

I. EDITORIAL

Flora Malesiana series i volume 9 instalment 1, pages 1-235, came from the press late in December 1979. This instalment contains three families: Araliaceae first part, Cyperaceae final part, and Liliaceae first part. The price is Dfl. 155, which equals c. US\$ 78, post free. Orders can be placed with Sijthoff-Noordhoff, Box 4, Alphen a/d Rijn, Netherlands; inside the country the price is 18% higher because of Value Added Tax.

W.R. PHILIPSON, Araliaceae—I (p. 1-105, fig. 1-39) deals with 118 species in 16 genera. The 17th, Schefflera, is still under study with D.G. Frodin, but is covered in the General Part, where a discussion is given on subdivision and generic delimitation; there are several reductions and exclusions. Novelties occur on p. 68, 87, 92. Gastonia spectabilis, the tallest araliad, attains 40 by 1½ m.

J.H. KERN & H.P. NOOTEBOOM, Cyperaceae—II (p. 107-187, fig. 118-137), deals with 68 species in 3 genera; see note on authorship on p. 109. Under Carex come 65 named and 1 unnamed species, in 32 sections, several newly lectotypified, with new varieties in C. breviculmis, C. cruciata, C. perakensis, and C. turrita. Quite a number of the Malesian spp. are East Asian as well. Not all are montane: C. brunnea goes down to 80 m. New for Malesia is Exocarya, an Australian genus in the D'Entrecasteaux Is.

J.P. JESSOP, Liliaceae—I (p. 189-235, fig. 1-21), deals with 32 species in 23 genera, all but 1 wild. Hutchinson's delimitation of the family has largely been adopted, but Petrosavia is included. The type species of Tupistra was not from 'Amboyna'. Astelia is sometimes epiphytic.

The score of production as updated from 1977 (see page 2733) now reads for Series i Spermatophytes:

Families 128	Genera 584	Species 3969
Pages taxonomic 3936	Non-taxonomic 1524	

Identification Lists published during 1979 are number 57: Anacardiaceae by Ding Hou, 58: Labiatae by Hsuan Keng, 59: Araliaceae by W.R. Philipson. These are available free on request from the Flora Malesiana Editor.

To the press will go in the course of 1980: of series i the Olacaceae by H.O. Sleumer, and the Dipterocarpaceae by P.S. Ashton, and of series ii the Thelypteridaceae by R.E. Holttum; with the latter, series ii Volume 1 will be completed.

The cover shows some fruits of Eleocharis philippinensis (Cyperaceae), pointing attention to the work on weeds that is going on in Malesia, as (incompletely) told in stories under Research & Publications, Symposia, and Reviews. Some of this work is done in Dutch-Indonesian cooperation projects. Eleocharis philippinensis, described in Fl. Males. i 7 (1974) 526, fig. 34, is a widespread weed in rice fields and other wet, open habitats to 400 m altitude. The actual size of the fruits is 1½ by 1½ by

1½ mm. The perianth consists in this genus of 6-10 'bristles', which in this species are 6-7 in number and comparatively coarse; the inner ones exceed the outer in length. Opposite their insertion at the fruit base is the persistent basal part of the style. The photograph was kindly made available by Mr. T.L. Pons of the BIOTROP project.

Thanks are due to those friends who sent news items for this issue; they are the editor's food. For the next issue, too, contributions will be welcome as usual. The deadline is the end of the year. Professor Dr. C.G.G.J. van Steenis is again thankfully remembered for contributing the Bibliography, and Mrs. M.J. van Steenis-Kruseman for compiling the Index to Numbers 29-32, which was sent to all recipients of the Bulletin in December 1979.

New names for the mailing list are always welcome for consideration.