

A NEW ALANGIUM (ALANGIACEAE) FROM SARAWAK

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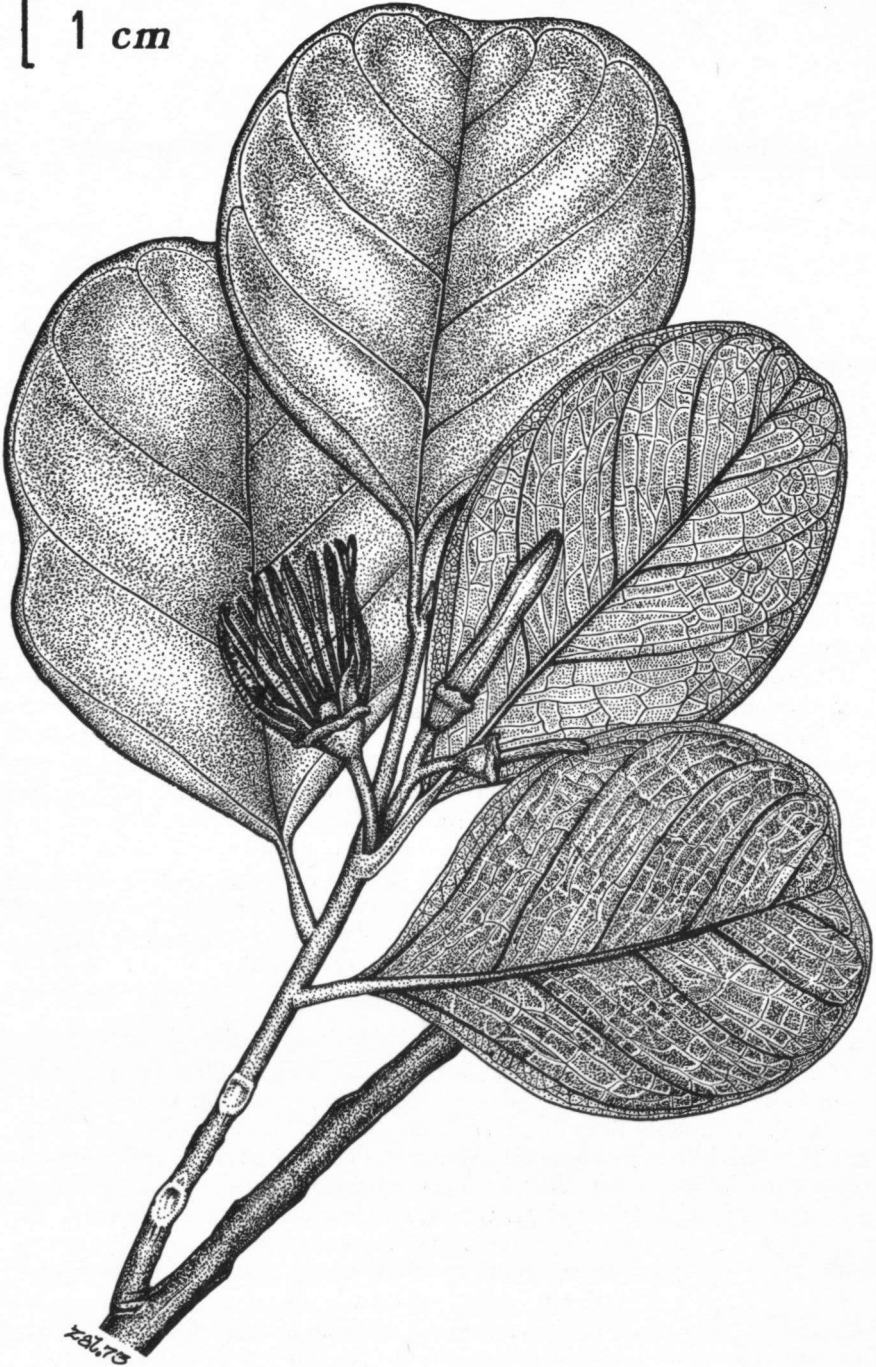
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Forest Research Institute, Kepong, Malaysia**Alangium circulare** B. C. Stone & K. M. Kochummen, *sp. nov.* (Sect. *Conostigma*)

Arbor parva ramulis 3—5 mm diametro glabratis atrogriais cortice lenticellato innovationibus perminute sparseque cinereo-stellato-puberulentis (trichomatibus paucibrachiatis). Folia 4.5—9.5 cm longa, 3.5—8.2 cm lata, subcircularia vel late obovata glabra coriacea basi obtusato minime cuneato, apice obtuse late retuso-emarginato (ad instar folii generis *Coccoloba* fam. *Polygonaceae*); petiolo 10—15 mm longo 2.5 mm diametro supra canaliculato; costa media utrinque leviter elevata; nervis lateralibus 4—5-paribus suboppositis, venulis subscalariformibus. Inflorescentia 1—3-flora vulgo bifurcata pedunculo 7—10 mm longo pedicellis 2—3 mm longis axibus omnibus sparseque cinereo-puberulentis, bracteis non vidi (delapsis). Flores pentameri, calyce infundibuliforme 6×6 mm subdensiter cinereo-stellato-puberulente, lobis obtusis vix 0.5 mm altis; petalis lineari-lanceolatis c. 28 mm longis basi 4 mm lato, minute cinereo-stellato-puberulento in pagina abaxiale, intus in pagina adaxiale marginibus exceptis pubescenti trichomatibus simplicibus c. 0.2 mm longis; alabastris anguste obclavatis apice rotundato-obtuso; staminibus linearibus basi expanso interne excavato supra depressione umbonato deinde densiter hirsutulo (trichomatibus simplicibus), filamento supra partem basalem glabro compresso ligulato 10—11×1.6 mm; anthera 10—12 mm longa attenuata thecis separatis apice minute obtuso. Discus (apex ovarii) glaberrimus obscure 5-lobatus 4—5 mm latus 1.7 mm altus, stylo centrali columniforme 22—26 mm longo apice obtuso 4—5-canaliculato omnino (apice excepto) hirsutulo trichomatibus ascendenti-appressibus acicularibus usque ad 1 mm longis 1-cellularibus; stigma glabro circiter 0.9 mm longo; loculis 3 mm longis intus praecipue in basi hirsutulis. (Fructus ignotus).

BORNEO. Sarawak: Kuching Dist., Bukit Siol, in disturbed primary forest, small tree 30 ft. high, fl. Oct. 1964, Saleh ak Nantah S. 24, 325 (SAR, holotype; A, BO, K, KEP, L, SAN, SING).

The near relatives of this new *Alangium* are those species which form Section IV *Conostigma* Bloembergen (in Bull. Jard. Bot. Botz III, 16, 1939, 210). These are: *A. nobile* (Cl.) Harms, *A. havilandii* Bloemb., *A. maliliense* Bloemb., *A. ridleyi* King, and *A. ebenaceum* (Cl.) Harms incl. *A. javanicum* (Bl.) Wang. Of these species, *A. havilandii* is evidently the most generally similar, but *A. circulare* differs in having broader and apically emarginate (not at all acuminate) leaves, with fewer pairs of lateral nerves, no indumentum on the mature leaves, a sparser puberulence on the innovations and petioles, scarcely puberulent inflorescence axes, longer flowers, and longer floral organs. The other species mentioned are all more obviously different, although *A. maliliense* has branched or stellate hairs, which also occur in *A. circulare*, but the indumentum is very fine and sparse and the stellate form of the hairs obscure; the hairs of the stamens and style, and of the interior middle region

[1 cm



of the petals, are all simple, as are those of the interior of the ovary. In passing it may be noted that we cannot find in Bloembergen's revision, nor in other literature at hand, that pilosity of the ovary interior has been utilized taxonomically, or for that matter, previously reported.

We would like to thank the Forest Botanist, Kuching, Sarawak, for sending the relevant specimen on loan. The figure was prepared by the staff artist of the School of Biological Sciences, University of Malaya, Encik Rozali.

Fig. 1. *Alangium circulare*. Leafy flowering twig. (From holotype). Natural size.

Fig. 2. *Alangium circulare*. Floral details. — A. Flower (pentamerous, but 2 petals and 1 stamen removed). — B. Petal, abaxial side, and side view. — C. Stamen, abaxial side, and side view. — D. Longisection of ovary and calyx, basal part of style shown. — E. Ovary in top view (style cut away). — F. Ovary in transverse section. — G. Pollen grains. — H. Stellate hairs from indument of petal exterior. — I. Long simple hairs from interior of petals, stamen bases, and style.

