

MISCELLANEOUS BOTANICAL NOTES XIV*

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98. ERIANDRA (POLYGALACEAE) IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

In Nova Guinea, Bot. 12 (1963) 192 I have given the records thus far known of *Eriandra fragrans* in New Guinea which now range from the western to the eastern part of the island. I could also describe the fruit which was not known. It has now appeared that *Eriandra* is not endemic in New Guinea, but also occurs in the Solomon Is, a notable extension of its area and strengthening the plant geographical affinity between the Solomons and Papua.

SOLOMON ISLANDS. New Georgia Group: Kolombangra I., West coast, Merusu Cave, T. C. Whitmore BSIP 1413, in ridge forest at c. 30 m alt., tree 12 m, 30 cm Ø, bole fluted to 3½ m up, poor form above, bark smooth, horizontally closely ringed; slash: bark cream, granular with an orange lamina near cambium: fruits green, globular, c. 2½ cm diam.; New Georgia Is., Viru Harbour on Viru R., A. W. Coumeadow & R. Teona BSIP 2527, on edge of slope on volcanic rock, red clay-loam, in mixed forest at c. 50 m alt., dominant, bole rather fluted, girth 6 ft, vern. *laili*, Kwara-ae language; Roviana Lagoon, near Kungaruga R., T. C. Whitmore BSIP 1991, lowland forest, in a broad depression, c. 30 m alt., tree 12 m, fruits green, ripening orange, globose, to 3½–4 cm diam., vern. *sura-u*, Kwara-ae language.

99. THE IDENTITY OF PLOIARIUM OBLONGIFOLIUM MIQ. (THEACEAE)

In his revision of the genera *Archytaea* and *Ploiarium* Kobuski curiously left out an evaluation of Miquel's species (J. Arn. Arb. 31, 1950, 201 seq.). I have examined the type specimen which is almost sterile. As Miquel himself suggested the specimen could belong to *Gordonia* and this was corroborated by Kobuski on the sheet which he had on loan. At first I assumed that the large leaves would have been collected on a juvenile or sucker treelet, but this idea is wrong, as shown by the flowering collection *bb 3780*. I have been able to find other collections, partly fertile, from Central Sumatra which exactly match Miquel's species. On the fertile material I found the style bearing minute stigmas which settles the generic disposition.

Gordonia oblongifolia (Miq.) Steen., *comb. nov.* — *Ploiarium oblongifolium* Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl. (1861) 483.

CENTRAL SUMATRA. Fort de Kock, pr. Bukit Silit, *Teysmann HB 668* (L, type); Sumatra's Westcoast, Oud Agam Div., *bb 2946*, 1300 m alt., vern. *djirok bantjoh*; Tapanuli Res., Sibolga Div., *bb 3780*, c. 10 m, vern. *ubar lilin*.

Note. Is it not impossible that *G. multinervis* King from the Malay Peninsula will appear to be conspecific.

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100. *Trianthema triquetra* (AIZOACEAE) NEW FOR THE PHILIPPINES

Trianthema triquetra Rottl. ex Willd. Neue Schrift. Naturf. Freunde Berlin 4 (1803) 181; DC. Prod. 3 (1828) 352; Backer, Fl. Males. ser. I, 4 (1951) 273. — *T. crystallina* (auct. div., non Vahl) Roxb. Fl. Ind. ed. Carey 2 (1832) 444.

PHILIPPINES. Mindanao: Cotabato, *Alfredo Barrera* PNH 41680, near coast, a herb of grassy dryland of distinctly alkaline soil, flowers pink, seed discoid, black, Aug. 1, 1961.

Notes. This species has a wide distribution from tropical Africa and Asia to Victoria in Australia. In the Malesian islands it is, however, rare, and up till now only known from the coastal areas of northeast Java and the island of Bali, subject to severe periodical drought in the dry season. There it occurs often gregariously, mostly on clayey, saltish localities. In the Philippines it is used by the Bureau of Soils as a plant indicator for alkaline soil.

Mr L. W. A. van Beck verified its identification which was already made by Mr D. Mendoza.