REVIEWS

I. Studies in Thai Botany:

During 1966-1967 the study in Thai Flora was very active as there appeared in the *Dansk Botanisk Arkiv* Bind 23, Number 3, December 1966, the *Southeast Asian Studies* Volume 5, Number 1, June 1967, and the *Acta Phytotaxonomic et Geobotanica* Volume 22, Numbers 4-6, May 1967, series of the contribution to the Flora of Thailand.

- 1) Dansk Botanisk Arkiv, Bind 23 (3), December 1966. This issue is devoted to Studies in the Flora of Thailand 35-40, in which eight botanists have contributed as follows:
- 35. Dr. C.E.B. BREMEKAMP of Utrecht gives an account of the Thunbergiaceae and Acanthaceae, four new Acanthaceous species were described: Golfussia lauuginosa BREM., Lepidagathis brevipica BREM., Andrographis rosulata BREM., and Rungia angustifolia BREM.
- 36. Dr. Bertel HANSEN of Copenhagen gives a preliminary study of the *Rutaceae* of which a new species, *Micromelum glauduliferum* B. HANSEN is being described.
- 37. Dr. Bertel HANSEN gives a second list of *Sphagnaceae*, where 5 species are enumerated, and *Sphagnum khasianum* MITT. is being reported for the first time from Thailand.
- 38. Drs. H. SLEUMER of Leiden, H.N. MOLDENKE of New York, N.L. BOR and R.E. HOLTTUM of Kew contributes on various families in which Agapetes lobbii C.B. CLARKE and A. bracteata HOOK.F. ex C.B. CLARKE (Ericaceae) are new to Thailand; Congea hansenii MOLD. (Verbenaceae) is being proposed as new to science; Germainia khasiana HACK. (Graminae) is new to Thailand; Tectaria gymnosora HOLTT. and Diplazium latilobum HOLTT. (Dennstaedtiaceae) are new species.
- 39. Dr. Marcel RAYMOND of Montreal gives a full account of Thai *Cyperaceae*, in which 20 genera and 224 species are enumerated, and to accommodate the unusual *Scleria tonkinensis* C.B. CLARKE a new section, TONKINENSES RAYMOND has been created; also

a new section, KERNIAE RAYMOND has been proposed to accommodate a group of perennial, cylindrical-spikeleted Fimbristylis.

In this study the following species are reported for the first time from Thailand: Scirpodendron ghaeri (GAERTN.) MERR., Scirpus mattfeldiana KUKENTH., Fimbristylis aphylla STEUD., Fimbristylis dictyocolea S.T. BLAKE, Fimbristylis nigro-brunnea THWAITES, Fimbristylis nanofusca TANG & WANG, Fimbristylis tenuicula BOECK., Cyperus melanospermus (NEES) VALK. SURINGAR ssp. bifolius (MIQ.) KERN and Carex thompsonii BOOTT.

40. Dr. Kai LARSEN of Aarhus gives the second account of the cytological study of Thai vascular plants covering families, Cycadaceae, Smilacaceae, Eriocaulaceae, Orchidaceae, Menispermaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Amaranthaceae, Droseraceae, Capparidaceae, Juglandaceae, Moraceae, Salvadoraceae, Combretaceae, Halorrhagidaceae, Vacciniaceae, Plantaginaceae, Valerianaceae and Sphenocleaceae.

Except Eriocaulon sexangulare L., E. truncatulum L., Cymbidium insigne ROLFE, Drosera burmanni VAHL, Cleome viscosa and Plantago asiatica L. the rest have their chromosome counts for the first time.

2) The Southeast Asian Studies Vol. 5 Number 1 June 1967. On pages 23-120 Drs. M. TAGAWA and K. IWATSUKI give an enumeration of Thai Ferns collected during 1965-66. In this study 116 genera and 442 species are recognised. The taxonomic sequences follow that of HOLTTUM (1954) but certain generic concepts differ, e.g. Abapcopteris and Cyclosorus are sunk under Thelypteris, Hymenophyllum SM. is split into 3 genera: Meringium PRESL, Hymneophyllum SM. and Mecodium PRESL; Trichomanes LINN. is also split into 11 genera: Microgonium PRESL, Didymoglossum DESV., Gonocormus VAN DEN BOSCH, Microtrichomanes (METT.) COPEL., Pleuromanes PRESL, Crepidopteris COPEL., Crepidomanes PRESL, Cephalomanes PRESL, Macroglena COPEL., Vandenboschia COPEL., and Selenodesmium COPEL.; Lepisorus (J.SM.) CHING is transferred to Pleopeltis HUMB. & BONPL. ex WILLD.; Phymatodes PRESL is partly sunk under Microsorium LINK, and Crypsinus PRESL; Rumohra is included in Arachniodes BL.

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3) Acta Phytotaxonomica et Geobotanica 22 (4-6,) May 1967. Four articles are devoted to Thai botany:

- a) Drs. M. TAGAWA & K. IWATSUKI: New or interesting ferns from Thailand 1, pp. 97-103. The following species are recognised as new to science: Lygodium giganteum TAGAWA & IWATS., Microgonium minutifolium TAGAWA & IWATS., Gonocormus siamensis TAGAWA & IWATS., Arthromeris phuluangensis TAGAWA & IWATS. and Thelypteris siamensis TAGAWA & IWATS.
- b) Dr. J. OHWI: Four New species of Glumales from Southeast Asia pp. 138-140. Four new species are described from Cambodia and Thailand, the Thai species are Eragrostis udawnensis OHWI (Graminae) and Carex platyrhina OHWI (Cyperaceae).
- c) Dr. Minosuke HIROE: Umbelliferae of Thailand II. pp. 141-144, 1 fig. An enumeration of 10 species is given; a new variety is proposed: Peucedanum siamicum CRAIB var. payapicum HIROE.
- d) Mr. Nobuyuki FUKUOKA: Sambucus and Viburnum of Thailand pp. 163-174, 1 fig. Under Sambucus 2 species are treated with an identification key. The genus Viburnum is consisted of 10 species; a new variety is recognised, Viburnum sempervirens HIROE var. smitinandii FUKUOKA. An identification key is also provided.

II. Studies in Thai Mollusks.

In the Spolia Zoologica Musei Hauniensi Volume 24, 1966 Dr. Alan SOLEM, Curator of Lower Invertebrates, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, publishes the result of his study on the Thai freshwater mollusks under the tittle "Some non-marine Mollusks from Thailand, with Notes on Classification of the Helicarionidae."

The collections studied were collected by Dr. Birgit HANSEN during 1958-1959, Dr. Palle JOHNSEN in 1962-1963 and that of the recent expeditions, including Dr. Jorgen KNUDSEN's small collection from Laos and South Vietnam. It is comprising of 54 species from Thailand and 4 from Laos and South Vietnam. Two new Helicarionid genera—Teraia and Muangnua are proposed and eight species are described as new to science: Sesara parvula SOLEM, Teraia thailandica SOLEM, Durgella libas SOLEM, Cryptaustenia gadinodromica SOLEM,

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Muangnua limax SOLEM, Austenia doisutepensis SOLEM, Plectopylis degerbolae SOLEM, and Plectopylis simplex SOLEM.

This is sofar the third and largest contribution to the knowledge of Thai freshwater molluscs within this decade. The distribution notes contain a very interesting comparison between the collections from Doi Chiengdao and Doi Suthep, as it shows a marked difference of the molluscan fauna of the limestone and granitic formations.

In the Smith Testache, where therefore the St. 1986.

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