

A NEW SYMPLOCOS (SYMPLOCACEAE) FROM SUMATRA*

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Nooteboom (Leiden Bot. Series 1, 1975, 128) described *Symplocos atjehensis* on the basis of four specimens from Atjeh, Sumatra. However, one of the collections, *van Steenis* 9697, is different from the other specimens by having glandular calyx lobes and a hairy disc. This plant is also similar to *S. columbuli* Noot. which was described from Atjeh, but differs from the latter by a glabrous calyx tube and glandular calyx lobes.

Symplocos atjehensis Noot. *emend.* Nagamasu

Symplocos atjehensis Noot., Leiden Bot. Series 1 (1975) 128, p.p., excl. specim. quoad *van Steenis* 9697; Fl. Males. I, 8 (1977) 239, figs. 7 & 8.

Distribution. Indonesia: Sumatra (Atjeh, W Sumatra).

Habitat. Evergreen montane forest, 1500–2050 m.

Note. It is unnecessary to revise Nooteboom's description. This species is reported from W Sumatra for the first time.

INDONESIA. Sumatra: Atjeh, *van Steenis* 6529 (type L; iso BO), Laut Pupandji, alt. 2050 m; *de Wilde & de Wilde-Duyfjes* 13773 (BO, KYO, L), 14008 (BO, KYO, L), G. Ketambe, alt. 1700–1900 m. — West Sumatra: *Nagamasu* 3815 (BO, KYO, L), G. Sago, alt. 1500 m, 0° 22' S, 100° 40' E; *Nagamasu* 4303 (KYO), G. Talakmau, alt. 1500 m, 0° 05–07' N, 99° 55–58' E.

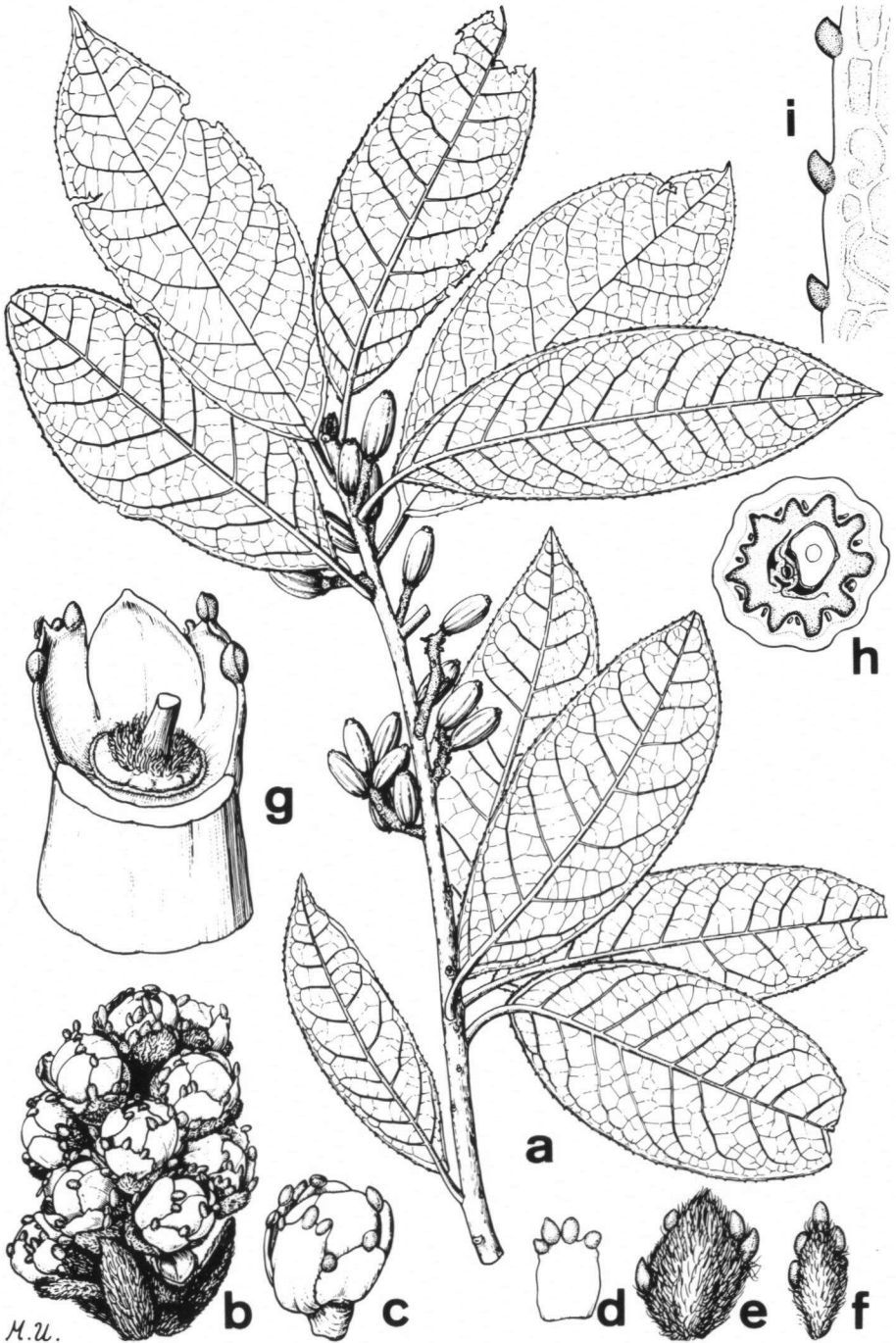
Symplocos kemiriensis Nagamasu, *spec. nov.* — Fig. 1.

Symplocos atjehensis Noot., Leiden Bot. Series 1 (1975) 128, excl. typ., quoad *van Steenis* 9697.

Species insignis lobis calicum glandulosis; differt a *S. atjehensi* foliis crassioribus inflorescentiis spicatis discis pubescentibus lobis calycum glandulosis; a *S. columbuli* margine foliorum leviter recurvato glanduloso denticulato tubis calycum glabris lobis calycum glabris glandulosis.

Frutex vel arbor sempervirens. Ramuli tomentosi vel glabrescenti, ramulis junioribus et gemmis terminalibus tomentosis brunneis. Folia spiraliter disposita, laminis coriaceis ellipticis 8 ad 15 cm longis 2,5 ad 5,5 cm latis supra glabris infra glabrescentibus saepe costa pilosa, margine leviter recurvato glanduloso denticulato, apice breviter acuminato, basi cuneato vel rotundato, venis primariis 8 ad 12 paribus in venam intramarginalem convenientibus, venis supra impressis infra valde prominentibus, petiolo 8 ad 15 mm longo. Inflorescentia spicata spicis axillaribus, axe tomentoso brun-

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neo 1 ad 3 cm longo, bracteis bracteolisque persistentibus c. 2 ad 3 mm longis extra dense tomentosis brunneis intra glabris margine glanduloso dentato. Flores ovario inferioro 3-loculari, calyce inaequaliter 5-lobato lobis glabris vel parum pilosis margine glanduloso 1 ad 2 mm longis limbo glabro 0,5 ad 1 mm alto, corolla 5-lobata glabra, staminibus 25 ad 30, disco annulari tomentoso vel piloso, stylo glabro. Fructus ellipsoidei 15 ad 18 mm longi 6 ad 8 mm lati, calycibus persistentibus coronati, putaminibus longitudine 10-costatis 3-locularibus sed solum 1 loculo evoluto. Semen 1, rectum embryo recto. — **T y p u s:** *C. G. G. J. van Steenis 9697* (BO; iso L, sterile), Indonesia, Sumatra, Atjeh, G. Kemiri, 2850 m, 10 March 1937.

Evergreen shrub or tree. Twigs thick, tomentose or glabrescent, young twigs and terminal buds with brown tomentum. *Leaves* spirally arranged. Blade coriaceous, elliptic, 8–15 by 2.5–5.5 cm; upper surface glabrous; under surface glabrescent but often with rests of tomentum on midrib; margin slightly recurved, glandular denticulate; apex shortly acuminate; base cuneate or rounded; veins impressed on upper surface; midrib much prominent beneath, longitudinally grooved when dry; nerves 8–12 pairs, prominent beneath, meeting in an intramarginal vein; reticulation fine, prominent beneath. Petioles glabrescent, often with rests of tomentum; lengthwise grooved when dry; 8–15 mm long. *Inflorescence* an axillary spike. Axis with brown tomentum, 1–3 cm long. Bracts and bracteoles persistent; abaxial face tomentose; adaxial face glabrous; margin glandular dentate; 2–3 mm long. *Flowers:* Ovary inferior, 3-celled. *Calyx* glabrous, but rarely the lobes partly with the same indument as the bracts; the tube 0.5–1 mm long; the limb divided into 5 unequal glandular dentate lobes, 1–2 mm long. *Corolla* 5-lobed, glabrous. *Stamens* 25–30. *Disk* annular, tomentose or pilose. *Style* glabrous. *Fruits* ellipsoid, 15–18 by 6–8 mm, crowned by persistent calyx lobes. Stone lengthwise c. 10-ribbed, 3-celled but only 1 cell developed. *Seed* 1, straight with straight embryo.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Indonesia: Sumatra (Atjeh).

H a b i t a t. In mossy streambasin forest, or in ericoid forest, 2600–2900 m.

INDONESIA. Sumatra: Atjeh, *van Steenis 9697* (type BO; iso L), G. Kemiri, 2850 m altitude; *K. Iwatsuki et al. S 1236* (BO, KYO, L), G. Kemiri, 2600–2900 m altitude.

Fig. 1. *Symplocos kemiriensis* Nagamasu. a. Habit, $\times 0.5$; b. inflorescence with young flowers, $\times 5$; c. young flower, $\times 7$; d. calyx lobe, $\times 7$; e. bract, $\times 7$; f. bracteole, $\times 7$; g. part of young fruit showing hairy disk, two calyx lobes removed, $\times 10$; h. transection of fruit, $\times 3$; i. leaf margin, $\times 5$ (a, g–i *K. Iwatsuki et al. S 1236*, b–f *van Steenis 9697*).