

MISCELLANEOUS BOTANICAL NOTES XXVIII

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168. A NOTE ON THE GENUS GUERREROIA MERR. (COMPOSITAE)

During a checking of generic names of Malesian plants I asked the opinion of Mr. C. Jeffrey (Kew) about the status of the monotypic genus *Guerreroia* Merr., described from Luzon. In his opinion it deserves generic distinction.

Fortunately Merrill's description was accompanied by an excellent figure from which I had much earlier concluded that the species had already been described in *Bidens*, as *B. tridentata* Turcz., also from Luzon, which Merrill had erroneously reduced to *Glossogyne tenuifolia* Cass. in his Enumeration of Philippine Flowering Plants vol. 3 (1923) 613.

A new combination is thus needed:

Guerreroia tridentata (Turcz.) Steen., *comb. nov.*

Bidens tridentata Turcz., Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou 24 (1851) 183. – *Glossogyne tridentata* (Turcz.) F.-Vill., Novis. App. (1880) 163; Walp., Ann. Bot. Syst. 5 (1885) 224; Vidal, Phan. Cuming. Philip. (1885) 112; Rev. Pl. Vasc. Filip. (1886) 163. – Type: *Cuming 1239* (iso in L).
Guerreroia monocephala Merr., Philip. J. Sc. 12 (1917) Bot. 118, t. 2; Enum. Philip. Fl. Pl. 3 (1923) 613.

The species is thusfar known only from three specimens from open dry places; I would not be surprised if they were on limestone.

Whether the genus is monotypic is not certain. Mr. Jeffrey suggested that I collected a second species in Timor, but this requires further study by a specialist.

169. THE GENUS LEPINIA DECNE (APOCYNACEAE) IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

This peculiar genus, hitherto known only from the Pacific islands (Van Balgooy, see below), has now also been collected in the Trobriand Islands, adjacent to East Papua New Guinea and is worthy to put on record. It is obviously represented by the same species as common in the Solomon Islands, the two other species occurring in the Society Islands (Tahiti and Moorea) and the Carolines respectively. No monographic study has yet been made on their discrimination.

Lepinia solomonensis Hemsl.

L. solomonensis Hemsl. in Hook., Icon. Pl. (1901) t. 2703. [See further Steen., Blumea 11 (1962) 302, f. 2; van Balgooy, Pacif. Pl. Areas 2 (1966) 112, map 62.]

Distribution & ecology. East Papua New Guinea: Woodlark I. (Milne Bay District), A. Kairo 124 (L), in lowland tropical rain forest, at 20 m alt., 2 Sept. 1979. A small tree, 3 m tall, growing with *Dysoxylum*.

Note. The balloon-shaped, swollen carpels, 3–4 in number on very long, thin, stipe-like sterile basal parts and connected at the top, are a most remarkable structure, defeating an easy explanation for the enormously disjunct range in the Pacific.

170. GREGARIOUS FLOWERING OF *STROBILANTHES CERNUA* (ACANTHACEAE)
IN JAVA

The multi-annual flowering of *Strobilanthes* species is well-known, each having its own life-cycle of a distinct number of years. This holds in India and Ceylon, and also in Java, to which I have pointed earlier (Trop. Natuur 29, 1940, 88; Mountain Fl. Java 1972, pl. 1: 4).

The cycle of *S. cernua* on Mt Gedeh is 9 years, and was recorded in 1902, 1911, 1920, 1929, and 1938. It gives now satisfaction to notice that Miss I. Stuijts, a palynologist from Groningen University, observed gregarious flowering on Sept. 17, 1983, which exactly fits the series.

171. NEW RECORDS FROM THE LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS

In continuation of the putting on record of new finds in the Lesser Sunda Islands (Blumea 29, 1984, 402–404), I can now also mention *Reinwardtiidendron* (Meliaceae), which will be duly published by Dr. D. J. Mabberley.

Furthermore the following:

Euphorbiaceae

Wetria insignis (Steud.) Airy Shaw; Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 36 (1981) 358.

This species was known from Burma and Lower Thailand, West Malesia and New Guinea, and the new record completes its occurrence throughout Malesia.

Lesser Sunda Islands. West Flores: *Schmutz* 5957.

Icacinaceae

Citronella suaveolens (Bl.) Howard; Sleum., Fl. Males. I, 7 (1971) 6.

This was known throughout Malesia except the Lesser Sunda Islands. Now also found there, in West Flores: *Schmutz* 5819.

Sapindaceae

Toechima sp.

This oligospecific genus was only known from Australia and New Guinea. Pending a revision no specific epithet can be given. The identification is by Dr. P. W. Leenhouts (L).

Lesser Sunda Islands. Flores: *Schmutz 5994*.