

NOVELTIES IN MALESIAN ROSACEAE

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The treatment of the family Rosaceae in Flora Malesiana (Ser. I, vol. 11, 2) will be published in 1993. Since almost all novelties were already published in precursors, only three remain to be formalized: a new variety in *Prunus arborea*, a new name replacing an illegitimate name in *Rubus*, and a new combination in *Neillia*.

NEILLIA

Neillia thyrsoflora D. Don and *N. fallax* (Blume) Blume have usually been considered as conspecific and indeed it is not possible to distinguish two species, making use of characters like shape of inflorescence, number of stamens, number of ovules. The only character which does not produce an unbroken continuity is found in the indumentum on raceme axis and pedicels. This does not warrant recognition on species level but two varieties can be maintained.

Neillia thyrsoflora D. Don, Prod. (1825) 228. — *Adenilema fallax* Blume, Bijdr. 17 (1827) 1121. — *Neillia fallax* (Blume) Blume, Mém. Bot. 1 (1855) 6. (Effectively published, see Taxon 35, 1986, 272.)

var. *thyrsoflora*

Inflorescences incl. pedicels hairy. Ovary long-hairy all over or at least with long hairs near suture and base, rarely (part of Sumatra specimens) glabrous.

Distribution — Continental Asia, Sumatra, Java.

var. *fallax* (Blume) Kalkman, *comb. et stat. nov.* — *Adenilema fallax* Blume, Bijdr. 17 (1827) 1121. — Type: *Blume 477*, Mt Gede, Java (holo in L).

Inflorescences glabrous, pedicels sometimes with few short hairs. Ovary glabrous or with few long hairs only.

Distribution — Sumatra, Java.

PRUNUS

In Blumea 13 (1965) I combined a number of previously recognized *Prunus* (*Pygeum*) species with fascicled inflorescences as *Prunus arborea* (Blume) Kalkman. This is in vegetative and in fruit characters a rather variable species in which five varieties were recognized.

The material of one of these, var. *stipulacea*, contained a number of deviating specimens from higher altitude and a possible subdivision of the variety was mentioned but not formalized. More material accumulated in the past 25 years and now I think that recognition of a sixth separate variety is warranted.

Prunus arborea* (Blume) Kalkman var. *alticola* Kalkman, var. *nov.

A var. *stipulacea* in nervis secundariis paucioribus, testa plerumque glabra, et in altitudinibus altioribus crescenti differt. — Typus: *De Wilde & De Wilde-Duyffjes 15994*, Aceh, Sumatra (holo in L).

Differs from var. *stipulacea* in having fewer secondary nerves, usually a glabrous testa, and in growing in higher altitudes.

Distribution – Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes; in forest, at (1000–)1500–3000 m altitude.

Key for the distinction of var. *stipulacea* and var. *alticola*:

Leaves ovate to elliptic, 6–13(–16) by 2.5–8.5(–12) cm, with 8–10 pairs of nerves; seed coat glabrous or with few hairs var. ***alticola***
 Leaves elliptic to oblong, rarely ± ovate, 10–22(–25) by 4–9(–13) cm, with (7–) 10–13(–16) pairs of nerves; seed coat hairy, sometimes only sparsely so, rarely glabrous var. ***stipulacea***

RUBUS

Rubus cordiformis Kalkman was described in 1987 as a new species in sect. *Micranthobatus*. As Dr. A. A. van de Beek pointed out to me, the epithet was already used in 1981 for a European species by Weber & Martensen. A new epithet has therefore to be published.

Rubus trigonus* Kalkman, *nom. nov.

Rubus cordiformis Kalkman, Blumea 32 (1987) 331, *nom. illeg.*, non Weber & Martensen, Sonderb. Naturwiss. Ver. Hamburg 4 (1981) 100.

The epithet chosen refers to the shape of the leaflets.