

LITERATURE REVIEWS

AIRY SHAW, H.K.

1977. Additions and corrections to the Euphorbiaceae of Siam. Kew Bull. 32 (1): 69-83.

Additional records from Siam are presented. *Myladenia serrata* gen. & sp. nov.; one species each in *Acalypha*, *Claoxylon*, *Glochidion*, *Antidesma*, and three new varieties are described. Two new combinations are made and numerous new geographic records established.

1978: Notes on Malesian and other Asiatic Euphorbiaceae. CLXXXVII-CCVI.

Kew Bull. 32 (2): 361-418.

A number of new species and a few new varieties and combinations, completed descriptions and, extensions of range are published for several Malesian genera of Euphorbiaceae: *Aporusa*, *Breynia*, *Phyllanthus*, *Bridelia*, *Leptopus*, *Claoxylon*, *Mallotus*, *Spahiostemon*, *Bocquillonia*, *Sinopimelodendron*, *Macaranga*, *Homonoia*, *Trigonostemon*, and *Homalanthus*.

1978: New or Noteworthy species of *Antidesma* (Stilaginaceae): IV.

Kew Bull. 33 (1): 15-18.

One new species is described from Thailand, *A. spaniothrix* Airy Shaw; two new species and two new varieties are described from New Guinea, and one new name for a New Guinean species is published.

1978: Note on Malesian and other Asiatic Euphorbiaceae. CCVII-CCXXI.

Kew Bull. 33 (1): 25-77.

New species, new varieties, new combination and range extensions in the various genera from Malesia, the Solomon Islands and New Caledonia are published.

Cleistanthus langkawiensis Airy Shaw is described from Pulau Langgun in the Langkawi Is., related to *C. vestitus* Jabl., may be found in the Tarutao Is. as well.

AIRY SHAW, H.K. & F.S.P. NG

1978. *Trigonostemon wetriifolius*, a new species from Endau-Rompin, South Peninsular Malaysia.

Mal. For. **41** (3) : 237–240, 3 figs.

Trigonostemon wetriifolius, Airy Shaw & Ng (Euphorbiaceae) is described as a new species of litter-trapping tree in Peninsular Malaysia.

BRESSLER, Mirjam

1978. Monograph of the genus *Phylacium* Leguminosae).

Blumea **24** : 485–493, 3 figs.

Two species are recognized, full descriptions are given with plates and a map, showing their distribution; both species also occur in Thailand.

BRUMMELEN, J. van

1976. Some new species of *Saccolobus*.

Persoonia **8** (4) : 421–430, 5 figs.

Five new species are described, one occurs in Thailand: *Saccolobus diaphanes*, on dung of horse from Chiang Mai, Doi Pui, alt. c. 1500m, collected by Dr. C.F. van Beusekom, on 14 April 1970.

BURTT, B.L.

1977. *Curcuma zedoaria*

Gard. Bull. Sing **30** : 59–62, one plate.

Discussion on the nomenclature of *Curcuma zedoaria* is being given, of which conclusion the taxon *Curcuma zedoaria* (Christm.) Roscoe (in Trans. Linn. Soc. **8** : 354.1807) should be preferred instead of *C. zerumbet* Roxb. A full synonymy is given.

CARTER, Susan

1977. The correct name for *Euphorbia taitensis* Pax

Kew Bull. **32** (1) : 84.

The correct name should be *Euphorbia tenuispinosa* Gilli based on the author's collection from Lumbila in southern Tanzania, and thus represents a very disjunct distribution, as *E. taitensis* Pax was from Tahiti.

CHIN, S.C.

1977. The Limestone Hill Flora of Malaya I.

Gard. Bull. Sing. **30** : 165–219, 3 maps.

The limestone vegetation is described and classified into "types" and, secondary vegetation and succession is discussed.

The limestone habitats in the Malayan Peninsula support a rich flora of about 1216 species of vascular plants, in 528 genera and 124 families. Two hundred and fifty-four species are restricted to limestone, of these 130 are endemic.

CRABBE, J.A.

1977. A list of Holttum's new taxa and name-changes in ferns to July 1975.

Gard. Bull. Sing. **30** : 221-238.

Nine new genera and 249 new species with a number of new combinations.

CLAYTON, W.D.

1978. The genus *Phacelurus* (Gramineae).

Kew Bull. **33** (2) : 175-179.

The species of *Phacelurus* are enumerated and the following new combinations are made : *P. cambogiensis*, *P. franksae*, *P. hillensis*, *P. schliebenii* and, *P. zea*.

P. cambogiensis is endemic to Cambodia, whereas *P. zea* is distributed in India, Thailand and, Indo-China.

DRANSFIELD, John

1978. The genus *Maxburretia* (Palmae).

Gentes Herbarium **11** (4) : 187-199, 4 figs.

The discovery of a new apocarpous fan palm in peninsular Thailand has indicated that *Liberbaileya* can no longer be maintained distinct at the generic level from *Maxburretia*. An emended description of the genus *Maxburretia* is given, with descriptions of the species, one of which is new and, another referred for the first time to *Maxburretia*.

The new species from Thailand is *Maxburretia furtadoana*. Identification key to the known species is provided.

1978. Systematic notes on some Malayan rattans (Palmae : Lepidocaroyoideae).

Mal. For. **41** (4) : 325-345.

To validate name for new species of Malayan rattans and to indicate new synonymy, the author bases his study on the recent extensive collection of rattan specimens. The result of which several new species have been added to the flora and other taxa previously thought to be distinct have been reduced to synonymy.

ESSIG, Frederick B.

1977. The Palms Flora of New Guinea. A preliminary analysis.

Botany Bulletin No. 9. Pp. 39, 7 plates.

This present contribution provides a key to the genera and much useful information clearing the way for future study of this important family.

FERGUSON, I.K.

1978. Pollen morphology of the tribe Coscinieae of the Menispermaceae in relation to its taxonomy.

Kew Bull. **32** (2) : 339-346, 4 plates.

The pollen morphology of 3 genera and 5 species comprising the tribe Coscinieae (Menispermaceae) has been studied. Pollen morphology supports taxonomy by showing a closer relationship between *Anamirta* and *Arcangelisia* than with the more distinct genus *Coscinium*.

FERGUSON, I.K., B. VERDCOURT and M.M. POOLE

1977. Pollen morphology in the genera *Merremia* and *Operculina* (Convolvulaceae) and its taxonomic significance.

Kew Bull. **31** (4) : 763-773, 4 plates.

The pollen morphology of some 55 species of the genera *Merremia* and *Operculina* have been examined. Five main pollen types are recognized, tricolpate, 5-6-colpate, 9-12-colpate, 12-rugate and pantporate. No close correlation has been found between these pollen types and the existing subgeneric and sectional subdivision within the genera.

FORMAN, L.L.

1978. A revision of the tribe Coscinieae Hk. f. & Th. (Menispermaceae).

Kew Bull. **32** (2) : 323-338.

A complete revision of three genera of Coscinieae (=Anamirteae Diels) is presented. Two species are recognized in both *Coscinium* and *Arcangelisia* (in 1910, Diels recognized 6 and 3 species respectively). *Anamirta* remains monotypic. *Coscinium collaniae* Gagnep. excluded from the genus, is identified as *Pericampylus glaucus* (Lam.) Merr.

FUKUOKA, Nobuyuki

1976. Notes on the Caprifoliaceae of Indochina and Thailand.

Acta Phytotax. Geobot. **27** (5-6): 157-162, 2 figs.

Dealing with 8 taxa in *Sambucus*, *Viburnum* and *Lonicera*, one new species (*Viburnum annamense*) is described. *Lonicera dasystyla* Rendler formerly reported from Thailand by Craib has a new locality in the second collection.

HAM, R.W J.M. van der

1977. A revision of *Mischocarpus* (Sapindaceae).

Blumea **23**: 251-288, 5 figs.

A revision of *Mischocarpus* is treated. A key to all known species is provided. Eleven species are recognized and, one new combination is made; no novelty.

Following species are occurring in Thailand: *Mischocarpus pentapetalus* (Roxb.) Radlk., and *M. sundaicus* Bl.

1977. Notes on *Arytera* (Sapindaceae).

Blumea **23**: 289-300, 1 fig., 1 tab., 2 plates.

A detailed study of the genus *Arytera* has been made to get a better understanding of the delimitation between *Mischocarpus* and *Arytera*.

1977. Pollen morphology of the genus *Mischocarpus* (Sapindaceae).

Blumea **23**: 30133-5, 2 figs., 2 tabs., 16 plates.

The pollen morphology of 11 species of the genus *Mischocarpus* is studied. All species possess basically the same syntri-colpate type.

HEPPER, F.N.

1978. Typification and name changes of some Old World *Solanum* species.

in HAWKES, J.G.: Systematic notes on the Solanaceae. Bot. J. Linn. Soc. **76**: 287-295, 2 figs. 1978.

Solanum indicum L. and *S. sodoneum* L. are considered ambiguous names and accordingly rejected.

The currently known "*S. indicum*" should be called *S. anguivi* Lam. and *S. indicum* L. relegated to the synonymy of the tropical Asian *S. ferox* Linn. [KERR in CRAIB, Fl. Siam. Enum. 3: 37. 1924. applies the epithet *ferox* to the plant known as *S. involucreatum* Jacq. or *S. ferox* var. *involucreatum* (Bl.) Miq.] The author has the opinion that *S. stramonifolium* Jacq. used by KERR (l.c.) is a South American species following W.G. D'ARCY in Taxon 19: 554-560. 1970. Thus *S. stramonifolium* sensu Kerr is actually *S. involucreatum* Jacq.

HOLTUM, R.E.

1976. Studies in the family Thelypteridaceae. X. The genus *Coryphopteris*.

Blumea 23 (1): 18-47, 1 plate.

Dealing with 47 species of which 17 new species are described, all other species except *C. hirsutipes*, *C. pectiniformis* and *C. viscosa* are transferred from other genera to *Coryphopteris*. Many taxa are reduced to synonymy. A key for identification is provided.

Following species have the distribution in Thailand: *C. hirsutipes* (Clarke) Holttum and, *C. gymnopoda* (Baker) Holtt.

1977. Studies in the family Thelypteridaceae XII. The genus *Amphineuron* Holttum.

Blumea 23: 205-218.

The genus is redescribed and its status discussed. A key to all known species is provided. Ten species are recognized and 6 new combinations are made. Following species occur in Thailand: *A. terminans* (Hook.) Holtt. and, *A. opulentum*. (Kaulf.) Holtt.

HOOGLAND, R.D.

1977. Saurauiae Gerontogae I. Notes on Malayan species.

Gard. Bull. Sing. 30: 111-122, 4 figs.

Ten Malayan species are treated, including 3 new taxa, 2 new records, and one new combination.

HOSHIZAKI, Barbara Joe

1977. Staghorn ferns today and tomorrow.

Gard. Bull. Sing. 33: 13-15.

Discussing the variation in staghorn ferns (*Platynerium* spp.), horticulturists in America propagate them by means of spores and meristematic tissues, ensuring the survival of certain rare species, such as *P. ridleyi* and found *P. wallichii*, *P. madagascariensis* and, *P. quadridichotomum* difficult to cultivate.

P. holtumii was cultivated for a number of years in U.S.A. as an unknown species, this species is closely related to the Philippines *P. grande*, and Australian *P. superbum*. *P. ridleyi* is related to *P. coronarium*, whereas *P. vassei* is likely to be conspecific to *P. allicorne*.

HOU, Ding,

1978. Florae Malesianae Praecursores LVI. Anacardiaceae.

Blumea 24: 1-41, 4 plates, 1 figure.

Ten new species have been proposed: *Gluta* (5), *Swintonia* (1) and, *Melanochyla* (4).

Seventeen new combinations have been made: *Gluta* (11) *Melanochyla* (3), *Semecarpus* (1), *Drimycarpus* (1) and, *Nothopegia* (1). The generic delimitation of *Gluta* and *Melanorrhoea* has been reviewed, resulting in the merging of the latter with the former.

The well-known *Dracontomelum mangiferum* Bl. happens to be illegitimate and hence *Dracontomelon dao* (Blanco) Merr. & Rolfe is accepted.

JERMY, A.C. and T.G. WALKER.

1977. A note on the cytology of *Botrychium lanuginosum* and the occurrence of the genus in Malesia.

Gard. Bull. Sing, 30: 293-298, 5 figs. 1 plate.

There occurs in Malesia 3 species of the genus *Botrychium* of which an identification key is provided.

JESSOP, J.P.

1976. A revision of *Peliosanthes* (Liliaceae).

Blumea 23 (1): 141-159, 9 figs.

After a thorough study the genera *Teta*, *Bulbospermum*, *Lourya* and *Neolourya* are congeneric to *Peliosanthes*, which is a monotypic genus

ranging from S. India, E. Himalaya and N.E. India to southern China, including Taiwan, through Thailand and Indo-China into the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java and Borneo.

The species *P. teta* Ardr. is variable and can be recognized into two subspecies: *teta* and *humilis* (Andr.) Jessop, both are represented in Thailand.

JONCHEERE, G.L. de

1977. Specific concepts in *Humata pectinata* (J.E. Sm.) Desv.

Gard. Bull. Sing 30 : 45-58, 6 figs.

Humata pectinata (J.E. Smith) Desv. is a polymorphic species with a wide distribution. The polymorphic characters depend on certain climatological circumstances, and thus recognition of infra-specific taxa is omitted.

Full synonyms are given together with a full description, geographical distribution and, ecology. Illustrations are provided to showing various facies of this species.

KIEW, Ruth and B.C. STONE

1978. *Ilex micrococca* Maxim. and *I. polyneura* (Hand.-Mazt.) Hu (Aquifoliaceae) : New records for Malaya and Thailand.

Mal. Nat. J. 32 : 149-159. 3 figs.

Descriptions are provided for *I. micrococca* Maxim. and *I. polyneura* (Hand.-Mazt.) Hu. Both are new records for Malaya and *I. polyneura* is, in addition, a new record for Thailand.

KITAGAWA, Naofumi

1978. The Hepaticae of Thailand collected by Dr. A. Touw (I).

Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 29 (1-5) : 47-64, 6 figs.

The study is based on Dr. A. Touw's collection in 1965-66 about 1500 packets, comprising 64 species in 20 genera and 12 families. The following is described as new taxa: *Kurzia touwii* N. Kitag. (Lepidoziaceae).

KOCHUMMEN, K.M.

1978. Notes on the systematy of Malayan Phanerogams XXVIII-XXIX.

Mal. For. 41 (1) : 29-31, 2 figs.

Prainea limpato (Miq.) Beumée ex Heyne var. *longipedunculata* (Moraceae) and *Clerodendron oblongifolium* (Verbenaceae) are described as new to science.

KOCHUMMEN, K.M. and F.S.P. NG

1977. Natural plant succession after farming in Kepong.

Mal. For. 40 (1) : 61-78, 7 figs., 6 tabs.

A 0.9 acre plot was established in 1947, and studied for 30 years. Twenty-one woody pioneer species colonised the area in 1947, of which *Melastoma malabathricum* was overwhelmingly dominant. By 1976 the community of secondary type had increased to 51 species and 876 stems from 25 species and 274 stems in 1960.

KOSTERMANS, A.J.G.H.

1977. Notes on Asiatic, Pacific, and Australian *Diospyros*.

Blumea 23 : 449-474.

Fifty species of *Diospyros* are treated alphabetically, of these 39 species are proposed as new; 7 new combinations are made; and 3 species names appear in a new status.

Diospyros littorea (R.Br.) Kosterm. and *D. savannarum* Kosterm. (new species) are from Thailand; the former is a new combination of *Maba littorea* R.Br. hitherto known as *D. ferrea* Bakh. var. *littorea* Bakh.

KOYAMA, Tetsuo

1977. The Cyperaceae tribe Cypereae of Ceylon.

Gard. Bull. Sing. 30 : 123-164.

This taxonomic treatment, revising all the Ceylonese taxa of the Cyperaceae tribe Cypereae, enumerates 59 species of 4 genera, *Cyperus*, *Pycurus*, *Mariscus* and, *Kyllinga*.

The author's concept is based on ALSTON in TRIMEN (1931), contrary to recent modern botanists (KERN, RAYMOND)

1977. Some new or otherwise noteworthy species of the Smilacaceae of Indo-China.

Bull. Natn. Sc. Mus. Ser. B (Botany) 3(4) : 155-164, 3 figs.

Dealing with 12 taxa, including one new species *Smilax petelotii* from Chapa in Tonkin.

1978. Studies in the Cyperaceae of Thailand I. New and otherwise noteworthy species of *Fimbristylis*.

Brittonia **30** (1) : 101-108, 2 figs.

Six Thai species of *Fimbristylis* including two new taxa are taxonomically discussed, and some range extension into Burma is reported. Described as new are *Fimbristylis kernii* T. Koyama from the neighborhood of *F. hookeriana* and, *F. smitinandii* T. Koyama a clearcut species of the section *Abildgaardia*.

LARSEN, Kai and R.M. SMITH.

1978. A new species of *Curcuma* from Thailand.

Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinb. **36** (2) : 269-272, 1 figure.

A new species *Curcuma burtii* is recognized basing on the collection from Saraburi, Nakhon Ratchasima and Chon Buri.

LAUBENFELS, David J. de

1978. *Podocarpus* species of Ambon (Podocarpaceae).

Blumea **24** : 495-497.

One new species is described, *P. levis* de Laubenf. from West Irian

LEE, David W.

1977. On iridescent plants.

Gard. Bull. Sing. **30** : 21-29, 4 figs.

Plants with leaves of iridescent blue and green colour, through a simple anatomical observations, happen to be caused by the refraction of diffuse light onto specially-oriented chloroplasts by lens-shaped cells.

Blue iridescent colour is due to the operation of thin film interference filters in or on the epidermis. The advantage of such a filter in forest shade plants is the effective absorption of red wavelengths of light at the expense of the reflection of less important blue wavelengths. This natural phenomena is common among pteridophytes, and succulent herbs.

LEENHOUTS; P.W.

1977. The nomenclature of *Delpya* (Sapindaceae).

Blumea **23** : 366.

The new name is *Sisyrolepis muricata* (Pierre) Leenh., with *Paranephe-
lium muricatum* Pierre as basionym.

1978. A new species of *Roureopsis* (Connaraceae) from Thailand.
Blumea 24 : 507-508.

The new species, *Roureopsis confundens* Leenh. is described from SE.
Thailand.

LOPEZ, D.T.

1978. Malaysian timbers for pencil manufacture.
Mal. For. 41 (1) : 17-25. 5 tabs.

Fifteen timbers were tried out for their suitability in pencil manufac-
ture. Only Jelutong was found to be an excellent timber for pencil
manufacture.

LOWERY, Robert

1978. Air-layering, a technique suitable for cloning *Pinus caribaea*
var. *hondurensis*.

Mal. For. 41 (3) : 211-218, 4 figs.

Vegetative propagation of *Pinus caribaea* by air-laying has proven very
successful. All layers produced roots in 2 months and survival was 90% after
potting. The technique described uses aluminum foil covers in conjunction
with an IBA powder and upright positioning of the layered branches to
achieve rapid development of well formed root systems. Approximately 50
layers can be established on 3-4m tall trees.

LOWRY, J. Brian

1977. Safrole - Two sources from Malaysian forests.

Mal. For. 40 (3) : 177-183. 1 figure.

Safrole, a natural compound used in the chemical industry is present in
commercial quantities in two species of Lauraceae: *Cinnamomum porrectum*
(Roxb.) Koterin. in Peninsular Malaysia, and *Litsea odorifera* Val. in Sabah.
Extraction is made from wood, root, bole and, branch. Root wood yields
highest safrole content. *C. porrectum* is known in Thai as "Theptharo".

MANOKARAN, N.

1978. Germination of fresh seeds of Malayan rattans.

Mal. For. 41 (4) : 319-324, 1 table.

The study involved 12 species of *Calamus*, 14 species of *Daemorops*, 3 species of *Korthalsia* and, 1 species each of *Ceratolobus*, *Myrialepis* and *Plectocomiopsis*. There is some variation in germination, not only with genera, but also between different samples of the same species, probably due to genetical differences and different degrees of ripeness of the various seed samples.

MARKGRAF, F.

1977. Florae Malesianae praecursores LV. Apocynaceae VI. *Alyxia*.
Blumea 23 : 377-414.

An account of *Alyxia* Banks ex R. Br. in Malesia in all of which 57 species are distinguished, including 8 varieties (7 new) and, one new subspecies. Twelve new species are proposed, with one new combination and, one new name. Several species have been reduced. Keys are given to series, subseries, species and, varieties. Following species occur in Thailand: *Alyxia reinwardtii* Bl. var. *lucida* (Wall.) Markgr., *A. reinwardtii* var. *meiantha* (Stapf) Markgr. and, *A. calcicola* Markgr. (new species).

MATTHEW, K.M.

1976. Revision of the genus *Mastixia* (Cornaceae).
Blumea 23 (1) : 51-93, 6 figs.

Out of more than 50 published specific names, 9 species (with 13 subspecies or varieties) are recognized, in addition to 4 new species and one new subspecies. AS WANGERIN'S (1910) two subgenera *Pentamastixia* and *Tetramastixia* are artificial, two new subgenera, *Manglesia* and *Mastixia* are established. Four taxa occur in Thailand: *M. euonymoides* Prain, *M. trichotomia* Bl. var. *clarkeana* (King) Danser, *M. pentandra* Bl. ssp. *chinensis* (Merr.) Mathew and, *M. pentandra* Bl. ssp. *scortechinii* (King) Matthew. An identification key to species is provided.

MAXWELL, J.F.

1978. A revision of *Medinilla* and *Pogonanthera* (Melastomaceae) from the Malay Peninsula.

Gard. Bull. Sing. 31 : 139-216. 21 figs.

The genera *Medinilla*, *Pachycentria* and, *Pogonanthera* have been thoroughly revised for the Malay Peninsula, Fourteen species of *Medinilla*, including *Medinilla singaporensis* Maxw. a new species, are treated

together with 3 species of *Pachycentria* and, *Pogonathera pulverulenta* (Jack) Bl. Keys to the species are provided.

Following species have their distribution in Thailand: *Medinilla kurzii* Hook. f. (Syn. *Medinilla elliptica* Craib, *M. elliptica* var. *tetramera* Craib), *Medinilla laurifolia* (Bl.) Bl. var. *ferrata* (Craib) Maxw. (Syn. *Medinilla ferrata* Craib), *Medinilla penduliflora* Ridl., and *Medinilla succulenta* (Bl.) Bl. (Syn. *Medinilla emarginata* Craib).

MOMOSE, V.

1978. Vegetative propagation of Malaysian trees.

Mal. For. **41** (3): 216-223. 4 figs.

Eleven species of Malaysian timber trees have been experimented for the feasibility of vegetative propagation using stem cuttings of two types: long cuttings of several nodes, and short cuttings of one-leaf-and-bud. The experiments were successful with *Agathis dammara*, *Podocarpus imbricatus*, *Fagraea fragrans*, *Shorea talura*, *Anisoptera scaphula* and, *Vatica wallichii*.

MURATA, Gen

1976. On *Solanum ciliatum* Lam. and its allies.

Acta Phytotax. Geobot. **27** (5-6): 133-136, 1 figure.

Two allied species known under *Solanum aculeatissimum* sensu Sendt. and *S. xanthocarpum* Schrad. & Wendl. have been referred to *S. ciliatum* Lam. and *S. surattense* Burm. f. respectively.

NG, Francis S.P.

1977. Gregarious flowering of dipterocarps in Kepong 1976.

Mal. For. **40** (3): 126-137, 1 figure. 2 tabs.

The peak of the gregarious flowering is in the month of April 1977. Records dating back to 1961 indicate that the peak month occurs consistently in March or April. It is suggested that increase in sunshine is the stimulus of flowering in dipterocarps. A change in the silvicultural system is proposed whereby overmature trees are retained to act as seed-bearers to natural regenerate logged forest.

1977. Germination of fresh seeds of Malaysian trees III.

Mal. For. **40** (3): 160-193.

Data on germination rates of flesh-collected seeds of 115 species of trees are presented. *Sindora echinoalyx* after 153 weeks only 5 out of 25 seeds had germinated. The remaining seeds were recovered at the 153rd week and a bit of testa was cut off from each seed with knife. The seeds were replanted and of those, 12 germinated within one month.

1978. *Diospyros roxburghii* and the origin of *Diospyros kaki*.
Mal. For. **41** (1) : 43-50. 2 figs.

Diospyros roxburghii, usually regarded as conspecific with *D. kaki* is confirmed as a distinct species. *D. kaki* and *D. glandulosa* are reduced to synonymy under *D. roxburghii*.

NOOTEBOOM, H.P.

1975. Revision of the Symplocaceae of the Old World, New Caledonia excepted. Universitaire Pers.

Leiden Bot. Ser. 1. Pp. 336.

The account covers, besides Malesian material, also specimens from outside Malesia, except from new Caledonia.

PEGLER, D.N.

1977. A revision of Entolomataceae (Agaricales) from India and Sri Lanka.

Kew. Bull. **32** (1) : 189-220, 4 figs.

Revised, illustrated descriptions are provided for the species of Entolomataceae known to occur in India or Sri Lanka. A full synonymy is included and, keys are provided to all taxa. *Nolanea maderaspatana* Pegl. is described as new to science.

PEH, T.B.

1978. Pulping properties of dipterocarps.

Mal. For. **41** (3) : 253-279, 4 figs., 5 tabs.

The chemical, morphological and sulphate pulping properties of some of dipterocarp species have been investigated, covering 24 of the known 168 species represented five genera of the family. The Meranti and Merawan timber groups were shown to be the most promising species.

PHILIPSON, W.R.

1977. A revision of the Malesian species of *Arthrophyllum* Bl. (Araliaceae).

The genus *Arthropodium* Bl. is tentatively revised for the first time. Seventeen species are so far known to occur in Malesia, of which identification key is provided. Eight taxa are described as new to science. Most species are restricted to certain areas, only *A. diversifolium* Bl. is very wide spread, and may occur in peninsular Thailand.

PIGGOTT, A.G.

1977. The ferns of Gunong Ulu Kali.

Gard. Bull. Sing. 30 : 31-43, 1 map, 2 plates.

An enumeration of 101 species of ferns on the peak of Ulu Kali, and in the surrounding area, the Genting Highlands, from 5,000 feet altitude upwards; no novelty.

PRICE, M.G.

1977. Philippine *Dryopteris*.

Gard. Bull. Sing. 30 : 239-250, 1 figure.

Dealing with 13 species, an identification key is provided; two new species are described; 4 species are reported as new records. *Ctenitis mearnsii* Copel. is reduced to *Nothoperanema hendersonii* (Bedd.) Ching, which is also present in Thailand. This fern is terrestrial and confines in montane forest, 1900-2700 m. elevation.

Following species are also recorded from Thailand: *D. cochleata* (Don) C. Chr., *D. polita* Rosenst. and, *D. uropinna* Price (new species from Udon Thani).

RIDSDALE, C.E.

1976. A revision of the tribe Cephalantheae (Rubiaceae).

Blumea 23 (1) : 177-188.

The tribe Cephalantheae is here reinstated, with a full taxonomic treatment of all species, including a key to all species. The architecture and systematic relations are discussed. Following species of *Cephalanthus* are occurring in Thailand: *C. angustifolius* Lour. (*C. stelletus* Lour.) and, *C. tetrandra* (Roxb.) Ridsd. & Bakh. f. (*C. naucleoides* DC.).

1978. A revision of the tribe Naucleaeae s. s. (Rubiaceae).

Blumea 24 : 307-366, 9 figs.

Being a world-wide revision of the tribe Naucleaeae, the generic concepts have been modified and, 21 genera are recognized including 8 new ones. Keys to the subtribes, genera, and species are given, followed by descriptions of the Asiatic and Malesian genera. The Asiatic species are described and accompanied by complete synonyms.

SCOTT, A.J.

1978. A revision of *Rhodomirtus* (Myrtaceae)

Kew Bull. **33** (2) : 311–334, 1 figure, 3 maps.

The genus *Rhodomirtus* is considered to contain eleven species, distinguished from all other genera in the tribe Myrteae by the four- to five-merous flowers and the seeds separated by false septa in the berry. The species occur in Thailand : *R. tomentosa* (Ait.) Hassk. and, *R. parvifolia* Craib; the latter is superficially very similar to the former, but flowers are smaller and, cream-coloured.

SEIDENFADEN, Gunnar.

1977. A note on *Dendrobium serpens* (Hk. f.) Hk. f.

Gard. Bull. **30** : 269–274, 2 figs.

Discussion on the true identities of *Dendrobium serpens* (Hk. f.) Hk. f., *D. panduriferum* Hk.f. and *D. ionopus* Rehb. has the result in clarifying these species. The author has been convinced that further study on the fresh material of *D. panduriferum* may prove that *D. serpens* is to be conspecific of the former, thence the latter should be appropriately become a synonym. *D. ionopus* Rehb.f., being considered by Kraenzlin as a synonym of *D. serpens* proves to be a good species with *D. epidendropsis* Krzl. (1908) and *D. o'brienianus* sensu Davis & Steiner (1952) non Kraenzlin as synonyms.

1977. Orchid genera in Thailand V. (Orchidoideae)

Dansk Bot. Ark. **31** (3) : 1–149, 89 figs.

Dealing with 89–104 species belonged to the subfamily Orchidoideae, 59 species in 8 genera are represented in Thailand; 5 new taxa are proposed 2 of which occur in Thailand; many species are recorded for the first time from Thailand.

The largest genus is *Habenaria*, followed by *Peristylus*; the text is illustrated with clean line drawings.

1978. Orchid genera in Thailand VI. Neotioideae Lindl.

Dansk Bot. Ark. 32 (2) : 1-195, 113 figs.

Dealing with 30 genera and 96 species with an identification keys to genera and species; 5 species are proposed as new to science: *Cheirostylis didymacantha* Seid., *Cheirostylis thailandica* Seid., *Epipactis flava* Seid., *Zeuzine grandis* Seid.; 7 taxa are new names or new combinations: *Anoetochilus abbreviatus*, *A. pomrangianus*, *Cheirostylis moniliformis*, *Didymoplexiella kinabaluensis*, *Nervilia crocifformis*, *N. praineana* and, *Zeuzine parviflora*; a number of new synonyms are also proposed. The illustrations are clearcut and well executed.

1978. Orchid genera in Thailand VII. *Oberonia* Lindl. & *Malaxis* Sol. ex Sw.

Dansk Bot. Ark. 33 (1) : 1-94, 59 figs.

The present issue records 33 species of *Oberonia* and 22 species of *Malaxis* of Thailand. Keys for the identification and sketches of all these are supplied with information on their occurrences. Two new species, *Malaxis aschista* Seid. and *M. octodentata* Seid., are proposed. The induction of *O. aurantica* Ridl. under *O. anthropoda* Lindl. is not justifiable, judging by the illustration given on page 34 in fig. 23, the latter is deserved to retain its own status.

SOENARKO, Soejatmi.

1977. A new species of *Nastus* Nees (Gramineae) from Sumba.

Gard. Bull. Sing. 30 : 17-19 1 figure.

An illustrated description of *Nastus reholtumii* S. Soenarko is presented. This new species is compared with *N. rudimentifer* Holtt. and *N. obtusus* Holtt.

SOMEGO, M.

1978. Chromosome number of *Diospyros roxburghii*.

Mal. For. 41 (1) : 51-52 1 figure.

The somatic chromosome number of *D. roxburghii* was found $2n = 30$. The counts were obtained from the apical meristems of leader shoots of 5 year old saplings.

1978. Cytogenetical study of Dipterocarpaceae.

Mal. For. **41** (4) : 358–359, 1 tab.

Chromosome counts are reported for 39 species of dipterocarps, representing 9 genera. The counts can be grouped into 2, i.e. $2n = 14$ and, $2n = 22$. The former includes *Dryobalanops*, *Balanocarpus*, *Parashorea*, *Shorea* and, *Hopea*; the latter, *Vatica*, *Anisoptera*, *Upuna*, *Hopea* and *Dipterocarpus*.

STEENIS, C.G.G.J. van

1976. Conspectus of the genera *Radermachera* and *Fernandoa* in Indo-Malesia (Bignoniaceae).

Blumea **23** (1) : 121–138, 1 figure.

Dealing with 16 species of *Radermachera* (among which three new), an identification key is provided including the genera *Pauldopia* and *Barnettia*. The genus *Mayodendron* is reduced to *Radermachera*; one new combination is made. The African *Fernandoa* is extended to occur in Indo-Malaysia by the reduction of *Haplophragma*, *Spathodeopsis* and, *Hexaneurocarpon*; and to Madagascar by the reduction of the genus *Kigelianthe*.

Five species of *Radermachera* are recorded from Thailand: *R. glandulosa* (Bl.) Miq.; *R. hainanensis* Merr. (*R. pierrei* P. Dop, *R. poilanei* P. Dop and, *R. grandiflora* P. Dop); *R. ignea* (Kurz) Steen. (*Mayodendron igneum* Kurz); *R. peninsularis* Steen. (*R. borii* sensu Santisuk). Two species of *Fernandoa* are recorded from Thailand: *F. adenophylla* (Wall. ex G. Don) Steen. (*Heterophagma adenophyllum* Seem. ex B. & H.); *F. collignonii* (P. Dop) Steen. (*Spathodeopsis collignonii* P. Dop).

STONE, Benjamin C.

1977. Notes on the systematy of Malayan phanerogams XXV.

Gard. Bull. Sing **30** : 275–291, 6 figs.

Dealing with *Aralia*, *Arthrophyllum* Bl., *Brassaiopsis* Decne. & Planch., *Hederopsis* King and, *Schefflera* J.R. & G. Forst.

Wardenia King and *Acanthophora* Merr. has been reassessed, with the conclusion that the reduction to synonymy under *Brassaiopsis* and *Aralia* respectively is justifiable. Two new species are published: *Braissaiopsis minor* Stone and *Schefflera singularis* Stone. Identification key to the Malayan species of *Brassaiopsis* is provided.

1978. Revisio Pandanacearum. Part I. *Pandanus* subgenera *Coronata* Martelli and *Acrostigma* (Kurz) Stone. Flora Malesiana Precursores. Fed. Mus. J. **23** : 1-73. 4 plates.

Two subgenera of *Pandanus* (*Coronata* and *Acrostigma*) are revised. Diagnoses of 13 new species, 1 new variety and, six new subsections are presented. Three taxa are also occurring in Thailand and subject to name changing.

1978. Studies in Malesian Rutaceae I. Notes towards a revision of the genus *Glycosmis* Correa.

Fed. Mus. J. **23** : 75-110, 2 figs. 1 plate.

Glycosmis of Sri Lanka, Sarawak and Sabah are reviewed.

1978. Studies in Malesian Rutaceae II. New records and new taxa of Aurantioideae from Borneo.

Fed. Mus. J. **23** : 111-116, 1 figure.

Clausena calciphila Stone is described as new. *Burkillanthus malaccensis* (Ridl.) Swing., *Citrus halimii* Stone, and *Merope angulata* (Willd.) Swing are the new records.

1978. A new orchid from Gunung Ulu Kali, Pahang.

Fed. Mus. J. **23** : 117-123. 2 plates.

Epigeneium kalianum Stone is proposed as the new species and, illustrated with black and white and coloured plates together with line drawings.

THUAN, Nguyen Van

1977. Phaséolées asiatiques nouvelles.

Adansonia II. **16** (4) : 509-514.

Descriptions of 5 new Phaseoleae from Asia: *Pueraria longicarpa* Thuan, *Galactia laoica* Thuan, *Galactia vietnamensis* Thuan, *Dunbaria flavescens* Thuan, and *Dunbaria stipulata* Thuan. *Dunbaria stipulata* is being recorded from Thailand.

VELDKAMP, J.F., N.A.P. FRANKEN, M.C. ROOS and, M.P. NAYAR

1978. A revision of *Diplectria* (Melastomaceae).

Blumea **24** (2) : 405-430. 6 figs.

Eleven species are recognized for SE Asia, mainly Malesian genus *Diplectria* (Bl.) Reichb., which includes *Anplectrum* A. Gray, or *Backeria* Bakh. f. Four new specific combinations are proposed, while one new species and a new subspecies is described. Three species, formerly known under *Anplectrum*, do occur in Thailand.

VERDCOURT, B.

1977. *Vigna unguiculata* (Leguminosae—Papilionoideae)—a correction.
Kew Bull. 31 (4) : 836.

Vigna sinensis (Linn.) Hassk. subsp. *cylindrica* (Linn.) v. Eseltine had been erroneously changed by the author in his previous studies to *Vigna unguiculata* (Linn.) Walp. subsp. *cylindrica* (Linn.) v. Eseltine; the correct name should be:

Vigna unguiculata (Linn.) Walp. subsp. *cylindrica* (Linn.) Verdc.

WAGNER, Jr., Warren Herb. and Florence S. WAGNER.

1977. Fertile—sterile leaf dimorphism in ferns.
Gard. Bull. Sing. 30 : 251–267, 2 figs.

Taxonomically dimorphism is an extremely helpful character for making identifications. Gradation of dimorphism is given from absent to weak through moderate to strong to complete.

WILKINSON, H.P.

1978. Leaf anatomy of the tribe Coscinieae Hook.f. & Thoms. (Menispermaceae)

Kew Bull. 32 (2) : 347–360, 5 figs., 5 plates.

The leaf anatomy of the genera of Coscinieae is described. *Coscinium* differs in several characters from *Anamirta* and *Arcangelisia* which are remarkably similar to one another.

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