

IV. PROGRESS IN MALESIAN BOTANY
(addition to pages 2753-2759)

*Institutes are abbreviated according to the
Index Herbariorum list*

Amaranthaceae. Dr. J. F. V e l d k a m p (L) will propose,
in Taxon, to reject Alternanthera ficoidea in favour of A.
tenella Colla.

At CANB, Alternanthera/Gomphrena are being studied by Dr.

A. K a n i s, and Ptilotus by Dr. G. B e n l of Munich, guest at Canberra from September 1977 to April 1978.

Anacardiaceae. Flora Malesiana revision in proof. Precursor in Blumea in the press. Author Dr. D i n g H o u (L).

Araliaceae. In October 1977, Professor W. R. P h i l i p s o n 's Flora Malesiana manuscript was received by the editor, covering all genera (19 in number) minus Schefflera, the largest. This is under study with Dr. D. G. F r o d i n at Port Moresby.

Aristolochiaceae. Dr. D i n g H o u (L) took up the Flora Malesiana revision, started with Apama and Thottea.

Begoniaceae. Mr. M. J. S. S a n d s (K) is actually engaged in revising this family for the Flora Malesiana.

Compositae. At CANB, the late Dr. Nancy T. B u r b i d g e was able to revise Vittadenia to the stage of manuscript, which will be made ready for publication.

Coniferae. Dr. D. J. d e L a u b e n f e l s (SYR), who is steadily working on the group for Malesia, has gone through most of the 70-80 species and hopes to have prepared a first draft early 1979.

Cruciferae. Mr. M. J a n s e n, a student (L), investigated the literature on Malesian Nasturtium and Rorippa.

At CANB, a preliminary family treatment for the Flora of Australia is being updated, by H. H e w s o n, and a revision of Lepidium for the region is well advanced.

Cunoniaceae. Dr. R. D. H o o g l a n d of ANU, Canberra, is completing his revision for the Flora Malesiana, + 40 species, we hope in the course of this year.

Cyperaceae. Dr. H. P. N o o t e b o o m (L) has completed the genus Carex which was still lacking in the Flora Malesiana: 49 species in subg. Carex, 11 in subg. Vigneastra, 6 in subg. Vigneae. The genera Uncinia and Exocarya will conclude Cyperaceae II.

Elaeocarpaceae. At P, M m e T i r e l has begun a revision of Elaeocarpus of New Caledonia.

Fagaceae. At Lae, Dr. N. M. U. C l u n i e is working on the family for the Flora Handbooks of Papua New Guinea. He is engaged on ecological work on Nothofagus in the Western Highlands.

Ferns. At Leiden, the Polypodiaceae project, directed by Dr. E. H e n n i p m a n, made good progress. Monographic work is concentrated on the genera related to Platyterium and Pleopeltis. In the former group Mr. M. C. R o o s started on

Platycterium, Mr. W. J. R a v e n s b e r g on Drymoglossum and Saxiglossum. In the latter group Mr. N. A. P. F r a n - k e n started on Belvisia. All are students.

Mrs. Dr. T. S e n of Kalyani, India, working at Leiden on a ZWO-fellowship, is investigating spore types in the Polypodiaceae.

Mr. G. J. d e J o n c h e e r e (L), besides doing much work on pre-identification, also continued his monographic studies on Humata and other Davalliaceae.

The rare Platycterium grande plant, sent some time ago to the Leiden botanic garden by Mr. M. G. P r i c e from the Philippines, became fertile during 1977. A paper with an amplified description is in the press.

Now that H e n n i p m a n 's Bolbitis monograph has been published, the keystone can be fitted into the manuscript by Dr. R. E. H o l t t u m (K), and the whole Lomariopsis group for Flora Malesiana series ii will go to press in the course of 1978.

Mrs. B. S. P a r r i s (CGE) is continuing her work on the Grammitidaceae, on a world basis, and for Flora Malesiana. An account of Grammitis for New Guinea is almost complete. Her FM-text on Doodia (Blechnaceae) may be completed by now.

Dr. R. E. H o l t t u m (K), who briefly visited the Rijksherbarium in May 1977, hopes to have concluded his FM-manuscript of the Thelypteridaceae in the course of 1978, a group of some 300 species in 22 genera, and an extremely difficult one it was.

A reflection on Progress was offered by J. A. C r a b b e, Gard. Bull. 30 (1977) 221-238, who compiled a list of all new names in ferns proposed by Holttum, up to July 1975, i.e. during the first eighty years. The list gives name with type and Herbarium or in case of a new combination, the basionym with author, under reference to one of the 65 papers listed at the end, with page number. It contains c. 700 names.

Prof. K. I w a t s u k i (KY) has agreed to revise the large family Hymenophyllaceae for Flora Malesiana.

Gramineae. Guided by Dr. J. F. V e l d k a m p (L), Mr. G. v a n R e e, a student, investigated Acroceras: 3 species are found in Malesia including A. zizanioides, rare in New Guinea.

Misses J. v a n d e r L i n d e n and A. V o s - k u i l, investigated the Agrostis infirma-complex, in West Malesia.

Miss H. K o r t h o f studied Aulacolepis (incl. Aniselytron): n.sp., 4 var.

Mr. K. G o u d s w a a r d looked at Zoysia, and found in Malesia only Z. matrella, which includes the type of Z. tenui-

folia; the population going under the latter name is a new variety from the NW. Pacific.

At CANB, Mr. M. L a z a r i d e s did revision work in Eriachne and the Australian species of Aristida.

Guttiferae. At BM, Susan W. J o n e s worked 1977-78 for 18 months on the relationships of Garcinia and allied genera.

Juncaceae. Mr. M. J a n s e n, a student (L), worked on the Luzula campestris-complex. A new rare species was spotted in Luzon.

Lauraceae. At L, Dr. A. J. K o s t e r m a n s completed a monograph of Cinnamomum, 160 species of which 107 are Malesian. Illustrations are made by Professor Fouilloy of Paris. Negotiations about publication of this work, which may cover 500 pages in print, have started.

Dr. Kostermans also worked up the family for the Flora of West Pakistan, Flore des Iles Mascariques, Flora of Thailand, Flora of Ceylon, and Flora of Nepal.

Eusideroxylon melaganggai has been accommodated into a separate genus, Potoxylon, to be published in the Malayan Nature Journal.

In the Lauraceae collection of the Rijksherbarium, some 1000 boxes altogether, Dr. Kostermans did much spade-work in the other genera, in which most of the species were sorted out.

His next job in the family will be the genus Endiandra.

Leguminosae. Mr. R. G e e s i n k (L) completed his work on the generic delimitation in the Papilionaceae of Afgekia, Aganope, Derris, Millettia, Padbruggea (incl. Whitfordiendron), Pongamia, and Sarcodium; Fordia and Kunstleria are still to be done. Also in other areas the Tentative Key of 1976 is still being improved. In the course of 1978 he will have written up the species of Derris and Millettia. Work is supported with an anatomical investigation by Mr. R. K e y - n e r, also at L.

A student, Mr. S. d e n H e n g s t (L), took up Dyso-lobium and some smaller papilionoid genera.

The thesis, submitted at Paris on 30 April 1976, by Mrs. H u l T h o l on Caesalpinia, Peltophorum, Pterolobium, and Wagatea (Caesalpinaceae), has been presented to Kew and Leiden.

Dr. Ivan N i e l s e n (AAH) has finished the Mimosaceae for the Flora of Thailand, and is working them up for the Flore du Cambodge, Laos, et Vietnam.

At Aarhus too, Mr. Chawalit N i y o n d h a m of Thailand revised Crotalaria for that country.

Professor Kai L a r s e n (AAH) with his wife and Dr. J. V i d a l (P) finished the Caesalpinaceae for Thailand and Indo-China.

At P, Mr. Nguyen Van Thuan, supervised by Dr. J.E. Vidal, has made good progress with his revision of the Phaseoleae (Papilionaceae) for the Flore du Cambodge, Laos et Vietnam. The author also deals with the palynology, supervised by Mme Cerceau.

At CANB, Dr. A. Kanis commenced work on the non-Acacia Mimosaceae from Papuaia and Australia. Serianthes is being updated, and a new Albizia was discovered.

Liliaceae. Dr. J. P. Jessop (AD), at L worked up the family (in the strict sense, i.e. without the Dracaena and Smilax groups) for the Flora Malesiana; the text is ready for the press.

Dr. T. Koyama revised the Smilax group for Indo-China; the manuscript is at Paris for publication.

Magnoliaceae. The family was for a long time in the hands of the late Mr. J. E. Dandy, who was unable to finish it. This work has now been taken over by Dr. H. P. Nootboom of the Rijksherbarium; after Carex this is his second job as taxonomic repair-man.

At K, Mr. C. Grey-Wilson will take up a long-term study of the family in general. He and Dr. Nootboom will arrange their programmes pro-cooperation and anti-overlap.

Melastomataceae. Dr. J. F. Veldkamp (L) made an excursion into this family by revising Diplectria: 11 species, 2 varieties.

Mr. J. F. Maxwell of Singapore worked up Medinilla (18 sp.), Memecylon (28 sp.), Pachycentria (3 sp.), Pogonantha (1 sp.), all for Malaya, and Pternandra for its whole area (17 taxa). He is now engaged on Anplectrum, Dalenia, Diplectria, Dissochaeta and related taxa, from Thailand and Malesia, taking delight in syn. nov.

Monimiaceae. Prof. W. R. Philipson, Christchurch, New Zealand, will start in 1978 with a revision of this family for Flora Malesiana.

Mosses. Dr. A. Touw (L) embarked on a revision of Thuidium from Australia and New Zealand.

He collected literature data towards an outline of a bryophyte checklist for Borneo, in order to prepare himself better for the Mulu Expedition.

Myristicaceae. Dr. W. J. J. O. de Wilde (L) completed work on Knema: 80 species, and has now taken up Horsfieldia, estimated at about the same size. Mr. J. Kosters, a student, is looking at the indumentum, which has great taxonomic value.

Myrtaceae. At K, in addition to the genera mentioned on p. 2757, Mr. A. J. S c o t t revised Xanthomyrtus and did some work on Metrosideros.

At CANB, Drs. T. G. H a r t l e y and L. A. C r a v e n continued work on Papuasian Syzygium and Acmena.

Oleaceae. As a result of her sabbatical leave, from the Agricultural University at Serdang, Malaya, Ruth K i e w was able to complete a revision for Ligustrum and Olea for Malesia (to be published in Blumea) and to work on Chionanthus (Linociera) for Malaya which will form the basis of the account of the Oleaceae for the Tree Flora of Malaya vol. 3. She intends to continue work on Chionanthus, extending her study of Oleaceae to the whole of Malesia.

Orchidaceae. Dr. J. D r a n s f i e l d (K), Dr. Gordon S m i t h of Kuala Lumpur, and Mr. Jim C o m b e r of Tretes, E. Java are preparing an illustrated account of Corybas in Sumatra, Malaya, Java, and Borneo, to accommodate their many new observations.

Oxalidaceae. Miss H. v a n d e r K l i f t, a student (L), studied Biophytum sect. Biophytum: in Ceylon 2 species occur.

Palmae. During his stay in Malaya, Dr. J. D r a n s f i e l d (K) completed a monograph of Maxburretia (including Liberbaileya, and adding one new sp. from Thailand). Publication will follow in Gentes Herbarum. He also monographed Ceratolobus; this work is to be published in Kew Bulletin.

On 'The lepidocaryoid palms in SE. Asia / Problems related to use and conservation' he sent a paper to last year's Aberdeen-Hull Symposium. And by March 1978 he will have a manuscript ready for 'A Field Guide to the Rattans of West Malaysia'.

Dr. Fred E s s i g, University of S. Florida, U.S.A., prepared a census of the species described from New Guinea, with a key to the genera. It is to be published as Botany Bulletin 9, in Lae, expected early in 1978. He hopes to continue his visits to Lae and work in association with that Herbarium.

Pandanaceae. At KLU, Dr. B. C. S t o n e is steadily building up his Flora Malesiana manuscript on Pandanus, with accompanying precursory text.

Polygonaceae. Miss M. L. M e i j e r, a student (L), studied Muehlenbeckia for New Guinea: 3 species.

Rosaceae. As far as time permitted, Professor C. K a l k m a n (L) is proceeding; the difficult Rubus moluccanus complex was largely cleared up.

Rubiaceae. At L, Dr. C. E. R i d s d a l e, B.A. Krukoff Botanist, took up the tribe Cinchoneae, minus Dunnia and Hymenopogon which were transferred to the Hedyotideae. More such misfits may be corrected in the course of work on a tentative key to the genera of the whole family, which he has undertaken.

In the press are papers on Mitragyne, the Naucleaeae (exclusive Malesian Neonauclea which have been worked up by Bakhuizen van den Brink), Uncaria, all in Blumea.

Mr. M. E. J a n s e n, a student (L), took up Dolicholobium; another student, Mr. W. F r i s k u s, is investigating the anatomy of the testa in selected genera.

Mr. D. T i r v e n g a d u m at P has completed the generic delimitation of the Gardenieae in Asia; the paper is to be published in the Ceylon J. Sc. He is now working up the same tribe at species level.

Rutaceae. At CANB, Dr. T. G. H a r t l e y, steadily going on with his revision work, recently completed Acradenia, Bosistoia (incl. Pagetia) and Tetractomia. Studies on Evodia and nine allied genera are continuing.

Sabiaceae. Mr. Th. P. M. v a n d e W a t e r 's work at L on Sabia has been completed.

Sapindaceae. The Harpullia revision by Miss M. H. H. V e n t e for New Guinea is now being extended and completed by Dr. P. W. L e e n h o u t s (L). He then will proceed to finish Nephelium and Xerospermum.

Incoming material contained a new species of Tristiropsis; a revision of this genus will be published in the course of 1978.

Theaceae. Prof. dr. H. K e n g, Singapore, is starting on a revision of this family for Flora Malesiana.

Umbelliferae. Oreomyrrhis plicata was described as a new species from eastern New Guinea, J. Arn. Arb. 58 (1977) 190, fig.

Winteraceae is continuing to enjoy growing international interest. Dr. W. V i n k (L) continues his work on the Bubbia/Belliolum-complex.

Zygophyllaceae. At CANB, Dr. H. E i c h l e r continued work on the Australian species of Nitraria and Tribulus.