

## A NEW NEPENTHES FROM MOUNT ILAS MAPULU IN BORNEO

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### SUMMARY

One new species of *Nepenthes*, *N. mapuluensis*, from Mt Ilas Mapulu in Borneo is described.

### *Nepenthes mapuluensis* Jumaat & Wilcock, *spec. nov.* – Fig. 1.

Caulis angularis. Folia coriacea, sessilia vel subpetiolata; lamina anguste elliptica vel oblanceolata, apex acutus vel obtusus subpeltatus, basis attenuata, semi-amplexicaulis, non decurrens; nervi longitudinales paralleli 8–10. Ascidia ellipsoidea, cum alis duabus prominentibus; os obliquum. Peristomium applanatum expansum, margo exterior distincte sinuatus, costae distinctae. Inflorescentia mascula racemosa; pedicelli uniflori. — *Holotypus*: *Kostermans 14017* (L - HLB 960.112-783 & 784), East Borneo, Berouw, top of Mt Ilas Mapulu, alt. 800 m, 23-9-1957.

Stems angular, 5–6 mm thick, internodes 2–4 cm long. *Leaves* coriaceous, sessile or shortly petiolate; lamina narrowly elliptic or oblanceolate, 13–26 × 2.2–5 cm, apex acute, subpeltate; base attenuate, semi-amplexicaul; longitudinal nerves originating from lower 1/4 of the midrib, running 4–5 on each side; pinnate nerves distinct; tendrils of pitchers flattened, grooved, not curled, wider towards the pitcher, 3–4 mm thick near the pitcher, 1–2 mm thick near the leaf tip, 45–50 cm long, 1 to 2 times longer than lamina length; tendrils without pitchers slender, usually shorter than lamina length, 4–25 cm long. — *Pitchers* ellipsoidal, 11–21 cm high, 7–8.5 cm wide immediately below peristome, with 2 prominent fringed wings running over the entire length, wings 2–10 mm wide; mouth oblique; peristome flattened, expanded, 2–20 mm wide, broader in the middle, outer peristome margin distinctly wavy, peristome ribs 0.5 mm apart, inner peristome teeth distinct; inside surface of the pitcher glandless in the upper half, glandular with numerous minute glands in the lower half; lids 4.5–8 × 3–4 cm, the lower surface with a central glandular ridge and numerous glands concentrated around the ridge and towards the base, glands on the ridge large and distinct. — *Male inflorescence* racemose; peduncle 7 cm long; pedicels 4–8 mm long, 1-flowered, bractless; sepals 4, lanceolate, 2.5–3 × 1.5–2 mm; staminal column 2.5–3 mm long; anthers uniseriate. *Female inflorescence* unknown. *Fruits* unknown. — *Indumentum* of very short branched hairs on midribs, tendrils, pitchers, and inflorescences. Leaves glabrous above and below, the lower surface with dark brown spots. Margin of leaves sometimes ciliate.

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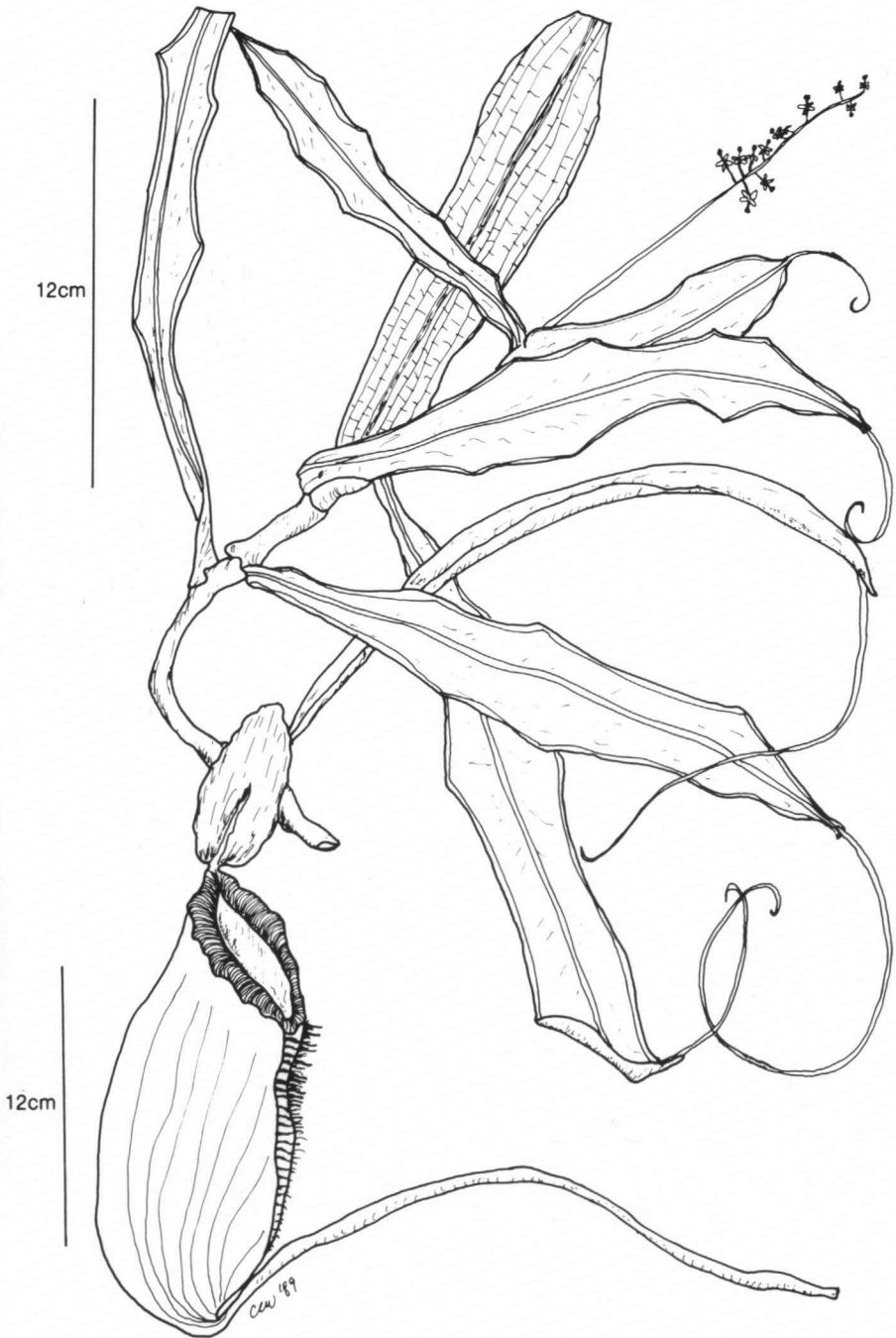


Fig. 1. *Nepenthes mapuluensis* Jumaat & Wilcock. Male plant. From *Kostermans 14017* (L).

**Distribution.** Borneo, Mt Ilas Mapulu only.

**Ecology.** The species is common on the limestone mountain of Mt Ilas Mapulu at an altitude of 800 m.

**Affinities.** This species resembles *Nepenthes campanulata* Kurata by its subpetiolate to sessile leaf and subpeltate leaf tip. *Nepenthes campanulata*, however, can easily be distinguished from this species by its pitchers which are campanulate with a very thin peristome, orbicular and almost horizontal mouth, and inside surface of the pitcher glandular on lower 1/4 only. We have seen the isotype of *N. campanulata* (Kostermans 13764, L), and the original description of the species (Kurata, 1973). Our species has ellipsoidal pitchers with an expanded peristome and oblique mouth. The inner surface of the pitcher is glandular on the lower half.

This species is superficially similar to the widespread endemic Bornean species *N. veitchii* Hook. f. The latter differs from *N. mapuluensis* by having an indumentum of hirsute hairs on most parts, petiolate leaf, decurrent petiole base, 2-flowered pedicels, and wholly glandular inner surface of the pitchers.

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