovate broad. Squamelle nearly as long, linearoblong. Nut sub-globose, base narrowed, beak long, black, $\cdot 2$ in. long. Hab. In dense forests. Not rare. Singapore, Bukit Timah; Pulau Ubin; Selitar. Johor, Gunong Pantai; Batu Pahat, Malacca (Griffith). Negri Sembilan. Ulu Rembau (Burkill). Pahang, Kwala Tenok. Perak, Thaiping Waterfall; Temengoh. Dindings, Lumut. Native names: Mengkuang Tedong; Mengkuang Lubo. Use: For mats and basket-making.
(2) M. Kurzii Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 681; Ridl. Mat. iii. 104.

Large tufted plant; rhizome thick. Leaves 4 ft . long, 5 to I in. wide, linear acuminate, edges and keel very rough. Scapes 4 to I8 in. long, stout. Spikes I to 15 in a head, I in. through, cylindric acuminate, .75 in . long. Glumes ovate obtuse, ribbed. Squamellæ longer, ciliate. Nut ellipsoid, white, base narrowed and beaked. Hab. Forests at 1000 ft . altitude and upwards, in the North. Perak, Thaiping Hills (Curtis); Sungei Siput. Penang Hill; Tanjong Bunga; Balik Pulau.
(3) M. albescens Clarke, Kew Bulletin, Add. Ser. viii. 54.

Leaves 5 ft .6 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 3 \mathrm{in}$. wide, glaucescent, very minutely thorny on the edge and keel. Scape rather slender, 7 in . long. Head .5 in. long and wide (young), sub-globose. Outer bracts ovate oblong, striate acuminate, 5 in. long. Spikes several, light reddish brown. Hab. Forests, rare. Dindings, Lumut (Ridley).
(4) M. longispica Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 44, p. 25 ; Mat. iii. 104 .

Large tufted plant. Leaves linear acuminate, margins thorny, 5 ft . long, I in. wide. Scape over I ft. tall with a head of 4 t 08 cylindric spikes. Spikes $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25$ in. long, $\cdot 25$ in. through. Glumes ovate acute, ribbed. Nut trigono-globose, endocarp green, separable, endocarp black. Hab. Mountain forests at 2000 ft . altitude or more. Perak, Thaiping Hills (Ridley).
(5) M. valida Ridl. Joum. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 44, p. 205; Mat. iii. IO4.

Large tufted plant with a stout woody rhizome, numerous
leaves linear acuminate, 2.5 ft . long, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. wide, margins thorny, tip long and slender. Scapes stout, 4.5 in. long. Heads with 3 or 4 oblong-conic spikes, over 5 in . long. Glumes ovate, dark brown, ribbed. Nut pear-shaped with a ridge on one side, pale brown, small. Hab. Dense forests, local. Singapore, Bukit Timah; Changi (Ridley).
(6) M. Wallichii Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 682; Ridl. Mat. iii. 105 .

A large tufted plant, stem 2 in . tall, 5 in . through, woody, erect. Leaves linear, edges and keel thorny, 3 to 4 ft . long, 2 in. across. Scape $\cdot 5$ to 8 in. tall, spike fusiform, $\cdot 75$ in. long in fruit; conic, I in. long, $\cdot 75$ in. through. Glumes ovate, lower ones mucronate,

upper ones muticous narrower. Squamelke 6. Nut 25 in . long, ovoid turgid, base narrowed, beak incurved. Hab. Dense forests, local. Singapore (Wallich) ; Bukit Timah (Ridley). Distrib. Borneo.
(7) M. longa Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 683; Ridl. Mat. iii. 105.

A large pandanus-like plant with a long rhizome. Leaves 3 to 4 ft . long, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. wide, linear acuminate, edges and keel thorny. Scapes slender, to to 25 in . long with I or 2 spikes ovoid, 75 in . long, 5 in. through in fruit. Hab. In jungle streams. Rare. Singapore at Selitar (Ridley). Distrib. Borneo.
(8) M. tenuiscapa Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 683; Ridl. Mat. iii. 105.

Rhizome erect with thick roots, $\cdot 25$ in. through. Leaves linear distichous, long acuminate, 3 ft . long, $\cdot 36 \mathrm{in}$. wide, 4 -nerved, edges and keel thorny. Scapes slender, 3 to 6 in. tall. Head solitary, cylindric at first, base narrowed, at length ovoid. Nut ovoid beaked. Hab. In muddy spots by river banks. Johor,

Kwala Sembrong (Kelsall); Sungei Tebrau. Malacca (Griffith). Perak, Temengoh. Kedah, Alor Sta. Lankawi, Burau Bay (Ridley). Distrib. Sumatra, Borneo.
(9) M. humilis Naves and Villar in Blanco Fl. Filip. Append. 309; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 683; Ridl. Mat. iii. 105. Lepironia humilis Miq. Ill. Fl. Arch. Ind. 6r, t. 23.

Stem short, 2 to 3 in . long. Leaves equidistant at base. Sheaths over I in. across, above a petiole half as long as blade, blade suddenly dilated oblong serrulate, ending abruptly in a slender tail, 28 in. long, I in. wide, tail 3 to 4 in. long. Scape 5 to $\cdot \mathrm{I} 2 \mathrm{in}$. long, with a single spike, fusiform when young, ovoid when adult. Glumes ovate blunt, ribbed. Squamelle 6, shorter; anthers white. Stigmas long, pink. Nut $\cdot 25$ in. long, broad fusiform oblique, beak short, brown. Hab. Common in forests, whole Peninsula. Singapore, Bukit Timah; Kranji. Johor, Castlewood; Pulau Tiuman (Burkill). Pahang, Tahan River. Gunong Tahan 3500 ft . altitude (Haniff). Malacca (Griffith); Selandor (Cantley). Negri Sembilan, Perhentian Tinggi. Selangor, Petaling. Perak, Thaiping Hills. Distrib. Borneo.
var. petiolata, M. petiolata Clarke in Kere Bulletin Add. Ser. viii. 54. Leaves elongate linear-oblong, abruptly cuspidate, 28 in . long, 1.5 in . wide; petioles 5 in . long. Peduncle of scape 9 in . long, triquetrous. Hab. Singapore, Bukit Timah. Pulau Tiuman (Burkill). Distrib. Borneo.

I believe this variety is only a large fully developed form of $M$. humilis.
(10) M. triquetra Ridl. Mat. iii. Io6.

Stem ascending or erect, 6 in . tall, triquetrous from the broad leaf sheaths, $I 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, I in. wide, green, edged pink; petioles 2 to 3 in. long, green, blade oblong, 6 to 8 in. long, 2 in. wide, dark green, paler beneath, tail I 5 in . long, thorny. Scape 3 in. long, red. Spike $\cdot 5$ in. long. Squamellæ 6 , two outer ones with ciliate keels. Anthers linear-oblong twisted. Style long; stigmas 3, short. Hab. Forests. Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tumiang (Cantley). Dindings, Lumut; Pangkor. Perak, Larut (Kunstler). Penang Hill (Curtis). Kelantan, Chaning Woods. Distrib. Borneo.
M. lucida N.E. Br. Ill. Hort. xxxii. 77, t. 557, described from a garden plant, may be this species; if so, this is the oldest name.

## 21. SCIRPODENDRON, Kurz.

Large coarse pandan-like plant, rhizome horizontal. Leaves linear long, acuminate, thorny. Inflorescence a head of many dense spikes on a short peduncle hidden among the leaves. Glumes oblong coriaceous, one- or more flowered. Squamellic numerous, two outer broader, monandrous, keel ciliate, inner more than 6 . Stamens long. Style slender, bifid. Nut large ellipsoid, deeply grooved, acute at both ends, epicarp fleshy. Seed globose. Species i, Ceylon, Malaya, Australia, Samoa.
(1) S. costatum Kurz. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. xxxviii. 285 ; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 684; Ridl. Mat. iii. 106; Miq. Ill. Fl. Arch. Ind. t. 28. Chionanthus Ghaeri Gaertn. Fruct. i. IIg.

Leaves io ft . long, I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, tip filiform, scabrid 6 to mo in. long. Inflorescence lengthening in fruit to 1 ft . long. Spikes ovoid, yellowish white. Bracts, lower 4 ft . long or less, upper ones shorter, white. Nut $\cdot 5$ to 6 in. long. Hab. Common in tidal swamps and rivers forming dense masses. Singapore, Kranji. Johor, Kota Tinggi; Sempang Kiri. Malacca (Griffith), Setul. Native name : Selingsing.

## 22. LEPIRONIA, L. C. Rich.

A rush-like leafless plant with a creeping thizome, culms tall, terete, with a sheath at basc. Spike 1 , oblong-obtuse cylindric lateral, with a terete bract appearing like a contintration of the culm. Glumes brown. Squamellæ $S$ to $I x$, two outer ones boatshaped, monandrous, inner ones male or empty. Style short bifid. Nut ovoid, beak compressed. Species I, Madagascar, Ceylon, Malaya, Australia, Fiji.
(1) L. mucronata Rich. Pers. Syn. 17o; Miq. Ill. Fl. Arch. Ind. 60, t. 20; Clarke in Hook. fil. İ.B.I. vi. 684; Ridl. Mat. iii. 107.

Rhizome scaly. Culms I to 3 ft . tall, transversely septate. Spike $\cdot 5$ in. long, ${ }^{2} 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Bract I to 2 in . long. Glumes chestnut brown, blunt, spirally imbricating. Nut ovoid compressed, margins ciliate. Hab. Ponds and swamps, common in the south. Singapore, Jurong. Johor. Pahang, Sungei Chenei (Fox). Malacca (Griffith). Dindings, Tanjong hantu. Use: In matmaking.

## 23. SCLERIA, Berg.

Rough herbs with leafy stems. Leaves linear acuminate scabrid, sheath triquetrous or winged. Panicle terminal compound. Spikelets unisexual, rarely bisexual, with one female flower below and several male ones above. Glumes 2 to 4 basal empty, I or more above floriferous. Style bificl, not thickened at base. Nut small, bony, white or purple, smooth, reticulate or tubercled on a fleshy disc entire or lobed. Species 150 , all tropical regions.

[^5]Slender weak plants.
Nut ovoid . . . . . . . S. zeylanica
Nut globose, top flattened
(7) S. levis

Robust plant; panicle large hairy; nut ovoid
(8) S. radula

Annual dwarf plant; leaves herbaceous; flowers and fruit minute in axillary tufts
(9) S. caricina

Nut reticulate velvety or pubescent.
Panicles dense, terminal; secondary bracts long setaceous
(1o) S. bancana
Panicles lax; sheaths not winged; leaves whorled.
Disc short, 3-lobed
(iI) S. multifoliata

Disc long, cylindric, bright red
(12) S. sumatrensis

Panicle slender lax; leaves not whorled; sheaths winged
(I3) S. hebecarpa
Nut tessellate; tall stout plants.
Ligule ovate hairy
Ligule scarious brown
(14) S. elata

Nut tessellate; small, weak plant
(15) S. chinensis

Dwarf plant, hairy; spikes large, in 2 or 3 heads
in panicle shorter than leaves.
Nut ${ }^{\prime}$ in. long, pustular
(1) S. lithosperma Sre. Prod. 183; Fl. Ind. Occ. 92; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 685; Ridl. Mat. iii. Io8.

Rhizome short, woody. Culms i8 to 24 in. tall, slender, tufted. Leaves narrow, 8 in . long, 06 in . wide; sheaths only pubescent. Panicle narrow, I to 3 in . long, with distant spikelets or clusters of spikelets, many bisexual. Glumes acuminate, dark brown. Nut - I in. long, ovoid smooth, white. Hab. Dry woods, Pahang, Rumpin River; Kwala Pahang. Malacca (Griffith); Nyalas (Goodenough) ; Alor Gajah. Negri Sembilan, Tampin Hill (Goodenough); Linggi River. Dindings, Lumut. Penang (Wallich); Waterfall (Curtis). Pulau Adang, Rawei island. Setul.
var. Roxburghii Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 686. A rather smaller plant. Glumes mucronate. Nut oblong trigonous apiculate tubercled. Hab. Rare. Johor, Batu Pahat. Dindings, Lumut. Distrib. All tropical regions except Africa.
(2) S. corymbosa Roxb. Fl. Ind. iii. 574; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 686; Ridl. Mat. iii. 1og.

A stout robust plant nearly glabrous, culms 2 to 8 ft . tall. Leaves 12 to 20 in . long, $\cdot 5$ to I in. wide; sheaths angled or strongly winged. Panicle 18 to 24 in . long, of 6 or 7 compound corymbose axillary panicles 3 in . long. Bracts setaceous. Spikelets $\cdot 25$ in. long, nearly all bisexual. Glumes greenish, pale. Nut ellipsoid, acute at both ends, smooth, white, $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. long. Disc small, brown, obscurely 3-lobed. Hab. Damp spots by paths in forests from sealevel to 4000 ft . altitude. Singapore, Bukit Timah. Johor, Gunong Pantai. Muar, Bukit Muar (Feilding). Malacca (Griffith); Ayer Keroh; Batang Malacca (Derry). Negri Sembilan, Tampin Hill (Ridley). Dindings, Telok Sera. Selangor, Bukit Hitam, 4000 ft . altitude (Kelsall). Perak, Goping (Kunstler). Penang (Curtis). Kelantan, Chaning (Ridley). Distrib. India and Ceylon.
(3) S. Ridleyi Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 686; Ridl. Mat. iii. 109.

Culms 18 to 24 in. tall, rather slender, hardly trigonous. Leaves I ft. long or less, 36 in . wide, nearly glabrous. Panicle of 4 distant partial panicles, rather compact, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 2 in . long, light brown. Spikelets 8 to 30 in each, bisexual. Nut ellipsoid, smooth, white. Hab. In damp sandy open spots. Rare. Singapore, Changi. Dindings, Lumut. Pahang near Kwala Tenok (Ridley). Distrib. Pulau Buru and Hongkong.
(4) S. gonocarpa Ridl. S. trigonocarpa Ridl. Mat. iii. Ino (not of Boeckeler).

Culms stout over 2 ft . tall; leaves 18 in . long, 5 in . across, long acuminate, sheaths triquetrous not winged, blade 3 -nerved, apex long acuminate scabrid, beneath pubescent. Panicle rather narrow pubescent, partial panicles 1.5 in . long. Spikelets brown, mostly bisexual. Nut when young covered with rusty hairs, white, smooth, trigonous acuminate to a broad triangular tip, on a yellowish irregularly wrinkled disc. Hab. Rare in woods. Pahang, Tahan River (Ridley); near Raub (Machado).
(5) S. oryzoides Presl. Rel. Haenk. i. 2or ; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 69 I ; Ridl. Mat. iii. ıio.

Culms stout, 3 to 6 ft . tall, glabrous, triquetrous from a long stoloniferous rhizome. Leaves 3 ft . long, 5 in . wide, sheaths trigonous or winged. Panicle 6 to 8 in . long, dense, on a 6 in . long peduncle. Spikelets solitary, unisexual, on slender branches, females few, one or two at base of spikes. Glumes keeled and mucronate, brown-red. Nut globose, white, smooth, disc 3-lobed. Hab. Ditches and rice-fields. Common. Singapore, Changi. Johor Serom. Malacca (Griffith); Ching. Perak, Trang (Kunstler). Kedah, Alor Sta. Perlis, Kanga. Distrib. East Africa, IndoMalaya, Australia. Native name: Rumput Siku Dana.
(6) S. zeylanica Poir. Encycl. vii. 3; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 687; Ridl. Mat. iii. III.

A slender tufted plant 6 to 12 in. tall, nearly glabrous. Leaves up to 4 in . long, $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Panicle of one or two spikes only; spikelets small, $\cdot 12$ in. wide. Glumes brown. Nut very small, whiet, smooth, ovoid. Hab. Grassy places. Common. Singapore, Galang; Changi. Pahang, Kwala Pahang. Malacca, Ayer Panas. Penang, Telok Bahang (Curtis). Distrib. Ceylon, Burma, Malay islands.
(7) S. Ievis Retz. Obs. iv. 13; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 694; Ridl. Mat. iii. III.

Culms triquetrous, slender, 2 to 3 ft . tall, from a short rhizome. Leaves I ft. long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Panicle narrow, partial panicle small, terminal one pyramidal, dark red or brown. Nut smooth, globose, white or black, tip flattened, disc white, fleshy; lobes 3, ovate, toothed. Hab. Common in grassy spots. Singapore, Tang-
lin; Changi. Johor, Tana Merah Road. Pahang, Pulau Tawar; Pekan. Malacca, Pulau Besar (Griffith); Alor Gajah. Penang (Wallich). Distrib. India, Siam, China, Malaya.
(8) S. radula Hance, Ann. Sc. Nat. Ser. iv. xviii. 232; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 691 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. III.

A tall stout plant over 4 ft . tall. Leaves 2 ft . long, I in. wide, 3-nerved, sheaths stout not winged, ligule rounded. Panicles triangular, 3 in . long, 2 in . wide, on triquetrous peduncle 3.5 in . long. Spikelets cylindric, purple, $\cdot$ I in. long, unisexual, bracts at base of branches very narrow linear setaceous, i in. long or less. Nut smooth, white, globose or oblong apiculate. Hab. Hill forests. Pahang, Gunong Tahan on wooded stream-banks at 5500 ft . altitude. Selangor, Menuang Gasing (Kloss). Perak, Thaiping Hills; Gunong Kerbau at 4200 ft . altitude; Gunong Inas (Yapp). Penang, West Hill. Distrib. Hongkong.
(9) S. caricina Benth. Fl. Austral. vii. 426; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 688; Ridl. Mat. iii. iri. Diplacrum caricinum Br. Prodr. 24I.

A small plant, apparently annual, tufted or in long grass longer and weak, 6 to 15 in. tall, glabrous. Leaves I to 2 in. long, $\cdot$ to -I2 in. wide, flaccid, usually 3 -nerved. Spikelets in very small axillary clusters just emerging from the leaf axils, unisexual. Nut minute, 3 -ribbed and cancellate. Hab. Common in waste ground and sandy paths. Whole Peninsula, Singapore, Bukit Mandai; Tanglin. Johor, Sungei Tebrau. Malacca, Merlimau; Pulau Besar. Pahang, Pekan. Setul. Distrib. India, China, Malaya, North Australia.
(10) S. bancana Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl. 602 ; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 693 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. II2.

A rough, stout, nearly glabrous plant about 3 ft . tall. Leaves 2 ft . long or less, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, trinerved, scabrid; sheaths triquetrous, occasionally narrowly winged. Partial panicles densely crowded at the top, light green, with the long setaceous, secondary bracts very conspicuous. Spikelets numerous unisexual. Nut ovoid-globose, reticulate, minutely pubescent, small, disc yellowish, undulate recurved. Hab. Common in open country all over the Peninsula.
var. nana Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 59, p. 225. A dwarf variety about 2 ft . tall forming tussocks, in sandy spots. Panicles reddish. Hab. Heaths, Setul (Ridley). Distrib. Tenasserim, Cochinchina, Malaya, Oceania. Native name: Rumput Sendayan Bukit.
(iI) S. multifoliata Boeck. Linnaa, xxxviii. 510 ; Clarke in Hook. fll. F.B.I. vi. 693 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 112.

Culms usually fairly stout, about 3 ft . tall, glabrous. Leaves in upper part in false whorls of 2 to 6 together with short sheaths, whorls 2 in . apart, 12 to 16 in . long, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Panicles
pyramidal, lax, red; spikelets rather distant, unisexual. Nut $\cdot$ in. long, reticulate, edges and reticulations hairy, white or reddish, disc covering nearly all the nut, 3 -lobed. Hab. In woods and more commonly rocky open places, from the level to 3000 ft . altitude. Whole Peninsula tolerably common.
var. b. pilosula Clarke, l.c. A more hairy plant, leaves beneath densely softly hairy. Spikelets greenish white. Hab. Penang Hill at 600 to rooo ft . altitude (Kunstler).
var. c. ophirensis Clarke, l.c. Stouter plant, leaves broader, glabrous, lower peduncles of panicles slender, 4 in . long. Male spikelets dark red, in dense pyramidal pubescent heads. Hab. Malacca, Mount Ophir at 3000 ft . altitude in long grass (Hullett, Ridley). Distrib. Burma, Malaya.
(12) S. sumatrensis Retz. Obs. v. 19, t. 2; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 575 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. II3.

A rather slender weak plant 3 ft . tall, to 20 ft . in tall scrub, glabrous. Leaves 9 to 12 in . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, in false whorls of 2 to $4, \mathrm{rft}$. apart. Panicle 6 in . long, lax, light brown, partial panicles ascending. Glumes reddish. Nut black, reticulate pubescent, nearly globose, at least half concealed in the very large bright red cylindric crenulate fleshy disc. Hab. Very common in open country. Whole Peninsula, Singapore to Penang. Distrib. Malay islands. Native names: Rumput Kumbor; Rumput Siamet; Sendayan.

[^6](13) S. hebecarpa Nees, Linnca, is. 303 ; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 689; Ridl. Mat. iii. 113.

A weak slender plant 2 to 3 ft . tall. Leaves 12 to 14 in . long, - I6 in. wide, scabrous, sheaths winged, scabrid. Panicles usually thin and black, terminal one sometimes pyramidal. Bracts usually long, exsert. Spikelets unisexual. Nut 'I in. long, ovoid, velvety, white, obscurely reticulate when young. Hab. Common in open country. Whole Peninsula, Singapore, Tanglin; Pulau Ubin; Changi. Johor, Kota Tinggi; Gunong Pantai. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur. Pahang, Pekan. Penang, Tanjong Bunga (Curtis). Setul. Distrib. Indo-Malaya, China, Japan, Australia and Polynesia.
(r4) S. elata Thro. Enum. 353A (partly); Clarkc in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 690; Ridl. Mat. iii. II4.

A stout plant from 3 to 4 ft . tall. Leaves I to 2 ft . long, 25 to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, scabrid, sheath 3 -winged, ligule rounded, hairy. Panicle usually large and spreading, partial panicles 3 to 6 in. long, branches divaricate hairy, bracts conspicuous. Spikelets scattered, numerous, unisexual, red. Nut white or dark red, minutely hairy and tessellate, globose-ovoid. Hab. Forests at high altitudes from

100 to 3000 ft . Johor, Gunong Pulai. Pahang, Kwala Lipis (Machado). Perak, Thaiping Hills. Penang at 2500 to 3000 ft . altitude.
var. decolorans Clarke, l.c. Robust plant, dark red. Nuts finally black purple. Penang Hill. Distrib. India, Ceylon, Java, China.
(15) S. chinensis Kunth. Emum. ii. 357; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 690; Ridl. Mat. iii. II4.

Tall rather slender plant, 2 ft . long or more, glabrous. Leaves 6 to 15 in . long, 12 in . wide or more, sheaths triquetrous, not winged, ligules with an ovate-oblong blunt brown biauriculate process -2 in. long. Panicles pyramidal, lax, about 4, dark red. Bracts setaceous conspicuous. Nut small ovoid-oblong blunt, tessellate purple. Hab. Mountains, rare, on Kedah Peak at 3000 ft . altitude. Penang Hill (Ridley). Distrib. Ceylon, Malaya, China, Australia.
(16) S. biflora Roxb. Fl. Ind. iii. 573; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 687; Ridl. Mat. iii. 115 .

A small tufted glabrous plant 12 to 18 in. tall or less. Leaves 6 to I 8 in . long, about $\cdot \mathrm{I} 2 \mathrm{in}$. wide, nearly as long as the culms. Panicle narrow elongate, 5 to I in. long; spikelets unisexual, dark brown. Nut globose hairy, tessellate, I in. long, with a short black beak (the style base). Hab. Common in grass plots and by roadsides. Singapore, Tanglin; Blakan Mati; Bukit Timah. Pahang, Pulau Tawar. Penang, Waterfall (Curtis). Distrib. Indo-Malaya and China.
(17) S. carphiformis Ridl. Journ. F.M.S. Mus. vi. 194. S. Neesii Kunth. Enum. ii. 358. var. Borneensis Clarke, l.c. 688; Ridl. Mat. iii. 115 .

Culms 3 together in a tuft, base covered with hairy sheaths. Leaves 3 or 4 , linear, blunt, 6 in. long, 12 in. wide, glaucous, green, edges and keel with long white hairs. Panicle 2 in. long, with 2 or 3 distant fascicles of spikelets subsessile. Bracts leafy, $1 \cdot 5$ in. long or less. Spikelets two or three males to one female. Male 25 in. long, glumes dark red, with white hairs, 4 lower ones empty, 4 upper ones with 3 stamens each. Female spikelets shorter. Glumes 4 as in the male, r -flowered. Style trifid. Nut hemispheric, base broad, - I in. long, white, pustular, with stellate brown hairs, disc orbicular. Hab. Open places on mountains, rare, in damp spots. Pahang, Gunong Tahan at 6000 ft . altitude. Kedah Peak at 3000 ft . altitude (Ridley).

## 24. CAREX, Linn.

Herbs with leafy culms. Spikelets few or many, remote or clustered, bisexual or unisexual, lower flowers female, upper ones male. Glumes imbricate spirally, males with two or three stamens. Females a compressed trigonous ovary with a slender bifid or trifid
style enclosed in an urceolate sac (utricle). Nut biconvex or trigonous enclosed in the utricle. Species about 500, whole world.

| Terminal spikes male, lower female; utricle inflate at base, hairy |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| inal spikes female at base, male at top. |  |
| Sub-scapose, basal leaves longer than scape; spikelets distant | (2) C. cryptostachy |
| Inflorescence very short, shorter than leaves; spikelets crowded | sii |
| s |  |
| Spikelets few, ovate, white, glabro | n |
| Spikelets few, slender, pendulous. |  |
| Rachis glabrous; glumes half as long as narrow hairy utricle, awned . |  |
| Rachis hairy; glumes half as long as narrow utricle, ovate-lanceolate glabrous |  |
| Rachis glabrous; glumes lanceolate awned nearly as long as narrow utricle |  |
| Spikelets numerous, white, short; utricle ovoid hairy |  |
| Spikelets numerous; glumes red, edged white. |  |
| Leaves $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; spikelets stout | (9) C. arridens |
|  | (ro) C. Walkeri |
| Spikelets very numerous, forming a large |  |
| Spikelets yellowish or brown in elongate or ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (II) C. baccan |  |
| pyramidal panicles. |  |
| Spikelets yellow; utricle |  |
| Spikelets ferruginous; utricle ellipsoid |  |

(1) C. ligata Boott in Benth. Fl. Hongkong 402; Illustr. iv. 2II; Kukenthal, P/tanzenreich, Cyperacea-caricoidea 473, f. 75, G-K.

Rhizome thick tufted. Leaves linear scabrid, 17 in. long, $\cdot$ in in. wide. Culms slender, 5 to 12 in. long. Spikes 3 or 4 , distant, terminal one male filiform, 75 to 2 in . long, lower ones female cylindric rather dense, 5 to I in. long. Glumes sub-ovate oblong rounded, ciliate, brown, edges white, hyaline, keel green. Utricle longer, rhomboidal, flask-shaped, inflate at base stipitate, yellowgreen, minutely puberulous, beak rather long, bifid. Hab. Mountains, damp woods by streams at 5600 ft . altitude. Pahang, Gunong Tahan (Ridley). Distrib. Formosa and China.
(2) C. cryptostachys Brongn. Bot. Voy. Coquille 152 t. 25; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 7I4 (C. cyrtostachys by misprint); Ridl. Mat. iii. II6. (Fig. 221, p. 182.)

Rhizome stout, $\cdot 25$ in. through. Leaves numerous linear acuminate, I to 2 ft . long, $\cdot 3$ to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Scapes shorter, 6 to 8 in. long, branched. Spikelets linear, pale green, lax, 5 in . long. Female glumes ovate, white, keel green, half as long as the utricle. Style trifid. Utricle •iz in. long, pale green, hairy, oblong, narrow towards the base, beak short. Nut small, yellow, on a pedicel swollen at tip. Hab. Banks and damp spots in woods, abundant, to 4000 ft . altitude. Singapore, Bukit Timah. Johor, Batu Pahat.


Firg. 221.-Carex cryptostachys.

Sungei Ujong (Cantley); Tampin Hill. Dindings, Lumut. Pahang, Telom at 4000 ft . altitude. Perak, Thaiping Hills at 3500 to 4000 ft . altitude (Kunstler). Penang Hill (Wallich, Curtis). Distrib. Malay islands, China. Native name: Rumput Ringgin.
(3) C. Curtisii Ridl. Mat. iii. 117.

Rhizome short woody. Leaves sub-basal, crowded, 6 to 8 in. long, $\cdot 13$ in. wide. Inflorescence shorter, 3 to 4 in. long. Bracts longer. Spikelets erect, crowded, utricles numerous. Female glumes shorter, broad, glabrous. Style trifid. Utricles $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. long, oblong, base narrowed, abruptly beaked, ribbed, trigonous. Nut oblong trigonous, truncate, dark brown. Hab. Penang, Government Hill at 2500 ft . altitude (Curtis).
(4) C. malaccensis Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 722 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. II6.

Whole plant 2 ft . tall, culm slender. Leaves narrow, I ft. long, $\cdot$ I in. across. Bracts 4 in. long, $\cdot 13$ in. wide, spreading. Spikes 3, white, 5 in . long, oblong-globose. Spikelets 3 or 4, male and female parts sub-equal, widely ovate, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long or less. Female glumes minutely hairy, ovate ribbed, mucronate. Utricle glabrous, strongly nerved, ovate inflated, acuminate, pale and trigonous, beak conical-linear, flattened edges, scabrous. Style long, red, stigmas 3. Hab. Rare. Lankawi islands at Kwala Malacca (Curtis) ; Telok Apan (Haniff). Distrib. Siam.

An unfortunate name, as it does not occur at Malacca.
(5) C. breviglumis Ridl.

Leaves elongate, narrowed to a very slender point, 2 ft . long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Culm as long, slender, partial panicles 3 or 4 , distant, narrow, I in. long. Male part short, slender. Female glumes ovate truncate, awned, awn scabrid. Utricle much longer, $\cdot 2$ in. long, narrow, ellipsoid-lanceolate, triquetrous, pale green, tapering into a long bifid beak, base narrowed, ribs several scabrid, edges shortly-hairy. Style red, trifid. Nut narrow lanceolate triquetrous, narrowed at both ends. Hab. In mountain forests, rare. Pahang, Telom at 4000 ft . altitude (Ridley).
(6) C. Clarkeana Kukenthal, Bull. Herb. Boiss. 2, Ser. iv. $5^{2}$; Pflanzenreich, Cyp.-caric. 282.

Culms 4 ft . long, stout. Leaves as long, flat, glaucous, 4 in . wide. Inflorescence 28 in . long, slender, partial panicles 9 oblonglanceolate lax, long-peduncled remote. Rachis densely hairy. Spikelets numerous, crowded. Male part ovate, $\cdot 2$ in. long. Glumes pilose, long, awned. Female glumes ovate mucronate, pale red, purple striped, keel yellow. Utricles much longer, ovate lanceolate not inflate, $\cdot 13$ in. long, glabrous, many nerved, lead-colour reddish, edges hairy, beak long incurved bifid. Nut elliptic. Hab. Perak (Wray 4104).

I have not seen this species.
(7) C. rivulorum Ridl. Journ. F.M.S. Mus. vi. 195.

Stoloniferous tufted plant. Leaves linear acuminate, 2 ft . long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide, back scabrid. Culm 3 ft . long, weak. Spikes 6, very slender cylindric pedunculate, $I$ in. long, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. through; lower ones female or with male flowers at tip; upper ones male. Glumes ovate-lanceolate keeled, with a long mucro, pale brown pubescent. Utricle $\cdot 25$ in. long, fusiform narrowed, stipitate at base, longbeaked, mouth bifid, triquetrous, ribbed, hairy. Stigmas 3. Nut short, fusiform triquetrous, dark brown. Hab. Mountains on mossy wooded stream-banks, rare. Pahang, Gunong Tahan at 5600 ft . altitude (Ridley).
(8) C. perakensis Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 720 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. II6.

Stem stout woody. Leaves flaccid, 2 ft . long, 25 in . wide, slender acuminate, bases broad shining, dark brown. Panicle lax, 6 in . long. Partial panicles pale, 2 to 3 in . long, narrow linear or oblong. Spikelets oblong, $I$ to 4 utricles. Glume as long as utricle, white, lanceolate mucronate. Style trifid, red. Utricle ellipsoid hairy, green, many-nerved, beak shortly bifid. Hab. Mountain forests, scarce. Selangor, Semangkok Pass. Perak, Thaiping Hills (Ridley, Wray).
(9) C. arridens Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 726 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. II7.

A robust plant, glabrous except utricles, with a stout woody rhizome. Leaves longer than inflorescence, 18 in . long, 5 in . wide. Inflorescence Ift. long. Peduncles one or two from each sheath, distant, 2 in. long, erect. Spikelets linear-lanceolate, dark red, 5 to $\cdot 75$ in. long. Male glumes oblong-ovate obtuse, red-brown, edges scarious. Females ovate acuminate. Style trifid. Utricle ovoid trigonous nerveless, golden hairy, suddenly beaked, beak slender with 2 large lips. Nut ellipsoid trigonous, pyramidal at both ends. Hab. Rare, in mountain forest. Perak, Larut Hills at 3000 ft . altitude (Kunstler). Distrib. Burma.
(10) C. Walkeri Am. in Boott. Trans. Linn. Soc. xx. I29; Illustr. i. 2 l. 4 ; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 725.

Rhizome woody stoloniferous. Leaves about 2 ft . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Culm 2.5 to 3 ft . tall. Panicle interrupted, spikes copious, narrow cylindric, purple, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 2 in . long, female portions short, on slender long peduncles. Glumes lanceolate very narrow, acuminate mucronate, purple with a green keel and mucro and a white edge. Utricles longer, sub-erect linear-lanceolate trigonous, reddish olive, pilose above, narrowed into a beak long bidentate, mouth hyaline, Nut narrow oblong stipitate. Hab. Rare. Perak, Gunong Kerbau at 6600 ft. altitude (Robinson). Distrib. South India, Ceylon, Java and Philippines.
(11) C. baccans Nees, Wight Contrib. 122; Hook. fil. Bot. Mag. t. 7288 ; Kukenthal, Pfanzenreich, Cyp.-car. 258, fig. 39, Е-H.

A stout plant 4 ft . tall or less, culm trigonous. Leaves linear
acuminate as long as or longer than culms broad or narrow, scabrid. Inflorescence of several panicles, 3 to 5 in. long, much branched, rachis scabrid. Spikes numerous, about I in, long, apex (one-third) male, narrow cylindric, lower part female. Glumes ovate obtuse, red or pale, many nerved mucronate edges hyaline. Utricles as long, spreading, ovate, very swollen, tip rounded, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long, olivebrown to red, shining, strongly ribbed, edges hispid, beak short bidentate. Nut ovate trigonous. Stigmas 3. Hab. In mountain forests, a handsome plant with its large inflated utricles. Pahang, Gunong Berumban and Telom (Ridley). Distrib. India, Java, Sumatra, Cambodia, Formosa.
(I2) C. indica Linn. Mant. ii. 574; Boott. Illustr. ii. 87, t. 250, 252, 253; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 714; Kukenthal, Pflanzenreich, Cyp.-car. 262, fig. 40.

Rhizome woody thick. Leaves linear acuminate, as long as the culm, $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Culms 2 to 3 ft . tall, stout, triquetrous. Panicles distant, spreading, about 2 in . long. Spikelets male portion cylindric slender, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Female flowers two or three at base. Glumes ovate keeled, mucronate, mucro scabrid, often long in female, pale straw-colour. Utricles longer, divaricate ovate, more or less inflate, olive-green, many-nerved, beak long conic, mouth entire obliquely cut, edges scabrid. Nut ovate. Hab. In dry spots in the north. Penang, Batu Feringhi. Kedah Peak at 3000 ft . altitude; Alor Sta, in great abundance on Bukit Pinang. Lankawi islands, Burau. Adang Islands, Rawei island (Ridley). Distrib. India, Siam, Cochinchina, Java.
var. letebrunnea Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 715. Glumes brown. Utricles brown not divaricate. Hab. Muddy and rocky river banks, Pahang, banks of Tahan River (Ridley, Seimund). Johor (Lake and Kelsall); Kota Tinggi River bank (Ridley). Distrib. Ceylon and Burma.
var. fissilis Kukenthal, Pflanzenreich, Cyp.-car. 264; C. fissilis Boott. Illustr. ii. 86, pl. 245; Carex indica var. Milnei Clarke in Hook. fll. F.B.I. vi. 7I5. Panicles denser; utricles divaricate, mouth bidentate. Hab. Muddy banks of rivers, where it is often submerged, Pahang, Sungei Jelei (Machado) ; Pahang River (Ridley). Kelantan River, Jeram panjang, above Chaning; Kelumpur (Haniff). Distrib. Borneo to Fiji. Native name: Rumpur Sesayak.
(I3) C. cruciata Wahl. Konigl. Vetensk. Acad. Stockholm, xxiv. 129; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 715; Ridl. Mat. iii. I18; Kukenthal, Pflanzenreich, Cyp.-car. 266.

Rhizome woody horizontal, over 6 in . long. Culms 2 to 3 ft . tall. Leaves linear acuminate, I to 2 ft . long, 25 to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, margins at tip scabrid. Panicles narrow, strict, erect, 2 in . long, branches short pubescent. Spikelets $\cdot \mathrm{r}$ to $\cdot 25$ in. long; flowers few. Glume ovate acuminate or mucronate keeled. Utricle longer, ovate, yellow, orange, or olive-coloured, ribbed, beak long curved, margins scabrid entire. Nut ovate-elliptic. Hab. High mountains,

Pahang, Gunong Tahan at 6000 ft . altitude (Ridley); Gunong Berumban (Henderson). Perak, Thaiping Hills (Kunstler). Distrib. India, China and Madagascar.
var. condensata, C. condensata Nees in Wight Contrib. 123; Clarke in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vi. 716; Ridl. Mat. iii. I18. Leaves very long, I to 2.5 ft . long, 36 in , wide. Partial panicles three or four, distant, lax, oblong, hardly pyramidal, long peduncled. Spikes $\cdot 25$ to $: 35$ in. long, brown, clustered with 3 to 6 utricles in each. Utricle ellipsoid trigonous ribbed, beak short bifid, scabrid pilose. Hab. Mountains, rare, Malacca, Mount Ophir, in a stream on Gunong Mering (Ridley). Distrib. India.

## Order CLXIII. GRAMINEÆ.

Herbs erect or decumbent, or (Bambusacea) with tall woody stems (culms). Culms hollow, rarely solid, jointed. Leaves entire linear or lanceolate, base sheathing, ligulate. Inflorescence terminal or axillary as well, of spikelets arranged in spikes or heads. Spikelets of 3 or more dry distichous bracts (glumes). The two lowest usually empty, the others on a flexuous rachilla, I or more containing a flower; each glume normally has a flattened glume, thin and 2 -nerved (palea), enclosing the flower which consists of 2 to 6 scales often minute or absent (lodicules). Stamens 3 (rarely i to 6) hypogynous; filaments long slender; anthers linear. Pistil I-celled, r-ovuled. Styles 3, rarely 2 or I, plumose. Fruit a 1 -seeded utricle (grain). Seed I. Albumen copious mealy, embryo minute. Species 3000, whole world.

I have received much help in the grasses from Dr. Stapf and in the Bambusacece from Mr. Gamble.
I. Mayden. Stout grasses. Flowers unisexual in separate spikes or
panicles on the same culm.
Lower spikelet female enclosed in a hardened
bony glume I. Coix

Spikelets in pairs, 2 -flowered; rachis fragile. Racemes solitary.

Glumes not pectinate, awned
Glumes pectinate; spikelets secund awnless solitary or several together,
Racemes solitary or white silky, awned. io Eulalia
Racemes several together terminal slender
fragile, awned
8. Pogonatherum
9. Eremochloa
iI. Pollinia

Racemes 2, rarely 1 or more, appressed, rather thick, fragile.
Spikelets paired, I pedicelled, I sessile; glume 1 , stiff

I2. Ischemum
Racemes solitary.
Spikelets sunk in pits in a jointed rachis.
Sessile spikelets solitary.
Racemes numerous, cylindric, on long peduncles, awnless. .
Racemes very short; spikelets globose
13. Celorrachis

> pitted
14. Manisuris

Racemes tough, hardly disarticulate, flattened; pedicelled spikelet occasionally awned
15. Hemarthria

Scssile spikelets 2
16. Mnesithea

Spikelets ternate in short racemes enclosed in a peduncled spathe
17. Apluda

Racemes short, panicled.
Racemes of 1 sessile bisexual and 2 pedicelled male spikelets .
Racemes of many pairs of spikelets, branches of panicle whorled -
Racemes shortly peduncled digitate or panicled; awn from the stipiti-
panicled; awn from the stipiti-
form glume IV
18. Chrysopogon
19. Vetiveria
20. Amphilophis

Racemes solitary or few at end of culm;
glume IV reduced to an awn.
21. Dichanthium

Racemes solitary at ends of branches of culm with a spathe-like bract at base of branches
22. Schizachyrium

Racemes binate with spathe at base, in large panicles; aromatic grasses
23. Cymbopogon

Spikelets in clusters of 5 or more, the 4 lowest forming an involucre round the upper bisexual ones; panicles often very tall
24. Themeda

Raceme solitary; spikelets rounded, awn very long hairy
25. Heteropogon
III. Panicacef. Spikelets articulate upon pedicels or deciduous with them; x - or 2 -flowered, rarely awned; rachis not breaking up into joints.
§ Panice.z. Glumes membranous. Glume I usually small or suppressed;
upper floret only fertile, not silky.
Rachis flat ribbon-like with the spikelets in I or more rows on one side.
Racemes digitate; spikelets lanceolate . 26. Digitaria
Racemes 2 digitate; spikelets ellipsoid-lanceolate alternate ; $\dot{\text { dikelets }}$
Racemes scattered; rachis broad; spikelets round tered; rachis broad; spikelets
Racemes scattered; rachis broad; spikelets ovoid-globose . . . 29. Paspalidium

Racemes scattered; rachis narrow; spikelets lanceolate
30. Brachiaria

Racemes crowded; rachis narrow; spikelets ovate . . . . .
Racemes numerous on a broad fiat rachis.
Spikelets distant secund on unilateral racemes.
Spikelets not awned, armed with hooked bristles . . . . 33. Pseudechinolena
Spikelets awned, hairy
34. Oplismenus

Spikelets densely crowded on unilateral racemes awned or not . . 35. Echinochloa
Inflorescence panicled lax; spikelets quaquaversal.
Upper floret only fertile; glume III not indurate.
Glume I reduced to a small black-edged cup
36. Eriochloa

Glume I ovate or lanceolate; glume II fringed with hairs.
Glume IV awned
37. Alloteropsis

Glume I ovate or lanceolate; glume II not hairy, no awns.
Spikelets not subtended by bristle-like branches.
Spikelets not gibbous.
Panicles lax; no basal appendages in front of glume IV.
Glumes not crested at tip; glume I shorter than II
Glumes not crested at tip; glumes I and II equal
38. Panicum
39. Hemigymnla

Glumes crested at tip . . 40. Acroceras
Panicles dense spiciform; spikelets lanceolate acute
41. Hymenachne

Panicles lax, basal appendages in front of glume IV
42. Ichnanthus

Spikelets gibbous.
Panicles spike-like cylindric . .
Panicles wide spreading $*$.
Spikelets subtended by bristle-like branches
43. Sacciolepis
44. Cyrtococcum

Spikelets laterally compressed silky
45. Setaria
46. Tricholiena

Prostrate grass; spikelets few secund in one row, grain enclosed in thickened rachis
47. Thuarea

Stiff creeping ascending grasses; panicles unisexual corymbose or capitate; females with very long pointed bracts
48. Spinifex

Small slender erect or sub-erect grasses resembling Panicum, but both florets fertile and glumes III and IV coriaceous indurate
31. Urochloa
32. Stenotaphrum
V. Avenex. Slender grasses. Spikelets panicled. Florets 2 to many. Glumes thin scarious; rachilla not produced beyond glume IV. Glumes III and IV awned, stiffer than I and II.

Panicles lax of few spikelets medium or small . 5I. Eriachne
VI. Arundiner. Tall stout reeds with large panicles. Florets 2 or many, enveloped in long hairs from the callus or back of glumes.

Glumes membranous awnless.
Rachilla with silky hairs . . . . 52. Phragmites
Glumes hairy on the back, rachilla glabrous - 53. Thysanolana
VII. Agrostea. Slender grasses. Inflorescence panicled or spiciform. Floret I. Awn, if present, from the back of the glume.

Leaves ovate; spikelets minute in a dense
brush-like head; no awns . 54. Spherocaryum
Leaves linear; spikelets elongate in a strict spike, awned.
55. Garnotia
VIII. Stiper. Slender grasses; rachilla not continuous before the floret. Floret I. Glume IV hardened when mature enveloping the fruit. Awns from tip 3 (or 1 with three branches). Ligule a ring of hairs. 56. Aristida
IX. Zoysief. Spikelets in spiciform panicles or racemes. Ripe spikelets falling entire. Floret 1 .

Glumes awnless; raceme slender . . . 57. Zoysia
Glumes awned; awns long; panicle spiciform . 58. Perotis
X. Sporobolese. Slender panicled or spiciform panicled grasses. All glumes similar. Floret 1 . No awns. Seed loose in the pericarp.

Only genus . . . . . . 59. Sporobolus
XI. Eragrostidere, Slender grasses. Spikelets panicled, flat. Florets numerous, exserted from the glumes. Glumes distichous.

Grass 6 to ro ft. tall; panicle dense; spikelets
.5 in. long, awned . . . 6o. Myriostachya
Grasses I ft. tall.
Panicles lax; spikelets rather long pedicelled,
I to 2 in. long, not awned . GI. Eragrostis
Panicles strict, branches simple; spikelets nearly sessile, narrow . . 62. Leptochloa
XII. Chloridee. Spikelets sessile or sub-sessile in z-ranked, secund usually very dense spikes, rarely pedicelled and panicled (Triraphis). Spikes solitary or digitate. Glumes membranous to chartaceous; awns when present straight and fine.

Spikes of spikelets racemed . . . . 63. Dinebra
Spikes digitate.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Spikes slender, unawned spreading }\end{aligned} \quad . \quad .64$. Cynodon
Spikes slender, unawned spreading $\quad . \quad .64$. Cynodon
Spikes thick, fascicled awned $\quad . \quad .65$. Chloris
Spikes digitate; glumes stiff mucronate.
Spikes ending in a spikelet; glumes shortly
mucronate . . . . 66. Eleusine
Spikes ending in a sharp point; glumes
strongly mucronate . . 67. Dactyloctenium
Spikelets silky panicled; tall reed-like grass 68. Triraphis
XIII. Oryze.e. Slender swamp-grasses; spikelets panicled, all alike, compressed. Fertile floret 1, awnless or caudate-aristate. Glumes I and II minute or absent. Glume III oblong hard. Stamens 6.

Lower florets represented by 2 scales or bristles 69. Oryza
Lower hlorets quite suppressed . . . 7o. Leersia
XIV. Centotheceie. Slender grasses. Leaves broad lanceolate. Spikelets in narrow spike-like racemes, I - to many-flowered adhesive. Glumes all similar. Fruiting 2 to many.

Spikes numerous; spikelets - I in. long
. 7i. Centotheca
Spikes few, opposite or whorled; spikelets
scattered, 3 in. long . . 72. Lophatherum
XV. Festucefe. Slender grasses. Leaves usually linear narrowed. Spikelets panicled, 2- or more-flowerd. Flowering glumes $5^{\text {- }}$ to manynerved. Stipes short.

Panicle lax, few-flowered; glumes keeled; awnless; annual . . . . 73. PoA
XVI. Hordere. Spikelets sessile single (or clustered) in notches of a single spike. Florets 1 or 2 , slender grasses; leaves usually narrow.
Slender seashore grass; spikelets single in
slender spikes . . . 74. Lepturus
XVII. Pharefe: Broad-leaved forest grasses. Spikelets in terminal whorled racemes, distant, large unisexual. Fruit obovoid, adhesive.
75. Leptasis
XVIII. Bambusacere. Arborescent or shrubby grasses sometimes scandent. Culms jointed hollow, with at first culm sheaths. Leaves linear to lanceolate. Inflorescence a panicle often compound, of spicate branches. Spikelets 1 - to many-flowered. Empty glumes I or more. Flowering glumes similar. Palea large 2 -keeled (rarely wanting). Lodicules 3 or more or o. Stamens 3 or 6 or more. Ovary globose or long; style with 1 to 3 stigmas. Grain with a crustaceous or fleshy pericarp.

Bambusef. Stamens 6; pericarp thin adnate to seed.
Filaments free; big bamboos . . . 76. Bambusa
Filaments in a tube.
Spikelets many-flowered; palea 2 -keeled
77. Gigantochloa Spikelets few-flowered; palea o or not keeled 78. Oxytenanthera

Dendrocalameie. Stamens 6. Pericarp detachable.
Big bamboos; spikelets 2- to many-flowered;
panicle large; grain small
79. Dendrocalamus

Bush or shrub; spikelets I-flowered; panicle
capitate; grain elongate beaked 8o. Cephalostachyum
Melocannefe. Pericarp fleshy or crustaceous frce. Stamens 6.
Lodicules o; spikelets very small; climbing bamboos . . . . 8I. Dinochloa
Lodicules 2 or more; erect plants shrubby or
Lodicules 2 or more; erect plants shrubby or
arborcous; grain small, pericarp
hard
Lodicules 2 or more; erect plants shrubby or
arborcous; grain small, pericarp
hard more; lodicules irregular; grain large fleshy . . . . 83. Ochlandra

## 1. COIX, Linn.

Tall annual or perennial grasses, with broad leaves and many axillary and terminal spikes. The lowest spikelet (female) enclosed in a bract which becomes hard, polished, white or light blue. Male spikelet in a raceme protruding from the female bract. Glumes 4. Glumes I and II lanceolate subequal, stiff or herbaceous, empty. Glumes III and IV thin hyaline. Stamens 3. Female spikelet
ovoid. Grain orbicular enclosed in the bony globose or ovoid bract. Species 2 or 3, Asiatic, but spread over the whole world as a weed.

Annual, 2 to 3 ft . tall; male spikes. 25 in. long . (r) C. lachryma-Jobi
Perennial to to 15 ft . tall; male spikes 3 in . long .
(2) C. gigantea
(1) C. lachryma-Jobi Linn. Sp. Pl. 972 ; Bot. Mag. t. 2479; Hook. fll. F.B.I. vii. Ioo; Ridl. Mat. iii. 15 r.

Stems 2 to 4 ft . tall. Leaves 9 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Panicle 3 in. long. Male raceme I in. long; spikelets $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, conic. Fruiting bract obovoid, 3 in. long, white or greyish blue. Hab. Common in waste ground in villages, but not wild, Singapore (Wallich) ; Penang (Porter in 1822). Native names: Jilai Batu; Mulai Tikus; Job's Tears.
var. monilifcr Watt. Female spikelets 2 on a raceme; bracts small globose. Hab. Malacca (Griffith). Distrib. Tropical Asia alien in Africa, and America.
(2) C. gigantea Roxb. Fl. Ind. iii. 569. C. lachryma-Jobi zar. gigantea Stapf. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. Ioo.

A very stout grass io to $I_{5} \mathrm{ft}$. tall, stems 5 to 1 in. through. Leaves is in. long, 1.5 in . wide, linear-oblong, long acuminate. Male racemes 3 in . long, nearly $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, linear-oblong. Glumes I and II $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot$ I in. wide, lanceolate acute. Fruiting bract oblong-ovoid, bluish green. Hab, River banks, local, Perak, Kinta River (Kunstler). Distrib. India.

This seems to me quite specifically distinct from the typical cultivated or alien C. lachryma-Jobi, and is undoubtedly wild.

## 2. DIMERIA, Br.

Annual or perennial grasses, rather or quite slender with narrow linear leaves, and $I$ to 6 slender terminal racemes; rachis not jointed. Spikelets very small, I-flowered. Glumes 4. Glume I linear lanceolate. Glume II as long, broader compound. Glume III narrow shorter hyaline. Glume IV longer with (rarely without) a twisted awn. Species 12, tropical Asia to Japan.

Spikelets awned.
Robust plant over 2 ft . tall; racemes 4, over 6 in. long
(I) D. fuscescens

Slender plants; racemes few about 2 in. long.
Plant I ft. tall; racemes 2 , slender, 2 in. long . (2) D. ornithopoda
Plant Ift. tall; raceme I, under 2 in. long - (3) D. Kurzii
Spikelets not awned.
Racemes 2 or 3, slender, 2.5 in. long . . . (4) D. glabra
(1) D. fuscescens Trin. Mem. Acad. Pctersb. Ser. VI. ii. 335 ; Hack. Monogr. Androp. 84; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 105 var. barbata.

Perennial grass, tufted, 2 to 3 ft . tall. Leaves 8 to 9 in . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, linear acuminate, edges spinulose, sheaths and blade when long bearded with long white hairs. Culm slender, 8 in. long, glabrous. Racemes 4, terminal, 6 in . long, brown, slender; rachis straight, bearded. Spikelets $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. long. Glumes I and II narrow
acute acuminate, edges white-bearded. Glumes III and IV shorter, hyaline. Awn $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, more than twice as long as the spikelet. Hab. Open sandy country in the north; Perlis at Kanga. Setul Heath (Ridley). Distrib. India, Ceylon, Tenasserim.

The Malay form is much more hairy than the Indian one, the racemes and awns are much longer, and the rachis, except towards the tip, is quite straight, not flexuous.
(2) D. ornithopoda Trin. Agrost. 167, t. 14; Hack. Monogr. Androp.81; Hook. fl. F.B.I. vii. 104; Ridl. Mat. iii.

Tufted grass 6 to 15 in. tall, very slender; rhizome short. Leaves linear acuminate, I to 2 in . long, very narrow, sprinkled with white hairs. Culms capillary, pink. Racemes 2, sub-opposite, very slender, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 2 in . long; rachis flexuous. Spikelets very small, linear, brown-pink, sessile. Glume I linear glabrous or puberulous on the edge, pink; glume II as long, broader; glume III shorter linear hyaline; glume IV longer. Awn very fine, $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long, three times as long as spikelet. Hab. Open dry grassy spots, often in grass plots, appearing sometimes abundantly and then disappearing entirely for some months, Singapore, Tanglin; Chan Chu Kang. Malacca (Hervey). Negri Sembilan, Seremban. Selangor. Penang, Waterfall Gardens (Burkill). Lankawi, Kwala Kwah (Haniff). Distrib. Indo-Malaya, Japan, Australia.
(3) D. Kurzii Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. Io3.

Small amual tufted grass. Leaves linear acuminate, 5 to I in. long, very narrow, glabrous. Culms very slender, 6 to 16 in. tall. Raceme solitary, purple, 1.5 in . long, very slender; rachis straight, broader than the spikelets, callus with white hairs. Spikelets very small and narrow. Glumes I and II linear fringed with white hairs. Awn hair-like, $\cdot 25$ in. long, lower third brown, twisted. Hab. Sandy open country, Setul Heath (Ridley). Distrib. Burma.
(4) D. glabra Ridl.

Tufted grass quite glabrous. Leaves narrow, 4 in. long, $\cdot 05$ in. wide, ligule very short. Culms slender, 8 to iz in. long. Racemes two or three, 2.5 in . long, at first red, later pale; rachis minutely scabrid, undulate. Spikelets sessile, I in. long. Callus glabrous. Glume I narrow linear; glume II oblong keeled, edge broad, thin, white reddish; glume III shorter, oblong, glabrous. Awn o. Hab. Singapore, Holland Road, edge of a swampy hollow (Burkill).

## 3. IMPERATA, Cyrillo.

Perennial grasses with a long, subterranean creeping rhizome. Leaves tufted, long, linear, acuminate. Culm tall. Panicle spiciform, simple or branched, woolly-silky. Spikelets small, binate, r -, or 2 -flowered, lower flower incomplete or absent. Glumes 4 , lanceolate. Species 5 or 6 , both hemispheres.
Panicle not branched; stamens 2 $\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$ (r) I. arundinacea
Panicle branched; stamen I .
(I) I. arundinacea Cyrillo Pl. Rar. Neap. Fasc. ii. 26, t. II; Hook. fil. l.c. F.B.I. vii. 106; Duthie, Fodder Grasses, $t$. I5; Ridl. Mat. l.c. iii. 552. I. cylindrica and I. Koenigii Bcauv. Agrost. 165.

Rhizome very long, covered with scales. Culms i to 3 ft . long, slender, solid, nodes glabrous or bearded. Panicle 3 to 8 in. long, very narrow, branches very short. Spikelets covered with silky white hairs. Glumes I and II lanceolate acute, purple or green; glume III much shorter, oblong, toothed; glume IV ovate acute, toothed. Palea quadrate toothed. Anthers orange. Stigmas long, plumose, purple. Hab. Common all over the Peninsula and especially in former years, covering large tracts of country in Malacca and elsewhere. Distrib. All the tropics. Native name: Lalang. Uses: The leaves are used for thatching and litter, the silky spikelets for stuffing pillows, the rhizomes are exported to China as a medicine, and formerly a kind of beer was made of them in Singapore.
(2) I. exaltata Brongn. Voy. Coq. Bot. Io土; Hook. fil.l.c. F.B.I. vii. 107; Ridl. Mat. iii. I52.

Culms 6 to 7 ft . tall, stouter than $I$. arundinacea. Leaves longer and broader. Panicle I4 in. long, distinctly branched at the base, silky-white. Spikelets lanceolate with longer, softer silky hairs. Stamen I. Hab. Open sandy places, much less common than I. arundinacea and more sporadic, chiefly near the sea. Singapore, Selitar; Bajau. Johor, Batu Pahat; Tanjong Kupang. Dindings, Lumut. Selangor, Langat (Ridley). Kelantan, Kelumpur (Haniff). Distrib. Tenasserim, Malay islands and tropical America. Native name: Lalang Jawa.

## 4. SACCHARUM, Linn.

Very large perennial grasses, with solid culms in a tuft and linear acuminate leaves. Panicles large on long peduncles; rachis fragile. Spikelets numerous in pairs, I sessile, I pedicelled, both similar, linear-oblong, bisexual. Glumes I and II equal, blunt or glume II mucronate empty hyaline; glume IV bisexual. Palea small hyaline nerveless. Stamens 3. Species 12, tropics of both worlds.
(1) S. arundinaceum Retz. Obs. 4, p. I4; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. II9; Ridl. Mat. iii. I53.

Culms io to 15 ft . tall, I in. through, solid. Leaves 3 to 5 ft . long, 2 to 3 in . wide, edges ciliate, midrib white. Panicle $x$ to 2 ft . long, much branched, branches hall whorled, softly-hairy. Spikelets lanceolate, white silky, with long white hairs on the callus. Glumes I and II lanceolate acuminate, reddish ; glume III ellipticlanceolate; glume IV mucronate. Hab. Common on river banks often forming dense thickets, the "Elephant Grass." Singapore, Kalang and Yeo Chu Kang. Pahang, abundant on the Pahang River

Fl.M.P., 5
banks. Selangor, Batu Caves. Perak River. Kelantan River. Distrib. India, China. Native name: Tebrau.
$S$. officinarum Linn, the sugar-cane, is commonly cultivated, formerly extensively in Province Wellesley. Native name: Tebu.

## 5. SCLEROSTACHYUM, Stapf.

Tall grasses forming large clumps. Leaves long, broad. Panicles large on tall culms, not silky; rachis slender, fragile. Spikelets small, purple, both pedicelled, callus silky. Glumes stiff lanceolate blunt. No awns. Species 2, I Indian and Indo-Chinese, the other Malay Peninsula.
(I) S. Ridleyi Stapf. MSS. Saccharum Ridleyi Hack. Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. 1891; Ridl. Mat. iii. 153; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. I20.

A tall grass forming huge clumps. Leaves long, glabrous, 5 in . across, edges scabrid. Culms 8 ft . tall, 25 in . through, solid. Panicle I4 to 16 in. long, purple. Spikelets in pairs, lanceolate, shining, nodes of branches and base of spikelet covered with white hairs but shorter than the spikelet. Glume I lanceolate acute; glume II ciliate at tip; glumes III and IV shorter hyaline, ciliate at tip. Stamens 3, purple-red. Stigma purple. Hab. Very local but abundant on the Pahang River banks at Pekan, covering a considerable tract of low-lying country (Ridley).

## 6. MISCANTHUS, Anders.

Tall grasses, spikes long simple and branched, very slender, crowded at the end of a tall culm into a fan-shaped corymb. Rachis obscurely jointed. Spikelets very numerous in unequally peduncled pairs, r-flowered, one or both awned. Callus with long white silky hairs. Glumes 4. Glume I chartaceous nearly flat; glume II similar, more convex; glume III hyaline ovate; glume IV hyaline, bifid, awned. Palea minute. Lodicules cuneate. Styles free, rather short. Grain linear-oblong, free. Species 6 or 7, Asia and Polynesia.
(I) M. japonicus Anders. Oef. Vel. Acad. Stockh. 1855, p. 156.

About io ft. tall. Culm $\cdot 25$ in. through. Leaves $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5$ in. wide. Panicle I ft. long. Spikelets numerous, rather distant, generally purplish, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Callus hairs as long as the spikelet, white. Hab. Local. Perak at Tapah and Telom (Ridley). Distrib. Japan, Malay islands.
7. SORGHUM, Pers.

Annual or perennial grasses, often very stout. Leaves often large, linear-acuminate. Panicles erect or nodding with numerous slender branches, often whorled. Spikelets in pairs, I sessile, and I pedicelled. Florets 2, lower one reduced to an empty valve, upper bisexual in the sessile, male or neuter if present in the pedicelled spikelet. Glumes I and II equal, coriaceous, boat-
shaped; glumes III and IV hyaline ciliate; glume IV oblong ovate, $z$-toothed with a longer or shorter awn. Grain ovoid dorsally compressed or globose in cultivated forms. About 35 wild species distributed throughout the tropics and some forms extensively cultivated in Africa and also in India. S. Durra, Stapf., is occasionally cultivated by Malays, chiefly by Javanese and Buginese, but the grain is not very popular, being only used for cakes, and is said not to keep very well, being liable to be destroyed by beetles.
(I) S. affine Stapf. MSS. Andropogon affinis Presl. Rel. Hank. i. 343 (not of R. Br.). A. propinquus Kunth. Enum. i. 502.

A tall stout grass 5 ft . tall or more. Leaves 2 ft . long, I in. wide, with a stout midrib, linear long-acuminate. Panicle lax, I ft. long, erect, 3 in. wide, branches very slender sub-whorled white silky at the base. Spikelets elliptic acute, $\cdot$ I in. long, on very slender branchlets. Glumes I and II equal lanceolate acute silky on the back. No awns. Hab. River banks, Pahang, Sungei Jelei (Machado). Distrib. Amboina, Philippines.

## 8. POGONATHERUM, Beauv.

Tufted perennial grasses. Leaves linear acute; culms slender simple or branched, short. Racemes solitary terminal slender. Spikelets in pairs, I sessile, I shortly pedicelled. Glumes thin, membranous; glume I muticous; glume II longer awned, apex 2-toothed; glume III hyaline empty, or male with 2 stamens; glume IV bifid with a long awn. Stamens 1 or 2 . Species 2 or 3 or possibly all one species. Hab. Tropical Asia, China and Japan.
(1) P. saccharoideum, Beawv. Agrost. 56, t. II, fig. 7. war. monandra Hack. Monogr. Androp. 193; Ridl. Mat. iii. 154. P. crinitum Trin. Fund. Agrst. 166 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 141.

Stems simple, tufted from a short base, or branched, slender, 6 to 18 in. tall, leafy. Leaves 75 to 2 in. long, very narrow, base ciliate. Spikes 5 to I in. long. Spikelets $\cdot 08$ in. long, hairs from the base longer. Stamen I, rarely 2. Hab. On rocks and banks, common, especially by mountain streams, Johor, Kwala Kahang (Kelsall). Pahang, Pekan; Tahan River. Selangor, Ginting Bidai. Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tangga. Malacca, Ayer Panas (Goodenough). Perak (Wray); Penang, Penara Bukit; Waterfall (Curtis). Kelantan River (Ridley); Kwala Aring (Yapp). Distrib. India, China, Malaya.

Cultivated as a pot plant under the name of Bamboo-grass by residents.

## 9. EREMOCHLOA, Buse.

Perennial grass. Leaves mostly basal, sub-equitant, linear. Raceme solitary on a tall culm. Spikelets 2 -flowered, secund on the clavate internodes of a curved and flattened rachis, imbricating with a pedicelled or sessile abortive spikelet above. Awnless.

Glume I orbicular-ovate or lanceolate flat edges incurved pectinate with scabrid processes; glume II oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, thin, 3 -nerved; glume III oblong, male ; glume IV smaller. Species 9, tropical Asia and Australia.
(I) E. malayana Ridl. Mat. iii. I55.

Leaves distichous at base, linear acute flat, 15 in . long, 18 in . wide, hairy. Culms slender, Io in. long, hairy. Racemes 2 in. long, with 12 to 25 spikelets. Nodes ciliate purple. Spikelets oblong blunt, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long, bristles on edge, strong, purple. Glume I strongly ribbed, appressed, hairy. Hab. Open sandy spots. Kedah, Peak; Yan. Setul, Sandy heaths (Ridley).

## 10. EULALIA, Kunth.

Creeping ascending or tufted grasses. Leaves narrow. Racemes I to 6, yellow-brown or purplish. Spikelets all alike in pairs, I sessile, I pedicelled. Florets 2, lower reduced to a scale or absent upper bisexual. Glumes equal membranous to coriaceous. Glume I flattened or shallow, concave, keeled; glume II I- to 3-nerved; glume III muticous sometimes suppressed; glume IV awned. Species 25, Old World.

Tall erect plant; racemes 3 to 8, white; leaves long, flaccid . . . . . . . . (I) E. lanipes
Erect slender plant; racemes 4, white-silky; leaves very narrow pungent
(2) E. Milsumi

Dwarf plant, long-creeping; racemes 4 , golden-brown; leaves 3 in. long, narrow
(3) E. Ridleyi

Dwarf plant, shortly creeping; raceme solitary, golden brown; leaves short, I in. long, broader.
(4) E. præmorsa
(1) E. lanipes Ridl. Journ. F.M.S. Mus. vii. 56.

Tufted plant, base of leaves white-woolly. Leaves linear acuminate, 20 in . long, $\cdot 2$ in. wide, base and ligule white silky. Culms 20 in. long. Racemes 3 to 8 , densely white hairy; pedicels and outer glumes hairy. Glumes I and II lanceolate narrow thin ; glume III lanceolate sparse hairy; glume IV narrow. Awn 7 in. long. Grain ellipsoid beaked. Hab. Mountains, Kedah Peak at 4000 ft . altitude (Robinson).
(2) E. Milsumi Ridl. (Fig. 222, p. I97.)

Tufted grass over I ft. tall, stems wiry slender. Leaves crowded above base, linear acuminate pungent, 3 in . long, .05 in , wide, glabrous except for a few long white hairs at the base and mouth of sheath, no ligule. Racemes I to 4, white silky, 3 in . long, crowded at the end of a long slender peduncle 6 in . long with 2 or 3 short, distant leaves; rachis of raceme terete, fringed with white silky hairs, joints tufted, silky white. Spikelets, I sessile, I articulate on a silky fringed pedicel. Glumes I to III lanceolate narrow white hairy, awned from below the tip. Glume IV very short hyaline bifid, lobes acuminate, awn $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Stamens 3, yellow; stigmas
buff. Hab. Sandstone rocks at 1400 ft . altitude. Very local, Selangor, Klang Gates (Ridley, Kloss, and Milsum).
(3) E. Ridleyi Stapf. MSS. Pollinia Ridleyi Hack. Oesterr. Bot. Zeitsch. xl. i. I891, p. 7; Hook. fll. F.B.I. vii. II4; Ridl. Mat, iii. 155. Stem creeping ascending, I ft. long or more. Culms leafy. Leaves very narrow, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, sub-distichous, glabrous. Racemes 2 to 4 , appressed, terminal, I to 2 in . long. Spikelets appressed in pairs, rachis and pedicels covered with stiff brown hairs. Glume I oblong truncate, brown, toothed, tip ciliate; glume II cuneate


Fig. 222.-Eulalia Milsumi.
obovate toothed; glume III very small oblong; glume IV short lanceolate, awned. Hab. Sandhills on the east coast, local. Johor Jambu Larang (Feilding). Pahang, Sungei Meang and Rumpin rivers. Rahman, Kota Bharu (Yapp). Distrib. Borneo.
(4) E. præmorsa Stapf MSS. Polytrias præmorsa Hack. in Engl. Pflanzenfam. ii. 21, 24; Monogr. Androp. 189; Ridl. Mat. iii. 164.

Slender creeping ascending grass, I ft. tall or more, nodes glabrous. Leaves I in, long, I2 in. wide, ciliate, ligule very short, hyaline ciliate. Raceme solitary, 2.5 in . long. Spikelets paired, sessile and pedicelled, two or three at each node. Glume I yellow, long-haired, lanceolate, blunt, truncate; glume II narrower; glume III very short truncate; glume IV very small; awn $\cdot 25$ in. long, pale
brown. Hab. Grass plots and roadsides, abundant in cultivated areas, possibly introduced from Java. Singapore Gardens; Chasseriau Estate. Malacca town. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur near the Museum. Penang. Distrib. Indo-China, Java, Philippines.

## 11. POLLINIA, Trin.

Annual or perennial grasses with short broad flaccid leaves. Culms slender. Racemes usually several clustered at end of peduncle (rarely 2 or solitary) slender, very fragile, hairy or silky, rachis articulate. Spikelets in pairs, I sessile, I pedicelled, similar. Callus shortly or not bearded. Glume I flat or concave, edges incurved, keeled and winged above; glume II as large, ovate or lanceolate, keeled; glume III hyaline; glume IV bifid, awned. About 30 species, Indo-Malaya, Cochinchina, Australia.

Stems tall, racemes spreading pale or purple.

| Leaves hairy |
| :--- |
| Leaves glabrous |
| acemes appressed erect, callus glabrous |$\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$ (1) | P. grata |
| :--- |
| (2. ciliata |

(1) P. grata Hack. Monogr. Androp. I75; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. II5; Ridl. Mat. iii. I56.

Stems tall branched, fairly stout, 4 to 5 ft . tall, nodes glabrous. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, base narrow, hispid, 4 in. long, $\cdot 3$ in. wide. Racemes 6 , terminal, 3 in. long, purple. Spikelets -12 in . long, hairs at base short, violet. Glume I oblong truncate toothed ciliate; glume II equal, mucronate; glume III as in I ; glume IV short, with a long orange-coloured twisted awn. Hab. River banks and hills in the north. Penang Hill at 2500 ft . altitude, very abundant in dense masses, but not often in flower. Perlis at Tebing Tinggi. Kelantan, river banks (Ridley). Distrib. India, Java and China.
(2) P. ciliata Trin. Mein. Acad. Petersb. Ser. VI. ii. 306; Hack. Monogr. Andropogon. 176; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. I16; Ridl. Mat. iii. 156; var. glabrata Ridl.

Perennial grass with tall stems, base creeping, about 4 to 5 ft . tall. Leaves lanceolate acuminate flaccid, glabrous, except a few white hairs at base, 3 to 4 in . long, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Racemes 3 to 8 , crowded at tip, slender, pale, 3 in. long. Spikelets lanceolate narrow; rachis glabrous slender. Callus with few white hairs. Glume I lanceolate acute, scabrid on the edge; glume II longer, tip scabrid ; glume III very small or o; glume IV oblong, awned. Awn very fine, hair-like, -25 in. long, pale. Hab. Forests and forest edges. Selangor, Semangkok Pass, on the Tras route. Pahang, Telom. Perak, Temengoh (Ridley). Distrib. India, Burma.

This much resembles the Indian $P$. ciliata, but is much more glabrous, the rachis being quite glabrous. I am inclined to separate it as a species, but think it better to keep it as a variety.
(3) P. rupestris Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 44, p. 208 ; Mat. iii. 156.

Perennial, several feet tall, nodes ciliate. Leaves acuminate, 7 to 8 in . long, 5 in . wide, narrow at the base, glabrous above, hairy beneath, mouth of sheath hairy. Racemes several, erect, 4 in. long, stout, fragile. Callus not ciliate. Glume I ovatelanceolate, boat-shaped, mucronate, keel ciliate; glume II similar, with strong bristles, reddish; glume III hyaline oblong. Palea narrower pubescent; glume IV with a long awn from between two linear acuminate points. Hab. Rare on rocks by the river in exposed spots. Johor at Batu Pahat (Ridley).

## 12. ISCHEMUM, Linn.

Annual or perennial grass. Spikes in pairs, or fascicled, internodes of rachis thick, trigonous ventrally hollowed. Spikelets in pairs, I sessile, I pedicelled, the latter often different from the sessile spikelet. Glumes 4. Glume I chartaceous or stiffly coriaceous ovoid oblong or lanceolate, awnless, sides incurved, more or less winged on each side; glume II as long, lanceolate, sometimes awned; glume III nearly as long, membranous, palea narrower, 2 -veined, stiff with broad inflexed flaps; glume IV deeply 2 -cleft, awned, base of awn twisted. Pedicelled spikelet similar or not. Glume I semi-ovate, flat, broad-winged; glume IV oblong blunt or very shortly bifid, awnless. Species 50, South Europe, Asia, tropics and sub-tropics, Australia and Africa, rare in America.

Usually tall erect grasses; spikelets and pedicels glabrous; glume I stiff coriaceous.
Glume I oblong winged, stiff transversely rugose.
Weak plant; racemes slender, 3 in . long
Medium plant, stout; racemes 4 in. long; glume I smooth or slightly rugose on edges
(2) I. imbricatum

Stout grass; racemes 4 to 7 in . long, thick; glume I with 3 or 4 strong transverse ridges
Stout grass; racemes 4 in. long; glume $\dot{\mathrm{I}}$ quite smooth
Long creeping ascending grass; raceme coppery, r in. long.
Glumes smooth; pedicels minutely ciliate on edges only; awn very short
(5) I. muticum

Tall swampy or mountain grasses; pedicels long silky; glume I thinly cartilaginous.
Leaves long flaccid, glabrous.
Leaf base narrowed . . . . (6) I. plumulosum
Leaf base cordate
(7) I. maculatum

Leaves hairy, base cordate . . . . (8) I. Feildingianum
Leaves short stiff hairy, 3 in. long $\quad \therefore$ (9) I. commelynifolium

Slender creeping grasses; culms weak; leaves narrow; glumes thin.
Racemes 3 to 6 in. long.
Leaves glabrous; glume I not winged; awn spiral
(10) I. fluviatile

Leaves hairy or glabrescent; glume I not winged; awn not spiral
(II) I. macrurum

Leaves hairy; glume I winged, with a transverse depression
(12) I. apricum

Racemes 1 to 2 in . long.
Glume I lanceolate acuminate not winged; raceme 2 in. long . . . . .
Glume I broadly winged at tip; raceme in. long
(13) I. aristatum

Raceme solitary
(I4) I. timorense
(I) I. rugosum Salisb. Ic. Stirp. Rar. i. t. I; Hack. Monogr. Androp. 206; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. I27; Ridl. Mat. iii. 157.

Annual grass ; culms ciliate at nodes, about 2 ft . tall. Leaves linear acuminate with scattered hairs, 9 in. long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide; racemes appressed, 3 in. long, thick. Spikelets green or yellow, erect, appressed, the rachis with hairs at base. Glume I oblong hard coriaceous, tip membranous rounded, below transversely wrinkled; glume II thinner, lanceolate acute; glume III thin, lanceolate acuminate paleate; glume IV bifid, awn -25 in. long. Hab. Not very common, in waste ground. Singapore, Galang. Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tangga Pass. Selangor, Weld's Hill, Kwala Lumpur (Burkill). Distrib. India, China, Malaya. Native name: Rumput Ekor Chawi.
(2) I. imbricatum Stapf. MSS. I. aristatum var. imbricatum Hack. Monogr. Androp. 203; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 127 (not of Linn.).

Perennial moderately stout grass, I to 4 ft . tall. Leaves glabrous or hairy, 4 to 10 in . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, base narrowed sessile, ligule rather long. Racemes one or two, 2 to 5 in. long, stout, internodes shorter than spikelets, fragile, white-silky. Spikelets glabrous, $\cdot 12$ to 3 in . long. Glume I of sessile spikelet, oblong, blunt rigid, smooth or with two or three marginal nodules; glume II acute; glume IV shorter. Awn short rarely twice as long as spikelet, dark at base, pale above. Hab. Sandy open country in the north. Setul heath. Perlis, Bukit Hangat Besih, Kanga (Ridley). Distrib. India.

This species appeared as a weed in the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, in 1905.
(3) I. magnum Rendle, Journ. Bot. xxxii. (I894), p. I02; Hook. fil. l.c. F.B.I. vii. I28; Ridl. Mat. iii. 158.

A large perennial grass 5 to 6 ft . tall, stout, nodes glabrous. Leaves 8 to 9 in . long, 5 in . wide, glabrous, base rounded; ligule bifid ciliate. Spikes two or three, erect, yellow, 4 to 7 in. long, thick. Spikelets $\cdot 25$ in. long; pedicel with a tuft of white hairs. Glume I oblong cartilaginous, tip thin ciliate, base transversely wrinkled or not; glume II coriaceous, incurved, as long; glume IIÏ lanceolate
acuminate, paleate; glume IV shorter, ovate-lanceolate, awned or not. Awn when present nearly twice as long as glume, base dark coloured. Hab. Local in the south of the Peninsula, and the islands south of Singapore as far as Labuan, near rivers and on the sea coast, often very abundant. Singapore, Blakan Mati; Serangoon. Johor, Tebing Tinggi. Distrib. Borneo, Siam.

Rendle describes the plant as awnless, but even specimens from Blakan Mati, the type locality, are awned.
(4) I. læve Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 44, p. 207; Mat. iii. 58 .

Tall plant resembling $I$. magnum. Leaves 3 in. long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, tip scabrid at edge. Racemes 2, erect, 4 in, long. Spikelets $\cdot 25$ in. long, joints and angles of rachis ciliate. Glume I narrow elliptic-oblong, sub-mucronate smooth, edge ciliate; glume II lanceolate, shorter, edge ciliate; glume III similar; glume IV shorter, lanceolate, with a short straight awn. Hab. Wet ditches. Singapore at Galang (Ridley).

Possibly a variety of $I$. magnum.
(5) I. muticum Linn. Sp. Pl. 1049; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 132; Ridl. Mat. i. I59.

A long creeping, or sub-erect scandent grass, often many feet long and branching. Leaves lanceolate acute, base broad glabrous or hairy, 1.5 to 4 in. long, 25 to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; sheaths hairy. Racemes 2 , erect thick, so appressed as to appear one, $\cdot 5$ to 2 in . long, glabrous, coppery, stout. Glume I lanceolate, stiffly cartilaginous acute, pale or white, veins elevate green, edge with a serrulate wing, tip 2 -toothed; glume II similar, tip keeled, minutely serrulate; glume III ovate-lanceolate, thin, reddish; glume IV thin convolute; awn very short. Stigmas large, white. Hab. Common over the whole Peninsula, especially by the sea from Singapore to Perlis.
var. repens Hack. Monogr. Androp. 202. Low long-creeping, ascending branches 2 to 5 in . long. Hab. Sea shores and dry sandy spots.
var. erectum. Stems slender scandent or erect, over I ft. long. Hab. Thickets and mangrove swamps. Distrib. Indo-Malaya, China. Native names: Rumput Tembaga jantan; Rumput Terutus Tembaga. Use: Leaves applied to head for headache by Malays.
(6) I. plumulosum Stapf. MSS.

Grass over 4 ft . tall. Culm woody, rooting at the nodes at base for about 2 ft ., nodes silky. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, about 5 in. long, 5 in . wide, glabrous, edge minutely denticulate, base narrowed, ligule short, broad truncate. Racemes 2, appressed, 2 in. long; pedicels long-silky on the edges. Spikelets •I2 in. long. Glume I thinly coriaceous, lanceolate acuminate, narrowed at the base, purplish above, with 5 to 8 raised ribs, puberulous;
glume II very narrow lanceolate acuminate; glumes III and IV as long, lanceolate hyaline. Awn twice as long as glume I. Stamens 2, chestnut brown. Hab. River banks. Johor, Kota Tinggi (Ridley).

## (7) I. maculatum Stapf. MSS.

A big grass several feet tall; culms not woody, rather slender, nodes glabrous. Leaves rather flaccid lanceolate, long acuminate, base cordate, edges spinulose, 9 in . long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; ligule truncate. Racemes 2, not spreading, 4 in . long; pedicels shorter than the spikelets, white-silky hairy on nodes and edges. Spikelets $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long. Glume I rather long and narrow, oblong cartilaginous below, scarious above, puberulous, a purplish patch below the tip; glume II narrower, as long as glume I; glumes III and IV shorter, lanceolate hyaline, edges ciliate. Awn twice as long as spikelet, base brown. Hab. Swamps in open country. Johor, road to Castlewood; Tebrau River; Panchur (Ridley).
(8) I. Feildingianum Rendle, Journ. Bot. 1894, p. Ior; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 132 .

Stems tall, robust, branched above. Leaves hairy lanceolate, base cordate, 3 in . long, ' 25 to 5 in . wide; ligule short truncate; sheath hairy. Racemes 2, not spreading; pedicels and glume I, silky hairy. Glume I lanceolate, blunt or 2 -toothed, narrowly winged towards tip; glume II a little longer; glume III ovateoblong, blunt. Awn 5 in. long. Hab. Mountains, local. Malacca, Padang Batu, Mount Ophir (Ridley, Feilding).
(9) I. commelynifolium Stapf. MSS.

A rather stiff grass over I ft. tall. Leaves stiff sub-coriaceous lanceolate acuminate, base broad, hairy, 3 to 4 in . long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; ligule very short, sheaths thickly hairy. Racemes 2, appressed, 2.75 in . long; pedicels and callus long-silky. Spikelets 'IS in long, glabrous. Glume I stiff smooth oblong-lanceolate subacute thin; glumes III and IV hyaline lanceolate narrow, nearly as long. Awn 25 in. long. Hab. Mountains. Kedah Peak (Ridley, Robinson).
(เо) I. fluviatile Ridl.
Flaccid grass with slender weak culnns 2 ft . long. Leaves glabrous linear long acuminate, 5 in . long, $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petiole 2 in. long, ligule short, oblong, glabrous. Peduncle slender, 4 in. long. Racemes 2, appressed, 3 in. long. Pedicels white, bearded on edge and at apex. Spikelets ${ }^{15} \mathrm{in}$. long, I pedicelled. Glume I lanceolate acuminate bearded on the back with 2 pairs of low bosses near the base; glume II as long, lanceolate acuminate glabrous, thinner; glumes III and IV shorter; glume IV hyaline. Awn very slender, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, upper part spirally twisted. Stamens 3, linear, red-brown. Hab. On rocks in the middle of the river. Kelantan, Kelumpur (Haniff).

The spiral twist in the awn gives the raceme a peculiar spotted appearance.
(iI) I. macrurum Stapf. MSS .

Base of stems long creeping, ascending to 2 or 3 ft . high, slender, weak, nodes hairy. Leaves narrow thin, linear acuminate, hairy to glabrescent, 3 to 9 in . long, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ to $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. wide; ligule a tuft of silky hairs; sheath hairy to glabrescent. Racemes 5 in. long, appressed. Spikelets $\cdot 1$ in. long. Glume I thinly coriaceous, lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate acute, vertically ribbed and purplish at the top, below smooth not winged, tip notched or entire; glume II about as long, lanceolate subulate; glumes III and IV shorter, lanceolate hyaline. Awn very slender hair-like, 3 in. long, base brown, twisted. Pedicelled spikelet; glumes I and II subulate; pedicel and callus moderately long, hairy. Hab. Roadsides. Singapore (Hullett). Negri Sembilan (Ridley).
(r2) I. apricum Ridl.
Stem long creeping and rooting, throwing up slender branches 3 ft . tall, nodes white silky. Leaves linear acuminate, hairy on both sides, 5 in. long, I in. wide, base blunt, not narrowed; ligule papery truncate. Racemes 2 , appressed, 3 in . long, peduncle not longer than terminal leaf. Pedicel and callus with rather few long white hairs. Glume I ovate-lanceolate, strongly winged at the tip, acuminate, striate above with 2 transverse wrinkles, long white hairs on the keel edge, at tip ciliate; glume II as long, lanceolate; glumes III and IV lanceolate hyaline; glume IV almost cartilaginous. Pedicelled flower similar to sessile, but glume I is not winged. Awn slender, hair-like, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Hab. Open spaces. Penang, Waterfall Gardens covering sunny slopes (Burkill, 4629, 4630).
(13) I. aristatum Linn. Sp. Pl. ro49. I. ciliare Retz. Obs. 6 , p. 36; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. I33; Ridl. Mat. iii. I60.

A slender creeping grass, the erect part about 6 to 12 in . tall, nodes white ciliate, base of stem usually red. Leaves flaccid, lanceolate, softly hairy, edges scabrid, I to 1.5 in . long, I 2 in . wide, ligule and sheath ciliate. Spikes 2 , rarely 3, appressed then spreading, I to 2 in . long, green or purplish, hairy; rachis angles and pedicel bases covered with short white bristles. Glume I papery oblong toothed, with 2 longer median processes, green, winged; glume II longer, lanceolate, awned keel serrate; glume III lanceolate acuminate; glume IV thin bifid with long points; awn brown. Hab. Very common on waysidesand grass plots. Whole Peninsula. Distrib. Indo-Malaya, China. Native name: Rumput Gerek Telinga.

The common form of this species is the var. malacophyllum Hack. Monogr. Androp. p. 939. It is very liable to the attacks of an Ustilago, U. tonglinensis, Tracy and Earle.
(54) I. timorense Kunth. Rev. Gram. i. 369, t. 98; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. r36; Ridl. Mat. iii. 160 .

Stems decumbent, very slender, rising to I ft. tall, nodes silky ciliate. Leaves narrow lanceolate-linear acuminate, glabrous except
the hairy base and sheath, or altogether hairy, I to 4 in . long, $\cdot$ I2 to .25 in . wide. Racemes 2, at first appressed, then spreading, 2.5 in . long, green, on a long slender peduncle. Spikelets $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long. Glume I ovate or lanceolate acuminate, thinly cartilaginous, back hairy; glume II as long, shortly awned; glume III lanceolate thin; glume IV shortly bifid, awn short, very slender, •15 in. long. Pedicels and rachis with short white hairs. Hab. Common in grass plots and roadsides, whole Peninsula. Distrib. Indo-Malaya, Polynesia.

This also is often attacked by Ustilago tonglinensis, Tracy.
(15) I. Beccarii Hack. Monogr. 217; Ridl. Mat. iii. I6o.

Perennial 2 to 3 ft . tall, slender, nodes glabrous. Leaves linear acuminate, I ft. long, 25 in . wide, glaucous beneath, sparsely hairy or glabrous. Raceme solitary, narrow, 2 in . long, green, erect, internodes of rachis and pedicels ciliate, sessile spikelets $\cdot 3$ in. long. Callus short-bearded. Glume I thin lanceolate, tip 2-toothed, teeth ciliate; nerves 5; glume II lanceolate concave, awnless; glume III lanceolate acuminate; glume IV oblong bifid, awn slender I in. long. Hab. Rare. Selangor, on the top of the limestone rocks at Batu Caves (Ridley). Distrib. Borneo.

This grass also appeared one year as a weed in the Botanic Gardens, Singapore.

## 13. CGELORRACHIS, Brongn.

Robust broad-leaved grasses. Leaves linear acuminate, thin. Racemes solitary, on long slender pedicels, numerous; rachis jointed, fragile terete. Spikelets in pairs, awnless, sessile, sunk in a groove in joint, bisexual, r - or 2 -flowered. Glume I ovateoblong coriaceous; glume II thinner acute; glume III hyaline; glume IV bisexual. Pedicelled spikelet less coriaceous. Species about I2, both hemispheres.
(1) C. glandulosa Stapf. MSS. Rottboellia glandulosa Trin. Mem. Acad. Petersb. Ser. 6, xi. 250; Hack. Monogr. Androp. 302; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 工57; Ridl. Mat. iii. I61.

A large stout tufted grass 3 to 8 ft . tall, branching, nodes bearded. Leaves 9 to 18 in . long, 75 to I in. wide, linear long acuminate, glabrous, edges scabrid, mouth of sheath often bearded. Racemes 3 or 4 in . long, fragile, slender sheaths; pedicels 6 in . long; joints of rachis nearly as long as spikelet, ribbed, pubescent, bases narrowed. Spikelets $\cdot 25$ in. long, yellow. Sessile one; glume I ovatelanceolate, winged at top pubescent, edges incurved, tubercled at base; glume II boat-shaped, acute, smooth, keeled; glume III ovate. Pedicelled spikelet reduced to I lanceolate ribbed glume. Hab. River banks, not rare. Singapore, Bajau; Changi. Johor, Tanjong Surat (Kelsall); Kota Tinggi. Pahang, Pekan; Tahan River (Ridley). Malacca (Griffith). Selangor, Bukit Kudah. Perak, Thaiping (Wray); Bujong Malacca (Curtis). Province

Wellesley, Permatang Bertam. Penang, Balik Pulau (Curtis). Kelantan, river bank; Kwala Aring (Yapp). Distrib. Malay isles, Burma.
14. MANISURIS, Sw.

Annual, much branched, grasses. Leaves broadly cordate at base. Racemes numerous axillary and terminal, solitary peduncled; rachis fragile. Spikelets very small in pairs, I sessile, globose bisexual with 4 glumes, I pedicelled ovate, I glume. Sessile spikelet; glume I hard globose pitted, with a large opening towards the rachis; glume II ovate, papery, filling the opening; glume III smaller, ovate; glume IV hyaline. Pedicelled spikelet flat. Glume I ovate sub-acute ribbed. Species 2, I in most tropical countries, the other Indian.
(1) M. granularis Linn. fil. Nov. Gram. 37, t. 7 , figs. 4 to 7. Beauv. Agrost. t. 21, fig. 10; Hook. fil. l.c. F.B.I. vii. I59; Ridl. Mat. iii. 163.

Plant 12 to I 3 in . tall, leafy. Leaves linear-lanceolate, hairy, 3 to 4 in. long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Racemes 5 to I in. long. Spikelets very small. Hab. Very rare. Pahang, at Pulau Tawar (Ridley). Distrib. Tropics generally.
15. HæMARTHRIA, R. Br.

Decumbent or ascending grasses; culms branched. Leaves linear. Racemes compressed, tips subulate. Spikelets in pairs, I sessile, I pedicelled pseudo-opposite, joints and pedicels fused into semi-cylindric internodes, not or late disarticulating; sessile spikelet 2 -flowered, lower reduced to I glume, upper bisexual awnless. Glume coriaceous. Stamens 3. Pedicelled spikelet more clongate, acuminate, upper one mucronate or awned. Grain oblong. Species 8. Tropical Asia, I American also.
(1) H. protensa Stcud. Syn. Gram. 359. Rottboellia protensa Hack. Monogr. Androp. 289; Ridl. Mat. iii. 162.

Stems leafy spongy, 18 in . tall. Leaves glabrous, 3 to 8 in . long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide, sheaths swollen, short, ligule white, bristly. Racemes numerous, solitary, in the leaf axils, rather thick and not fragile, 4 in. long. Spikelets 25 in . long. Sessile spikelet; glume I lanceolate, with a long scabrid point ; glume II similar, with a long awn-like point; glume III much shorter. Hab. Rare, Kelantan on an island in the Kamposa River (Ridley). Distrib. India and Java.
16. MNESITHEA, Kunth.

Perennial grasses. Leaves narrow. Racemes solitary, on long culms; rachis fragile, joints terete or thickened upwards. Spikelets in pairs, sessile, sunk in cavities of the joints, between them a narrow pedicel with the rudiments of a third spikelet. Sessile ones I -flowered, unarmed. Glume I oblong-lanceolate
coriaceous, margins incurved; glume II thinner, lanceolate; glume III ovate, empty or paleate; glume IV bisexual. Species 3 or 4 , tropical Asia.

Leaves and culms glabrous; glume I not pitted
(I) M. geminata

Leaves and culms glabrous; glume I deep pitted . (2) M. cancellata
Leaves and culms pubescent; glume I pitted ciliate . (3) M. pubescens
Leaves and culms pubescent; glume I not pitted . (4) M. rupincola
(I) M. geminata Ridl. Mat. iii. 163. Rottboellia geminata Hack. Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. I891, p. 48; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. I59.

Slender grass, 3 ft . tall, nodes bearded. Leaves chiefly tufted at the base, ro to I2 in. long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide, glabrous, mouth of sheath ciliate. Raceme slender, fragile, 2 in . long, on a long slender culm, joints of rachis short, thick dilate upwards, channelled one side. Glume I lanceolate acuminate as long as joint, hard base pubescent, 25 in. long; glume II thinner, lanceolate cuspidate; glume III shorter, ovate. Hab. Rare, open sandy country, Pahang at Pekan and Rumpin (Ridley). Distrib. Borneo.
(2) M. cancellata Ridl. Rottboellia cancellata Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 59, p. 228.

A wiry tufted grass over 2 ft . tall. Leaves linear acuminate, 6 to 8 in . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide or less, glabrous, sheaths and ligule hairy. Racemes solitary, on long slender culm 1.5 in , long, slender, over I in. long; internodes of rachis excavate, glabrous. Spikelets 2 , fertile, one as long as the internode. Glume I stiffly coriaceous ovate, subacute not winged, cancellate all over; glume II similar, but shorter; glume III oblong, very thin. Pedicelled spikelet of 3 glumes, 2 outer ones connate lanceolate. Glume I bifid. Hab. Sandy heaths, Setul (Ridley).
(3) M. pubescens Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 44, p. 207; Mat. iii. 163 .

Stems 3 ft . tall, nodes ciliate. Leaves 6 to 12 in. long, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5$ in. wide, pubescent. Racemes slender, on 4 in. long culms, solitary, 1.5 in . long, yellow; joints of rachis dilate upwards, bearded at base. Spikelets with a narrow linear pedicel between them longer than the internode. Glume I ovate-lanceolate acute, tip curved, base channelled with four or five grooves and numerous linear perforations from each of which rises a bristle; glumes II and III lanceolate. Hab. Rare, Johor on rocks at Minyak Buku near Batu Pahat (Ridley).
(4) M. rupincola Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 57, p. II6. Rot tboellia Helferi Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 158.

Tuited grass 18 to 24 in . tall. Leaves linear, long, acuminate, I ft. long, 75 in . wide, hairy beneath and on edges, ligule short, hairy. Culms paired, slender, from upper axils, glabrous, 2 to 4 in. long. Racemes 3 in. long, slender, creamy-yellow; rachis joints short turbinate, tip silky hairy. Spikelets 2, one narrow
linear acuminate pubescent abortive, one fertile. Glume I ovatelanceolate, smooth, cream, tipped green; glume II shorter ovate, Hab. Rare, Perak, on rocks in the Temengoh river (Ridley). Distrib. Tenasserim.

## 17. APLUDA, Linn.

A tall slender perennial leafy grass forming clumps. Stems decumbent, branched above. Leaves narrow, petioled linear, upper ones spathe-like mucronate. Spikelets numerous, very small, solitary or in threes on the ends of the branches, enclosed in a membranous petioled boat-shaped spathe. Spikelets 3, I sessile, $z$-flowered bisexual, I pedicelled imperfect and I terminal male. Sessile spikelet on the bulbous base of the rachis. Glume I chartaceous lanccolate ribbed; glume II flattened ribbed; glume III ovate-lanceolate hyaline, male paleate; glume IV much smaller, bisexual, ovate, awned or not. Species I, very variable, IndoMalaya, China and Polynesia and Arabia and Mauritius.
(I) A. varia Hack. Monogr. Androp. 196. var. intermedia Ridl. Mat. iii. 164.

Stems I to 7 ft . tall. Leaves 6 to 9 in . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide or less, glabrous. Spikes distant, 25 in . long. Spathes mucronate, pale green. Glume IV awned. Hab. Forming clumps on river banks, not common. Pahang, River near Pekan. Kedah, Alor Sta. Kelantan, Kota Bharu (Ridley). Distrib. Of variety, Philippines.

## 18. CHRYSOPOGON, Trin.

Perennial grasses with narrow leaves. Panicles lax of whorls of simple or divided branches. Spikelets in threes at the ends of branchlets, I sessile, 2 pedicelled. Flowers 2, lower, of one empty glume, upper biscxual in sessile one, male or neuter in pedicelled one. Sessile spikelets awned. Glumes I and II sub-equal; glume I coriaceous or chartaceous involute; glume II boat-shaped. Species about 18, chiefly Old World tropics, I West Indies.

Culms 9 in. tall; panicle ascending; spikelets small; awn 5 in. long . . (1) C. aciculatus
Culms 18 in. tall; panicle lax; spikelets large; awn 2 in. long . ${ }^{\circ}$. ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$. spikelets ${ }^{\circ} 25$ in.
Culms 2 to 3 ft . tall; panicle short; spikelets $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long; awn 75 in. long
(2) C. Wightianus
(1) C. aciculatus Trin. Find. Agrost. 188. Andropogon aciculatus Retz. Obs. v. 22 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 167.

Perennial grass with a prostrate creeping stem. Leaves mostly basal, linear, obtuse, 3 in. long, ' I 2 in. wide. Culms 9 in. tall, slender; panicle narrow, 2 to 3 in . long, branches whorled. Racemes erect, purple, narrow lanceolate, .25 in. long. Spikelets 2 pedicelled, I sessile. Sessile spikelet; glume I lanceolate acute
pubescent and spiny on the keel; glume II thinner, white, keel spiny; glume III linear-oblong; glume IV lanceolate-linear with a scabrid awn $\cdot 13$ to $\cdot 3 \mathrm{in}$. long. Pedicelled spikelets longer and narrower. Hab. A common turf grass, roadsides, etc. all over the Peninsula. Usually called "Love grass" by residents on account of its adhesive spikelets. Distrib. Tropical Asia and Australia.
(2) C. Wightianus Thw. Enum. Pl. Zeyl. 366. Andropogon Wightianus Steud. Syn. Glum. 395; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii, 191; Ridl. Mat. iii. 167. A. aristulatus Hochst. Syn. Glum. 397.

Stem stout woody creeping, culms slender, IS in. tall. Leaves stiff linear subacute, 3 in . long, I 3 in . wide, glabrous, mouth of sheath ciliate. Panicle narrow, 4 in. long, branches ascending; callus and pedicels red-bearded on the edge. Sessile spikelets brown, nearly -25 in . long without the awn. Glume I lanceolate acuminate, bifid, tip hairy; glume II lanceolate awned; glume III linear-oblong; glume IV oblong; awn 2 in. long, dark at base, bristly. Pedicelled spikelets longer, pale. Glume I pubescent, awned; glume II lanceolate awned; glume III oblong ciliate; glume IV very narrow, awn-like; awn 2 in. long. Hab. Local in sandy spots, Pahang, Pekan. Kelantan Heaths near Kota Bharu. Tringganu (Yapp). Setul heath (Ridley). Distrib. India, IndoChina.

## (3) C. collinus Ridl.

Grass 3 to 4 ft . tall, branched. Leaves linear acuminate, scabrid, minutely thorny on edges and nerves at tip. Panicle shortly protruding from topmost leaf-sheath, 3 in . long; rachis slender, minutely hairy. Pedicels hairy on edge and callus, with a short tuft of brownish hairs. Spikelets $\cdot 25$ in. long. Glume I lanceolate narrow, shortly hairy, awn slender, about as long; glume II similar but with long white hairs on edge; glume III very thin sparsely long-hairy. Awn 75 in. long, base dark brown, above sparsely pale pubescent. Hab. Setul, Bukit Wangi (Haniff).

## 19. VETIVERIA, Thouars.

(I) V. odorata Virey. Journ. Pharm. Soc. I. xiii. 499. V. zizanioides Stapf. Kew Bulletin, 1g06, p. 346. Andropogon muricatus Retz. Obs. iii. 43.

The Kuskus or Vetiver, probably of African origin, occurs occasionally in gardens. A big grass forming thick clumps of narrow erect leaves, with tough aromatic roots. Culms several feet tall. Panicle 6 to 8 in . long or more, branches slender, whorled, ascending. Spikelets muricate, numerous.
20. AMPHILOPHIS, Nash.

Perennial grasses. Panicles of shortly peduncled digitate racemes. Spikelets small, binate, I sessile, I pedicelled, similar; rachis fragile, joints and pedicels filiform. Flowers in sessile
spikelets, 2 , lower one reduced to an empty glume, upper bisexual. Pedicelled ones, lower female or neuter, upper neuter or suppressed. Sessile spikelet; glumes I and II equal, thinly chartaceous; glume I 2 -keeled; glume II boat-shaped, 3-nerved; glume IV awned. Pedicelled spikelet awnless. Species 25 or more. Tropical Africa and Asia.

> Tall slender plant; inflorescence branched, lax Short plant; racemes crowded digitate; glume I pitted : (1) A. glabra (2) A. pertusa
(I) A. glabra Stapf. Fl. Trop. Africa ix. I72. Andropogon intermedius Br. Prodr. 20 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. I75; Ridl. Mat. iii. I66. var. paupera Stapf.

A perennial ascending grass about 3 ft . tall, glabrous. Culms slender. Leaves tufted at base, linear acuminate, 6 in. long, under - I in. wide. Panicle narrow, of few branches, slender, ascending. Racemes few, usually about Io, slender, grey. Pedicels ciliate with white hairs. Spikelets small, lanceolate. Glume I lanceolate truncate; glume II thinner, sub-acute; glume III shorter; lanceolate; glume IV reduced to a pale awn $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Pedicelled spikelets narrow linear-lanceolate, of 3 glumes only. Hab. Roadsides and heathy country, not common. Pahang, Pekan. Malacca (Griffith). Selangor, Kwala Selangor. Kedah, Gurun to Alor Sta (Burkill). Perlis, Kanga. Distrib. Indo-Malaya, Polynesia.

The Kedah plant has glume I pitted.
(2) A. pertusa Stapf. Fl. Trop. Afr. ix. I75. Andropogon pertusus Willd. Sp. Pl. iv. 922 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. I73.

Tufted grass, nodes bearded. Leaves linear, 2 to 12 in . long, -08 to -I2 in. wide. Racemes 3 to 7, purplish, 2 in. long or less, crowded silky; rachis fragile, joints and pedicels silky. Sessile spikelets $\cdot 14 \mathrm{in}$. long, oblong-lanceolate, with a large pit towards the tip. Hab. Malacca (Hervey), very rare, possibly introduced. Distrib. Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia.

## 21. DICHANTHIUM, Willem.

Perennial, rarely annual, grasses. Culms slender, simple or branched. Leaves narrow. Racemes solitary (or as many as 4 together). Spikelets 2, I sessile, I pedicelled, similar in shape, different in sex. Sessile spikelet with 2 flowers, one reduced to a single glume, the upper one hermaphrodite. Pedicelled spikelet with I male or neuter flower. Sessile spikelets dorsally compressed, awned, callus bearded. Glumes I and II equal, chartaceous. Glume I keeled margins incurved ; glume II boat-shaped ; glume III hyaline; glume IV reduced to an awn. Lodicules 2. Stamens 3. Grain oblong blunt, dorsally compressed. Species 8, tropics and sub-tropics of Old World.
(I) D. caricosum Stapf. MSS. Andropogon caricosus Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. ii. 1480 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 196.

Usually a weak branched grass about I ft. tall; culms slender. Leaves linear acuminate, glabrous or sparsely hairy, 3 in . long, -I in. wide, nodes with a few sparse hairs. Racemes solitary (rarely several together), slender, 2 in. long, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. thick, pale green, enclosed at first in a sheathing leaf, eventually with a slender peduncle 3 in. long; spikelets flattened, hairy on the edges, glaucous, green. Glume I, broad obovate, ribbed, hairy. Awn $\cdot 25$ in. long, slender, brownish. Hab. Kedah, Kota Sarang Semut (Haniff 13,160). Distrib. Indo-China, Siam, Cochinchina, New Caledonia, Teneriffe, Mauritius.

## 22. SCHIZACHYRIUM, Nees.

Annual or perennial grasses. Culms slender. Racemes solitary, at the ends of branches of culm, the branches gathered into a narrow lax spathed false panicle, joints and pedicels somewhat stout. Spikelets in pairs, I sessile with 2 flowers, upper one bisexual, lower an empty glume, r pedicelled upper flower male or neuter. Glumes I and II more or less convex, 2 -keeled, bi-mucronate; glume IV awned and bidentate. Grain sub-terete linear; Species 50, tropics.

Annual slender branched herb
Large tufted perennial grass; leaves 6 in. long or more, linear glaucous
(1) S. brevifolium
(2) S. semiberbe
(1) S. brevifolium Nees, Agrost. Braz. 332. Andropogon brevifolius Sw. Prodr. Ind. Occ. i. 209; Kunth. Rev. Gram. ii. 563, t. 196; Hack. Monogr. Androp. 363 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 165; Ridl. Mat. iii. 165 .

Annual grass, slender, erect, branched, leafy, 6 to 24 in. tall. Leaves linear-oblong blunt, 5 to $\cdot 75$ in. long, 'I2 in. wide, glabrous. Racemes very slender, solitary, on a slender peduncle from a spathe-like leaf, I in. long or more, glabrous, joints and pedicels clavate, mouths cupular toothed. Sessile spikelet linear. Glume I lanceolate bifid or entire; glume II similar, thinner. Pedicelled spikelet a linear spathulate glume with a long awn. Hab. Local in dry rocky spots and grassy fields. Pahang, in open grassy fields at Pulau Tawar. Negri Sembilan, Tampin. Penang at Batu Feringhi, in dry rocky spots (Ridley). Distrib. Tropics generally.
(2) S. semiberbe Nees, Fl. Afr. 334 . Andropogon hirtiflorus Kunth. Rev. Gram. ii. 596; Ridl. Mat. iii. 166. A. pscudograyia Steud, Syn. Gram. i. 365 ; Hack. Monogr. Androp. 370.

A large glaucous tufted grass forming tussocks. Culms 3 ft . tall or more, stiff. Leaves tufted at base and on stems, linear acuminate, 3 to 6 in . long, $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Racemes solitary on long peduncles, slender, 3 in. long, joints ciliate, top excavate. Spikelets $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Glume I lanceolate rigid scabrous, bifid, purple;
glume II keeled keel ciliate; glume III very thin; glume IV oblong truncate with a long yellowish-brown awn. Pedicelled spikelet lanceolate mucronate on a stout ciliate peduncle. Hab. Very local in sandy spots near the sea, forming large tussocks. Changi in a sandy wood; Blakan Mati island; Gelang (Ridley). Distrib. Africa, tropical Asia and America.

## 23. CYMBOPOGON, Spreng.

Perennial densely tufted grasses, forming tussocks, usually aromatic. Panicles tall, frequently compound and contracted. Spikelets in pairs, I sessile and I pedicelled; rachis articulate fragile, bearing many-jointed paired racemes, with a spathe at each pair of racemes. Fiorets 2, lower one an empty glume, upper one bisexual in sessile spikelet, male or neuter in the pedicelled one. Glumes I and II equal chartaceous keeled; glumes III and IV hyaline; glume IV bifid, awned. Grain oblong. Species 36, Old World tropics.
(I) C.nardus Rendle. Andropogon Nardus Linn. The Citronella grass; Sereh Wangi cultivated largely for the oil since 1872. Perhaps a native of Ceylon.
(2) C. citratus Stapf. Andropogon citratus, DC. Lemon-grass; Sereh Makan. Cultivated in all native gardens, being used in curry. Also cultivated in Singapore and elsewhere for its oil. Origin uncertain, but probably some of the Eastern Malay islands. It very rarely, if ever, flowers (see on these oil-grasses Stapf. Kew Bulletin 1906, p. 297).

Cymbopogon sp. On Rawei island, Pulau Adang group. I found what appeared to be a species of this genus in great abundance on banks over the sea. The inforescence, however, was attacked by a fungus, Epichloc, and it was impossible to determine the species. The leaves were broad like those of Citronella grass, and the plant was faintly but distinctly scented. It was undoubtedly indigenous.

## 24. THEMEDA, Forsk.

Very tall or short peremnial grasses, with long narrow leaves. Racemes many, in crowded fascicles enclosed in spathes. Spikelets 6 to II, the lowest awnless, male or barren forming an involucre surrounding a or more sessile bisexual or female spikelets, usually awned, linear-oblong. Glume I lanceolate acuminate, coriaccous; glume II shorter or as long, keeled; glume III oblong; glume IV short, long-awned. No palea. Species io, Old World tropics.

Annual dwarf grass, spikes in fan-shaped nodding heads
Perennial grass; culms of ft. tall or more; panicle
very large; involucral spikelets glabrous
(1) Th. arguens
(2) Th. villosa

Perennial grass; culms 3 ft . tall; panicle lax, smaller; involucral spikelets yellow, hairy
(3) Th, subserican
(1) Th. arguens Hack. Monogr. Androp. 659. Anthistiria arguens Willd. Sp. Pl. iv. gor ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 160 .

Annual grass 6 to 50 in. tall, usually slender. Leaves 6 to 16 in . long, -25 in . wide or less, glabrous, rough. Racemes in fanshaped nodding heads. Outer spathes narrow acuminate, 3 to 5 in . long, bluish-green to dark red, hairy. Inner spathes 5 to I in. long. Involucral spikelets 2 to 4 , green, I in. long. Glume I narrow hairy; glume IV oblong bifid. Awn long pale. Bisexual spikelets solitary with a brown bearded callus. Glumes I and II convolute, truncate, brown; glume IV a straight brown scabrid, awn 3 in. long. Hab. Dry open spots, coconut plantations, etc., not very common, but sometimes covering considerable areas. Singapore, Malacca, Negri Sembilan and Penang. Distrib. Andamans, Malay islands and Australia. Native names: Rumput Mesai Adam; Rumput Jangut Adam (Adam's beard); Rumput Sarang Pipit (Finch-nest).
(2) Th. villosa Durand and Jackson, Index Kewensis, Suppl. i. 424. Th. gigantea var. villosa Hack. Monogr. Androp. 675. Anthistiria gigantea var. villosa Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 217.

A very large grass forming big tussocks. Culms stout, 8 to 16 ft . tall. Leaves 4 to 8 ft . long, 5 to I in. wide, edges serrulate. Panicle compound, 3 to 4 ft . tall, nodding. Racemes on slender peduncles from a red spathe. Involucral spikelets about 6 . Bisexual spikelets I to 3. Involucral spikelet, glume I, lanceolate setaceous, green. Bisexual spikelet cylindric-lanceolate, 4 in. long, dark brown, densely hairy. Glume I very hard, lanceolate, brown, hairy; glume IV linear lanceolate. Awn y in. long. Hab. Common in open country, river banks, etc., sometimes covering large areas. Singapore, Balestier plain. Johor, Genuang. Malacca, Pulau Besar; Panchur. Pahang River, Pulau Tawar. Selangor, Batu Caves. Perak, Temengoh. Province Wellesley, Bukit Mertajam (Curtis). Kedah, Yan. Tomoh (Machado). Jalor. Biserat (Gwynne Vaughan). Setul. Distrib. Indo-Malaya, China, Australia. Native name: Timpayong.
(3) Th. subsericans Ridl. Anthistiria gigantea var. arundinacea sub-var. subsericans Hack. Monogr. Androp. 674; Ridl. Mat. iii. 169.

Panicle lax, about 3 ft . tall, leafy. Leaves linear acuminate, narrow. Branches of panicles glabrous. Racemes 3 in. long. Involucral spikelets covered with long golden hairs. Bisexual spikelets one or two, densely brown hairy, $\cdot 5$ in. long. Awn $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, brown. Hab. Rare. Open country, roadsides, Pahang, Pekan (Haviland). Perak Tapah (Ridley). Kelantan, Kwala Aring (Yapp). Distrib. India.

## 25. HETEROPOGON, Beauv.

Medium-sized grasses. Leaves usually short. Culms tall. Racemes solitary, of many nodes. All pairs of spikelets alike,
lowest pairs male or neuter. Sessile spikelets sub-cylindric. Glume I oblong; glume II blunt keeled; glume III hyaline; glume IV long-awned; pedicelled spikelets male or neuter, unlike the sessile ones and covering them. Species 4, tropical Africa and Asia to Mediterranean.
(1) H. contortus Beauv, in Roem. and Schult. Syst. ii. 836. Andropogon contortus Linn. Sp. Pl. 1045 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 167.

Perennial grass; stems tufted, erect or decumbent, I to 5 ft . tall, leafy chiefly at base, glabrous or scaberulous. Leaves linear, 3 to 5 in. long, obtuse glabrous except the ciliated mouth of the sheath. Racemes solitary, terminal, 1 to 3 in. long. Spikelets closely imbricating, lower 2 to 6 sessile male or barren. Glume I oblong lanceolate, hairy; glume II lanceolate acuminate, edge ciliate; glume III oblanceolate. Upper sessile spikelets female, $\cdot 15 \mathrm{in}$. long, cylindric, brown. Callus red-bearded. Glume I linear oblong truncate hispid; glume II linear obtuse, dark brown; glume III oblong truncate; glume IV an awn 3 in . long, base white, above brown, hispid, spirally twisted. Pedicelled spikelets pale, longer than the sessile ones. Hab. Sandy open places. Rather rare, Pahang, Pekan. Malacca, Pulau Besar. Penang near Batu Feringhi. Distrib. All warm countries.

## 26. DIGITARIA, Rich.

Slender grasses, often creeping ascending. Leaves linear, acuminate to lanceolate. Racemes digitate at the top of a slender culm. Rachis flattened, more or less or winged. Spikelets lanceolate or ellipsoid, usually slightly flattened; pedicels short. Glume I usually quite absent ; glume II membranous, lanceolate or elliptic ; glume III usually larger than glume II, prominently nerved. Species over Ioo, all warm countries.

Spikelets lanceolate, pale green or purplish, glabrous.

Robust plant; racemes numerous, 6 in . long
(I) D. marginata

Slender weak plant; racemes 2 or 3 , lax, 4 in. long (2) D. pertenuis
Spikelets ellipsoid, white-silky hairy; racemes 3 or 4.
Glabrous, low creeping ascending plant; leaves lanceolate, grain pale
(3) D. longiflora

Glabrous tall tufted plant; grain black . . . (4) D. chinensis
Hairy dwarf plants.
Prostrate ascending plant ; leaves lanceolate . (5) D. cæspitosa
Stems crect, very slender; leaves narrow linear . (6) D. pusilla
Spikelets lanceolate, strongly fringed with white hairs; pedicels long; robust plant
(7) D. barbata
(1) D. marginata Link, Hort. Berol. i. 229; Stapf. Fl. Trop. Africa ix. 439. Paspalum sanguinale Lam. Ill. i. 176; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. I3; Ridl. Mat. iii. 125.

Annual or perennial grass, usually creeping at base, with slender ascending culms 8 to 24 in . tall. Leaves linear-lanceolate acuminate, flaccid, usually glabrous; sheaths hairy or not. Racemes slender, pale, 3 to 13 crowded at the end of the culm, 4 to 6 in .
long; rachis narrow flat. Spikelets small, solitary or paired, stalked, lanceolate or oblong, glabrous or minutely pubescent. Glume I 3 - to 5 -nerved, lanceolate; glume II 5 -nerved; glume III smooth. Hab. Roadsides and waste ground and seashores, very common and variable, whole Peninsula. Distrib. All countries warm enough for it.

The chief varieties occurring here are:-
A. var. commutatum Hook. fil. l.c. 15. A tall stout, nearly glabrous form with rather large leaves. Racemes many, 3 to 6 in. long, crowded, and sometimes whorled. Spikelets rather broad, sub-glabrous. Hab. Singapore (Hullett).
B. var. ciliare Hook. fil. l.c. 15. A tall slender form with 2 to 6 slender racemes; rachis narrowly winged. Glumes I and II strongly ciliate on the edges. Hab. Malacca Hill (Ridley).
C. var. pruriens Hook. fil. l.c. Rhizome short creeping, often forming close tufts of stems. Leaves usually short, edge thickened often undulate sub-globose; sheaths white hairy. Racemes 3 to 13 together, 3 to 6 in . long. Spikelets not ciliate, lanceolate acute narrow. Glume I nearly as long as glume II, which is very narrow and 3 -nerved. Hab. Waste ground and seashores, the seashore form condensed and tufted; our commonest form. Singapore, Tanglin; Tanjong Katong. Malacca (Griffith, Cuming, Murton). Selangor, Salak South (Seimund); Damansara Road, Kwala Lumpur; Batu Caves (Ridley).
D. var. debile Hook. fil. l.c. A dwarf plant 6 to 12 in. tall, slender, tufted. Leaves short, 5 to I in. long. Racemes 2 or 3 , slender, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 3.5 in . long; rachis narrowly winged. Spikelets lanceolate acuminate, very narrow, glabrous. Hab. Sandy and poor soils, Singapore and Malacca.
(2) D. pertenuis Buse in Miq. Pl. Jungh. 38r.

Very slender creeping ascending grass, creeping stems Ift . long, ascending part 9 to 12 in . long. Leaves thin lanceolatelinear acuminate, 3 in . long, I 2 in . wide, sparsely white hairy or glabrous. Racemes 3, very slender, 3 in. long, quite glabrous. Spikelets lanceolate, narrow, 12 in . long. Hab. Waste ground. Singapore, Garden weed (Ridley); Tana Merah Besar (Burkill). Penang Gardens. Distrib. Bangka.
(3) D. longiflora Pers. Syn. i. 85; Stapf. Fl. Trop. Africa, ix. 469. Paspalum longiflorum Retz. Obs. iv. I5; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. I7 (in part) ; Ridl. Mat. iii. I26.

A small creeping ascending species, creeping part of stem about 8 in. long, ascending culms 7 to 12 in . tall. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, rather stiff, glabrous, $\cdot 6 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot$ in. wide. Racemes 2 or 3 , slender, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25$ to 2 in . long; rachis very narrow, slightly winged. Spikelets elliptic-oblong, whitish from their appressed pubescence. Glume I absent or mere trace of it; glume II broad oblong, nearly as long as the spikelet. Grain ellipsoid, white.

Hab. Not rare, in cultivated ground. Singapore, Tanglin; Jurong Road (Burkill). Selangor. Penang, Ginting Pass (Burkill). Distrib. Tropical Asia and Africa.
(4) D. chinensis Hornem. Hort. Hafn. Supp. 8.

Stems tufted with culms 18 in. tall. Leaves glabrous, linearlanceolate acuminate, 2 to 3.5 in . long, 'I in. wide, base rounded. Culms slender, with 2 to 4 slender racemes 3 in . long. Spikelets small, elliptic-oblong, pedicelled, whitish. Glume I absent; glume II finely striate, oblong-lanceolate, pubescent, with 3 prominent ribs. Grain oblong acute black. Hab. Waste ground, paths, etc. Not rare. Singapore, Tanglin; Tana Merah Besar (Burkill). Selangor, Batu Caves (a very slender drawn-out form with narrow leaves). Perak, Birch's Hill at 4000 ft . altitude (Burkill), Penang Hill (Burkill). Distrib. India, Malay isles, China.
(5) D. cæspitosa Ridl.

Small tufted and creeping ascending grass, 3 to 12 in. tall. Leaves grey-green, lanceolate acuminate, with numerous white hairs from enlarged bases, I in. long, hardly •I in. wide, sheaths short, hairy. Culms very slender, 4 to 6 in. tall. Racemes very slender, 3 ; rachis narrow, winged. Spikelets very small, oblong, woolly; pedicels distinct scabrid. Glume I thin lanceolate silkywoolly hairy, white ; glume II longer and broader, ribbed ; glume III smooth, glabrous. Styles pink. Hab. Open places, Singapore, Tanglin, grass plots in the gardens (Ridley). Johor, summit of Gunong Pulai (Burkill). Selangor, Salak South Road near Kwala Lumpur (Seimund).

The Gunong Pulai plant has slender culms I ft. all.
(6) D. pusilla Ridl.

Stems very slender creeping, branched, branches bearing tufts of leafy branchlets with culms 6 in. tall. Leaves narrow-linear acuminate, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot 05 \mathrm{in}$. wide, with the sheaths very hairy. Culms very slender, glabrous, with 2 slender racemes $\cdot 75$ in. long; rachis hardly flattened, very narrowly winged, sinuous. Spikelets very small, pale, ellipsoid, hardly flattened, on slender pedicels as long or longer than themselves. Glume I absent; glume II white, elliptic, with 3 ribs, shortly white-hairy. Grain dark brown. Hab. Sandy heaths, Setul (Ridley). Distrib. Borneo, Banjermasin (Motley).
(7) D. barbata Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 91, Paspalum heteranthum Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 16; Ridl. Mat. iii. 126.

A stout creeping ascending plant, stems I ft. tall or more, leafy. Leaves narrow lanceolate acuminate, 4 in . long, $\cdot$ I in. wide, glabrous. Culms long; racemes 3 to 7 straight or flexuous, 6 in . long; rachis trigonous, not winged. Spikelets distant in pairs, on stout rather long pedicels as long as the spikelets, $\cdot$ i in. long or longer; lower spikelet lanceolate, glabrous; upper one with glumes

I and II longer than glume III and strongly white-bearded. Hab. Sand-hills of the east coast. Johor, Jambu Larang (Feilding). Pahang along the Pahang and Rumpin rivers (Ridley). Distrib. Java and China.

## 27. AXONOPUS, Beauv.

Creeping grass with broad lanceolate-linear leaves and broadly flattened sheaths. Culms slender. Racemes 2, digitate, slender; rachis narrow, flat. Spikelets lanceolate, alternate, in one row, very shortly pedicelled. Glume I absent. Species about 20, South American, I widely spread in Asia as a weed.
(I) A. compressus Beauv. Agrost. 154. Paspalum platycaulon Poir. Encycl. iv. 34; Ridl. Mat. iii. 125.

Glabrous bright green grass, tufted. Leaves broad, undulate, linear to lanceolate, blunt, base round, 2 to 8 in . long, $\cdot 2$ to $\cdot 5$ in. wide, edges and base minutely hairy. Culms two from each axil, slender, I ft. tall or more. Racemes 2 , rarely 3 , very slender, 2.75 in . long; rachis very narrow undulate, not winged, flat. Spikelets ellipsoid-lanceolate, glabrous, sub-sessile, alternate. Glumes thin. Hab. Roadsides, Singapore, Tanglin. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur (Ridley). Distrib. South America, now introduced into Java, Australia and the Mascarene islands.

For many years the only patch of this grass known to me was on the Cluny road, Tanglin, but having utilised this for edging beds in the garden, it rapidly spread over the whole island of Singapore and into the Malay States.

## 28. PASPALUM, Linn.

Herbs. Leaves narrow. Inflorescence of several spike-like racemes remote. Spikelets I-flowered, flat, elliptic to orbicular, sub-sessile, on a flattened or winged rachis in 2 or more rows, articulate on the pedicel. Glumes 3. Glume I suppressed, glumes II and III membranous thin sub-equal, more coriaceous. Stamens 3 . Styles short, plumose, 2. Species over 3oo, all warm regions.

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Tufted grasses; leaves from base; spikes rather broad.
Spikelets in more than 2 rows.
White bristles on mouth of sheath; spikelets orbicular glabrous
(I) P. longifolium
No white bristles; spikelets smaller elliptic hairy
(2) P. platycoleum
Spikelets in 2 rows, no white bristles.
Plant quite glabrous . . . . (3) P. orbiculare
Plant with the basal leaves hairy . . . (4) P. Commersonii
Stems leafy creeping ascending.
Leaves broad thin; spikes 2, very slender, 3 in. long
(5) P. conjugatum
Leaves narrow; spikes 2 , terminal, 1 in, long - (6) P. distichum
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(1) P. Iongifolium Roxb. Hort. Beng. 280; Trin. Sp. Gram. Ic. 138.

Fairly robust grass, about 2 ft . tall. Leaves linear, long acuminate, Ift . long, $\mathrm{I}_{5} \mathrm{in}$. wide, edge minutely denticulate. Sheaths rather narrow, mouth of sheath with a few long white bristles. Panicle above the highest fully developed leaf, 8 in. long with 4 to 6 distant purple racemes, with white bristles at the base from the sheath below. Racemes 1.5 in . long, flattened; rachis narrow, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. wide, edges white-hairy. Spikelets in 4 rows, elliptic-orbicular, purple or green, glabrous or nearly so, with a strong central nerve and one intramarginal obscure on each edge of the outer glume. Stigmas plumose, purple. Hab. Open country, Singapore (Cuming, Hullett); Holland Road (Burkill). Selangor, Kwala Lumpur ; South Salak Road (Seimund). Perak, Thaiping (Wray). Penang (Curtis). Distrib. India.
(2) P. platycoleum Ridl.

A robust plant. Leaves quite glabrous, narrow linear acuminate, with a long point about 8 in . long, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. wide at base, sheaths very broad, lower ones nearly I in. wide when spread open and 4.75 in . long. Peduncle slender, spikes 5 to 8 , narrow, rachis linear, $\cdot$ I in. wide, edges hairy. Spikelets in 4 rows, small, hairy, 04 in . long, elliptic, narrowed at both ends, outer glumes hairy, central nerve very inconspicuous, intramarginal obscure. Stigmas purple, plumose. Hab. Damp spots, Selangor, Port Swettenham (Burkill 4509). Distrib. Siam, Bangson, wet paddy fields (Haniff). Java (Zollinger 192 in Herb. Kew).

Steudel bases his P. cognatum (Syn. Glum. 28, No. 172) on a specimen from Java (Zollinger 192), but his description does not agree in the least with the specimen under that number in Herb. Kew; thus he describes the spikelets as glabrous, whereas in this plant they are unusually hairy. The very broad leaf-sheaths and stout culm and small hairy spikelets are characteristic of this plant.
(3) P. orbiculare Forst. fil. Prod. 7.

A tufted plant, about 2 ft . tall. Leaves linear, rather stiff, edge entire acuminate, quite glabrous, 8 to 12 in . long, $\cdot 15$ in. wide. Panicle slender, of 2 to 4 racemes, $2 \cdot 25$ to 3 in . long, edge of narrow rachis quite smooth. Spikelets in 2 rows, pale, suborbicular; nerves I central and 2 faint intramarginal ones. Stigmas brown. Hab. Common in open country and along roadsides, Singapore, Tanglin; Tana Merah Besar and Holland Road (Burkill). Malacca (Griffith). Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tangga Pass. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur. Penang, Waterfall Gardens (Burkill). Tringganu (Yapp). Distrib. Indo-Malaya, Australia, Polynesia. Native names for this and preceding species: Rumput Tulong Sentadok; Rumput Hijau; Rumput Patah Siku.

[^7](4) P. Commersonii Lam. Ill. i. 175, t. 43, fig. I. P. scrobiculatum Linn. var. Commersonii Stapf Fl. Trop. Africa, ix. 573.

Tufted plant 6 in. to 3 ft . tall. Leaves lanceolate-linear acuminate, 3 to 9 in . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, quite glabrous, edge entire above the basal ones and sheaths of base hairy. Culm 6 to 8 in. long. Racemes usually 2 , with 2 rows of spikelets, 2.5 in . long. Spikelets pale, ellipsoid, 05 in . long. Outer glume somctimes pitted along the edge; nerves 3. Hab. Damp spots, not common, Singapore (Motley). Pahang, Kwala Tahan (Seimund). Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tangga Pass. Selangor, Weld's Hill, Kwala Lumpur (Burkill). Distrib. Tropics generally.

Stapf includes under his "variety" all the spontaneous forms of $P$. scrobiculatum, Linn., which species was based on the cultivated plant of India, var, frumentaceum, Stapf. This cultivated plant I do not remember to have ever seen in the Peninsula.
(5) P. conjugatum Berg. Act. Holm. vii. 129, t. 8; Hook fil. F.B.I. vii. II; Ridl. Mat. iii. I24.

A stoloniferous grass, stolons very long and stout. Culms I to 2 ft . tall, leafy, slender. Leaves bright green, 6 in . long, 5 in . wide, linear lanceolate, edge ciliate. Racemes 2, very slender, divaricating, 4 in . long; rachis narrow; spikelets in 2 rows, orbicular. Glumes II and III thin, white, edged green, orbicular with long white hairs on the edge. Glume IV, pale coriaceous. Hab. Common in cultivated districts and along paths in forest; probably introduced from South America and dispersed by its adhesive spikelets. Distrib. All tropical regions. Names: "Buffalo grass," Rumput Kerbau.
(6) P. distichum Linn. Amoen. Acad. v. 39r; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 12; Ridl. Mat. iii. 124.

Stems creeping and ascending in tidal mud, about I ft. tall, pale-coloured, leafy. Leaves linear acuminate, distichous, 3 to 4 in. long, 12 in . across. Racemes 2, glabrous, 1 to 2 in . long. Spikelets yellowish, lanceolate, in 2 rows, 24 in . long or less. Glumes II and III thin lanceolate; glume IV more coriaceous. Hab. Common on both coasts in tidal saline mud. Singapore (Kurz). Malacca (Griffith). Penang. Distrib. All warm countries.

## 29. PASPALIDIUM, Stapf.

Tall stout aquatic grasses with long narrow leaves. Racemes numerous, distant, sessile on the long terminal part of the culm; rachis flat. Spikelets globose or ovoid, in 2 rows. Glume I very small round; glume II shorter than IV; glume III ovate acute, 3-nerved; glume IV as long, both thin membranous. Grain granulate. Species 20, all warm countries.
(I) P. punctatum Stapf. MSS. Panicum punctatum Burm. Fl. Ind. 26; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 29; Ridl. Mat. iii. 132.

A stout grass, 2 to 4 ft . tall, glabrous. Leaves linear acumin-
ate, I ft. long, 5 in . wide, scabrid; sheaths large swollen; ligule a ring of hairs. Racemes 12 to 20 on a culm, 1 in. long, pale. Spikelets about 30 on a raceme, ovoid. Hab. Rare, in wet grassy fields by rivers, Johor, Sempang Kiri River (Ridley). Distrib. Indo-Malaya.

30. BRACHIARIA, Griseb

Ascending, often stout, grasses. Racemes usually solitary, scattered on the culm, or numerous crowded towards the end of the culm ; rachis filiform triquetrous or slightly flattened, undulate. Spikelets in pairs, lanceolate pedicelled. Glume I short; glume II longer, $5^{-}$to 7 -nerved; glumes III and IV oblong, firmer in texture. Species about 80 , both hemispheres, but mostly African.

Glabrous, slender grass; racemes few, distant • . (r) B. distachya
Hairy, robust grass; raceme numerous, crowded at top (2) B. mutica
(1) B. distachya Stapf. MSS. Panicum distachyum Linn. Mant. i. 138; Hook. fll. F.B.I. vi. 37; Lam. Ill. t. 43, fig. 2; Ridl. Mat. iii. 133. P. subquadriparum Trin. Gram. Pan. I45; Sp. Gram. Ic. t. 186.

A tall rather slender tough grass, with long subterranean stolons, 3 ft . tall. Leaves linear or lanceolate, glabrous or hairy, 3 to 5 in . long. Racemes 2 to 4 , distant, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spikelets small ellipsoid, pale, in one or two rows sessile or short-stalked on a narrow rachis. Glume I ovate sub-acute, half as long as glumes II and III, which are sub-equal, lanceolate acute, ribbed; glume IV shorter, coriaceous, strongly punctate and wrinkled, ellipsoid. Hab. Common in sandy open ground, often a troublesome weed. Singapore, Tanglin (Hullett). Pahang, Selangor. Perak, Gunong Pondok Pass (Burkill). Province Wellesley, Telok Ayer Tawar. Distrib. India, Malaya, China, Australia.
(2) B. mutica Stapf. Fl. Trop. Africa ix. 526. Panicum muticum Forsk. Fl. Aeg. Arab. 20. P. numidianum Lam. Ill. i. 172.

Tall and stout grass over 3 ft . tall. Leaves linear acuminate, 6 to 8 in . long, 2 in . wide, base broad, hairy as are the sheaths, or occasionally glabrous. Racemes many in strongly grown plants, I. 5 in. long. Spikelets pale or purple, very numerous, crowded. Rachis undulate stout, slightly flattened. Hab. Cultivated and waste ground in wet spots, formerly cultivated as horse-fodder here as in most parts of the tropics under the name of Para Grass, or Numidian Grass, and often occurring as an escape from cultivation or in abandoned ground, Singapore, Bukit Timah road by the Gardens; Gelang. Selangor, Petaling road swamp near Kíwala Lumpur (Ridley). Kedah, Kota Serang Semut (Haniff). Distrib. All tropics, probably a native of South America and West Africa.
31. UROCHLOA, Beauv.

Leaves linear-lanceolate, base broad, ligule a ciliate rim. Racemes simple (or nearly so), crowded, rachis narrow, flat (or
triquetrous). Spikelets close set in 2 or several rows, on one side of rachis, shortly pedicelled, broadly ovate or elliptic. Florets 2, lower one male or barren. Glume I small semilunar; glumes II and III ovate acute ribbed; glume IV obovate, apiculate. Lodicules 2, broad cuneate. Stamens 3. Stigmas plumose. Grain enclosed by the hardened glumes. Species 18, chiefly Asia and Africa; I all tropics, a weed.
(I) U. reptans Stapf. Fl. Trop. Africa xi. 6oI. Panicum reptans Linn. Syst. Nat. (Ed. x), 870. P. prostratum Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 33 .

Stem creeping, branched, branches ascending I ft. or more. Leaves triangular-lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, acute, subcordate, base usually ciliate, I in. long, 1 to $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. wide at base, sheaths $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, edges ciliate. Panicle $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, of about to crowded racemes $\cdot 5$ in. long, rachis narrowly strap-shaped. Spikelets small, ovate-elliptic, acute, shortly pedicelled with one or two bristles from the pedicel as long as the spikelet. Glumes green or purplish, conspicuously ribbed. Hab. Selangor, Port Swettenham (Burkill). Distrib. Indo-Malaya, Africa, and America.

A weed of cultivation.

## 32. STENOTAPHRUM, Trin.

Broad-leaved creeping grasses with flattened stems and distichous leaves. Racemes flat on a broad green rachis. Spikelets on short pedicels, partly sunk in the rachis, ovate acute, in 2 rows. Glume I very small; glumes II and III lanceolate; glume IV coriaceous, as large. Species 7, tropics of both worlds.
(1) S. Helferi Munro in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 9r ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 146 .

Glabrous plant, stems decumbent, $x$ to 2 ft . long. Leaves linear or lanceolate-linear acute, 4 to 6 in . long, $\cdot 3$ in wide; sheaths flat, 2 in . long or less. Rachis i to 6 in . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Spikelets in 6 to io short racemes $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, partly sunk in the rachis, 2 to 6 spikelets in a raceme. Glume I small ovate, blunt; glume II broad ovate-lanceolate, 7 -nerved; glume III as long, 5 -nerved. Hab. Rather damp sandy spots, local, Malacca, Batang Malaka (Burkill). Perak, Plus River (Wray); Padang Rengas (Ridley). Province Wellesley, Permatang Bertam. Kedah (Kunstler). Kelantan, near Kota Bharu (Ridley). Distrib. Tenasserim, Cochinchina.

## 33. PSEUDECHINOLÆNA, Stapf.

Slender ascending grass with thin broad leaves, lanceolate. Panicle slender with 4 or 5 slender distant branches. Spikelets laterally compressed, secund remote, shortly pedicelled. Glume I lanceolate acuminate 3 -nerved; glume II boat-shaped, 7 -nerved,
armed with hooked bristles; glume III broad ovate blunt, male; glume IV shorter, boat-shaped. Species I, India, Africa, Java, South America.
(1) P. polystachya Stapf. Fl. Trop. Africa ix. 495. Panicum uncinatum Radde, Agrost. Braz. 4I; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 58. Echinolæna polystachya H.B.K. Nov. Gen. and Sp. Pl. i. Irg, t. 679.

Grass ascending to 18 in . tall. Leaves 2 to 4 in . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, base oblique, sheath ciliate. Panicle I to 3 in. long, branches 2 to 6 , about I to 2 in . long. Spikelcts $\cdot 2$ in. long, about 4 on a branch. Hab. Rare and local on banks in woods. Pahang, Ulu Sungei Merapoh (Nur). Selangor, Menuang Gasing (Kloss). Perak, Temengoh (Ridley).

## 34. OPLISMENUS, Beauv.

Slender creeping ascending grasses with thin ovate or lanceolate leaves generally softly hairy. Racemes distant on a simple or branched inflorescence; rachis slender, not flattened. Spikelets oblong distant, secund on one side of the rachis. Glume I with a long straight awn; glume II awnless or awned; glume III awned shortly; glume IV lanceolate acutc. Species 15 , all warm parts of the world.

Small plant; leaves 5 to 1.25 in . long; ascending culms 6 in. long; racemes $\cdot 3$ in. long . .
Taller plant; leaves 2 to 4 in . long; culms 15 in . tall; racemes $1 \cdot 5$ to 3 in . long
(1) O. Burmanni
racemes F 5 to 3 Mn . . .
(1) O. Burmanni Beauv. Agrost. 54; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 66 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 145.

Creeping plant, with erect culms 6 in . tall. Leaves sparsely white-hairy, ovate-lanceolate to lanceolate, 5 to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25$ in. long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Racemes $\&$ or 5 , white hairy, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5$ in. long. Spikelets crowded imbricate. Glume I lanceolate, awn white scabrid; glume II as long, awn more than twice as long as spikelet; glume III awn shorter; glume IV smooth lanceolate acute. Hab. Sandy dry spots, local. Penang, Sepoy lines and near Waterfall Gardens (Curtis) ; Bagan Lepas under Coconuts (Burkill). Distrib. Tropics of Old World.
(2) O. compositus Beatv. Agrost. 24 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 66 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 145.

Creeping, ascending plant, 1 to 2 ft . tall, glabrous or hairy Leaves lanceolate acuminate, base broad, thin, 3 to 5 in. long -25 to I in. wide, many-veined, often quite glabrous. Racemes 5 or 6, distant below, pubescent or hair; rachis angled. Spikelets solitary, or two or three fascicled, distant secund, hairy. Glume I lanceolate awned; glume II longer or shorter, ovate; awn $\cdot 3$ in. long; glume III longer broader, acuminate or blunt, glabrous or hairy; glume IV lanceolate acuminate. Hab. On banks and dry
rocky spots in shade; common. Johor, Pulau Tinggi (Feilding). Pahang, mouth of Pahang River. Malacca. Selangor, Batu Caves. Penang, Waterfall Gardens (Burkill); Penara Bukit (Curtis). Lankawi islands, Burau (Robinson). Kelantan, Kwala Lebir (Ridley) ; Kwala Aring (Yapp). Distrib. Tropics generally.

A rather variable plant. One form Penang (Curtis) and Lankawi is tall with long distant spikes, and nearly or quite glabrous leaves.

## 35. ECHINOCHLOA, Beauv.

Annual grasses. Racemes numerous crowded or separate. Spikelets secund in 3 or 4 rows on one side of a more or less flattened sinuous rachis, globose or ovoid. Glume I very short round; glume II ovate cuspidate or acuminate or awned. Species 20 to 25 , warm regions of both hemispheres.

> Inflorescence dense of many racemes; spikelets usually awned; robust plant $\dot{\cdot}$ (i) E. Crus-Galli Racemes fewer remote, not awned, not robust
(1) E. Crus-Galli Beauv. Agrost. I6r. Panicum Crus-Galli Linn. Sp. Pl. 56 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 30 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 132.

A large coarse glabrous grass, I to 3 ft . tall. Leaves broad linear acuminate, dark green, 9 to 12 in. long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Inflorescence dense, 6 in . long, of numerous racemes 5 to $1 \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, bristly at the nodes. Spikelets numerous, crowded, green or purplish. Glume I short blunt round; glume II ovate oblong cuspidate; glume III like glume II but longer, cuspidate or awned; glume IV elliptic. Hab. Waste ground, sporadic in the Peninsula, but not common. Singapore (Hullett). Johor, Pengerang (Kelsall) ; Sempang Kanan, Batu Pahat. Pahang, Temerloh. Selangor, Bukit Kudah, Port Swettenham (Nur). Penang, Balik Pulau; Bagian Jennal (Curtis). Kelantan, Kamposa. Distrib. All warm countries.

A very variable plant, some forms strongly awned (var. longiseta), others with the glume merely cuspidate.

Nearly all the specimens above quoted were the var. longiseta.
(2) E. colona Link, Hort. Berol. ii. 209. Panicum colonum Linn. Syst. Veg. 870, and Sp. Pl. (ed. ii) 84; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 32 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 132.

Tufted grass 6 to 18 in. tall, glabrous. Leaves linear acuminate, I to 3 in . long, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. wide. Racemes 6 to 8 , distant, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long; rachis scabrid. Spikelets crowded, white, green or purple, $\cdot 05 \mathrm{in}$. long, sub-globose hairy. Glume I ovate acute to sub-cuspidate; glumes II and III elliptic-ovate, acute or cuspidate; glume IV oblong acute, nearly as long. Hab. A weed in waste ground and on seashores. Common all over the Peninsula. Singapore, Tanglin; Jurong Road (Burkill). Johor, Bukit Murdom (Kelsall); Johor Bharu (Feilding). Malacca Town. Pahang, along the Pahang

River. Selangor, Rawang (Kloss) ; Kwala Lumpur; Ginting Sempah (Hume). Penang, Waterfall Gardens (Curtis). Distrib. All warm countries.
var. frumentaceum Roxb. Cultivated as a grain in India, occasionally occurs in cultivations. It is called Padi Burong by the Malays (a name also applied to a form of rice).

## 36. ERIOCHLOA, H. B. K.

Annual or perennial grasses. Leaves thin, ligule a ring of hairs. Racemes panicled, branches of panicle and rachis slender, slightly flattened. Spikelets ovate-lanceolate acute, silky, articulate on slender pedicels, usually in pairs; pedicels thickened at the tip. Glume I a minute cup-shaped rim on the top of the pedicel ; glume II lanceolate membranous; glume III resembling II; glume IV equal to it. Species 25 ; warm parts of the world.
(土) E. annulata Kunth. Enum. Rev. Gram. i. 30. E. polystachya Duthic. Ill. Indig. Grasses Ind. t. 41; Hook, fil. F.B.I. vii. 29 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 127 (not of H. B. K.).

A tall, rather weak leafy grass, 2 ft . tall, geniculate. Leaves 6 to 8 in. long, 'I in. wide, sparsely hairy. Panicle 2 to 6 in. long, branches numerous, spreading. Spikelets $\cdot 125$ in. long, lanceolate acute, white silky; when paired, lower pedicel short, upper longer than spikelet. Glumes II and III silky, green or purplish. Hab. Waste ground, not very abundant. Johor, Batu Pahat. Malacca, Bulau Jawa (Griffith). Selangor, Petaling; Old Fort, Kwala Selangor. Dindings. Perak, Sitiawan (Ridley). Distrib. Tropical Asia and Africa, a weed in Cuba and St. Helena.

## 37. ALLOTEROPSIS, Presl.

Slender perennial grasses. Panicle of a few slender branches. Spikelets 2 -flowered, awned, ovate to elliptic. Glume I short ovate or lanceolate; glume II larger lanccolate; glume III narrower thinner, shorter; glume IV sub-coriaceots, awned. Species 5. Warm parts of the Old World.
(1) A. cimicina Stapf. Fl. Trop. Africa ix. 487. Coridochloa cimicina Nees, Edinb. Phil. Journ. xv. 38r. Axonopus cimicinus Beauv. Agrost. I2; Ridl. Mat. iii. I45.

Culms tufted, 1 to 4 ft . tall, decumbent and geniculate at base. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, amplexicaul, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 3 in. long, $\cdot 2$ to $\cdot 75$ in. wide, edges ciliate, ligule a ring of hairs, sheaths ciliate. Panicle of sub-whorled branches, slender, 4 in . long. Rachis angled slender. Glume I lanceolate half as long as glume III; glume II lanccolate, fringed on both sides with long pinkish bristles. Awn short slender pale. Hab. Waste ground, usually in damp spots. Singapore, Tanglin, Botanic Gardens; Indigo fields behind Tyershall (Hullett); Tana Merah Besar (Burkill). Penang, Waterfall Gardens (Burkill); Telok Bahang (Curtis). Distrib. Indo-Malaya and China.

This grass when dry has a pleasant smell of new-mown hay.

Annuals or perennials. Leaves linear-lanceolate or ovate Panicles lax, spreading, with fine branches. Spikelets scattered, one floret bisexual, lower one male or neuter. Glumes herbaceous, membranous. Glume I shorter than glume II; glume III subequal to glume II and bearing the floret; glume IV oblong-ovate or lanceolate, bisexual. Species 400 , tropics and sub-tropics generally.

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Annuals; leaves glabrous.
    Spikelets minute
    (1) P. humile
    Spikelets large . . . . . . (2) P. psilopodium
    Annual; leaves hairy; spikelets small . . (3) P. cæsium
    Perennials.
        Leaves very narrow linear; panicle strict;
        rhizome long, subterranean
            (4) P. repens
    Leaves narrow linear acuminate, aquatic;
        panicle strict; leaves long, \(\cdot 25\) in. wide;
        rhizome floating
            (5) P. proliferum
            Panicle long of very numerous dense strict
                racemes
                    (6) P. auritum
    Panicle diffuse.
        Spikelets very small, numerous; leaves \(\cdot 25\) in.
                wide
                    (7) P. perakense
        Spikelets larger, few, distant; leaves \(\cdot \mathbf{I} 2 \mathrm{in}\).
                wide
                            (8) P. elegantissimum
        Spikelets large scattered, herbaceous; leaves
                -5 in. wide
                            (9) P. maximum
        Spikelets small, very numerous, crowded;
                stem woody long climbing; leaves 75 in.wide
                            (Io) P. sarmentosum
    Leaves broad lanceolate, base cordate.
    Panicle wide spreading; spikelets few . . (ir) P. montanum
    Leaves ovate amplexicaul.
        Stems elongate, glabrous or hairy; sheaths
                I in. long; panicle diffuse . . .
            Stems short very hairy; sheaths \(\cdot z\) in. long;
                panicle compact
                    (12) P. ovalifolium
            (13) P. hirtifolium
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(1) P. humile Nees in Steud. Syn. Gram. 84; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 48 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. I36. P, tenellum Griff. Notula, iv. 21 ; Ic. Pl. As. t. 139, fig. 194 (not of Roxburgh).

An annual tufted glabrous grass, I8 in. tall. Leaves linear acuminate, 3 in. long, $\cdot 12$ in. wide. Panicles broad lax terminal, branches filiform. Spikelets long-pedicelled, solitary minute, purple. Glume I ovate mucronate or acuminate; glume II longer, 3-nerved; glume III rather longer than glume I; glume IV shorter, ellipsoid. Hab. Rare, in dry open spots. Pahang at Pulau Tawar. Province Wellesley, Tasek Gelugur. Kelantan, Kota Bharu (Ridley). Distrib. India and Borneo.
(2) P. psilopodium Trin. Gram. Pan. 217; Hook. fll. F.B.I. vii. 47 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. I39.

Annual grass I to 2 ft . tall; stems simple or branched, leafy to the panicle. Leaves narrow, glabrous, except the sheath some-
times hairy, 3 to 8 in . long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Panicle 2 to 8 in . long; pedicels as long as spikelets. Spikelets pale green or whitish, ellipsoid-ovate acute, 08 to $\cdot 1$ in. long. Glume I ovate broad, 3- to 5-nerved, half as long as glume III; glume II ovate acuminate, $9^{-}$to Ir-nerved, as long as glume III; glume IV oblong blunt. Hab. Waste ground. Rare. Selangor. Once collected at Port Swettenham by Bishop Hose, certainly introduced. Distrib. India and Ceylon.
(3) P. cæsium Hook. Kew Journ. ii. (I850) 97; Hook. fll. F.B.I. vii. 48. P. luzonense Presl. Rel. Haenk. i. 308 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 136.

An annual grass, 6 in . to 2 ft . tall, hairy; stems simple or branched, leafy to the panicle. Leaves linear acuminate, base broad, 3 to 4 in . long, 25 in . wide, hairy on both sides and on the sheath. Panicle 6 to 12 in . long, with many spreading capillary ciliate branches. Spikelets ellipsoid acute, . 05 in. long, outer glumes purple. Glume I ovate blunt, half as long as glume III; glume II oblong, shorter than glume III; glume IV shorter, oblong, shining, coriaceous. Hab. Waste ground, paths, etc., common. Singapore, Tanglin; Balestier plain. Johor, Sempang Kanan, Batu Pahat; Tebrau River; Castlewood. Malacca (Griffith). Pahang, Pekan. Perak, Blanja (Wray). Penang, Waterfall Gardens (Curtis). Perlis, Kanga. Kelantan, Kwala Aring (Yapp); Sungei Ketah (Foxworthy). Distrib. Indo-Malaya.
(4) P. repens Linn. Sp. Pl. Ed. ii. 87; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 49 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. I39. P. ischæmoides Retz. Obs. iv. I7.

Rhizome subterranean long-creaping, throwing up stems, some= times swollen at base, I to 2 ft . tall. Leaves distichous, 6 to 12 in .. long, $\cdot$ I to $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, narrowly linear, glaucous, glabrous or hairy, lower sheaths loose. Panicle strict narrow, 3 to 6 in . long. Spikelets pale, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long. Glume I very short, orbicular, only one-sixth the length of glume III; glume II sub-equal to glume III, ovate acute; glume IV elliptic-ovate. Hab. Sea coasts, but frequently found inland in sandy spots. Singapore, Tanglin; Changi. Johor, Sungei Tebrau. Pahang, Pekan. Malacca, Tanjong Kling ; Ching. Dindings, Lumut. Province Welleslcy, Permatang Bertam. Kelantan, Kamposa (Ridley). Distrib. Both hemispheres, tropical and sub-tropical coasts.
(5) P. proliferum Lam. Encycl. iv. 747; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 50 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 139. P. paludosum Roxb. Fl. Ind. i. 307; Griff. Notula, 37 ; Ic. Pl. As. t. 139, fig. 127.

An aquatic floating grass with stout fleshy stems, ascending about 12 in. tall, leafy to the panicle. Leaves broad flaccid, linear acuminate, glabrous, 6 to 7 in. long, 45 in. wide. Panicle 6 to 7 in. long, strict, branches rather slender, sometimes spreading. Spikelets pale green, lanceolate acute, $\cdot 12$ in. long. Glume I ovate blunt, one-fourth the length of glume III; glumes II and III acuminate FI.M.P., 5
ribbed; glume IV shorter, elliptic blunt. Hab. Pools in swamps, rare. Pahang, Pekan (Ridley). Distib. Tropics generally.
(6) P. auritum Presl. in Nees, Agrostologia Brazil. 176; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 40 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. I35.

A stout grass 3 to 6 ft . tall and sometimes $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through at base. Leaves linear-lanceolate, long-acuminate, base cordate, 6 to 10 in. long, $\cdot 25$ to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, glabrous or hairy beneath, edge scabrid. Panicle 6 to 18 in . long, of very numerous strict appressed racemes I to 2.75 in . long, densely floriferous. Spikelets light brown, on very short pedicels, ellipsoid or fusiform, blunt. Glume I short ovate blunt, one-third the length of glume III; glumes II and III ovate oblong, blunt, ribbed; glume IV lanceolate acuminate, smooth. Hab. Marshes and river banks. Common. Singapore, Reservoir; Changi; Ang Mo Kio. Johor, Kwala Sembrong (Kelsall) ; Kluang (Holttum). Malacca (Griffith, Cuming); Alor Gajah Road (Ridley). Pahang, Pekan; Tahan River; Khol near Tembeling. Selangor, Batu Caves; Klang (Burkill). Perak, Thaiping Waterfall; Jenah (Wray); Goping (Kunstler). Tanjong Malim (Burkill). Province Wellesley, Krian. Penang (Porter); Waterfall Gardens (Curtis). Kelantan, Kwala Relai (Haniff). Distrib. Indo-Malaya, China.
(7) P. perakense Merrill, Phil. Journ. Sc. Bot. xi. 52. P. humidorum var. perakense Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 53; Ridl. Mat. iii. 137.

A slender grass 3 to 10 ft . tall. Leaves narrow linear acuminate, base sub-cordate, glabrous, 6 in . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Panicle 9 to I2 in. long, wide, spreading with filiform branches. Spikelets very small, ellipsoid blunt, purple, numerous. Glume I ovate blunt, two-thirds the length of glume III; glumes II and III elliptic blunt, 5-nerved; glume IV ovate smooth. Hab. Rare in rivers and water meadows. A very beautiful grass. Johor, Hadji Senawi, Sempang Kiri River; Tebing Tinggi (Ridley). Perak, Larut (Kunstler).
(8) P. elegantissimum Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 52 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. I39.

A perennial tufted grass 2 or 3 ft . tall. Stems slender. Leaves numerous from near base, linear acuminate, hairy, 12 to 18 in . long, -I2 in. wide. Panicle lax, spreading, 9 in. long, branches very slender, scabrid, filiform. Spikelets solitary or in pairs, few, scattered. ellipsoid acute, purple at tips, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long. Glume I ovate acuminate keeled ribbed, half as long as glume III; glume II similar but nearly twice as long; glume III longer; glume IV elliptic blunt, shining, crustaceous, white. Hab. Rare. Dindings; on the top of the hill overlooking the sea, Lumut. Setul heaths (Ridley). Distrib. Burma.
(9) P. maximum Jacq. Ic. Pl. Rar. i. t. I3. P. jumentorum Pers. Syn. i. 83.

Large tufted grass, usually glabrous. Leaves linear, long-
acuminate, 6 in. to 2 ft . long, 5 in . wide, scabrid on the edges. Panicle tall, at first compact, eventually wide spreading, I ft. long, 9 in . wide, branches slender. Spikelets oblong blunt, olive green, on pedicels mostly longer, $\cdot \mathrm{r}$ in. long. Glume I ovate round, one-fourth the length of the spikelet; glume II elliptic lanceolate apiculate; glume III as long; glume IV thinly crustaceous. Hab. Cultivated ground. Singapore. Selangor in thickets near Klang Gates.

The Guinea Grass, a native of Africa, is cultivated as a horse-fodder, but although usually considered one of the best fodders, it fell into disrepute owing to its having caused fatal colic when given in too large a quantity. It appears, however, to be safe when given in small quantities mixed with other grass and not wet.
(ro) P. sarmentosum Roxb. Fl. Ind. i. 308; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 54; Ridl. Mat. iii. Ifo.

A very tall growing scandent grass with much branched, woody solid culms from 6 to 50 ft . long. Leaves lanceolate-linear acuminate, glabrous or hairy, narrowed at base, 5 to 12 in. long, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5$ in. wide. Panicle 7 to 12 in . long, dense. Spikelets small, brown, ellipsoid, blunt, on short peduncles, very numerous. Glume I ovate blunt, half as long as glume II, which equals glume III and is ribbed; glume IV shorter, oblong blunt. Hab. Thickets and open edges of woods, often forming great masses scrambling over bushes and ascending to tree-tops. Singapore (Wallich); Grange Road; Sumbawang; Changi (Ridley). Johor, Kota Tinggi; Gunong Pantai (Kunstler); Sungei Mati Road (Feilding). Pahang, Raub (Machado). Malacca, Machap (Derry). Selangor, Kampong Kerling; Rawang; Menuang Gasing (Kloss). Perak, Thaiping Waterfall; Gunong Pondok Pass (Burkill). Province Wellesley, Ara Kudah. Penang, Moniot's Road (Curtis). Tringganu, Bundi (Rostados). Setul (Ridley). Distrib. Indo-Malaya, China. Native names: Rumput Jangut Ali; Rumput Kulubong. Use: The roots chewed with betel nuts as an aphrodisiac.
(ii) P. montanum Roxb. Fl. Ind. i. 313; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 53 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. I39.

Erect grass. Culms slender, 2 ft . tall, often woody. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, base broad cordate, 3 to 5 in . long, 5 to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. wide, sparingly hairy above, edges ciliate; nerves 10 , conspicuous beneath. Panicle very lax, 6 to 8 in . long, with spreading capillary branches. Spikelets small, ellipsoid. Glume I lanceolate acuminate, nearly as long as glume III; glumes II and III subequal, ovate ribbed; glume IV as long, semi-oval. Hab. Local and rather rare in rocky woods, at ioo to 4000 ft . altitude. Selangor at Kwala Kubu; Semangkok Pass. Perak, Ipoh. Penang (Wallich); Waterfall Gardens. Distrib. Indo-Malaya, China.
(12) P. ovalifolium Poir. Encycl. iv. 279; Beaur. Fl. D'Owar, iii. 79, t. IIo, fig. I; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 44; Ridl. Mat. iii. I4I.

Culms creeping ascending slender, 6 to 12 in. tall. Leaves
ovate amplexicaul cordate, 5 to 2 in . long, 5 to $\cdot 75$ in. wide, glabrous or hairy, mouth of sheath ciliate. Panicle sessile or nearly so, 2 to 4 in. long, lax, branches filiform sinuous. Spikelets $\cdot$ I in. long, solitary, on slender pedicels, green or purple, hairy, elliptic, blunt, slightly gibbous. Glumes I and II ovate obtuse ribbed hairy; glume III flat blunt glabrous, a little longer; glume IV much shorter, ellipsoid, coriaceous. Hab. Common on banks and damp shady spots. Whole Peninsula. Singapore, Government Hill. Johor, Kota Tinggi; Kwala Kahang (Kelsall). Malacca (Griffith); Bukit Bruang; Sungei Hudang (Goodenough). Selangor, Rantau Panjang (Hume). Perak, Larut Hills (Kunstler); Bujong Malacca. Province Wellesley, Permatang Bertam. Penang, Waterfall Hill. Distrib. Indo-Malaya, Africa, China.
(13) P. hirtifolium Ridl. Mat. ii. I4I.

Culms decumbent, ascending 6 to 8 in . tall, leafy to the panicle. Leaves ovate-lanceolate acute, amplexicaul very hairy, edges long white-ciliate, $\cdot 50 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, sheaths ribbed, pilose short. Panicle I to 2 in . long, white-ciliate, branches spreading. Spikelets small gibbous lanceolate, green. Glume I lanceolate hairy; glume II as large, broader, ribbed, hairy ovate; glume III flat lanceolate, shorter; glume IV ovate blunt coriaceous, white. Hab. Rare. Selangor, at Semangkok Pass, edges of paths through the jungle (Ridley); Kwala Lumpur (Md. Nur).

Near $P$. ovalifolium, but much more condensed and hairy.

## 39. HEMIGYMNIA, Stapf.

Long half-scandent grasses with smooth slender geniculate culms. Leaves lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, papery. Panicle long narrow. Spikelets very numerous, oblong acute, dorsally compressed on very short racemes. Glumes I and II equal, very short, ovate or oblong, blunt ; glume III lanceolate, ribbed. Species 3 or 4, Africa and Indo-Malaya.

Panicle lax; spikelets remote, green . . . (1) H. multinodis
Panicle strict, dense; spikelets brown . . . (2) H. fusca
(I) H. multinodis Stapf. Fl. Trop. Africa, ix. 742. Panicum nodosum Kunth. Enum. Pl. i. 97 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 43. P. Arnottianum Nees in Steud. Syn. Glum. 59.

A lax straggling grass. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, base broad, rounded, hairy on the edge and back when young, 3.5 in . long; sheaths hairy, hairs springing from minute pustules. Panicle 6 in. long, very lax, of 5 or more slender branches. Spikelets remote, pale green, lanceolate, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Glume I short ovate ribbed, glabrous; glume II ovate-elliptic, 5 -nerved; glume III similar, 2-nerved. Hab. Singapore, Freshwater isle (Ridley 79). Perak, Grit (Burkill). Distrib. India, Philippines.
(2) H. fusca Ridl.

A slender perennial grass, creeping and ascending, I to 4 ft .
tall, branching, somewhat woody below. Leaves lanceolate or lanceolate-linear acuminate, base cordate, usually glabrous or with sheath edges hairy, 3 to 8 in . long, 25 in . wide. Panicle nodding, 4 to 10 in. long, branches numerous, not spreading, slender. Spikelets very numerous, brown, crowded in sessile racemes of 10 or fewer short pedicelled, 08 in . long, linear-oblong sub-acute. Glume I ovate lanceolate; glume II a little longer. Hab. Thickets among bushes. Common. Whole Peninsula. Singapore, Chan Chu Kang; Tanglin. Johor, Serom; Batu Pahat. Malacca (Griffith). Pahang, Pekan. Selangor, Rantau Panjang (Kloss); Batu Caves. Perak, Tanjong Malim (Burkill). Penang, Pulau Betong (Curtis); Penang Hill. Distrib. Kelantan, Kwala Aring (Yapp). Native names: Rumput Sarang Buaya; Rumput Mintabong.

## 40. ACROCERAS, Stapf.

Perennial grasses with long creeping stems throwing up shoots to some height. Leaves lanceolate to linear. Panicles of distant slender branchlets. Spikelets glabrous, moderately large, ovateoblong or oblong, falling entire from pedicels; lower floret male or neuter, upper one bisexual. Glumes membranous, pale green, with small deep green or black terminal crest forming a terete point. Glume I, ovate-lanceolate, 3 -nerved; glume II oblong 5 -nerved, longer ; glume III similar. Species about 9, both hemispheres.

Tall scandent grass with wide spreading panicles . . (I) A. sparsum
Dwarf prostrate grass, stems 6 in . tall; panicles of I to 3 not spreading spikes
(2) A. Ridleyi
(I) A. sparsum Stapf. MSS. Panicum oryzoides Ridl. Mat. iii. 138 (not of Swe.).

Culms creeping, then ascending 2 to 4 ft . tall, wiry, woody, glabrous. Leaves lanceolate or lanceolate-linear acuminate, edge thickened, scabrid, 4 to $7 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, base slightly narrowed, a few long cilia at base. Panicle 8 to I4 in. long, with distant scabrid branches about 4 to 6 in . long. Spikelets distant, -II in. long, green or purplish. Glume I ovate ribbed; glumes II and III twice as long, strongly ribbed; glume IV white, smooth. Hab. Common in the Peninsula. Open woods, thickets, river banks, scrambling over bushes. Singapore (Wallich). Johor, Minyak Buku near Batu Pahat; Kwala Kahang (Kelsall) ; Kota Tinggi. Pahang, Kwala Tembeling (Ridley) ; Kwala Teku (Seimund). Malacca, Bukit Bruang; Pulau Besar. Selangor, Batu Caves; Kwala Lumpur; Klang Gates, river bank; Rawang. Dindings, Gunong Tungul. Perak, Goping (Kunstler). Penang Hill. Pulau Adang, Rawei Island. Kelantan, Sungei Ketah (Foxworthy). Distrib. Indo-Malaya.
(2) A. Ridleyi Stapf. MSS. Panicum Ridleyi Hack. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ser. 2. Bot. iii. 400. P. latifolium Hook. fil. l.c. part, var. minor. (Fig. 223, p. 230.)

A low weak creeping plant ascending 4 to 6 in . tall, glabrous
except leaf sheaths. Leaves thin lanceolate acuminate, base round, 2 in . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, sheaths $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, fringed with hairs on the edge. Panicle $1 \cdot 5$ to 2 in . long, of one or two branches 5 in . long, not spreading, with about 4 spikelets on each. Spikelets light green, ellipsoid, •I in. long. Glumes membranous thin. Glume I ovate cuspidate; nerves faint, more than half as long as glume III ; glume II ovate cuspidate; glume III as large, thinner; glume IV nerves very faint. Hab. Low swampy ground. Singapore, Economic Gardens. Pahang, Pekan and Kwala Berar, Paliang River


Fig. 223.-Acroceras Ridleyi.
(type of P. Ridleyi, Hack.). Province Wellesley, Telok Ayer Tawar (Ridley). Distrib. India, Java.

## 41. HYMENACHNE, Beauv.

Tall marsh grass. Leaves long, amplexicaul at base. Panicle spiciform, the branches appressed to the rachis. Spikelets not gibbous, lanceolate-acuminate acute. Glumes thin, glume I ovate blunt, about a quarter the length of glume III ; glume II lanceolate, long acuminate; glume III as long, narrower; glume IV broad lanceolate, short acute. Species 4, all the tropics.
(1) H. myuros Beauv. Agrost. 49,t. 10, fig. 8. Panicum myurus H.B.K. Nov. Gen. and Sp. i. 98 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 39; Ridl. Mat. iii. 135 .

A tall grass with a long spongy rooting rhizome often very thick; stems 2 to 6 ft . tall and sometimes $\cdot 25$ in. through. Leaves
long linear acuminate, base cordate, 4 to 14 in . long, $\cdot 25$ to I in. wide, ciliate at base and mouth and edge of sheath. Panicle erect dense cylindric, spike-like, 8 to I 4 in . long, branches (lowest I.5 to 2.5 in . long) closely appressed to rachis. Spikelets olive brown, -12 in. long, narrow acuminate. Hab. Grassy open swamps. Common. Singapore, Balestier plain (Hullett). Johor, River Bank Sempang Kiri near Batu Pahat (Ridley); Parit Jawa (Feilding). Pahang, Mahang, Pahang River (Ridley). Malacca (Cuming, Griffith). Sungei Ujong, Burunang (Cantley). Perak, Goping (Kunstler). Province Wellesley, Permatang Bertam. Penang (Curtis). Distrib. Indo-Malaya, China. Native name: Rumput Kumpai.

## 42. ICHNANTHUS, Sw.

Annual or perennial grasses with broad leaves and panicles of I - or 2 -flowered spikelets. Spikelets ovate or lanceolate terete, articulate on pedicels. Glumes I, II and III persistent, sub-equal, nerved; glume III paleate; glume IV smaller, stipitate paleate, with I simple or bifid or 2 appendages on the stipes. Grain coriaceous acute, articulate at base of stipes. Species 20, tropics generally.
(I) I. pallens Munro, Benth. Fl. Hongk. 414; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 60 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. I42. Panicum pallens Sw. Prodr. 23.

Culms slender ascending, 12 in. tall. Leaves lanceolate or ovateacuminate, inæquilateral, base broad, hairy, 2 to 3 in. wide. Panicle 2 to 3 in . long, compact, branches ascending. Spikelets green, glabrous, lanceolate. Glume I lanceolate cuspidate, half as long as glumes II and III; glume II strongly nerved, hairy; glume IV obtuse elliptic. Hab. On banks in forests, not rare. Johor, Kota Tinggi. Pahang, Telom. Selangor, Batu Caves; Semangkok Pass; between Kajang and Sepan. Penang Hill. Distrib. Tropics of both worlds.

## 43. SACCIOLEPIS, Nash.

Usually tufted annual or perennial grasses. Leaves narrowlinear acuminate. Spikelets crowded in a dense spike-like panicle, oblong to ovate or elliptic, more or less oblique, usually turgid, lower floret male or barren, upper bisexual. Glume I shorter than glume II; glume II with a curved gibbous or saccate back, ribbed, concave; glume III as long, back straight. Species over 30, both hemispheres.

Panicle 5 in. long; spikelets pale, very turgid . . (I) S. turgida
Panicle $\cdot 5$ to $\cdot 75$ in. long; spikelets often purple, curved
(2) S. indica

Panicle 3 in. long; spikelets purple, slightly gibbons, not curved
(3) S. angusta

Panicle 6 in. long; spikelets not gibbous or curved (4) S. myosuroides
(I) S. turgida Ridl.

Short tufted grass, 6 to 12 in. tall, glabrous. Leaves long.
acuminate linear narrow, I to 3 in . long, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. wide. Culms slender. Panicle spiciform, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, dense. Spikelets pale green, glabrous. Glume I ovate ribbed, half as long as glume III; glume II strongly gibbous, ribbed, lanceolate-ovate; glume III as long, not gibbous. Hab. Very common in grass plots, etc. Singapore, Tanglin. Johor, Tana Merah Road. Pahang, Pekan (Ridley). Malacca (Griffith) ; Selandor (Cantley). Selangor, Kwala Lumpur (Burkill). Penang (Wallich).
var. repens. Ridl. A long slender creeping form with a very slender rhizome 6 in . long or more, and slender erect weak stems 6 to 8 in. long. Hab. Penang, Waterfall Gardens (King, Burkill). Distrib. India, Java.
(2) S. indica Chase, Proc. Biol. Wash. i. 8. Panicum indicum Linn. Mantiss. ii. 184.

Tufted grass about I2 in. tall. Leaves linear-lanceolate acuminate, 2 in . long, I in. wide, glabrous. Culms slender. Panicle spiciform, cylindric, 5 to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spikelets curved, green or purple. Glume I short ovate acute; glume II boat-shaped, slightly gibbous, hairy on the tip; glume III not gibbous, hairy; glume IV half as long. Hab. Rare. Lankawi, Burau (Robinson). Distrib. India.
(3) S. angusta Stapf. Fl. Trop. Afr. ix. 763 (note). Panicum angustum Trin. Sp. Gram. Ic. t. 334.

Usually a slender weak plant 18 in . to 2 ft . tall. Leaves narrow linear acuminate, glabrous, 3 to 5 in . long, •I in. wide. Panicle spiciform cylindric, 3 in. long, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ to $\cdot \mathrm{I} 5$ in. through. Spikelets slightly curved, purple, usually glabrous. Glume I ovate-lanceolate acute, half as long as glume III; glume II slightly gibbous, boatshaped, strongly ribbed. Hab. Banks, often at high altitudes. Singapore, Ang, Mo Kio. Johor, Kwala Kahang (Kelsall). Pahang, Khol, Tembeling river; Sungei Jelei (Machado). Dindings, Lumut. Perak, Gunong Kerbau (Robinson), a very robust broad-leaved form 3 ft . tall; leaves $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Distrib. Indo-Malaya. Native names: Rumput Bijai; Rumput Humani.

The Pahang and Lumut plants had hairy spikelets.
(4) S. myosuroides Ridl. Panicum myosuroides Br. Prod. I89; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 12. Ridl. Mat. iii. I34.

A slender grass I to 2 ft . tall. Leaves narrow linear acuminate, 4 to 8 in . long, $\cdot$ I in. wide. Culms slender. Panicle spiciform, narrow cylindric, 6 in . long. Spikelets purplish, not curved, ellipsoid. Glume I ovate ribbed blunt, hardly half as long as glume III; glume II elliptic-ovate blunt, not gibbous, 9 -ribbed; glume III similar, as long. Hab. Wet marshy ground. Common. Singapore, Tanglin (Hullett); Kranji. Johor, Kwala Sembrong (Kelsall) ; Tana Merah Road. Pahang, Pekan. Malacca, Selandor (Cantley). Perak, Teluk Anson (Kunstler). Penang, Pulau Betong
(Curtis). Kelantan, Kwala Aring (Yapp). Distrib. Indo-Malaya. Native names: Rumput Bijan; Rumput Humani.

Hullett collected in Singapore a form in which the panicle is broken up into short racemes, the lowest and longest I in. long.

## 44. CYRTOCOCCUM, Stapf.

Perennial grasses, with lax or somewhat dense panicles of very small spikelets laterally compressed, dark brown, gibbous. Glume I small ovate; glume II twice as large, ovate, boat-shaped, strongly ribbed; glume III ovate ribbed, as long as glume IV. Grain strongly gibbous. Species 6, tropical Africa and Asia.

(I) C. oxyphyllum Stapf. MSS. Panicum pilipes Nees and Arn. in Miq. Pl. Junghuhn, iii. 276; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 57 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 14 I.

Long creeping grass ascending to 1 or 2 ft . tall. Leaves linearlanceolate acuminate, 4 to 6 in . long, nearly $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, base narrowed, glabrous except the ciliate ligule. Panicles 3 in. long, compact, branches 5 to 1.25 in . long, moderately stout, angled. Spikelets dark brown, small. Glume I ovate blunt; glume II ovate blunt, twice as large, ribbed; glume III as large. Grain semi-ovoid, gibbous. Hab. Common by wayside in shady spots. Singapore, Bukit Timah Road. Johor, Tebing Tinggi; Pulau Aur. Pahang, Tahan River (Ridley). Lubok Tamang, Bertam River (Henderson). Malacca, Sungei Hudang; Pulau Besar. Sungei Ujong, Bukit Sulu (Cantley). Selangor, Menuang Gasing (Kloss); Klang Gates (Hume). Dindings, Lumut. Perak, Gunong Bal, Gunong Kerbau (Haniff); Goping and Larut (Kunstler); Relau Tujoh (Wray). Tapah (Burkill). Province Wellesley, Tasek Gelugur. Distrib. Indo-Malaya, Australia-Polynesia. Native names: Rumput Mutubong; Rumput Kurubong Padi.
(2) C. carinatum Stapf. MSS.

Dwarf creeping grass with slender prostrate stems ascending 4 to 6 in . tall, glabrous. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, $\cdot 5$ to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, 'I in. wide, finely striate, glabrous or sparsely hairy on the under or both sides, sheaths sparsely hairy on edge. Panicle strict or later spreading, $\cdot 5$ to 2 in . long, branches and pedicels filiform, short. Spikelets brown, minute, glabrous, pyriform, gibbous. Glume I very small ovate, half as long as glume II; glume II narrower than glume III, boat-shaped; glume III ribbed. Grain semi-ovate, yellow. Hab. Shady spots beneath trees, not very common. Malacca (Hervey); Flagstaff Hill (Griffith). Selangor, Weld's Hill, Kwala Lumpur (Burkill). Distrib. Indo-China, Malaya,
(3) C. accrescens Stapf. MSS. Panicum accrescens Trin. Sp. Gram. Ic.t. 88. P. patens Ridl. Mat. iii. I42.

Creeping and rooting grass ascending, glabrous or hairy. Leaves thin lanceolate acuminate, 2 to 6 in . long, .5 in . wide, base broad. Panicle 6 to 9 in . long, wide, spreading with capillary branches and branchlets; pedicels capillary, $\cdot$ in. long. Spikelets minute pyriform, purple brown. Glume I about half as long as glume II semi-ovate, boat-shaped; glume III broader, blunt. Grain semiovate, gibbous, yellow. Hab. Common on shady rides in or on the edge of forests. Singapore, Chan Chu Kang; Bukit Timah (Hullett) ; Tanglin. Johor, Kwala Kahang (Kelsall). Malacca (Griffith) ; Ayer Moleh (Ridley); Hulu Rejang (Derry). Pahang, Tahan Woods (Ridley). Lubok Tamang, Bertam River (Henderson). Sungei Ujong, Port Dickson. Selangor, Klang (Fox), leaves hairy all over; Ulu Langat (Kloss). Dindings, Lumut. Perak, Larut (Kunstler), glumes hairy at tips. Penang Hill (Curtis). Kelantan, Sungei Lebeh (Yapp). Distrib. India, Malaya, Polynesia, China. Native name: Rumput Telor Ikan.

## 45. SETARIA, Beauv.

Annual grasses; panicles spiciform. Spikelets I- (rarely 2-) flowered, in clusters, oblong to ovate, on short pedicels with a persistent involucel of scabrid bristles (barren branchlets). Glume I half as long as glume III, ovate; glume II ovate longer; glume III neuter (rarely male); glume IV coriaceous convex, bisexual. Stamens 3. Grain free. Species about roo, warm and temperate regions.

| Panicle large nodding |
| :--- |
| Panicle erect spiciform |
| Panicle very large spreading ; leaves broad plicate |$\quad . \quad$ (2) $\quad$ (3) S. rubiginosa

(1) S. italica Beaut. Agrost. 5I; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 78; Ridl. Mat. iii. 144 .

Grass 2 to 5 ft . tall, stout. Leaves I8 in. long, I in. across. Panicle very thick, nodding cylindric or compound, 8 in . long.

The Italian Millet, known as Iskoi by the Malays, is cultivated to a small extent, and occurs as an escape by the Pahang River and on the Sungei Chenei.
(2) S. rubiginosa Miq. Fl. Nederl. Ind. iii. 467. S. glauca Griff. Notula, 44; Ic. Pl. t. I49, fig. I; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 79 part; Ridl. Mat. iii. 144 (not of Beauv.).

A tufted annual, I to 2 ft . tall, slender, glabrous. Leaves narrow linear, 6 in . long, ${ }^{-12} \mathrm{in}$. wide. Panicle narrow cylindric, .5 to 5 in. long, orange, more rarely purplish or green, bristles 6 to I2 to a spikelet, orange, $\cdot 15 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spikelets ovoid, greenish, half as long. Hab. Common sporadically in waste ground, by ricefields, and on waysides, a weed. Singapore (Hullett); Tanglin. Johor, Castlewood; Sungei Tebrau. Pahang, Pekan (Evans).

Malacca, Sungei Baru; Chenana Putih (Cantley). Selangor, Rantau Panjang. Perak, Thaiping (Wray). Penang, rice-fields (Curtis). Setul. Distrib. Tropical Asia. Native name: Rumput Julong Julong.
(3) S. plicata Cooke Fl. Bombay, ii. 919. Panicum plicatum Lam. Encycl. iv. 736 ; Griff. Notule, iii. 24 ; Ic. Pl. As. t. I39, fig. 229; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 55 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 136 .

A large perennial grass. Culms ascending 2 to 8 ft . tall, solid. Leaves lanceolate-acuminate plicate scabrid, 12 in . long, 4 in . across, sheaths covered with pungent hairs. Panicle nodding, compound, 18 in . long, lax, with slender branches over 6 in . long. Spikelets ovate acuminate, II in, long, glabrous. Bristles few, pale. Glume I, ovate blunt; glume II twice as long, ovate acuminate; glume III lanceolate-ovate, acuminate. Hab. In rocky woods, local but often very abundant. Johor, Pulau Aur (Feilding). Pahang, Tahan River. Sungei Ujong, Pantai (Cantley). Selangor, Batu Caves; Bukit Kutu. Perak (Wray). Kelantan, Chaning; Kwala Aring (Yapp). Distrib. Indo-Malaya, China. Native name: Akar Pimpan.

## 46. TRICHOLÆNA, Schrad

Perennial or annual grasses, slender. Inflorescence hairy or villous panicled. Spikelets oblong, laterally compressed, deciduous from capillary pedicels. Lower floret male or barren, upper bisexual. Glumes very unequal or dissimilar. Glume I very small; glume II semi-ovate; glume III as in glume II, all covered with long soft hair; glume IV much smaller. Lodicules 2. Stamens 3. Grain oblong ellipsoid. Species io to 12, Old World.
(1) T. rosea Nees, Cat. Sem. Hort. Vratisl. 1835; Stapf. in Flora Capensis, vii. p. 443.

Slender tufted grass about 3 ft , tall. Culms, lower leaves and sheaths sparsely hairy. Leaves narrow linear acuminate, 4.5 in . long, $\cdot$ I2 in. wide. Culms often branched, slender, glabrous above. Panicles 5 in . long, very slender, branches I in. long. Spikelets pink, hairy, I2 in. long, hairs erect, coppery articulations with long pink or white hairs (spikelets and hairs dry white). Hab. Selangor, Batu Caves, on limestone rocks in the quarries (Ridley, 1920). Perak, Thaiping Hills (Burkill). Distrib. Africa.

This plant was introduced by Mr. Stanley Arden to the Batu Tiga Gardens about igor. It has now thoroughly established itself at the Batu Caves and on the Thaiping Hills.

## 47. THUAREA, Pers.

A slender prostrate branched grass in sea sand. Leaves flat lanceolate acute. Spikes short terminal, enclosed in a leaf sheath. Spikelets few secund in one row, basal I to 2 female, terminal 2 to 6 male; rachis flat, eventually dilated, enclosing the fruit. Glume I small ; glume II ovate-lanceolate empty; glumes III and IV lanceolate. Grain enclosed in the thickened rachis forming
an obconic beaked nut. Species r. Madagascar, Ceylon, Nicobars, Malaya, Polynesia.
(I) Th. sarmentosa Pers. Syn. 1, IIO; Beauv. Agrost. 127, t. 22, fig. 9; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 9I ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 146.

Stems several feet long, quite prostrate, branches 3 in . long. Leaves $\cdot 2$ to $\cdot 75$ in. long, 2 to $\cdot 25$ in. wide, very bright green. Spikes $\cdot 5$ to I in. long. Fruit $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Hab. In sea sand creeping and forming a mat, Singapore, Galang. Johor, Jambu Larang (Feilding). Pahang, East Coast rivers. Province Wellesley, Teluk Ayer Tawar. Kedah, Yan. Lankawi. Pulau Adang. Kelantan, River mouth (Ridley) ; Pulau Redang (Yapp).

## 48. SPINIFEX, Linn.

Stiff, bushy or creeping grasses. Leaves long, stiff, narrow, glaucous pungent. Male panicle of 3 corymbs with membranous bracts at base. Spikelets sessile or sub-sessile, 2 -flowered, not awned. Glumes I and II lanceolate, equal, empty. Glumes III and IV longer acuminate triandrous. Female inflorescence of one or two large heads of radiating bracts, very long pointed. Glumes as in male but larger; glume III empty or triandrous; glume IV female; styles 2. Species 4. All Australian but one.
(1) S. squarrosus Linn. Mant. ii. 300; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 63 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 147. Lamarck, Ill. t. 840.

Stems glaucous, about I2 in. long. Leaves 3 to 7 in . long, recurved. Male corymbs (terminal) 3 in. long, 4 in . wide. Spikelets nearly $\cdot 5$ in. long, pubescent. Female heads with very slender acuminate bracts, 6 in. long. Spikelets glabrous. Hab. Sandbanks along the shore on the east coat. Johor, Jambu Larang (Feilding). Pahang, Cherating and Pahang River mouths. Tringanu (Yapp). Kelantan, Kota Bharu. Distrib. India, Siam, Ceylon, Java, China.

The fruiting heads of this plant become detached when ripe, and are blown along the sand on the points of the bracts in a very curious way.

## 49. ISACHNE, Br.

Perennial grasses with lanceolate leaves. Panicles of small sub-globose or pyriform spikelets, usually whitish, not articulate with the pedicels. Both flowers fertile or occasionally the lower one male only. Glumes 4 , sometimes all separately deciduous. Glumes I and II convex thin ovate or elliptic sub-equal; glumes III and IV coriaceous indurate, smooth, yellow or white. These grasses resemble in habit some of the small-flowered Panicums, but the peculiar indurated glumes readily distinguish them. Species 30 or more, Asiatic.

Glumes I and II longer than glume IV.
Glume II longer than glume I, both softly hairy; leaves thin . . . . .
Glumes I and II equal, glabrous; leaves rigid coriaceous $\dot{\text { (I) }}_{\text {(2) }}$ I. saxicola

Glumes I and II about as long as glume IV.
Glumes III and IV equal and similar.
Panicle wide spreading ; leaves 4 to 8 in. long . (3) I. albens
Panicle denser; leaves 2 in. long . . (4) I. javana
Panicle dense; leaves broad hairy; spikelets pubescent
(5) I. sylvestris

Panicle small, wide; leaves ovate, 1 in . long, remote
(6) I. rigida

Glume III larger than glume IV, ovate flat; plant tall slender
(7) I. australis

Glume III shorter than glume IV; dwarf plant
(8) I. miliacea
(1) I. semitalis Ridl. I. Kunthiana Ridl. Mat. iii. I28 (not of Wight).

A slender creeping grass ascending to 9 in . tall. Leaves broad lanceolate, acuminate sub-acute, base very shortly narrowed, hairy, sheaths strongly white bearded on the edge, $\cdot 5$ to $I \cdot 25$ in. long, - I5 to $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Panicle I in. long, with few short branches .25 in . long or less, at first erect, later spreading. Spikelets $\cdot 05 \mathrm{in}$. long, green. Glume I lanceolate; glume II longer, ovate-lanceolate, both closely ribbed and softly hairy; glumes III and IV much shorter, smooth ellipsoid, tips pubescent. Hab. In damp open spots in forests, along open streams and pathways. Not rare. Singapore, Selitar; Tanglin; Bukit Mandai. Johor, third mile from town. Selangor, Rantau Panjang (Kloss); Rawang. Dindings, Gunong Tungul (Ridley). Distrib. Borneo.

This species was referred by Hooker F.B.I. vii. 21 to I. Kunthiana, Wight, but it differs in the unequal size of glumes I and II and in their being much more closely ribbed and softly hairy. In I. Kunthiana, Wight, they are bristly, the bristles arising from a swollen base.
(2) I. saxicola Ridl. I. javana var. saxicola Ridl. F.M.S. Mus. vi. 196 .

A tufted rigid plant, glabrous or hairy, 6 in. tall. Leaves coriaceous stiff, lanceolate acute, finely ribbed, no distinct midrib, edges at base at least when young white-ciliate, 5 to 1 in. long, $\cdot$ I2 to 2 in . wide; sheaths $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Panicle 2 to 3 in . long, of about 4 to 6 erect branches, glabrous. Spikelets 4 to 7 on a branch, sub-sessile, $\cdot 08 \mathrm{in}$. long. Glumes I and II equal lanceolate, glabrous, obscurely 4 -ribbed, green or purple; glumes III and IV semiellipsoid, pubescent, shorter. Hab. High mountains in cracks of rocks in streams at 6000 ft . altitude. Pahang, Gunong Tahan (Ridley).
var. denticulata Ridl. a stouter and taller plant, 9 in. tall. Leaves and sheaths very hairy, base of leaves on edges ciliate, the cilia rising from short processes on the leaf edge, and when fallen leaving the edge toothed. Hab. Perak, Gunong Kerbau (Robinson).
(3) I. albens Trin. Sp. Gram. Ic. t. 25; Hook. F.B.I. vii. 22 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. I28.

Culms solitary, erect, sometimes branched, geniculate, I to 2 ft . tall. Leaves linear-lanceolate acuminate, thin, base blunt, striate, midrib prominent, glabrous, 4 to 8 in. long, 5 in. wide.

Panicle 9 to Io in. long, of very many spreading capillary branches frequently rebranched. Spikelets pale, and very small, ellipsoid. Glumes I and II elliptic-ovate blunt, white, smooth, glabrous; glumes III and IV very nearly as long, white, smooth. Hab. Mountains at 4000 to 5000 ft . altitude in exposed spots. Pahang, Gunong Tahan, at 4000 to 5000 ft . altitude. Selangor, Semangkok Pass (Ridley) to Fraser Hill (Burkill). Perak, Thaiping Hills on Gunong Hijau at 4600 ft . altitude (Wray, Curtis). Distrib. India, China, Malay isles.
(4) I. javana Nees in Miq. Pl. Jungh. 376; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 24; Ridl. Mat. iii. 128.

Culms erect, solitary or 2 to 3 together, stiff, rather stout, I to 3 ft . tall. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, base cordate rigid striate, midrib narrow, edge thickened, $1 \cdot 5$ to 2 in . long, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 3 \mathrm{in}$. wide, glabrous or hairy beneath, mouth and edge of sheaths ciliate. Panicle pyramidall, eventually spreading, of many capillary branches. Spikelets ellipsoid, blunt, pale, 05 in. long. Glumes I and II elliptic blunt, faintly ribbed, tips pubescent; glumes III and IV as long, ellipsoid, tips pubescent. Hab. Damp spots on mountains at from 3000 to 5000 ft . altitude. Malacca, Mount Ophir (Lobb, Hullett). Pahang, Gunong Tahan (Ridley). Perak, Gunong Terbakar, Cameron's Highlands (Henderson); Gunong Bubu (Wray); Gunong Batu Putih (Kunstler); Gunong Kerbau (Robinson) ; Gunong Inas (Yapp). Kelantan, Gunong Bintang (Kloss). Distrib. Burma, Borneo, Java.
(5) I. sylvestris Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 44, p. 206 ; Mat. iii. I29.

Culms stout, ascending, 9 in. tall. Leaves herbaceous, lanceolate acuminate, base broad, glabrous above, shortly rough hairy beneath, 3 in. long, 5 in . wide, edge thickened, sheaths hairy with long hairs from tubercles. Panicle 6 in . long, 3 in. wide, of numerous capillary branches and branchlets bearing one or two spikelets. Spikelets 06 in . long, ovoid-ellipsoid, shortly or long pedicelled. Glumes I and II elliptic, with few ribs, purple hairy; glumes III and IV elliptic as long, white, tip pubescent. Hab. In lowland woods, rare. Dindings at Telok Sera (Ridley).
(6) I. rigida Nees in Steudl. Syn. Gram. 75; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 24.

Culms wiry slender, often branched at the top, 12 to 16 in. tall, fluted. Leaves remote, ovate to ovate-lanceolate acute, stiff nearly pungent, base cordate, edges serrulate, bristly, 5 to I in. long, $\cdot$ I to $\cdot 2$ in. wide, sheaths shorter, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Panicle I to 2 in. long, branches spreading, 5 to $\cdot 75$ in. wide. Spikelets few, white, globose. Glumes I and II oblong blunt, glabrous or silky hairy; glumes III and IV semi-ellipsoid, as long. Hab. Sandy spots local. Kedal. Peak at 3000 ft . altitude (Robinson). Setul Heath (Ridley). Distrib. Tenasserim, Nicobars, Borneo, Java.
(7) I. australis R. Br. Prod. 196; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 24; Ridl. Mat. iii. 129.

Culms erect, rather slender, 8 in . to 4 ft . tall. Leaves rather thin, lanceolate striate, no distinct midrib, edges at base and sheath ciliate, $1 \cdot 25$ to 3 in. long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Panicle lax, pyramidal, 3 to 6 in. long, branches slender, spreading, about I in. long. Spikelets pear-shaped or globose, whitish, glabrous. Glumes I and II thin elliptic blunt, nearly equal; glume II slightly longer, glabrous or hairy at the tips; nerves inconspicuous; glume III longer, flat. Hab. Very common in open grass swamps. Whole Peninsula, Singapore, Tanglin; Changi. Johor, Bukit Murdom (Kelsall). Pahang, Pekan. Malacca (Cuming, Griffith) ; Ayer Panas. Perak, Thaiping (Wray) ; Kwala Kangsa; Grit (Burkill) ; Penang, Waterfall Gardens (Burkill). Distrib. Indo-Malaya, Australia, New Zealand. Native name: Rumput Minyak. Use: A highly valued fodder grass.
(8) I. miliacea Roth. Nov. Pl. 58; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 25; Ridl. Mat. iii. 129.

Creeping ascending slender weak grass. Leaves ovate-lanceolate or lanceolate acute, base broad, hairy or glabrous, striate, no distinct midrib, $\cdot 5$ to $I \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. wide, sheaths hairy on the edge. Panicle 1.5 to 2 in . long, branches slender, spreading, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long or less. Spikelets small, $\cdot 05 \mathrm{in}$. long, usually glabrous. Glumes I and II thin elliptic blunt, obscurely nerved; glumes III and IV slightly longer, smooth; glume III shorter than glume IV. Hab. Damp spots in forest, on paths, abundant where it occurs, but not generally common, Singapore, Selitar; Bukit Timah. Pahang, Kwala Luit, Pahang River. Malacca, Sungei Hudang (Goodenough). Perlis, Kanga (a very small form with glumes III and IV pubescent). Distrib. Indo-Malaya, Australia, China.

## 50. ARUNDINELLA, Raddi.

Perennial grasses. Leaves narrow. Spikelets panicled, not jointed on pedicels, I- or 2 -flowered. Glumes 4. Glume I ovate acute or acuminate, rather shorter than glume II, which is lan-ceolate-acuminate or sub-aristate; glume III as long as glume I, oblong truncate, triandrous or neuter; glume IV much smaller, bisexual, oblong, membranous becoming subcoriaceous, with an awn, terminal geniculate, twisted at base. Styles 2 ; stigmas long. Grain free. Species about 30 , tropics.
(I) A. setosa Trin. Diss. ii. 63; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 7o.

Grass 3 to 4 ft . tall. Leaves narrow linear acuminate, edges scabrid. Panicle over I ft. long, branches slender erect, manyflowered. Spikelets I in. long, brownish. Glumes I and II aristateacuminate; glume III lanceolate blunt, truncate, shorter than glume I; glume IV half as long, awn very slender, $\cdot 15 \mathrm{in}$. long.

Hab. Setul, Wang Bukit (Haniff). Distrib. India, Cambodia, China, Malaya.

## 51. ERIACHNE, Br.

Tufted wiry grasses with very narrow convolute leaves. Panicles lax. Spikelets few, 2 -flowered, on long pedicels not articulate with them; rachilla jointed at base, not produced beyond glume IV. Glumes I and II equal, keeled, empty; glumes III and IV narrow stiff; usually awned. Stamens 2 or 3. Grain free within the glumes. Species about 24, all Australian except these 2.
Spikelets I in. long; glames III and IV and palea awned (I) E. triseta Spikelets 25 in. long; palea not awned
(2) E. pallescens
(I) E. triseta Nees in Steud. Syn. Glum. 237; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 269; Ridl. Mat. iii. 172.

Stems i8 to 24 in . tall, slender. Leaves 4 to 6 in . long, mouth of sheath ciliate. Panicles 6 in. long. Spikelets with awns I in. long. Glume I lanceolate sub-aristate pubescent purple; glumes II, III and IV yellow, hard, silky pubescent, long awned. Palea awned. Hab. Sandy heaths and open spots, rare. Pahang at Pekan. Malacca at Pengkalan Bukit and Sungei Baru. Negri Sembilan, Port Dickson (Milsum). Distrob. Tenasserim and Ceylon.
(2) E. pallescens R. Br. Prodr. 184; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 269; Ridl. Mat. iii. 172 .

A tufted grass, 6 to 24 in. tall. Leaves glabrous, except sheathing leaves and mouth of sheath hairy. Panicles narrow or lax and spreading. Spikelets $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, purplish, hairy or glabrescent. Glumes III and IV villous, awns rather longer than glumes. Palea lanceolate with very short points, unawned. Hab. Common in dry exposed rocky or sandy spots. Singapore, Galang, etc., and islands in the south. Pahang, Pekan. Selangor Road, to Ginting Bidai ; Klang Gates. Setul. Distrib. Chittagong, Nicobars, Cochinchina, Borneo to Australia.

## 52. PHRAGMITES, Trin.

Tall reeds with long narrow leaves. Panicle large decompound. Spikes 3 - to 7 -flowered, jointed on the pedicels; rachilla jointed between the flowering glumes, white-silky. Glumes glabrous, membranous, pale to purple. Glumes I and II unequal, lanceolate, 3 -nerved ; glume III much longer, lanceolate acute, male or barren. Flowering glumes much narrower, subulate. Species I, almost the whole world.
(1) Ph. communis Trin. Fund. Agrost. 134. P. Karka Trin. ex Steud. Nom. Ed. iii. 324 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 304; Ridl. Mat. iii. 175. Arundo Roxburghii Kunth. Enum. Rev. Gram. i. 79; Griff. Notula, iii. 47; Ic. Pl. As. t. 139, fig. 243.

Stems io to 12 ft . tall, 25 to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves linear
acuminate, bases broad, 18 in. long, I in. wide or narrower. Panicle over I ft. long, pale or brownish purple. Spikelets 5 in. long. Hab. Common on river banks. Johor, Bukit Murdom (Kelsall); Sempang Kiri, Batu Pahat. Pahang River at Pulau Chengei and Pulau Tawar. Malacca, Merlimau (Derry); Panchur (Goodenough). Selangor, Kwala Lumpur. Penang, Ayer Hitam (Curtis). Lankawi islands, Dayong Bunting (Robinson). Setul. Perlis, Kanga. Kelantan, Kwala Aring (Yapp). Jalor, Biserat (Gwynne Vaughan). Native name: Gudabong.

I cannot distinguish the Asiatic form $P$. Kavka, Trin., from the common temperate-region reed $P$. communis, Trin.

## 53. THYSANOLÆNA, Nees.

A large tufted reed, culms solid. Leaves broad lanceolate. Panicle very large, lax pendent; branches numerous, slender, bearing very numerous short spikes. Spikelets dense, sub-secund, pedicelled, purple. Glumes I and II short ovate sub-equal; glume III lanceolate acuminate, thrice as long; glume IV shorter, lanceolate, covered with long white hairs. Stamens 2 or 3. Grain minute, free. Species I, Indo-Malaya.
(I) Th. agrostis Nees, Edinburgh Phil. Journ. xviii. I80; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 61; Ridl. Mat. iii. 143. T. acarifera Arn. and Nees, Nov. Act. Cur. xix.; Sutpp. i. 181.

Culms stiff, 8 to 12 ft . tall. Leaves rigid, 18 to 24 in . long, 3 to 4 in . wide, sheaths I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Panicle 2 ft . long. Spikes $\cdot 5$ in. long. Spikelets oI in. long, hairy. Glumes I and II round, very short; glumes III and IV lanceolate, hairy, purple, withering light brown. Hab. Abundant on dry banks in the hills, at Iooo ft. altitude and upwards. Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tangga. Selangor, Semangkok Pass (Machado). Perak, Hermitage Hill. Penang Hill (Curtis and all collectors). Lankawi, Dayong Bunting (Robinson). Native name: Buluh Tubaro.

## 54. SPHæROCARYUM, Nees.

A dwarf creeping and ascending grass with leafy stems. Leaves ovate-cordate amplexicaul. Spikelets minute, in a close obpyramidal panicle of very slender branches; rachilla not prolonged beyond glume III, jointed at base. Glumes 3. Glumes I and II short; glume I rounded; glume II longer, oblong, glabrous; glume III hairy, ovate; palea as long, hairy. Stamens 3. Seed ovoid free. Species I, Indo-China, Cambodia.
(I) S. elegans Nees, Steud. Nom. ii. 260 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 246; Ridl. Mat. iii. I70.

Stems slender, 3 to 6 in. long. Leaves 25 to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot 1$ to $\cdot 3 \mathrm{in}$. wide, base of sheaths ciliate, blade glabrous or hairy on edges. Panicle $\cdot 75$ to I in. long, branches numerous, capillary; F.M.P., 5
spikelets pale green, ovoid. $H a b$. In wet muddy spots in grassy paths in woods or forests. Singapore, Ang Mo Kio; Kranji. Johor, Kota Ținggi. Malacca (Koenig); Bukit Bruang (Derry); Ayer Panas. Selangor, Semangkok Pass. Dindings, Lumut. Perak, Maxwell's Hill, at 4000 ft . altitude (Burkill). Penang, Waterfall (Ridley).

This plant has quite the habit of a small Isachne, but with quite different spikelets. The Peninsula form is smaller in all parts than the Indian one.

## 55. GARNOTIA, Brongn.

Tufted grasses. Leaves flat or convolute. Spikelets in slender panicles of racemes, usually strict, solitary or paired, jointed on pedicels; rachilla not produced beyond the flowering glumes. Floret I. Glumes narrow lanceolate; glumes I and II 3 -nerved, acuminate or awned; glume III broader, with a long geniculate awn from the top in the notch. Grain linear. Species about 20, Asia, Polynesia.
(I) G. stricta Brngn. in Duperr. Voy. Bot. 132, t. 2I; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 243.

Tufted grass 6 to 15 in . tall. Leaves 3 in . long, very narrowlinear. Panicle narrow, 3 to 6 in. long. Racemes appressed, 5 to I in. long. Spikelets pale green, I to $\cdot \mathrm{Iz}$ in. long. Glumes I and II acuminate; glume II sometimes awned; glume III awned. Awn $\cdot 5$ in. long. Hab. Growing in cracks of rocks in streams in the mountains. Pahang, Telom River at 4000 ft . altitude (Ridley). Kwala Teku, Tahan River (Seimund). Perak, Gunong Inas, Sira Rimau (Yapp). Kedah Peak (Robinson). Distrib. India to Sandwich isles.

Our form here is the var. brevi-aristata, Stapf., with no awns to glumes I and II, and very narrow leaves.

## 56. ARISTIDA, Linn.

Annual or perennial grass. Spikelets panicled, I-flowered, rachilla articulate at base. Glumes 3. Glumes I and II empty, very narrow, keeled, persistent; glume III narrow rigid cylindric convolute acuminate, tip produced into a long tripartite awn, twisted below the branches. Grain narrow, free. Species about 100, all warm dry countries.
(1) A. adscensionis Lim. Sp. Pl. 82 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 224.

A stiff wiry grass about 3 ft . tall; culms slender. Leaves very narrow scattered on culm, about 1 ft . long. Panicle dense, 6 in . long, contracted, sub-simple or compound, branches very short with fascicles of spikelets. Spikelets pale green, about $\cdot 25$ in. long, very narrow. Awn-branches very fine, I in. long. Hab. Rare. Setul on heaths (Ridley). Distrib. Most warm countries.

## 57. ZOYSIA, Willd.

A small tufted glabrous grass, culms leafy, branched. Leaves subulate pungent. Panicle slender, spiciform. Spikelets very small, I-flowered, lanceolate or ovoid, pedicelled. Glume I coriaceouslanceolate involute; glume II shorter and narrower, thin; glumes III and IV absent. Stamens 3. Species I, Mauritius, tropical Asia and Australia.
(I) Z. pungens Willd. Ges. Natur. fr. Neue Schrifte, iii. 44I; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 99; Ridl. Mat. iii. I49.

Culms wiry, often matted, 3 to 12 in . long. Leaves $\cdot 5$ to $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Panicle 5 to I in. long. Glume I pale green, edges darker, or violet, pubescent. Hab. Very common, especially in sandy spots, often forming a dense turf variable according to locality, taller and softer in wet places. Singapore, Balestier plain; Tanjong Ru. Johor, Hulu Sedili (Kelsall). Malacca, Tanjong Kling and town. Pahang, Kwala Pahang (Ridley).

## 58. PEROTIS, Ait.

A short creeping grass with broad lanceolate leaves. Spikelets in a single terminal spike, shortly pedicelled or sub-sessile, Iflowered. Glumes I and II empty, tapering into long awns; glume III minute paleate; glume IV absent. Species I, tropical Africa, Asia and Australia.
(1) P. latifolia Ait. Hort. Kew, i. 85; Beauv. Agrost. t. 4, fig. 9; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 98 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. I49. P. rara R. Br. Prodr. 172.

Stems 3 to 12 in . tall. Leaves $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 75$ in. long, 12 to $\cdot 13$ in. wide, base broad, ciliate, tip acute. Spike 3 to 5 in . tall. Spikelets purple, nearly $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long with the awns. Hab. Sandy places chiefly near the sea. Singapore, Changi. Pahang, Kwala Pahang. Malacca, Bukit Sabukor. Penang, Tanjong Bunga (Curtis). Kelantan, Kota Bharu. Tringganu (Yapp).

## 59. SPOROBOLUS, Br.

Perennial, rarely annual, grasses. Leaves narrow. Spikelets very small, I- (rarely 2-) flowered, in spreading or compact panicles. Glumes I and II unequal; glume III longer or shorter, I-nerved; glume IV absent. Stamens 2 or 3. Grain loose within the glume and palea; pericarp deciduous. Species about 8o, mostly tropical.

Perennials; glumes I and II much shorter than glume III.

Stem slender, wiry; panicle pyramidal
Stem stout; branches of peduncle appressed; spikelets larger
Annual; glume II longer than glume III; spike dense.
Annual; glume II as long as glume III; spike spreading
(I) S. diander
(2) S. indicus
(3) S. piliferus
(4) S. pulchellus
(I) S. diander Beauv. Agrost. 25; Jacq. Eclog. Gram. t. 28; Griff. Notula, iii. 46 ; Ic. Pl. As. t. I49, fig. 2 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 247; Ridl. Mat. iii, I7o.

A tufted grass forming tussocks. Culms I to 2 ft . tall, slender, very tough. Leaves very narrow, 6 in . long. Panicle narrowly pyramidal or dense, 8 to 12 in . long, branches very slender, capillary. Spikelets lanceolate, green, os in. long, sessile, short-pedicelled. Glumes I and II sub-equal oblong truncate erose; glume III much longer, lanceolate acuminate. Grain oblong truncate, flattened, brown. Hab. Very common on the roadsides and dry spots. Whole Peninsula. Singapore, Kalang; Reservoir. Johor, Tana Runto. Malacca, Ayer Panas (Cantley). Negri Sembilan, Tampin. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur. Dindings, Lumut. Perak, Gunong Pondok Pass (Burkill). Penang Gardens. Distrib. Tropical Asia and Australia. Native name: Rumput Tuloh Belalang.
(2) S. indicus R. Br. Prodr. 170; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 247; Ridl. Mat. iii. I7r.

A tussock grass. Culms 2 to 3 ft . tall, fairly stout, tough. Leaves usually long, 8 to 24 in. long, rarely 3 in. wide. Panicle I 8 in. long or more, compact narrow; branches densely covered with spikelets, pale, 06 to 08 in. long. Glumes I and II obtuse or glume II acute; glume III lanceolate acute. Hab. Dry open spots, much less common than $S$. diander. Singapore near Mount Faber. Johor, Jambu Larang (Feilding). Pahang, Pekan. Malacca, Pengkalan Bukit. Dindings, Lumut. Penang Gardens. Distrib. All warm countries.

A more robust plant than S. diander, forming large tussocks, with longer panicles and larger, paler, more crowded spikelets.
(3) S. piliferus Kunth. Enum. Pl. i. 2II; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 171. Vilfa pilifera Trin. Diss. i. 157; Sp. Gram. Ic.t. 58.

Annual grass, 3 to 12 in . tall. Leaves chiefly at the base, hairy, serrulate, I to 4 in. long. Panicle linear, branches very short, i to 3 in. long. Spikelets 05 in. long, brown. Glume I lanceolate; glume II oblong-lanceolate; glume III oblong, twice as long as glume I. Hab. Very rare. Once collected by D. F. Hervey in Malacca. Distrib. India.
(4) S. pulchellus Br. Prodr. I7o; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 252.

Annual grass 6 to 12 in. tall. Leaves narrow lanceolate acuminate, distantly spinulose, ciliate on the edges, 2 to 5 in. long, $\cdot$ I in. wide at the rounded base; ligule 0 . Panicle 4 to 6 in. long. Peduncle slender, 6 in. long, in distant whorls, capillary, fewflowered. Glumes greenish hyaline. Spikelets ${ }^{0} 5$ in. long. Glume I half as long as glume II, narrow acuminate; glume III as long as glume II, ovate acuminate. Grain oblong, brown. Hab. Terutau, Telok Wau (Robinson, 6398). Distrib. India and Australia.
60. MYRIOSTACHYA, Hook. fil.

A tall perennial grass with long linear leaves. Panicle dense, of very numerous short solitary or fascicled branches. Spikelets 4- to 20 -flowered, pale on scabrid pedicels jointed at the base. Glumes I and II short ovate-lanceolate, keeled and awned. Flowering glumes coriaceous ovate cuspidate keeled. Palea nearly as long. Species I. India, Ceylon and Malay Peninsula.
(1) M. Wightiana Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 327. var. longispicula Ridl. Mat. iii. I8o. Eragrostis Wightiana Benth. Ic. Pl. xiv. 62, t. I38r.

Stems 6 to ro ft . tall, rather stout. Leaves 2 ft . long, 25 in . wide, smooth. Panicle Ift. long, branches $\mathrm{x} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spikelets .25 to $\cdot 5$ in. long. Flowers 8 to 20 ; rachilla flexuous. Glumes I and II short with longer awns. Flowering glumes hardly awned. Palea boat-shaped. Hab. Rare and local in sea mud. Penang, Telok Bahang. Province Wellesley near Prai. Native name: Rumput Laut.

## 61. ERAGROSTIS, Beauv.

Annual or perennial glabrous grasses of no great size, with narrow leaves and a lax or dense panicle of many-flowered spikelets laterally compressed, ovate, oblong or linear; rachilla produced articulate or not between the glumes. Glumes many distichous, thin, unawned; glumes I and II empty. The flowering glumes 3 -veined ; callus o. Species about Ioo, whole world in warm regions.
§ 1. Cataclastos. Rachilla of spikelets articulate, breaking up from above downwards.

Small weak plants.
Spikelets very small, $0_{5} \mathrm{in}$. long; glume II twice as long as glume I . . . . . . (I) E. tenella
Spikelets - i in. long, brown, viscid; glumes I and II nearly equal
(2) E. viscosa

Tall stiff plant 2 to 3 ft . tall; glumes I and II ovate boat-shaped, sul-equal
(3) E. interrupta
§ 2. Pteroessa. Rachilla persistent. Glumes falling from the base upwards.

Annuals; spikelets ovate or oblong.
Glumes with prominent nerves; palea caducous . (4) E. amabilis
Glumes with inconspicuous nerves; palea persistent (5) E. malayana
Annual; spikes linear
(6) E. pilosa

Tall perennials.
Flowering glumes pale green, sides flat . . . (7) E. elongata
Flowering glumes dark grey, sides convex . . (8) E. elegantula
(1) E. tenella Roem. and Schult. Syst. ii. 576; Stapf. in Hook. fil. Fl. Brit. Ind. vii. 315; Ridl. Mat. iii. I79. E. plumosa Link, Enum. Hort. Berol. i. 192.

Perennial grass very variable, usually slender, many-culmed, 6 to I2 in. tall. Leaves linear or lanceolate-linear, mouth of sheath ciliate. Panicle 2 to 3 in. long, spreading branches 25 to I in. long.

Spikelets 05 in. long, pale green tinted violet. Glume I very short ovate; glume II twice as long. Flowering glumes 3 or 4, ovate obtuse. Hab. Waste ground, paths and gardens. Common, whole Peninsula. Singapore, Gardens; Changi; Pulau Ubin. Pahang Pekan. Malacca (Griffith); Tanjong Kling; Ayer Panas (Cantley). Selangor, Port Swettenham. Penang, Fort Cornwallis (Curtis). Kelantan, Kamposa. Distrib. India and Siam (Burkill). Native name: Rumput Tulong Belalang.
(2) E. viscosa Trin. Mem. Acad. Petersb. Ser. vi. I. p. 297; Ridl. Mat. iii. 177. E. tenella var. viscosa Stapf. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 315.

Small tufted grass, long rooted, viscid, culms geniculate ascending or erect, 6 to 9 in. tall. Leaves narrow, I to 3 in . long, sheathmouth bearded. Panicle $I$ to 2 in. long, dense, branches crowded. Spikelets about twice as big as those of $E$. tenella, brown, viscid. Glumes I and II nearly equal. Flowering glumes 4 to 16 . Hab. Sandy places near the sea, local but abundant. Singapore, Changi. Province Wellesley, Teluk Ayer Tawar. Penang at Dato Kramat. Distrib. India, Java, Africa.

Very distinct from E. tenella in appearance, and undoubtedly wild here, which I doubt if $E$. tenella is.
(3) E. interrupta Beauv. Agrost. 7I (not Roem. and Schultes nor Trin.); Stapf. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 178; Ridl. Mat. iii. 178. E. nutans Nees in Steud. Nom. Ed. ii. I, p. 563. E. diplachnoides Steud. Syn. Gram. 268.

A perennial grass 2 to 3 ft . tall. Leaves ft . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, linear acuminate. Panicle variable, stiff and interrupted or lax, over Ift. long, branches short 1.5 to 3 in . long separate or subwhorled. Spikelets -I2 in. long, brown, pedicelled; rachilla breaking up from top downwards. Glumes I and II ovate sub-equal. Flowering glumes 6 to $\mathbf{1 2}$, longer, ovate obtuse. Hab. Rare on sandy heaths. Pahang, Pekan, and Setul Heath (Ridley). Distrib. India and Africa.

The variety here is var. diplachnoides, Stapf. l.c., with a long lax panicle of not-whorled branches.
(4) E. amabilis Wight and Arn. in Hook. and Arn. Beechey's Voyage, 25I; Stapf. in Hook. fil. vii. 317. E. unioloides Nees in Steud. Syn. Gram. 264. (Fig. 224, p. 247.)

A pretty annual grass 6 to i8 in. tall, slender. Leaves linear acuminate, 2 to 4 in . long, 25 in . wide or less, flaccid, glabrous except for a few hairs on the sheath mouth. Panicle finally widespreading, branches separate. Spikelets flat, ovate to oblong, - I2 to $\cdot 5$ in. long, pale to rose pink; rachilla persistent. Glumes falling off with the paleas from the base upwards. Flowering glumes 20 to 50 , close-set, keeled, boat-shaped with two green raised ribs on each side. Hab. Very common in waste ground on paths and open
country, variable in colouring. Spikelets dark pink in sunny places, pale whitish in the shade. Whole Peninsula from Singapore to Kelantan and Penang. Distrib. Tropical Asia. Native name: Rumput Kulam Padang.
(5) E. malayana Stapf. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 317; Ridl. Mat. iii. 178 .

Annual grass 7 to 18 in. tall, very closely resembling E. amabilis but the spikelets are always pale whitish, rather smaller, $\cdot$ I in. long, ovate or linear-oblong, the sides convex with no raised ribs. Glumes I and II unequal. Hab. Waysides and waste ground. Probably not rare, but difficult to distinguish from $E$. amabilis, except by the absence of nerves on the glumes, not visible without a lens. Singapore and islands around. Malacca town (Hervey, Ridley). Pahang, Pekan. Selangor, Weld's Hill (Burkill). Perak, Thaiping (Wray). Distrib. Borneo and Bangka.
(6) E. pilosa Beauv. Agrost. 7 I ; Stapf. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 323; Ridl. Mat. iii. 179.

A weak tufted annual 3 to 6 in . tall. Leaves 3 in . long or more, very narrow linear acuminate; sheath mouth long ciliate. Panicle variable, 3 to 6 in . long, very lax, branches filiform, 1 to 2 in. long, glabrous (rarely hairy) subwhorled. Spikelets $\cdot 12$ to $\cdot 2$ in. long, linear, grey, from $5^{-}$


Fig. 224.-Eragrostis amabilis. to I2-flowered; rachilla flexuous. Glumes I and II hyaline, deciduous. Flowering glumes ovate acute, keel scabrid. Palea narrow persistent, keels ciliate. Hab. A weed of cultivation, common. Singapore, Gardens. Johor (Feildiny). Selangor, Batu Caves. Penang (Ridley). Distrib. Most warm countries.
(7) E. elongata Jacq. Eclog. Gram. 3, t. 3 ; Stapf. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 319; Ridl. Mat. iii. 179. E. Browneana Nees, Nov. Act. Cur. xix.; Suppl. i. 205.

A tall slender perennial to to 18 in. high. Leaves r 5 to 3 in . long, very narrow, sheath-mouth ciliate. Panicle very variable, 3 to 6 in. long, branches usually simple, I in. long or less. Spikelets •I2 in. long, shortly pedicelled. Glumes I and II lanceolate keeled sub-equal, tinted violet. Flowering glumes 10 to 25 , ovate lanceolate, pale green, keel and a rib on each side dark green, tip violet. Hab. Common in waste ground and grass plots. Whole Peninsula from Singapore to Lankawi, Tringganu, and Setul. Distrib. Tropical Asia and Australasia. Native name: Rumput Kutu Kerbau (buffalo-tick grass).

A dwarf form 3 in. tall occurred on paths, at Klang Gates, Selangor (Burkill).
(8) E. elegantula Steud. Syn. Gram. 266; Stapf. in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 318; Ridl. Mat. iii. 179.

A perennial grass, stiff, 2 to 4 ft . tall. Leaves acuminate linear, 3 to 7 in. long. Panicle nodding, 3 to 6 in. long; branches 2 in. long, usually sub-erect scabrid. Spikelets 25 in. long, dark grey. Glumes I and II sub-equal ovate keeled, scabrid. Flowering glumes ovate acute viscid, sides convex, side-nerves raised. Hab. Common in open spots, by streams and on heaths, Singapore, Chasseriau Estate. Malacca (Hervey). Selangor, Weld's Hill. Kwala Lumpur (Burkill). Pahang, mouth of river. Perak, Thaiping. Ipoh, Lahat Road (Burkill). Penang Gardens (Burkill). Kelantan, Kamposa. Setul Heath (Ridley). Distrib. India.

## 62. LEPTOCHLOA, Beauv.

Annual grasses. Leaves lanceolate or linear. Panicle of slender spike-like branches bearing numerous small spikes, shortly pedicelled or sessile. Spikelets I- to many-flowered; rachilla slender, produced among the flowering glumes, articulate at base. Glumes 3 or more, thin. Glumes I and II unequal, lanceolate; glume III and others following 3 -nerved. Species 12 , tropics and sub-tropics of both hemispheres.
Slender plant; spikes 2 to 3 in . long; spikelets 2- or 3 -flowered
(I) L. polystachya

More robust plant; spikes 2 to 4 in . long; spikelets 4- to 6 -flowered
(2) L. chinensis
(1) L. polystachya Benth. Fl. Austral. vii. 617; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 298. L. filiformis $R$. and S. Syst. ii. 580 ; Hook, fil. F.B.I. vii. 298.

Stem 2 to 3 ft . tall, geniculate. Leaves flaccid, 4 to io in. long, 25 in . wide, acuminate. Panicle 6 to 9 in. long. Spikes very slender, 3 in . long. Spikelets pale green, very small, I - or 2 -flowered. Glumes I and II unequal, ovate-lanceolate acute;
glume III shorter, broad ovate sub-acute. Grain oblong, deeply grooved on one side. Hab. Local in open ricefields in the north. Perlis, Kanga. Kedah. Alor Sta (Ridley). Distrib. South India and Ceylon.
(2) L. chinensis Nees, Syll. Ratisb. i. 4; Agrost. Bras. 432 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 299; Ridl. Mat. iii. I75.

A weak plant; stem geniculate, 2 to 3 ft . tall, rather thick. Leaves linear acuminate, 6 to 18 in. long, $\cdot 2$ in. wide, glabrous. Panicle 6 to 10 in . long, branches 2 in . long, slender, sub-erect or spreading. Spikelets pedicelled, $\cdot$ I in. long, flowers 4 to 6 ; rachilla flexuous. Glumes I and II lanceolate; glume III and following ovate obtuse, 3 -nerved pubescent. Hab. In ditches and rice-fields, an aquatic grass, Singapore, Yo Chu Kang. Pahang, Pulau Tawar; Kwala Tembeling. Kelantan, Kamposa. Perak, Bagan Serai (Burkill). Penang, Bagian Jennal (Curtis). Setul heath. Distrib. India, Siam, China, Malaya and Australia.

## 63. DINEBRA, Jacq.

Annual grass. Leaves flat. Spikelets 2 - or 3-flowered, crowded in two rows on one side of slender spreading spikes in a raceme; rachilla slender, jointed at the base and produced beyond the flowering glumes with an imperfect flower. Glumes 4 ; glumes I and II empty, much longer than glumes III and IV, lanceolate, awned, keeled; glume III small, broad ovate, I-nerved. Grain ovoid. I species, Africa and India.
(I) D. arabica Jacq. Fragm. 77, t. I2I, fig. I; Beauv. Agrost. 98, t. I6, fig. 3; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 297.

Whole plant about 7 to 18 in . tall, leafy. Raceme 3 to 5 in . long. Spikes $\cdot 25$ to I in. long. Spikelets I, green or purplish, at first erect, after deflexed. Hab. Selangor, 2 specimens at Port Swettenham, no doubt introduced accidentally by Tamils (Burkill).

## 64. CYNODON, Pers.

Perennial creeping grasses, with narrow linear leaves and slender erect culms with 3 to 6 terminal spreading slender spikes. Spikelets very small, in one or two rows, not jointed at the base. Rachilla jointed at the base, not produced beyond glume III. Glumes 3, unawned. Glumes I and II short empty, a quarter of the length of glume III, thin nerved. Species 4, I cosmopolitan, the others Australian.
(1) C. dactylon Pers. Syn. i. 85; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 288; Ridl. Mat. iii. I73.

Stems long-creeping. Leaves glaucous, 5 to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spikelets .o6 in. long, green or purple, imbricating. Hab. Dry sandy spots, seashores, coconut plantations, etc., abundant over the whole Peninsula, Singapore, Changi; Tanjong Katong. Pahang, Pulau Tawar; Pekan. Malacca Hill. Negri Sembilan,

Tampin. Selangor, Port Swettenham (Burkill). Penang, Sepoy lines (Curtis). Distrib. All tropical and sub-tropical countries.
65. CHLORIS, Sw.

Perennial grasses; leaves linear. Spikes I or several, fascicled, terminal; spikelets in one or two rows, r -flowered; rachilla prolonged beyond glume III and bearing 2 empty glumes. Glumes 3. Glumes I and II the smallest. Species about 40, all parts of the world.
(1) Ch. barbata Swe. Fl. Ind. Occ. i. 200; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 292 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 173.

Stems creeping ascending to I ft. or more, geniculate. Leaves 3 to 8 in . long, edges and keel scabrid, tufted at the base. Spikes fascicled, 5 to 20 , purple, I 5 to 3 in . long; rachis scabrid. Spikelets crowded, $\cdot 1$ to $\cdot 12$ in. long without the awns. Glumes I and II lanceolate acute, purple or green; glume III ovate, edge ciliate, awn $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 3$ in. long. Rachilla rather thick, prolonged with 2 semi-globose awned glumes. Hab. Docks and wharves, doubtless introduced but well established. Singapore Harbour. Johor, Sawmills. Selangor. Port Swettenham (Burkill). Province Wellesley, Batu Kawan. Penang, Fort Cornwallis (Burkill). Distrib. All the tropics.

## 66. ELEUSINE, Gaertn.

Annual or perennial grasses, with narrow linear leaves, and digitate or whorled terminal spikes, laterally compressed. Spikelets sessile secund in two or three rows, 3 - to 12 -flowered, all but the terminal ones perfect; rachilla continuous between the glumes. Glume I lanceolate; glume II ovate-lanceolate, awned or not. Species about 7 , all warm countries.
(1) E. indica Gaertn. Fruct. i. 8; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 293; Ridl. Mat. iii. 174.

Annual grass. Stems erect, I to 3 ft . tall or less, glabrous. Leaves up to Ift. long, and $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Spikes 5 to 10 , whorled, light green, spreading or sub-erect, 3 to 6 in . long. Spikelets 4 to .8 in. long, 3 - to 5 -flowered. Glumes membranous, pale green with darker veins. Glume I oblong-ovate; glume II twice as big, acute, keeled. Grain oblong, pericarp loose, seed tubercled in waved ridges. Hab. Common in waste ground, etc., all over the Peninsula as it is all over the tropics. Native name: Rumput Sambau.

The cultivated form var. coracana, Gaertn., Fruct. 1, 8, t. I, a stouter and broader-leaved form, with spikes 6 in . long and 5 in . thick and globose grain, occurs occasionally in waste ground or near Tamil cultivation, at Kwala Lumpur and elsewhere.
67. DACTYLOCTENIUM, Willd.

Creeping grasses with ascending branches. Leaves linear. Spikes 2 to 5 , digitate; spikelets very many in several rows; rachis
prolonged to a short point. Glume I boat-shaped; glume II ovate awned. Seed orbicular tubercled. Species several, chiefly Africa.
D. ægyptiacum Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 1029. Eleusine ægyptiaca Desf. Fl. Atlant. i. 85; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 295; Griff. Notula, iii. 51; Ic. Pl. As.t. 139; Ridl. Mat. iii. 174. E. cruciata Lam. Ill. i. 203, t. 48, fig. 2.

Stem elongate creeping, ascending portion 6 to 12 in . tall, geniculate slender. Leaves hairy, 3 in . long, I 2 in . wide. Spikes 2 to 5 digitate, I in. long, thick, bearded at the base. Spikelets very many in several rows, 1 to -12 in . long, flattened, $3^{-}$or 4 -flowered; rachis triangular. Glume I boat-shaped acute keeled; glume II ovate awned, awn as long as glume or shorter. Seed orbicular tubercled. Hab. In sandy spots especially near towns, not rare. Singapore, Gelang; Holland Road. Pahang River, Pekan; Leban Chondong, Rumpin River (Evans). Selangor, Kwala Lumpur. Province Wellesley, Telok Ayer Tawar. Penang Waterfall (Curtis). 'Tringganu (Yapp). Distrib. All warm countries.

## 68. TRIRAPHIS, R. Br.

Tall slender reed, with long linear leaves (or shorter wiry grasses). Panicle long lax decompound. Spikelets small laterally, compressed, pedicelled; rachilla short, bearded with a few hairs below the flowering glumes, jointed at the base above the barren glume and between the flowering glumes. Glumes I and II unequal lanceolate empty; glume III empty. Flowering glumes lanceolate subulate with two very short points on each side of the awn, back ciliate. Species several, chiefly Australian.
(1) T. madagascariensis Stapf. MSS. Neyraudia madagascariensis Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 305; Ridl. Mat. iii. 175. Arundo madagascariensis Kunth. Rev. Gram. i. 273.

Stems 6 to 12 ft . long, solid, 12 to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Leaves I to 2.5 ft . long, 5 in . wide, bases broad. Panicle nodding, 2.5 to 3 ft . long, branches very slender, 6 to 9 in . long. Spikelets long narrow, pale, 4- to 8 -flowered. Hab. Damp rocky spots. Malacca. Selangor (Cantley). Negri Sembilan, Seremban. Perak, Thaiping Waterfall. Penang Hill, Ayer Hitam (Curtis). Lankawi isles. Distrib. Siam, Malay islands. Native name: Rumput Mata Burong Puding.

## 69. ORYZA, Linn.

Tall annual or perennial grasses. Leaves linear. Spikelets r-flowered in racemes or loose panicles, disarticulating from the pedicels, laterally strongly compressed. Glumes 3. Glumes I and II minute or absent; glume III oblong hard keeled, 5 -nerved, awned or awnless. Palea linear coriaceous, edges membranous. Stamens 6. Grain narrow-oblong compressed, closely invested or adnate to the glume. Species 5 or 6 , tropical Asiatic.

Padi (Oryza sativa, Linn.), a native of India, is extensively cultivated here in many forms.

Glume III strongly ciliate; leaves narrow . . . (i) O. fatua
Glume III keeled not ciliate; leaves broad . . . (2) O. Ridleyi
Glume III armed with white cilia; leaves broad
(3) O. latifolia
(1) O. fatua Koen. Trin. Mem. Acad. Petersb. Ser. 6, ii. Ir, p. I77.

Tall rather slender grass, with narrow leaves. Panicle about 6 in. long; spikelets few, rather distant, •I 8 in. long, peduncles shorter, slender. Glumes I and II very short lanceolate acuminate; glume III minutely granular, strongly spined along edges. Awn long, 25 in. long. Hab. Selangor, Klang (Burkill).
var. longe-aristata, a form with much less spiny glumes and awn 3 in. long. Hab. Malacca, Batu Berendam (Burkill).

These plants are perhaps the original wild form of Oryza sativa, L., but are more likely reversions of cultivated rice to the wild state. The longawned form is the plant described as Oryza sativa in Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 92, wild in India.
(2) O. Ridleyi Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 93; Ridl. Mat. iii. I48.

A weak grass 3 to 4 ft . tall. Leaves linear acuminate, 6 to I4 in. long, 25 to $I$ in. wide, glabrous; ligules ciliate. Panicle 6 to 12 in . long, nodding, with parallel, slender branches 4 to 6 in . long, alternate or sub-opposite. Spikelets 25 in. long exclusive of awn. Glumes I and II setaceous scabrid; glume III boatshaped keeled spinulose, awn nearly as long. Palea keeled spinulose not awned. Hab. In waste meadows and wet shady spots by rivers. Johor, Tebing Tinggi and Kwala Sembrong. Pahang, Pekan. Malacca, Chabau; Tebong, river bank (Ridley). Selangor, Kajang Road. Perak, Kwala Kangsa (Ridley). Distrib. Borneo.
(3) O. latifolia Desv. Journ. Bot. i. (I813) 77; Ridl. Mat. iii. 148 .

Culms 2 to 3 ft . tall. Leaves 14 in . long, 5 in . wide, edges scabrid; ligule rather long, ciliate. Panicle 6 to 8 in. long, branches slender appressed. Spikelets elliptic-oblong, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ to $\cdot \mathrm{I} 2 \mathrm{in}$. long. Glumes I and II lanceolate setaceous scabrid; glume III boatshaped granulate and covered with white processes, channelled on both sides; awn 5 in. long, scabrid. Palea similar but shortly cuspidate; Hab. Wet fields. Johor, Sempang Kiri and Parit Jawa. Perak, Kwala Dipang. Kedah, base of Gunong Geriang (Ridley). Distrib. Tropics of Africa, Asia, America. Native name: Padi Burong.

## 70. LEERSIA, Sw.

Tall slender marsh grasses with narrow herbaceous leaves. Panicle terminal lax of pale green spikelets articulate on thin pedicels. Glumes I and II absent; glume III boat-shaped, flat, coriaceous, with a ciliate keel, not awned. Stamens 6 (or fewer). Grain narrow, oblong. Species about 7, tropics and temperate regions.
(1) L. hexandra Sw. Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ. 21; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 94; Ridl. Mat. iii. 148. Pseudoryza ciliata Griff. Ic. Pl. As. $t$. I44, fig. I.

Culms 2 to 3 ft . tall, soft and slender. Leaves 2 to 6 in . long, $\cdot 12$ to $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. wide, linear acuminate, ligule rather long, rounded. Panicle 3 to 4 in. long, branches ascending, very slender, I in. long or less. Spikelets ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{I} 2 \mathrm{in}$. long. Stamens 6. Hab. Very common in open swamps and water meadows. One of the best fodder grasses. Singapore, Tanglin; Holland Road. Johor, Batu Pahat. Pahang, Pekan. Malacca (Cuming, Griffith); Ayer Panas. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur (Ridley); Ampang (Hume). Perak, Kwala Dipang (Ridley); Tapah (Burkill). Distrib. All tropics.

## 71. CENTOTHECA, Desv.

A tall perennial grass with broad lanceolate acute leaves narrowed at the base; ligule short papery lacerate. Panicle lax with spreading branches. Spikelets secund, green, pedicellate. Glumes 4 or 5 . Glumes I and II oblong-ovate empty; glumes III and IV (and V, when present) bisexual. Glume IV edged with strong white spines with swollen bases bisexual and paleate. Species I or 2, tropical Africa, Asia and Australasia.
(1) C. lappacea Desv. Nov. Bull. Soc. Philom. ii. (1810) 189; Kunth. Rev. Gram. i. 317, t. 70 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii...332; Griff. Notula, iii. 62 ; Ic. Pl. As. $t$. 152 , fig. I; Ridl. Mat, iii. I81.

Stems I to 3 ft . tall, from a short root-stock. Leaves 3 to 7 in. long, 5 to I in. wide, glabrous or sparsely hairy. Panicle 6 to 12 in. long, branches 3 to 6 in . long. Spikelets I 2 in . long. Glumes I and II green, edge white; glume III longer, mucronate, bisexual; glume V small or absent. Hab. Forest paths; common all over the Peninsula. The spikelets are carried about by adherence of the spines on glume IV to cloth and animals' fur. Singapore, Garden Jungle; Bukit Timah. Johor, Pulau Aur (Feilding). Malacca (Griffith), Pulau Besar; Ayer Panas. Pahang, Tahan river. Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tumiang (Cantley). Selangor, Rantau Panjang (Kloss). Perak, Larut (Kunstler). Penang (Wallich). Lankawi, Burau (Robinson). Kelantan Kwala Aring (Yapp). Native names: Rumpur Darah (blood grass); Rumput Silat Kain (clothspoiling grass).

## 72. LOPHATHERUM, Brngn.

Tall, rather slender perennial forest grass with broad lanceolate leaves, petioled. Panicle of few branches; spikelets secund narrow lanceolate r -flowered; rachilla not jointed at the base prolonged beyond the flowering glume bearing several empty awned flowers. Glumes I and II empty, longer awned or mucronate; styles connate at the base. Species 2, Indo-Malaya, China and Japan.
(1) L. gracile Brngn. Duperr. Voy. Bot. 50, t. 8; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 331; Ridl. Mat. iii. 181 .

Stems sometimes fairly stout and woody, 2 to 3 ft . tall, or
shorter and herbaceous. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, glabrous, 6 to I 2 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25$ to 2.5 in . wide, finely ribbed. Panicle 4 to 8 in . long, branches 2 to 3 in . long. Spikelets green, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, ciliate at base. Glume I oblong obtuse ciliate at tip; glume II longer; glume III lanceolate, twice as long; awn short, upper glumes about 9, with scabrid awns. Hab. Common along forest paths, whole Peninsula from Singapore to Kedah from the plains to 5000 ft . altitude in the Thaiping Hills and Pahang. Dispersed by its spikelets, adhesive to cloth of natives and to fur of wild beasts. Singapore, Garden Jungle; Chan Chu Kang. Johor, Bukit Banang; Gunong Belumut (Holttum). Malacca, Mount Ophir. Pahang, Kwala Pahang; Gunong Berumban, Cameron Highlands (Henderson). Selangor, Rantau Panjang (Kloss). Perak, Thaiping Hills to 5000 ft . altitude. Kedah Peak. Distrib. China, Japan, India, Malay islands. Native names: Rumput Kelurat; Rumput Jarang; Rumput Ubi Buluh.

## 73. POA, Linn.

Annual or perennial grasses. Leaves narrow linear acuminate. Culms slender. Panicles lax, spreading. Spikelets small, 2- to 6 -flowered, laterally compressed; rachilla jointed at base and between the flowering glumes. Glumes 4 or more. Glumes I and II empty, keeled, I - to 3 -nerved. Flowering glumes 5 - to 7 -nerved. Palea shorter, z-keeled. Lodicules 2. Stamens 3. Styles short. Stigma plumose. Grain free or adherent to palea, ovoid or oblong. Species 80 or more; temperate regions; rare in tropics.
(I) P. annua Linn. Sp. Pl. 68; Eng. Bot. II4I; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 348.

Annual (or perennial) grass, 6 in . tall or more. Leaves narrow, flat linear acuminate, $I \cdot 5$ to 3 in . long. Culms slender, with one or two leaves. Panicle I to $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, about $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. wide; branches few spreading, distant. Spikelets green, 08 in. long, of 3 to 7 flowers. Glumes I oblong-lanceolate, acute, I-nerved; glume II longer, 3-nerved. Flowering glumes blunt. Grain oblong. Hab. In cultivated ground; Perak, Maxwell's Hill at 3750 ft . altitude (Ridley, Burkill). Distrib. Europe and Temperate Asia.

Introduced probably with imported plants; it has several times appeared about the gardens of Maxwell's Hill, often in abundance.

## 74. LEPTURUS, Br .

Annual or perennial grasses, slender. Spikes simple, straight or curved; rachis hollowed. Spikelets I- or 2 -flowered, sessile, solitary, imbedded in the hollows of the rachis. Glume I minute or absent; glume II longer than the flowering glumes, which are elliptic concave. Rachilla elongate, bearing an imperfect flower. Palea 2-keeled. Species 6, tropics and temperate regions of the world.
(1) L. repens R. Br. Prod. 207; Brngn. Duperr. Voy. Bot. 57, t. 16; Hook. fll. F.B.I. vii. 365; Ridl. Mat. iii. I82.

Perennial grass, creeping ascending stems, woody, I ft. tall. Leaves 3 to 6 in. long. Spikelets 2-flowered. Glume I absent; glume

II lanceolate acuminate, striate. Hab. Local in sea-sand along the east coast. Johor, Pulau Tinggi (Feilding). Pahang, Sungei Meang and Rumpin River (Ridley). Distrib. Ceylon, Malaya, Australia.
75. LEPTASPIS, Br .

Perennial forest grasses with broad elliptic or oblong petioled leaves. Panicles terminal, branches whorled, eventually spreading, with short alternate branchlets. Spikelets unisexual. Males solitary on tips of branches, very small. Glumes 3. Stamens 6. Female flowers 3 or 4 on each branchlet, below distant. Glumes I and II small, empty; glume III closed into a pear-shaped utricle open at the top containing a palea and pistil. Grain included in the enlarged pear-shaped adhesive utricle. Species 3 or 4, Old World tropics.
(1) L. urceolata Br. in Benn. Pl. Jav. 23, t. 6; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 95; Ridl. Mat. iii. 150.

Rhizome creeping, often raised above the ground on stilt roots. Stem I to 3 ft . tall, base covered with sheathing leaves. Leaves 6 to I2 in. long, 2 to 3 in . across, elliptic to lanceolate acute, narrowed at base, stiff, dark green; petioles I in. long or more. Panicle 6 in . long, pubescent. Utricles pear-shaped, viscidly adhesive hairy, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Hab. In dense forests, whole Peninsula. Not rare, from Singapore to Penang, up to 2000 ft . altitude. Singapore, Bukit Timah; Chan Chu Kang; Pulau Ubin. Johor, Kwala Sembrong (Kelsall) ; Batu Pahat. Malacca, Mount Ophir (Hullett); Ayer Panas (Griffith); Bukit Sadanen (Derry). Pahang, River at Pulau Jellam. -Selangor, Kwala Lumpur. Perak, Bujong Malacca (Curtis), Tapah, and Changkat Serdang (Wray). Penang (Roxburgh) ; Balik Pulau. Distrib. Ceylon and Malay islands. Native names: Tampo Rulang ; Tampo G'lang; Sayong Tikus; Rumput Babi.

## 76. BAMBUSA, Schreb.

Shrubby or arboreous grasses, usually tall. Culm-sheaths broad, limb often triangular. Leaves linear or lanceolate shortly petioled. Inflorescence a large or slender panicle with heads in spine-like branches, or panicles of spikes. Spikelets I- to manyflowered. Empty glumes at base I to 4. Flowering glumes ovate lanceolate, uppermost imperfect. Lodicules 2 or 3 ciliate, rarely absent. Stamens 6 (rarely 3). Ovary oblong or obovate, tip hairy. Stigmas 2 or 3 . Grain oblong to linear-oblong furrowed on one side. Species about 50, Indo-Malaya, Australia.

Culms very tall and stout, 3 to 4 in . through. Culms rather distant; branchlets not spiny
(1) B. vulgaris Culms crowded; branchlets with spines in threes
(2) B. Blumeana

Culms slender, up to 20 ft . tall, often sub-scandent. Bush, sub-scandent; spikelets few, 2 in. long
(3) B. Ridleyi Bush erect, sub-scandent or not; spikelets under 2 in.
long.
Spikelets not in distant heads.
Leaves 3 in. long, 5 to 1 in. wide; stamens 6.
Culms 20 ft . tall; lodicules lanceolate ciliate . (4) B. magica

Culms 6 to 8 ft . tall; lodicules linear
Slender, sub-scandent; stamens 3 .
Leaves 1.75 in. wide; panicle large of many
spikelets.
Spikelets in distant heads, 25 in. long.
Inflorescence branched
Inflorescence simple
(5) B. nana
(6) B. elegans
(7) B. Wrayi
(8) B. pauciflora
(9) B. Klossii
(I) B. vulgaris Schrad. in Wendl. Collect. Pl. ii. 26, t. 47 ; Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. 43, pl. 40.

Culms rather distant, bright green, yellow or striped green and yellow, 20 to 50 ft . tall, 2 to 4 in . through, internodes to to 18 in . long, walls rather thin. Culm sheaths 6 to io in. long, 7 to 9 in . wide, top round concave, blade triangular acute, hairy on both sides with a hairy auricle on each side. Leaves linear-lanceolate, base round or narrowed, point long, twisted, scabrid, glabrous or when young hairy beneath, 6 to io in. long, 75 to $1 \cdot 7$ in. wide; petioles $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long, sheaths hairy with a small callus above and rounded auricles with a few bristles, ligule short ciliate. Panicle large leafy compound, branches spicate with clusters of 3 to 10 spikelets; rachis scurfy, or at end hairy. Spikelets 6 to $\cdot 8$ in. long, oblong acute compressed. Empty glumes ovate acute ciliate at tip. Flowering glumes larger. Palea as long or longer, acute, 2 -keeled, keels white, ciliate. Stamens exsert, purple. Ovary narrowoblong, hairy. Style hairy; stigmas 3 plumose. Hab. Cultivated and run wild, or occurring in abandoned villages and such places, in all tropical countries. Its origin is unknown; Kurz says it is wild in Java. The variety striata, with yellow and green striped culms, is said to be of Chinese or Japanese origin. Native names : Buluh Pan; Buluh Minyak Has.
(2) B. Blumeana Schultes fil. Syst. Veg. vii. 2, 1343; Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. 50, pl. 47. B. spinosa Bl. Bot. Zeit. I825, p. 580 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. I83.

A tall dark green bamboo 30 to 60 ft . tall, 3 to 4 in . through, forming dense spiny clumps, branchlets stiff and thorny. Culmsheaths 5 to 6 in . long, 3 to 4 in . wide, striate, with stiff tawny bristles. Leaves 5 to 6 together at ends of branches, linear-lanceolate, 3 to 6 in . long, 25 in . broad, base rounded; petiole very short, glabrous above, glaucous beneath; sheaths appressed hairy. Panicle large, terminal, branching with spicate branches bearing heads of many imperfect and few perfect spikelets, $I$ to $I \cdot 5$ in. long, compressed narrow. Empty glumes 2 or 3, ovate acute, fertile glumes 6 to 8 , ovate acuminate. Palea broad, 2 -keeled, keels ciliate, terminal empty glume I or 2 . Grain ovate. Hab. In open sandy country, Pahang at Pekan. Perlis, Kanga (Ridley). Distrib. Malay islands. Native name: Buluh Duri (thorny bamboo).

[^8]

Fig. 225.-Bambusa Ridlcyi.
(3) B. Ridleyi Gamblc, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. 35, pl. 32 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 388 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. I84.

A tufted plant with slender culms half scandent, 9 to $I_{5} \mathrm{ft}$. long, $\cdot 25$ in. through, internodes 18 in. long. Culm-sheaths 4.25 in . Fl.M.P., 5
long, smooth, limb lanceolate acuminate, 3 in. long, mouth long ciliate. Leaves oblong-lanceolate acuminate, base narrowed, Io in. long, 75 in. wide; ligule long bifid, $\cdot 25$ in. long, lobes rounded, edged with stiff bristles. Spikelets $I$ to 2 in. long, a few together in distant whorls on leafy or nude branches. Glumes empty, 2 to 4 , ovate mucronate, ribbed. Flowering glumes ovate-lanceolate, mucronate. Palea shorter, oblong acute, bifid. Lodicules 3, 2 lanceolate, I ovate. $H a b$. Rare and local. In dense forest in one spot on Bukit Timah Hill, Singapore (Ridley).
(4) B. magica Rill. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 44, p. 208; Mat. iii. I84. B. nana Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. 41 (in part) (not of Roxburgh).

Stems about 20 ft . tall, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through or less, smooth, branches tufted at the nodes, internodes I in. long. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, 3 in . long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, base narrowed to a short petiole, sheath auricled with white cilia. Spikelets in short panicles, lanceolate, $\cdot 75$ in. long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Empty glume I, lanceolateovate. Flowering glumes 7, lanceolate mucronate, edges ciliate. Lodicules 3, lanceolate ciliate. Hab. High hills, rare. Perak, Gunong Berumban (Wray). Native name: Buluh Perindu. Use: in love-charms by the natives (see Wray, Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 21, p. 159).
(5) B. nana Roxb. Hort. Beng. 25; Fl. Ind. ii. 190; Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. 40, pl. 38.

Shrubby bamboo with close-set slender stems 6 to 10 ft . tall, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Culm-sheaths 4 to 6 in . long, 2 to 3 in . broad, blade linear acuminate, 2 to 3 in . long hairy, or glabrous above, hairy beneath, edges ciliate. Leaves linear-lanceolate, 4 in. long, $\cdot 5$ in. wide; sheaths smooth with a prominent callus and auricles fringed with a few stiff bristles. Inflorescence of 4 or more slender branches in a whorl, the main branch rebranched, about 2.5 ft . long, spikelets cylindric, pale straw-colour, glabrous, $\cdot 5$ in. long, solitary or clustered, the terminal flower only perfect. Empty glumes none or rarely I. Flowering glumes ovate acute. Palea shorter, 2 -keeled ciliate at tip. Lodicules 3, unequal, linear. Stamens blunt or apiculate, yellow, free. Ovary obovate, pubescent. Style very short, divided into 3 long feathery stigmas. Grain elliptic hairy above, shortly beaked. Hab. Abandoned cultivations, largely used for hedges all over the peninsula and occasionally found persisting after disappearance of cultivation, Singapore, Penang Hill. It seldom flowers except in such spots. Distrib. China and Japan. Cultivated all over the East. Native name: Buluh China.
(6) B. elegans Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 44, p. 209; Mat. iii. 185 .

A slender bamboo sub-scandent. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, 2 to 3 in. long, I in. wide; petioles very short; ligule oblong. Flowering branches slender, 12 in, through. Branchlets in whorls
of about $10, \mathrm{Ift}$. apart, with numerous dry oblong bracts at base. Spikes numerous; bracts oblong, outer one $\cdot 36$ in. long. Spikelets $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, basal of 5 empty glumes. Glume I and II of fertile flower; glume II lanceolate, edge ciliate, wreen, tipped purple; glume III male with 3 stamens. Hab. Mountains at about 4000 ft . altitude. Selangor, Semangkok. Perak, Gunong Berumbun (Ridley).
(7) B. Wrayi Stapf. Kew Bulletin 1893, p. 14; Hook. Ic. Pl. 2253; F.B.I. vii. 394 ; Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vi. 49, pl. 46 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 183.

A graceful and semi-scandent bamboo, 40 to 60 ft . tall, and I in. through at the base, internodes yellow, the third or fourth very long, up to 7 ft . Leaves linear-lanceolate 8 to 10 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. wide, base rounded or narrowed to a petiole, acuminate. Leafsheaths glabrous ending in a shining callus auricled with a few stiff hairs; ligule truncate long-haired. Panicle large; spikelets in short spikes clustered at nodes or in short spike-branches; spikes subtended by an oblong truncate bract, a short-keeled bractlet, 2 imperfect and I fertile spikelet. Empty glumes ovate-lanceolate glabrous. Palea 2 -keeled ciliate, with a rachilla $\cdot 2$ in. long, terminated by an imperfect flower from between the keels. Fruit oblong with a short cylindric beak. Hab. Rare. Perak. On Gunong Inas at 4500 to 5500 ft . altitude (Wray and Yapp). Native name: Buluh Bersumpitan. Use: the Semang tribe make their blow-pipes (Sumpitan) from it.
(8) B. pauciflora Ridl.

Culms slender 4 in . through, smooth, sheaths narrow, over 6 in . long. Leaves lanceolate acuminate to a long point, glabrous, base broad, shortly narrowed to petiole, finely striate, 9 in. long, I in. wide; petioles thick, •I in. long; ligule very short, glabrous, sheaths very slender. Flowering panicle very slender, peduncle and branches wiry. Branches 3 or 4 in a whorl, 6 to 9 in. long, whorls 9 in. apart. Spikes 4 in . long, about 8 in a cluster, clusters $\cdot 5$ to $\cdot 8 \mathrm{in}$. apart; spikelets $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, glabrous. Glumes not flattened. Basal empty glumes 2, ovate lowest very short, upper one nearly twice as long including 2 spikelets. Glume I ovate acute, edges ciliate. Palea as long, lanceolate, narrower, keeled. Stamens 6, anthers linear apiculate. Lodicules 3, obovate spathulate fimbriate. Ovary oblong cylindric, hairy. Hab. Pahang, Fraser Hill at 4000 ft . altitude (Mhd. Nur.). Native name: Buluh Padi.
(9) B. Klossii Ridl.

Leaves broad oblong-lanceolate acuminate, tip twisted scabrid, base broad, shortly narrowed to the petiole, 8 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long; sheaths smooth; callus small, ligule very short, no bristles on mouth of sheath. Inflorescence simple, 18 in. long. Heads of spikelets I to 2 in . apart, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through ; rachis pubescent. Bracts oblong-lanceolate, mucronate. Spikelets $\cdot 25$ in. Iong. Empty glumes lanceolate, acute mucronulate. Fertile glumes
lanceolate mucronulate, smooth, shining. Palea lanceolate keeled and ciliate. Lodicules very large obcuneate fimbriate. Stamens 6, filaments free; anthers lincar acute, purple. Ovary oblong conic, glabrous. Style with 3 long white-plumed stigmas. Hab. Mountains, Kedah Peak, at 3000 ft , altitude (Robinson and Kloss 6069).

[^9]
## 77. GIGANTOCHLOA, Kurz.

Arborescent or climbing bamboos, generally very large. Culm sheaths broad auricled. Leaves large. Panicle compound, large with long branches, heads of few or many spikelets, sterile and fertile, mixed, distant. Empty glumes 2 or 3, ovate or lanceolate. Fertile glumes large and similar. Palea with 2 ciliate keels. Lodicule 0 , or 1 to 3 . Stamens 6 ; filaments connate into a tube at first thick, afterwards thin membranous and elongate. Ovary hairy; stigmas I to 3 hairy. Grain oblong or linear, grooved. Pericarp membranous. Species ri, Burma and Malaya.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Spikelets ovate rounded small pubescent } \\
\text { Spikelets oblong-ovate flattened velvety }
\end{array} \\
& \text { Spikelets narrow cylindric acute, } \cdot 25 \text { to } \cdot 5 \text { in. long, } \\
& \text { glabrous except the hairy edges of the }
\end{aligned}
$$

(I) G. verticillata Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. xxvi. I24; Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. 61, pl. 52 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 186.

A lofty bamboo 60 to 80 ft . tall, 4 to 5 in . through, green or striped with yellow when young, internodes 18 in. long. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, base narrowed, io to 18 in. long, I .5 to 2.5 in . wide, hairy beneath when young, later glabrous; sheaths hairy at first, glabrescent, top truncate; callus narrowed; auricles short rounded; ligule short. Panicle compressed, branches 2 ft . long or more with distant heads, small to $I$ in. through, of ovate subacute spikelets $\cdot$ I3 to $\cdot 25$ in. long, pubescent. Empty glumes 2 or 3, ovate broad acute. Flowering glumes ovate mucronate. Palea shorter, oblong, bi-mucronate, z-keeled. Stamen-tube long membranous, anthers 6 , tip hairy. Lodicules 1 to 3 . Ovary very hairy. Hab. In old cultivated ground; not common, probably introduced. Singapore. Perak, Grit (Foxworthy). Distrib. Malay islands. Native names: Buluh Seremai; Buluh Semeliang.
(2) G. Scortechinii Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. 62, pl. 53 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 398 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. I86.

Stems 30 to 40 ft . tall, 2 to 4 in . through, internodes I 5 ft . long. Culm-sheaths 6 to 8 in . long, covered with rather long scattered bristles mixed with short white ones. Leaves to I ft. long and 2 in . wide, oblong-lanceolate softly hairy pubescent beneath, with a few long stiff bristles, bases broad; petioles very short; sheaths with callus densely pubescent, auricles rounded, bristles few, white, stiff. Panicle large; branches 2 ft . long, stout; rachis pubescent. Spikelets few, cylindric, acute, I in. long, densely velvety hairy, in tufts, 1 to 4 in. apart. Empty glumes 2 or 3, ovate mucronate. Flowering glumes 3 to 5, longer. Palea shorter bifid, keels ciliate. Lodicule o. Stamen-tube long. Grain ellipsoid, top truncate, hairy. Hab. Forests up to 2700 ft . altitude, often covering large areas and on river banks. Selangor, Batu Caves; Semangkok Pass; Bukit Hitam. Perak, Ulu Kerling (Kunstler); ten miles west of Grit (Burkill) ; Temengoh (Ridley). Kelantan, Tanjong Telok Lalu (Haniff). Native names: Buluh Rayah; Buluh Pah Hao.
(3) G. Wrayi Gamble, dmn. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. 64, pl. 55 ; Hook. fll. F.B.I. vii. 399; Ridl. Mat. iii. 187.

Culms 3 in. through, glaucous scurfy. Leaves 12 to 15 in. long, 2 to 5 in . wide, oblong-lanceolate cuspidate, alternate rounded at base; apex setaceous, strigosely hairy beneath; midrib broad, petioles $\cdot 2$ to $\cdot 3 \mathrm{in}$. long, sheaths smooth, callus narrow, auricles short, fringed with long stiff, white bristles; ligule short pubescent. Panicle compound, branches with heads of few fertile and several sterile flowers and numerous bracts. Rachis pubescent. Spikelets conic, somewhat flattened, 8 in . long. Empty glumes 2 or 3, oval mucronate fringed with stiff dark hairs. Flowering glumes longer, similar. Palea oblanceolate bifid, keels 2 or o, not ciliate. Stamen-tube thick, finally membranous; anthers very long, tip setaceous hairy. Ovary hairy ovate. Hab. Rare. Perak, Bukit Gantang (Vray). Native name: Buluh Plang.
(4) G. Kurzii Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Caic. vii, 65, pl. 56 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 399 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. I87.

Culms 20 ft . tall, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 4 in . through, walls very thick. CuImsheaths glabrous, 6 in. long, 3 in. wide, edge bristly, limb longer, recurved lanceolate acuminate, decurrent in a narrow black band lining the top of the sheath and ending in a small round black auricle; ligule narrow. Leaves linear-lanceolate, 8 to 13 in. long, $\cdot 5$ to 1.5 in. wide, base narrowed to petiole $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long, glabrous above, glaucous with scattered hairs beneath; midrib narrow, sheaths hairy when young. Panicle of rather stiff slender branches; spikelets few, occasionally more numerous in heads $\cdot 5$ to $I$ in. apart, broad lanceolate acuminate, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. wide. Rachis smooth slender. Empty glumes 2 or 3, ovate, striate at top,
glabrous except a strong fringe of hairs on edge. Flowering glumes similar but longer; mucro longer. Palea linear blunt. Stamentube short, anthers hairy at top. Ovary stalked, long, conic, hairy; style simple, hairy, green, oblong, narrowed to the top rugose. Hab. Dindings at Lumut. Perak, Thaiping (Wray); Batu Gajah (Barnard) ; Grit (Foxworthy). Province Wellesley, Permatang Bertam (Ridley). Kedah, Langgar (Burkill). Distrib. Tenasserim and Siam. Native names: Bulah Akar; Buluh Mata Rusa (deer's eye bamboo) ; Buluh Seremai.
(5) G. latifolia Ridl.

Culms and culm-sheaths unknown. Leaves oblong-lanceolate acuminate, base broad, rounded; midrib prominent beneath, above smooth closely striate, beneath glaucous, 9 in. long, 2 in. wide; petioles under 'I in. long, stout, broad; sheaths smooth, edges hairy; ligule short with a short auricle; no bristles. Inflorescences simple, one or two together, 2.5 ft . long; rachis hairy at first, heads of spikelets I to 2 in . apart, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. through, deciduous sheaths $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long, smooth, limb narrow lanceolate acuminate, 25 in . long. Spikelets $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot 05 \mathrm{in}$. through, cylindric. Empty glumes ovate acute, white hairy on the edge. Fertile ones lanceolate to mucronate, edges hairy. Flower I. Stamens 6, monadelphous, anthers linear acute, reddish, not ciliate at tip. Style slender, hairy. Ovary conic. Hab. Pahang, Kwala Teku, Tahan River (Seimund 368).

This plant resembles G. Wrayi, Gamble, to some extent; the leaves are about as broad, but there are no bristles on the sheath. The spikelets are shorter and much narrower, smooth shining and sparsely hairy on the glume edges.
(6) G. ligulata Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. 67, pl. 58 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 400 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 188.

Leaves 16 in. long, 2 to 3 in . wide, oblong-lanceolate, base narrowed unequally; petioles flat, $\cdot 2$ to $\cdot 3$ in. long, glabrous; midrib broad; sheath smooth ending in a cushion-like callus; ligule I in. long, bifid, lobes acuminate. Panicle long, branches stout, 2 ft . long, heads of spikelets I in. through, 5 in . apart, smaller and denser towards the tip, with large straw-coloured bracts at base. Spikelets cylindric acuminate, 5 in. long, of 2 or 4 empty glumes ovate mucronate edged with black hairs and 3 or 4 flowering glumes rather longer. Palea shorter blunt or bi-mucronate. Lodicules o. Ovary depressed hairy. Hab. Rather rare. River banks. Pahang, Pekan; Kwala Pahang. Perak, Kwala Wok (Wray) ; Ipoh; Tapah. Distrib. Siam. Native names: Buluh Telor; Buluh Mata Rusa.
(7) G. heterostachya Munro Trans. Linn. Soc. xxvi. 125; Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Galc. vii. 66, pl. 57 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 400 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 188.

A graceful bamboo 30 ft . long; culms slender. Leaves linearlanceolate, 4 to II in. long, 5 to I in. wide, base rounded to a petiole 'I in. long, apex setaceous, glabrous except for a few hairs
on the midrib; sheaths striate with a shining callus, auricles rounded glabrous; ligule as long as petiole, dentate glabrous, or long ciliate. Panicle long, branches slender of distant manyflowered heads I to 4 in . apart, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through, in the axils of chaffy bracts. Spikelets of two kinds, sterile, $\cdot 5$ to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long, of glumes sheathed one inside the other, fertile, $I$ to $I \cdot 3$ in. long, $\cdot I$ in. across, oblong, flattened, glabrous, of I to 3 empty glumes ovate acute or mucronate, 4 or 5 fertile flowers similar, palea shorter obtuse, and 2 or 3 incomplete flowers. Ovary very hairy. Hab . Very rare. Malacca, collected only by Griffith at Ayer Panas and by Cantley without locality given. Native name: Buluh Tilan.
(8) G. latispiculata Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. 67, pl. 59 ; Hook. fll. F.B.I. vii. 400 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 189.

A tall bamboo 50 ft . high. Leaves broadly lanceolate, 12 to 14 in . long, I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 3 \mathrm{in}$. wide, base narrowed, decurrent to a very short petiole, glabrous, acuminate, sheaths smooth, callus narrow, ligule bifid. Panicle of slender branches 18 in. long, with distant heads of few large flattened spikelets I to 2 in . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, Empty glumes 2 or 3, ovate-lanceolate mucronate, glabrous. Flowering glumes similar but long-acuminate faintly ciliate or not on edge, hairy inside. Palea shorter than glume, with 2 ciliate keels. Stamens exsert, tube membranous. Ovary narrow ovoid pubescent. Hab. Very rare, only known from a specimen collected by Mr. Cantley's collector in Malacca. Native name: Buluh Tilan Minyak. Use: For making baskets.

## 78. OXYTENANTHERA, Munro.

Usually small arborescent or scandent bamboos. Culm sheaths usually narrow. Leaves small petioled. Panicle large with spicate heads of few or many spikelets. Spikelets narrow conical elongate, of I to 3 flowers. Empty glumes I to 3. Flowering glumes ovate elongate mucronate. Palea of lower flowers 2 -keeled, of upper ones convolute, little or not keeled. Lodicules 0 . Stamens monadelphous exsert, tube thickened, later membranous. Ovary ovoid. Grain elongate beaked. Species 9, Africa and India.
Glumes edged with black cilia
(1) 0 . nigrociliata
Glumes edged with pale hairs.
Slender plant; spikelets ${ }^{2} 5$ in. long; glumes
pubescent . . (2) O. sinuata
Big stout plant; spikelets 5 in . long; glumes
glabrous
(3) O. auriculata
(1) O. nigrociliata Munro, Trans. Limn. Soc. xxvi. 128 ; Bedd. Fl. Syle. ccxxxiii; Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. 69, pl. 60 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 401.

A small slender bamboo 15 to 20 ft . tall, dark green, $\cdot 5$ to 4 in . through, walls thin, sheaths 6 in . long or more, brown-haired, edged with brown cilia, narrowed upwards, tip truncate, blade ovate-
lanceolate decurrent, with a bright green naked auricle. Leaves 6 to $I 2 \mathrm{in}$. long, I to 2 in . wide, lanceolate acuminate, tip twisted scabrid, glaucous beneath, ligule short. Panicle leafy, spikelets few in the whorls which are I to 3 in . apart ; rachis hairy. Spikelets 75 to I in. long. Empty glumes 3 to 5, ovate mucronate, edged with black hairs. Flowering glumes lanceolate acuminate edged with black hairs. Palea narrow obtuse acute or bimucronate. Grain linear-oblong. Hab. Open country, not rare in the north. Singapore, in hedges (perhaps introduced). Perak, Tapah (Burkill). Province Wellesley, Permatang Bertam. Kedah, Alor Sta.; Nerang Road (Burkill). Perlis at Kanga. Setul heath, abundant. Kelantan, Sungei Keteh (Foxworthy). Distrib. India, Andamans, Malay islands.

In the Kedah plant bristles on the edges of the glumes are often pale, not black, otherwise the plant does not seem to differ. Gamble again notes in the Kew Herbarium that the Singapore plants differ in the auricles of the culm and leaf sheaths, and the anthers not penicillate, and suggests that it is a distinct species. I hardly like to separate it, however.
(2) O. sinuata Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. 71, pl. 62; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 401; Ridl. Mat. iii. 190.

Culms slender. Leaves to to 12 in . long, oblong-lanceolate acuminate, base rounded, nearly cordate, petioles .5 in. long, hairy, tip twisted, glabrous above, pubescent beneath; ligule short hairy. Panicle branches long, slender spicate, 2 ft . long or more; rachis hairy; spikelets in round heads, 5 in . through and r in. apart. Spikelets narrow conic, $\cdot 25$ in. long, pubescent. Empty glumes 2 or 3, ovate, mucronate, edge pale ciliate, flowering glumes longer. Palea blunt or bifid, 2 -keeled ciliate. Stamens exsert. Ovary broadly ovoid hairy. Hab. South of the Peninsula, not very common. Johor, Gunong Pantai; Ulu Kahang (Kelsall); Sungei Ujong, Seremban (Cantley). Native name: Buluh Minyak. Use: For making baskets.
(3) O. auriculata Prain, Beng. Plants, 1234. Bambusa auriculata Kurz, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. xxxix. 86; Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. 55, pl. 49.
"Culms 39 to 50 ft . tall, 2 to 2.25 in . through, scurfy when young. Culm sheaths 10 to 12 in . long, 9 to 10 in . wide, blade 6 to 9 in. long, triangular acute, base 4 in. wide." Leaves lanceolate acuminate, edge scabrid, base rounded or attenuate, 8 to " 16 " in. long, I to " $2 \cdot 25$ " in. wide, sheaths smooth, edges hairy when young, with a smooth callus and a small oblong round auricle. Inflorescence simple, 2 to 2.5 ft . long, with distant heads of spikelets 2 in. apart and I in. through; rachis when young hairy. Bracts ovate acute, hairy on the edge. Spikelets 5 in. long, cylindric. Flowers 2. Empty glumes ovate mucronate ribbed, glabrous edge with long pale hairs. Upper glumes longer, lanceolate acute, edge long, hairy. Palea keeled, ciliate on keel. Stamens in lower
flower 6, monadelphous, pale, acute. Style slender plumed. Hab. Open country. Kedah, Alor Sta (Ridley 14838). Distrib. Assam, Burma, Siam.

The passages in the above description in inverted commas are taken from Gamble's account. The plant is comparatively little known, and my specimens are the only ones I have seen with fully developed spikelets, but in all points it resembles the less developed Burmese and cultivated specimens.

## 79. DENDROCALAMUS, Nees.

Tall stout bamboos, nodes rough with abortive rootlets; sheaths broad, hairs dark brown or white. Leaves lanceolate. Panicles large; spikelets in globose distant heads, ovate, 2 - to 5 -flowered. Empty glumes 2 or 3, ovate acute; flowering glumes similar. Palea of lower flowers free, keeled, upper one rounded, glabrous. Ovary hairy; stigma simple. Grain small; pericarp crustactous or coriaceous. Species 17, Indo-Malaya.

The whole plant perishes after flowering in this genus.
Stems 8 to io in. through; spikelets ovate acute, 5 in . long
(t) D. giganteus

Stems 2 to 3 in. through; spikelets small, in distant heads; panicle branches very long
(2) D. flagellifer

Spikelets in crowded heads small; branches short.
Leaves glabrous
(3) D. pendulus

Leaves pubescent beneath
(4) D. hirtellus
(1) D. giganteus Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. xxvi. I50; Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. 87, pl. 76; Ridl. Mat. iii. I9r.

Culms ioo ft. tall or less, 8 to 10 in. through, dark or grey green, thin-walled, covered with waxy white scurf when young; internodes 15 to 16 in . long; sheaths 20 in . long, hard, glabrous, limb 5 to 15 in . long, 3.5 in . wide, decurrent into stiff brown wavy auricles; ligule black. Leaves up to 20 in. long, 4 in . wide, suddenly acuminate, hairy beneath, broad, fimbriate. Panicles very large; spikes lax, of few spikelets i in. through; rachis hairy. Spikelets $\cdot 5$ in. long, pubescent, ovate, flattened. Empty glumes I or 2 , ovate mucronate, flowering 3 to 6 , thin minutely hairy. Palea of lower flowers blunt, upper ones acute bifid, 2-keeled. Stigma I, purple. Grain oblong obtuse, hairy. Hab. Usually in hill woods at 2000 to 4000 ft . altitude. Malacca (Derry). Pahang, East Coast. Perak, Thaiping Hills at 4000 ft . altitude (Ridley). Penang (Wallich). Distrib. Tenasserim.
(2) D. flagellifer Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. xxvi. I50; Gamble, A mn . Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. 9I, pl. 80 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. IgI.

Culms 20 to 60 ft . tall, 1.6 to 3 in. through, walls as much as I in. thick in old culms, dark green; sheaths I4 in. long, brown, furred; limb lanceolate acuminate, 16 in. long, 2 in . wide at base; mouth ciliate. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, Io to 14 in. long, $I \cdot 5$ to 2 in . wide. Panicle of long pendulous branches 2 to 6 ft . long; rachis pubescent. Spikelets in small heads, 75 in. apart, ovoid green,
$\cdot 25$ in. long, pubescent. Empty glumes I ovate small; II larger, boat-shaped. Flowering glumes 4, ovate truncate, or mucronate. Palea broad, bifid. Lodicules usually o, sometimes I or 2 , spathulate. Stamens 4 to 6 . Ovary ovoid hairy; style simple, rarely trifid. Hab. In cultivated ground. Singapore, Ang Mo Kio; Tanglin (cultivated). Malacca, Bukit Sabukor (Derry). Penang, Batu Feringhi Road (Curtis). Distrib. Tenasserim. Native name: Buluh Betong. Use: Cultivated by the Chinese for the edible shoots and general use.
(3) D. pendulus Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 44, p. 210; Mat. iii. 192.

Culms 60 ft . tall or more, 3 in . through at the base, weak; branches long, pendulous, leafy, glaucescent when young, green when old, walls rather thick; internodes 9 in. long; sheaths 6 to 9 in. long, at first covered with white woolly fascicled hairs; limb narrow lanceolate acute, 4 in . long. Leaves lanceolate-oblong, 5 to 6 in . long, 75 to I in. wide, base broad; petioles thick, 13 in . long. Panicle of simple spikes of heads at the end of leafy branchlets, heads crowded $\cdot 5$ in. long, with broad sheaths at base. Spikelets 'I6 in. long, glabrous, oblong-cylindric, I-flowered. Empty glumes 2, ovate. Flowering glumes longer, lanceolate. Palea z-nerved, lanceolate. Lodicules o. Stamens 6. Ovary short, conic, hairy. Hab. Dense forests along river banks, abundant where it occurs. Negri Sembilan, Ulu Bendol (Burkill). Selangor, Semangkok Pass; Ulu Gombak (Burkill). Perak at Jor; Temengoh River (Ridley).
(4) D. hirtellus Ridl.

A tall weak bamboo about 40 ft . long, 2 in . through, walls thin, internodes long. Leaves broad oblong acuminate with a long point, base broad rounded, glabrous above, softly pubescent beneath, II in. long, $\mathrm{r} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles thick, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long, glabrous; ligule of few stiff bristles, sheath glabrous. Panicle branches pendulous, 3 ft . long. Spikelets in dense heads $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through and $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. apart. Bracts numerous, ovate acute, keeled. Empty glumes I lanceolate; II similar but longer, many-nerved. Flowering glumes III twice as long as glume I, mucronate; glume IV similar, longer. Palea shorter, lanceolate, 3 -nerved, pale. Stamens 6; filaments free; anthers oblong muticous exsert; style simple, shortly plumed. Hab. Johor, forest at Genuang (Ridley).

## 80. CEPHALOSTACHYUM, Munro.

Shrubby bamboos; culms thin. Inflorescence a globose head (or panicle of heads), bracteate, fertile flowers mixed with imperfect ones or empty glumes. Spikelets i-flowered. Empty glumes 2 or 3, usually awned. Flowering glume similar. Palea thin. 2 -keeled. Lodicules 3. Stamens 6. Ovary ovoid; style long. Grain oblong beaked. Species 8, all the others North Indian.
(r) C. malayense Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 57, p. I18.

Culms slender. Leaves lanceolate to lanceolate linear acuminate, base broad, 7 to 8 in . long, I in. wide, edges denticulate, back pubescent; ligule short of 2 or 3 filaments. Capitulum 2 in . long, obconic, 'I in. through. Bracts 4 to 6 , broad, sheath blades nearly full size. Spikelets acicular, dense surrounded by bracts with hairy edges 2 in . long. Glume I narrow lanceolate acuminate, tip hairy ; glume II similar, enclosing an abortive flower. Flowering glumes 2, thin much longer, tips hairy. Grain oblongcylindric; beak $1 \cdot 75$ in. long. Hab. Forests, rare, Perak at Temengoh (Ridley).

## 81. DINOCHLOA, Buse.

Long climbing bamboos with slender much branched stems. Culm-sheaths thick, wrinkled at base where a broad leathery ring remains after it has fallen; limb long. Leaves moderate. Panicle very long, slender, compound, of very small heads of minute spikes. Spikelets I-flowered. Empty glumes I to 4, blunt, broad. Palea convolute, keeled. Stamens 6, free. Ovary ovate, glabrous. Fruit globose, pea-shaped or oblong; pericarp thin. Species 3, Burma, Andamans, Malay islands.

(1) D. Tjankorreh Buse in Miq. Pl. Jungh. 388 ; Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. xxvi. 153 pl. v; Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. II2, pl. 98 ; Ridl. Mat. iii. 192.

Culms very long, less than I in. through; branches tufted at the nodes; sheaths not auricled, sprinkled with minute white bristles; limb ovate-lanceolate. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, 6 to Io in. long, I to I•5 in, wide, apex subulate; mouth of sheath long, white, ciliate. Panicle very long, branches wiry; rachis smooth; clusters of spikelets small, a few fertile spikelets and many empty glumes. Spikelets • I in. long, ovate. Empty glumes I or 2, flowering glumes similar. Grain globose. Hab. In woods, not common, Dindings at Lumut. Perak, between Lenggong and Grit (Ridley). Distrib. Andamans, Borneo and Java.
(2) D. montana Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 44, p. 210 ; Mat. iii. 193.

Culms long and scrambling. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, 8 in. long, I in. wide, base unequal, sheaths striate. Culms minutely pubescent, not ciliate. Panicle long; rachis pubescent, heads of spikelets 2.5 in. apart. Spikelets $\cdot 125$ to $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, strawcoloured. Empty glumes 4, ovate obtuse, keeled. Flowering glume lanceolate. Palea oblong, 2-nerved, glabrous. Lodicules 6. Grain oblong beaked, narrowed at base, beak hairy. Hab. In dense forest forming compact masses at 3000 ft . altitude. Rare. Penang Hill (Ridley).

What seems to be another species grows at the foot of Gunong Pulai in Johor by the stream. The stem, I in. through, scabrid, twines round the trees, the leaf branches hanging down. The leaves are broad lanceolate with round bases 4.5 in . long, I in. wide. I could find no trace of inflorescence. Gamble suggests it is $D$. Tjankoreh, but the whole habit and form of leaf are different from this plant.

## 82. SCHIZOSTACHYUM, Nees.

Usually slender erect or climbing bamboos. Culms smooth and thin-walled; sheaths short, auricles small. Leaves broad or narrow, petioled. Panicle terminal, of spike-like branches bearing I or more heads of spikes. Spikelets slender, cylindric, acute. Empty glumes I to 3, narrow mucronate; rachilla elongate between them. Flowering glumes I or 2, convolute. Palea similar, not keeled. Lodicules o to 4. Stamens 6, free. Ovary narrow, pericarp produced into a beak containing the keel. Grain ovoid beaked, beak sloping; pericarp crustaccous. Species 17, I from Madagascar, the rest Malay Peninsula and islands and China.

A very beautiful species, with softly yellow culms and the leaves often marked with white, the culms close together and about 20 ft . tall, cultivated in gardens, is a variety of S. brachycladum, Kurz. from Borneo.

(I) S. tenue Gamble, Amn. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. II4, pl. Ioo; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 415; Ridl. Mat. iii. 194. Melocanna gracilis Kurz. in Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. xxvi. 133.

A slender weak bush bamboo, 12 ft . tall; culm green, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through, branches whorled, sheaths ohlong, glabrous, 3 in. long, mouth bearded, limb triangular acuminate, 2.5 in. long. Leaves narrow linear-lanceolate, 4 to 6 in . long, $\cdot 3$ to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. across, apex subulate, base broad. Inflorescence a terminal spike of 1 , rarely 2 or 3 heads with few narrow spikelets and I or more chaffy bracts . 5 in. long, Empty glumes I or 2 , ovate acuminate, 5- to 7 -nerved,
mucronate. Flowering glumes longer. Palea longer, 2 -keeled. Lodicules 3, ovate acute, hairy. Grain ovate, long-beaked, $\cdot 5$ in. long with the beak $\cdot 25$ in. long. Hab. River banks, not rare. Perhaps a form of S. chilianthum, Kurz. Singapore (Wallich). Johor, Kota Tinggi; Tebrau River; Pahang, Pahang River. Malacca, Ayer Panas (Ridley). Kemaman (Vaughan Stevens).
(2) S. chilianthum Kurz. Ind. Forester, i. $34^{8}$; Journ. As. Soc. Beng. xxxix. ii. 88 ; Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. 115, pl. IoI; Hook. fil. F.B.I. vii. 416; Ridl. Mat. iii. 194. Melocanna gracilis Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. xxvi. 133.

Culms slender, 15 to 20 ft . tall, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through; branches whorled at the lobes; sheaths 3 in . long, smooth truncate, brown, pubescent; mouth edge fringed with stiff pale bristles; limb triangular acuminate, $1 \cdot 5$ in. long. Leaves narrow lanceolate acuminate, 9 to 12 in . long, 5 to 1 in . wide. Heads of spikelets 4 to 12 in the spike, 5 to I in. apart. Spikelets $\cdot 5$ in. long. Empty glumes ovate mucronate, glabrous. Flowering glumes lanceolate acuminate, pubescent on edges or glabrous. Hab. River banks and open damp spots, Singapore (Wallich); Bukit Timah Road, Johor, Serom. Malacca, Batang Malaka (Derry). Selangor, Sepang Road. Perak. Mawar, Grit (Foxworthy) ; Sungei Kutim (Burkill). Province Wellesley, Krian. Distrib. Siam, Sumatra, Java. Native names: Buluh Akar; Buluh Rappen; Buluh Plang.
(3) S. Zollingeri Steud. Syn. Glum. 332; Ridl. Mat. iii. 195. Melocanna Zollingeri Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. xxvi. 134 .

Culms about 20 ft . tall; sheaths 4 in . long; limb triangular acute, $I$ in. long. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, 6 in . to I ft. long, 1.75 in . wide, pubescent beneath, sheaths ciliate on mouth and edges. Panicle 8 in. long, of about to heads of spikelets 5 in . apart. Spikelets $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Empty glumes ovate, keeled, edges ciliate. Fertile glumes longer, lanceolate mucronate, ciliate. Lodicules 3, ovate acuminate, strongly nerved, and edged with silky hairs. Hab. Roadsides and open country in the south. Singapore, Bukit Timah Road; Yeo Chu Kang. Muar, Bukit Muar (Feilding). Johor, Road to the Reservoir. Malacca (Cantley). Negri Sembilan, Pantai. Perak, Mawar, Grit (Burkill). Distrib. Java. Native names: Buluh Tulo; Buluh Plang.

I am not sure that this plant is really wild in all the above localities.

## (4) S. subcordatum Ridl.

Stems slender. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, base broad, subcordate, auricles 5 to 6 in . long, 75 in . wide; midrib slender, petioles and ligules very short, no bristles. Panicles simple, in whorls 3 to 4 in. long, on the edge of short leafy shoots. Spikelets in 7 or 8 clusters ${ }^{15}$ in. long. Bracts ovate, small. Glumes polished, lanceolate. Palea lanceolate, thin. Lodicules o. Hab. bristly at mouth, limb narrow, long. Leaves rather stiff, lanceolate, base rounded, tip rather suddenly acuminate, 9 in. long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles $\cdot$ I in. long, channelled, mouth of sheath bristly. Inflorescence 6 in . long; spikes in more or less distant clusters; bracts I in. long, with a triangular lanceolate limb $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long; spikelets I in. long, crowded. Glumes lanceolate mucronulate. Anthers not apiculate. Lodicules glabrous and glume-like. Hab. Pahang, Kwala Lipis, Selangor, Ginting Bidai. Dindings, Lumut. Perak, Tapah; Tanjong Malim. Kelantan River near Chaning; Kwala Krai (Haniff). Distrib. Java, Borneo.
(6) S. aciculare Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. 117, pl. 104; Ridl. Mat. iii. 196.

A slender dwarf bamboo. Leaves oblong acuminate, 9 in . long, 1.25 in. wide, base round, tip ensiform, glabrous or pubescent; petioles 25 in . long; sheaths white, ciliate at mouth. Panicle simple, over Ift. long, glabrous, heads of spikelets I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. apart. Spikelets I in. long or more, cylindric subulate, I fertile flower, I abortive, on a slender rachilla. Empty glumes ovate, mucronate pubescent. Flowering glumes linear, mucronate, hairy. Palea as long, convolute. Lodicules I to 4, lanceolate, glabrous. Ovary ovoid, long-beaked, glabrous. Hab. Open country and woods in the south. Malacca, Sungei Hudang. Negri Sembilan, Bukit Kupayong (Cantley); Kwala Pedas. Distrib. Sumatra.
(7) S. insulare Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 6r, p. 64. A stout species 20 to 40 ft . tall, 3 in. through. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, with a long point, base narrowed denticulate, Ift . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long; ligules of long bristles. Inflorescence over I ft. long; spikelets 5 or 6 , crowded in tufts I in. apart; bracts at base lanccolate, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide; spikelets I in. long. Empty glumes 2, ovate mucronate. Flowering glumes lanceolate, bristly at tip. Palea lanceolate convolute. Stamens 4, connate. Ovary narrow, sub-cylindric. Lodicules oblong rounded, brown pubescent. Hab. Rare. In forests on the island of Pulau Rawei, Pulau Adang islands (Ridley).
(8) S. latifolium Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. II7, pl. 103; Ridl. Mat. iii. 196.

Leaves 9 to 12 in. long, 15 to 2.5 in . wide, oblong acuminate, base round, point subulate, base rounded; petioles 3 in . long; nerves inconspicuous, midrib stout, sheaths keeled, auricles bristly; ligule short, bristly. Panicle spicate, 6 to 12 ft . long, of cluster of spikelets with ovate-lanceolate bracts. Spikelets I to $1 \cdot 4 \mathrm{in}$. long, acuminate, I fertile flower and I terminal imperfect one.

Empty glumes 2, oblong, flowering glumes much larger, ovate lanceolate, long mucronate, often ciliate on edges. Lodicules 3 or 4 , ciliate. Stamens, anthers blunt, connective with a penicillate point. Hab. Singapore, Blakan Mati. Pahang, Kota Glanggi; Tanjong Antan. Malacca, Sungei Hudang (Ridley).

The Blakan Mati plant has strongly ribbed leaves and a few minor points of difference in the flowers from the type (Kota Glanggi).
(9) S. grande Ridl.

Culms 60 ft . tall, 3 in. through, internodes 2 to 3 ft . long, walls thin; sheaths over I ft. long, covered with white hairs in fascicles between the nerves. Leaves very stiff, oblong, rather abruptly acuminate, base round, shortly rounded into a broad petiole $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, ' 15 in. wide, blade 12 to 18 in . long, 3 to 3.5 in . wide; sheaths smooth, ligules large, not bristly. Panicle spicate, Ift. long. Spikes $\cdot 5$ to I in. apart. Bracts ovate, glabrous. Spikelets very slender, -t in. long, glabrous. Glumes ribbed, shortly mucronate. Stamens not apiculate. Hab. Mountains, Selangor, Semangkok Pass and Ginting Bidai (Ridley). Kelantan, Kelumpur (Haniff). Native name: Buluh Telor.
(1o) S. elegans Ridl.
Stems slender, smooth, •I in. through, branches slender, whorled. Leaves thin, lanceolate acuminate, pubescent beneath, margins denticulate, base narrowed to the very short petiole, 6 in. long, .75 in. wide, ligule of few rather long bristles, sheath hairy. Panicles graceful, 15 in. long, slightly geniculate, branches 2 to 4 in . long. Spikelets $\cdot 25$ in. long, light green, 4 or 5 in a fascicle, with several ovate chaffy bracts at base; fascicles little over $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. apart. Glume I ovate; glume II longer, lanceolate, shortly mucronate; glume III still longer, mucronate; glume IV similar, but longer. Palea a little shorter, lanceolate, not keeled. Stamens 6; filaments free, anthers exsert oblong obtuse, violet. Ovary conic, stipitate, sub-triquetrous; style simple. Grain obliquely blunt, conic and stipitate. Hab. Lankawi islands, common (Haniff).

Cultivated by Molammed Haniff in Penang Gardens and flowered in March 1915.
(iI) S. dumosum Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 6r, p. 64.

A slender erect bamboo 6 to 7 ft . tall, $\cdot 15 \mathrm{in}$. through, internodes 6 in. long, smooth. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, base broad, 6 in . long; 75 to I in. wide ; petioles $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long, no ligules. Inflorescence 2 ft . long, with tufts of branches 6 in . or less from the nodes. Spikelets in tufts, $\cdot 5$ in. long, crowded. Bracts papery, ovate, $\cdot 15 \mathrm{in}$, long. Spikelets $\cdot 25$ in. long, acuminate. Empty glumes ovate. liowering glumes lanceolate. Stamens 3 , connate. Ovary beaked with a long conic beak, hairy. Hab. On dry rocks on Pulau Rawei, Pulau Adang islands, forming dense thickets (Ridley).
(土2) S. Blumei Nees, Agrost. Braz. 535 ; Ruprecht Bamboo, 43, $t$. xvi, xvii. fig. 4; Munro, Trans. Limn. Soc. xxvi. 136; Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. II6, pl. II2: Ridl. Mat. iii. 195.

Culms up to 30 tt . tall, fragile; sheaths attenuate to mouth with white bristles at the mouth, limb erect. Leaves 9 to 10 in. long, I to I .75 in . wide, oblong-lanceolate, base rounded or narrowed; petioles $\cdot 25$ in. long, tip subulate, hispid beneath. Panicles slender, simply, spicate or branched. Spikelets $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, cylindric acuminate crowded, subtended by chaffy bracts. Empty glumes oblong, 2, separated from each other by ciliate rachillæ. Flowering glumes longer. Palea I or 2. Ovary ellipsoid, long-beaked. Lodicules o. $H a b$. Singapore, Selitar (Ridley) probably introduced from Java and other Malay islands. Native name: Buluh Juron.
83. OCHLANDRA, Thw.

Shrubby reed-like bamboos. Culm thin-walled, internodes long, sheaths thin, auricles small. Leaves broad. Inflorescence in terminal spikes or panicle. Spikelets, whorls fertile and sterile mixed, I-flowered. Empty glumes I to 3. Flowering glumes similar. Palea membranous, not keeled. Lodicules I or several, conspicuous. Stamens 6 to 120, free or connate. Ovary narrow; style long: stigmas 4 to 6 , plumose. Grain very large, ovoid, beaked with a fleshy pericarp. Species 7 , Indo-Malaya.
(1) O. Ridleyi Gamble, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. vii. p. 127, pl. I15; Ridl. Mat. iii. 197.

About 20 ft . tall or less. Leaves 9 to 10 in . long, I to 1.5 in . wide, oblong-lanceolate; petioles $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long, glabrous; sheaths short, glabrous except the ciliate auricles. Inflorescence spicate, heads crowded, sub-distichous; bracts ovate truncate, fimbriate, with an ovate limb. Spikelets 1 in. long, few, fertile. Empty glumes 1 or 2 , ovate truncate mucronate, appressed, hairy. Flowering glumes I or 2 , longer. Pales 2 , not keeled, outer narrow bimucronate, tip hairy, inner shorter, tip rounded. Lodicules 6 to to lanceolate to spathulate ciliate. Stamens frec or connate, 6, 3 longer, blunt, 3 short, acute. Ovary linear, in a 2 - to 4 -cleft perigynium. Hab. Singapore, Bukit Mandai (Ridley). Johor, Bukit Muar (Feilding). Native name: Buluh Kasap.

## GYMNOSPERMEÆ

## Order CLXIV. GNETACEÆ

Trees or shrubs, branches jointed. Leaves opposite. Flowers in spikes (or cones), unisexual. Males tubular or of 2 to 4 sepals. Anthers 2 to 8 , sessile or sub-sessile, on a column of connate filaments. Female, ovule erect with 2 or 3 coats, one produced into a style-like tube with a round mouth. Seed drupaceous albuminous. Genera 3, very dissimilar in habit. Europe, Asia, Africa and I genus cosmopolitan in hot regions.

## 1. GNETUM, Linn.

Tall lianes or shrubs or trees. Leaves large, usually coriaceous. Flowers in whorls in axils or cup-shaped bracts and surrounded with hairs, in solitary panicled axillary spikes. Male flowers, perianth club-shaped tubular; stamen 1 ; anther I-celled. Female flowers, no perianth. Ovule ovoid or globular, inner integument produced into a tube. Seed thinly drupaceous pink or red, rarely brown and dry. Species about 32, Africa, Asia, Polynesia, America.

Trees and shrubs erect.

(1) G. Gnemon Linn. Mant. 125.

A big tree with elliptic-lanceolate dark green leaves, 5 in. long, 2.75 in. wide. Spikes simple or panicled, about 2 in . long. Ovule I in. long. Seed ovoid. Hab. A number of trees in Penang and in a few gardens in Singapore. The Buah Maninjau of the Malays. Distrib. Malay islands. Use. The seeds are eaten like nuts.
(2) G. Brunonianum Griff. Trans. Linn. Soc. xxii. 308, t. 55, figs. 9-20, and 56, figs. 27-47; Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 60, p. 6I.

A low slender shrub, 2 to 5 ft . tall. Leaves lanceolate, thinly coriaceous or oblong-lanceolate, acuminate light green 4 to 6 in . long, I to 2.25 in . wide; nerves 10 pairs, elevate inarching beneath; petioles $\cdot 25$ in. long. Male spikes in pairs, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5$ in. long. $\mathrm{Fe}-$ males longer, on a peduncle $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long. Ripe seed ellipsoid, red, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Hab. Widely distributed in woods up to 5000 ft . altitude. Johor, Gunong Pantai. Pahang, Telom; Tahan river; Kwala Tembeling. Malacca (Griffith); Ayer Keroh; Mount Ophir; Bukit Bruang. Negri Sembilan, Tampin Hill (Robinson) ; Bukit Tangga at 2500 ft . altitude. Selangor, Sungei Bulu; Kwala


Fig. 226.-Gnetum Brunonianum.
Kubu. Perak, Thaiping Hills and Goping (Kunstler) ; Gunong Kerbau (Robinson). Penang Hill. Kelantan, Kwala Lebir. Distrib. Mergui, Borneo. Native names: Poko Ekor Belangkas; Pantat Ulat.

Kunstler collected a form with very narrow lancolate leaves 3 in . long by $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. wide and very conspicuous nerves, on Penang Hill.
(3) G. macrostachyum Hook. fil. F.B.I. v. 642; Ridl., Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 60, p. 6r.

A stout woody climber. Leaves rather stiff coriaceous, elliptic to elliptic-lanceolate, blunt or short cuspidate, 7 to 8 in . long, 3 to 4 in . wide, base round or narrowed; nerves slender, 4 to 6 pairs, reticulations visible; petioles $\cdot 25$ in. long. Male spikes cylindric, 2 in. long, $\cdot 2$ in. through; peduncle $\cdot 12$ in. long. Bracts
cupular, saucer-shaped, close together, with a dense conspicuous ring of hairs between each. Female spikes cylindric, dense, 3 in: long, 4 in. through, densely woolly brown-hairy. Fruit spikes 4 to 6 in. long, 75 in. through, densely woolly hairy. Seeds oblongovate, $\cdot 5$ in. long. Hab. Lowland woods rather open places, not rare. Singapore, Siglap; Changi; Jurong. Malacca, Bukit Bruang; Mount Ophir (Maingay). Perak, Larut (Kunstler). Province Wellesley, Krian. Pulau Adang (Ridley). Distrib. South Siam.
(4) G. campestre Gamble, MSS. G. microcarpum var. campestre Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 60, p. 62.

Slender woody climber with narrow lanceolate leaves, thin coriaceous, narrowed to both ends, 2.5 to 3 in. long, 75 to 1.5 in . wide; petioles $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long. Male spike $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, 2 i in. through, cylindric, blunt, peduncled, slender. Female spike 1 to 2 in. long, whorls 'I in. apart, in fruit stouter and rather longer. Ripe ovule oblong, pink, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Hab. Open country in thickets and edges of woods. Singapore, Tanglin; Krangi, etc. Johor, Batu Pahat. Pahang, Kwala Pahang. Gunong Tahan ${ }^{1500} \mathrm{ft}$. altitude (Haniff). Malacca (Griffith), Mount Ophir at 3000 ft . altitude; Ayer Panas (Goodenough). Perak, Ulu Bubong (Kunstler). Penang Hill (Curtis, etc.). Kedah Peak at 3000 ft . altitude (Robinson and Kloss).

These are the Peninsular plants referred to $G$. ? neglectum, Bl., by Hook. fil. F.B.I. v. $64^{2}$.
(5) G. sylvestre Gamble, MSS. G. microcarpum var. sylvestre Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 60, p. 62.

Tall moderately stout climber, $\cdot$ in. through. Leaves lanceolate cuspidate, acute coriaceous, base blunt or shortly narrowed, 5 in. long, 2 in. wide; nerves 5 or 6 pairs, rather inconspicuous. Male spikes in tufts on stem, simple, cylindric, 25 in. long. Female spikes $I \cdot 5$ in. long, whorls of ovules $\cdot I$ in. apart, fur much shorter than conic ovules. Seed 5 in. long, cylindric-elliptic, sessile, in spikes 2 to 3 in. long. Hab. Woods lowland, Singapore, Garden jungle; Selitar; Bajau; Pulau Tekong in woods (Ridley). Native name: Akar Jullah.

I have always considered this a jungle form of G. campestre, Gamble, and to be the plant intended by Blume for his microcarpum, Rumphia, iv. 6, t. 175. Gamble thinks it distinct.
(6) G. longispica Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 6o, p. 63.

Woody climber $\cdot 25$ in. through. Leaves broad lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate, very shortly narrowed both ends, 6 in. long, 3 in. wide; nerves 6 pairs, rather conspicuous; petioles 5 in . long. Female spikes 6 in . long, bracts $\mathrm{I}_{5} \mathrm{in}$. apart, in fruit Ift . long, bracts 25 in. apart. Ovules acuminate, almost covered with brown fur. Ripe ovules ellipsoid, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, blunt, brick red.

Hab. Forests, rare, Johor, Kwala Batu Pahat (Kelsall). Selangor, Rawang Camphor forest. Perak, Ulu Kerling (Kunstler).
(7) G. penangense Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 60, p. 63.

Big climber, 50 ft . long. Leaves coriaceous elliptic to oblong cuspidate or ovate, base narrowed or round, 6 in. long, 35 to 4.5 in . wide; petioles stout, $\cdot 6 \mathrm{in}$. long. Male spikes stout, cylindric acute, sessile, in pairs, 2 in. long. Female spikes stout. Fruit spike 6 in . long, peduncle I in. long, whorls $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. apart. Ovules oblong, I in. long, blunt at both ends. Hab. Local in forests, Perak, Larut and Goping (Kunstler). Penang Hill (Curtis and Ridley). Kelantan near Chaning (Ridley).
(8) G. Wrayi Gamble, Kew Bulletin, 1915, p. 92. G. edule Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 60, p. 64 (not of Blume).

Stout climber up to 150 ft . long. Leaves elliptic acuminate, base round or slightly narrowed, stiffly coriaceous, 4 to 4.5 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 2 in . wide; nerves faint, inconspicuous; petioles $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long. Male spikes in axillary pairs, cylindric, $\cdot 5$ in. long. Females over I in. long. Fruit oblong, corky, brown, narrowed to a blunt tip, 2 to 3 in . long, I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through. Hab. Not common, in damp forests, Singapore, Toas; Chan Chu Kang. Pahang, Tahan River; Bukit Gol, Kuantan (Foxworthy). Kemaman (Vaughan Stevens). Perak, Relau Tujor and Simpang (Wray). Thaiping (Kunstler, Wray).
(9) G. latifolium Bl. Rumphia, iv. t. I74.

A moderate climber. Leaves coriaceous oblong-lanceolate acuminate, base cuneate, deep green, 5 to 6 in . long, 2 to 3 in . wide; nerves 8 pairs, prominent beneath, reticulations conspicuous; petioles 5 in . long. Male spikes cylindric, rather slender, I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Female spikes 2 or 3 on a tuft on trunk, branched, spreading, 6 in . long, branches 6 remote. Ovules not beaked. Fruit spike I ft. long, zigzag, rachis thickened. Seed fusiform, 2 in. long, base narrowed to a short stalk. Hab. Hill forests, Pahang, Telom. Perak, Thaiping Hills, Cottage (Ridley). Distrib. Malay isles.
(10) G. Kingianum Gamble Kew Bulletin 1915, p. 92. G. funiculare Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 60, p. 65 (not of Blume).

Stout liane, bark black, 2 in. through. Leaves thickly coriaceous, dark green, oblong to lanceolate-oblong or ovate-oblong cuspidate, 5 to 7 in . long, 2.5 to 3 in . wide; nerves 6 or 7 pairs, elevate; petioles $\cdot 5$ in. long. Male spikes stout, cylindric, I in. long, panicled densely crowded on knots on the trunk; peduncles $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Female inflorescence of opposite pairs of peduncled spikes, I in. long. Fruit spikes 6 in . long. Seed ellipsoid blunt, $\cdot 5$ in. long, red, on stalks 25 in. long. Hab. Common in forests; the ground often strewed with the male spikes. Singapore, Garden Jungle; Kranji. Johor, Batu Pahat. Pahang, Tahan. Malacca, Ayer Keroh; Selandor (Cantley). Negri Sembilan, Bukit Danan
(Cantley). Selangor, Ulu Gombak (Burn-Murdoch). Perak, Waterfall, Thaiping Hills (Wray, Kunstler). Penang, Hill (Curtis). Native names: Akar Tutubo; Akar Suburus.

This plant is very near Blume's G. funiculave if it is distinct from that species, as Gamble thinks it is.
(II) G. tenuifolium Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 60, p. 66.

Slender twiner. Leaves herbaceous oblong-lanceolate acuminate, base shortly narrowed, 4 to 7 in . long, I to 2.25 in . wide; nerves raised, 6 to 8 pairs; petioles $\cdot 25$ in. long. Male spikes one or two together, unbranched; peduncle I in. long; spike as long. Female spike solitary, 2 to 3 in. long; ovule-whorls $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. apart. Seed spikes 4 in. long. Seed ellipsoid acute, 5 in . long, on a pedicel $\cdot 5$ in. long. Hab. Forests, Malacca, Bukit Sadanen; Chabau; Selandor (Cantley). Negri Sembilan, Tampin Hill; Gunong Angsi. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur. Pahang, River bank (Ridley). Perak, Thaiping Hills. Dindings, Gunong Tungul. Penang Hill (Curtis); Balik Pulau. Kedah, Yan. Lankawi. Distrib. S. Siam (Kasum). Native names: Akar Putat; Akar Dagun; Akar Mantadu. Use: Fruit eaten by Sakai.

## Order CLXV. CONIFER不

Trees (or shrubs). Leaves coriaceous, rigid, usually alternate, ovate, linear, acicular or scale-like, usually sessile. Flowers unisexual, usually on different trees. Males in catkins of small scales bearing 2 or more anther-cells. Females of I or more sessile ovules, on a scale or on a fleshy peduncle (receptacle). Ovules naked. Seeds in cones (Araucarice, Abietinece) winged, attached at first to the scales, or (Taxacea) drupaceous on a fleshy receptacle. Genera 33, species about 300, whole world, but chiefly in temperate regions, very rare in the tropics and absent from Peninsular India and Ceylon.

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I. Araucarif.
Female flowers in a cone of numerous scales.
    Anther cells 5 or more; seed winged . . . I. Agtthis
II. Taxacef.
Female spike of r to 6 minute scales; seed drupaceous
        on a receptacle.
    Ovule erect . . . . . . . . 2. DACRydium
    Ovule reversed . . . . . . . 3. Podocarpus
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## 1. AGATHIS, Salisb.

Lofty trees with whorled branches. Leaves coriaceous, ovate, finely nerved; no midrib. Male cones cylindric, solitary peduncled, scales numerous, with io or 12 anther-cells. Female cone ovoid or more or less globose, of large scales spirally imbricate, broadtipped. Ovuliferous-scale thin confluent with the scale. Ovule r,
rarely 2. Ripe cone large, ovoid or globose. Scales hard, broad. Seed on the lower side ovate or oblong, broadly winged. Species several, Malaya to Polynesia.

> Tall tree; leaves coriaceous, green; male spikes 2 in. long Small tree; leaves rigid, coriaceous, yellow; male spikes I•5 in. long.
(I) A. loranthifolia Salisbury, Trans. Linn. Soc. viii. 3I2; Hook. fil. F.B.I. v. 650.

A lofty straight tree 80 to 150 ft . tall, and 2 to 3 ft . through, very resiniferous. Leaves coriaceous, dark green, lanceolate to ovate blunt, base very shortly narrowed, decurrent on petiole, 2 to 3 in. long, I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Male spikes cylindric, blunt, 2 to 3 in . long. Scales oblong-obovate, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Anther-cells io to 12 on a scale. Female spike 2 in. long. Cone sub-globose, scales cuneate rounded, top thickened. Seed oblong, 3 in. long, wings falcate, obtuse decurved.
(2) A. flavescens Ridl. Journ. F.M.S. Mus. vi, Ig6; Kero Bulletin, I9I4, p. 332.

A tree about 40 ft . tall, and from I to 2 ft . through or even less, branches spreading, yellow. Leaves very thick, coriaceous, yellow, glaucous beneath, elliptic-obovate, tip round, base narrowed to the very short thick petioles $\cdot$ I in. long, blade 2 to 2.5 in . long, $\cdot 5$ to $I$ in. wide. Male spikes $I \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot 25$ in. through, cylindric. Scales I•3 in. wide, 12 in. long, limb orbicular; anther-cells 5 or 6. Cone on a stout thickened peduncle 3 in . long, globose, 2.25 in . long, 2 in. through. Scales obovate-obreniform, upper edge recurved, thickened, $I \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, I in. wide. Seed oblong, ends rounded, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, wings oblong rounded, $\cdot 27 \mathrm{in}$. long. Hab. Mountains in small rocky woods, Pahang, Gunong Tahan at 4500 to 6000 ft . altitude (Robinson, Ridley).

While on the open rocky slopes the whole tree is of a conspicuous yellow colour, in the more shady woods of the Teku stream the leaves are green.

## 2. DACRYDIUM, Solander.

Trees medium to large size. Leaves short acicular or scalelike, sessile. Male cones very small, sessile, on the tips of the branches, scales minute lanceolate. Anther-cells 2. Female flowers solitary on the branch ends; bract ovate with a broader semi-orbicular-ovate scale. Ovule terminal erect, micropyle pointing upwards. Seeds small, drupaceous. Species about I6, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Chili and I Asiatic.

[^10](I) D. elatum Wall. Cat. 6045; in Hook. Lond. Journ. Bot. ii. 144, t. 2 ; Bl. Rumphia, iii. 221, $t$. 172c, fig. 2; Hook. fil. F.B.I. v. 648 ; Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 60, p. 55.

A big tree 30 to 80 ft . tall and 2 to 3 ft . through. Leaves of two kinds; those on young trees and on shoots of older ones acicular


Fig. 227.-Dacrydium elatum.
angled and appressed to the stem, $\cdot 4 \mathrm{in}$. long; those on adult trees and on fertile branches lanceolate acute imbricate scales, 04 in . long. Male cones on short branches terminal, cylindric, yellowish green, $\cdot 16 \mathrm{in}$. long, scales ovate. Female flowers very small, terminal, on branch ends; ovule minute, ovoid. Seed bright red, subglobose. Hab. Common in forests or woods at about 2000 ft .
altitude and upwards. Pahang, Gunong Tahan (Robinson); Telom (Ridley) ; Gunong Lesong, Kwantan (J. G. Watson). Selangor, Gunong Ulu Kali; Mengkuang Lebah (Dennys), Perak, Gunong Bubu and Gunong Batu Putih (Wray); Gunong Inas (Yapp). Penang Hill (Wallich). Kedah Peak (Low). Distrib. Tonkin, Tenasserim, Sumatra, Borneo, Fiji. Native name: Ru bukit.
(2) D. Beccarii Parl. in DC. Prodr. xvi. 2, p. 494; Pilger Pfanzenreich, Taxacee, 52.

A dwarf bushy tree or a bush 15 ft . tall or less. Leaves all acicular, mucronate; 5 to 75 in. long in young shoots, $\cdot$ in. in fruiting shoots. Male spikes unknown. Female flowers axillary, one or two together; receptacle very short. Bracts sub-orbicular, rather large. Ovule conic to ellipsoid, acute or blunt, I ft. long. Hab. Mountains in open spots, Malacca (all collectors). Pahang, Gunong Tahan (Ridley). Selangor, Mengkuang Lebah (Dennys), Perak, Bujong Malacca (Curtis); Gunong Bubu (Wray). Distrib. Borneo.

The sterile branches of this plant resemble those of quite young D.elatum, but the leaves are longer and finer, and those on the fertile branches are distinctly longer and acicular, those of D. elatum being scale-like. The plant always grows in open spots, not like $D$, elatum in forests, and is very much smaller. I have sought in vain for male flowers.
(3) D. falciforme Pilger, Pflanzenveich, Taxacere, 45, fig. 4; Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 60, p. 56. Podocarpus falciformis Parl. in DC. Prodr. xvi. 2, p. 685.

Shrub or a small tree, usually io to 30 ft . tall. Leaves coriaceous flat, distichous, obliquely lanceolate acuminate, acute mucronate, base narrowed to a short winged petiole, midrib visible from the base halfway along the leaf, 1 to 2 in . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Male cone cylindric, I in. long, sub-terminal, scales small ovate acuminate. Female flowers on a very short branch. Scales triangular, keeled, numerous, imbricate. Ovule solitary, decurved. Hab. Mountains in open high forest, Pahang, Gunong Tahan. Selangor, Semangkok Pass (Ridley). Distrib. Lingga, Borneo, Philippines.

I have a record of this plant attaining the height of 80 ft . with a trunk diameter of 3 ft ., but all I remember to have seen and all herbarium records give it as much smaller.

## 3. PODOCARPUS, L'Herit.

Trees. Leaves coriaceous, linear acuminate, in one species ovate, and in one or two forms acicular and linear, or scale-like alternate narrow, petiolate or sub-sessile, midrib usually prominent. Trees unisexual or bisexual. Male catkins of numerous lanceolate imbricate bracts. Anther-cells 2 on a clawed scale. Female flowers solitary, or several in a raceme. Bracts 1 or more, forming a fleshy peduncle (receptacle). Ovule adnate to a scale decurved, micropyle facing downwards. Seed moderately large, globose or
ovoid drupaceous, red or purple, or green on the thickened fleshy receptacle. Species 40, tropical or sub-temperate regions of both hemispheres.

Leaves all similar.
Leaves broadly ovate
(1) P. Blumei

Leaves linear, spreading; fruit peduncled, rather large.
Male spikes solitary or paired; leaves linear lanceolate acute
(2) P. neriifolius

Male spikes numerous; leaves elliptic oblong blunt
(3) P. polystachyus

Leaves linear very coriaceous, strongly deflexed; fruit receptacle sessile
(4) P. deflexus

Leaves of 2 forms, on branches linear, terete appressed; on terminal shoots distichous, linear flattened.
Fruit minute
(5) P. imbricatus
(1) P. Blumei Endl. Syn. (1847) ; Pilger, Pfanzenreich, Taxacea, 60 ; Koorders and Valeton, Baumarten t. 588. P. agathifolia Bl. Rumphia, iii. 217, t. 173. P. Wallichianus Ridl. Joum. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 60, p. 57 (not of Presl.).

A tree 60 to 70 ft . tall. Leaves in distant pairs, opposite, ovate or lanceolate-ovate acuminate subacute, base narrowed, coriaceous, 4 to 7 in . long, $I \cdot 75$ to 2.5 in . wide; petiole stout, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Male flowers in 3 to 5 cylindric spikes, fascicled on a very short axillary peduncle. Anther scales ensiform, acute. Female flowers solitary on a cylindric receptacle with a few short scale-like leaves. Seed oblong globose, green, 5 in. through. Hab. Dense lowland forests, sporadic. Singapore, Changi; Kranji. Johor, Mount Austin; Bukit Soga. Negri Sembilan, Gunong Angsi, Dindings, Gunong Tungul (Ridley). Perak, Kinta (Low). Distrib. Java to New Guinea.

The only specimen I have seen with inflorescence is Low's fruiting specimen. Indeed I have never seen anything but sporadic seedlings about 4 ft . tall scattered over the southern part of the Peninsula, with no adult tree in the vicinity. The species is certainly very closely allied to $P$. Wallichiants, Presl., of India and Burma, but differs in the stiffer coriaceous, more ovate leaves with a shorter point.
(2) P. neriifolius Don, in Lambert's Pinetum Ed. i. 21 ; Pilger, Pflanzenreich, Taxacea, 8o, fig. 15, E-G. ; Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 60, p. 57. P. bracteata Bl. Enum. Pl. Jav. 88 ; Rumphia, iii. 214.

A tree 30 to 100 ft . tall, 8 to 15 in . in diameter. Leaves thinly coriaceous, linear-lanceolate, spreading, acuminate acute, narrowed to the base, 4 to 4.5 in . long, 5 in . wide, midrib broad elevate on both sides; petioles $\cdot$ I to $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long. Male spikes one or two together, $\cdot 5$ to $\cdot 75$ in. long, on short peduncles with several short ovate thick scales at the base. Female spikes solitary or paired, axillary, receptacle • I2 to $\cdot 25$ in. long, cylindric, on a slender pedicel as long, with a few acute scale-leaves near the tip of the receptacle. Ovule ellipsoid or sub-globose. Seed $\cdot 25$ in. long. Hab. Hill forests at

1000 to 2000 ft . altitude, Johor, Banang, Batu Pahat (trees gigantic, Ridley); Gunong Belumut (Holttum). Malacca, Mount Ophir (Maingay, Ridley). Negri Sembilan, Tampin. Selangor, Bukit Hitam. Perak, Thaiping Hills by the Waterfall up to rooo ft. altitude (Wray, Kunstler). Penang Hill and Balik Pulau (Curtis, Ridley). Distrib. Indo-Malaya, China.

The Mount Ophir plant has more coriaceous and narrower leaves than the other forms. I have only seen foliage of it.


Fig. 228.-Podocarpus polystachyus.
(3) P. polystachyus R. Br. in Mirb. Mem. Mus. xii. 75, and in Bennett in Horsf. Pl. Jav. rar. 40 ; Wall. Cat. 6052 ; Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 60, p. 58.

A low dense bushy tree about 30 ft . tall. Leaves crowded, lanceolate-linear or elliptic-lanceolate, very shortly narrowed at each end, usually blunt at tip, sometimes acute, thickly coriaceous, dark green, midrib prominent, 3 in . long, 25 in . wide, subsessile, or petiole $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long. Male spikes very numerous, crowded, in tufts, yellow, I to $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. Iong, $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. through. Anther-scale tri-angular-ovate acute or subacute. Female flowers on different trees solitary or several together in the axils, pedicels $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long, receptacle swollen $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, cylindric. Seed ellipsoid, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, red. Hab. Sandy woods behind the mangroves near the sea, abundant, Singapore (Wallich); Kranji; Changi; Serangoon. Johor near the town. Pahang, Rumpin River; Kwala Pahang (Ridley). Distrib. Sumatra. Native names: S'tada; Sintada.

A curious form occurred at Changi with leaves 6 in . long, 5 in . wide, and very slender male spikes 1 to 2 in . long, the anther-cells remote.

## (4) P. deflexus Ridl.

Tree 15 to 25 ft . tall, branches spreading at right angles to the stem, branchlets stout, marked with close leaf scars. Leaves crowded at the end of the branches, very coriaceous and strongly deflexed linear or lanceolate-linear, shortly blunt acuminate, narrowed to the base, no distinct petiole, midrib thick, elevate above, channelled beneath. Male flowers unknown. Female flowers solitary in the upper axils, receptacle sessile, very thick, obconic, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Seed obovoid, base narrowed, 4 in. long, pruinose. Hab. On open rock slopes at 5000 to 7000 ft . altitude, Pahang, Gunong Tahan (Robinson, Ridley).

This striking species is conspicuous from its strongly deflexed leaves crowded at the top of the branchlets, the lower ones having fallen off. It differs too from $P$. neriifolius, to which I at first referred it, in its sessile receptacle and larger glaucescent fruit.
(5) P. imbricatus Bl. Enum. Pl. Jav. 89; Pilger, Pflanzenveich, Taxacea, 56, fig. 7B. P. cupressinus R. Br. in Bemnett Horsf. Pl. Jav. Rar. 35, $t$. 10; Bl. Rumphia iii. 218, t. 172; Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 60, p. 58.

A straggling erect tree about 60 to 100 ft . tall, 4 to 5 ft . in diameter; branchlets slender. Leaves of 2 forms: (I) on branches, linear terete decurrent mucronate, $\cdot 12 \mathrm{in}$. long, dark green; (2) on terminal shoots, distichous, flattened linear mucronate, glaucous, green, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Leaves of seedlings often $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Male cones cylindric blunt, 36 in. long, on branchlets below the distichous leaves; peduncles $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long. Anther-scales 40, lanceolate. Female flowers on different trees. Ovules very small solitary on the ends of short branches, receptacle yellow papillose. Seed very small, red. Hab. Hill forests at from 1000 ft . altitude upwards. Not rare. Johor, Gunong Pulai. Pahang, K'luang Terbang (Barnes). Selangor, Bukit Hitam (Kelsall); Semangkok Pass (Ridley). Perak, Gunong Batu Putih (Wray). Kedah Peak (Low). Distrib. Tenasserim, Hainan, Malay islands.

The tree in the forest is usually weak and straggling, though Wray gives it as 100 ft . tall and 4 to 5 ft . through. Trees in the Botanic Gardens in open ground were about 40 ft , tall and densely branched to near the ground.

## Order CLXVI. CYCADEÆ

Palm-like trees or shrubs. Stem thick, simple or forked and covered with old leaf bases. Leaves in a terminal crown, rigidly coriaceous, pinnate with narrow linear acute or lobed leaflets with circinate vernation as in ferns. Male flowers in a terminal cone of numerous scales bearing beneath numerous crowded I-celled anthers. Female flowers on a different plant consisting of a terminal whorl of flat carpellary leaves usually pectinate lanceolate or flabellate (carpophylls). Ovules large, sessile, in notches of the carpellary
leaves. Seeds large drupaceous, egg-shaped, albuminous. Genera 9. Species about 80 , all tropics and some temperate regions.

## 1. CYCAS, Linn.

Stems usually tall. Leaves pinnate with narrow-linear leaflets. Male cones large, scale long, acuminate. Female carpophylls lanceolate or fan-shaped, red-woolly. Species 12, tropical Africa and Asia, Polynesia.

Stem erect, brown, often branched; carpophylls narrow lanceolate
(I) C. Rumphii
(2) C. siamensis

(1) C. Rumphii Miq. Bull. Sc. Pliys. Neerl. 839, 45; Amn. Bot. ii. 5 f , A. and B.; Dyer in Hook. fil. F.B.I. v. 657; Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. Br. 60, p. 67. C. circinalis Roxb. Fl. Ind. jii. 744; Griff. Notula, iv. I, Ic. Pl. As. t. 361 (not of Linnaus).

Stem 4 to 20 ft . tall, 6 in. through, cylindric, not swollen at base, brown, often branched, with axillary buds, rough with the leaf bases. Leaves 6 ft . long, 2 ft . wide, petioles thorny, leaflets linear acute, $\cdot 5$ in. across, dark green, polished, coriaceous. Male cone I ft. tall, about 4 in . through, orange-colour, coarsely scented. Anther-scales 75 in . long, obcuneate, with a long acuminate spine. Female, carpophylls 9 in . long, 5 in . wide, linear at base, gradually dilate into a lanceolate limb shortly toothed, acuminate, orangewoolly; ovules 4 to 6 in the notches. Seed ellipsoid, orange, I in. through. Hab. Sea-coasts, and in forests, Singapore, Changi;

Pulau Tekong; Tampinis river. Malacca, Tabong (Griffith). Pahang, Pekan; Rumpin river (sea and river shores). Selangor, Raub track (Machado). Perak, Kamuning; Goping (Kunstler); Kenering (Wray). Kelantan, Kwala Lebir (Ridley) in forests, Adang islands, on sea shore. Distrib. Nicobars, Tenasserim, Malay islands to Australia. Native names: Pakis Laut; Paku Rajah; Paku Gala (Griffith). Classed by Malays with ferns (pakis, or paku), on account of the circinate vernation.

It is possible that the forest plant is a distinct species, but it very rarely flowers, propagating itself by the axillary buds (bulbils), which become detached and roll along the ground. The carpophylls of the Goping plant (the only fruits of the forest form I have seen) are strongly pectinate at the tip, with spines over I in. long.
(2) C. siamensis Miq. Bot. Zeit. 1863, p. 334; Regel. Ill. Hort. t. 433; Dyer in Hook. fil. F.B.I. v. 657.

Stem about 15 ft . long or less, and 6 in . through above, base abruptly swollen, trunk cylindric, smooth, white. Leaves 3 ft . long, 8 in. across, light green; leaflets 70 pairs, narrow linear acute, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, coriaceous; petioles Ift. long, thorny. Male cone; anther-scales $\cdot 7 \mathrm{in}$. long with a slender point as long as the deltoidclavate limb. Female carpophylls, with petioles 3 in. long, limb obovate pectinate with 30 processes I to 2 in. long, all orange woolly. Hab. On limestone rocks often high up on precipices, and sometimes lying horizontal on the face of the precipice. Terutau (Curtis). Setul. Perlis near Tebing Tinggi (Ridley). Distrib. Burma, Shan States, Cochin-China, Siam.

## SUPPLEMENT

This supplement includes a number of new additions to the Flora, obtained chiefly from Messrs. Burkill and Holttum, and their collectors Mohammed Haniff and Nur, too late for incorporation in their proper places in the Flora; also a certain number of species overlooked in the herbaria of this country, and various corrections and revisions of genera or species recently published, so as to make the work as up to date as possible.

There still remain in our forests a very large number of species at present uncollected, and unknown, as very large areas of the Malay Peninsula have never been visited by any botanist, but this work, as far as it goes, gives a fairly complete account of the lowland flora on both coasts, and a good deal of the extraordinarily rich mountain flora of the interior.

It is to be hoped that botanists will continue to collect and study plants over the large unexplored area.

Order I. Ranunculacef.
Vol. i. p. 3, after genus 2, Naravelia, insert :-

## 3. ANEMONE, Linn.

Herbs. Leaves radical, petioled, lobed or dissect. Scapes with an involucre of two or three leaves. Flowers pedunculate. Sepals 4 or more, petaloid, white, yellow or blue. Petals none. Stamens indefinite. Ovaries indefinite. Achenes in a head; styles persistent hooked. Species about 50, whole world, chiefly in temperate regions.
(1) A. sumatrana De Vries in Miq. Pl. Jungh. 76.

Rhizome short, thick. Leaves tufted, 3-lobed, hairy, lobes ovate acuminate lobulate, lobules with a short process on each, lower lobe bilobed; all hairy on both sides, 1.5 in . long, I in. wide; petioles 6 in . long, hairy above ; peduncle 6 to 12 in . long. Flowers white, I in. across; pedicels hairy, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25$ to 2 in . long. Sepals 5 , oblong sub-acute, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Stamens half as long. Achenes small. Hab. Banks of streams in mountains. Pahang, Gunong Benom at 6300 to 7000 ft . altitude (I. H. N. Evans). Distrib. Sumatra. N. Siam.

## Order III. Magnoliacee.

Vol. i. p. 17, after sp. 5, Talauma longifolia Ridl., insert :-
(6) T. oblanceolata Ridl.

Shrub or tree, branches stout, glabrous. Leaves thickly coriaceous, oblong-lanceolate, shortly blunt acuminate, base cuneate or acuminate, midrib little elevate above, prominent beneath;
nerves I4 pairs elevate on both sides, inarching; transverse nervules undulate, parallel, very numerous and equally conspicuous on both sides; Io in. long, 3.25 in . wide ; petioles 1.25 to 2.25 in . long, base for $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. thickened. Flower-bud ovoid-elliptic, glabrous, $I^{\prime} 25$ in. long. Sepals oblong, minutely apiculate, densely minutely pustulate when dry. Petals oblong blunt. Stamens linear; anthers rather long acuminate. Pistils oblong, short acute. Young fruits 2 in. long; carpels with long acuminate points. Hab. Mountains: Pahang, Sempang Mines (Fraser Hill), Semangkok Pass at 4000 ft . altitude (Ridley 15,590). Distrib. Borneo, Banca.

One specimen of this plant in Herb. Kew, from Banca, collected by Teysmann, is named by the Buitenzorg botanists, Talauma obovata, Korth. The original specimen of Korthals was obtained at Pamatton in South Borneo. I have not seen it. Though Korthal's description is quite inadequate to identify the species by (Ncderl. Kruidk. Arch. ii. ser. i. Verslag, 98), Miquel ( 4 mm . Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. iv. 69) describes the plant as fully as possible. The description does not altogether suit this plant,' differing in the leaves being pergamaceous obovate-oblong, acutely acuminate, 12 to 13 in ., rarely 10 in . long, and 3 to 5 in . wide, the base of the flower being villous, the petals thick, oval and the anther-connective process short and blunt, so that I conclude that the true T. obovata is not the Banca plant. Craib in describing his Talauma betongense from Siam (Kew Bull. 1925, p. 7), says that the plant from the Semangkok Pass closely resembles that species. I have seen no specimen of his plant, but it seems to differ in some points. I therefore think it advisable to separate the Pahang species under the above name from both Craib's and Korthal's plant.

## Order VI. Anonaces.

Vol. i. p. 69, after sp. 14, Goniothalamus uvarioides King, insert:-
( 15 ) G. pendulifolius Ridl.
Shrub; branches 4, erect. Leaves coriaceous, pendent (young ones on the tips red), oblong sub-acute, base rounded; nerves 33 pairs inarching, slender elevate beneath; 18 in . long, 5.5 in . wide; petioles $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Flowers solitary, axillary, pedicel $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long. Sepals triangular-ovate, coriaceous acute, $\cdot 5$ in. long, $\cdot 3$ in. wide. Outer petals lanceolate acuminate, base shortly broadly clawed, coriaceous, I .75 in . long, 6 in , wide; inner petals ovate-triangular, $\cdot 5$ in. long. Stamens linear with an ovate acuminate point. Pistils projecting, about 15 ; stigmas semicircular. Carpels 4, ellipsoid, shortly bluntly beaked, 75 in . long, narrowed into a thick pedicel $\cdot 5$ in. long. Hab. Pahang, 6 miles north of Bentong (Burkill 16501).

Nearest to G. wrarioides King, but the inner petals are very different, and the stamens longer.

## Order X. Capparidacee.

 Vol. i. p. II 1 , after sp. i, Cleome viscosa Linn., insert:-(IA) C. chelidonii Limn. fil. Suppl. 300 ; Hook. fil. F.B.I. i. 170; Burkill, Gardens Bulletin iii. 280.

Glabrous annual herb 1 to 3 ft . tall. Leaves 5 to 9 -foliate; petioles 3 in . long; leaflets of lower leaves broadly lanceolate or obovate, narrowed to a long base, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long, 5 in . wide, of upper leaflets narrow linear, I in. long, 08 in . wide. Flowers racemose on long pedicels, 5 to 1 in. wide, rose pink. Petals sessile ovate. Capsule 2 to 4 in . long, tapering at each end. Seeds large, pale brown, muricate. Hab. Penang, Pulau Tikus and Province Wellesley, Prai dock (Curtis) fide Burkill 1.c. Distrib. India and Siam.

Easily distinguished from $C$. viscosa by the absence of sticky hairs on the stem and its large pink flowers. I have seen no specimen from Penang; a plant sent from Prai dock (Curtis 2212) is certainly C. viscosa. Burkill states that the plant is used as a drug in the Chinese shops in Singapore, as is C. viscosa. It is probably an escape from gardens or drug stores.

## Order XIV. Caryophyllacee.

Vol.i.p. 150, after genus I, Drymaria, insert:-

## 2. STELLARIA, Linn.

Herbs. Leaves opposite, ovate or lanceolate, sessile or petioled. Stipules absent. Flowers terminal or in axillary cymes, few, white. Sepals 5. Petals 5, bifid or absent. Stamens 8 to 10 , hypogynous. Disc annular or lobed, sometimes very inconspicuous. Ovary unilocular, many-ovuled. Styles 3. Capsule ovoid or oblong, splitting into 3 or more valves. Seeds reniform-globose, often flattened pustular, brown. Species 70 , chiefly temperate regions, rarer in the tropics.
Leaves ovate petioled, or sessile . . . . . (I) S. media
Leaves lanceolate sessile . . . . . . (2) S. uliginosa
(I) S. media Cyrill Char. Comm. 36; Sowerby Eng. Bot. ii. 93, pl. 229; Hook. fil. F.B.I. i. 230.

A weak tufted or straggling herb, 4 to 6 in. tall or more; stems with a line of hairs. Leaves ovate acute or lanceolate, lower ones petioled, upper ones sessile glabrous, base round or narrowed into the petiole, $\cdot 2$ to $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, and nearly as wide; petioles $\cdot I$ to $\cdot 15 \mathrm{in}$. long. Flowers small, solitary in upper axils on hairy (or glabrous) filiform pedicels 5 in. long or less. Sepals oblong-lanceolate, blunt, bristly on the back, 15 in . long. Petals shorter, deeply bifid, white or absent. Stamens 5 to 1o. Capsule longer than calyx, cylindric ovoid, splitting into 5 oblong-linear, blunt lobes. Seeds brown, tubercled. Hab. Perak, Cottage grounds at 4500 ft . altitude
(Ridley). Disirib. North temperate regions but spread into India, Java, etc., as a weed of cultivation.

I found this, the Chickweed, abundantly in the cultivated grounds at the Cottage Bungalow in 1892, and noted it seemed thoroughly established there then, but it does not seem to have been collected there since. It was no doubt introduced in pot-plants or with seeds. The plant is very variable.
(2) S. uliginosa Murray Prod. Gotting. 55; Sowerby Eng. Bot. ii. p. 99, pl. 233.

A slender, creeping ascending herb 6 in . long or more, glabrous. Stem slightly 4 -angled. Leaves lanceolate acuminate acute, sessile, narrowed to the base, 25 in . long, 12 in . wide. Flowers small, in cymes in upper axils, usually 2 , pedicels unequal, the shorter one bearing a female flower, the longer one a male flower. Sepals 5 , lanceolate acuminate, green with a scarious edge, glabrous, -I in. long, free to base. Petals 5, slightly shorter, bifid, lobes lanceolate acute, or absent. Stamens in male flower 10. Ovary oblong with 3 very short styles. Capsule ovoid-oblong, shorter than the sepals, terminated by the minute stigmas, 3 -valved, valves thin. Seeds 6 or fewer, orbicular reniform, strongly pustulate, slightly flattened, dark chestnut. Hab. Perak, Maxwell's Hill on banks (Burkill 12,815). Distrib. Europe, temperate Asia, India. No doubt accidentally introduced, but apparently established in the Peninsula. The specimens, which are very weak and small, are somewhat abnormal. The flowers are mainly unisexual, the cymes consisting of two flowers in the upper axils; the one on the longest pedicel is usually only male, the one on the shorter pedicel female only, usually apetalous and without stamens. The petals when present are deeply bifid into two lanceolate lobes.

## Order XV. Portulacacee.

Vol. i. p. I5r, after sp. 2, Portulaca quadrifida Limn., insert :-
(3) P. pilosa Linn. Sp. Pl. 445; Dec. Prodr. iii. 354; Bol. Reg. x. 792.

A matted plant with woody much-branched prostrate stem, branches densely long-hairy, hairs white (red when dry). Leaves sessile fleshy, flattened linear acuminate glabrous, 25 in . long, $\cdot 05$ in. wide. Flowers terminal axillary sessile solitary, bright mauve pink, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. across, surrounded by subverticillate leaves and long hairs. Sepals lanceolate acuminate hairy. Petals narrow lanceolate acuminate. Capsule sessile, base cup-shaped, 'I in. long when dehisced. Seeds irregularly rounded oblong, flattened, black. Hab. Sandy spots near cultivation, Muar, Bukit Kyara (Ridley). Selangor, Telok Gadong (Nur). Distrib. A native of Brazil and the West Indies, often cultivated in tropical gardens as a carpet-bedding plant, and established as an escape in various warm parts of the world.

## Order XVII. Flacourtiaces.

Vol. i. p. I57, sp. I, Erythrospermum Scortechinii King, note:-
The flowers of this rare plant were not described. A specimen of what appears to be this plant in flower has since been sent from Ulu Petasih in Negri Sembilan, collected by Foxworthy's native collector. The leaves are younger, less rigid, and smaller than in Scortechini's Perak fruiting specimen. The racemes are slender, axillary with several sub-terminal 3 to 5 in. long. Flowers distant, $\cdot 2$ in. across, pedicels slender, spreading, I in. long. Bracts lanceolate acuminate minute. Sepals 5, lanceolate reflexed. Petals 5, lanceolate reflexed. Stamens 5; anthers lanceolate sagittate long, connective dilate at tip. Ovary ovoid, flattened, base narrowed; style cylindric; stigma trilobed.

## Order XVIII. Guttifere.

Vol. i. p. 169, after sp. 2, Garcinia rostrata Benth., insert :-
(2A) G. Holttumi Ridl. Kew Bull. 1924, p. 26 I.
Tree 15 to 20 ft . tall, branches slender. Leaves stiffly coriaceous lanceolate acuminate cuspidate, base narrowed, nerves quite invisible; $2 \cdot 25$ in. long, $\cdot 75$ in. wide; petioles $\cdot 2$ in. long. Cymes clustered in the upper axils, solitary or 2 or 3 on a short peduncle. Pedicels 'I in. long, stout. Male flowers about 'I in. across. Sepals 2, short ovate. Petals orbicular, 5, imbricate. Stamens in 5 oblong spathulate masses; anthers on both sides. Pistillode central slender with a discoid stigma. Female flowers and fruit unknown. Hab. Johor, Gunong Belumut at 3000 ft . altitude; a fairly common tree (Holttum 10,729).

Allied to G. rostrata Benth., but leaves narrower and much more coriaceous.
Vol. i. p. 176, sp. 2I, Garcinia monantha Ridl., note:-
The male flowers of this species have now been obtained on Gunong Tahan by Mohammed Haniff. They are in short axillary cymes of 3 flowers, peduncle thick; 'I in. long. Sepals 2, short ovate. Petals 4 , coriaceous ovate blunt, yellow, $\cdot 2$ in. long. Stamens in 4 bundles; filaments connate into 4 cylindric stalks. Anthers very numerous, crowded at the apex, on both sides. Pistillode stout, cylindric, as long as the stalks of the stamens. Stigma capitate, lobed.
Vol. i.p. 190, after sp. 4, Kayea ferruginea Pierre, insert :-
(4A) K. daphnifolia Ridil.
Tree, branchlets moderately slender, bark blackish brown. Leaves stiffly coriaceous, oblong-lanceolate acuminate, acute base acuminate shortly; nerves very indistinct and slender, about I8 pairs, very irregular, with some intermediate ones, reticulations minute, visible on both sides, 8 in . long, 2 in . wide; petioles rather
thick, black rugose, grooved above, 5 in. long. Flowers terminal, 2 or 3 , large, 5 in. through; pedicels $\cdot 12$ in. long, thick. Outer sepals orbicular, coriaceous, longitudinally and transversely rugose, inner sepals shorter orbicular-ovate, smooth. Petals not seen. Stamens rather long. Style base thick, conic. Hab. Dindings (Derry).

This species is allied to K. ferruginea, Pierre, but differs in the long narrow leaves with nearly parallel edges, the fine and more numerous nerves and rugose outer sepals.
Vol. i. p. 190, after sp. 7, Kayea Kunstleri King, insert :-
var. rosea. Flowers pink, not white. Stipules larger ovate. Hab. Negri Sembilan, Tampin Hill (Burkill 3229).

## Order XIX. Ternstremiacee.

Vol. i. p. 199, after sp. 6, Ternstrœmia montana Ridl., insert :-
(7) T. micrantha Choisy in Zoll. Syst. Verz. I42; Reineardtia elongata Korth. Verh. 103, t. 12. fig. 2.

Glabrous shrub. Leaves coriaccous elliptic-lanceolate acuminate, base shortly narrowed; nerves about 6 pairs inarching within the margin very faint above and invisible beneath; 2 to 3 in . long, $I \cdot 25$ to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Flowers solitary or in axillary racemes, $\cdot 15$ in. wide, yellow; pedicels 2 in . wide. Sepals round, coriaceous. Petals oblong-ovate, tips rounded denticulate. Stamens very numerous, much shorter than the petals. Ovary globose. Fruit globose, $\cdot 25$ in. long, green, terminated by a short acute style. Hab. Pahang, Fraser Hill at 4000 ft . altitude (Mhd. Nur). Distrib. Borneo, Java, Sumatra.
Vol. i. p. 206, after sp. 1, Pentaphylax malayana Ridl., insert :-
(2) P. arborea Ridl.

Tree 30 to 40 ft . tall. Leaves alternate, thinly coriaceous, glabrous, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, base cuneate, apex bluntly acuminate, midrib prominent beneath; nerves 8 pairs, nervules irregularly branched; $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 2 in . long; petioles $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long. Flowers solitary extra-axillary sessile. Sepals 5 , rounded, entire, glabrous, imbricate. Petals and stamens not seen. Style cylindric with 5 recurved short stigmatic arms. Capsule $\cdot \boldsymbol{I}$ in. long, oblong rounded dehiscent, 5 -celled; ovules 2 in a cell pendulous from the apex. Hab. Pahang, Fraser Hill at 4000 ft . altitude (Nur II, 332).

I have seen no flowers of this species, which differs from $P$. malayana in being a tree with the thinner, larger lanceolate leaves with solitary flowers, and much smaller sepals.

## Order XX. Dipterocarpacee.

Vol. i. p. 216, after sp. 5, Dipterocarpus cornutus Dyer, insert:-
(5A) D. Lowii Hook. fil. Trans. Linn. Soc. xxiii. 16o. D. undulatus Vesque Compt. rend. 1874, p. 626.

Tree. Leaves stiffly coriaceous, ovate-oblong, shortly acuminate, glabrous, base broad rounded or retuse; nerves sunk above,
strongly elevate beneath, I4 to 20 pairs, midrib prominent, sunk above; 8 to io in. long, 4 to 5 in. wide; petioles stout, I to $1 \cdot 75$ in. long. Peduncle and bud-sheaths silky. Sepals oblong hairy. Petals (in bud) hairy. Fruit oblong-obovoid, 155 in. long, entirely covered with curved rounded transverse lamellæ in 5 vertical rows, hairy underneath, long wings linear-oblong blunt, main nerves 3 , prominent, 6 in . long, I•I to 2 in . wide; short wings broad ovate convolute, I in. long. Hab. Johor, Gunong Belumut (Holttum). Distrib. Borneo.

The only flower seen is a very young bud.
Vol. i. p. 24I, sp. 5, Synaptea nitens Ridl., note:-
Flowers have been obtained by Haniff on Mount Olivia, Penang, for the first time. Panicles I to 2 in . long with numerous short branches densely light rufous, woolly-tomentose. Pedicels 05 in. long, tomentose. Sepals ovate-lanceolate blunt, little longer, densely tomentose hairy, 'I in. long. Petals glabrous, linear blunt, narrowed above stamens, then dilate, 3 in. long. Stamens I5, filaments very short, connective rather broad, prolonged to a short point. Ovary sessile. Style columnar short dilate and grooved at tip; stigmas short erect, 5 .

## Order XXIV. Sterculiacee.

Vol. i. p. 269 after sp. 3, Sterculia lævis Wall., insert:-
(3A) S. neriifolia Ridl. Journ. Bot. 1924, p. 294.
Small tree 10 to I 2 ft . tall, glabrous, bark of branches pale, longitudinally rugose. Leaves mostly crowded at the ends of the branches, oblong-lanceolate, narrow, glabrous, shining, tip acuminate blunt, base long narrowed; nerves 17 pairs nearly horizontal, inarching within the margin, fine but prominent; $6 \cdot 5$ to 7 in . long, $I \cdot 2$ in. wide; petioles slender thickened at the tip and base, I in. long. Raceme sub-terminal, 3 in, long, puberulous. Flowers on distant branchlets $\cdot 05 \mathrm{in}$. long bearing I to 3 flowers; pedicels $\cdot$ I in. long. Males, calyx tube cylindric-campanulate, $\cdot$ ' 5 in. long, pale green and grey, nearly glabrous, lobes linear blunt nearly as long, free at tip, white-hairy on the edge. Stamen-column short erect, anthers in two rows of 5 each, lower row smaller than the upper one. Female flowers and fruit unknown. Hab. Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tangga (Burkill II,826).

Allied to $S$. levvis, but with very narrow lanceolate leaves. Vol. i. p. 275, sp. I, Scaphium linearicarpum Ridl., note:-

The fruits described above were quite young. Ripe fruits of what is apparently this species have since been obtained by Mohammed Nur at the Semangkok Pass, Selangor. The carpel is thin and papery, lanceolate blunt, curved on the lower edge, but not gibbous as in $S$. affine, 9 in. long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 75$ in. wide, pubescent hairy, nerves thickly hairy. Seed ellipsoid, rugose when dry, densely hairy, I in. long.

## Order XXV. Tiliacee.

Vol. i.p. 298, sp. 1, Schoutenia Mastersii King, note:-
This tree varies very much in the size and form of leaves, perhaps local variations. The typical Penang form has oblong leaves 3 in. long, r in. wide. This form occurs also in Malacca (Maingay). The Perak Hills form has much smaller leaves, the biggest and lowest on the spray is $I \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, and I in. wide, but most of the leaves are $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, and the fruiting calyx is smaller, This form might be called var. microphylla. It was collected in Perak by Kunstler 3381 , and by Scortechini. A third variety comes from Gunong Tampin in Negri Sembilan, where it was collected by Burkill at 2300 ft . altitude (3176). This, var. angustifolia, has leaves oblong-linear, narrowed to a blunt point at the tip and with a shortly narrowed base, 1.5 in . long and $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide. The flowers are only $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. across while those of the typical plant are nearly 2 in . wide.
Vol. ì. p. 300, after sp. 2, Grewia paniculata Roxb., insert :-
(2A) G. sclerophylla Roxb. in G. Don Gen. Syst. i. 550. G. scabrophylla Roxb. Fl. Ind. ii. 584; Hook. fil. F.B.I. i. 387.

Shrub. Branches densely covered with fulvous stellate hairs, Leaves oblong-ovate acute, base round sub-cordate, edges blunttoothed, above sprinkled with stellate hairs, densely hairy on midrib and nerves, 6 pairs, beneath more hairy especially on midrib, nerves and nervules; 6 in . long, 3.5 in . wide; petioles $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long, densely softly hairy. Cymes dense, peduncle short and pedicels densely fulvous hairy, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Buds oblong blunt. Sepals lanceolate-linear, densely hairy outside, 75 in . long, •I in. wide. Petals obovate notched, white, half as long as sepals. Stamens very numerous, 5 in . long; filaments very slender; anthers small reniform. Ovary subglobose, densely covered with ascending stiff whitish hairs, gynophore cylindric, $\cdot 25$ in. long, densely whitish hairy, base glabrous. Style glabrous, longer than the stamens. Stigma rather large, capitate. Drupe the size of a large cherry, stellate-hairy; pyrenes 4, I-seeded. Hab. Perak, Grit (Haniff 12,410). Distrib. India, Burma.
Vol. i. p. 300, after sp. 3, Grewia latifolia Mast., insert :-
(3A) G. latistipulata Ridl. Kew Bull. 1924, p. 262.
Tree. Leaves coriaceous elliptic, quite glabrous, blunt, base broad rounded, nerves very prominent beneath, 12 pairs conspicuous above; I ft. long, 5 in . wide; petiole thick, 4 in . long. Stipules persistent oblong-ovate, tip rounded, coriaceous, 6 in. long, 4 in. wide. Panicle terminal, 3 in. long, branches short, $\cdot 5$ in. long with 4 or 5 involucral clusters, with a persistent stipule below. Involucre sub-sessile of 8 oblong blunt lobes tomentose on both sides, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, containing 4 flowers shortly pedicelled. Sepals 5, hairy, linear-oblong, 25 in . long. Petals very short,
glabrous narrow oblong mucronate. Stamens about 20, shorter than sepals. Ovary conic hairy. Style glabrous. Disc hairy. Hab. Selangor, Klang (Burkill 7826). Distrib. Sumatra.

The Sumatran plant has narrower leaves and stipules.
This plant is allied to G. latifolia, Mast. but is glabrous and has large persistent stipules.
Vol. i. p. 303, after sp. 10, Grewia florida Miq., insert :-
(II) G. polygama Roxb. Fl. Ind. ii. 588; G. hirsuta Pierre Fl. For. Cochinch. pl. 167; Lecomte Flor. de Indochine i. 534 (not of Vahl.).
var. Curtisii Ridl. Shrub with twiggy branches pubescent. Leaves thinly coriaceous, glabrous, minutely reticulate above or with sunk midrib pubescent, beneath pubescent or hairy, lanceolate acuminate, base rounded, often unequal-sided, edge serrulate; nerves 3 prominent beneath from base, two pairs above from the midrib all sunk above, transverse nervules parallel, elevate beneath; 3 to 4 in . long, 75 to r in. wide ; petioles $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long, pubescent. Inflorescence axillary, peduncle 'I in. long; branches as long, hairy or glabrescent. "Sepals 5, ovate, tomentose outside. Petals 5, half as long, oval-elliptic, lower half outside velvety. Nectary surrounded with a fringe of hairs. Stamens numerous; filaments velvety at base. Ovary hairy; style glabrous." Fruit 4-lobed, as long as wide, at first hairy, later shining, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Pyrenes each 2-seeded. Hab. Lankawi (Curtis 2518); Gua Chirita (Haniff 7487 ). Distrib. Southern Siam, Cambodia.

I have seen no flowers of this, the description of them is from Pierre. The plants are much less hairy than the Indian type. A specimen from Laos (Harmand) differs only in the more serrate leaves.

## Order XXIX. Oxalidacee.

Vol. i.p. 332, after sp. x, Connaropsis Griffithii Planch, insert :-
(1A) C. rubescens Ridl. Journ. Bot. 1924, p. 295.
Leaves trifoliate; leaflets coriaceous ovate, shortly blunt acuminate cuspidate, base round, glabrous shining above; nerves about 7 pairs conspicuous beneath as are the reticulations; 2 in . long, I in. wide; petiolules $\cdot 08$ in. long; petiole I in. long. Panicles fascicled in axils I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, red, glabrous, branches very short. Flowers very small; pedicels slender; bracts very short linear. Buds globose. Sepals oblong rounded. Petals as long, ovate, rounded. All pubescent ciliate at tip and edges. Stamens 10, shorter than petals, inner row shorter, glabrous. Styles 5; stigmas small. Hab. Pahang, Tengah Temerloh (Foxworthy, No. 5170). Native name: Belimbing Akar.

The leaflets of this species resemble those of $C$. monophylla, but there are three on a leaf. The glabrous axillary fascicled panicles are very distinct.

## Order XXXI. Rutacee.

Vol. i. p. 346, after sp. 2, Tetractomia Roxburghii Hook. fil., insert:-
(2A) T. Holttumi Ridl. Journ. Bot. 1924, p. 205.
Tree; bark rough, grey. Leaves crowded at branch tips, coriaceous, elliptic-ovate, base narrowed blunt, tip obtuse; nerves 5 pairs; midrib prominent beneath; 2.5 in . long, r .75 in . wide; petioles $\cdot 4 \mathrm{in}$. long. Panicles in upper axils shorter than the leaves, 2 in . long, peduncle I in. long, slender, branches slender 3 to 5 . Flowers very small, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. wide; pedicels short pubescent. Sepals 4 , small ovate. Petals much larger, ovate subacute. Stamens nearly as long; filaments stout, narrowed up to a point from a lanceolate base. Staminodes on the petals minute, filaments flat. Anthers very small. Disc fairly prominent. Ovary deeply 4-lobed, lobes rounded on the back. Style cylindric. Stigma pulvinate. Hab. Johor, Gunong Belumut at 3000 ft . altitude (Holttum).

Apparently most nearly allied to T. philippinensis, but the leaves are rounder and more obovate.
Vol. i. p. 357, after sp. 2, Atalantia cuspidata Ridl., insert :-
(2A) A. polyandra Ridl.
Unarmed glabrous bush, branchlets smooth with a ridge decurrent from the petiole. Leaves thinly coriaceous unifoliolate; leaflet lanceolate, bluntly acuminate, base narrowed; main nerves slender about 10 pairs, intermediate nerves nearly as thick, numerous irregular, all inarching; 4 to 6 in . long, $\mathrm{r} \cdot 25$ to 1.75 in . wide; petioles $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long, winged above. Flowers few, usually 2 in an axil ; pedicels 25 in. long. Calyx-lobes 5, ovate acute, short. Petals 5, linear-oblong blunt, 5 in . long. Stamens 24, connate in a tube, some shorter than the others, tube nearly 5 in . long, cylindric. Anthers small ovoid. Disc fleshy cushion-shaped forming a gynophore. Ovary on the disc oblong glandular, 3-celled. Style short, stout, stigma oblong clubbed, 5 -ribbed. Fruit globose with numerous large glands, 1.75 in. through (not ripe). Hab. Perak, Luboh Merboh, Kwala Kangsa (Haniff).

Near A. Roxburghiana, Hook. fil., but with more numerous stamens in a tube, and longer lanceolate leaves.
Vol. i. p. 359, after sp. 2, Citrus medica Linn., insert:-
C. medica var. Limau Mata Kerbau.

Branches spiny, spines $I$ in. long. Leaves oblong, tip broad retuse, base slightly narrowed; nerves about Io pairs; 5 in. long, 3 in. wide; petioles not winged, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Flowers 3 together, large. Calyx broad glandular, punctate, lobes short. Petals I in. long coriaceous glandular, punctate outside. Stamens shorter, very numerous. Fruit oblong-pyriform, 3 in. long, 2 in. wide when dry, rind $\cdot 2$ in. thick. Hab. Perak, Gunong Pondok (Haniff 10,332).

## Order XXXIII. Ochnaceas.

## Vol. i. p. 365, sp. I, Gomphia sumatrana Jack., note :-

The plant described by Jack from Sumatra proves to be quite different from the tree of the Malay Peninsula referred to by Hooker. fil. (F.B.I. i. 525), and by King and myself. The true G. sumatrana, Jack, has larger thinner and serrulate acuminate leaves, larger flowers and acute sepals, longer than the fruit. In the Malay Peninsula plant the leaves are thicker and smaller, and usually entire, and the sepals blunt and shorter than the fruit. I have therefore named our species G. oblongifolia Ridl. in Kew Bull. 1925, p. 79. The distribution Sumatra in Vol. i. 365, p. 4 I must be omitted.

## Order XXXVII. Olacinez.

Vol. i. p. 430, sp. I, Stemonurus secundiflorus Bl., insert :-
The description and almost all the specimens quoted should be referred to S. scorpioides, Becc. Malesia, i. II3. S. grandifolius, Becc., which Beccari, rightly, I think, separates from Miquel's Lasianthera secundifora, Stemonurus secundiforus, Bl., a tree with small leaves and flowers, though, as Beccari notes, Miquel gives the leaves as attaining the length of 9 in ., suggesting that he had combined the two species. However, his figure and specimen are all of the small-leaved tree. I give descriptions of both trees.
(I) S. secundiflorus Bl. Bijdr. 649; Mus. Bot. fig. xlvii.; Becc. Malesia, i. t. iv. 16, 17. Lasianthera secundiflora Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. i. 792.

Tree 30 ft . tall. Leaves coriaceous, elliptic acuminate acute; nerves usually conspicuous; 3 to 5 in . long, $\cdot 75$ to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles $\cdot 25$ to I in. long. Cymes I in. wide on peduncles $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Flowers 'I in. long, secund. Petals oblong. Stamens, filaments short narrowed to base, sparsely hairy, terminal hairtuft short, anther-cells elliptic divaricate below. Pistil conic acute. Hab. Forests, Johor, Sedenak (Ridley, 13,570). Dindings, Pangkor, Telok Sera (Curtis 912). Distrib. Borneo, Java.
(IA) S. scorpioides Becc. Malesia, i. II3. S. grandifolius Becc. l.c. II4.

Tree 40 to 70 ft . tall, 10 to 18 in . through. Leaves very coriaceous, oblong-elliptic, shortly pointed, 8 to 12 in . long, 3 to 5 in . wide; petioles stout, 75 in. long. Cymes 3 in . wide, peduncles thick, $\cdot 75$ in. long. Flowers secund, $\cdot 2$ in. long. Petals oblong, white. Stamens, filaments linear villous, not narrowed at the base, terminal tuft of hairs long; anther-cells linear parallel, not divaricate at base. Pistil long acuminate. Fruit ellipsoid acute, lower part brown, above green or white. Hab. Singapore, Selitar; Bukit Mandai; Kallang valley swamp (Burkill 7830). Johor, Kota Tinggi (Ridley). Perak, Larut (Kunstler); Assam Kumbang (Wray). Distrib. Borneo.

Beccari distinguishes his S. grandifolius by its large leaves and the two-coloured fruit with the line between the two colours sharply delimited. This is characteristic of S. scorpioides and Burkill's plant exactly matches Beccari's specimens of $S$. grandifolius.
Vol. i.p. 43I, after sp. 3, Stemonurus umbellatus Becc., insert :-
(4) S. corniculatus Ridl. Platea corniculata Becc. Malesia, i. II7. Cantleya johorica Ridl. Flora Malay Pen. i. 436.

Tree 70 ft . tall, girth breast high, 5 ft . Leaves coriaceous elliptic, acuminate, base narrowed; nerves io pairs very indistinct; $2 \cdot 7$ in. long, 1.4 in . wide; petioles 3 in . long. Cymes axillary; rachis thick pubescent, gradually elongating with thick short branches seated in alveoli dichotomous. Flowers 3 to 5, terminal, sessile. Sepals imbricate, rounded, silky. Petals 5, glabrous oblong, apex acute incurved, very thinly coriaceous, $\cdot$ I in. long. Stamens 5 ; filaments broad linear flat with curled white hairs below the anther and on the tip; anther-cells separate, reniform. Pistil cylindric; stigma circular, depressed in the centre. Hab. Flat lowland country, Johor (Cantley). Distrib. Borneo, Sumatra. Native name: Daru-Daru (in Borneo, Bedaru). Use: Timber highly valued, hard, durable, close grained; used for house-building and ship timbers.

Specimens of what is clearly the tree described by me dubiously as a new genus Cantleya have been obtained by Mr. Foxworthy's collector near Kuching, Sarawak, Borneo. In the Johor specimen the perianths had fallen, and only the pistils were left. The above description is mainly on the Borneo specimens. Mr. Foxworthy adds that the bark is half an inch thick, and rough.
Vol. i. p. 436, after genus 17, Erythropalum, insert :-
17a. SARCOSTIGMA, Wight and Arnott.
Climbing shrubs. Leaves alternate, coriaceous petioled. Flowers minute in tufts on a long pendulous rachis. Male flowers; calyx minute, 4- or 5-lobed. Petals 5, free, valvate, oblong, eventually reflexed. Stamens 5, alternate with petals, free or adnate to petals. Anthers erect. Pistil rudimentary. Female flowers; perianth as in male. Staminodes 4 or 5 . Ovary superior, I-celled. Stigma sub-sessile conic or globose. Ovules 2. Drupe with persistent perianth at base, epicarp coriaceous velvety. Endocarp woody. Seed r. Species 3 or 4, Asiatic.

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
\text { Racemes simple } & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\text { Racemes panicled } & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
\text { (I) S. Kleinii } \\
\text { S. paniculata }
\end{array}
$$

(1) S. Kleinii W. and A. in Edin. New Phil. Journ. xiv. 299; Miers Contrib. i. 103, t. 18; Wight Ic. t. 1854; Hook. fil. F.B.I. i. 594.

Leaves thinly coriaceous, glabrous, strongly reticulate ellipticlanceolate acuminate, base narrowed, 4 to 6 in . long, 2 to $2 \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles thick, 25 to .5 in . long. Inflorescence I ft.
long, red velvety; clusters of flowers, small, distant. Flowers -I2 in. wide. Calyx short, cup-shaped pilose, obscurely 4- or 5 -lobed. Petals glabrous. Stamens in male as long as petals; filaments flat. Ovary in female ovoid; stigma conical. Drupe oblong, I to I 5 in . long, orange red, red-hairy when young becoming glabrescent. Hab. Malacca (Maingay). Kelantan, Sungei Keteh on the cliffs (Foxworthy). Distrib. S. India.
(2) S. paniculata Pierre, in Bull. Soc. Linn. Par. ii. I320.

A shrubby climber io to 15 ft . long. Leaves coriaceous, glabrous elliptic, main nerves 5 pairs prominent beneath, reticulations minute conspicuous; 8 in . long, 3 in . wide; petioles 75 in . long. Panicles I ft. long with many distant slender branches 3 in. long or more, pubescent. Flower clusters very small. Calyx cup-shaped. Petals oblong, blunt. Stamens as long, glabrous. Pistillode hairy. Hab. Perak, Larut in an open rocky creek 300 to 500 ft . altitude (Kunstler). Distrib. Cochin-China.

## Order XXXVIII. Ilicinee.

Vol. i. p. 438, after sp. I, Ilex malaccensis Loes., insert :-
(1A) I. Kelsalli Ridl. Journ. Bot. I924, p. 295.
Tree, bark pale, thinly flaking with lenticels, in branches. Leaves coriaceous glabrous, oblong-elliptic acuminate cuspidate, base rounded or shortly narrowed, nerves slender, 5 pairs inarching, decurrent at base on the thick midrib, secondary nerves nearly as conspicuous; 6 in . long, 2.5 in . wide; petioles very thick, $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long. Racemes axillary, I in. long; flowers sub-remote, heliotrope; pedicels 05 in. long. Bracts very small, ovate acute spreading. Sepals 6 round, edge ciliate. Petals 6, oblong-ovate. Stamens 6, filaments very short, attached to the petals at the base. Ovary broad conic with 3 short styles. and 12 ridges on the disc, apparently 12 -celled. Hab. Mountains, Johor (Kelsall). Pahang, Fraser Hill at 4000 to 4500 ft . altitude (Burkill 8693).

## Order XXXIX. Celastrineat.

Vol. i. p. 445, after sp. 6, Microtropis valida Ridl., insert :-
(7) M. peduncularis Ridl. Kew Bull. I894, p. 262.

Shrub 4 to 6 ft . tall. Leaves coriaceous elliptic cuspidateacuminate; nerves 6 pairs, faint ; 5 to 7 in . long, 2 to 2.5 in . wide; petioles thick, grooved above, 5 in . long. Cymes I 5 in . long and as wide, on peduncles $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long; branches angled. Bracts persistent ovate-lanceolate acute, $\cdot 05 \mathrm{in}$. long. Flowers waxy, rich yellow, $\cdot$ in. wide. Sepals 4, round imbricate. Petals 4 , free, longer, oblong-obovate, edges involute. Stamens 5 , filaments very short, thick; anthers 2 -celled. Style columnar truncate, longer than the stamens. Hab. Very dense jungle at 400 to 600 ft . altitude, Perak, Ulu Bubong (Kunstler).

This species is allied to M. valida Ridl., and like that tetramerous, but the flowers are much smaller and the petals free oblong. Vol. i. p. 446, after sp. 1, Euonymus javanicus Bl., insert :-
(IA) E. coriaceus Ridl.
Shrub, glabrous. Leaves elliptic acuminate, entire, base shortly cuneate, stiffly coriaceous; nerves faint, elevate on both sides, 6 pairs, anastomosing within the margin; 3.5 to 5 in . long, 1.5 in. wide ; petioles rugose, $\cdot 25$ to 6 in . long. Flowers in axillary pairs, peduncle very short; pedicels $\cdot 1$ in. long. Sepals ovate rounded, broad. Petals obcuneate fimbriate, greenish-yellow, $\cdot 25$ in. long, $\cdot$ i in. wide at the tip. Stamens 5 , filaments slender, half as long as petals. Ovary conoid. Capsule obcuneate, 5 in . long, valves retuse at apex, woody, edges elevate. Hab. Mountains Kedah Peak at 3000 ft . altitude (Ridley, Robinson, Haniff).

The species is distinct from E. javanicus, Bl., in the stiffly coriaceous leaves and the short peduncled axillary flowers in pairs. Vol. i. p. 446, after sp. 2, Euonymus Wrayi King, insert:-
(2A) E. pahangensis Ridl.
Tree $I_{5}$ to 20 ft . tall, glabrous. Leaves elliptic, thinly coriaceous, tip shortly blunt acuminate, base cuneate, margins obscurely crenate; nerves 5 pairs, very faint in adult leaves; 3.5 to 6 in . long, $I \cdot 5$ to 2 in . wide; petioles $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Panicles in terminal axils, I in. long in flower, lengthening to 3 in . long (peduncle 2 in . long) in fruit, and wide branched; branches 3 with 2 flowers on each. Bracts very small ovate acute. Sepals ovate blunt deflexed. Petals obovate fimbriate, I in. long, yellow or reddishgreen. Ovary short, broad, conoid, ribbed when dry. Fruit (unripe) obovate, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, 75 in . wide, lobes rounded, not retuse at the top. Mab. Pahang, Kwala Pahang (Burn-Murdoch); Telok Sesik, Kwantan (Burkill). Common in sea fences.
(2B) E. micropetalus Ridl.
Tree about I4 ft. tall. Leaves thin ovate cuspidate, base narrowed, margins obscurely crenulate; nerves 6 pairs, elevate beneath; 5 to 6 in . long, 3 in . wide; petioles $\cdot \mathrm{r} \mathrm{in}$. long. Flowers numerous on a very short thick peduncle $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, thickly covered with short pale bracts, pedicels slender, $\cdot 4 \mathrm{in}$. long. Sepals broad ovate rounded, pinkish. Petals little longer, oblong with a few lacinix pale green, bases lurid. Stamens 5 , filaments rather short, not as long as the petals; anthers oblong; style short cylindric narrowed to the tip. Hab. Forests, Kelantan, Chaning (Ridley).

Remarkable for its thin leaves, which are red when young, and small, hardly laciniate petals.
Vol. i. p. 455, after $s p$. 3, Hippocratea nigricaulis Ridl., insert :-
(3A) H. obtusa Ridl.
Climber, glabrous. Leaves thin coriaceous elliptic, shortly acuminate blunt, base shortly cuneate, drying pale green, nerves

6 pairs prominent beneath, secondary nerves conspicuous but irregular, transverse nervules much broken up; 5 to 6 in . long, 2.5 in. wide; petioles thick, 25 in. long. Cymes axillary 2branched, widely divaricate; peduncle 5 in. long; branches $\cdot 75$ in. long with 2 or 3 branchlets. Flowers yellowish, I in. wide; pedicels $\cdot$ I in. long. Sepals 5, ovate broad-based, short. Petals 5, oblong, tip rounded, minutely denticulate, eventually recurved. Stamens 3; anthers just protruding from the large conic disc. Ovary conic enclosed in the disc; style short, cylindric, just protruding. Hab. Pahang, Besarah (Burkill 17,587).

This species seems nearest to $H$. obtusifolia, Roxb. of India. It differs from the other species in the oblong round-tipped petals and the large conic fleshy disc.

## Order XL. Rhamnee.

Vol.i.p. 467, after sp. 2, Ventilago gladiata Pierre, insert:-
(2A) V. Kurzii Ridl. Apteron lanceolatum Kurz, Journ. As. Soc. xli. ii. 300.

Woody climber, bark pale. Leaves coriaceous lanceolate acuminate, base narrowed or rounded, blunt, edge minutely serrulate; nerves 7 or 8 pairs elevate beneath, reticulations minute distinct; 4 in. long, $1 \cdot 5$ to 2 in . wide; petioles $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long or less, pubescent. Panicles lax, 4 to 6 in. long, pubescent. Flowers in rather distant tufts small, shortly pedicelled, pedicels pubescent. "Sepals ovate sub-acute, hairy outside. Petals minute obcuneate, apex broad retuse, side-lobes rounded. Stamens 5, filaments short, thick. Anthers deflexed oblong rounded. Pistil and disc hairy; stigma bilobed." Samara pubescent, 2.5 in. long, wing linear oblong blunt. Calyx half covering the fruit, hairy. Hab. Lankawi, Pulau Segari (Ridley). Distrib. Tenasserim.

My specimen is only in young fruit, but appears to agree in all points with the Tenasserim plant identified with Kurz's A pteron lanceolatum, of which all specimens are in flower, and from these I have taken the description of the flower (in inverted commad). Kurz mistook some insect galls for the young fruit.
Vol. i. p. 468, after sp. 2, Smythea macrocarpa Hemsl., insert :-
(3) S. lancifolia Ridl. Journ. Bot. I924, p. 295.

Climber, rather slender, glabrous. Leaves thinly coriaceous, lanceolate cuspidate, blunt, base inæquilateral cuneate; nerves 5 to 7 pairs slender, transverse nervules and reticulations very fine; 4 in. long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles $\cdot 05 \mathrm{in}$. long. Flowers very small, in axillary clusters of 4 or 5 . Pedicels 08 in. long, pubescent. Buds flattened, 4 -angled and ribbed, pubescent. Sepals triangular acute. Petals little longer, clawed, upper portion broad, obcuneate, deeply 2 -lobed, lobes rounded, with a small tooth in the notch. Stamens slightly shorter; filaments rather slender; anthers conic with two separate cells at base. Fruit
lanceolate blunt coriaceous, base narrowed and twisted, 3.5 in . long, $\cdot 5$ in. wide. Hab. Penang, Highlands (Burkill 9142); Batu Feringhi (Curtis 2780).

This was formerly referred to S. macrocarpa, Hemsl., only Curtis' flowering specimen being known, but Burkill sends fruit which shows it is quite distinct. The fruit wing is much narrower and has a curious twist at the base, the leaves are narrower and lanceolate, the petals deeply bifid.

## Order XLI. Sapindacede.

Vol. i. p. 493, after sp. I, Lepisanthes Kunstleri King, insert:-
(ia) L. tetraphylla Radlk. Sitz. Math. Phys. Acad. Mun. viii. 276. Hemigyrosa canescens Thw. Enum. 56, 408; Hook. fil. F.B.I. i. 671.

Tree 20 to 30 ft . tall (or a shrub), bark pale. Leaves 5 to 22 in. long; leaflets 4 to 8, coriaccous, elliptic-oblong or ovate (rarely lanceolate), glabrous blunt (or acute), narrowed at base, 4 to 10 in. long, 2 to 5 in . wide; petiolules thick rugose, . in. long, petioles r 5 in . long. Racemes simple or panicled, axillary, shorter than the leaves, silky pubescent. Flowers fascicled, white, $\cdot 3$ to $\cdot 4 \mathrm{in}$. across, on short silky pedicels. Sepals 5, imbricate, two outer ones silky, red inside. Petals 4 or 5 , four obovate tipped yellow, the fifth rudimentary. Stamens 8, unilateral, inserted at the base of the ovary within the disc. Ovary trigonous, 3 -celled. Fruit sub-globose or 3 -sided, tomentose, ochre coloured, 3 -seeded. Seeds with a pulpy mesocarp. Hab. Terutau at Telok Apan (Haniff). Distrib. India, Ceylon, Burma, Siam.
Vol. i. p. 494, after genus 7, Lepisanthes, insert:-

## 7a. PHENICIMON, Ridl.

Shrub, densely red-furfuraceous velvety. Leaves imparipinnate, large; leaflets alternate, 6, large subcoriaceous; petiolulate. Panicle racemiform with few short branches. Flowers in clusters, sessile, bracts small. Sepals 5, imbricate, rounded. Petals 5, twice as long, linear-oblong, no basal scales. Stamens 8, in two rows, inner row shorter; filaments flat, broad linear; anther cells parallel; connective produced into a short point at tip. Ovary sub-cylindric; style stout ; stigma capitate with 3 decurved lobes. Fruit globose. Pericarp stiff. Seeds 3. Hab. Malay Peninsula.

Apparently most nearly allied to Otophora, but without the basal auricle of the leaf.
(1) P. rubiginosus Ridl.

Small shrub densely red-velvety. Leaves imparipinnate, i8 in. long; leaflets elliptic-lanccolate blunt cuspidate alternate, coriaceous, base unequally narrowed; nerves 18 pairs, prominent beneath, inarching some way from margin, midrib prominent; glabrous above, red scurfy beneath, 9 in . long, 4 in . wide, petiolules scurfy, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Panicle racemiform with 2 or 3 short branches
densely red-hairy, 8 in. long. Flowers crowded in distant fascicles, sessile. Sepals 5, imbricate round hairy. Petals 5, imbricate, oblong blunt, hairy, twice as long. Stamens 8 ; filaments broad; anther cells slightly divaricate at base, with a connectival apiculus, in 2 rows, the inner one not longer than the filament of the outer. Ovary superior. Style stout; stigma capitate, with 3 deflexed lobes. Fruit globose, 5 in. long. Seeds 3, flattened, ovoid, back rounded, inner face obscurely angled, 3 in. long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, - I in. thick. Hab. Negri Sembilan, Ulu Bendol (Holttum 9866); Gunong Angsi (Ridley).
Vol. i. p. 496, sp.9, Tristira penangensis Ridl., note:-
A fruiting specimen of what appears to be this plant collected in the same locality by Curtis as the flowering specimen described above has more coriaccous shining leaflets, and an oblong globose fruit, 3 in. long, and as wide; pericarp woody, dark brown, covered with pale lenticels. It contains 2 seeds and is borne on a stout pedicel $\cdot 5$ in. long. A young fruit 1 in. long is covered with yellowish hair, the remains of the sepals persisting, and is crowned with a short style. The typical fruits of Tristira are triquetrous and the fruits above described are totally different.

## Order XLV. Anacardiacese.

Vol i.p. 542, sp. 4, Semecarpus Curtisii King, note :-
To the localities given Henderson in Gardens Bulletin iii. p. 290, adds Kedah, Alor Sta. (Burkill and Haniff), and p. 29I, adds a variety, var. brevipetiolata, which differs from the type in the shorter petioles, $\cdot 5$ to 1 in . long, the glabrous disc of the male flower and the absence of white scales on the underside of the leaf, and slightly more pubescent panicle. He gives as localities for it, Negri Sembilan, Gunong Tampin (Holttum 9521, Burkill 3230); Bukit Kayu Arang, Tampin (Nur 1623) and Gunong Talan (Gaong Jalan as he writes it) (Alwins, Cantley's collector, 885). He notes that the Selangor plant seems to approach var. brevipetiolata in the pubescence on the panicle and the absence of the white scales beneath the leaf, but has the long petiole of the type. Had it not been for this intermediate form, he would have been inclined to separate the northern form specifically from the southern. I have not seen any of the specimens referred to which are preserved in the herbarium of the Singapore Gardens.
Vol. i. p. 543, after sp. 4, Semecarpus Curtisii King, insert:-
(4A) S. heterophylla Bl. Mus. i. I87.
A tree 20 to 40 ft . tall, branchlets pubescent, eventually glabrous. Leaves coriaceous, glabrous, oblong-elliptic, blunt or shortly apiculate, base narrowed slightly, margin thickened undulate, paler beneath; nerves conspicuous above, elevate beneath, I9 pairs parallel ascending, inarching near the margin, reticulations conspicuous above and beneath; 7 to 9 in. long, 3.5 to 4 in . long;
petioles I in. long. Panicle terminal lax, I ft. long, branches rather distant, 6 in. long, pubescent or sub-glabrous, branchlets $\cdot 25$ to I in. long or less. Flowers small pubescent crowded, very shortly pedicelled, green. Calyx-lobes ovate blunt pubescent. Petals little longer, oblong blunt, $\cdot 08$ in. long, pubescent. Stamens as long; filaments cylindric; anthers oblong. Ovary thickly hairy, broad flat, rounded. Drupe half an inch long, cup wide, round. Hab. Singapore, Garden Jungle (Cantley in 1882). Distrib. Sumatra, Java, Timor Laut, New Guinea.

This has not been found again in the Malay Peninsula.
Vol. i. p. 543, after sp. 5, Semecarpus lucens King, insert :-
(6) S. Prainii King Journ. As. Soc. Beng. lxv. 5 II.

Tree 40 to 70 ft . tall, branchlets stout puberulous. Leaves glabrous, oblong-lanceolate to obovate-oblong, shortly abruptly acuminate, edges slightly undulate, base narrowed; nerves 18 to 24 pairs prominent beneath; 5 to 10 in . long, $\mathrm{x} \cdot 5$ to 3.25 in . wide; petioles $\cdot 5$ to 8 in . long. Panicle terminal, glabrous below, pubescent above, longer than the leaves, branches slender, much branched. Flowers crowded, sub-sessile, 'I in. wide. Calyx cupular puberulous, lobes broadly ovate blunt ciliate, spreading. Petals 5 imbricate, glabrous, broadly ovate acute. Stamens 5, shorter. Disc fleshy convex with a tuft of hairs in the middle. Ovary in male flower absent. Drupe obliquely obovoid compressed glabrous, 5 in . long, 65 in . wide; peduncle enlarged obconic, $\cdot 35$ in. long, glabrous. Hab. Perak (Kunstler 7442). Distrib. Andamans, Pungah.

I have not seen the specimen from Perak.
(7) S. glabra Ridl.

Small tree, glabrous. Leaves linear-oblong, cuspidate, base narrowed, margins undulate-crenulate, thickened; nerves 16 or 17 pairs conspicuous on both sides, secondary nerves nearly as large; reticulations conspicuous, midrib prominent beneath; 9 in. long, 3 in. wide; petioles thickened below, $1 \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Panicle terminal lax, 8 in. long, branches slender, 3 in. long or less, branchlets slender, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Flowers $\cdot 05 \mathrm{in}$. long, very shortly pedicelled, glabrous. Calyx deeply lobed, lobes 5, ovate blunt. Petals oblong, much longer. Stamens 5; filaments thickened slightly in the middle. Ovary broad, flattened above, rounded, glabrous. Fruit unknown. Hab. Penang, Waterfall (Curtis 3594).

This is most nearly allied to S. scabrida, Bl., of Borneo, but the leaves are longer and distinctly cuspidate, the flowers smaller, panicle glabrous, and ovary glabrous.

## Order XLVII. Leguyinose.

Vol. i.p. 559, sp. 1, Rothia trifoliata Pers., add locality :Penang, Fort Cornwallis (Burkill).

Vol. i.p. $56 \mathrm{r}, \mathrm{sp} .7$, Crotalaria albida Heyne, add locality:-
Malacca, Tebong by a lalang field (Burkill).
Vol. i. p. 586, after sp. I, Fordia pauciflora Dunn, insert:-
(2) F. ophirensis Ridl.

Small tree or shrub. Leaves 8 to io in. long, glabrous, rachis striate; leaflets 8 pairs, lanceolate long-acuminate, tip blunt, base shortly narrowed acute, thinly coriaceous, smooth, grey when dry, midrib sunk above, elevate beneath; nerves 7 to 10 pairs, slender, faint, almost or quite invisible on the upper surface, forked and inarching beneath, reticulations minute; 3.5 in . long, 75 in . wide or less, no stipels, petiolules •I in. long. Racemes in upper axils 3 in. long in fruit, pubescent in flower. Bracts at base of inflorescence coriaceous lanceolate acuminate, $\cdot$ I5 in. long. Flowers few, about Io, pedicels short, stout in fruit, -I in. long. Calyx entire with very short lobes. Pod woody oblong with an acute tip, light brown, 2 -seeded, about 3 in . long and $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. across. Seeds ellipsoid, rounded at the tip, flattened, dark brown, 5 in . long, $\cdot 3$ in. wide, -08 in. thick. Hab. Malacca, Mount Ophir (Hullett 802).

Allied to $F$. caulifora Dunn, of Hongkong, differing in the smooth grey leaves with very inconspicuous nerves, the absence of stipels, shorter racemes and smaller fruits.

I have only seen very young buds and fruit of this plant.
(3) F. lanceolata Ridl.

Shrub or treelet, glabrous. Leaves I ft. long, imparipinnate, extipellate; leaflets 7 pairs with I terminal, I elliptic-lanceolate to lanceolate long-acuminate, base cuneate, glabrous, thin sub-herbaceous; nerves $I_{4}$ or $I_{5}$ pairs branched at the tip; 9 in. long, 2 in. wide; petiolules very short, $\cdot 05$ in. long, thickened; petioles terete, 3 to 6 in. long. Panicles racemiform in the upper axils, 6 to 7 in. long; branches very short, -I in. long, pubescent, thick. Bracts caducous lanceolate acuminate pubescent. Flowers unknown. Pod oblong, not stalked, puberulous, margins thickened, terminated by a short acute beak, 2 -seeded, flattened, 2 in . long, I in. wide; pedicel $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long, thick. Hab. Negri Sembilan, Senaling Inas Forest Reserve (Holttum 9755).

The only specimen I have seen is very incomplete, but I think it is a Fordia and is certainly distinct from anything known to me. Vol. i. p. 586, after genus 24, Fordia, insert:-

## 24A. BURKILLIA, Ridl.

Shrub. Leaves simple herbaceous, lanceolate or elliptic large, alternate, petiolate. Flowers small, numerous, in axillary racemes. Calyx campanulate unequally 5 -toothed, two upper teeth very short, three lower ones longer setaceous. Corolla, standard round, broad, clawed, keel obcuneate, widely bilobed, lobes round. Stamens Io, diadelphous, five lower ones longer than the upper ones. Ovary cylindric, 2 -ovuled; style long, stigma capitate.

Pod long, flattened, narrowed to the base, dilate towards apex, 2-seeded, tip beaked. Species I. Perak.
(I) B. alba Ridl.

Shrub 2 to 3 ft . tall, branches velvety-pubescent. Leaves unifoliate sub-herbaceous, lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate, caudate acuminate, base narrowed to the petiole, above glabrous, except on the sunk midrib and nerves, beneath nerves II pairs, inarching, and midrib shortly appressed hairy, reticulations small, elevate on both surfaces; 7 to 10 in . long, 2 to 3 in . wide, petioles slender hairy, 5 to 1.5 in . long. Stipules linear acuminate, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long. Racemes 1 or 2 in the axils, hairy, I in. long, many-flowered. Bracts lanceolate acuminate, hairy, longer than the short pedicels. Calyx campanulate, 5 -toothed, teeth setaceous, upper three short, two lower long. Corolla $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long, white. Standard obovate rounded, clawed, $\cdot 15$ in. wide. Keel spathulate lobed, rather broad. Wings narrower oblong spathulate. Stamens 10, glabrous; filaments filiform, diadelphous, five lower ones longer than the upper ones; anthers small oblong. Ovary cylindric hairy; ovules 2, style longer than stamens, hairy. Stigma very small. Pod 3 in. long, $\cdot 5$ in. wide, brown, smooth glabrous, flattened, upper margin straight, lower edge curved, base narrowed, upper portion dilate and upcurved at the tip to a sharp point. Seeds 2. Hab. Perak, Durian pipit, common (Burkill 12,498 ).

This plant, allied to Fordia, differs in the calyx not being truncate, but unequally lobed, with 3 setaccous lobes and 2 lower, longer ones; also in having unifoliolate leaves, which, however, occurs also in some species of Millettia to which this shrub is also allied.

I am indebted to Mr. S. T. Dunn for assistance in working out this plant.
Vol. i. p. 627, after sp. 3, Bauhinia calycina Ridl., insert:-
(3A) B. praesignis Ridl.
Climber, stems stout, nearly 4 in. through, densely dark redvelvety. Leaves coriaceous ovate cordate, bilobed at the tip, lobes rounded above, glabrous; beneath with 10 very prominent nerves (slightly sunk above) densely ferruginous velvety, transverse nervules undulate inarching on outer edges, and reticulations all ferruginous velvety; 9 in . long, 6 in . wide; petioles red-velvety, 2 in. long, stout. Raceme $I_{5}$ in. long, red ferruginous velvety. Bracts deciduous, broad oblong, tip rounded velvety, 1 in. long, $\cdot 5$ in. wide. Bracteoles oblong, 5 in . long, two to a flower. Pedicel I in. long. Calyx-tube 1 in. long, lobes coriaceous linear-lanceolate, nearly 2 in. long, 25 in . wide, red-velvety. Petals white, linear-lanceolate acuminate, base narrowed, silky outside, I. 4 in. long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Stamens 3, pink; filaments long; anthers linear-oblong. Pistil 15 in . long, stalked, densely red hairy. Stigma rounded. Pod 3 in . long, 2 in . wide, red-velvety. Seeds 4,

Fl.M.P., 5
ovate-orbicular, flat, I in. long. Hab. Pahang, Bentong, Benus valley (Burkill 16,404).

This fine species is nearest to $B$. calycina, but with very much larger leaves and flowers. I suppose it to be a climber. Vol.i.p. 629, after sp. 1о, Bauhinia cornifolia Bak., insert :-
(IOA) B. breviflora Ridl.
Climber, nearly glabrous, with stout tendrils. Leaves coriaceous, ovate to nearly orbicular, retuse, base broad, rounded subcordate; nerves 9 , radiating from base, strongly elevate beneath, reticulations minute, conspicuous; 4 in . long and as wide; petioles 1.75 in. long, thickened at tip and base. Racemes axillary and crowded at the apex, 3.5 to 4 in . long, many flowered, scurfy puberulous. Bracts very small, ovate, pedicels 3 in. long, slender. Buds ovoid glabrous, ribbed. Sepals 4, coriaceous lanceolate blunt, channelled, glabrous, 25 in . long. Petals 5, sub-orbicular, clawed, tip round, keel silky, strongly veined, apparently cream-yellow, - 3 in. long. Stamens 3, very short; filaments short, thick, silky hairy; anthers large oblong obtuse, cells large ellipsoid. Pistil short hairy, $\cdot 25$ in. long, stalked. Stigma large round. Hab. Pahang, Raub (Burkill 16,867).

The foliage of this plant resembles that of $B$. comifolia, but it is much more glabrous, and the flowers, which appear to be creamwhite, not orange-red, are smaller.
Vol. i. p. 632, after sp. 18, Bauhinia Kingiana Prain, insert:-
(18A) B. Kochiana Korth. Kruidk. Nederl. Arch. p. 87, pl. 10.
A glabrous climber with slender tendrils. Leaves subcoriaceous elliptic-oblong entire, cuspidate acuminate, base attenuate; nerves 3 from the base, sunk above, prominent beneath, with an intramarginal one on each side into which the lateral nervules inarch; 6 in . long, 2.5 in . wide; petioles thickened at the top, 5 in . long. Corymbs lateral, and terminal, I in. long, on peduncles 1 to 4 in . long; pedicels slender, 3 in. long, shortly red pubescent. Flowers numerous, orange-pink. Buds oblong, ovoid acute. Bracts lanceolate acuminate pubescent minute caducous. Calyx-tube slender, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, pubescent, lobes ovate sub-acute, pubescent outside, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Petals spathulate, $\cdot 5$ in. long, limb rounded, $\cdot 5$ in. wide, red hairy on the nerves outside. Stamens 3 fertile, glabrous, 5 sterile shorter. Ovary slender, stalked, red-hairy, $\cdot 25$ in. long; ovules 3 to 6 . Style as long as the ovary. Stigma capitate. Pod stipitate oblong, upper edge straight, lower curved. Seeds discoid. Hab. Johor, north of Gunong Belumut (Holttum). Distrib. Sumatra.

## Order XLVIII. Rosaceet.

Vol. i. p. 676, after sp. 9, Pygeum Hookerianum insert:-
(gA) P. velutinosum Ridl.
Shrub. Branches slender, softly velvety pubescent. Leaves
close-set, oblong-ovate, bluntly shortly cuspidate-acuminate, base rounded subcordate, above glabrous, smooth; nerves slender, sunk beneath midrib, and nerves elevate pubescent; 2 to 3 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25$ to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ in. wide; petioles $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long, pubescent. Racemes axillary, densely hairy, of 5 to 7 flowers, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Bracts lanceolate hairy, nearly as long as pedicels; pedicels 08 in . long. Calyx campanulate, 06 in. long, densely hairy, lobes ovate-lanceolate, short. Stamens about I5, filaments very slender, glabrous, -I5 in. long; anthers small oblong-ovoid. Style as long as stamens or longer. Stigma broad. Drupe transversely oblong, bilobed, $\cdot 2$ in. long, $\cdot 3$ in. wide. Hab. Pahang, Ulu Chineras, Kwala Lipis at 300 ft . altitude (Burkill 17,902 ); Gorge of Sungei Tras near Raub (Burkill 16,947 ).
"Flowers creamy white." This is allied to P. Hookerianum, but the leaves are rather smaller and the whole of the plant, except the upper surface of the leaves, densely velvety pubescent.
Vol. i. p. 681, after genus 8, Eriobotrya, insert:-

## 9. MICROMELES, Decne.

Shrubs or small trees. Leaves lanceolate or ovate serrate. Flowers corymbose. Calyx 5-toothed, deciduous. Petals 5, oblong or sub-rhomboid, emarginate or entire, clawed. Stamens I5 to 20 . Disc epigynous cupular or discoid, entire or lobed. Styles 2 or 3 , free or joined in the lower half. Stigmas round or reniform. Ovaries 2, cells 2-ovuled. Fruit pear-shaped, small, with a raised ring on the top. Species 6 or 8 , India, Burma.
(1) M. malayensis Ridl. Joum. Bot. I924, p. 296.

A tree 40 to 50 ft . tall, glabrous. Leaves thin, broadly lanceolate acuminate acute, bases long narrowed, edges serrulate; nerves 6 to 8 pairs ending in teeth; 3.5 to 4 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 75$ to 2.25 in . wide; petioles slender, I in. long. Corymb terminal, 2 in. long and as wide, branches slender. Flowers numerous, 'I5 in. wide, white. Calyx-lobes ovate cuspidate. Petals oblong blunt, clawed. Stamens 15, on a raised ring at the mouth. Styles stout 3. Stigmas round. Ovules very small. Hab. Mountains. Pahang, Fraser Hill (Burkill).

## Order XLIX. Saxifragacee.

Vol. i. p. 682, to st. Weinmannia Blumei Planch, add:-
var. major Ridl. Leaflets 2 or 3 pairs, lanceolate acuminate, 3 in. long, I. 5 in. wide, coarsely crenulate or nearly entire; petioles $\cdot 5$ in. long. Flowers rather larger. Stipules reniform, $\cdot 5$ to I in. across. Hab. Pahang, Gunong Tahan (Robinson, Ridley).

This is a very distinct-looking form in its larger and fewer leaflets, the typical form having much smaller leaflets and 4 to 5 pairs. I cannot fit it to any of Miquel's species. His species
W. Horsfieldii, a state of Blumei, occurs on Mount Ophir and Gunong Benom in Pahang. It has larger leaves than the ordinary specimens and more of them, but it grows with the small-leaved form.

## Order LVIII. Myrtacee.

Vol. i.p. 728, sp. 21, Eugenia Foxworthyi Ridl., note:-
This name I find was used previously for another species by Merrill, I therefore change it to E. Foxieorthiana Ridl.
Vol. i.p. 737, after sp. 56, Eugenia pseudo-glauca Ridl., insert :(56A) E. orites Ridl.
Shrub or tree. Branches rather slender, rigid. Leaves stiffly coriaceous, elliptic-lanceolate, narrowed to a blunt tip, base longer, narrowed; nerves 4 to 6 pairs distant, rather conspicuous on both sides, intramarginal nerve some way from. the edge, undulate, rising from the base, midrib prominent beneath, channelled above; 2 to 2.5 in. long, 75 to I in. wide; petioles $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long, rather thick. Cymes terminal-axillary 2 or 3 , not branched; rachis obscurely angled, $1 \cdot 25$ to 2 in . long, lower flowers in pairs, terminal ones in threes. Calyx campanulate, 2 in . long, limb spreading undulatelobed, pseudo-stalk short but distinct. Petals free, obovate. Stamens as short, very slender, moderately numerous. Style short, no longer than stamens. Hab. Johor, Gunong Belumut (Holttum 10,722).
Vol. i. p. 740, after sp. 65, Eugenia jasminifolia Ridl., insert :-
(65A) E. nitidula Ridl.
Bark flaky red. Leaves stiffly coriaceous, paler beneath, ovate long-acuminate, blunt, sub-sessile; nerves invisible, midrib sunk above, prominent beneath; 5 to I in. long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles hardly any. Flowers in axillary and terminal tufts with numerous lanceolate acuminate persistent bracts. Calyx sessile, oblong ribbed, 'I in. long, lobes ovate sub-acute persistent. Petals calyptrate white. Stamens from the mouth of the tube, red, about 30. Style longer. Hab. Mountains. Pahang, Fraser Hill at 4000 to 4370 ft . altitude (Burkill and Holttum 8677). Native name: Kelat daun alus.

Near E. jasminiflora Ridl., but with much thicker and smaller leaves; flowers more numerous in the tuft and bracts longer and narrower.
Vol. i. p. 741, after sp. 68, Eugenia penangiana Duthie, insert:-
(68A) E. johorensis Ridl.
Tree or shrub, glabrous. Leaves elliptic-ovate acuminate, base shortly narrowed, rigidly coriaceous, shining above, midrib broad at the base narrowing upwards, flat; nerves very inconspicuous, invisible above, 13 pairs very fine; 3 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles broad, 2 in. long. Cymes terminal 2 or 3 together, each 2 - or 3 -flowered, peduncles angled, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Calyx and pseudostalk funnel-shaped, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, lobes 4 , very short, rounded.

Petals not seen; stamens few. Hab. Tide-limit, Johor, 4 miles N.W. from Johor Bharu (Burkill 16,352).

This plant has very stiff, smooth leaves and flowers with the long pseudo-stalk of the E. leptantha section, gradually increasing in thickness from the base upwards. The petals and stamens are fallen in all the flowers, but I think the petals were calyptrate, as no trace of these remains.
Vol. i. p. 749, after sp. 97, Eugenia linocieroidea King, insert :(97A) E. alyxifolia Ridl. Journ. Bot. 1924, 296.
Branches slender, obscurely 4 -angled. Leaves coriaceous lanceo-late-acuminate, blunt, base attenuate, margin thickened, above minutely dotted, beneath midrib prominent; nerves about 20 pairs, faint, parallel, no intramarginal nerve; 3 in . long, $75 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles $\cdot$ I5 in. long. Cymes terminal, $\cdot 5$ in. long. Peduncles and branches stout, very short. Calyx-tube obconic truncate, under $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long. Petals white, round, calyptrate. Stamens few, about 20, short. Hab. Pahang, Fraser Hill at 4000 ft . altitude (Nur, comm. Burkill II,2I3).
(97B) E. goniocalyx Ridl.
Tree 30 to 40 ft . tall. Leaves coriaceous elliptic, abruptly cuspidate, cusp $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long, blunt, base shortly cuneate; nerves very numerous, parallel, intramarginal nerve distinct, near the edge; 2 in . long, I in. wide; petioles $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long. Corymb dense, branches numerous, close, 4 -angled, 2 in . long and about as wide. Calyx sessile, narrowed slightly to base, 4 -angled, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, lobes ovate rounded. Petals round, free, white. Stamens very numerous, .25 in . long. Hab. Mountains at 4000 ft . altitude, Pahang, Fraser Hill (Nur).

Allied to E. linocieroidea, King, but the leaves short broadly elliptic, flowers larger and calyx-tube strongly 4 -winged. The corymb is also much bigger with much stouter branches.
Vol. i.p. 750, after sp. 98, Eugenia cyrtophylloides Ridl., insert :-
(98A) E. Holttumi Ridl. Journ. Bot. 1924, 296.
A tree; branchlets slender red scurfy, rough. Leaves thinly coriaceous, glabrous elliptic acuminate cuspidate blunt, base narrowed; nerves slender, about 20 pairs, visible on both sides (when dry) and meeting an undulating intramarginal nerve; 2 in . long, I in. wide; petioles $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long. Corymbs axillary and terminal, 2 to 2.5 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, lax, spreading, peduncles and branches red scurfy. Flowers 3 to 5 in a cyme on very short slender pedicels. Bracts lanceolate subulate minute. Ovary campanulate, $\cdot$ I in. long. Sepals 5, very small, subulate. Petals calyptrate. Stamens numerous. Style persistent. Hab. Mountains. Pahang, Fraser Hill (Burkill and Holttum 775I).

This plant is remarkable for the rough red-scurfy papillose indumentum of the branchlets and corymbs, the scales of which are prolonged into minute points.

## Order LIX. Melastomacee.

Vol. i. p. 767 , after sp. 2, Oxyspora hispida Ridl., insert:-
(2A) O. scabrida Ridl. Journ. Bot. 1924, p. 297.
L.eaves broadly ovate-lanceolate, acutely acuminate, base shortly cuneate, nerves 2 pairs, outer pair very slender near the margins, inner pair $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. distant from the margins, prominent, midrib prominent, all scurfy; underside of leaf copiously dotted, transverse nervules about 22 pairs; II in. long, 4 in . wide; petioles slightly scurfy, 2 in. long. Panicle lax, shortly stiffly hairy, 6 in. long, 9 in . wide. Calyx infundibuliform in flower sparsely hairy with very obscure lobes. Petals oblong-ovate acute. Stamens; large ones 4 , anthers linear-oblong straight not acuminate blunt, base very shortly bilobed, no boss on the back, but the thick filament runs nearly to the top; small ones 3, filaments slender nearly as long as the large stamens; anthers much smaller linear versatile dorsifixed with a boss on the back. Style stout cylindric. Capsule campanulate, strongly ribbed, sparsely or not hairy, $\cdot$ I in. long, sepals hardly visible. Hab. Mountains. Pahang, Gunong Tahan at 4500 to 6000 ft . altitude (Haniff and Nur).

This is allied to $O$. hispida Ridl., but is not hairy, the nerves being only scurfy, and the capsule campanulate.
Vol. i. p. 768, sp. 5, Oxyspora hirta Ridl., note :-
Since the publication of Vol. i., the flowers of this species have been obtained on Gunong Tahan. The calyx is campanulate with large broad rounded sepals with a small boss on the tip at the end of the nerve. Petals fleshy oblong, broad, with a short acute point. Stamens, large ones $3, \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long; anthers elongate curved, sagittate acuminate, $\cdot 3 \mathrm{in}$. long; small ones 2 ; anthers short linear-oblong blunt, sagittate with a boss on the back on the tip of the filaments; style slender.

The flowers are rather large for the genus, being $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. across. The number of stamens, only 5 , is unusual in the genus; as they are unequal, the affinity of the species is with the first three in the genus.
Vol. i. p. 795, after sp. 1, Marumia nemorosa Bl., insert :-
(IA) M. rufolanata Ridl.
Climber, densely ferruginous scurfy. Leaves ovate-oblong acute base, cordate, coriaceous, glabrous and shining above; nerves 2 , strongly elevate, as is the costa, marginal nerves slender close to the margin, transverse nervules about 20 pairs, all densely red-scurfy beneath, under surface papillose with tufts of scurf; 3 to 5 in . long, $1 \cdot 5$ to 2.5 in . wide; petioles $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long, thick red scurfy. Panicles axillary lax, 3 in. long, few branched, flowers in distant pairs; peduncle 2 in. long, all red scurfy; pedicels 25 to $\cdot 5$ in. long, stout scurfy. Bracts 2, spathulate, $\cdot 25$ in. long, papillose scurfy. Calyx urn-shaped, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, lobes short, rounded, densely
papillose woolly, the lobes with rather long woolly processes especially prominent on the edge. Petals ovate, apparently white, centre of backs scurfy. Stamens, filaments filiform; anthers linear long with white filaments at base. Ovary ovoid acuminate to style with 8 ribs, hairy. Style cylindric, glabrous at top; stigma small capitate. Hab. Pahang, Kwala Lipis at Ulu Chineras (Burkill 15,661).

In life, the veins are red at the back of the leaf and there is some red on the stems.

This is near M. pachygyna, Korth., but there are no stellate branched processes on the calyx, which is red-woolly, and in the flower the ovary is free to the base.
Vol. i.p. 814 , after sp. 12, Memecylon longifolium Ridl., insert:-
(12A) M. lancifolium Ridl.
Small tree, glabrous. Leaves lanceolate long-acuminate, base cuneate coriaceous, drying black, midrib sunk above, elevate beneath, nerves very faint; about 15 pairs, 6 in. long, 1.5 in. wide; petioles thick, 3 in. long. Compound cymes axillary, in pairs, 1.25 in. wide; branches spreading. Bracts minute, lanceolate. Pedicels -I in. long. Flowers very small, blue, $\cdot 05$ in. long. Calyx campanulate, lobes 4 , short, round. Petals 4, ovate acute. Stamens 8, anthers rather large, curved; filaments very short. Style cylindric conic, narrowing to a point, short. Hab. Singapore, Sungei Morai (Ridley 3840).

Allied to M. subtrinervium, Miq., differing in the more coriaceous dark leaves with very inconspicuous nerves, and smaller flowers.

## Order LXII. Samydacee.

Vol. i. p. 832, after sp. 7, Casearia coriacea Vent., insert :-
(7A) C. minutiflora Ridl. Journ. Bot. 1924, p. 297.
A small bush, bark of branches pale. Leaves alternate coriaceous shining, broadly lanceolate acute, base acuminate, glabrous; nerves slender, 4 pairs, reticulations as conspicuous; 2 in. long, $\cdot 8 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles slender, $\mathrm{I}_{5} \mathrm{in}$. long. Flowers 1 or 2 in an axil, sub-sessile, very small, - i in. long, green. Bracts ovate. Sepals 4, ovate cuspidate. Petals 4 , ovate rounded ciliate. Stamens 8, alternating with 8 oblong woolly linear staminodes. Pistil cylindric, dilate at base. Stigma capitate, circular. Hab. Pahang, Fraser Hill at 4000 to 4370 ft . altitude (Burkill and Holttum 8581).

This is nearest to $C$. coriacea, but with very small sessile flowers, and small shining leaves.

## Order LXVi. Begoniacee.

Vol. i. p. 855, after sp. 3, Begonia Rajah Ridl., insert :-
(3A) B. Foxworthyi Burkill MSS.
Rhizome short and thick. Leaves tufted, round cordate, larger ones with a short point, basal lobes round; nerves 8 radiating from
base; thinly herbaceous, hairy on the nerves beneath, and edge, hairs red ; I .5 to 4.5 in . long and as wide; petioles $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to 2.5 in . long, thickly red-hairy. Peduncles slender, 3 to 6 in . long, hairy; pedicels slender, I in. long. Bracts 2, lanceolate ovate, hairy, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Flowers 2 to 4 in a cyme. Bracteoles obovate, fimbriate, I in. long, nearly as long as the pedicel. Male flowers $\cdot 25$ in. wide, white. Sepals broad, rounded reniform. Petals apparently none. Anthers numerous, small oblong, blunt at both ends, sessile, on a short column. Female flowers not seen. Capsule 3 -winged, 4 in . wide across the wings, 25 in . long; wings 2 , triangular blunt, base broad, third wing half as long as the others, rounded. Hab. Kelantan, Kwala Kek (Foxworthy).

This plant is perhaps nearest to B. Rajah, Ridl.

## Order LXXI. Araliacee.

Vol. i. p. 888, after sp. I, Brassaiopsis palmata Kurz., insert :-
(IA) B. speciosa Decne. and Planch. Rev. Hort. ser. iv. 1o, io6. B. floribunda Seem. Journ. Bot. ii. 262.

Small tree 6 to 15 ft . tall, stem thorny with short thick pale thorns. Leaves palmate with 8 leaflets, lanceolate-elliptic cuspidate or acuminate, rather stiff, margins sub-entire to obscurely denticulate, 6 in . long, 3 in . wide; nerves 7 pairs, slender; petiolules 3 in . long; petioles 8 to 14 in . long. Panicle lax, spreading. over a foot long and as wide, branches 6 in . long, umbels in flower about I in. across, base and pedicels red scurfy; pedicels $\cdot 25$ in. long. Calyxlobes 5 , short ovate acute hairy. Petals 5 , oblong blunt, tip incurved, $\cdot$ I in. long, yellow. Stamens 5, anthers oblong, rather large. Disc swollen rugose. Styles 2, cylindric connate. Fruit sub-globose, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Seeds I sub-globose or 2 hemispheric. Hab. Pahang, Fraser Hill at 4000 to 4370 ft . altitude (Burkill and Holttum 7882 ). Distrib. Assam, Siam, Sumatra, Java.

## Order LXXII. Cornaceet.

## Vol. i. p. 892, after sp. I, Alangium Lamarckii Thwe., insert :-

(IA) A. rotundatum Ridl.
Tree 50 ft . tall, branches puberulous; branchlets sub-quadrate. Leaves herbaceous, ovate abruptly acuminate, base rounded glabrous except the puberulous nerves 3 from the base, the outer ones with 3 , the midrib with 4 lateral nerves; nervules transverse parallel, wavy; 4.5 in . long, 3.5 in . wide; petioles 75 in . long, puberulous. Cymes axillary, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long, with two or three branches. Flowers cream-colour, about 12, pedicellate. Calyx funnel-shaped, with a rounded 5 -pointed limb, pubescent, $\cdot$ in. long. Petals 5, oblong-linear blunt, pubescent outside, 2 in . long. Stamens 8 , filaments long linear, flat, densely long hairy; anthers short linear. Style cylindric, stout, glabrous. Stigma capitate lobed. Hab. Mountain forests. Perak, Maxwell's Hill (Burkill).

This plant is most nearly allied to A. Kingianum, Prain, and to $A$. barbatum, Br., of India. The ovate leaves are very remarkable. Order LXXIII. Caprifoliaces.
Vol. ii. p. 3, after genus I, Viburnum, insert:2. LONICERA, Linn.

Climbing (or erect) shrubs. Leaves opposite, sessile or petioled. Flowers in cymes or heads. Calyx tube ovoid, 5 -toothed. Corolla tubular funnel-shaped (or campanulate), tube often elongate, lobes 5 , z-lipped or irregular, white, yellow or pink. Stamens 5, filaments inserted on the corolla-tube; anthers oblong or linear and usually exsert. Ovary 2- or 3-celled; ovules numerous. Style filiform. Stigma capitate. Berry 2- or 3-celled. Species Ioo, whole world, chiefly the north temperate zone, rare in the tropics.
(I) L. malayana Henderson, Journ. F.M.S. Mus. xi. I87.

Branches golden hairy. Leaves oblong-elliptic, base broad, truncate, tip acuminate, glabrous above; nerves 5 or 6 pairs, reticulations beneath and edge golden hairy; 3 to 4 in . long, I to 2 in . wide; petioles 2 to 3 in . long. Peduncles axillary, $\mathrm{r} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, yellow hairy, 2 -flowered. Bracts linear-lanceolate, .25 in . long. Bracteoles ovate, all hairy. Calyx-tube urceolate glabrous, teeth linear hairy. Corolla tube $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, yellow pubescent, lobes hairy inside, all white, fading yellow. Stamens long exsert glabrous. Hab. Scrambling over bushes by river. Pahang, Lubok Tamang at 3500 ft . altitude (Henderson).

I have not seen this species.

## Order LXXIV. Rubiaces.

Vol. ii. p. 7, genus 2, Sarcocephalus, and 4, Nauclea, note:-
It has been pointed out by Merrill (Journal Washington Acad. Sci. 1915, p. 535) that Linnæus' genus Nauclea was based on the tree later known as Sarcocephalus orientalis and that this and other species referred to the genus Sarcocephalus must be now placed under the genus Nauclea and he forms the following new combinations for the species occurring in the Malay Peninsula.

Sarcocephalus hirsutus, Havil,, becomes Nauclea hirsuta, Merrill, l.c. p. 535 .

Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii, Miq., becomes Nauclea Junghuhnii, Merrill, l.c. p. 536.

Sarcocephalus subditus, Miq., becomes Nauclea subdita, Merrill, l.c. p. 537.

Sarcocephalus Maingayi, Havil., is Nauclea Maingayi, Hook. fil. F.B.I., iii. 27.

The plants described under the genus (4) Nauclea in this Flora vol. ii. p. 9, are transferred to the new genus Neonauclea, Merrill, in the same publication, so that:-

Nauclea synkorynes, Korth., becomes Neonauclea synkorynes, Merrill (Journal Wrashington Acad. Sci. I915, p. 542).

Nauclea peduncularis Don. becomes Neonauclea peduncularis, Merrill, l.c. p. 544.

Nauclea purpurascens, Korth, becomes Neonauclea purpurascens, Ridl.
Vol. ii. p. 23, sp. I, Argostemma acuminatum King, note :-
A. inæquilaterum Benn. Pl. Jav. Rar. p. 95, is the earliest name for this plant and should be substituted for it. Bennett's species was based upon a plant from Penang in Herb. D. Brown, ex Herb. Soc. Hort. This is in the herbarium of the Natural History Museum, and is evidently the plant collected by Dr. Wallich in Penang. It has not been found in Penang since.
Vol. ii. p. 24, after sp. 4, Argostemma pictum Wall., insert :-
(4A) A. humile Benn. Pl. Jav. Rar. p. 94.
A small glabrous herb, 2.5 in . tall. Leaves 2 pairs or more, unequal, one thin herbaceous lanceolate acuminate, narrowed to the base, sessile or very shortly petioled, glabrous; nerves 4 or 5 pairs; 2 in. long, 5 to $\cdot 75$ in. wide; small leaf, lanceolate sessile, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Stipules small ovate-lanceolate. Peduncle very slender, I in. long. Flowers 4 to 7 in an umbel, pedicels slender puberulous, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 3$ in. long. Bracts lanceolate, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Calyx very short campanulate, lobes rather large, broadly lanceolate. Corolla-tube very short, lobes lanceolate acuminate, 3 in . long. Stamens short, not connate; filaments as long as the oblong blunt anthers, free. Hab. Penang (Jack in Herb, Wallich 839 I ).

This has never been met with again, but Hooker in Fl . Brit. Ind. vol. iii. 44, referred to it some Khasiya plants to which it has certainly some affinity, but which I think are distinct. It is quite unlike anything else in the Malayan region, and belongs to the Indian section of the genus. A ticket in Wallich's herbarium apparently in Jack's handwriting, labelled " Sonerila sp. novissima. The enclosed are ripe capsules which may probably grow " seems to show that Wallich's own label " Penang, Jack " is correct.
(4B) A. bifolium Ridl.
Stem very short. Leaves 2 , spreading on the ground, sessile ovate acuminate, base round unequal, glabrous except for a few small hairs sprinkled on the upper side, larger leaf 4 in . long, 2 in . wide, the smaller one 2 in . long. Peduncle 3 in . long, with an umbel of 13 flowers. Bracts narrow lanceolate. Pedicels slender, $\cdot 4$ in. long. Calyx campanulate, lobes oblong blunt. Corolla $\cdot 25$ in. long, lobes narrow lanceolate-linear. Staminal column elliptic, as long or slightly longer, very shortly beaked. Hab. Perak, Maxwell's Hill, Thaiping Hills (Ridley).

I referred this formerly to A . pictum, Wall., but the leaves are quite sessile and more narrowed to the lip, and the flower quite different, the petals being very narrow and the stamencolumn elongate oblong.

## Vol. ii. p. 24, after sp. 5, Argostemma Yappii King, insert:-

(5A) A. acuminatissimum Ridl.
Erect herb, stem fleshy, over 8 in. tall, glabrous. Leaves equal, thin, lanceolate, long-acuminate, narrowed to the base; nerves conspicuous, 8 pairs distant; 6 in . long, 1.5 in . wide; petioles $\cdot 2$ in. long. Stipules $\cdot 2$ in. long, ovate-oblong blunt. Peduncle I in. long. Cymes compound of several branches, 2 in . long, branches rebranched. Bracts narrow lanceolate acuminate, $\cdot I$ in. long; pedicels slender, 5 in . long. Bracteoles narrow-linear lanceolate, 05 in . long. Calyx campanulate, I in. long, lobes ovate acute. Petals and stamens wanting. Hab. Perak, Jor (Burkill 14,213).

Allied to $A$. Yappii, King, but differing in the much thinner leaves, narrowed to a point I 5 i in. long, and only 8 pairs of nerves.
Vol. ii. p. 26, sp. 13, Argostemma unifolium Benn., note:-
The Kedah Peak plant collected by Robinson and Kloss (6II6) differs from the typical $A$. unifolium in having the large leaf quite sessile and somewhat narrowed to the base, and the stem has below it 2 to 4 pairs of narrow lanceolate stipuliform leaves which do not occur in the typical form. It may be called $A$. unifolitm var. sessile.
Vol. ii. p. 27, after sp. 16, Argostemma elatostemma Hook. fil., insert:-
(I6A) A. longistipula Ridl.
Stem stout, woody, sometimes branched, 8 in. tall, hairy above. Leaves unequal, numerous, rather crowded, large ones lanceolate acuminate, narrowed towards the base, edge serrulate, inæquilateral ; nerves 12 pairs prominent beneath as are the nervules, hairy above with a few long hairs on midrib and nerves; 3 in . long, $\cdot 75$ to I in. wide; petioles $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long; small leaves ovate-lanceolate acuminate, $\cdot 5$ in. long, edges hairy. Stipules lanceolate acuminate, edges hairy, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Flowers 2 or 3 on short pedicels, 75 in . long, lengthening in fruit to I in. long. Peduncles 75 to I in. long, all hairy. Bracts linear acuminate, $\cdot 1$ in. long. Calyx-tube campanulate, lobes very narrow-linear. Corolla lobes linear-lanceolate acuminate, narrow, 5 in. long. Stamens in a cylindric acuminate cone, nearly as long as the lobes. Capsule obovoid, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, scabrid hairy. Hab. Forests, Johor, Ulu Madik near Gunong Belumut (Holttum 10,657). Negri Sembilan, Gunong Angsi (Winkler 1775, Nur I I, 580 ).

Allied to A. elatostemma, but the leaves are lanceolate acuminate, the stipulesclarge and lanceolate, the calyx-lobes longer and more acute, the orolla-lobes longer and narrower.
Vol. ii. p. 29, sp. 23, Argostemma spinulosum C. B. Clarke, note:-
This species appears to be in all respects identical with A. longifolium Bennett Plantæ Javanicæ Rariores, p. 97, collected in Sumatra
by Horsfield. Bennett's description is very incomplete, but the type in Herb. Brit. Mus is a good one. Bennett's name antedates that of Clarke and should therefore be substituted for it.
Vol. ii. p. 55, sp. I, Xanthophytum capitatum Ridl., note :-
This name has been anticipated by Valeton, so I change it to $X$. capitellatum, Ridl. Add also:-
(2) X. biceps Ridl.

Rhizome woody. Stem 8 in. tall, woody, shortly hairy. Leaves herbaceous, equal, ovate sub-acute, base shortly unequally narrowed; nerves 9 pairs; both surfaces sprinkled with pale multi-cellular hairs densely covering the nerves and midrib; 4 in. long, 2 in. wide; petioles I in. long, densely hairy. Stipules large, broadly ovate acute, $\cdot 2$ in. long and as wide. Flowers white, very small, in dense heads, $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long, in pairs in the axils ; peduncles very short, fleshy. Bracts lanceolate acute, densely hairy. Calyx short campanulate, lobes 5, lanceolate acute, densely hairy. Corollavery short, lobes 5, ovate, all hairy. Stamens 5 ; filaments short, anthers as long, oblong blunt, in a circle in bud, blackish grey. Style cylindric, as long. Disc large, white, circular. Hab. Pahang, Ulu Tahan (Burkill 17,463 ).

This differs from $X$. capitellatum, Ridl., in the absence of the red hairs of that species, and the equal leaves and the heads in pairs.
Vol. ii. p. 104, after sp. 5, Tarenna salicina Ridl., insert :-
(5A) T. lancifolia Ridl.
Shrub, upper branchlets quadrangular, scabrid. Leaves lanceolate long-acuminate, narrowed to the base, glabrous above, hairy on midrib and nerves beneath, drying black; nerves ascending, Io pairs, slender, midrib channelled above; 5 to 6 in. long, $\mathrm{I}_{5} 5$ to 2 in . wide; petioles slender hairy, 5 in . long. Stipules broad, ovatelanceolate cuspidate, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long. Peduncle $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, hairy. Cyme-branches 3, secondary peduncles 5 to I in. long. Flowers about 6 on a branch; pedicels slender, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long. Calyx campanulate, ${ }^{\circ} 05 \mathrm{in}$. long, hairy, lobes 5 , lanceolate acute, half as long. Corolla-tube $\cdot 3$ in. long, hairy, lobes 4 , elliptic blunt imbricate, $\cdot 2$ in. long, hairy outside. Stamens 4, glabrous, anthers as long as petals, linear-oblong, filaments short, attached to corolla-tube mouth. Style stout, shorter than corolla. Stigma linear, broad, entire. Fruit globose, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through. Seeds 2 , flattened, rounded. Hab. Mountains Pahang, Fraser Hill at 4000 ft . altitude (Burkill 8686); Kedah Peak at 2000 ft . altitude (Haniff).

Vol. ii. p. 122, genus 51, Canthium, note:-
Dr. Robyns points out that the 2 species described in vol. ii. pp. 123 and 124 as (I) Canthium pauciflorum, King and Gamble, and (6) Canthium velutinum, Ridl., do not belong to the genus Canthium, but are nearly allied to Ancylanthus, Desf., and Temnocalyx, Robyns, gen. nov. MSS. of Tropical Africa, but are distinct from either, and he suggests the name Perakanthus for them, as
the two species only occur in Perak. It is remarkable that there is as yet no plant with an affinity to these two from any part of Asia.

## 5IA. PERAKANTHUS, Robyns.

Shrubs glabrous or hairy. Leaves paired, shortly petioled or subsessile, ovate or lanceolate. Stipules broad triangular. Flowers axillary, I or 2 together, shortly pedicelled. Calyx short truncate. Corolla long-tubed, glabrous or hairy, tube cylindric, straight or slightly curved, lobes 5 , lanceolate short, valvate. Stamens shorter; filaments slender; anthers oblong. Style elongate, longer than corolla, stout. Stigma ovate-capitate. Ovary $2-$ celled, cells I-ovuled. Berry large, globose or pyriform, I- or 2 seeded. Species 2, Perak.
Glabrous, leaves ovate; flowers glabrous . . . (1) P. pauciflorum
Hairy all over . . . .

Vol. ii. p. 124, after sp. 5, Canthium depressinerve Ridl., insert:-
(5A) C. hirtellum Ridl. Journ. Bot. 1924, p. 297.
Shrub 6 to 8 ft . tall, branches hairy. Stipular thorns short or none. Leaves thin membranous elliptic-lanceolate acuminate cuspidate blunt, base attenuate, above sparsely hairy, midrib with appressed hairs, beneath more thickly hairy, midrib and nerves 7 pairs, roughly hairy. Cymes axillary, hairy, $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long, crowded. Bracts very small lanceolate acute, hairy. Pedicels very short, hairy. Ovary broad short campanulate hairy. Sepals 5, ovate acute. Corolla - I in. long, white, tube globose, lobes 5, as long, ovate subacute fleshy glabrous. Stamens 5 , shorter than corolla; anthers short elliptic. Disc annular glabrous. Fruit globose when Iseeded, bilobed when 2 -seeded, $\cdot 3 \mathrm{in}$. long (when dry). Hab. Negri Sembilan, Gunong Angsi (Mhd. Nur, com. Burkill ir,664.)
Vol. ii. p. 126, after sp. 9, Canthium didymum Gaertn., insert :-
(9A) C. scabridum Ridl. Journ. Bot. I924, p. 297.
Unarmed shrub, branches slender, scaly-pubescent. Leaves membranous elliptic cuspidate sub-acute, base rounded or occasionally acute, above sparsely scabrid hairy, midrib and nerves with numerous short hairs, beneath more densely hairy, edges scabrid, hairy; nerves conspicuous, 6 pairs, inarching and closely hairy; 3.5 in . long, 1.25 in . wide; petioles 2 in . long, hairy. Stipules short, broad, ovate hairy. Cymes axillary hairy, as long as petioles, usually 2 in each axil, spreading, 3 in. across. Pedicels slender, - I in. long. Calyx pubescent campanulate, with 5 short acute lobes. Corolla • I in. long, tube globose, lobes 5, as long, ovate acute, with long deflexed white hairs in the mouth of the tube. Stamens 5, anthers large, not exsert; filaments attached to base of lobes, shorter than anthers. Style thick and hairy at the base, above
cylindric stout. Stigma oblong-conoid, blunt, vertically grooved. Hab. Johor, Kluang (Holttum 9433).
Vol. ii. p. 177, after genus 67, Knoxia, insert:-

## 68. NERTERA, Banks.

Small creeping herbs. Leaves herbaceous or fleshy. Flowers very small, axillary, sessile. Calyx-tube ovoid truncate or 4toothed. Corolla tubular or funnel-shaped, 4-lobed. Stamens 4, inserted at base of corolla. Ovary bilocular; ovule $I$ in a cell. Styles 2, elongate pilose. Berry globose fleshy, of 2 cocci, red or orange. Seeds 2, plano-convex. Species I4, New Zealand, tropical Asia (in mountains) and South America.
(1) N. depressa Banks and Solander in Gaertn. Fruct. i. I24, t. 26; DC. Prodr. iv. 45 I ; Hook. fil. Bot. Mag. t. 5799.

A densely tufted low creeping herb I to 2 in. tall. Leaves ovatedeltoid, base broad retuse glabrous fleshy, dark green, $\cdot 25$ in. long, and as wide; petioles •I in. long or more. Flowers sessile, solitary in the axils, pale green, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long. Berry as large as a pea, bright orange to red. Hab. High mountains on banks, Pahang, Gunong Tahan at 5000 to 7000 ft . altitude (Haniff). Distrib. New Zealand, Tristan d'acunha, Java, Borneo, Andes from Cape Horn to New Grenada.

The Pahang locality is the furthest west known in the Old World.
Order LXXX. Vacciniacee.
Vol. ii. p. 205, after sp. 3, Agapetes Wrayi Ridl., insert:-
(4) A. pubescens Ridl. Journ. Bot. 1924, p. 298.

Epiphyte; branches and inflorescence pubescent. Leaves lanceolate long-acuminate, base rounded; nerves conspicuous above, slender, about 8 pairs, inarching within the margin, nervules broken up, all glabrous except the base of the midrib, beneath pubescent; 5 in. long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles thick, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long. Cymes axillary, of 3 or 4 flowers; peduncle 3 in . long; pedicels $\cdot 5$ in. long, all pubescent. Calyx-tube $\cdot$ I in. long, sub-globose, pubescent, lobes lanceolate acuminate, as long, pubescent. Corollatube $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, cylindric, thick, lobes short, recurved, green. Stamens not exsert. Hab. Mountains, Pahang, Fraser Hill at 4000 to 4370 ft . altitude (Burkill and Holttum 7828 ).

Allied to and much resembling $A$. perakensis Ridl., but distinct in its pubescence, conspicuous leaf-nerves and slightly larger flowers.

Order LXXXVI. Myrsines.
Vol. ii. p. 246, after sp. 26, Ardisia montana King and Gamble, insert:-
(26A) A. iteophylla Ridl. Journ. Bol. I924, p. 298.
Shrub; young parts and inflorescence scurfy. Leaves thin coriaceous, narrow-lanceolate, bluntly acuminate, base equally narrowed beneath, minutely dotted brown scurfy; nerves incon-
spicuous，over 20 pairs； 4.5 in ．long，I in．wide；petioles .5 in ．long． Panicles terminal，scurfy－pubescent， 3 in．long．Bracts lanceolate blunt，$\cdot$ i in．long．Pedicels $\cdot 2$ in．long．Sepals small oblong－ lanceolate，densely glandular．Corolla • I5 in．long，pink，rather narrow acuminate in bud，lobes narrow lanceolate acuminate． Stamens connate in a head，linear acuminate．Style longer than corolla，projecting in bud．Hab．Johor，Gunong Besidong at I500 ft ．altitude（Holttum）．

This has the narrow willow－like leaves of A．tahanica，but in its scurfiness and the small sepals and acuminate corolla it is very distinct．

## Order LXX゙XVII．Sapotacea．

Vol．ii．p．265，genus 6，Bassia，note ：－
Macbride in Contrib．from Gray＇s Herbarium，n．s．liii．p．I6 points out that the name Bassia Koen．in Linn．Mantissa，ii．app． 55 I （1771）applied to the sapotaceous plant Bassia latifolia，was antedated by Allioni（ 1766 ），who used the name for a genus of Chenopodiacee，therefore he has replaced the name Bassia by that of Madhuca，Hamilton in Gmelin Syst．ii．I791，the earliest avail－ able name for the genus．Illipe，Koenig in Von Muell．Extra Trop．pl． eds．I8I is excluded as never having been published by Koenig． This entails the substitution of Madhuca for Bassia，and the altera－ tion of the names of the species on p．266，to p． 272 as follows（see also note on p．342）：－
（1）Bassia hirliflora，Ridl．，becomes Madhuca hirtifora，Lam．
（2）Bassia aristulata，King and Gamble，becomes Madhuca aristulata，Lam．
（3）Bassia caudata，Ridl．，becomes Madhuca caudata，Lam．
（4）Bassia Kingiana，Brace，becomes Madhuca Kingiana，Lam．
（5）Bassia Kunstleri，King，becomes Madhuca Kunsileri，Lam．
（6）Bassia Watsoni，Ridl．，becomes Madhuca Watsoni，Lam．
（7）Bassia penicillata，King and Gamble，becomes Madhuca penicillata，Lam．
（8）Bassia malaccensis，King and Gamble，becomes Madhuca malaccensis Lam．
（9）Bassia Curtisii，King and Gamble，becomes Madhuca Curtisii，Lam．
（10）Bassia laurifolia，King and Gamble，becomes Madhuca laurifolia，Lam．
（II）Bassia rupicola，King and Gamble，becomes Madhuca rupicola，Lam．
（12）Bassia penangiana，King and Gamble，becomes Madhuca penangiana，Lam．
（土3）Bassia perakensis，King and Gamble，becomes Madhuca perakensis，Lam．
（土4）Bassia argentea，Clarke，becomes Madhuca sericea，Lam．
(15) Bassia Braceana, King and Gamble, becomes Madhuca Korthalsi, Lam.
(16) Bassia longistyla, King and Gamble, becomes Madhuca longistyla, Lam.
(17) Bassia cuprea, King and Gamble, becomes Mathuca cuprea, Lam.
(I8) Bassia Motleyana Clarke, becomes Madhuca Motleyana, Mcbride Contrib. Gray, Herbs. ns. liii. p. I8.
(I9) Bassia cuneata, Bl., becomes Madhuca cuneata, Lam.
(20) Bassia erythrophylla, King and Gamble, becomes Madhuca erythrophylla, Lam.
(21) Bassia elongata, Miq., becomes Madhuca elongata, Lam.

## Order LXXXVIII. Ebenaceet.

Vol. ii. p. 279, after sp. 2, Maba venosa King and Gamble, insert:-
(2A) M. racemosa Ridl.
Treelet io to 15 ft . tall, branches pubescent. Leaves alternate elliptic, shortly acuminate acute, base round minutely cordate, above glabrous except the puberulous sunk midrib, beneath pubescent, midrib prominent and nerves 9 pairs hairy elevate; 7 to 8 in. long, 3 in. wide; petioles thick, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Flowers unknown. Fruit in short racemes, I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, lower ones branched, stout, woody, red-hairy. Pedicels stout, hairy, $\cdot 3$ in. long. Berry globose glabrous, green, $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long, 6 in. through. Sepals 3 , small, free to near base, pubescent ovate blunt, 09 in. long. Seeds 3 , semi-oval, black, back rounded, inner face acutely angled, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot 3$ in. through. Hab. Negri Sembilan, Bukit Tangga (Nur mi,808).

Allied to M. sumatrana, Miq., but the leaves are very much larger and elliptic-cordate and the racemes stouter.

## Vol. ii. p. 288, after sp. 17, Diospyros clavigera Clarke, insert:-

(17a) D. Hendersoni Ridl.
Shrub, glabrous. Leaves coriaceous lanceolate acuminate blunt, base attenuate; nerves elevate beneath, very faint above, 6 pairs, inarching o8 in from the margin, nervules invisible; 2.5 to 3.25 in. long, 75 to I in. wide; petioles I in. long. Flowers unknown. Fruit solitary oblong-globose, flattened at top, minutely puberulous, when young crowned by a short conic style, obscurely 4 -ribbed, $\cdot 6 \mathrm{in}$. long and as wide; sepals 4 , oblong-ovate, connate at the base, 3 in . long. Hab. Mountains at 3800 ft . altitude, Pahang, Robinson Falls near Cameron Highlands (Henderson II, I38).

Order XCI. Apocynacee.
Vol. ii. p. 360, after sp. 2, Ecdysanthera multiflora King and Gamble, insert :-
(3) E. rosea Hook, and Arn. Bot. Beechey's Voyage 198.

Slender glabrous climber. Leaves opposite, rather thin elliptic caudate, shortly cuneate at the base, 2.5 in . long, 75 in . wide;
petioles slender, .25 in . long. Cyme lax trichotomous, terminal on a peduncle 75 in . long; branches distant, I in. long, slender. Bracts lanceolate, minute. Flowers small, pink, in cymules of 3 ; pedicles slender, $\cdot$ I in. long. Sepals ovate blunt. Corolla $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in, long, lobes short ovate rounded, mouth of tube papillose inside. Anthers linear-lanceolate blunt, basal spurs longer than filaments. Follicles 5 in . long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. through. Seed oblong, narrowed upwards, plume 1.5 in. long. Hab. Mountains at 4000 to 4370 ft . altitude, Pahang, Fraser Hill (Burkill and Holttum 8407). Disivib. China, Java, Borneo, Cambodia.
Vol. ii. p. 366, after sp. I, Trachelospermum Curtisii King and Gamble, inserl:-
(2) T. obtusifolium Ridl. Jottn. Bot. 1924, p. 298.

Woody climber, branches blackish rugose. Leaves stiffly coriaceous, elliptic blunt, tip rounded, minutely cuspidate, edge thickened; nerves fine, 9 pairs, midrib strongly elevate; 2.5 to 3 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Cyme compound, terminal, I. 75 in . long, 3 in. wide; peduncle $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long; cymules 3, pedicels $\cdot 25$ in. long. Sepals ovate acute. Corolla light-yellow, tube short, thick, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, mouth inside to top of anthers flocculent papillose, lobes oblong broad, rounded at tip, minutely denticulate. Stamens from the base of the tube, anthers lanceolate with 2 spurs at the base, longer than the filaments; apices acuminate mucronate. Disc low, annular, entire. Style very short. Hab. Mountains, Pahang, Fraser Hill at 4000 to 4370 ft . altitude. Flowers light yellow, fragrant (Burkill and Holttum 8898).
Vol. ii. p. 369, after sp. 4, Micrechites tenuifolia Ridl., insert:-
(5) M. tubulosa Ridl.

Branches slender. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, base acute, rather thin; nerves 8 pairs; 3 in. long, $I$ in. wide; petioles $\cdot 15$ in. long. Panicles of 2 or 3 fleshy racemes, covered with numerous short ovate bracts, I in. long, axillary. Flowers few on short fleshy pedicels with several ovate bracts. Sepals 5, ovate blunt. Corolla tube cylindric, $\cdot 2$ in. long, hairy papillose within, lobes 4 , contort, oblong blunt with one side prolonged to a large rounded lobe. Stamens 4 at base of tube connivent with the style; filaments short; anthers hastate apiculate, appendages acute. Disc of 4 ovate fleshy lobes as long as the ovary. Ovary broad truncate. Style conic at base. Hab. Mountains, l'erak, Maxwell's Hill at 3200 ft. altitude (Burkill 12,785).

This species is remarkable for its much-reduced fleshy panicles and the tubular corolla.

## Order XCII. Asclepiadacea.

Vol. ii. p. 392, after sp.7, Tylophora squarrosa Ridl., insert:-
(7A) T. grandiflora Ridl. Journ. Bot. I924, p. 299.
Slender glabrous climber. Leaves opposite, thin ovate cuspidate, Fl.M.P., 5
base cordate, nerves 4 pairs, inarching, some way from the edge; 4 in. long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ in. wide; petioles I in. long. Peduncle slender, 75 in. long. Raceme 5 in. long, with about 8 flowers at the tip. Bracts minute lanceolate acute. Pedicels $\cdot 3$ in. long. Sepals small, lanceolate acute. Corolla companulate with 5 ovate acute lobes, pale green, 5 in. across. Column very small; corona short, surrounding the base of the stamens, lobed. Stamens, filaments thick; anthers deflexed quadrate, no appendages, lower edges minutely 3 -toothed. Stigma small, bilobed. Capsule elliptic blunt, glabrous, 3 in. long, over I in. wide when expanded. Hab. Pahang; between Fraser Hill and Tras Valley (Holttum II,482).

This plant has far the largest flowers of any of the Malay Peninsular species.

## Order XCiII. Loganiacea.

Vol. ii. p. 416, afler sp. 3, Fagræa carnosa Jack, inserl:-
(3A) F. flavidula Ridl.
A very large climber, branches conspicuously jointed. Leaves fleshy, coriaceous, lanceolate to elliptic, acuminate, base narrowed, nerves invisible, midrib elevate beneath; 3.5 in . long, $I \cdot 5$ to 2.25 in . wide; petioles 5 in. long. Flowers solitary, terminal, pale yellow, sessile. Calyx $1 \cdot 25$ in. long, lobes oblong, rounded at tip. Corollatube cylindric, 4 in . long, slightly enlarged upwards; lobes oblong with rounded tips, 2 in. long, $\cdot 5$ in. widle. Stamens exsert ; filaments slender, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long from mouth of corolla; anthers $\cdot 15 \mathrm{in}$. long. Style longer. Stigma rather broad capitate. Fruit oblong, greyish blue. Hab. High mountains at 4800 ft . altitude, Pahang, no. 4 Camp, Cameron's Highlands (Henderson II,673).

Allied to $F$. rolundifolia Ridl., but the leaves are acute, the calyx much smaller, the filaments shorter, anthers smaller, and the corolla-lobes longer.
Vol. ii. p. 422, after sp. 3, Cyrtophyllum giganteum Ridl., inscrl:-
(4) C. speciosum Ridl., Fagræa speciosa Bl. Rumphia ii. 35, t. SI. var. montanum Ridl. Small shrub. Leaves fleshy coriaceous elliptic acute, base narrowed, nerves 6 pairs, very faint most conspicuous above; 3.5 to 4.5 in . long, 1.75 to 2.5 in . wide; petioles stout, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Corymb of 3 branches, trichotomously branched, 3 in . long and as wide; flowers densely crowded, very numerous, lower bracts paired, linear acuminate, I in. long, upper ones $\cdot 25$ in. long, uppermost short ovate acute pedicels • in. long. Sepals imbricate ovate rounded. Corolla-tube $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long, cylindric; lobes oblong rounded, $\cdot$ I in. long. Stamens, filaments twice as long as lobes, exsert; anthers very small. Style shorter, clubbed. $H a b$. Open dry hill-tops at 4500 ft . altitude, Pahang, Gunong Terbakar in Cameron's Highlands (Henderson 10,992), Distrib. Java.

The typical C. speciosum is a big tree, but Blume says that in high mountain woods it becomes a low shrub, with more condensed inflorescence.
Vol. ii. p. 430, after sp. 9, Gaertnera diversifolia Ridl., inserl :-
(9A) G. latifolia Ridl. Journ. Bot. 1924, p. 299.
Shrub, stem rather stout, internodes 2 in . long. Leaves herbaceous, dotted beneath, eliptic-oblanceolate, cuspidate, base longnarrowed, nerves 12 pairs, slender, slightly elevate; 9 to 10 in. long, 2.5 to 5 in . wide; petioles $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Stipules connate at base, limbs triangular, 5 in. long. Racemes lateral, opposite, extraaxillary, slender, 4 in. long. Bracts lanceolate acuninate, paired, lardly connate at base, $\cdot 1$ in. long. Calyx of 5 short ovate lobes. Corolla $\cdot 2$ in. long, tubes as long as the oblong blunt lobes. Fruit globose, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Hab. Mountains, Pahang, Fraser Hill (Burkill and Holttum 8606).

This is distinct from G. diversifolia in its long petioled ellipticoblanceolate leaves, longer flowers and bracts nearly free to base.

Order XCVI. Boraginete.
Vol. ii. p. 442, after gemus 4, Ehretia, inserl :-

## 44. RHABDIA, Mart.

A hairy shrub. Leaves small alternate or clustered, oblong, entire or toothed, sub-coriaceous. Flowers in short racemes, terminal on short lateral branches. Sepals 5, lanceolate acuminate. Corolla pink, tube short campanulate, lobes 5, oblong blunt. Stamens 5 on the corolla tube; anthers oblong. Ovary 2 -celled, cells 2 -ovuled. Style slender, terminal. Stigma capitate or minutely trilobed. Berry small with 4 crustaceous I-sceded pyrenes. Seeds oblong. Species 1, Africa, India, Siam, Borneo, Philippines, Brazil.
(1) R. lycioides Mart. Nov. Gen. and Sp. ii. 137, 1. 195; Hook. fil. F.B.I. iv. I45. R. viminea Dalz, and Gibs. Bombay Flora, 170; Hook. fil. Ic. Pl. 823.

Shrub, crecping, 2 to 6 ft . tall, young parts with appressed silky hairs. Leaves oblong entire (or toothed), thick, sparsely hairy, subsessile apiculate, $\cdot 5$ to I in. long, $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Flowers usually on terminal shoots, 25 in. long and as wide, pink. Fruit smooth, yellow or brown, dry. Hab. Creeping on gravelly sand on river bank. Legeh, Tremangan (Gwynne-Vaughan).

Order C. Scrophulariaces:
Vol. ii. p. 48r, after sp. 6, Vandellia elata Benth., insert:-
(6A) V. urticifolia Hance Journ. Bot. vi. 1868, p. 301.
Erect herb, branched, 8 in . tall, sparsely hairy. Leaves deltoid acute, base cuneate, edge coarsely dentate serrate, teeth broad, mucronulate sparsely short hairy; $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide ; petioles
winged to base，$\cdot 2$ in．long．Flowers I to 4 in a head，axillary and terminal．Pedicels $\cdot 2$ in．long．Bracts lanceolate or linear－lanceo－ late，hairy．Sepals linear acuminate，I in．long，hairy．Corolla blue，tube cylindric，as long as sepals，lobes short．Capsule oblong， mucronulate，as long as the petals or shorter．Hab．Malacca，Batu Berendam（Burkill）．Distrib．Borneo，Philippines，Tonkin，China．

Order CIII．Gesneracea．
Vol．ii．p．500，afler sp．II，无schynanthus parvifolia R．Br．， insert：－
（IIA）Æ．lanceolatus Ridl．Journ．Bot．1924，p． 290.
Stems very slender．Leaves in pairs，thinly coriaceous，paler beneath，linear－lanceolate acuminate，base blunt， 75 in．long，$\cdot 2$ in． wide；petioles very short．Flower solitary，sub－terminal；pedicel －I in．long．Calyx tubular cylindric， 6 in．long，lobes short ovate， .05 in．long，very sparsely pubescent．Corolla red，sparsely pubescent， 2.75 in．long，base dilate，tube curved，trumpet－shaped，lobes ovate blunt， 25 in．long，edges hairy．Stamens exsert but shorter than lobes．Hab．Mountains，on tree trunks at 4000 to 4370 ft ．altitude， Pahang，Fraser Hill（Burkill and Holttum 8418）．

This is allied to A．parvifolia，Br．，but the leaves are very much smaller，narrow－linear lanceolate and the calyx much shorter and hardly pubescent．
Vol．ii．p．500，after sp．12，Æschynanthus radicans Jack，insert：－
（12A）F．lamponga Miq．Fl．Ned．Ind．Suppl． 563.
var．parvifolia Ridl．Stems slender，creeping，rooting．Leaves sparsely hairy beneath，coriaceous ovate blunt，base minutely cordate，midrib conspicuous，elevate，nerves invisible； 5 to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$ ． long，$\cdot 3$ to $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$ ．wide；petioles very short．Flowers I or 2 together， axillary：pedicels hairy， 2 in ．long．Calyx large wide，trumpet－ shaped，green，lobes broad，rounded hairy，I in．long，＇ 6 in．awide at the mouth．Corolla red， 2 in．long，tube broad cylindric，thickly minutely pubescent，lobes rounded， 25 in ．long．Stamens about as long as the corolla，one pair shorter；anthers oblong．Hab． Pahang，Kwala Teku（Seimund）．Native name：Akar Melekat．

This differs from typical A．lamponga，Miq．，of Sumatra in its very much smaller ovate cordate leaves．
Vol．ii．$p .501$ ，after genus I，巴schynanthus，insert：－ IA．MICRモSCHYNANTHUS，Ridl．
Epiphyte，creeping．Leaves opposite sub－sessile，fleshy，glabrous， round ovate acute．Flowers very small， 3 or 4 in very short axillary racemes．Sepals 5 ，lanceolate acuminate，glandular hairy．Corolla shorter，tube very short，lobes 5 ，rounded．Stamens 4，filaments very short，attached to tube；anthers large elliptic．Ovary cylin－ dric，narrowed slightly above；stigma discoid with a transverse furrow．Species I．Pahang．

## (I) M dischidioides Ridl.

Stem rather slender, 4 -angled, branched, internodes $\cdot 5$ to I in. long. Leaves paired, ovate acute, base round fleshy, purple beneath, nerves invisible; 5 in . long, 3 in . wide; petioles ${ }^{0} 05 \mathrm{in}$. long. Racemes shorter than pedicels. Sepals $\cdot 05 \mathrm{in}$. long, lanceolate acuminate, connate at base, glandular, hairy. Corolla half as long, glabrous, tube very short, campanulate, lobes longer, equal, ovate rounded. Stamens equal, filaments very short; anthers twice as long, elliptic, rounded at both ends. Ovary cylindric, shorter than anthers. Hab. On boughs of trees at 5500 ft. altitude, Pahang, Gunong Tahan (Ridley 16, I22).

The affinity of this curious plant with the smallest flowers of any of the Cyrtandracere is cvidently with Eschynanthus, which it resembles in its habit, opposite fleshy leaves, and long hairy sepals, but the corolla is reduced to a very short regular campanulate organ with 4 short equal stamens, in fact a corolla much like that of Beica.
Vol. ii. p. 530, to sp. 8, Parabœa salicina, add :-
$P$. salicina var. major. Stem woody, 5 in. tall. Leaves densely crowded at the top, elliptic-lanceolate subacute, base narrowed blunt, margins irregularly dentate crenulate, above glabrous, beneath scurfy-pubescent on the 20 pairs of nerves, clevate, midrib elevate transversely wrinkled; 2 to 4 in . long, 75 to I in. wide; petioles I in. long or less, transversely rugose hairy. Cymes numerous, slender, spreading, pubescent, red, 3 in. long, dichotomously branched. Bracts linear blunt, very short, longer than the pedicels. Flowers nodding on very short pedicels, small, $\cdot x$ in long. Sepals linear, half as long as corolla. Corolla campanulate, lobes ovate acute. Stamens very small. Style long projecting. Hab. Kelantan, Kwala Aring (Yapp).

This differs from the Pahang plant in its broader leaves and panicled cymes.

## Order CVI. Acanthaces.

Vol. ii. p. 564, after sp. 2, Ruellia prostrata Linn., insert:-
(3) R. amœna Nees in DC. Prodr. xi. 203. Stephanophysum longifolium Pohl. Pl. Braz. ii. 85, t. 156.

This Brazilian plant has appeared as an alien escaped from gardens in a few places. It is a herb about I ft. tall, glabrous. Leaves ovate-lanceolate acuminate bases, narrowed, herbaceous, 3 in. long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide. Flowers few in short terminal racemes or small panicles. Bracts setaceous. Calyx lobes $\cdot 25$ in. long, setaceous. Corolla bright red, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, tube slender at base, then abruptly swollen, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through, lobes short ovate, $\cdot 15 \mathrm{in}$. long. Capsule $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, dilate in seed-bearing portion. Seeds about 15 , orbicular flat, smooth. Hab. Waste ground, banks, etc., near cultivation, Singapore, Penang Hill ; often cultivated in gardens.

Vol. ii. p. 574, after sp. 9, Strobilanthes rufo-capitatus Clarke, insert:-
(9A) S. ruficapillis Ridl.
Tall creeping ascending herb, with long internodes; creeping stem, I ft. long or more, ascending portion 18 in. tall, hairy. Leaves subequal or very unequal, lower ones elliptic-lanceolate obtusely acuminate, base acutely acuminate, edges crenulate, $I \cdot 5$ to $I \cdot 75$ in. long, 5 to I in. wide, scabrid above, hairy beneath on the 4 pairs of nerves; petioles $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, hairy; upper leaves linearlanceolate, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25$ to 2.25 in . long, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ to $\cdot 3 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles $\cdot 15 \mathrm{in}$. long. Inflorescence terminal, of one or two racemes, terminal one 75 in . long. Bracts linear, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, very narrow, densely covered with long spreading red hairs. Sepals linear, hairy at the top with long red hairs, $\cdot 3$ in. long. Corolla (not seen) "white." Capsule $\cdot 3$ in. long, valves narrow, straight linear acute. Seeds 4. Hab. Pahang, Raub. (Burkill I7, I5 1). $^{\text {I }}$

Allied to S. rufo-capitatus, Clarke, but the leaves are much smaller and narrower, and the inflorescence smaller.

## Order CVIII. Labiate.

Vol. ii. p. 654, after sp. 4, Gomphostemma oblongum Wall., insert:-
(4A) G. lactea Ridl. Journ. Bot. 1924, p. 300.
Stem woody, densely stellate-tomentose. Leaves ovate-elliptic, shortly acute, base rounded or very shortly narrowed, margin entire except for some very short obscure teeth chiefly at the tip, above stellate-hairy, beneath densely white stellate-tomentose; nerves about 8 pairs, elevate beneath, transverse nervules and reticulations equally elevate; 7 in . long, 3 in . wide; petioles thick white tomentose, I in. long. Flowers numerous, crowded in axillary tufts in the upper part of the stem. Pedicels $\cdot 2$ in. long. Bracts linear acute. Calyx infundibular, $\cdot 3$ in. long, white tomentose, lobes short, broad, acute, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long. Corolla creamy-white, r in. long, hairy, tube narrow cylindric at base, broadly funnelshaped above, upper lobes blunt. Hab. Pahang, Pinetree Hill near Fraser Hill at 4800 ft . altitude (Mohammed Nur ir,075).

This species is near G. oblongum, Wall., but the leaves are rounded at the base and are almost entire.

## Order CXI. Polygonacere.

Vol. iii. p. I4, after sp. 9, Polygonum pedunculare Wall., insert:-
(10) P. capitatum Ham. in. Doni. Prodr. 73; Hook. fil. F.B.I. v. 44 .

A tufted wiry plant with prostrate creeping and rooting hairy branches about 6 to 8 in . long. Leaves herbaceous, hairy on both sides, ovate or rhomboid-ovate acute, narrowed shortly at base, I in. long, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles I in. long with a short oblong blunt
auricle. Stipules thin, $\cdot 2$ in. long, red hairy on the edges. Flowers in heads, globose, becoming oblong, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, on slender hairy peduncles 2 in. long. Basal bracts lanceolate, glabrous, with a green keel. Perianth lobes lanceolate acute, pink. Nut small trigonous. Hab. Perak, Thaiping Hills (Burkill 12,967 ). Distrib. Himalayas, Assam.

Probably an accidental introduction.

## Order CXIV. Nepenthacee.

Vol. iii.p. 24, after sp.7, Nepenthes Macfarlanei Hemsl., insert :-
(7A) N. angustifolia Mast. Gard. Chron. ii. 524; Macfarlane, Pflanzenreich, iv. iii. 59.

A long slender creeping plant, stem 3 to 5 ft . long, trigonous winged. Leaves sub-coriaceous linear-lanceolate sessile, base amplexicaul, tip narrowed to a long cirrus; 4 in . long, 5 in . wide, cirrus 3 in. long. Pitchers 6 or more together in whorls on the creeping bare part of the stem, 3 in . apart, cylindric dilate at base, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, green, minutely spotted red; petioles I in. long or less; keels fimbriate with long hairs; peristome narrow, finely ribbed; operculum cordate-orbicular, glabrous outside, inside a few large scattered glands, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. wide, spur short simple or 2 - or 3 -fid and ciliate. Flowers and fruit unknown. Hab. Rare, Selangor, Rantau Panjang (Kloss). Distrib. Borneo.

As this is only known from the vegetative organs, I am suspicious that it is a young prostrate form of one of the lowland species.

## Order CXV. Piperacee.

Vol. iii. p. 27, after sp. 6, Peperomia kotana C.DC., insert:-
(7) P. decumbens C.DC. Journ. Linn. Soc. xlii. I28.

Creeping, ascending branched herb, 6 in . tall or more, stems slender, densely pubescent. Leaves alternate, fleshy, thin, densely hairy pubescent, elliptic, narrowed to the tip, base narrowed acuminate or occasionally rounded or leaves rhomboid, nerves 3, usually very inconspicuous or quite invisible; I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. 5 in . wide; petioles slender, $\cdot 25$ in. long, densely pubescent. Spikes few, subterminal, very slender, 2 in. long; peduncle $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Bracts peltate, shortly stalked. Stamens, filaments fairly long; anthers elliptic. Ovary minute globose, glabrous, sunk in rhachis. Stigma very small. Drupe globose, rough, very small. Hab. Lankawi, Gunong Raya (Haniff and Nur 7188). Distrib. Borneo, on Mount Kinabalu.

This plant exactly resembles the Kinabalu plant, but is more densely hairy.
Vol. iii. p. 3I, after sp. 4, Piper pachyphyllum Hook. fil., insert:-
(4A). P. venosum Ridl.
Scandent glabrous, internodes $1 \cdot 5$ to 3 in. long, longitudinally striate. Leaves coriaceous ovate acute, base rounded, inæquilateral,
nerves 5, prominent beneath, with a finer pair from the base, upper pair joined to the midrib $\cdot 25$ in. from the base, transverse nervules distant, those from outer nerves inarching; 5 in . long, 3 in . wide; petioles $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Male spikes not seen. Female spikes in flower slender filiform, I in. long, in fruit 2 in. long; peduncle I in. long. Bracts cup-shaped, sunk in hairy rachis. Ovary oblong; stigmas 4, rather large, thick. Drupe oblong, sessile, • in. long, crowned by stigmas. Hab. On a tree, Negri Sembilan, Gunong Angsi, West side (Burkill II,5IO).

Allied to $P$. pachyphyllum, but with thinner leaves and conspicuous elevate nerves.
Vol. iii. p. 39, after sp. 30, Piper lanatum, Roxb., insert:-
(30A) P. Lowong Bl. in Verh. Batav. Genootschap. i. I61; Enum. Pl. Javae fasc. i. 72. Cubeba Lowong Miq. Comm. Phyt. 33; Syst. Piperacece, 296.

Glabrous climber, branches slencler, zigzag. Leaves rather fleshy, ovate acuminate, base rounded sometimes cordate, upper leaves more lanceolate and slightly narrowed to the base, nerves from base 5 , secondary nerves from midrib 3 pairs inarching with the main nerves; 4 in . long, 3.5 in . wide; petioles .5 in . long. Stipules opposite the leaves, lanceolate. Spikes, male unknown. Female cylindric in fruit, I to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 75$ in. long, deflexed. Bracts oblongblunt. Ovary oblong. Stigmas 4 or 5 , recurved. Drupes red, ovate or ovate globose, shortly apiculate, $\cdot$ I in. long; pedicels as long. Hab. Perak, Temengoh (Ridley I4,498). Lankawi, Gunong Raya (Haniff). Distrib. Java.

This is nearly allied to $P$. caninum, but the leaves are larger and broadly rounded at the base. Miquel's varicty quintuplinervis, based on Penang, Wallich, 6647 is P. lanata, Roxb.
Vol. iii. p. 39, sp. 3I, Piper febrifugum, C.DC., note :-
Delete locality Perak, Ulu Batang Padang this plant being $P$. subgrande, Ridl., and add, Kluang forest (Holttum). Vol. iii. p. 40, after sp. 34, Piper chaba Hunter, insert:-
(34A) P. officinarum C. DC. Prodr. xvi. 356; P. Chaba Bl. in Verh. Bat. Genootsch xi. 168; Enum Pl. Jav. i. 66 (not of Hunter nor Roxburgh).

Shrubby scandent, branched, glabrous. Leaves membranous lanceolate acuminate, base narrowed blunt inæquilateral, nerves slender inconspicuous, 5 from the midrib; 4.5 in . long, I .5 in . wide; petioles $\cdot \mathrm{I} 5$ in. long. Male spikes cylindric, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, on a peduncle $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Bracts peltate with red glands on the edge. Stamens 2. Female spikes $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25$ to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, conic cylindric or oval, $\cdot \mathrm{I} 5 \mathrm{in}$. thick. Stigmas 3, minute. Drupes red, fleshy, obovate, angular, projecting through the bracts and crowned by the remains of the stigmas. Hab. In coast scrub, Johor, Pulau Tinggi (Burkill 85I). Malacca (Maingay and Griffith). Distrib. Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Philippines.

Vol. iii. p. 4I, after sp. 38, Piper bœhmerianum Wall., insert:(38A) P. subgrande Ridl.
Climber, branches rather stout, woody, swollen at the nodes, internodes I in. long. Leaves glabrous ovate-oblong to ovate acuminate, base rounded unequally bilobed, nerves 5 pairs, from the midrib, strongly elevate beneath and decurrent on the midrib, transverse nervules conspicuous; 9 in . long, 5 in . wide; petioles $\cdot 25$ in. long. Male spikes filiform, II in. long, $\cdot 05$ in. thick. Bracts peltate pedicellate, margins excised. Stamens 2 to 4; anthers large. Female spikes unknown. Hab. Dense forest Perak, Ulu Batang Padang (Ridley 14,013).

Allied to $P$. majusculum, Bl., but with narrower oblong leaves, short petiole and very slender male spike.
Vol. iii. p. 43, after sp. 43, Piper rufispicum C.DC., insert:-
(43A) P. uncinulatum Ridl. Journ. Bot. I924, P. 300.
Shrubby glabrous apparently scandent. Leaves coriaceous ovate acute, base rounded, lobes slightly unequal round, nerves 6 from base, prominent, with 2 more obscure close to the edge, transverse nervules sub-parallel; 2 to 2.5 in . long, 1.75 to 2 in . wide; petioles I in. long. Male flowers not seen. Female spike 1.5 in. long, thick; peduncle -25 in . long. Bracts round, denscly woolly on the edges. Ovary deep sunk. Style long, projecting. Stigmas 4 or 5 recurved. Fruit unknown. Hab. Pahang, Fraser Hill at 3000 ft . altitude (Holttum).

Order CXIX. Laurinet.
Vol. iii. p. 86, sp. II, Beilschmiedia penangiana Gamble, nole :-
A specimen of what I take to be this species in fruit was obtained in Kelantan at Kwala Rek by Haniff and Nur, No. 10,182. The species was only known hitherto from Curtis' Penang specimen Iog8, which is in flower. The Kelantan specimen is described as from a bush ro to 15 ft . tall. The fruiting racemes are .5 in . long, the round boat-shaped bracts persistent on the peduncle. The fruit is ellipsoid, nearly 5 in . long (not quite ripe), borne on a thick pedicel $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, and surrounded at the base by the withered sepals.
Vol. iii. p. 87, after sp. 2, Dehaasia cuneata Bl., insert:-
(2A) D. elliptica Ridl.
Medium-sized tree. Leaves thinly coriaceous, drying black, slightly glaucescent beneath, elliptic sub-acute or blunt, base cuneate; nerves elevate beneath, 7 to 9 pairs, slender, reticulations wide; 6 to 6.5 in . long, 2.25 to 3 in . wide; petioles I .5 in . long. Panicles terminal of numerous branches 3 to 4 in . long, forming a head 4 in . across, upper parts puberulous. Flowers small, 05 in. across, in cymules on the ends of short branchlets. Pcrianth lobes 6, pubescent, margins ciliate, outer whorl nearly as large as inner whorl, rounded. Stamens 9, 2-celled, oblong, hairy, first row less hairy
than row two, row three shorter with oblong glabrous glands, row four minute. Ovary ovoid, narrowed to a short style, glabrous; stigma orbicular. Drupe pyriform, 2 in. long when dry, swollen peduncle I in. long. Hab. Selangor, Kwala Lumpur, Lake club gardens (Foxworthy 4706) ; Klang, Bukit Cheraka (Foxworthy 3462).

A specimen of what appears to be this plant from the lake club gardens, Carcosa, has larger leaves, one $9 \mathrm{in}. \mathrm{long}$,and 4 in . wide. The names Medang Kunyit and Medang burong are given for it, but these names are common to other species of Laurinece.
Vol. iii. p. II6, after sp. 7, Litsea firma Hook. fil., insert:-

## (7A) L. terminalis Ridl.

Shrub 4 to 5 ft . tall. Leaves coriaceous elliptic blunt acuminate, base blunt or shortly narrowed, above glabrous, finely reticulate, midrib sunk beneath, nerves is pairs and wider reticulations, elevate pubescent; 3 to 3.5 in. long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25$ to 1.75 in . wide; petioles 5 in. long, pubescent, hairy when young. Male flower heads 3, sessile, terminal, 25 in. wide. Bracts round silky hairy, oblong, edges long-hairy. Flowers about 5, pedicels silky hairy, lobes 3 lanceolate acute, one broader obovate, as long as petals, silky on the back. Stamens 9, filaments filiform glabrous; anthers 4 -celled. Glands large reniform, stalked. Hab. Mountains at $5300 \mathrm{ft} .$, altitude, Perak, Gunong Inas (Yapp 494).

This plant was not taken up by Gamble in the Materials, but he notes on the specimen that it is near L. firma, Hook. fil. It chiefly differs from that species in its sessile terminal flowers, shorter and broader leaves, and in the glabrous stamens.
Vol. iii. p. I17, sp. 8, Litsea gracilis Gamble, note:-
Add locality Pahang, Kwantan (Foxworthy's collector). Native name: Medang Ringan.
Vol. iii. p. 134, sp. 2, Lindera selangorensis Ridl., note :-
A specimen of this species in fruit was sent from Fraser Hill in Pahang, the northern end of the Semangkok Pass, by Burkill ( II,003). The collector describes it here as a shrub. The drupes are oblong, rounded at the end, $\cdot 3 \mathrm{in}$. long, borne on a short thick swollen peduncle $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long, enlarged upwards and ending in a cup, one to three of these are borne on peduncles 75 to I in. long. The leaves in this specimen are rather larger than in most forms, being 7 in . long and nearly 3 in . across, with long cuspidate points.
(3) L. Wrayi Gamble. This has also been collected on Fraser Hill by Burkill.

## Order CXXIV. Loranthacee.

Vol. iii. p. 15r, after sp. I, Loranthus pulcher $D C$., insert:-
(IA) L. validus Ridl.
Branches very stout. Leaves coriaceous lanceolate-oblong, base very shortly cuneate, nerves 4 pairs, obscure ; 9 in. long, 2.5 in .
wide; petioles thick, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Spikes in fruit very stout, IS in. long. Flowers numerous sub-whorled, sessile. Bract ovate acute. Calyx-tube thick cylindric conoid, not ribbed, when dry $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long. Corolla $\cdot 5$ in. long, lobed for half its length, lobes linear, reflexed in flower. Stamens nearly as long; filaments linear, dilate towards the tip; anthers oblong. Style little longer than corolla-tube. Fruit conic-cylindric, $\cdot 2$ in. long, smooth. Hab. Perak, Grit (Burkill 12,450).

Allied to L. pulcher and to L. Lyndenianus, Zoll. of Java and Sumatra. The leaves are much larger than those of L. pulcher, and more resemble in texture those of L. Lyndenianus, the flowers are twice as big as those of L. pulcher and as big as in L. Lyndenianus, but they are sessile and the corolla is smooth and reddish, not dark and ribbed as in the other two species.

## Order CXXVIII. Euphorbiacere.

Vol. iii. p. I8I, sp. 2, Euphorbia synadenium Ridl., add locality:-
Perak, Lubok Merbau (Nur). Vol. iii. p. 181, after sp. 4, Euphorbia Atoto Forst., insert:-
(4л) E. hypericifolia Linn. Hort. Cliff. I98; Hook. fil. F.B.I. v. 249 ; Exot. Flora, i. t. 36 .

Weedy herb I ft. tall, glabrous, erect. Leaves opposite, obliquely oblong blunt entire (or serrulate), base round, nerves I pair; .5 in . long, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. wide; petioles very short. Cymes manyflowered, 25 in. long, axillary. Bracts subulate. Involucres minute, glands shortly stipitate, lobes longer; limb of involucre white or pale pink. Styles very short. Capsule subglobose. Cocci hardly keeled. Hab. Roadsides, Malacca (Ridley). Kedah, Alor Sta (Burkill). Distrib. Tropics generally except Australia and Polynesia. Vol. iii. p. 246, after sp. 9, Baccaurea reticulata Hook. fil., insert:-
(9A) B. velutina Ridl. Jowrn. Bot. Ig24, p. 300.
Tree 30 to 40 ft . tall, branches velvety. Leaves coriaceous ovate cuspidate, base round, quite glabrous except nerves elevated beneath and midrib velvety, transverse nervules distinct, subparallel; 7 in . long, 4 in . wide; petioles $\mathrm{I} \cdot 75$ to 2.5 in . long, velvety. Panicles 2.75 in . long, velvety all over. Bracts large ovate, basal one $\cdot 2$ in. long, floral bracts ovate blunt. Male flowers - I in long, deep yellow. Sepals ovate-oblong blunt, velvety hairy on both sides. Stamens glabrous, filaments very short, anther-cells elliptic-globose. Female flowers and fruit unknown. Hab. Mountain forests, Selangor, Semangkok Pass (Ridley, 15,692 ). Pahang, Fraser Hill at 4000 ft . altitude (Burkill If,3I9) Native name: Tampoi Tungau.

Allied to $B$. reticulata but very much larger in all parts, and velvety all over.

Vol. iii. p. 25I, after sp. I. Scortechinia Kingii Hook. fil, insert :-
(2) S. paniculata Ridl.

Tree; leaves coriaceous oblong, base round with two glands very shortly acuminate, margins crenulate serrate, nerves elevate strongly bencath, inarching, to pairs; 6 to 9 in. long, 3 to 4 in. wide; petioles 2 in . long. Panicle terminal, 3 in . long, 4 in . wide, pubescent. Bracts ovate acute, minute, persistent. Flowers numerous, minute, 05 in . across; pedicels shorter. Sepals 5 , ovate round, glabrous, imbricate. Stamens 5 , shorter, filaments hairy; anthers globose, 4 -lobed, glabrous, introrse. Ovary cylindric, hairy; style short thick; stigma capitate, hairy, 2 -lobed. Hab. Pahang, Sungei Yong, Kwala Lipis (Foxworthy's collector 4035). Native name : Perupoh jantan.

This species differs from S. Kingii Hook. fil., in its much larger leaves rounded at the base with two glands, as in the imperfectly known S. nicobarica, Kurz, of the Nicobars, and also in the terminal panicle. The stamens are 5 in number and short, but as the specimen has a distinctly developed ovary it appears to be a female plant.

The genus Scortechinia of 4 or 5 species, all rather imperfectly known, does not appear to belong to the Euphorbiacea. The uniscxuality and want of petals in the flowers, the 4 -lobed anthers, and presence of glands at the base of the leaf being the only characters in common with that Order, but it is very difficult to place it in any other.

Baliospermum malayanum Hook. fil., p. 313, seems to belong to the same genus and resembles no other species of Baliospermum. I therefore transfer it to the genus under the name Scortechinia malayana, Ridl.
Vol. iii. p. 260, after sp. 2, Croton argyratum Bl., insert:-
(2A) C. macrocarpa Ridl.
Small tree 15 ft . tall, bark pale, branches densely covered with stellate hairs, 4 -angled. Leaves thin herbaceous, oblanceolate cuspidate acute, base long-narrowed, glabrous above, sparsely hairy beneath, midrib and I3 pairs of straight parallel nerves hairy, edges glandular denticulate; 7 to 8 in . long, 2.5 to 3 in . wide; petioles 4 in . long, hairy. Raceme terminal, over 6 in. long, 4 -angled, hairy. Flowers not seen. Fruit oblong triquetrous, angles rounded, top depressed, pubescent, $\cdot 5$ in. long and a little wider. Styles 3. Sepals ovate, glabrous; pedicel $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, hairy. Hab. Selangor, Telok forest reserve, Klang (Burkill 6519). Vol. iii. p. 26I, to sp. 3, Croton erythrostachys Hook. fil., add
locality :-
Negri Sembilan, Gunong Angsi at 2500 ft . altitude (Nur). The form here seems much bigger than the Mt. Ophir plant. It is described as 3 to 6 ft . tall, and has leaves 6 in . long and 3 in . wide, and racemes $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long.

Vol. iii. p. 274, sp. 3, Acalypha siamensis Gage, add :-
Syn. A. sphenophylla Pax and Hoffimann, Pflanzenreich, 1v. I47, p. IIO.

Vol. iii. p. 291, after sp. 17, Mallotus Griffithianus Hook. fil., inscrt:-
(17A) M. auriculatus Merrill, Philip. Journ. Sci. vii. c. 396; Pax. Pflanzenveich, Euphorb. Acalyph. 194.

Shrub or tree; branches slender. Leaves alternate, thinly coriaceous, lanceolate cuspidate-acuminate, base narrowed, auriculate cordate, margin entire undulate, glabrous except the midrib and nerves, nerves 7 pairs, stiffly shortly hairy beneath; 5 in. long, 2.25 to 2.75 in . wide; petioles slender, hairy, I in. long. Male flowers unknown. Female racemes axillary slender, 3 in. long, hairy. Bracts linear acute reflexed; pedicels $\cdot 05 \mathrm{in}$. long. Sepals in fruit 5 , ovate-triangular acute. Ovary covered with soft spines, shortly covered with hairs. Capsule 2 -coccous, 25 in. long, pubescent and covered with short straight spines, light brown. Seed pea-shaped, $\cdot 2$ in. through, smooth, chestnut brown. Hab. Pahang, Ulu, Chineras, Kwala Lipis (Burkill 15,668 ). Distrib. Philippines. Vol. iii. p. 292, sp. 19, Mallotus philippinensis Muell Arg, add locality:--
Perak, Padang Rengas (Burkill). Vol. iii. p. 304, after sp. 19, Macaranga Lowii King, insert:-
(194) M. Brandisii King in Hook. fil. F.B.I. v. 453; Pax Pflanzenreich, lv. 147, p. 365.

Small tree 20 ft . tall, glabrous. Leaves thinly coriaceons, alternate, elliptic-lanceolate caudate-acuminate, base very shortly narrowed or rounded, nerves 8 pairs, slender; 3 to 6 in . long, I .5 to 2.5 in . wide; petioles slender, I in. long. Stipules setaceous bristly at the tip, I in. long. Male flowers unknown. Females two or more on a peduncle I to 4 in . long, axillary. Bracts $\cdot 5$ to I. 5 in. long, ovate to lanceolate, black dotted. Sepals 4, ovate. Capsule didymous, glandular, smooth, lobes globose or with a few bristles, $\cdot 5$ to $\cdot 75$ in. wide. Seeds globose smooth, brown. Hab. Kedah, Peak at 2500 to 3200 ft . altitude (Robinson 6129). Distrib. Tenasserim.

This species is nearest to M. Lowii, King, Vol.iii.p.312, sp. 4, Gelonium tenuifolium Ridl., add locality :-

Pahang between Mesoh and Bukit Jeladeh (Burkill).
A shrub 6 to 8 ft . tall, fruit dark green and yellow.

## Order CXXIX. Urticacee.

Vol. iii. p. 340, sp. 46, Ficus cuspidata Reineddl., note:-
The typical form of this plant with the entire leaves has been obtained on the Thaiping Hills, Perak at 3000 ft . altitude by Haniff. The plant is described as a shrub 6 to 8 ft . tall, the leaves quite entire, lanceolate, with a very long narrow cusp, I in. long, 05 in.
wide, the body of the leaf being 4.75 in . long. Besides Sumatra and Java, where it is common, it occurs in Borneo.
Vol. iii. p. 342, after sp. 49, Ficus Miquelii Hook. fil., insert :-
(49A) F. staphylosyce Ridl. Journ. Bot. 1924, p. 301.
Tree, branchlets with appressed hairs. Leaves thin lanceolate acuminate, tip cuspidate blunt, base long narrowed, nerves slender, 5 pairs, midrib beneath covered with appressed hairs; 4 in. long, I•I in. wide; petioles slender, $\cdot 2$ in. long. Figs in distant clusters on the stem on tubercles; peduncles slender, hairy, nearly I in. long, with 2 or more short ovate acute bracts near the top. Figs hairy, obovate, green, $\cdot 3$ in. long. Mouth bracts at exterior ovate acute, interior longer. Male flowers and gall flowers not seen. Female flowers, ovary oblique obovoid stalked, no perianth. Style lateral, hairy at the top. Hab. Negri Sembilan, Gunong Angsi at 2000 ft . altitude (Burkill II,599).

Allied to $F$. Miquelii but the figs are very small, and the leaves very narrow.
Vol. iii.p. 343, sp. 53, Ficus Scortechinii King, add locality:-
Johor, Pulau Tinggi (Burkill).
Vol. iii. p. 347, after sp. 65, Ficus diversifolia Bl., insert :-
(65A) F. Motleyana Miq. in Ann. Mus. Lugd. Bat. iii. 288, 294; King, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. i. 2, 158, pl. 202.

Shrub 6 to 12 ft . tall, glabrous. Leaves sub-coriaceous oblong, lanceolate or oblanceolate, shortly pointed or quite round and broad at the tip; midrib simple or forked at the tip, when forked one side of the tip often prolonged into a point, nerves fine, about 4 pairs, not elevate; 2 to 4 in . long, I to I 75 in . wide; petioles $\cdot 25$ in. long. Figs ovoid, in axillary pairs, pink, umbilicus prominent, base often narrowed; pedicels $\cdot 25$ in. long. Bracts 3 , ovate. Male flowers in the upper half nearly sessile. Sepals 3, stamens 2, anthers broad, ovate. Gall flowers in lower half, pedicelled. Achene oblique ovoid-rhomboid becoming reniform when fully ripe. Style short. Hab. Mountains, Kelantan, summit of Gunong Sitong at 3000 ft . altitude (Foxworthy and Nur 12,209). Distrib. Bornco.

As King points out, this plant is very near $F$. diversifolia, Bl., of which it may be another form, and it is especially near the var. lutescons. In the upper part of the shoots the outer bark is thin and papery and light brown, and flakes off in transverse bars, a ridge runs down on each side of the stem from one leaf base to the lower one, with two more less elevate ones, making the stem nearly four-angled. These characters occur in all specimens of $F$. Motleyana I have seen but are absent from the typical forms of $F$. diversifolia. Vol. iii. p. 348, after sp. 70, Ficus patens Ridl., insert:-
(70A) F. toxicaria Linn. Mantiss. 305; Miq. Flor. Ned. Ind. I. ii. $293, t$. xx .

Low tree, branches thick, young shoots orange-hairy. Leaves
(young) 5- or 6 -lobed, palmate, 6 in . long and as wide, hairy above, white silky-hairy beneath, nerves and nervules orange-hairy; (adult) ovate cordate entire serrulate thickly membranous, above glabrous, beneath white-felted; nerves one basal pair with about 6 nervules running to the edge, midrib thick, with 5 pairs of nerves; 9 in. long, 6 in. wide; petioles stout, 3 in. long. Figs globose, white-hairy, 5 to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ in. through, sessile or on a stout densely hairy peduncle, with several ovate hairy bracts at base. Male flowers stalked, of 4 ovate sepals; anthers 2 , sessile. Female flowers stalked, of 5 linear-lanceolate dark purple sepals. Ovary pyriform. Style lateral, large; stigma cup-shaped. Hab. Negri Sembilan, Triang (Foxworthy). Native name: Ara Laut. Distrib. Sumatra, Java.
Vol. iii. p. 350 , after $s p .79$, Ficus pomifera Wall., insert:-
(79A) F. variegata Rl. Bijdr. 459; King, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. i. (2) 169.

A bush io ft . tall, to a spreading tree 20 to 30 ft . tall; shoots hairy (or glabrous). Leaves thinly coriaceous, ovate or ovateelliptic acuminate, base round or cordate, edges entire or crenulate denticulate; nerves 4 to 8 pairs, hairy beneath in young leaves as is the midrib, glabrous above; 4 to 7 in. long, 3 to 4 wide; petioles 75 to 2 in . long, hairy. Figs in fascicles, three or four together on branches or trunk, ochre bronze or green with white spots, eventually red with white spots and streaks, pyriform, I in. long and as thick, apex depressed. Umbilicus large. Main peduncle $\cdot 5$ in. long. Secondary peduncle 1.5 in. long. Bracts 2 , ovate acute, below the fig. Male flowers near the mouth. Sepals 3 or 4 , broad. Anthers 2, broadly ovate; filaments united at base. Gall-flowers in the same fig, perianth tubular 4- or 5-toothed. Ovary ovoid. Style lateral. Stigma large, funnel-shaped. Female flowers in separate figs. Sepals thin, lanceolate. Achene obovoid, minutely tuberculate. Style lateral. Stigma clubbed. Hab. Perak, Grit (Burkill). Distrib. Assam, Malay islands and Hongkong.
Vol. iii. p. 354, after sp.9, Artocarpus Maingayi King, insert :-
(9, A. kemando Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. Supp. 418.
Tree, branches rather slender, covered when young with appressed hairs. Leaves thinly coriaceous, rather abruptly acuminate, tip blunt, base shortly narrowed, blunt, edges undulate, above glabrous, smooth, beneath minutely dotted, with 12 pairs of nerves inarching at the tips, elevate with the midrib appressed, hairy; 4 to 45 in . long, 2 to 2.5 in . wide; petioles $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, slender, appressed, hairy. Male spikes cylindric, 2 in . long, $\cdot 15 \mathrm{in}$. through, puberulous. Peduncle $\cdot 2$ to $\cdot 3 \mathrm{in}$. long, densely appressed, redhairy. Female spikes oblong blunt pubescent. Pistils shortly conoid at the tips, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, $\cdot 3 \mathrm{in}$. wide, on a hairy peduncle $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, in fruit $\cdot 75$ in. long, 6 in . wide, conoid-oblong velvety. Seeds

- I in. long. Hab. Pahang, Lubok Tandok, Temerloh (Foxworthy); Perak, Grit (Burkill). Native name: Pudu. Distrib. Sumatra, Borneo.

This form hardly differs from $A$. Maingayi, King, except in the rather thinner pointed leaves, and Beccari combines the two, but the leaves of typical Maingayi are conspicuously rounded. It would probably be best to make $A$. Maingayi a variety of $A$. Kemando, Miq.
Vol. iii. p. 354, Puda, last line, should be Pudu.

## Order CXXXIII. Cupulifere.

Vol. iii. p. 373, sp. 3, Quercus turbinata Bl., note :-
Additional specimens from Bukit Tangga, Negri Sembilan, collected by Nur, show the female flowers which have not been described. They are borne in the upper axils of the young velvety shoots, the male spikes, I in. long, are in the lower axils. The female flowers are 2 to 4 together densely clustered in a head on a short woolly peduncle. The styles, 3 or 4 , are glabrous, short and thick and curved with thick reniform stigmas. I find 12 stamens in the male flowers, not 6 only as given by Gamble, but the flowers perhaps vary in this. The tree is described as being 40 to 50 ft . tall. The specimens quite resemble those of Penang, and allowing for slight variations, the Q. turbinata of Java, Sumatra and Borneo. The acorn cups in Wray's plant, the type of the var. crassilamellata Gamble, are certainly thicker and with rather broader rings than in the Javanese specimens, although the acorns are still young. The acorns in the Javanese specimens are oblong-ovoid, smooth, shining, brown, i in. long, and $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. through.
Vol. iii. p. 38 I , after sp. I6, Pasania Bennettii Gamble, insert:-
(I6A) P. erythrocarpa Ridl. Journ. Bot. I924, p. 301.
Tree about 30 or 40 ft . tall, branches stout. Leaves stiffly coriaceous elliptic-lanceolate acuminate acute, base shortly cuneate; midrib strongly elevate on both sides, nerves 12 pairs, elevate beneath, nervules inconspicuous parallel; 9 in. long, 3 in. wide; petioles stout, 5 in. long. Flowers not seen. Fruit spikes stout, 6 in. long; fruits closely clustered in threes when young, subglobose, sessile, thickly muriculate with short scale tips; in adult, cup round, dilated towards the base and narrowed in at the top, sessile, rough but rings io and scales inconspicuous, .75 in . long and as wide, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. deep. Acorn oblong-conoid, tip blunt, dark red, minutely scurfy, nearly I in. long, 5 in . wide at base, base excavate; umbo small. Hab. Negri Sembilan, Gunong Angsi near the bungalow at 2700 ft . altitude (Mohammed Nur, comm. Burkill II, 652).

This fine tree in some respects resembles $P$. spicata, but as the scales are united in inconspicuous rings belongs rather to the section Cyclobalanus and would be put next to $P$. Bennettii. In each cluster of flowers only one fruit is developed.

## Order CXXVI. Orchidee.

Vol. iv. p. 15, after $s p$. 10, Oberonia anceps Lindl., insert :-
(IOA) O. fungum-olens Burkill, Gardens Bulletin, iii. 292, with figure.

Caulescent, stems very numerous, pendent 5 to 10 in . long. Leaves about 15 to a stem, broad, thin lanceolate-oblong, tips rounded amplexicaul, I 5 to 2 in . long, 5 in . wide. Spike dense cylindric, 4 in. long; rhachis puberulous. Flowers small, in dense crowded whorls, dusky yellowish. Bracts lanceolate acute, longer than the ovary and pedicel. Sepals, upper ones sub-orbicular, minutely puberulous, lateral ones broadly ovate, blunt puberulous. Petals elliptic blunt, slightly smaller, glabrous. Lip obovate, bilobed, lobes sub-quadrate rounded, auricles erect, rounded at tips. Column minute, green, arms incurved. Hab. Perak. Base of the hills at Tanjong Malim; cultivated in the Singapore Botanic Gardens (Burkill).
Vol. iv. p. 22, after sp. 11, Liparis lacerata Ridl., insert :-
(22A) L. bootanensis Griff. Notula, iii. 278; Itin. Notes $9^{8}$; Ic. Pl. As.t. 287; Hook. fil. F.B.I. v. 7oo. L. lancifolia Hook. fil. Ic. Pl. 1855 ; F.B.I. v. 700.

Pseudobulbs close-set, oblong, 5 to $\mathrm{r} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Leaf solitary lanceolate acuminate, strongly 3 -nerved, acute acuminate, narrowed gradually into petiole; 6 to 8 in . long. $\cdot 5$ to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles $\cdot 5$ to I in. long. Raceme lax, 6 in . long; flowers distant, yellow, $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Bracts linear-lanceolate acuminate, $\cdot$ I5 in. long. Pedicels slender, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Sepals linear-oblong blunt. Petals narrow linear. Lip obovate rounded entire, keels 2 on the claw, elevate thick. Column arched, rather long, wings decurved at the top. Capsule pear-shaped, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5$ in. long. Hab. Lankawi, Gunong Raya (Haniff and Nur 7iII). Distrib. Himalayas, Bootan, Siam.
Vol. iv. p. 39, after sp. 18, Dendrobium flexile Ridl., insert:-
(18A) D. albicolor Ridl. Journ. Linn. Soc. 32, p. 250; Burkill, Gardens Bulletin iii. 294, with figures.

Stems 8 in. long or less, often branched, bases bare of fallen leaves. Leaves thick, terete acute, dark green, I to 1.5 in . long. Flowers solitary, terminal, white; pedicels nearly $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Upper sepal small oblong blunt, lateral ones much larger. Mentum as long, curved, blunt. Petals narrower, linear-oblong. Lip obcuneate emarginate, white, tinted yellow at base, edges crisped, central bar elevate. Column short, I ft. long, with or without pink spots. Stelidia erect. Anther ovoid. Hab. Penang, in great abundance on a Mango tree near the Waterfall Gardens (Burkill). Distrib. Pungah.

This is no doubt an escape from the Gardens, as Mr. Burkill suggests. Probably Mr. Curtis who had it in cultivation planted Fl.M.I., 5
it on a tree in the gardens and it was distributed by seed to the tree outside. As it seems to have established itself, I record it here. It has the largest flowers in the section.
Vol. iv. p. 142, after sp. 3, Eulophia Keithii Ridl., insert:-
(3A) E. macrostachya Lindl. Gen. \& Sp. Orch. Pl. 183; Bot. Reg.t. 1972; Bot. Mag.t. 6246; Hook. fil. F.B.I. v. 4; J. J. Smith Orch. Jav. 224, pl. 146.

Pseudobulbs 3 to 5 in. long, elongate, conical. Leaves 2, from the top of the pseudobulb, 6 to 10 in . long, 3 in . wide, oblonglanceolate acuminate, petioled. Scape lateral, I to 2.5 ft . tall, upper part 9 in . long, racemose; flowers scattered. Bracts lanceolate, $\cdot$ I in. long; pedicel and ovary $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Sepals lanceolate acuminate, light green or yellow. Petals similar, $\cdot 25$ in. long. Lip concave broad, yellow with red stripes, side-lobes blunt, curved, midlobe broad retuse with 2 rather large ovoid fleshy calli at the base; spur globose, bilobed. Column rather tall with a distinct foot. Hab. Woods; Perak, Jor (Haniff). Distrib. India, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Ternate.

Many years ago, about I890, a number of plants of this orchid appeared in a secondary wood in the Gardens near the Director's house, but I believe that they originated from a plant I brought a few years before from Ceylon.

## Order CXXXVII. Zingiberacese.

Vol. iv. p. 238, after sp. 12, Globba leucantha Miq., insert:-
(I2A) G. flavidula Ridl.
Leaves elliptic-oblanceolate, gradually narrowed to base, with a long acuminate point, upper ones hairy on the midrib and back; lower ones quite glabrous, 7 to 13 in. long (cusp $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long) $2 \cdot 75$ to 3.5 in . wide; petioles very short; ligules short ovate blunt hairy; sheath hairy. Panicle 8 in . long, base 3 in . nude, pubescent, branches I in. long. Flowers yellowish, solitary or paired. Floral bracts lanceolate acute, 'I in. long, caducous. Calyx campanulate, lobes 3, equal, acuminate, puberulous. Corolla-tube - I in. long, puberulous, lobes oblong, hooded. Staminodes as long, thinner, oblong, Lip short, bifid, with blunt oblong lobes. Stamen, filament puberulous; anther oblong, spurs 2 from base spreading, linear, blunt. Hab. Pahang, Ulu Sungei Merapoh (Foxworthy and Nur 11,940).

Allied to G. leucantha, Miq., but the panicle is puberulous, the lip more deeply cut, and the calyx-lobes equal. The flowers are stated to be yellowish, an unusual character in this section.
Vol. iv. p. 264, after sp. 8, Amomum uliginosum Koen., insert:-
(8a) A. rivale Ridl.
Rhizome short, thick, covered with sheaths. Stem nearly $\cdot 5$ in. through at base; sheaths ribbed and cancellate. Leaves linearoblong acuminate caudate, base cuneate, above glabrous closely striate, beneath softly hairy especially the prominent midrib;
$I_{3} \mathrm{in}$. long, 2 in . wide, setiform tail $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, sheath and short oblong blunt ligule softly hairy. Inflorescence obconic, I.75 in. long, I in. through, on a peduncle 2 in . long, covered with oblong lanceolate blunt bracts, the upper ones striate edged with short woolly hairs. Sepals softly hairy. Corolla-tube $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, straight pubescent, lobes linear-oblong, blunt, silky outside, 4 in . long. Lip. 5 in. long, base linear fleshy channelled, limb obovate-oblong entire, disc in centre papillose fleshy. Stamen, filament broad linear channelled; anther oblong, $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. long, crest 3 -lobed, central lobe ovate acute, recurved, lateral ones short oblong erect. Hab. Pahang, Gorge of the Tras near Raub at 500 ft . altitude (Burkill 16,945a).

Allied to and resembling A. uliginosum, Koen., but differing in the softly hairy back of the leaves, the lairy-edged bracts, silky petals and the small anther crest with the central lobe ovate acute. Vol. iv. p. 279, after sp. 2, Alpinia secundiflora Ridl., insert:-
(2A) A. mollissima Ridl.
Leaves lanceolate acuminate with a sharp point, gradually narrowed to the base, densely softly hairy all over, midrib prominent, rounded at back; 15 in . long, 2 in . wide; petioles I in. long, hairy; ligule with 2 acute lobes, hairy, $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, sheaths hairy. Raceme $\cdot 75$ in. long, pubescent. Bracts linear, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, hairy. Pedicels very short, hairy. Flowers 7 or more. Calyx tubular, with 3 sub-equal acute lobes, hairy, $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Corolla-tube slender, dilate upwards, 6 in . long, glabrous, upper lobe linear, hairy at tip, $\cdot 3 \mathrm{in}$. long, laterals very short, $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ in. long, blunt lanceolate, glabrous. Lip obcuneate-oblanceolate, entire sub-acute, $\cdot 6$ in. long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide at upper end, glabrous. Stamen, filament hairy, -2 in. long; anther oblong, deeply marginate, hairy. Style little longer. Stigma funnel-shaped, hairy on the edge. Hab. Johor, Gunong Belumut, at 2300 ft . altitude (Holttum 10,838).

This plant is remarkable for the small size of the two lateral petals.

## Order CXLV. Dioscoreacee.

Vol. iv, p. 313, note:-

## PERIPETASMA, Ridl.

The specimens on which this genus was founded and erroneously referred by me to the order Menispermacee, vol. i. p. Io3, have now proved to be the male flowers of the abnormal Dioscorea stenomeriftora, Prain and Burkill. This species is so aberrant that it would be advisable to separate it from the genus Dioscorea altogether, in which case the generic name Pcripetasma would remain, and my description referred to its proper place and the Dioscoracee between Stenomeris and Dioscorea. The fruit has unfortunately not been obtained, and the female flowers which I have seen are not sufficiently advanced or well preserved to decide on the number
of ovules. I think it advisable to give an amended account of the plant which should come in between Stenomeris and Dioscorea on page 313 .
Vol.iv. p. 313, after genus 2, Stenomeris, insert:-
(2a) PERIPETASMA, Ridl.
A glabrous, half-woody climber. Leaves alternate, oblong cuspidate, thin or sub-coriaceous, base blunt or rounded; nerves 3 to 5 from base, lateral nerves from midrib, 7 or 8 pairs; petioles long in males, shorter in females. Male inflorescence axillary, a panicle of very long racemes very numerous. Flowers scattered, pedicelled. Perianth lobes 6 , lanceolate connate into a short tube. Stamens 6, shorter, incurved; anther-cells discrete sub-globose. Pistillode at base of tube, triquetrous. Female inflorescence of I to 3 axillary racemes. Flowers fewer and much larger than males, distant on short pedicels. Perianth-lobes fleshy, connate in a short tube. Ovary 3 -winged; ovules 2 in a cell. Staminodes short; filaments fleshy, thick at the base, narrowed above ; anthers abortive with the connective prolonged into a short horn. Style short and thick. Stigmas 3, forked, with a pair of fleshy curved arms to each. Fruit unknown.
(1) P. polyanthum Ridl. Journ. Bot. 1920, p. I47; Flora Malay Pen. i. 103. Dioscorea stenomeriflora Prain \& Burkill, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. n.s. x. 40; Knuth. Pflanzenreich, iv. 43, Dioscoreacea p. 3Io, fig. 58 (bad); Ridl. Flora Malay Pcn.; 319.

Stem 20 to 80 ft . long, purple or green. Leaves in male thin papyraceous, 6 in . long, 2 in . wide, base blunt, narrowed entire; nerves 3 from base; petioles slender, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long; in female coriaceous, base cordate sagittate or rounded, entire; nerves from base 5 ; 3.5 to 10 in. long, 2 to 4 in . wide; petioles stout, 5 to I in. long. Male inflorescence panicle I to 3 in. long with 6 or more slender racemes 6 to 12 in. long. Flowers distant, greenish-yellow spotted, $\cdot$ I in. long. Pedicels as long. Female racemes I to 3 in an axil, stouter, 6 in. long, yellow with red spots, tube short, 6 -keeled, lobes I in. long. Staminodes shorter. Ovary $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long, strongly 3-winged. Hab. Forests, Singapore, Changi, Selangor, Kwala Lumpur, Batu Tiga (Ridley 11,934) males. Perak, Larut Hills at 500 to 2000 ft . altitude (Kunstler 4160, 5152, 6746), females.

The foliage of the male plant is so different from that of the female that I should have thought they were distinct plants, but Prain and Burkill identify them as the males of the Perak plant.
Vol. iv. p. 317, sp. II, Dioscorea Zollingeriana Ridl. (not of Kunth.) note:-
D. deflexa Hook. fil., Knuth. in Pflanzenreich, iv. 43, Dioscoreacex, points out that this name is antedated by Grisebach, and substitutes the name D. Prainiana, Knuth. for it, but D. tenuifolia, Ridl., is the same plant as Hooker's D. deflexa, a form with thinner and probably younger leaves. This name therefore should be substituted
for D. deflexa, Hook. fil., and D. Prainiana, Knuth., added as a synonym.
D. Zollingeriana, Kunth, is said by Knuth to be a distinct species from $D$. tenuifolia.
Vol. iv. p. 318, after sp. 14, Dioscorea Porteri Prain and Burkill, insert:-
(I4A) D. Kingii Knuth. Pflanzenreich, iv. 43 ; Dioscoreacea, p. 289.
Glabrous woody climber, stem smooth. Leaves opposite, stiffly coriaceous, oblong shortly acutely cuspidate, base blunt, shortly cuneate; nerves 7 , the outer pair very slender and close to the edge, the other 5 prominent beneath, reticulations and nervules conspicuous on both sides; 4 in . long, $\mathrm{r} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles slender, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Male panicles 6 to 8 in . long. Spikes $\cdot 75$ to 1 in. long, in whorls of 5 to 8 about 75 to 1 in. apart. Flowers sessile, very small. Bracts triquetrous acute. Perianthlobes coriaceous. Stamens 6. Pistillode very minute. Hab. Penang at 2000 to 2500 ft . altitude, (Kunstler 1748).

Burkill notes that the leaves suggest $D$. Porteri, the inflorescence that of $D$. orbiculata.
D. Nurii, Knuth., and D. Harrissii, Knuth., Pfanzenreich, iv. 43, p. 352 (Dioscoreacece), are species based on leaf specimens only, collected in Penang. They are referred probably correctly by Burkill to D. Kingii, Knuth.
Vol. iv. p. 319, after sp. 15, Dioscorea laurifolia Wall., insert :-
(15A) D. calcicola Prain and Burkill, Kew Bulletin, 1925, p. 64.
Glabrous climber with slender stems. Leaves alternate or opposite, narrowly lanccolate acuminate, base cordate or rounded, 5 -nerved, 45 to 5 in . long, 5 in . wide; petioles $\cdot 5$ to $\cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. long. Male flowers in compound axillary spikes, rachis angled, reddish. Sepals minute, acute. Petals shorter, obovate. Stamens 6, shorter than sepals. Female flowers similar but sepals and petals thicker. Capsules glomerate; $\cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long, 75 in . wide, wings semicircular, on pedicels $\cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. long. Seeds thin ovate-oblong, 5 in . long, $\cdot 25$ in. wide. Hab. Kedah Peak (Haniff and Nur 5IS9). Distrib. Pungah, South Siam.
Vol. iv. p. 319, to sp. 18, D. piscatorum Prain and Burkill, add:-
Kew Butl., 1925, p. 6I, and locality Perak, Jor (Burkill).
The flowers and fruit have not yet been obtained, so that the affinity of the plant is still doubtful.

## Order CXLViI. Liliacete.

Vol. iv.' p. 327, sp. 1, Chlorophytum orchidastrum Lindl. note :-
The type of this species was a West African plant to which was added later by Baker one or more Indian plants, including C. Nimmonii Dalz.

The plant described as C. orohidastrum by me, is distinct from that and apparently all other Asiatic species, and I hereby name it Chlorophytum malayense Ridl.

Burkill sends a fruiting specimen from Gunong Pondok in Perak, in which the leaves are more linear and long acuminate, 15 to 30 in . long and $I$ to $I .5 \mathrm{in}$. wide with nerves 10 on each side of the midrib; the scape, I ft. tall, has 3 erect branches 5 to 6 in. long, with linear leafy bracts with a setaceous point at the base of each branch, the lowest 3 in. long and $\cdot 2 \mathrm{in}$. wide at the base, the upper 2 shorter. Fruit orbicular, 3-lobed, retuse at the top, the lobes thickened at the edge on pedicels $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 3 \mathrm{in}$. long.

This differs in the more erect fruit spikes. The species bears some resemblance to an apparently undescribed species collected in Tonkin by Balansa, but in that plant the leaves are broader and dilated in the middle, narrowing at both ends.

## Note.

H. J. Lam. in Bull. Jard. Bot. Buit. viii. I (I925) publishes a long paper on Malayan Sapotaceæ received after the Supplement was in print. He separates Bassia Motleyana and Payena sessilis under the genus Ganua Dubard and separates B. Motleyana var. Scortechinii as a distinct species, Ganua Scortechinii, and adds Ganua chrysocarpa Dubard, a species collected at Taiping by De la Croix, and adds 2 new species of Madhuca, viz.
(I) M. tomentosa Lan. l.c. I77, pl. 40.

Leaves glabrous, oblong-ovate or ovate-lanceolate acute, base acutely acuminate, 4 to 5 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 6$ to 2.20 in . wide; petiole $\cdot 5$ to I• 2 in. long. Flowers in fascicles of 3 to 10 ; pedicels slender, puberulous. Sepals ovate acute, inner pair silky pubescent, edges scarious ciliate. Petals 8, narrow to mentose. Stamens 15 or 16 ; filaments flat, villous; anthers acuminate villous. Hab. Pahang, Temerloh (Hamid 4790). Native name: Nyato balok.
(2) M. stenophylla Lam. l.c. p. I79, fig. 50.

Leaves small, oblanceolate or obovate-lanceolate, base cuneate, minutely reticulate, base cuneate, 2 to 3.5 in . long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 75 \mathrm{in}$. wide; petioles $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 75$ in. long. Fruit $\mathrm{I} \cdot 3$ to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ long, 75 to I in. through; pericarp fleshy. Seed rounded at both ends. Calyx 4-lobed, lobes round, glabrous. Hab. Johor, Kaluang (Watson). Distrib. Sumatra.
(3) M. chrysocarpa, Ridl. Ganua chrysocarpa Dubard Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. xiv. 407.

Leaves elliptic-oblong, 5 to 10 in. long, $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 6$ in. wide, very coriaceous; petioles 6 to $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. long; nerves 30 to 40 pairs. Sepals 4. Corolla tube villous inside, lobes usually 7, round tips villous. Stamens 14 to 16 , anthers oblong mucronate, bases cordate villous. Ovary 7 -celled. Fruit golden pubescent, many seeded. Seed oblong. Hab. Perak, Thaiping (E. de la Croix).

I have seen none of these specimens.

## NAMES OF PLANTS

The same species of plant has among the Malays often more than one name. This is due to the fact that Malays of one locality have often a different name for a plant from those of another locality, and there are often variants also of the same name used indiscriminately. Different names are often used according to whether the speaker is thinking of the timber, the fruit or flowers, or of its resin or latex. Malays have often also a habit of turning a name round so that the second half of the word becomes the first part, as in the case of the Cashew-nut, Gajus (a modification of the word Cashew) being converted into Janggus (a phonetic form of Jagus). They have also a tendency to make a primitive name, for which they can find no meaning, into some word or words which conveys a meaning of some kind, thus the tree Buchanania acuminata is commonly known as Otak hudang, meaning prawn's brains, and it is explained that the reason it is so called is that the wood is red like the brains of a prawn. As a matter of fact the original name for the plant is Katidang; this was turned into Katawa Hudang, then, as this was unintelligible, Katawa was reversed into Otak, and an explanation given.

Kayu manis, literally sweet wood, is the name given to the spice cinnamon, though the Malays know it is a bark and not a wood, and so should be Kulit (bark) manis, if it was really meant for sweet-bark, but it appears that they first knew of it by the Arabic name Kinamon, i.e., Chinese amomum (an old word for spice). This word being to them meaningless, was soon converted into Kayu manis, as that was translatable into sweet-wood.

To all the names of trees and erect shrubs given here is to be added the word Poko or tree, which comes first, e.g., Poko glam. Climbers are called $A k a r$ (a word which also signifies a root). Small herbaceous grass-like plants, Rumput. Lumut (moss) is applied to a few flowering plants which have a moss-like appearance, e.g., aquatic Utricularias. Sakat means epiphyte, and is often applicd to orchids, though the Javanese word Angrek, is commonly used for orchids nowadays. Pakis or paku, used for ferns, is said to refer to the nail-like circinate vernation (Paku, a nail), and is used for the Cycads which have a similar vernation. Daun signifies a leaf, and is used in a plant-name where the leaf is especially conspicuous
as Daun Low (Hamaria discolor), Sir Hugh Low's leaf, because he was fond of cultivating the plant, or when the leaf is specially used as Daun Sapenoh (Eurycles), the leaves of which are commonly used in magic. Bunga, a flower, is used when the flower is especially attractive, as Bunga Kasut (Paphiopedilum). Ubi, a tuber, is used when the tuber is the most important part of the plant, as in Ubi Kentang, Potato, or Ubi Kayu (woody tuber), i.e., Tapioca. Kayu, wood or timber, is used when the timber is especially the important part of the tree. Bua, fruit, is used when the fruit is conspicuous or valued; Bua Kras, literally, hard fruit, Aleurites moluccanus.

Dammar signifies resin, and is used in names of resinous trees, as Dipterocarpea and Burseracea. Getah means latex, and is commonly used without the additional use of the word Poko or Akar; thus it is common to talk of Getah grip to signify Willughbeia frma, or to say Akar grip, though it would probably be more correct to say Akar Getah grip when referring to the plant. The Malay plural is formed by repeating the singular, and in plant names it often implies that the plant in some way resembles the plant to which the singular name belongs; thus Pisang signifies a banana. Pisang-pisang is used for many Anonacea because the fruit resembles a cluster of bananas, and such a word is often shortened by contraction, as Pepisang, a short form of Pisang-pisang, Gegrip a contraction for Grip-Grip.

Medang, strictly speaking, corresponds to Laurinea, but is applied to a number of trees which do not belong to this order, sometimes apparently because the timber is valuable and used as is that of the bigger Laurinece, but there is a word Mendong also which means Elaocarpus, and this by error has become often transformed to Medang.

As a rule, in large or conspicuous genera the Malay names are applied to all of the genus, with often surprising accuracy, but sometimes the generic names are applied in a somewhat humorous way, as Durian tupai (Commersonia echinata), the squirrel's durian, because the bristly fruit suggests a small durian only fit for squirrels.

## INDEX TO ENGLISH PLANT-NAMES

## VOLUME V



## INDEX TO MALAY PLANT-NAMES




[^0]:    This species is allied to C. radulosus Becc. and C. ruvidus Becc., but is remarkable for its few very broad leaflets and very much reduced inflorescence.

[^1]:    § r. Eu-Homalomena. Large plants. Leaves broad, usually cordate.
    Spathe contracted above the female inflorescence.

    | Leaves oblong narrowed to base | . | . |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- |
    | Leaves ovate sagittate |  |  |
    | Leaves oblong hastate | . | (I) H. rostrata |
    | (2) H. sagittæfolia |  |  |

    Spathe not contracted in the middie.
    Leaves ovate with deep sinus . . . . (4) H. cœerulescens
    Leaves triangular-ovate, sinus shallow . . var. pontederiæfolia
    Leaves deltoid; spathe small, beaked. . . (5) H. deltoidea

[^2]:    Nut with corky edges; plant large
    Nut without corky edges.
    Dwarf annuals; glumes mucronate. Glumes usually dark red, nut sides parallel
    Glumes pale or brown; not obovoid
    Small or middle-sized plants with very numerous short spikelets; leaves narrow.
    Stems acutely triquetrous weak; umbels spreading . . . . . . Stems stiff; umbels dense $\cdot \dot{\text { und }} \dot{\text { dense globose }}$ heads
    Tall woodland plants, leaves and bracts broad; umbels compound; spikelets small, green.
    Spikelets flat
    Spikelets turgid
    (1) C. platystylis
    (2) C. castaneus
    (3) C. uncinatus
    (4) C. haspan
    (5) C. pulcherrimus
    (6) C. difformis
    (7) C. diffusus
    (8) C. bancanus

[^3]:    Stout plant with broad leaves; glume-edges not scarious .
    $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Smatl plants with narrow leaves. } \\ \text { Glume edges scarious, white, } \\ \text { Glumes res thin herbaceous } & \text { (2) H. prown, hairy; leaves coriaceous } & \text { (3) } \\ \text { H. radians }\end{array}$

[^4]:    Panicle small; rays short; flowers brown . . (I) Th. bancanum
    Panicle large; glumes pale; rays long . . . (2) Th. hypolytroides

[^5]:    § i. Hypororum. Most of the spikelets bisexual.

    Leaves very narrow; panicle very narrow
    Leaves broad, 3 -nerved, glabrous; stems winged.
    Panicle large, corymbs several; nut ellipsoid
    Panicles small, corymbs few, small; nut ellipsoid
    Leaves hairy; nut trigonous hairy
    § 2. Euscleria. Spikelets unisexual.
    Nut smooth.
    Tall stout plant with dense panicle
    (I) S. lithosperma
    (2) S. corymbosa
    (3) S. Ridleyi
    (4) S. gonocarpa
    (5) S. oryzoides

[^6]:    Young dried specimens are often difficult to separate from S. multifoliata, but in life the brilliant red fleshy disc is most conspicuous.

[^7]:    This species is less robust than $P$. platycoleum and with fewer spikelets on the raceme.

[^8]:    I believe this bamboo is indigenous in these places, but it is also cultivated to some extent.

[^9]:    A very curious species, allied apparently to B. Griffithiana, Munro, of Burma, remarkable for its very large fimbriate lodicules. The spikelets are very young, and the uppermost flower is too young to make out.

[^10]:    Leaves of 2 forms, on young plants and shoots acicular, in adults scale-like, very small
    (r) D. elatum

    Leaves all acicular, 25 in . long on fertile branches
    (2) D. Beccarii

    Leaves flat linear falcate
    (3) D. falciforme

