STUDIES IN MALESIAN VITACEAE X.
TWO NEW SPECIES OF TETRASTIGMA FROM BORNEO

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SUMMARY

Tetrastigma steenisii and Tetrastigma megacarpum, two new species from Borneo, are herein described and illustrated. Conspicuous and distinctive features of T. steenisii are the simple leaves and the smooth manifestly grass-like stem; T. megacarpum has large ellipsoidal berries and digitate leaves with 5 leaflets.

INTRODUCTION

In revising the genus Tetrastigma (Miq.) Planch. in Malesia, two interesting undescribed species from Kalimantan (Borneo) have been encountered in the Rijks-herbarium, Leiden, and are described here. Up to now some 18 species have been described from Borneo, three of which are endemic, viz. T. havilandii Ridley, T. enervium Ridley, and T. articulatum (Miq.) Planch. Borneo has by far the highest number of Tetrastigma species compared to other Malesian provinces. With the addition of these new species the number for Borneo becomes 20.

Planchon (1887) and Suessenguth (1953) had previously given very good accounts of the genus. In the latest account of the genus in the Malay Peninsula, Latiff (1983) recognised two sections in the genus, viz. section Tetrastigma and section Carinata Latiff. Tetrastigma sect. Tetrastigma is characterised by globose or ellipsoidal, 1- or 2-seeded berries, seeds globose or plano-convex and testa smooth, the chalazal knot extending three-quarters to the whole length of the longitudinal surface of the seed, the endosperm M- to T-shaped in cross section. Section Carinata is characterised by pyriform 3- or 4-seeded berries, seeds carinate ventrally and testa tuberculate, the chalaza extending halfway along the longitudinal surface of the seed, and the endosperm T-shaped in cross section.

Tetrastigma steenisii Latiff, spec. nov. – Fig. 1.

Liana robusta glabra, caulis teretis fistulosus longitudinaliter striatis fragilis (instar caule graminii evocantibus) 0,8-1,2 cm diametro lenticellis obscuris. Cirrhis ca. 15 cm longis crasse furcatis 0,2 cm diametro. Folia simplicia, tenuiter coriacea vel chartacea ovato-oblonga vel suborbicularia apice acuminate, basi obtuso vel roundato margine subintegro vel distanter spinuloso, venis primariis 9-paribus supra conspicuis, subtus prominentibus, costa elevato, conspicue-alato, venis secundariis elevatis, reticulationibus obsoletis vel prominentibus distantibus; lamina 21,0–28,4 cm longo, 11,2–14,4 cm lato, supra et subtus glabro; petiolo 2,8–5,6 cm longo striato. Inflorescentia
Fig. 1. *Tetrastigma steenisii* Latiff. A. Habit, × 0.7; B. pistillate flower, note the hairy pedicel; C. petals; D. gynoecium, showing 4-cleft stigma and disc, note the hairs; E. staminode; F. seed; G. seed in transverse section showing endosperm.
axillaris pedunculata umbellato-cymosa ca. 5 cm diametro, pedunculato bracteato 1.7-1.9 cm longo. Flos mascula ignotus. Flos feminia tetramer a ovoida truncata 5 × 3 mm glabra pedicello puberula; calyx subcupuliforme. Corollae petalis oblongis corniculatis 5 × 2 mm; disco lobato, ovario ovoido puberulo minuto, stylo conico puberulo, stigma quadrifido; staminodia clavata 0.4 mm longa. Bacca globosa 1.4 cm diametro tetrasperma, siccitata alato, seminis oblongis rostratis 7 × 6 cm processo chalazino inconspicuo, chalaza apice sulcato triangulario, endospermium M-formatum in sectione transversale. — T y p u s s: F.H. Endert 3098 (holo L!), W Kutai, Sungai Kliau.

Large liane, glabrous. Stem terete, hollow, longitudinally striate, brittle, grass-like, 0.8-1.2 cm across, lenticels less prominent. Tendrils furcate, leaf-opposed, c. 15 cm long or longer, thick, 0.2 cm across, becoming glabrous. *Leaves* simple, ovate-oblong to more or less orbicular, chartaceous, 21.0-28.4 cm long, 11.2-14.4 cm wide, glabrous on both sides, the apex acuminate, the base obtuse to rounded, the margin subentire or distantly bristled; veins 9 pairs, distant, more or less conspicuous above, very prominent below, midrib raised, manifestly alate, secondary nerves sharply elevated, reticulation obsolete to prominent; the petiole 2.8-5.6 cm long, striate. *Inflorescence* axillar, peduncled, umbellate cyme, c. 5 cm across; peduncle bracteate, 1.7-1.9 cm long, ultimate axis 8-flowered. Stamineate flowers not observed. Pistillate flowers 4-merous, ovoid, 5 × 3 mm, flat-topped, glabrous; calyx subcupuliform, low; petals oblong, corniculate, 5 × 2 mm; disc lobed, low; ovary ovoid, pilose; style conical, pilose; stigma 4-cleft; staminodes 0.4 mm long, clavate. Berries globose, 1.4 cm across, alate (when dry), 4-seeded. *Seeds* oblong, 7 × 6 cm, beaked, chalazal knot inconspicuous, chalazal-apex groove triangular, grooves prominent, endosperm M-shaped in cross section.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n**. Borneo (Kalimantan, West Kutai).

**E c o l o g y**. This species was collected in West Kutai apparently near the river.

**Specimens examined:**


**T e r a s t i g m a m e g a c a r p u m** Latiff, spec. nov. — Fig. 2.

*Li ana robusta* glabra, caulis terete fistulosis striatis 3.5-3.7 cm latis rugosis 0.7 cm diametro; lenticellatis prominentes ocellata; cirrhis simplicibus 0.2 cm diametro ca. 9 cm longis. Folia 5-foliolata digitata subcoriacea glabra, petiolis 9.7-23.2 cm longis striatis, foliolum terminale ellipticum apice caudato basi obtuso margine grosse dentato, venis primaris utroque latere 8-10, venis secundaris prominentibus; costa media alata, petiolo 3.5-6.1 cm longo, lamina 13.2 ad 23.4 cm longo et 6.8 ad 10.7 cm lato; foliolis lateralis foliolo terminale conformibus, 10.2 ad 12.4 cm longis et 5.6 ad 6.4 cm latis, petiolulis 1.5 ad 5.1 cm longis. Inflorescentia axillaris erecta e caule vetustiore egressa umbellato-cymosa ca. 18 cm diametro; pedunculo ca. 2.1 ad 6.3 cm longo. Flos mascula ignota. Flos feminia tetramer a oblonga puberula 5.2 mm longa et 1.3 mm lata, pedicello puberulo. Calyx cupuliformis lobatis. Corollae petalis oblongis corniculatis, disco lobato; staminodia filiformia. Bacca majora oblonga 2.0 ad 3.2 cm longa et 1.3 ad 2.2 cm lata succulenta disperma, seminis oblongis 1.6 cm longis et 0.8 cm latis, processo chalazino inconspicuo, sulco manifesto; endospermium M-formatum in sectione transversale. — T y p u s s: F.H. Endert 4942, West Kutai, near Lake Poehoes (holo L!).

Large liane, glabrous. Stem terete, hollow, longitudinally striate, 3.5-3.7 cm across, old twigs rugose, 0.7 cm across, lenticels prominent, ocellate. Tendril simple, thick, 0.2 cm across, c. 9 cm long. Leaves 5-foliolate, digitate, subcoriaceous,
glabrous, the petioles 9.7–23.2 cm long, 0.3–0.5 cm thick, striate; terminal leaflets elliptic, 13.2–23.4 cm long, 6.8–10.7 cm wide, the apex caudate, the base obtuse, the margin grossly dentate, nerves 8–10 pairs, secondary nerves prominent, midrib alate, the petiolules 3.5–6.0 cm long; lateral leaflets elliptic, 10.2–12.4 cm long, 5.6–6.4 cm wide, the apex, base, margin, and veins as in terminal leaflets, the petiolules 1.5–5.1 cm long. Inflorescence axillary, peduncled, on old stem, umbellate cyme, c. 18 cm across, the peduncle c. 2.1–6.3 cm long. Staminate flowers not observed. Pistillate flowers 4-merous, oblong, pubescent, 5.2 × 1.3 mm, the pedicel pubescent; calyx cupuliform, lobed; petals oblong corniculate, 3.2 × 0.7 mm; disc lobed, low; staminodes filiform. Berries large, oblong, 2.0–3.2 cm long, 1.3–2.2 cm wide, juicy, 2-seeded, seeds oblong, 1.6 × 0.8 cm, beaked, chalazal knot inconspicuous, chalazal groove prominent, endosperm M-shaped in cross section.

Distribution. Borneo (Kalimantan, Sabah, Sandakan, Sarawak).

Specimens examined:
BORNEO. Kalimantan, West Kutai, near Lake Poehoes, F.H. Endert 4942, 15 Nov. 1925 (holotype L!); Jaro Dam, de Vogel 783, 14 Nov. 1972; Jaro Dam, Muara Uya, K. Kartawinata 798, 14 Nov. 1971; Bukit Raya, Nooteboom 4695, 30 Jan. 1983; Sabah, Tawau, mile 27 Sepulut–Lua-

Fig. 2. *Tetrastigma megacarpum* Latiff. A. Habit; B. flower; C. petal; D. gynoecium, note the disc, stigma and staminodes; E. seed, F. seed in transverse section showing endosperm.
Tetrastigma steenisii:

There is only one species of *Tetrastigma* in Malesia with absolutely simple leaves, and this is *T. scortechinii* (King) Gagnep. This species has been collected on limestone hills of Perak and Pahang in Peninsular Malaysia (Latiff, 1983). The differences with *T. steenisii* are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th><em>T. scortechinii</em></th>
<th><em>T. steenisii</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old Stem</td>
<td>flattened</td>
<td>cylindrical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>undersurface base</td>
<td>minutely pubescent</td>
<td>glabrous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peduncle</td>
<td>c. 3 cm long</td>
<td>c. 2 cm long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflorescence</td>
<td>c. 1.5 cm across</td>
<td>c. 5 cm across</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berries</td>
<td>c. 0.5 cm across</td>
<td>c. 1.4 cm across</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In *T. steenisii*, the stems are characteristically brittle, simulating those of small bamboo, striate, hollow and smooth. In most species the stems are flattened, tuberculate or papillate, seldom hollow, and not striate. This new species represents the second *Tetrastigma* species known to possess simple leaves. The other, *T. scortechinii*, from the Malay Peninsula is described by Latiff (1983). The Bornean *T. steenisii* differs from the Malay species in its larger and glabrous leaves, rounded leaf base, grass-like and striate stem and bigger berries. There are many other Malaysian species which exhibit heterophylly; but there are only three species which have both the simple and 3-foliolate leaves present on the same plant. They are *T. glabratum* (Blume) Planch., *T. dichotomum* (Blume) Planch. and *T. cruciatum* (Gagnep.) Craib.

*Tetrastigma megacarpum*:

The second new species is unlike any other in Malesia in that its 5 leaflets are digitately arranged and it has very large oblong berries. In species which have compound leaves with five leaflets, all leaflets are pedately arranged, e.g. *T. lanceolarium* (Roxb.) Planch., *T. hookeri* (Laws.) Planch., *T. laevigatum* (Blume) Gagnep., *T. glabratum* (Blume) Planch., *T. pisicarpum* (Miq.) Planch., etc. The species which
have large berries are *T. hookeri* and *T. trifoliolatum* Merr., but in these species the berries are globose and ellipsoidal, respectively.

There is some similarity to *T. trifoliolatum*, but in the latter species the leaves are consistently 3-foliolate and the terminal petiolules are twice as long as the lateral petiolules.

**RELATIONSHIP**

The clearest relationship of *Tetrastigma steenisii* is to *T. scortechinii* which has leaves of virtually identical size but differently shaped base and apex. Moreover, the latter species has tough, tuberculate, and flattened stems very different from the brittle, smooth, hollow and bamboo-like stems of *T. steenisii*. Also, the berries are smaller and the seed proportionally small.

*Tetrastigma megacarpum* seems to be without close allies, having 5-foliolate digitately arranged leaves not typical of any species of *Tetrastigma* known in Malesia.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I am grateful to Prof. C. Kalkman, Director of the Rijksherbarium, Leiden, and the staff of the Rijksherbarium for the use of facilities during my brief stay there in April 1985, and in particular to the late Prof. Dr. C. G. G. J. van Steenis, who made my visit to Leiden possible. *Tetrastigma steenisii* is hereby dedicated to him in memoriam. I particularly thank the Directors and Curators of Kew Herbarium (K) and Herbarium Bogoriense (BO) for allowing me to study their specimens. The author also wishes to thank Dr. B. C. Stone, Department of Botany, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for critically reading the manuscript and also for the Latin descriptions, Mr. Razali Jaman for drawing the figures and Mr. Ahmad Zainuddin Ibrahim for accompanying me during all field trips to collect the Vitaceae. This research is supported initially by UKM Grant 34/79 and later by IRPA 04-07-03-007 for which the author is grateful.

**REFERENCES**

