

#### XIV. A NOTE ON PHILIPPINE COLLECTIONS OF F. M. BLANCO AND A. LLANOS

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The Philippine herbarium used by F. M. Blanco for the 'Flora de Filipinas' (1837–1883) is said to have disappeared (Merrill, 1903), but remnants would remain in a few European herbaria.

Most often MA is mentioned, e. g. by Colmeiro y Penido (1875), in the 'Jardin Botanico de Madrid' (1930: 20–22) (fide Quisumbing, 1954, p. 45), and by Lanjouw & Stafleu (1954).

It is possible, that this record is based on a report of the presence of 5 packages with 400 specimens collected between 1829 and 1835 attributed to have been collected by Blanco and his pupil A. Llanos. Vidal y Soler (1886), however, already stated that none could have been collected by Blanco or Llanos, and that because of labels on addressed envelopes at least part were of an unknown army or naval officer. Merrill (1903, p. 38) agreed with this conclusion, but went a bit too far in 1926 when he stated that 'no botanical collections ... were ... sent to Europe by local residents [until 1870]', as in 1903 he already mentioned the presence of Llanos material in G: 'representing types for his species', and in 1918 '[Llanos] sent ... botanical ... specimens ... to Geneva and ... to Paris, where they are still preserved.' (emphasis mine). As far as Geneva is concerned this seems correct, because Fernandez-Villar (1880) in his biography of Llanos stated that from 1851 on Llanos had an active correspondence with several professors, especially with A. de Candolle. He sent him, and several others, numerous specimens of dried Philippine plants, and was honoured by having several new species named after him, and by being mentioned many times in De Candolle's Prodrromus.

Quisumbing (1954) reported that during a visit in 1953 to MA he had found no Blanco (or A. Llanos, Blanco's successor) material there. In August 1958 he visited Leiden, where he was shown some unnumbered Philippine specimens some of which had been attributed to Blanco by Blume. After Leiden he went to MA again and in a letter of 21 October 1958 (see Literature) wrote that he had found at least 270 numbered specimens with the same handwriting which had been collected between 1853 and 1854 by Llanos. This must be different packages than the ones discussed above.

Van Steenis (1950) thought he had found Blanco material in G, as there was a collection of an *Exacum* (?*chironioides*, ?*tetragonum*) labeled 'Ins. Philippines, M. Blanco, 1853' in the handwriting of Cas. de Candolle. As Blanco had died in 1845, Ms. Van Steenis-Kruseman's (1950, p. 599) suggestion that this material was sent by Llanos agrees with Quisumbing's remarks on the MA material.

Later, in 1958, she cited a letter by Merrill in which he said that in 1947 (actually June 1948, according to the label) he had discovered a Blanco specimen of *Ficus minahassae* in L. The specimen is indeed there, but the original label and handwriting is Llanos's; Blume had added 'Philipp. Blanco' on it, misleading Merrill.

A recent brief browsing in the Leiden collections turned up a few more specimens, the most interesting of which are *Champereira manillana* Merr. (Opiliaceae) (isotype of *Govan-*

*tesia mululucban* Llanos), *Dipterocarpus grandiflorus* Blanco (Dipterocarpaceae) (proposed as lectotype by Quisumbing, in his letter), *Knema glomerata* (Blanco) Merr. (Myristicaceae) [mentioned as 'type material?' by De Wilde (1979)], and *Symplocos polyandra* (Blanco) Brand. (isotype of *Baranga angatensis* Llanos) (Symplocaceae). This is so far the only dated specimen in L: May 1854, just as most of the others collected in Angat, Bulacan Prov. Some other specimens have been labeled 'Manila'.

Holmgren & Keuken (1974) mentioned Blanco for FI, but this refers to A. Blanco y Fernandez (Steinberg, 1977).

I do not know about any specimens in Paris.

The conclusion seems to be this: after 1853 or 1854 Llanos sent material to G, L, MA, and P (?). Blume and Cas. de Candolle had the impression that at least some had been collected by Blanco, and they labeled the specimens accordingly, misleading others later. There are no proven Blanco specimens in FI, G, L, MA, or P (?).

This is an important discovery, for types for at least some of the new taxa proposed by Llanos are extant, after all. Unfortunately they cannot be regarded as type material for Blanco names, as they were probably all collected after his death. At most they can be neotypes, but Merrill's specimens ought to be preferred as they are spread over so many institutes and in a better condition.

I thank Dr. C.E. Ridsdale (L) for drawing my attention to the so-called Blanco specimens in L.

#### LITERATURE

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## Specimens seen by Quisumbing in L: \*

- Champereia manillana* Merr. (Opiliaceae), isotype of *Govantesia mululucban* Llanos – ##g.  
*Dipterocarpus grandiflorus* Blanco (proposed as lectotype by Quisumbing, in litt.) (Dipterocarpaceae) – ##g (not annotated by Blume).  
*Dipterocarpus hasseltii* Bl. (Dipterocarpaceae) – OPg.  
*Grewia acuminata* Juss. (Tiliaceae) – #Pg.  
*Knema glomerata* (Blanco) Merr. (Myristicaceae) – #BPg [but Merrill Sp. Blanc. 504 neotype, cf. De Wilde, Blumea 25 (1979) 437].  
*Shorea guiso* (Blanco) Bl. (Dipterocarpaceae) – BPO.  
*Symplocos polyandra* (Blanco) Brand. (isotype of *Baranga angatensis* Llanos) (Symplocaceae) – #BPg.

Additional specimens are:

- Ficus minahassae* T. & B. – #BPg.  
*Vatica mangachapoi* Blanco/*Parashorea malaanonan* (Blanco) Merr. (mixed collection) (Dipterocarpaceae) – #g (not annotated by Blume).  
*Wrightia pubescens* R. Br. ssp. *laniti* (Blanco) Ngan (Apocynaceae) – OPg.

- \* B annotated 'Blanco' by Blume.  
 g the Leiden specimens have been labeled with greyish hand-made paper with Llanos' handwriting.  
 0 no locality.  
 P annotated 'Philipp' by Blume.  
 # collected in Angat, Prov. Bulacan.  
 ## collected in Manila.