

MISCELLANEOUS AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Faradaya chrysoclada K. SCHUM.,
a synonym of *Deplanchea tetraphylla* (R. BR.) v. STEENIS, F. v. M.

Referring to the identification of BRASS 5219 from Papua as a representative of the Verbenaceous *Faradaya chrysoclada* K. SCHUM. by E. BEER and H. J. LAM (Blumea 2, 1936, 225), Dr C. G. G. J. VAN STEENIS, the monographer of the Malaysian Bignoniaceae drew our attention to the possibility that this identification might be incorrect. It was suggested that the specimen and also all specimens hitherto known as *Faradaya chrysoclada* might be Bignoniaceous and might belong to *Deplanchea tetraphylla* (R. BR.) v. STEENIS, as all other *Faradays* known are lianas, whereas *F. chrysoclada* was reported to possess the tree habit, as the *Deplancheas*.

We therefore asked on loan the materials of both species from the Herbaria at Berlin (B) and Kew (K), that from Berlin including the type specimen of *Faradaya chrysoclada*. Our thanks are due to the directors of the Herbaria of Berlin and Kew for kindly lending us the material desired.

Dr VAN STEENIS' suggestion proved to be correct, as was shown by an investigation of the ovary which is bilocular with two multi-ovulate placentae in either cell. It further appeared that all materials from the Herbaria mentioned, as well as those from the National Herbarium, Leiden (L), hitherto preserved under the name *Faradaya chrysoclada*, actually belong to *Deplanchea tetraphylla*. The former name is therefore to be considered as a synonym to the latter:

Deplanchea tetraphylla (R. BR.) F. v. MUELL., Sec. Syst. Cens. Austr. Pl. 1, 1889, 167; VAN STEENIS, Rec. Trav. bot. néerl., 1927, 916; and Bull. Jard. bot. Buitenz. Sér. III, Vol. 10, 1928, 220 — *Diplanthera tetraphylla* R. BR., Prodr. 1810, 448. — *Faradaya chrysoclada* K. SCHUM. u. LAUTERBACH, Fl. D. Schutzgeb. Südsee, Nachtr. 1905, 370; H. J. LAM, Verb. Mal. Arch., 1919, 234 and in Bull. Jard. bot. Buitenz. Sér. III, Vol. 3, 1921, 72; E. BEER & H. J. LAM, Blumea 2, 1936, 225.

The following is an enumeration of the specimens checked:

New Guinea, Papua: Astrolabe Range, F. H. BROWN s.n. (*Type specimen*, *Far. chrys.*, B); Mafulu, BRASS 5219 (L); Koitaki, CARR 12751 (L) — S. Dutch New Guinea: BRANDERHORST 38 (L).

Thursday Isl.: JAHERI s.n. (L).

Australia, Queensland: Rockingham Bay, F. v. MUELLER s.n. (B, K) and Herb. Th. Bernhardt s.n. (B); Cape York, DAMEL s.n. (K) and J. MAC GILLAVRY 419 (K); Fitzroy Isl., W. HILL 122 (K).

H. J. LAM and A. D. J. MEEUSE.

Manual of Pteridology, edited by FR. VERDOORN, The Hague, MARTINUS NIJHOFF, 1938, I—XX, 1—640, 121 ill.

The remarkable young benefactor of botanical specialists, Dr FRANS VERDOORN,

to whose initiative we owe such valuable periodicals as "*Chronica Botanica*" and other well-edited series of publications, has enriched our professional book-shelves with another specimen of his wonderful organizatory capacities. It must be stated, and with satisfaction and admiration, that the Editor of this new book knows how to choose his collaborators: F. O. BOWER wrote a foreword, J. C. SCHOUTE the Morphology and Anatomy (Chs I—II), GAMS the ecology of extratropical (Ch. XII) and HOLTUM that of tropical pteridophytes (Ch. XIII); HUBERT WINKLER dealt with geography (Ch. XIV); HIRMER, KRÄUSEL, WALTON a. o. with fossils, ZIMMERMANN with phylogeny, to restrict ourselves to those items which are more particularly belonging to the scope of this journal.

Some years ago, Dr VERDOORN edited his "Manual of Bryology", to which he contributed himself. The present Manual is completing its predecessor in a most felicitous way, as the Archegoniates, and particularly the Pteridophytes, are offering numerous unsolved problems of outstanding importance for the understanding of the Spermatophytes. To SCHOUTE's elaborate and critical morphological and anatomical surveys, ZIMMERMANN's phylogeny of single organs forms an excellent counterpart, or perhaps rather an extension. However, whereas the editorial Introduction stipulates that the Manual "is not, and never could be, an exhaustive monograph", but "rather a collection of essays", one might have expected that the chapters on the fossils — so extremely important in this group — and, in general, those on Taxonomy, would have had somewhat more of the nature of essays, as they might thus have more intrinsically corresponded to SCHOUTE's and ZIMMERMANN's contributions. Maybe with the exception of the Chapters XIX. *Articulatae* (HIRMER) and XX. *Filicinae* (CHRISTENSEN), the chapters mentioned are, I think, too concise to meet a quite natural desire, roused by other chapters, for a deeper insight in the evolution of, and in the connections between the groups. This could, perhaps, have been avoided, if the taxonomy of all Pteridophytes had been surveyed by one man; but we do, of course, not know whether this was realizable. On the other hand, the two Chapters on Ecology (XII, XIII) and those on the Geography of living and of fossil Pteridophytes (XIV, XV) are splendid examples of what can be attained by the editing methods of which Dr VERDOORN is so excellent and industrious a promotor. We therefore owe to him another debt of gratitude and appreciation for supplying us with this Manual, which, moreover, presents the exquisite appearance of MARTINUS NYHOFF's famous products.

H. J. LAM.