

## MISCELLANEOUS BOTANICAL NOTES XII <sup>1)</sup>

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### 83. THE IDENTITY OF ALANGIUM CELEBICUM KOORD.

In his revision of the genus *Bloembergen* (*Blumea* 1, 1935, 288; *Bull. Jard. Bot. Btzg* III, 16, 1939, 224) arranged *A. celebicum* Koord. under the excluded species without elucidating its identity.

The two sheets on which Koorders described this species from NE. Celebes (*Med. 's-Lands Plantentuin Btzg* 19, 1898, 492) are doubtless conspecific and both are in fruit.

By the wood structure of the twigs, the venation of the leaves, and the structure of the fruit Mr Hildebrand and I have concluded that it represents a species of the genus *Cryptocarya* (*Lauraceae*). In a future revision of this large genus its specific identity should be accounted for.

### 84. INDIGOFERA CORDIFOLIA HEYNE EX ROTH IN JAVA (PAPILIONACEAE)

*Indigofera cordifolia* Heyne ex Roth, *Nov. Sp. Pl.* (1821) 357; DC., *Prod.* 2 (1825) 222; Wight, *Cat.* (1833) n. 842; W. & A., *Prod.* (1834) 199; Decne, *Nouv. Ann. Paris* 3 (1834) 468; *Herb. Tim. Descr.* (1835) 140; Span., *Linnaea* 15 (1841) 190; Miq., *Fl. Ind. Bat.* 1 (1855) 316; Dalz. & Gibs., *Bomb. Fl.* (1861) 58, *non vidi*; Benth., *Fl. Austr.* 2 (1864) 196; Rendle, in *Forb., Wand. (germ. ed.)* 2 (1886) 210; Baker, *Fl. Trop. Afr.* 2 (1871) 72; Cooke, *Fl. Bomb. Pres.* 1 (1902) 311; Ewart & Davies, *Fl. North. Terr.* (1917) 142; Kanjilal & Das, *Fl. Assam* 2 (1938) 23; Santapau, *Fl. Purandhar* (1958) 38; Gillett, *Kew Bull. add. ser.* 1 (1958) 35; Ali, *Bot. Notis.* III (1958) 545. — *Heylandia cordifolia* Grah. ex Wall., *Cat.* (1832) 5343.

*Remarks.* The reason for drawing a note on this species is that it turned up unexpectedly from the small coral islet of Leiden, in the Bay of Djakarta.

It is a prostrate, white-hairy herbaceous plant, with a strong taproot, rooting in coral-sand of the beach. The leaves are almost sessile, cordate-ovate, very small and densely set. In their axil there is mostly a pair of small reddish flowers. The small pod contains 2 ovules, and mostly 2 seeds, but one may be aborted.

*Distribution:* Very widely distributed, from the Cape Verde Is through Nubia and Abyssinia to Socotra, then again in Afghanistan, Beluchistan, the Deccan Peninsula, Mysore, Malabar, Concan, Sind, Punjab, Assam, reappearing in South Malaysia in Java (P. Leiden, Bay of Djakarta: *P. van der Meer s.n.*, June 21, 1950), the Lesser Sunda Is (Sumba, Pajeti, SE of Waingapu: *Iboet* 2, March 15, 1925, and frequently found in West Timor: *Zippelius, Gaudichaud, Reinwardt, Teysmann, Spanoghe, Wiles & Smith, O. Jaag* 51), and the adjacent Savu I. (*Bloembergen* 3283); in Australia it is only known from the Northern Territory (Pt Essington: *leg. Armstrong*). It has not been recorded from Ceylon, Burma, Siam, and Indo-China. Sepecht recorded its occurrence for the Philippines

<sup>1)</sup> Notes XI appeared in *Blumea* 11 (1961) 134—139.

(Rec. Am.-Austr. Sc. Exp. Arnhem Land 3, 1958, 458) but I have no record of any specimen ever found in these islands.

*Ecology*: Bound to dry and semi-arid or arid, hot places, not unfrequently recorded from the sandy tropical beach. The Javanese specimen is a very good one, with flowers and fruit. Whether it is native in these islands near Djakarta is uncertain and would appear even unlikely, because of the fact that the islet of Leiden has so very frequently been visited by naturalists and botanists of profession that it can hardly have been overlooked before the war. On the other hand it may have been brought with some kind of cargo with the enlarged postwar traffic with India; if that were true it should be expected to occur also in the vicinity of the harbour works of Tandjongpriok and from there brought to Leiden I. The number of adventives in Priok was in pre-war time not particularly large, *Alternanthera repens* and *Tribulus cistoides* being among the few. It is certainly bound to a strongly pronounced dry season.

85. VACCINIUM CORYMBIFERUM MIQ. (ERICACEAE) = PYRUS GRANULOSA BERTOL. (ROSACEAE)

*Pyrus granulosa* Bertol., Mem. Acad. Sc. Bologna II, 4 (1864) 312; Steen., Bull. Jard. Bot. Btzg III, 13 (1934) 242. — *Vaccinium ? corymbiferum* Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl. (1861) 588 (holotypus *Junghuhn s.n.* in *U sub n.* 010715, *isotypus* L908.326—118, U 010716); Sleumer, Blumea II (1961) 107.

*Remarks*. Dr Sleumer could not find the holotype of Miquel's *Vaccinium* in the Utrecht Herbarium; another sheet named *Vaccinium corymbiferum* in the pencil handwriting of Pulle appeared not to be ericaceous.

The type was collected by Junghuhn in the Toba-Bataklands, West Sumatra at 3000', tree 30' tall.

From the description I derived that the tree must possess broad-ovate, crenate-serrate leaves, conferted at the end of the twigs, and with terminal corymbs; fruits lenticellate with a broad scar on top.

These characters, specially the lenticels on the fruit, suggested *Pyrus granulosa* Bertol. which is a common, montane, understory tree in the northern half of Sumatra. In the Rijksherbarium I found indeed a Junghuhn specimen of which the field label and characters exactly fitted Miquel's data. It did, however, not bear Miquel's handwriting; Koorders, in 1896, had named this specimen *Ehretia serrata* Roxb. (*sic*); in 1908 he marked it as "Plantae Junghuhnianae ineditae 1035" under the name *Ehretia acuminata* Br., under which name it may be found in other herbaria. This identification was, however, not published in his Plant. Junghuhn. Inedit. in Junghuhn Gedenkboek (1910) 188. In 1916 the specimen was properly recognized as *Pyrus granulosa* by Hallier *f.*

This led to borrow the unauthentic specimen from the Utrecht Herbarium and the *Pyrus granulosa* material for which I have to express my warm thanks to Prof. Lanjouw. It appeared that I had already in 1934 identified the holotype as *Pyrus granulosa*, but I had then not realized that it was the holotype because of the question mark before the epithet. It had subsequently been inserted among *Rosaceae* and became temporarily "lost". Although Miquel's epithet is older than that of Bertoloni, it cannot be used in *Pyrus* because of the Korean *P. corymbifera* Nakai, Bot. Mag. Tokyo 49 (1935) 345.

86. A PROVISIONAL NOTE ON FIGUS CASTANAEFOLIA ROTH (? ANACARDIACEAE)

A poor sheet of the type, collected by Benj. Heyne, numbered 1814, collected in Ind. Orient., is in the Rijksherbarium. It has a young fragmentary fruit and after its examination Mr Corner took great pains in describing and figuring the structure of

the fruit and anatomy of the leaf which are added to the sheet. He came to the conclusion that it was distinctly no *Ficus*, having 4 short sepals, a central body in the globular fruit obviously basally attached and resembling a developed ovule, a pericarp with holes (resinous ducts?), and a small knob-like stigma.

I have examined the sheet together with Mr F. H. Hildebrand and recently with Mr H. K. Airy Shaw and we have come to the conclusion that it is in all probability an Anacardiaceous plant, possibly belonging to *Melanochyla* or *Melanorrhoea*.

#### 87. THE GENUS *MEDICAGO* IN MALAYSIA (PAPILIONACEAE)

Besides the species *M. sativa* L. and *M. lupulina* L. a third species has been introduced in Malaysia which has now critically been identified by Dr S. J. van Oostroom who, together with Mr Th. J. Reichgelt, recently published a revision of the *Medicagos* occurring in Holland and Belgium.

***Medicago polymorpha* L.**, Sp. Pl. 1 (1753) 779; Roxb., Fl. Ind. ed. Carey 3 (1832) 390. — *M. apiculata* Willd., Sp. Pl. 3 (1802) 1414. — *M. denticulata* Willd., l.c. 1414; Baker, in Hook. f., Fl. Br. Ind. 2 (1876) 90; Merr., Philip. J. Sc. 5 (1910) Bot. 64; En. Philip. 2 (1923) 274.  
var. ***vulgaris* (Bth.) Shinn.**, Rhodora 58 (1956); v. Oostr. & Reichg., Acta Bot. Neerl. 7 (1958) 115.

*Distribution*: Europe and Asia, naturalized in North America, accidentally introduced in the Philippines (Luzon: Benguet, Union, Manila) and North Sumatra: Medan, c. 20 m alt., on fields, a richly branched prostrate to ascending weed, up to 1½ m diameter and more or less tufted, flowers yellow, in short-peduncled racemes, *Lörzing 16626* (BO, L).

*Note*: Although I have not seen the Philippine sheets there is little doubt in my mind that this is the same species.

#### 88. *BOTRYOPHORA GENICULATA* (MIQ.) BEUMÉE EX SHAW IN WEST JAVA (EUPHORBIACEAE)

Recently Airy Shaw (in Hook., Ic. Pl. 36, 1962, t. 3576, p. 1—3) has provided a full description of this interesting monotypic genus. It occurs from Mergui (S. Burma) and Puket (S. Siam) through Malaya, the northern half of Sumatra to North and East Borneo. An old record is possibly from Bencoolen, in South Sumatra.

During recent explorations by Kostermans *c.s.* in the extreme western parts of Southwest Java and the adjacent islets it has appeared that there are still some unexplored areas of primary Javanese lowland forest; several interesting records have turned up and some rare ligneous plants have been collected which were only known from the collections of Kuhl & Van Hasselt who collected in these Bantam districts almost one and half a century ago. Among the new records is also *Botryophora geniculata*.

***Botryophora geniculata* (Miq.) Beumée ex Airy Shaw**, Kew Bull. 3 (1949) 484; *ibid.* 14 (1960) 375; in Hook., Ic. Pl. 36 (1962) t. 3576, p. 1—3. — *Sterculia geniculata* Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl. (1861) 164, 400.

JAVA. Southwest Java: Udjong Kulon Reserve, Mt Pajung, c. 50 m alt., treelet 6 m high, 6 cm diam., young leaves purplish green, buds purplish pale green, Nov. 13, 1960, *Unesco (Kostermans c.s.) 126* (BO, L, A, K, US).

89. *EXACUM* CF. *CAMBODIANUM* P. DOP NEW FOR MALAYSIA (GENTIANACEAE) — FIG. 1.

In 1961 Dr Kostermans collected in the island of Sumbawa a small, 1-flowered species of an *Exacum* which clearly differs from the few Malaysian species known.

Its identification is still slightly uncertain. It comes closest to the Indo-Chinese *E. cambodianum* P. Dop, Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 59 (1912) 145; Fl. Gén. I.-C. 4 (1914) 182.

It differs from that species by the very small habit with bract-like leaves and 1-flowered habit, filaments which measure *c.*  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the length of the anthers, and 3—5-nerved petals without additional venation.

The 1-flowered habit is not a serious difference, as in *E. sessile* of Ceylon dwarfed 1-flowered specimens are recorded from the hills. A similar depauperisation of the inflorescence can occur in *E. pumilum* Griseb.

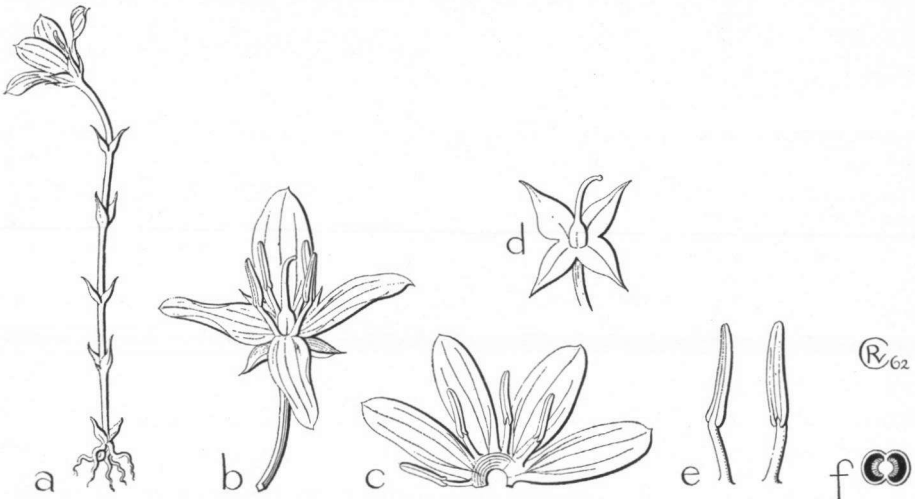


Fig. 1. *Exacum* cf. *cambodianum* P. Dop. — a. Habit, nat. size; b. flower,  $\times 2$ ; c. corolla,  $\times 2$ ; d. calyx and pistil,  $\times 2$ ; e. stamens,  $\times 4$ ; f. section of ovary,  $\times 6$ ; — (Kostermans 18246a).

There are other small differences, *e.g.* the short corolla tube and the bluntish corolla lobes, but these characters vary within the three authentic numbers cited by Dop which were kindly sent on loan by the Director of the Paris Herbarium, Mr Aubréville. Also the length of the filaments slightly varies here, but attains at most  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the length of the anther. Further material from Sumbawa must be decisive for the final disposition of the new record.

LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS. Sumbawa: Mt Batulante, along trail from Batudulang to summit, *Kostermans* 18246a, April 16, 1961, on rocks, 900 m alt., fl. blueish.

90. *DESMODIUM MEGAPHYLLUM* ZOLL., A NEW RECORD FOR AUSTRALIA (LEGUMINOSAE)<sup>1)</sup>

*Desmodium megaphyllum* Zoll., Nat. & Geneesk. Arch. Neêrl. Ind. 3 (1846) 58, 77; Van Meeuwen, Reinwardtia 6 (1961) 100.

<sup>1)</sup> By Mrs M. S. Knaap—van Meeuwen, Leyden.

AUSTRALIA. Queensland: Montalbion, between Petford and Herberton, locally common in open Eucalypt forest, 750 m alt., *McKee 9430*, erect plant, 1.5 m, leaves light green, fr. April 30, 1962.

*Note.* This species, which was in the past sometimes confused with *D. sequax* Wall., was hitherto only known from SE. Asia (Yunnan, Burma) and West Malaysia (Sumatra, Malaya, and Java). The Australian specimen which bears only fruit can in no way be distinguished from the Indo-Malaysian specimens except that the colour of the pod is slightly different.

#### 91. A SECOND SPECIES OF DOBINEA (ANACARDIACEAE) IN YUNNAN

Among unidentified material provisionally inserted among *Celastraceae* sent to Dr Ding Hou for identification I found a sheet which reminded me very much of a plant which Mr L. L. Forman had shown to me during a visit to the Kew Herbarium, belonging to a curious, more or less aberrant tribe of the *Anacardiaceae* about which Mr Forman published an interesting account (*Kew Bull.* 1953, 555—564). The specimen proved to belong to *Dobinea*, of which *D. delavayi* (Baill.) Baill. has been recorded from Yunnan. The specimen at hand proved to belong to the wider spread species which has as yet not been recorded from that Province.

***Dobinea vulgaris*** Buch. Ham. ex D. Don, *Prod. Fl. Nep.* (1825) 249.

CHINA. Yunnan: Monting, Kiukiang Valley, 1400 m, common in thickets on margin of dense forest, shrub, inflorescence with pale green flowers (♂) and white long leafy bracts, 24–9–38, *T. T. Yü 20403* (E).

#### 92. THE CORRECT DISPOSITION OF DAPHNIDIUM ARGENTEUM KURZ (LAURACEAE)

Dr Kostermans coined a new name for the Indian *Daphnidium argenteum* Kurz in transferring it to *Beilschmiedia* as "*B. argentata* Kosterm. *nom. nov.*" because of the fact that he himself had, in 1955, described the same species, on the basis of other Burmese specimens, as *B. argentea* Kosterm. (see *Reinwardtia* 6, 1962, 284).

Through this the transfer of *Daphnidium argenteum* Kurz to *Beilschmiedia* has become impossible and the correct name of the species is *B. argentea* Kosterm. The new name *B. argentata* Kosterm. is superfluous and for that reason illegitimate.