VI. ON MAPANIA, SECT. PANDANOSCIRPUS UITT.

It is to be hoped, that the genus *Pandanophyllum* Hassk. never will revive, for it is based on a bad generic description and two nomina nuda, *P. palustre* Hassk. (*Harassas tjaa*) and *P. humile* Hassk., the first of which is supposed to indicate *Mapania palustris* (Steed.) Vill., while the other name has brought about much confusion, as it has been used for *Hypolytrum humile* (Steed.) Boeck. as well as for *Mapania humilis* (Miq., partly) Vill.

The first validly published description of *Pandanophyllum humile* Hassk. nomen nudum in Cat. Pl. Hort. Bot. Bog. 1844, p. 297 has been given by Steudel in his Synopsis II (1855), p. 134 and is based upon a specimen collected in Java by Zollinger (n. 1511, Brit. Mus., Paris), belonging to the genus *Hypolytrum*. So this is the type-specimen of *H. humile* (Steed.) Boeck. in *Linnaea* XXXVII (1871—1873), p. 128. Bentham and Hooker, however, accepting the interpretation of Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. of Bengal XXXVIII, part 2 (1869), p. 82 and the revised opinion of Miquel in his Ill. Fl. Arch. Ind. (1871), p. 61, included both species in their section *Pandanophyllum* of *Mapania* (Gen. Pl. III, 1883, p. 1056). A quarter of a century later C. B. Clarke divided Benth. and Hooker's section into two subgenera, viz. *Pandanophyllum*, including *Mapania humilis* Vill. and *Halostemma* (Wall.), including *Mapania palustris* (Steed.) Vill. Consequently our present section *Pandanophyllum* sensu Clarke probably excludes both species, which originally belonged to it. One might be inclined to rectify the mistake by changing the name of *Halostemma* into *Pandanophyllum* and coining a new name for the other subgenus, but the principal difficulty, caused by the ambiguity of Hasskarl's generic description can not be solved in this manner. This description calls for a bifid style (perhaps referring to *Hypolytrum humile* Boeck.) and
3—5 spikelets (not appropriate to Mapania palustris Vill., highly improbable as to Mapania humilis Vill. and Hypolytrum humile Boeck.). The only way out of the difficulty is to reject the name Pandanophyllum as a nomen dubium in the sense of the rules of nomenclature (art. 63) and to rename the subgenus Pandanophyllum Benth. et Hook., sensu Clarke. I propose the name Pandanoscirpus.


Species typica (typus) subgeneris: Mapania petiolata Clarke = M. humilis (Miq., p.p., non Steud.) Vill. Species fere 18, asiaticae.

Key to the species.

1a. Leaves tapering at the top .......................... 2
   b. Leaves caudate at the top .......................... 5

2a. Scapes rather robust, 2—5 mm in diameter  ........ 3
   b. Scapes very slender, 1/3—2/3 mm in diameter. 14. M. monostachya Utt.

3a. Fruit with more or less fleshy exocarp .................. 4


5a. Leaves gradually narrowed to the base ................ 6
   b. Leaves contracted into a pseudo-petiole ............. 7

6a. Leaves up to 2.5 cm broad, spikelet about 2 cm long. 15. M. borneensis Merr.
   b. Leaves up to 4.5 cm broad. Spikelets 1 cm long. 16. M. Richardsii Utt.

   b. Not stoloniferous .................................. 8

8a. Scapes very slender, about 0.5 mm in diameter. Spikelets 1 cm long. 21. M. petiolata Clarke, var. pumila Utt.
   b. Scapes rather or very robust. Spikelets 2—3 cm long 9

9a. Leaf-blades oblong to oblong-linear, 3—5 times as long as broad. 20. M. petiolata Clarke, var. cuspidata (Miq.) Utt.
   b. Leaf-blades linear, many times longer than broad ... 10

10a. Leaves usually 2—3 cm broad. 19. M. petiolata Clarke, var. angustifolia Utt.
   b. Leaves 3.5—6 cm broad. .......................... 18. M. petiolata Clarke.


17. *Mapania stolonifera* Uitt. nov. spec.

   E sectione *Pandanophylli, Mapaniae humili* (Hassk. ex. Miq.) Vill. affinis, a qua stolonibus horizontalibus, scapis gracilibus, spiculis minoribus, foliis angustioribus differt.

   Stolones horizontales vel oblique ascendentes, recti vel curvati, usque ad 9 cm longi, tenues, 3 mm diametro, squamis scariosis pallidis dense obtecti, internodiis crebris, 2—5 mm longis, apice in pullos foliorum subbulbosos radiciferos desinentes. Radices lignosae decorticatae 2 mm diametro. Foliorum fascis basi vaginis nonnullis membranaceis pallidis scariosis gradatim in folia transeuntibus vestitus. Folia ut in Mapaniae humilis var. angustifolia, scilicet 2—2.75 mm lata, 20—30 cm longa, trinervia, margine laevis, apice in acumen flagelliforme triquetrum scaberrimum usque ad 7 cm longum contracta, basi sensim in pseudopetiolum angustum complicatum, usque ad 20 cm longum angustata, ima basi in vaginam angustae scarioso-marginatam paullo dilatata. Scapi e stolonibus praesertim apicem versus vel apice extremo sub foliorum crista erumpentes, gracillimi, 6—10 cm longi (in cotypis interdum etiam breviores), 0.5—1 mm crassi, parte inferiori pollicis spatio vaginis nonnullis (5—8) laxis striatulis tecti. Spicula fusiformis, 1—1.5 cm longa, bracteis ellipticis multistriatis membranaceis margine scariosis inferioribus laxioribus vel subremotis totam spiculam amplectentes. Flores 8 mm longi, squamellis 6, binis lateralis navicularibus apice in carina setulosis, tertia anteriore lineare concava, ternis inferioribus linearibus flaccidis. Stamina tria in axilla squamellarum exteriorum, antheribus 4 mm longis. Stylus longus apice trifidus. Nux ellipsoidae utrinque acuminata, 4—5 mm longa, grisea nigromaculata.

**Borneo orientalis**: In provincia („afdeeling“) Samarinda
dicta, in ditione occidentale, cui nomen Onderafdeeling West-Koetai, prope Long-lijah-leng, alt. 250 m, in faucibus parvis humidis silvae primaevae legit. F. H. Endert (n. 3001 30 VIII 1925, typus speciei in herb. Bogoriense (Buitenzorg)); Cotypi: Endert n. 2839 in eodem ditione, prope Long-temelen, alt. 400 m. in colle silva primaeva tecto, 24 VIII 1925 [Bog.]; Jaheri n. 772 in Borneo centrali, loco ignoto (Soengei dengen) 1896—97 [Bog.].


It is very awkward, that a so well-known name as M. humilis must be rejected, but there is no other possibility. The specific epithet humilis is occupied by Hypolytrum humile (Steud.) Boeck., based on Pandanophyllum humile Steud. Steudel was the first to attach a description to Hasskarls nomen nudum. Likewise the description published by Miquel in the same year (but later in date, as is clear by his citing Steudel’s work) referred to Hypolytrum though he used the specific epithet later for his Lepironia humilis, which includes different forms of Mapania petiolata. I can not decide which species Hasskarl meant with his name. He could not even tell it himself, when D. Oliver wrote a letter to him enclosing a leaf and some spikelets of M. petiolata, asking for his opinion on the identity of this species. He answered, that he had returned from Java without any herbarium and that he had not seen the plant, since he published the first description. He was not sure whether the specimen in question belonged to Hypolytrum
humile or to H. compactum or perhaps to H. latifolium. There is no type-material in the herbaria of Utrecht, Buitenzorg or Leiden. The oldest specimen in the Utrecht herbarium (n. 35627) consists of 12 leaves of M. petiolata and bears two labels, both in Miquels handwriting. On one of them is written: „Pandanophyllum humile HB.” On the other: „Lepironia humilis Miq (L. cuspidata olim. Pandanophyllum humile Hassk.)” The specimen may be considered as the type of Lepironia humilis, but there is no reason to take it for the type of Hasskarls nomen nudum.

It is evident, that the type of Pandanophyllum humile Hassk. ex Steud. can be nothing else than the specimen cited by Steudel, Zollinger n. 1511. Moritzi (Syst. Verz. Zoll., 1845—1846, p. 98) was the first botanist, who suspected it to be a kind of Hypolytrum (“verosimiliter Hypolytrum compactum Nees”) and Boeckeler transferred id actually to the latter genus in Linnaeas XXXVII (1871—1873), p. 128. I have given a new description of this species and its differences with the other asiatic species of Hypolytrum with a compact inflorescence in this periodical, p. 153.

The name Mapania humilis Vill. is thus invalid, because the specific epithet, on transference to another generic name, has been applied erroneously to a different plant (art. 54 of the Rules of Nomenclature III, 1935).

The earliest validly published name for our species is M. petiolata Clarke, described from Borneo, Matang. (Ridley). Ridley identified it already in his Fl. Mal. Pen. V (1925), p. 174 as „only a large fully developed form of M. humilis” and treated it as a variety. Pfeiffer too, without knowing Ridley’s publication, described it in Mitt. Allg. Bot. Inst. Hamburg VII (1928), p. 174 as M. humilis var. petiolata Pfeiff. I reckoned Pandanophyllum Wendlandi Hort. among the nomina nuda and left out of consideration the names given to the short-leaved variety (Lepironia cuspidata Miq.).

This species is very variable. I tried to class the extreme forms into 3 varieties, but I am quite aware of the insufficiency of this classification and of the existence of intermediate forms.

The typical form is characterized by very long and broad leaves, abruptly contracted at either end, with usually 10—20 cm long pseudo-petioles and 2—3 cm long spikelets. I have seen the following specimens:

Java. Res. Batavia (Dakkus n. 34; Bakhuizen v. d. Brink n. 4238; Backer n. 6073, 6316; Koorders n. 50803, all in herb. Bog.; Zippelius [L.]); Res. Preanger (Backer n. 23211 25545, 22922; Winckel n. 1733b; Bak-


19. Mapania petiolata Clarke, var. angustifolia Uitt. nov. var.

Foliis angustioribus, 2—3 cm latis, interdum usque ad 4 cm latis.

Res. Menado: Talauld Islands, Salibaboe, Goenoeng Ajambana (Lam n. 3141, 23 May 1926, at 260 m, type-specimen of the variety [Bog.], vernacular name: nanasaka); Talauld Islands, Karakelong (Lam n. 2749, 2 May 1926, at 100 m [Bog.]); Res. Ternate and Dependencies: Morotai Island, Goenoeng Sabatar (Lam n. 3546, 22 June 1926, at 110 m [Bog.], vernacular name: héhéwéhé mabéka); Halmahera, near Singanoli (Forsten, July 1841 [L.]); Res. Ambon. Ambon, Laha (Forsten [L.]); Ceram, near Wai Koea (Kornassi n. 22, 21 Aug. 1917 [Bog.], vernacular name: kihadiō).

Distribution: Philippine Islands, where only this variety has been found:


Leaf-blades oblong to oblong-linear, 3—5 times as long as broad, abruptly contracted at the base and at the top. Petiole with the leaf-sheath as long as the blade, slender, 1.5—3 mm broad. Scapes slender with about 15 mm long spikelets.

**Sumatra.** **Eastern Sumatra.** Locality unknown: Korthals n. 908 (type specimen. HLB 908, 253-1012, leaves 10-11 × 3.5-5 cm); Korthals 908 bis (HLB 909, 15-95 & 909, 15-96, leaves 14-24 × 4.5-5 cm); Korthals s.n. (HLB 908, 233-1033, leaves 13-21 × 4.5-5); Res. **East coast of Sumatra:** Langkat, Batang Sarangan (Beumee n. A 491, Nov. 1927 [Bog.], leaves 21 × 4 cm, pet. 10 cm); Res. **West coast of Sumatra:** Batoe Islands (Raap n. 208, 17 Sept. 1896 & Raap n. 271, 21 Sept. 1896 [Bog.], leaves 19-32 × 4.5 cm, pet. 13 cm). The last mentioned specimens connect the variety with the typical form of the species.

**Java.** **Res. Bantam:** Lebak, Bodjongmanik, Goenoeng Liman (Koorders n. 40861b, 14 June 1912, verv rare [Bog.], leaves 21 × 4-5 cm, pet. 17-20 cm).

**Borneo:** Soengei Tepaetsen (Jaheri n. 916, 1896-97 [Bog.], leaves 14-15 × 3.75-4 cm, pet. 16-24 cm).

**Distribution:** Borneo, Sarawak; S. E. Borneo; Malay Peninsula.

21. **Mapania petiolata** Clarke, var. **pumila** Uitt. nov. var.

Differ a forma typica speciei habitu pumilo, foliis pusillis, scapis gracillimis, scapulis angustis oblonga parva.

**Borneo orientalis:** In Provincia Samarinda dicta, in ditione occidentale, cui nomen West-Koetai, prope Kemoel, alt. 1200 m, vulgarissima in silva primaeva. Legit F. H. Endert n. 3557, 26 IX 1925 (Typus varietatis in herb. Bogoriense, Buitenzorg).

The type-collection consists of 7 specimens. The stem is 20-10 cm high, densely foliate. Blades 5 (3-8) cm long, 1-2 cm wide, with a 1.5-3 cm long acumens and 0.5-3 cm long petioles, gradually merging into the long and narrow sheaths. Scapes 5-10 cm long, filiform, about 0.5 mm in diameter. Spikelets about 1 cm long.

**British North Borneo:** Mt. Kinabalu (J. & M. S. Clemens n. 30064, in woods near Dallas, at about 1000 m, Nov.-Dec. 1932 [Bog.] leaves 7-13 cm long; J. & M. S. Clemens n. 27028, at about 1000 m, near Dallas, 10 XI 1931 [Bog.], leaves up to 16 cm long).

To this variety belongs a plant, cultivated in the Buitenzorg Gardens and collected in Borneo by Dr. Nieuwenhuis as n. 1993. Its leaves are 11-19 cm long and 6-9 mm broad.

Very aberrant is a specimen cultivated in the Buitenzorg Gardens under n. XI B (XI) 14. Its leaves are up to 50 cm long and 6-13 mm wide, but the pseudopetiole is hardly differentiated.

A specimen from Sarawak (Nat. coll. n. 990 [Bog., L.]), distributed by the Manila Bureau of Science, probably connects this variety with the typical form of the species. Its leaves are 4-18 cm long and 1-3 cm wide. The acumens is up to 4 cm long and the broad leaf-sheath is sharply distinct from the petiole. Both specimens seen were sterile.

Much like the two last-mentioned specimens is Teysmann n. 11591 [Bog.];
from West Borneo, Pontianak, Landak, near Parit Demak. In this specimen too the leaves are densely crowded, 17-21 cm long, up to 2.75 cm wide, with a very short petiole (about 1 cm) and 2 cm wide, nearly obovate, sheaths; sterile.

Rather aberrant and perhaps diseased is another sterile specimen, collected by Teysmann, somewhere in Borneo (n. 11002), with narrower and longer leaves and petioles and blackish brown, up to 6 cm long and 3 cm wide sheaths.

VII. ON MAPANIA, SECT. HALOSTEMMA CLARKE.

The section Halostemma was founded by Clarke in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. VI (1894), p. 681 and based upon 5 species, viz. 1. *M. silhetensis* Clarke; 2. *M. palustris* „Benth.”; 3. *M. Kurzii* Clarke; 4. *M. andamanica* Clarke; 5. *M. multispicata* Clarke. If we exclude the last mentioned species, which is *Hypolytrum humile* (Steud.) Boeck., only two of them had been published before (1 and 2), both as *Pandanophyllum palustre* Steud., or its variety *silhetana* Kurz. It is obvious, that we should regard *M. palustris* as the type-species of the section. In his enumeration of the Cypreeae in Kew Bull. Add. Ser. VIII (1908), he added, besides two african species, 4 more asiatic ones, viz. *M. longispica* Ridl., *M. debilis* Clarke, *M. radians* Clarke and *M. baccifera* Clarke. The first one is treated in this paper as a variety of *M. Kurzii* Clarke; the third one has been made the type-species of my new genus *Paramapania* and the last mentioned species belongs to another section (see p. 279). Since 1908 eight more species have been described, which belong to this section. *M. valida* Ridl. has been overlooked bij Clarke and *M. albescens* Clarke was placed in the wrong section. As so many changes have taken place, a new synopsis of this section will not be superfluous. The african species are left out of consideration here. The four bornean species with very narrow leaves: *M. debilis* Clarke, *M. gracilipes* Merr., *M. flagellaris* Uitt. and *M. angustifolia* Uitt. are dealt with in Rec. Trav. Bot. Neerl. XXXII (1935), p. 197-199, also in Med. Bot. Mus. en Herb. n. 17 (1935); *M. inopinata* Uitt., with petioled leaves, was described in this volume, p. 151. In the following pages I shall confine myself to the third group of species, namely those which are very closely related with *M. palustris*. The numbers in the following key refer to the critical remarks and the descriptions of the new species.

1a. Spikelets 25—100 in a dense semiglobose head .......... 2
   b. Spikelets less numerous ............................ 3
   1. M. palustris (Steud.) VIII.
   b. Spikelets brown. Style usually bifid.
3a. Spikelets reddish-brown 4
   b. Spikelets brown. Style usually bifid.
4a. Spikelets 2—3 cm long 5
   b. Spikelets 1—2 cm long 9
5a. Lateral nerves sharply prominent above, impressed beneath. Scapes in anthesis up to 5 cm long, in fruit up to 18 cm. 4. M. affinis Merr.
   b. Lateral nerves hardly distinct above, indistinct beneath. Scapes longer 6
6a. Spikelets 3 cm long, more than 10 in a head.
   5. M. grandiceps Kük.
   b. Spikelets 2—2.5 cm long, 1—6 in a head 7
   b. Leaves coriaceous or very coriaceous. Spikelets oblong 8
9a. Leaves coriaceous, gradually narrowed to the top ... 10
   b. Leaves very pale, glaucescent. 10. M. albescens Clarke.


Type-specimen: Zollinger n. 929 [BM., Br.].


Sumatra. Res. Westcoast of Sumatra: L. Kota, Soengai Koeriman, at 900 m (Binnemeijer n. 3253, 24 VI 1918 [Bog.] affected by insect larvae and with abnormally developed spikelets, up to 4 cm long sterile); Agam, near Brani (Binnemeijer n. 3138, 20 VI 1918 [Bog.], poorly developed, leaves only 2 cm broad); Loeboeckstaping, Ophir district, south-west of Talor (Binnemeijer n. 151, 12 IV 1917 [Bog.], diseased); Padang, Abita, near Ajer mantjoer, at 360 m (Beccari n. 100, Aug. 1878 [L.], inflorescence substituted by a lump of galls, containing pupae).


2. Mapania Foxworthyi Merr. in Philipp. Journ. Sc. Sect. C. Bot. XI (1916), p. 53; I have not seen the type-specimen (Foxworthy n. 392), but another plant from the same locality, which corresponds very well with the description, but for the leaves, which are slightly broader (2.75 cm). The scape is 80 cm long and the style is bifid. Sarawak, Mount Poi (J. & M. S. Clemens
A third specimen, collected in Sarawak by Clemens (n. 21848 [Bog.]) has some resemblance in the colour of the spikelets, but they are 4 cm long. The style is trid and the leaves are 3.25 cm broad. If it is not diseased, it will probably be a new species. Clemens n. 40041 too belongs probably to this species. The spikelets are for the greater part eaten away by insects and substituted by 5 mm long, oblong-linear cocoons, containing pupae. It is found in the Colombok basin, Numeruk creek, at 4000 ft., 18 Aug. 1933 [Bog.]


Kurz, l.c. (1869) described this species together with a specimen from Silhet (M. silhetensis Clarke) and another from Singapore (M. Wallichii Clarke) as Pandanophyllum palustre var. Silhetana. Miquel mentioned it in his Ill. Fl. Arch. Ind. (1871), p. 63 as „une variété à capitules oblongues”. Hasskarl may have meant this species with his nomen nudum P. palustre, which would account for the „spiculis 3—5” mentioned in his generic description. Be that as it may, the first description (by Steudel) indicates Zollinger n. 929 as the type of P. palustre and this specimen claims therefore the name Mapania palustris (Hassk. ex Steud.) Vill.


Borneo. Brit. Nort h B or ne o near Sandakan (Ramos n. 1596 [K.], type-number); Locality unknown („Liang gagang”): Hallier n. 2805 [Bog.].

Merrill remarks, that the peduncles are entirely glabrous in his material, while they are always furfuraceous in M. palustris. This does not hold true. They are often glabrous in the last-mentioned species. The specimen collected by Hallier does not match neither in this respect.


The spikelets are somewhat larger and less numerous than in
M. palustris. The leaves of M. palustris however are sometimes even broader (up to 6.75 cm).


Silhet (Wallich n. 4474, [K., BM.]; Assam: Luckimpore (Clarke n. 37922 [K.]).

7. Mapania sinensis Utt. nov. spec. Folia tenuiter coriacea, trnervia, 3.5 cm lata, margine et apicem versus in carina serrulata, supra glauca, subtus pallide glauca, basin versus straminea pallida, apice subaprupte in acumen angustata. Scapi 25—45 cm longi, subtrigoni, 3 mm diametro, striati. Caput usque 4.5 cm latum, e 2—4 spiculis ovoideis pallide stramineis compositum, bracteis anguste triangulares 2 cm longis suffultum. Spiculae 2.25—2.5 cm longa, 1—1.5 cm lata, glumis tenuioribus, se laxe tegentibus. Ceteroquin ut in M. palustr.


8. Mapania banahaensis Elm. in Leafl. Philipp. Bot. II, art. 29 (1909), p. 574; M. Kurzii „Clarke” Merr., Enum. Philipp. Pl. I (1923), p. 132, not of Clarke. I have not seen the type-specimen, but the numerous specimens seen from seven different numbers from Merrill’s list are hardly different from each other.


Andaman Islands: Helder (Kew Distribution n. 6298 [K.]); Kurz [K.]; Res. Riau and Dependencies: Natoena Islands, Poelautoedjoeh, Boengoeran, Goenoeng Ranai, 700-900 m (Bünnemeijer n. 5924, 21 V 1919 [Bog.]; v. Steenis n. 1401, 15 IV 1928 [Bog.]. The leaves are brighter green than those of the specimens from the Andaman Islands).


There is no other difference with the preceding species than the extremely pale glaucous colour of leaves and scapes.

11. Mapania Kurzii Clarke in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. VI (1894),
The length of the spikelet varies between 1 cm (typical form) and 3 cm (M. longispica), often in the same head. The name M. multispicata, intended by Clarke for the type of Hypolytrum humile (Steud.) Boeck. (Zollinger n. 1511) from Java, was first published by him with a description of a specimen of M. Kurzii (Ridley n. 1714 [K.]). The same plant is the type of M. valida Ridley and was determined as M. tenuiscapa Clarke by Clarke in 1903.

Malay Peninsula: Griffith n. 6336 [K.]; Curtis [K.]; King n. 2864 [L.]; Ridley n. 1714 [K.]; Ridley s.n. [Bog.], n. 14355 [BM.], 11424 [BM.], 11424 [BM.], 11879 [K.].

Summary. The genus Pandanophyllum Hassk. 1844 included 2 species: (1) P. palustrie Hassk. nom. nudum and (2) P. humile Hassk. nom. nudum. Hasskarls specimens are lost. According to the generic description he may have meant: (1) Mapania javana Utt. and (2) Hypolytrum humile (Steud.) Boeck. It is proposed to reject the name Pandanophyllum as a nomen dubium and to give the name Pandanoscirpus to the section Pandanophyllum sensu Clarke of the genus Mapania, which includes neither of these species. Mapania palustris (Steud.) Vill. should be taken as the type of the section Halostemma Clarke. Critical notes and keys to the East Indian species of these sections are given.

VIII. A NEW CAPITULARIA FROM THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

Rhizoma lignosum repens, 1 cm crassum, squamis tectum. Culmus robustus, 85 cm altus, pentagonus, lateribus valde excavatis, foliorum modo sed indistinctius reticulato-rugosus, basi vaginis nonnullis pallide spadiceis nitidis foliisque praeditus, apice inflorescentia
bracteis foliiformibus involucrata terminatus. Folia longissima, linearia, acuminata, subcoriacea, viridia, glaucescentia, in planta sicca palmarum modo plicata, nervis trinis prominentibus, apicem versus acutissime tricanatis et marginibus reflexis, minute serrulatis scabris, reticulato-venosa, usque ad 210 cm longa, 2 cm lata, apice in acumen scabriusculum fere 10 cm longum subsensim desinentia. Inflorescentia 4 cm diametro, bracteis foliiformibus 7 valde inaequilongis suffulta, inferiore longissima, 130 cm longa, basi spadiceo-maculata, carinis in gibbas tres incrassatis, secunda 50 cm longa, ceteris multi minoribus. Spicae (vel forsan spiculae vocindae) 7, ovoideis, 2.5—3 cm longae, 1.5—2 cm latae, spadiceae, bractearum aristis longis rigidis echinatae. Bracteae (sive glumae) subcoriaceae, 2 cm longae, parte basali fere quadrata tenuiore, albida, 1 cm longa, 1 cm vel ultra lata, parte superiore rigidiore spadicea triangulari in aristam 0.5 cm longam rigidissimam spadiceam subito contracta, Spiculae (mea sententia pro floribus habendae) andro- gynae, floribus masculinis monandris numerosis, fere 15, femineo uno (quem ovarium vocare mallem) centrali, 12—15 mm longae, oblongo-cuneatae, applanatae, saepe convexae. Glumae (squamellae) extusiores binae steriles, laterales, subspathulatae, cucullatae, membranaceae, albidae, apice coloratae, dorso carinatae, carina usque ad 0.5 mm alta, apice in cristam 1 mm latam coloratam minute serrulatae transeunte. Sequitur alterum glumarum (squamellarum) sterilium par, quorum altera dorsalis alteram ventralem cum tota spicula (toto flore) amplexitetur. Gluma tertia, quarta ceteraeque omnes angustiores, membranaceae, pellucidae, fertiles, florem masculinum monandrum (stamen singulum) obtegentes, forsan spiraliter dispositae. Antherae lineares, 11 mm longae, 0.5 mm latae. Flos femineus centralis solitarius nudus (ovarium). Ovarium valde juvenile oblongum ovulo uno in stylum longum crassum, fere 1 mm exsertum desinens. Stigmata bina crassa 2 mm longa, minute papillosa. Fructus ignotus.

San Cristobal Island. Hinuahaoro, forest floor, alt. 900 m. Leg. L. J. Brass n. 3045, 22 IX 1932. Type-specimen in the Gray Herbarium.

This new species is quite similar to Capitularia involucrata Valck. Sur. in stem, leaves and spikelets, but it is more robust in all its parts, the stem is provided with very long leaves at the base, the inflorescence consists of several spikes (spikelets) and the bracts (glumes) are much larger and awned. Though both species have essentially the same structure of the spikelets (flowers) as in Chorisandra R.Br., I do not agree with Mr. Ridley, who in his
report on the botany of the Wollaston expedition to Dutch New Guinea (Trans. Linn. Soc. 2nd Ser. Bot. IX, part 1, p. 244) united both genera. The fact that in *Capitularia* the four outer scales of the spikelet (flower) are empty and the inner ones fertile, while in *Chorisandra* the outer ones are usually fertile and the innermost empty is perhaps not so important from a taxonomical point of view. The style of the species of *Chorisandra* is deeply bifid with long stigmatic branches. In *Capitularia* the lobes are short. The genus *Chorisandra* comprises about 5 species, natives of Australia and New Caledonia, with solitary pseudolateral spikelets and a few terete leaves at the base or leafless and with usually transversally septate stems. In *Capitularia* the leaves or at least the involucral leaves are well developed and flat, the spikelets (solitary or clustered) are terminal and the stems are continuous and 5-angled (according to Ridley, l.c., p. 245: 4-angled), a very unusual thing in Cyperaceae. I do not hesitate to separate the two genera, even when the structure of the flowers should prove to be identical, merely on account of their facies. Otherwise *Dichromena* should be included in *Rhynchospora*, *Eleocharis* in *Scirpus*, etc. and it would be impossible to distinguish the genera of the *Mapanieae* without the aid of a microscope. I am convinced that the natural groups of this tribe may be distinguished as well by means of their external characters as facies, leaves and inflorescences as by the number and position of stamens, scales and style-branches. An attempt at a clavis to the 12 genera of the *Mapanieae*, based in the first place on the leaves and inflorescences, has been given by H. Pfeiffer in Fedde, Repert. XXI (1925), p. 238—240 and in Bot. Arch. XII (1925), p. 452.