

MISCELLANEOUS BOTANICAL NOTES VI¹⁾

by

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47. EXBUCKLANDIA R. W. BROWN (Hamam.).

Exbucklandia R. W. Brown (*Bucklandia* R. Br. non Pr. ex Sternb., *Symingtonia* Steen.)

In an article on "Alterations in some fossil and living floras" (J. Wash. Ac. Sc. 36: 348. Oct. 1946) R. W. Brown proposed the new generic name *Exbucklandia* for the Hamamelidaceous genus *Bucklandia* R. Br., non Pr. ex Sternb., while describing a new fossil species from the United States. He also transferred *B. populnea* to the new genus. Unfortunately I had overlooked this publication when proposing *Symingtonia* to replace *Bucklandia* R. Br. (Acta Bot. Neerl. 1: 443—444. 1952). *Exbucklandia* will have to be accepted for it in future. The Indo-Chinese species *B. tonkinensis* Lecomte should be referred to as *Exbucklandia tonkinensis* (Lecomte) Steen. comb. nov. I have to thank Dr E. H. Walker for pointing my attention to R. W. Brown's paper.

48. DROSERA SPATHULATA LABILL. IN THE MALAY PENINSULA.

In the Malay Peninsula *D. burmanni* Vahl has been found both at low altitude — which is normal — and occurs rather seldom at higher altitude (Kedah Peak). Among the sheets from Kedah Peak, received for checking from the Singapore Herbarium, I found one specimen which represents undoubtedly *D. spathulata* Labill., a rather rare species in Malaysia notwithstanding its wide distribution (S. Japan and China as far as Tasmania and New Zealand). The specimen was collected by Dr Holtum, April 2nd, 1925, in dwarf forest by stream, flowers mauve (*Holtum 14880*, SING).

49. A NEW COMBINATION IN ZIZYPIIUS (Rhamnac.).

Zizyphus grewioides (Warb.) Perry, comb. nov. — *Celtis grewioides* Warb. Bot. Jahrb. 13: 287. 1891. — *Zizyphus inermis* Merr. Govt Lab.

¹⁾ The first paper in this series appeared in Bull. Bot. Gard. Btzg III, 17: 383—411. 1948; the 2nd in Blumca 6: 243—246. 1948; the 3rd in Bull. Bot. Gard. Btzg III, 18: 457—461. 1950; the 4th in Reinwardtia 1: 467—481. 1952; the 5th in Acta Bot. Neerl. 2: 298—307. 1953.

Publ. (Philip.) 35: 37. 1906; En. Philip. Fl. Pl. 3: 522. 1923; & Perry, J. Arn. Arb. 20: 337. 1939, excl. spec. celeb. — *Zizyphus forbesii* Baker f. J. Bot. 61 Suppl.: 10. 1923.

Representative collections:

SUMATRA. Bencoolen, N. of lake Ranau, 600—700 m, 29.10. '29: *Van Steenis 3396*.

MALAY PENINSULA. Pahang, Tembeling, low alt., 12.7. '29: *Henderson S.F. 21808* (distributed under the erroneous name *Z. affinis* Hemsl.).

BORNEO. S. E. Borneo, Pleihari, 200 m, 12.1.30: *NIFS bb 14099*; Bukit Tiihan 10.12. '98: *Amdjah 314*.

CELEBES. Malili, 50 m: *NIFS bb 23914*.

PHILIPPINES. Luzon, Rizal Prov., Nov. 1914: *Ramos 1960*; Laguna Prov., Sept. 1912: *Ramos 1564*; Irosin, Mt Bulusan, Aug. 1916: *Elmer 16907* — Leyte, 4.4. '14: *Wenzel 38* — Samar, 4.1914: *Ramos 1656* — Mindanao, Cabadbaran, Mt. Urdaneta, 9.1912: *Elmer 13917, 13360, 13292*.

MOLUCCAS. W. Ceram, between Riring and Taniwel, 250—400 m, 2.10. '18: *Rutten 1724*.

NEW GUINEA. W. New Guinea, Pikpik c. 300 m, 18.2. '37: *NIFS bb 22242*; Idore, c. 10 m, 3.3. '37: *NIFS bb 22289* — N. E. New Guinea, Hatzfeldhafen: *Warburg 20810*, type of *Celtis greviodes* Warb. (B); Sepik: *Ledermann 6997* — S. E. New Guinea, Palmer River, c. 100 m, July 1936: *Brass 7180*; Sogeri: *Forbes 910*, type of *Z. forbesii* Baker f..

SOLOMONS. Bougainville, 150 m, 7.6.30: *Kajewski 1826, 2197*.

This is a typical example of a widely distributed well-marked species, which has been described or misidentified under several names from widely spaced places. It is exemplary for the rule that in genera, of which no general revisions have been made for the whole of Malaysia, it is very dangerous to describe new species.

It approaches *Z. timoriensis* DC., which is also unarmed, but according to Mr J. Weibel, who was so kind as to compare typical *Z. inermis* Merr. with the type of De Candolle at Geneva, *Z. timoriensis* DC. differs by ovate-oblong, much thinner leaves which possess a distinctly unequal, more or less rounded base; moreover, the indumentum of the twigs and inflorescence is different. There are several Timor specimens at Leyden which exactly match *Z. timoriensis*, e. g. Kupang: *W. H. de Vriese*, Dec. 1859; *Zippelius* (*Celtis rostrata* Zipp. msc); *De Voogd 2260*; *Teysmann H. B. 5102*; Timor-Rotty: *Spanoghe*; P. Semaoe: *De Voogd 2319* and one of N. Celebes: Minahassa, *Koorders 18543*, considered by Merrill to represent *Z. inermis* Merr.

50. PHYLLANTHERA IN NEW GUINEA (Asclep.).

The genus was as yet known only from Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula (cf. Bull. Bot. Gard. Btzg III, 18: 459. 1950), with 2 species; both of them appear also to occur in New Guinea.

Phyllanthera bifida Bl. N. New Guinea: Rouffaer River, zijrivier C, 250 m: *Docters van Leeuwen 10432* (BO).

Phyllanthera perakensis King & Gamble. N. New Guinea: Bernhard Bivouac, 50 m, on damp clay soil, July 29, 1938: *Meijer Drees 413* (BO).

51. DISTRIBUTION OF *VENTILAGO OBLONGIFOLIA* BL. (Rhamnac.).

During a short excursion in the immediate neighbourhood of the Mountain Gardens, Tjibodas, Oct. 1953, my companion Mantri Nurta found some fallen fruits of a liana from which he succeeded to obtain specimens. They appeared to belong to *Ventilago oblongifolia* Bl., a rather rare species in Malaysia. The new locality is remarkable by its great altitude, the range being 15 m (P. Weh, Sula Sanana), 200 m (Leuwiliang), 500 m (S. Idjen), 700 m (Tjuramanis), 1400 m (Tjibodas).

52. SOME NEW RECORDS FROM P. TRANGAN IN THE ARU ISLANDS (S. MOLUCCAS).

The southernmost island of the Arus, SW. off New Guinea, P. Trangan, is distinctly different from the adjacent northern islands. Its coast breaks off in most places with an almost perpendicular cliff. Inland it shows wide undulating plateaux alternating with grasslands and savannahs. Apparently it is subject to a dry (monsoon) period. In many places the soil is very sandy and drainage considerable. The situation is thus distinctly different from the northern adjacent islands which are covered by rain-forest.

In Trangan the late Dr P. Buwalda found very curious plants and plant associations, of North Australian facies, exactly comparable to those which have been described from similar regions in South New Guinea, specifically in the Moresby area, the Fly River area, the Wassi Kussa area and apparently also occurring in the Merauke-Okaba area.

The trees of the Trangan savannah are mostly Myrtaceae (*Melaleuca leucadendron* L., *M. angustifolia* Gaertn., *M. symphyocarpa* F. v. M., *Agonis lysicephala* (F. v. M. & F. M. Bail.) F. M. Bail., Proteaceae (*Finschia*, *Grevillea*, *Banksia dentata* L. f.), Leguminosae (phyllodine *Acacia mangium* Willd.). *Eucalyptus* seems to be absent.

The open forest abounds with epiphytic *Hydnophytum* and *Myrmecodia*. In it an Australia-distributed climber is *Hibbertia scandens* (Willd.) Dryand.

The ground cover is rich in *Rhynchosporoideae*, several grasses (*Ectrosia*), several (as yet unidentified) *Restionaceae*, *Xyris oligantha* Steud., *Styliidium pedunculatum* R. Br., *Velleia spathulata* R. Br., of which several are otherwise only recorded from Australia.

Unfortunately Dr Buwalda did not publish anything on his collection. Neither did Beccari who, as a matter of fact, made the only earlier collection here, and in whose collections the presence of *Acacia mangium* Willd. and *Banksia dentata* L. f. proves that he visited typical spots of this un-Malaysian vegetation type.

The following records stress the above-mentioned interesting phyto-geographical alliance between the 4 localities alluded to above and the Australian flora. The fact that the representatives are generally not specifically distinct from those of the Australian continent was long ago (1891) already found out by Warburg.

Cartonema sp. (Commel.).

P. TRANGAN: Kp. Sia, in savannah, few metres altitude, flowers yellow, July 8, 1938: *Buwalda 5515* (BO).

This is the first record of this genus outside Australia. The specimen of which duplicates were distributed under the erroneous name *Helmholtzia* sp. seems to be different from all 7 hitherto described species; its exact name will be considered in the forthcoming revision of the Commelinaceae in Flora Malesiana.

Leschenaultia filiformis R. Br. (Gooden.).

P. TRANGAN: savannahs near Kp. Sia, low altitude, flower pale lilac, fl. July 8, 1938: *Buwalda 5527* (BO).

Described from Australia, also recorded from the Wassi Kussa area (cf. Merrill & Perry, J. Arn. Arb. 30: 60. 1949).

Phacellotrix cladochaeta F. v. M. (Compos.).

P. TRANGAN: savannah near Kp. Ngaibor, few m alt., fl. yellow, June 23, 1938: *Buwalda 5359* (BO).

Described from N. Australia; also recorded from Wuroi (Oriomo River) and Gaima (Lower Fly) in South New Guinea, collected by Brass (det. Miss Dr J. Koster).