ADDENDA, CORRIGENDA ET EMENDANDA
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As was done in the preceding volumes, it seemed useful to correct some errors which have crept into the text of volumes 4–8 as well as to add additional data, new records and references to new species which came to my knowledge and are worth recording. Also there are alternative opinions about generic and specific delimitation on most of which comments are given.

Printing errors have only been corrected if they might give rise to confusion.

Volume and page number are separated by a colon. Page numbers provided with either a or b denote the left and right columns of a page respectively.

Aceraceae
4: 3, Acer laurinum Hassk. 592ab; Add to Ecol.: A characteristic hill tree, Fl. Malaya, from filaments cultivated new Gard.
6: 915a; but found in Sarawak and W. Borneo 7: 820a also in the lowland, as well as in S. Malaya (Johore); in the latter place twice found in peat-swamp forest, a remarkable change in ecological conditions (cf. Whitmore, Tree Fl. Malaya 2, 1973, 2). It could be that the locality at Simpang (W. Kalimantan) is also in peat-swamp forest.

Amaranthaceae
5: 555a Add to Distr.: East New Guinea, Tami-loa, cultivated in garden and intruding garden beds.

Balanophoraceae (B. Hansen)
7: 784 Replace in line 15 from bottom ‘acetate’ by ‘palmitate’.

Campanulaceae
Add to Distr.: East New Guinea, 3150 m.

Chenopodiaceae

Connaraceae (Leenhouts)
5: 533b Connarum paniculatus Roxb. As finally flowering Malayan material became available (KEP FRI 2948), the following can be added to or replace the description: Sometimes a shrub. Leaflets up to 24 by 8 cm; nerves up to c. 12 pairs. Inflorescences up to 80 cm long. Sepals elliptic, acute, 3 by 1 mm, keeled, outside densely ferruginous-pubescent, inside subglabrous. Petals linear-lanceolate, c. 7 mm long, acute, outside densely puberulous, inside tomentose. Stamens shortly connate, epipetalous ones much shorter than epispalous ones and possibly sterile; filaments glabrous. Fruit 3–3½ by 1½–2 cm, stipe 1½–4½ mm long, pericarp inside sparsely to rather densely short-hairy.

5: 535b Connarum semidecandrum Jack.
Notes. The form mentioned by me as $ was named var. gaudichaudii (DC.) Foss. in Fosberg & Sachet, Micronesica 11 (1975) 82. They did not mention any other infraspecific taxon.

Ericaceae
5: 746 Vaccinium whitmorei Ng, Gard. Bull. Sing. 28 (1976) 231, pl. on p. 232. A new species described from Malaya, without indication of its affinity and where it should be inserted in Sleumer’s key. Vaccinium pseudodialypetalum Ng, Gard. Bull. Sing. 28 (1976) 231, pl. on p. 233. A new species described from Malaya, said to be allied to V. dialypetalum J.J.S., differing by calyx lobes 1 mm, filaments glabrous, dorsal spurs on stamens short, and pedicel slender, 1 cm long.

Erythroxylaceae
5: 548b Erythroxylon kochummenii Ng, Gard. Bull. Sing. 28 (1976) 235, f. 1. A new species described from Malaya (3 coll.), said to differ from E. cuneatum (Miq.) Kurz as follows: 1. Fruit oblong-ellipsoid, up to 1 by 1½ cm; loculi occupying 3 angles of a triangle; fertile loculi nearly the same size as the sterile ones. Styles basally united . . . . . . . E. cuneatum 1. Fruit broadly obovoid, 2–2½ by 1½–2 cm; the loculi lying 3 in a row; fertile loculi much narrower than the sterile ones . . . E. kochummenii.

Fagaceae

(549)
Rhizophoraceae (Ding Hou)

5: 429; *Rhizophoraceae*. Replace the number of genera by 18.

6: 965 Replace the number of genera by 18.

Add to footnote (2): The South American group *Polygonanthus DUCKE* and the recently described African *Comphintonus J. J. FLORET* have been added to this family (cf. VAN VLIET, Leiden Bot. Ser. 3, 1976, 71).


5: 445 Add to Taxonomy: GEH & KENG (Gard. Bull. Sing. 27, 1974, 183–220) made morphological studies of some Malayan members of the inland genera of *Rhizophoraceae*. He suggested that the most appropriate place of the Malesian genera of this family is in the three tribes published by Hooker (in B. & H. Gen. Pl. 1, 1865, 678) and revised by Melchior (in Eng. Syllabus Pl. Fam. ed. 12, 2, 1964, 357): *Rhizophoreae* (the four mangrove genera), *Gynotrocheae* (Carallia, Gynotroche, and Pellacalyx) and *Anisophiloeae* (Anisophyllea and Combretocarpus).

VAN VLIET (Leiden Bot. Ser. 3, 1976, 20–75) in his comprehensive study of the wood anatomy of many representatives of all 18 genera so far known for this family concluded that these genera, based on wood anatomical characters, can be arranged in four groups or tribes following the names used by Melchior (loc. cit.). Three of them with their respective Malesian representatives are similar to those just recorded above; the fourth one, *Macarisieae*, consists only of extra-Malesian genera.

5: 447 In the key to the genera (mainly based on vegetative characters), replace the first line of lead 3 by the following:

3. Branchlets usually solid, sometimes hollow at the apical part of a young shoot. Pedicel without articulation.
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Australia (Queensland: Hinchinbrook I.), Ceylon (Eastern Prov.), and Malesia: New Guinea (Central Distr.: Port Moresby), Lesser Sunda Is. (Flores).

Ecol. Recorded as occurring in swampland mangrove forest or in closed mangrove swamp on two field notes. Further field observations and ecological data are needed.

Notes. Until recently _R. lamarckii_ has been known only from New Caledonia. **Tomlinson & Womersley** (ib.) reported its occurrence in Papua New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Is., and Queensland; they have described its morphological characters and their observations in relation to other species of this genus in eastern Malesia, and have also discussed the evidence for its possible hybrid origin.

Since then, I found that one specimen from Flores (Schmutz 286, L) and another from Ceylon (Balakrishnan 372, PDA) can also be possibly included here.

As yet no seedlings of this species have been observed outside New Caledonia. According to **Tomlinson & Womersley** (ib.) the population in the vicinity of Buruni village, Port Moresby harbour, forms a pure stand of several acres and preliminary observations did not show pollen sterility.

It is interesting that this species is in some characters intermediate between _R. apiculata_ and _R. stylosa_ or _R. mucronata_, but at the same time it possesses a very distinctive feature of its own in this genus, viz. the very variable and usually rather high stamen number, (8—)12—16 (—22).

It may be possible that _R. lamarckii_ is of hybrid origin between _R. apiculata_ and _R. mucronata_ or _R. stylosa_ and that its position resembles that of _R. harrisonii_ Leechm. in the Atlantic and America's Pacific areas (Breteler, Acta Bot. Neerl. 18, 1969, 434—439; ibid. 26, 1977, 225—230). Further field and morphological studies on its status and distribution are needed.

5: 471b _Ceriops decandra_ (GRIFF.) DING Hou.
Add to Distr.: Lesser Sunda Is. (Flores, Sumba) and NE. Australia (Queensland: Cook Distr., L. S. Smith 11617, L).

5: 473a _Kandelia candel_ (L.) DRUCE.
Add to Distr.: Ceylon.

5: 474a _Anisophyllea R. BR. ex SABINE._
Add to the Note: According to the morphological study of fresh seeds of _A. disticha_ made by GEH & KENG (Gard. Bull. Sing. 27, 1974, 185—186, f. 2, Cl—5), the entire, undifferentiated embryo is embedded in endospermous tissue and is quite naturally separable from it.

5: 477b _Anisophyllea ferruginea_ DING Hou.
Add to Distr.: N. Borneo (Sabah: Mempakul).

5: 477b _Anisophyllea grandis_ (BENTH.) BURKILL.
Add to Distr.: W. Borneo (Sarawak: Anderson 4576, L).

5: 480 _Combretocarpus Hook. f._
Add the following Note: According to the morphological study of the flowers and seeds of _C. rotundatus_ made by GEH & KENG (Gard. Bull. Sing. 27, 1974, 185 & 196, f. 12), the syncarpous ovary is unilocular at the upper one-third indicating the parietal condition while the lower two-thirds is typically plurilocular with axile placentation, and the seed has a clear demarcation between the embryo and its surrounding tissue.

5: 548a _Carallia eugenioidea_ KING.
Add to Distr.: E. & N. Sumatra (Pajakumbuh & Ajieh).

5: 548 Gynotroches Bl.
Add the following Note: According to GEH & KENG (Gard. Bull. Sing. 27, 1974, 196, f. 13), the structure of the ovary of _G. axillaris_ is similar to that of _Combretocarpus rotundatus_. It is unilocular in the uppermost part with parietal placentation, but is plurilocular and showing axile condition in the lower part.

6: 547a _Carallia longipes_ DING Hou.
Add to Distr.: East New Guinea (Western Distr.: LAE 51872, L).

Ulmaceae

8: 32, 43
It was omitted to mention that rootlets of species of at least some _Parasponia spp._ (possibly also of some _Trema spp._) mostly possess nodules which are caused by _Rhizobium_ infections, similarly as in _Leguminosae._

The capacity for aerial nitrogen fixation makes them extra suitable, useful and desirable for pioneering on waste and eroded lands (A. D. L. Akkermans, in litt.).