

XII. NEW JOURNALS
(continued from page 2046)

Asher's Guide to botanical periodicals is a 3-weekly printed announcement of articles published in more than five thousand selected periodicals, in the field of:

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|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| anatomy | horticulture | personalia |
| bibliography | hydrobiology | pharmaceutical botany |
| botanical history | limnology | phytochemistry |
| cytology | medical mycology | phyto genetics |
| dendrology | microbiology | phytogeography |
| ecology | morphology | plant physiology |
| economic botany | palaeobotany | plant taxonomy |
| evolution | paly nology | toxicology |
| floristics | | |

Symposium and Congress Proceedings also to be included in the journal. An author index and plant name index taken from the titles of the articles will be added annually.

Reproduction of the titles is done in a purely mechanical way. For instance, from Reinwardtia 8 (2) 1972: van Heel, W.A. The taxonomic position of Papuodendron C.T., under omission of 'White as elucidated by anatomical characters', a line which on the cover of that Reinwardtia issue was printed but not in its proper place. End pages of articles have not been given. No reference to contents or value has been made, nor to illustrations if present.

Subscription price is Dfl. 550 a year. A sample-copy is sent on request. Publisher is A. Asher, Keizersgracht 526, Amsterdam 1002, The Netherlands. Editor in chief is Mr. L. Vogelenzang, Librarian of the Rijksherbarium.

Bogor Newsletter, officially named Pewarta Lembaga Biologi Nasional, a stencilled monthly of 5-7 pages per issue, was started in 1973. Editor is Mr. S o e w o j o, P.O. Box 110, Bogor, Indonesia. It communicates accounts of meetings, travels of staff, collections in Gardens, Herbarium, Library, Museum, guests, courses & other education, personal news, and queries of readers, all very brief, in Indonesian.

Kalikasan / The Philippine Journal of Biology, is dedicated to the publication of original research in biology. Three issues a year make up one volume; that of 1972, its first year, is 258 pages. Emphasis is on botany; papers in our field of interest are Stratification of tropical epiphylls, by D.R.Reynolds; A summary of our present knowledge of the ferns of the Philippines, by M.G.Price; A new habitat record for *Drymaria rigidula* in the Philippines, by P.M.Zamora &

N.S.Vargas; Aquatic angiosperms of Laguna de Bay, Luzon, by J.V.Pancho. If an important symposium is held, abstracts of selected papers are given.

It is evident that the editors know their business. The texts are pleasant to read, owing to a skillful use of letter types. Abstracts have been added, indexing is good, and the 'Kalikasan style manual' on p. 243-253 very instructive. We hope that Kalikasan will flourish, following this promising start.

The price abroad is US\$ 10,00 a year. Address: Rm 201, Natural Science Research Center, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines.

Research Bulletin. Department of Forests in Papua New Guinea, Hohola, Port Moresby. 80.

An offset reproduction, the first number being dedicated to a monograph of the 'Distribution of Araucaria in Papua New Guinea', 56 pp., 21 fig., several maps, partly in col., by B. G r a y.

A detailed study of the occurrence of the two New Guinean Araucaria species *A. cunninghamii* and *A. hunsteinii*, describing all the known stands, finalized by a general discussion. An interesting study.

Wallaceana. An ecology newsletter for South East Asia. Compiled and distributed by J.I. Furtado, Division of Ecology, School of Biological Sciences, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. No. 1 (received Jan. 1974), stencilled, folio, 39 pp.

Set up for a trial period of 3 years as a 'forum for promoting informal contact and communication between and amongst all ecologists involved in and working on the South East Asian region, designed to promote development of ecology as a science in this region, and especially to seek a scientific rationale for exploiting and managing the natural and human resources.'

This number contains an annotated census of meetings and conferences, a Bibliography (the oldest cited is from 1935) arranged by subjects, and an alphabetically arranged Register of Ecologists (sens. lat.) in or working on South East Asia.

Weeds in Indonesia is the title of a new journal, with the subtitle "Communication of the Weed Science Society of Indonesia (WSSI)". It is published in English. Vol. 2, no. 2 (22 pp.) appeared Dec. 1971.

This number contains a report on the Third Asian-Pacific Weed Science Conference Kuala Lumpur, 1971, a summary of the Weed Control Conference for rubber plantation in North Suma-

tra, further: Some notes on grasses and sedges in tidal-irrigated rice-fields in Kalimantan, a paper on *Eupatorium odoratum* in the game reserve Penandjung, W. Java, with a list of grasses and sedges, and finally a paper by J.V. Pancho, D.L. Plucknett & L.G. Holm, Nomenclatural notes on Weeds. 1. Indonesian species.

Address of the Editor: Jalan Ir. H. Juanda 11, P.O. Box 17, Bogor, Indonesia.

STIPULES, STIPULES, MORE STIPULES!

It is really amazing how rarely stipules are collected, usually by accident and not design. After seeing hundreds of specimens of *Leea indica*, stipules could be found on less than a dozen specimens. Yet they are some 6 by 4 cm. In the Rubiaceae collectors will fell trees of *Anthocephalus* or *Nauclea*, collect the terminal flowering or fruiting heads and leave the stipules behind! Stipules are often characteristic of tribes, genera or even species. It is so simple to write practical keys which can even be used for sterile material (see Gard. Bull. 25, 1970, 256-259, fig. 2).

Stipules acute at apex.

Stipules pubescent.

Stipules linear oblong.

Stipules trigonal lanceolate.

Stipules glabrous.

Stipules obtuse at apex.

..... etc.

Stipules are often key structures in families such as Rubiaceae, where generic limits are difficult to define. Their position, shape, texture, and vernation provide additional characters more readily seen than minute details of the flowers. With more stipules in collections of Rubiaceae we can write better, simpler, keys. Stipules from side branches will do, but why not collect the apex of the leading shoot and the insertion of the side branches at the same time? We will thus obtain more stipules and more information about the specialized short lateral branches of the family. In *Cephalanthus*, for instance, the leaf number and insertion may vary on the two types of shoots.

But, in any case collect more stipules, the more the better! And then I have not even mentioned the Dipterocarpaceae, Euphorbiaceae, and Legumes!

C.E. Ridsdale