SARCOSPERMA IN NEW GUINEA

by

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More than two years ago I published, in collaboration with W. W. VAROSSIEAU, a Revision of the Sarcospermataceae (Blumea 3, no. 1, 1938, 183—200), to which a small map was added, showing the areas of the 6 species known. Four of these have more or less continuous areas on the Continent of Asia, one is only known from a small area on Sumatra’s East Coast and one, taxonomically speaking the most isolated species, has a remarkably discontinuous area, the parts of which are widely spread over Malaysia. As was already mentioned in an additional note (Blumea 3, no. 2, 1939, 262), this species, Sarcosperma paniculatum, has also been collected in South-Celebes. Recently I came upon a specimen from New Guinea, collected by CLEMENS:

2. S. paniculata (King) Staff & King.


The small localities in which this species has been found are now known to be scattered over: the Malay Peninsula (Perak), Sumatra (East Coast opposite Perak), Borneo (Mt. Kinabalu), Mindanao (Mt. Apo), South-Celebes, Flores; Ternate, N.E. New Guinea (Sattelberg). The New Guinea specimen shows medium-sized inflorescences.

I take this opportunity to quote some more specimens, examined by me in the collections of the British Museum, Natural History, during a short visit in May 1938:

3. S. arboreum Hook. f.

India, Assam, Garo Hills, Tura, 4000′ alt.: C. B. Clarke 43080 B, flow. on 14. 2. 1886; Khasia, Nongpriang, 1000′ alt.: Id. 15022, buds on 21. 11. 1871.

6. S. Griffithii Hook. f.

India, Assam, Khasia, Mausmai, 3500′ alt.: C. B. Clarke 43719 B, fr. on 9. 5. 1886; ibid., sine loc.: King’s Coll. sine num.