

An Annotated Check-list for *Schismatoglottis*

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ABSTRACT

Following recent taxonomic and nomenclatural changes in Tribe Schismatoglottideae, and extending upon a recently published checklist to species of the most of the genera of the tribe, an annotated species listing for *Schismatoglottis*,

the largest genus, is presented to facilitate checking taxonomic status and phylogenetic placement, and current nomenclature. 303 names are enumerated of which 139 are accepted taxa, 109 are synonyms, and 55 are considered to be unresolved as insufficiently known or of dubious status. Where current

taxonomy and/or nomenclature differs from the last monograph references are provided. In instances where uncertainty as to generic assignment exists explanatory notes and, where available, published references are given. One new species is established: *Schismatoglottis cadierei* Buchet & Gagnepain ex S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce, and two new synonymies are proposed: *Schismatoglottis jepomii* P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong = *S. pudenda* A.Hay; *Schismatoglottis kurzii* Hook.f. = *Apoballis mutata* (Hook.f.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce). 93 species are illustrated from living plants, and an additional 14 from their preserved nomenclatural Types. A species-finder phylogenetic list is presented in Appendix A. All published references to *Schismatoglottis* appearing since 2000 are listed in Appendix B.

KEY WORDS

Araceae, Schismatoglottideae, *Schismatoglottis*

INTRODUCTION

For the past dozen years Tribe Schismatoglottideae had been the subject of intense research combining morphological and molecular analyses, ecological and biogeographical studies, including adaptations to the challenges passed by rheophytic habitats (Wong 2013), pollination, and fruit-dispersal. Among published taxonomic changes has been the removal of neotropical *Schismatoglottis* species into a resurrected genus, *Philonotia* and the recognition of a new neotropical

tribe, Philonotieae, rendering Schismatoglottideae entirely Asian (Wong et al. 2010), and significant alterations to delimitation of most Asian genera (Low et al. 2018; summary in Boyce & Wong 2018). Although certain of these taxonomic changes and transfers have affected *Schismatoglottis*, the majority have impacted on ‘satellite’ genera, among which *Bucephalandra* is perhaps best-known to hobbyists. While now confident of the generic framework established for the majority of the tribe, significant difficulties still exist within the largest genus, *Schismatoglottis*, not least that it remains polyphyletic.

Hay & Yuzammi (2000) is essentially the most recent monograph for *Schismatoglottis* treating 94 species, including five species of doubtful status, and an additional five exclusively extra-Malesian species excluded. Appearing in the same volume as an account of the remaining genera of the Schismatoglottideae (Bogner & Hay 2000) together these papers were the benchmark for all further work on the tribe. Subsequently, 17 species have been removed from *Schismatoglottis* (Wong & Boyce 2010; Wong et al. 2010; Low et al. 2014, 2018), 53 species (including one here) have been described or resurrected, and four species synonymized (including the two here).

Currently we accept 139 species and treat a further 55 taxa unresolved owing to being as insufficiently known or of dubious status. The great majority of the unresolved names are associated with the *Schismatoglottis*

calyptrata (Roxb.) Zoll. & Moritzi and *S. motleyana* Schott complexes, taxonomically the two most problematic of the genus. Along with enumerating the 56 new species noted above, reassignment to “insufficiently known” of previously synonymized names is the most significant change between this checklist and Hay & Yuzammi (2000) and reflects the paradox that in the 18 years since the third author’s monographic account fieldwork has paradoxically increased knowledge of *Schismatoglottis* while at the same time brought to light significant gaps in our understanding substantially owing to the earlier necessity of basing taxonomic decisions on inadequate preserved material.

Note to users

This checklist is formatted as complementary to that in Hay et al. (1995), with the following exceptions: no Type or taxon distribution data are included; publication places are formatted with the publication date (not the pagination) last, i.e., Bull. Soc. Tosc. Ortic. 4: 297 (1879), and not Bull. Soc. Tosc. Ortic. 4 (1879) 300. Placement: refers to systematic placement as per Low et al. (2018).

Accepted names are in **non-italic bold**: ***Schismatoglottis adoceta*** S.Y.Wong.

Unresolved and dubious names are in **italic bold**: ***Schismatoglottis angustifolia*** Alderw.

Synonyms are in *italic light-face*: *Schismatoglottis batoeensis* Engl.

THE CHECKLIST

Aglaonema subundulatum Zoll. ex Schott = **Schismatoglottis subundulata** (Zoll. ex Schott) Nicolson.

Ref.: Syn. Aroid.: 123 (1856).

Alocasia merrillii Engl. & K. Krause = **Schismatoglottis plurivenia** Alderw.

Ref.: Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 54, Beibl. 118: 124 (1916).

Alocasia neoguineensis (André) Sieber & Voss = **Schismatoglottis neoguineensis** (André) N.E.Br.

Ref.: Vilm. Ill. Blumengärtn., ed. 3, 1: 1170 (1895).

Apatemone Schott = **Schismatoglottis** Zoll. & Moritzi

Ref.: Gen. Aroid.: t. 57 (1858).

Apatemone motleyana Schott = **Schismatoglottis motleyana** (Schott) Engl.

Ref.: Gen. Aroid.: t. 57 (1858).

Arisarum esculentum Rumph. =
Schismatoglottis calyptrata (Roxb.) Zoll.
& Moritzi

Ref.: Herb. Amboin. 5, t. 111, **Figure 1**
(1747).

Calla calyptrata Roxb. = **Schismatoglottis**
calyptrata (Roxb.) Zoll. & Moritzi

Ref.: Fl. Ind. 3: 514 (1832).

Colocasia? humilis Hassk. = **Schismatoglottis**
calyptrata (Roxb.) Zoll. & Moritzi

Ref.: Flora 25(2), Beibl. 1: 10 (1842), *nom.*
superfl. pro Schismatoglottis calyptrata (based on
Arisarum esculentum Rumph., Herb. Amboin.
5, t. 111, **Figure 1** (1747).

Colocasia? humilis var. *major* Hassk. =
Schismatoglottis calyptrata (Roxb.) Zoll.
& Moritzi

Ref.: Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch. & Physiol.
9:160 (1842), *nom. superfl. pro var. typ.*

Colocasia? humilis var. *minor* Hassk. =
Schismatoglottis calyptrata (Roxb.) Zoll.
& Moritzi

Ref.: Flora 25(2), Beibl. 1: 10 (1842).

Colocasia? humilis var. *picta* Hassk. =
Schismatoglottis calyptrata (Roxb.) Zoll.
& Moritzi

Ref.: Cat. Hort. Bot. Bog. 56 (1844).

Colocasia kotoensis Hayata = *Schismatoglottis*
kotoensis (Hayata) T.C.Huang, J.L.Hsiao &
H.Y.Yeh

Ref.: Icon. Pl. Formosan. 5: 247 (1915).

Colocasia neoguineensis ('*neo-guineensis*') =
Schismatoglottis neoguineensis (André)
N.E.Br.

Ref.: Linden ex André, Ill. Hort. 27: 68,
t.380 (1880) & Ill. Hort. 28: 60, fig. c.
(1881).

Homalomena calyptrata (Roxb.) Kunth =
Schismatoglottis calyptrata (Roxb.) Zoll.
& Moritzi

Ref.: Enum. Pl. 3: 57 (1841).

Piptospatha acutifolia Engl. =
Schismatoglottis schottii Bogner &
Nicolson

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 128,
Figure 76. (1912).

Schismatoglottis Zoll. & Moritzi

Ref.: Syst. Verz.: 83 (1854).

Schismatoglottis acuminatissima Schott =
Apoballis acuminatissima (Schott)
S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugduno-Batavi 1: 281 (1864).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis acutangula Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 110 (1912).

Note: Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 108, 113) treated *Schismatoglottis acutangula* as synonymous with *S. calyptrata*. *Schismatoglottis acutangula* and its f. *staminodiifera* were based on plants cultivated in Bogor Botanic Garden (Jawa) originally from Papua Barat (Irian Jaya).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis acutangula f. *staminodiifera*
Alderw.

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 220 (1922).

Note: see under *S. acutangula*.

Schismatoglottis acutifolia (Engl.) M.Hotta =
Schismatoglottis schottii Bogner & Nicolson

Ref.: Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Imp. Univ., Ser. B, Biol. 32: 23 (1966).

Note: see Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 101).

Schismatoglottis acutifolia Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 88 (1912)

Note: *Schismatoglottis acutifolia* is an inadequately known species based on fragmentary material; see Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 167).

Placement: unplaced.

Schismatoglottis adoceta S.Y.Wong –
Figure 1.

Ref.: Gard. Bull. Singapore 62(1): 181 (2010).

Placement: Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); see also Ting et al. (2012).

Schismatoglottis ahmadii A.Hay –
Figure 2.

Ref.: Telopea 9: 102 (2000).

Note: *Schismatoglottis ahmadii* was, when described, known in Sarawak from only three, unlocalized. Subsequent fieldwork has revealed populations of *S. ahmadii* in Kapit, Bintulu, Miri, and Limbang divisions, Sarawak, and in Kalimantan Tengah, K. Timur, and K. Utara, Indonesian Borneo.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

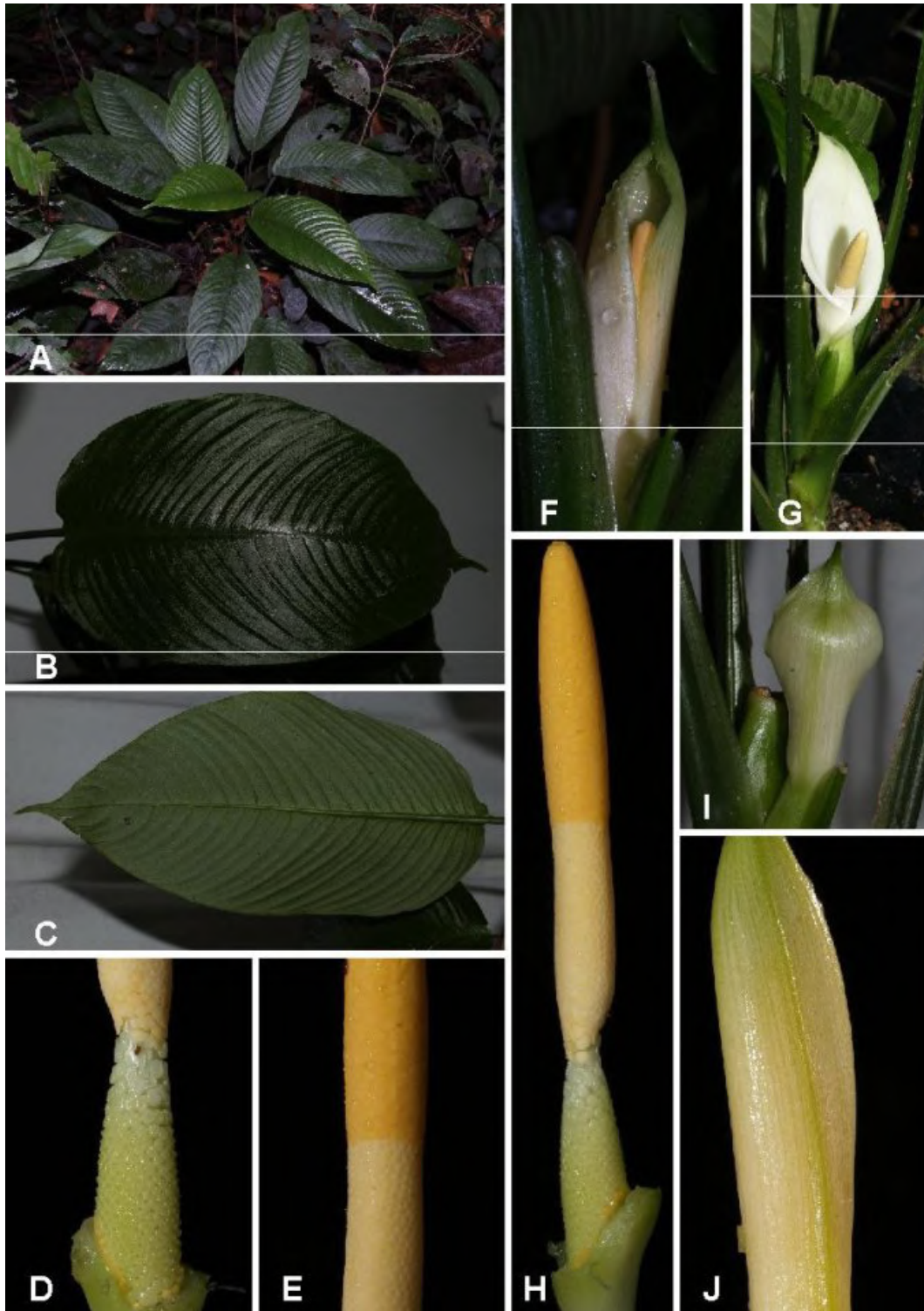


Figure 1. *Schismatoglottis adoceta* S.Y.Wong

A. Whole plant. **B.** Leaf blade adaxially. **C.** Leaf blade abaxially. **D.** Pistillate flower zone. **E.** Staminate flower zone and yellow appendix. **F.** Inflorescence during pistillate anthesis. **G.** Inflorescence during staminate anthesis. **H.** Spadix with spathe artificially removed. **I.** Spathe at staminate anthesis. **J.** Spathe prior to pistillate anthesis. Images © The Wong Lab.

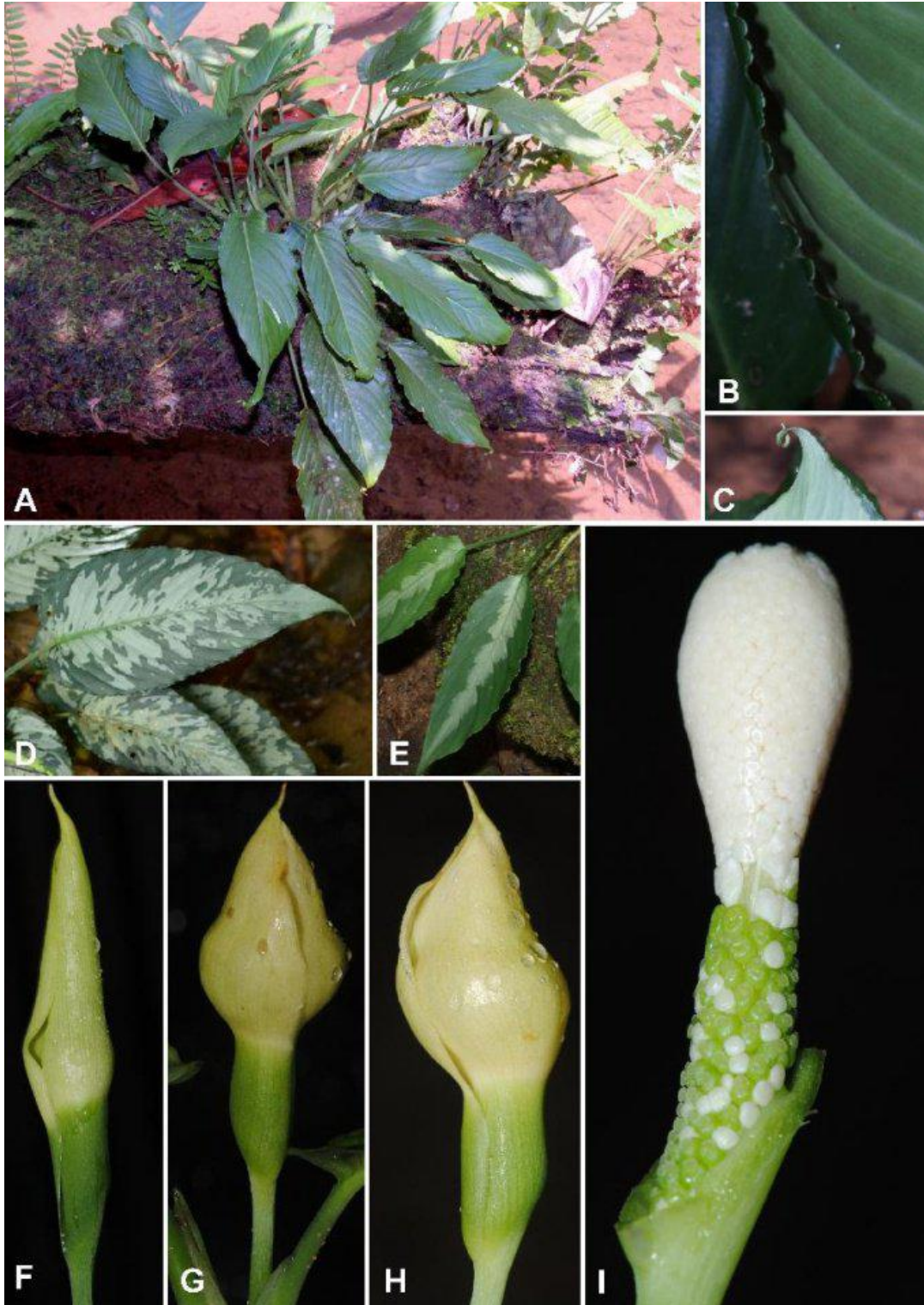


Figure 2. *Schismatoglottis ahmadii* A. Hay

A. Plant in habitat, Mulu N.P. **B.** Leaf blade margin showing crispulate edge. **C.** Leaf blade showing circinnate tip. **D & E.** Two types of variegation. **F.** Inflorescence at onset of pistillate anthesis. **G & H.** Inflorescence at late of pistillate anthesis. **I.** Spadix at late pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. Images © The Wong Lab.

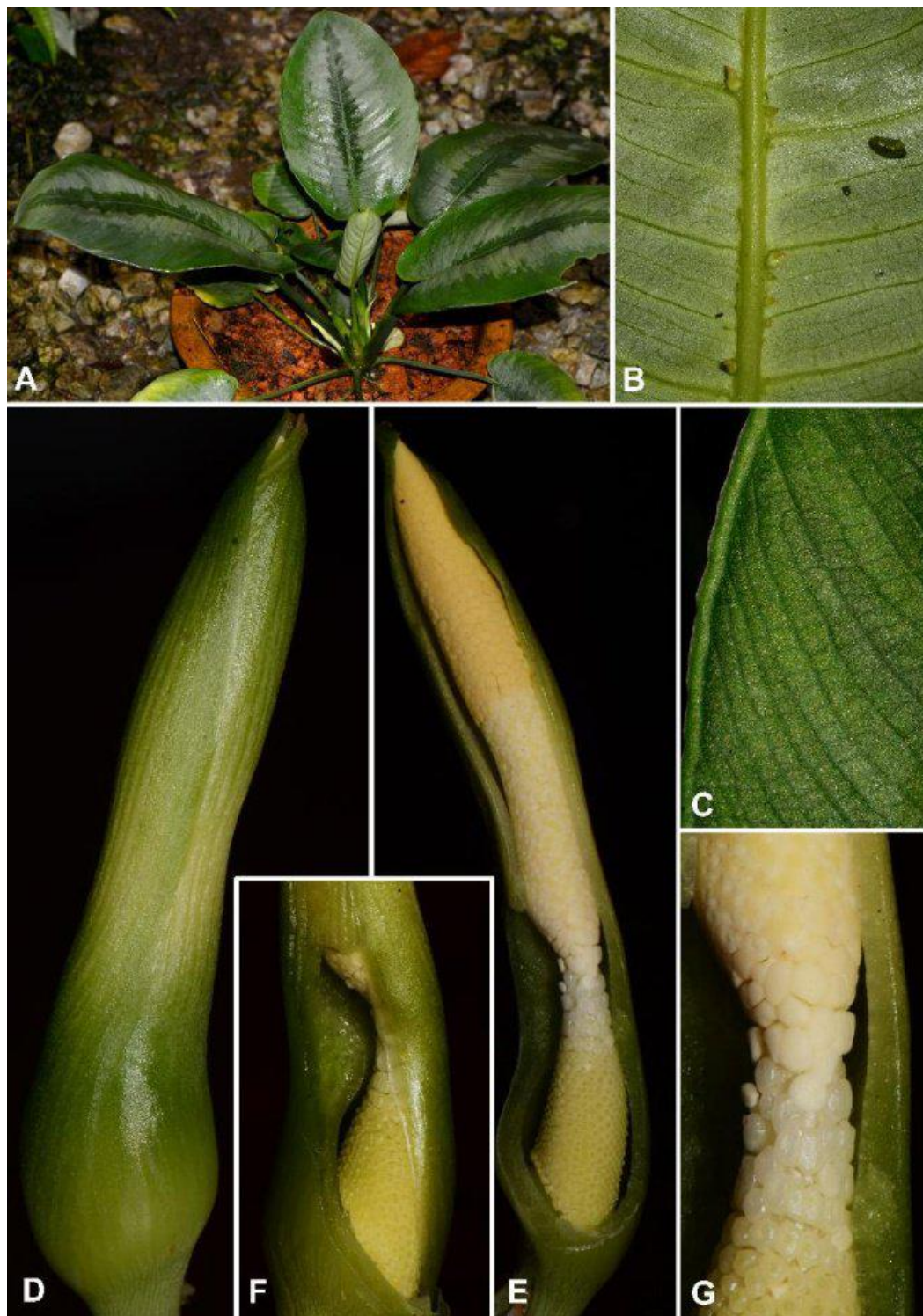


Figure 3. *Schismatoglottis amosyui* S.Y.Wong, S.L.Low & P.C.Boyce

A. Cultivated plant. **B.** Leaf blade abaxial surface showing viviparous buds along midrib. **C.** Leaf blade adaxial surface showing erose hyaline margin and tessellate secondary veins. **D.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis; note that spathe limb barely opens. **E.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis, nearside spathe artificially removed; **F:** detail of lower spathe, partially removed to reveal septum coincident with spadix interstice. **G.** Detail of interstice with pistillodes transitioning into staminodes. Images © The Wong Lab.

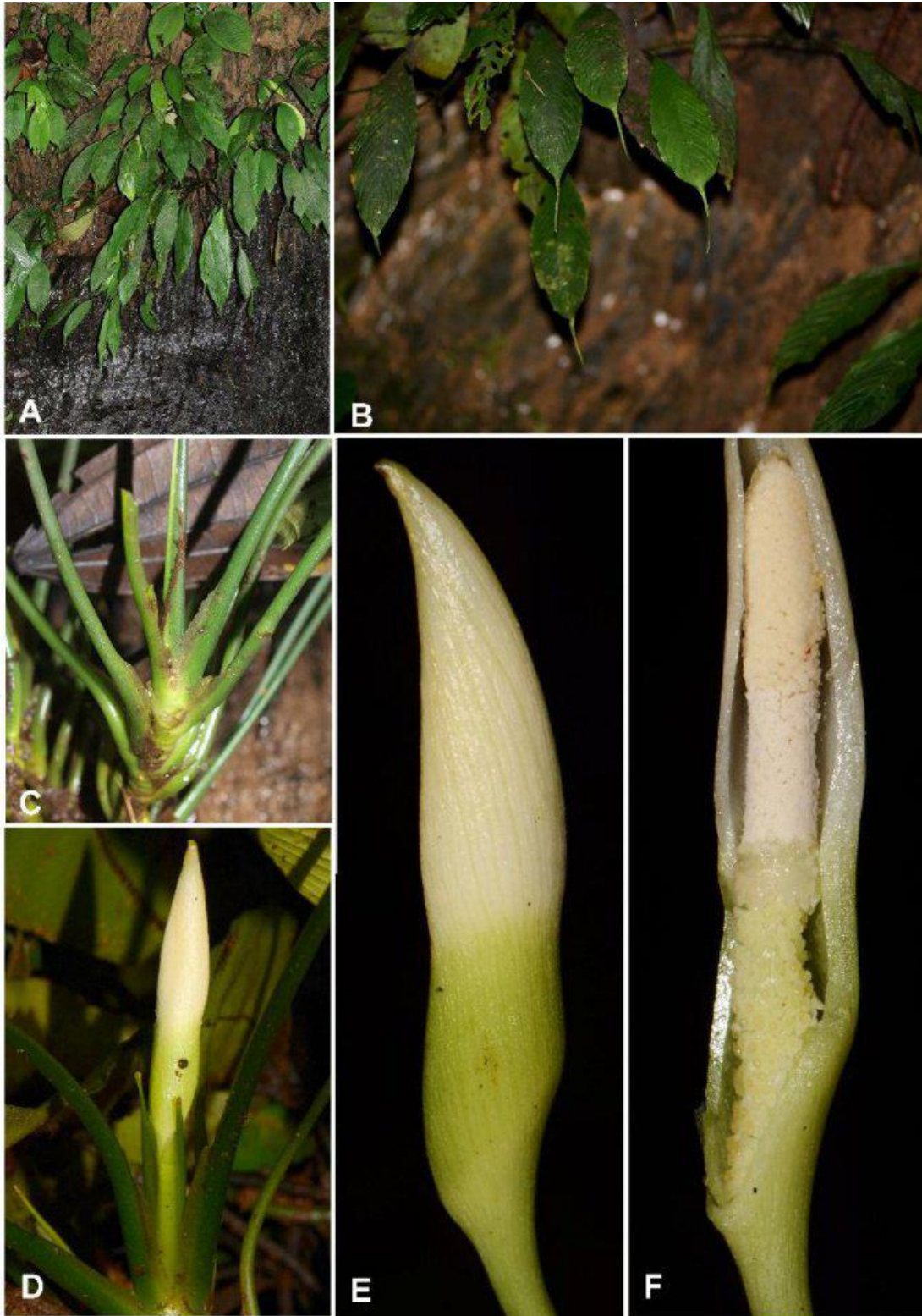


Figure 4. *Schismatoglottis antu* S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

A. Plants in habitat, Type locality. **B.** Detail of the drip-tips. **C.** Petiole bases showing the persistent petiolar sheath and the asperous texture of the petiole. **D & E.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **F.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis, nearside spathe artificially removed. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 5. *Schismatoglottis ardenii* A.Hay
A. Plant in habitat. Image © Arden Dearden.

Schismatoglottis americana A.M.E.Jonker & Jonker = **Philonotion americanum** (A.M.E.Jonker & Jonker) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Acta Bot. Neerl. 2: 360 (1953).

Note: See Wong et al. (2010).

Schismatoglottis amosyui P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong – **Figure 3.**

Ref.: Willdenowia 49: 294 (2016).

Placement: based on overall morphology placement in Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade

(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1) is most likely, but untested.

Schismatoglottis angustifolia Alderw.

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 344 (1922).

Note: Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 109) treated *Schismatoglottis angustifolia* as synonymous with *S. calyptrata*. Based on plants from Papua Barat (Irian Jaya).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis antu S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce – **Figure 4.**

Ref.: Aroideana 38E(2): 32 (2015).

Placement: Almost certainly Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), although yet to analysed. *Schismatoglottis antu*, is closely similar with *S. camera-lucida*, *S. gui* and *S. pocong*

Schismatoglottis ardenii A.Hay – **Figure 5.**

Ref.: Aroideana 25: 6 (2002 (2003)).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis asperata Engl. – **Figure 6.**

Ref.: Bull. Soc. Tosc. Ortic. 4: 297 (1879).

Placement: Clade 3 – Asperata complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis asperata var. *albomaculata* Engl. = **Schismatoglottis asperata** Engl.

Ref.: Bull. Soc. Tosc. Ortic. 4: 297 (1879).

Schismatoglottis baangongensis S.Y.Wong, Y.C.Hoe & P.C.Boyce – **Figures 7 & 8.**

Ref.: Aroideana 39(2): 80 (2016).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis barbata Engl.

Ref.: Bull. Soc. Tosc. Ortic. 4: 298 (1879).

Placement: most probably Clade 5 – Asperata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), but not yet analysed; the similarly hispid *Schismatoglottis pyrrhias* falls there.

Schismatoglottis batoeensis Engl. = **Apoballis mutata** (Hook.f.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 111 (1912)

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis bauensis A.Hay & Chi.C.Lee – **Figure 9.**

Ref.: Telopea 9: 84 (2000)

Placement: Clade 6 – Multiflora group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis beccariana Engl. = **Colobogynium tecturatum** Schott

Ref.: Bull. Soc. Tosc. Ortic. 4: 297 (1879).

Note: See Low et al. (2018).

Schismatoglottis beccariana var. *albolineata* Engl. = **Colobogynium tecturatum** Schott



Figure 6. *Schismatoglottis asperata* Engl.

A–C. Plants in habitat showing variation in leaf blade markings in a single population. **D.** Detail of petiole ornamentation. **E.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **F.** Spadix (spathe artificially removed) at pistillate anthesis. **G.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 7. *Schismatoglottis baangongensis* S.Y.Wong, Y.C.Hoe & P.C.Boyce
A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Plant in habitat. **C.** Detail of synflorescence, with one inflorescence post-anthesis (left), and one at pistillate anthesis (right). **D.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. Images © The Wong Lab.

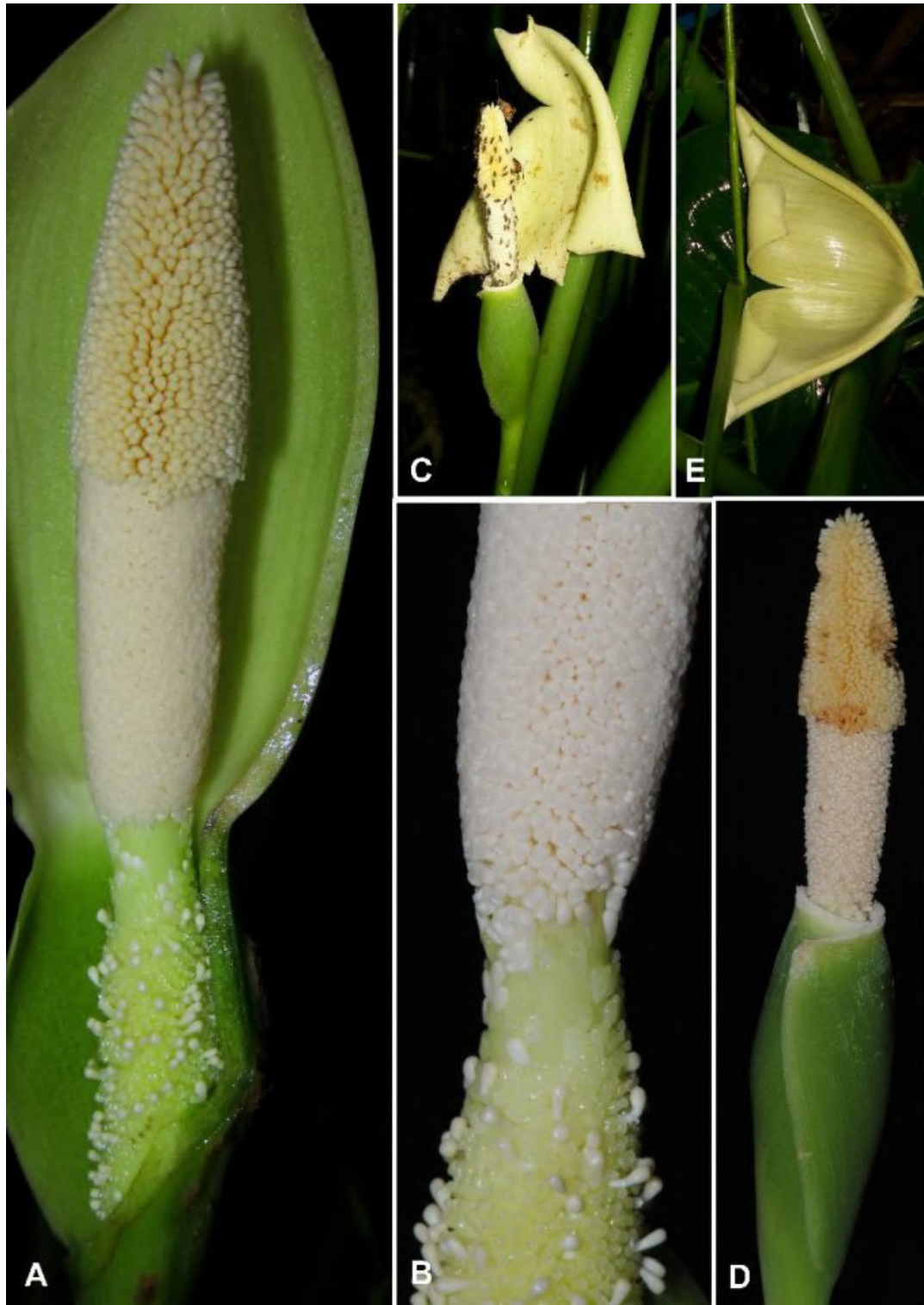


Figure 8. *Schismatoglottis baangongensis* S.Y.Wong, Y.C.Hoe & P.C.Boyce
A. Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis, nearside spathe artificially removed. **B.** Detail of spadix, uppermost portion of pistillate flower zone, sterile interstice, and lowermost portion of staminate flower zone; **C.** Inflorescence at onset of staminate anthesis with spathe limb beginning to shed. **D.** Caducous spathe limb. **E.** Inflorescence post anthesis with spathe limb shed. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 9. *Schismatoglottis bauensis* A.Hay & Chi.C.Lee

A & B. Plants in habitat, Karst limestone, Bau. **C.** Flowering plant in habitat with one inflorescence at staminate anthesis (spathe limb shed) and one developing inflorescence. **D & E.** Inflorescence at onset of pistillate anthesis. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 10. *Schismatoglottis belonis* S.Y.Wong, Aisahtul & P.C.Boyce

A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Leaf blade, abaxial view, showing the typical venation of species of the *Schismatoglottis* Patentinervia Clade. **C.** Inflorescence at late pistillate anthesis; note that the spathe limb hardly opens, and is now beginning to degrade. **D.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. The rhomboid staminodes of the interstice are clearly visible. **E.** Inflorescence at late staminate anthesis, spathe limb starting to rot; note that the peduncle and lowermost part of the spathe is obscured by the leaf bases and cataphylls. Images © The Wong Lab.

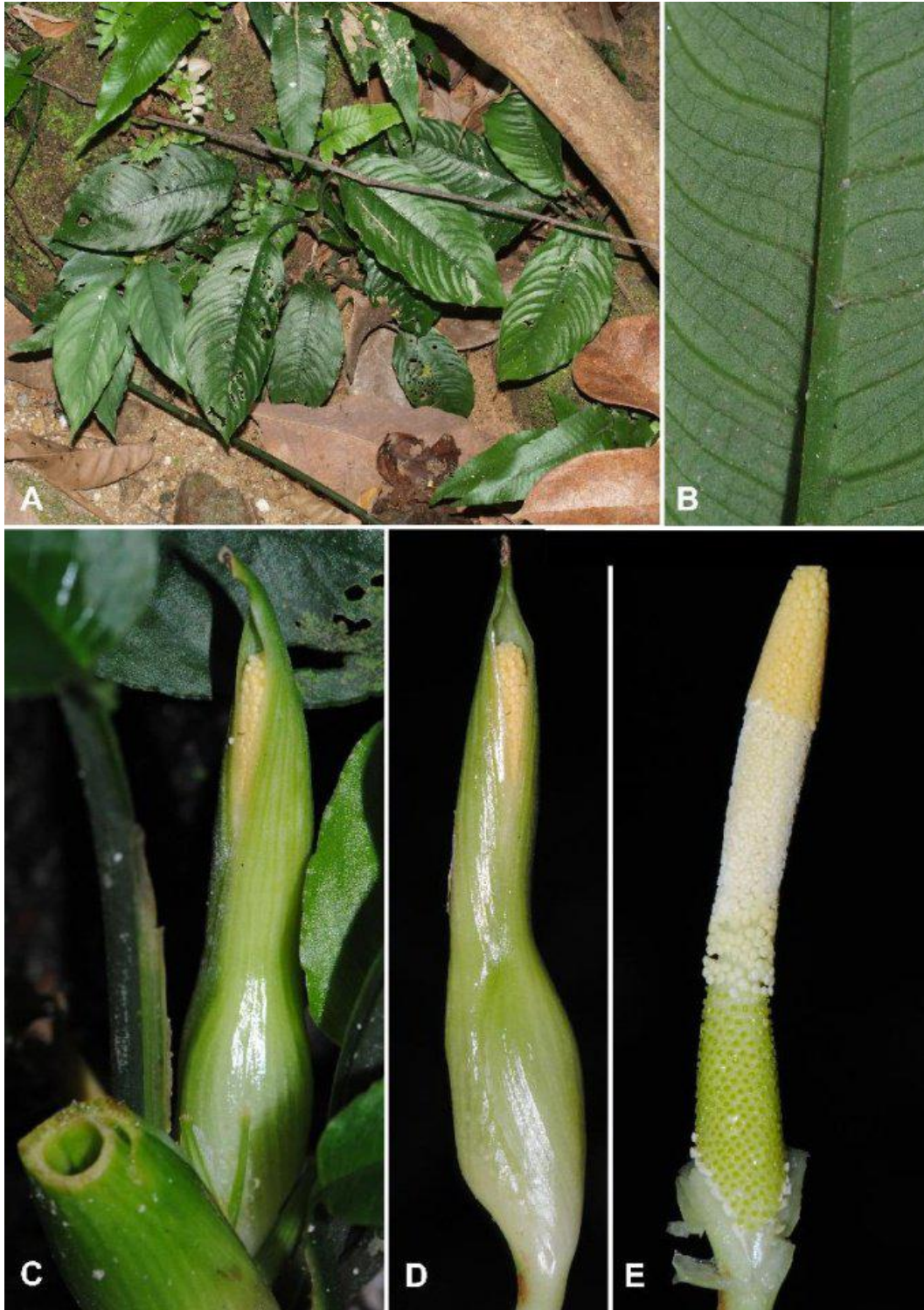


Figure 11. *Schismatoglottis brevicuspis* Hook.f.

A. Plant in habitat. **B.** Leaf blade abaxial surface showing tessellate venation. **C & D.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis; note that the spathe limb barely opens. Note also in **(C)** the developing infructescence. **E.** Spadix at early staminate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. Images © The Wong Lab.

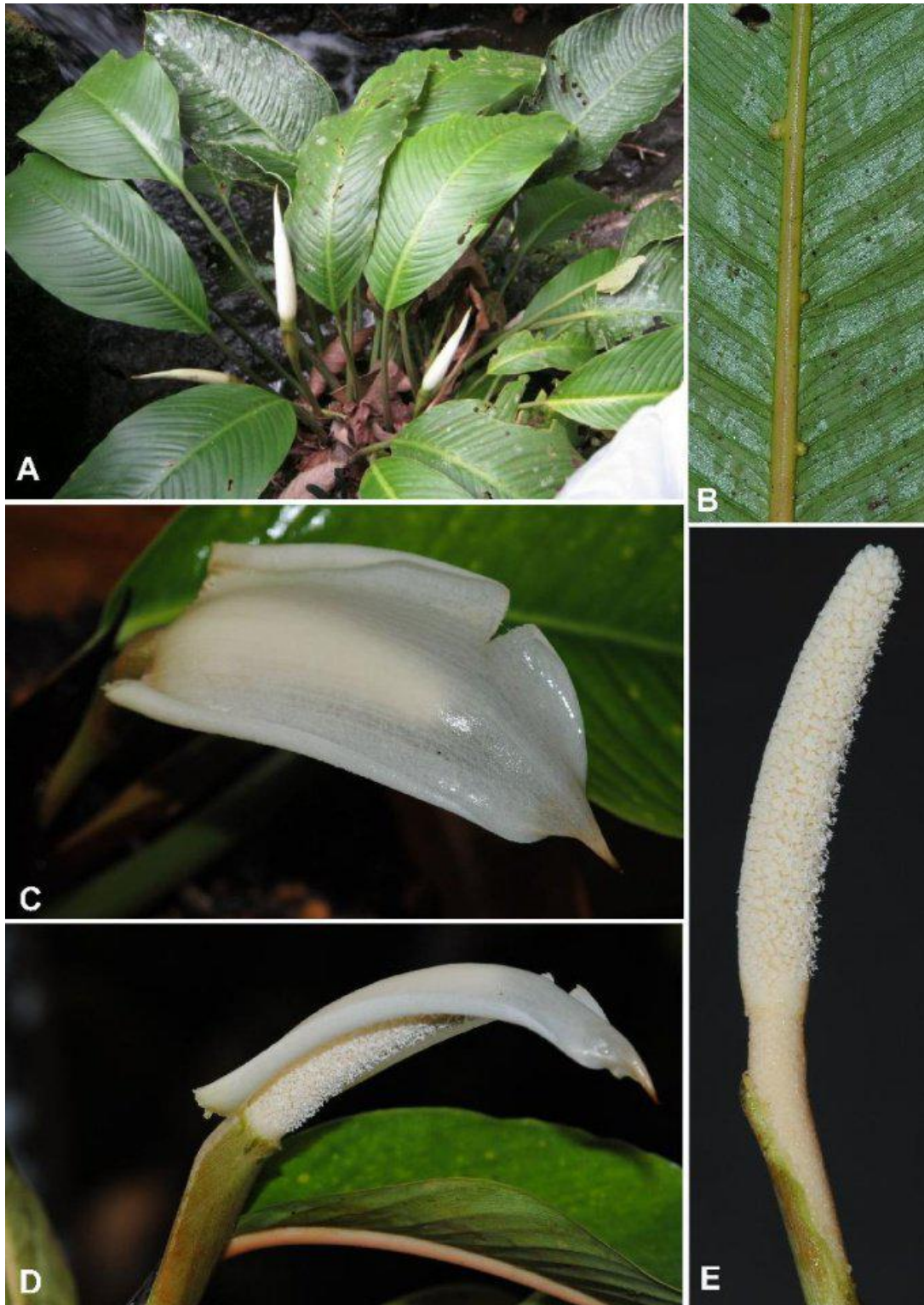


Figure 12. *Schismatoglottis bulbifera* H.Okada, H.Tsukaya & Y.Mori.

A. Plant in habitat. **B.** Leaf blade abaxial surface showing bulbil development along mid-rib. **C & D.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis. **D.** Spadix at staminate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 13. *Schismatoglottis cadierei* Buchet & Gagnepain ex S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce
A. Plants selected from a single population to display size variation. **B.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **C.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis, spathe limb already shed. **D.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. Images © The Wong Lab.

Ref.: Bull. Soc. Tosc.ortic. 4: 297 (1879).

Note: See Low et al. (2018).

Schismatoglottis beccariana var. *angustifolia* Engl.
= **Colobogynium tecturatum** Schott

Ref.: Malesia 1: 287 (1882).

Note: See Low et al. (2018).

Schismatoglottis beccariana var. *cuspidata* Engl. =
Schismatoglottis mayoana Bogner & M.Hotta

Ref.: Bull. Soc. Tosc.ortic. 4: 297 (1879).

Schismatoglottis beccariana var. *oblonga* Engl. =
Colobogynium tecturatum Schott

Ref.: Bull. Soc. Tosc.ortic. 4: 297 (1879).

Note: see Low et al. (2018).

Schismatoglottis belonis S.Y.Wong,
Aisahtul & P.C.Boyce – **Figure 10.**

Ref.: Aroideana 40(1): 7 (2017).

Placement: Clade 7 – Patentinervia complex (Low et al. 2018: **Figure 1**; Wong et al. 2017)

Schismatoglottis belophylla Alderw. = **Apoballis belophylla** (Alderw.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 203 (1922).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis bifasciata Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 107 (1912).

Note: see Hay & Yuzammi 2000: 104–105.

Placement: likely in Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1) but untested.

Schismatoglottis bitaeniata Engl.

Ref.: Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 37: 124 (1905).

Note: Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 108, 113) treat *Schismatoglottis bitaeniata* as synonymous with *S. calyptrata*. Described from Sulawesi, one of the least well-documented regions of SE Asia. See also *S. sublaxiflora* and *S. vanvuureni*.

Schismatoglottis bogneri A.Hay

Ref.: Telopea 9: 105 (2000).

Placement: probably Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); untested.

Schismatoglottis bolivarana G.S. Bunting & Steyerm. = **Philonotion bolivaranum**

Ref.: Brittonia 21(2): 187 (1969).

Note: See Wong et al. (2010).

Schismatoglottis brevicuspis Hook.f. – **Figure 11.**

Ref.: Fl. Brit. India 6: 537 (1893).

Placement: Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); see also Ting et al. (2012).

Schismatoglottis brevipes Hook.f. = **Apoballis brevipes** (Hook.f.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Fl. Brit. India 6: 538 (1893).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis brooksii Alderw. = **Apoballis mutata** (Hook.f.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 341 (1922).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis bulbifera H.Okada, H.Tsukaya & Y.Mori – **Figure 12.**

Ref.: Syst. Bot. 24: 62 (1999).

Note: *Schismatoglottis bulbifera* was treated as a synonym of *Schismatoglottis multiflora* by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 94–95) but is well-differentiated and one of several locally-distributed species; see Wong & Boyce (2016a).

Placement: Clade 6 – Multiflora group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis cadierei Buchet & Gagnepain ex S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce, **sp. nov.** Type: VIETNAM, Quảng Trị province, Vĩnh Linh district, Cửa Tùng, [“Annam: Cua-tung”], *Père Léopold Michel Cadrière 31* (holotype, P!) – **Figure 13.**

Schismatoglottis cadierei Buchet & Gagnepain, Fl. IndoChine 6: 1118 (1942) as

‘*cadier?*’, *nom. inval. nom. nud. without latin descr.* (Art. 39.1 – Turland et al. 2018).

Diagnosis

Schismatoglottis cadierei is distinguished from *Schismatoglottis lowiae* by the fusiform vs cylindrical) staminate flower zone that is half the length (vs twice the length) of the pistillate flower zone, and by the spathe limb inflating to oblong (vs inflating to turbinate).

Placement

Probably Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1) but as yet untested.

Description

Weakly clumping, moderately robust herb to 60 cm tall, individual crowns rather congested. **Stem** hapaxanthic, hypogeal, erect in the ground to ca. 15mm diam., older portions with persistent fibres from

previous years' decomposed cataphylls, individual crowns each with a few stolons. **Leaves** up to c. 8 together; **petiole** 12–27 cm long, sheathing the lower part, barely canaliculate above and almost cylindrical, bright semi-glossy green with weak broken striations; **petiolar sheath** occupying lower c. 1/5 – 1/2, wings of sheath persistent, membranous, straight to slightly in-rolled, to c. 1 cm wide, tapering, fully attached except occasionally for c. 1 mm ligular apex in largest individuals; **leaf blades** ovate-oblong, rounded or emarginate at base, acuminate at apex, 15–22 cm long, 5–10 cm wide, bright semi-glossy green above, paler semi-glossy green beneath; **primary lateral veins** impressed adaxially, prominent abaxially, 9–12 on each side, diverging at 45–60°, **interprimary veins** finer, 5–7 between each pair of primaries, all parallel; **tertiary venation** invisible. **Inflorescences** 1–2 together, smelling of goats (“odeur de cheval l’inflorescence” – fide Type specimen notes); **peduncle** much-exserted from subtending leaf sheath, to c. 15 cm long, coloured as for petiole. **Spathe** 8.5–13 cm long; **lower spathe** more or less cylindrical at anthesis, green, 2–2 cm long, c. 1.5 cm diam.; **spathe limb** (incl. mucro) about equalling the lower spathe in length, ivory to straw-yellow, inflated up to c. 4 cm diam., inflated-oblong at anthesis, rather wide-gaping, especially in the middle third, abruptly caducous in a single piece to leave a rather irregular scar, boundary between limb and lower spathe only weakly constricted. **Spadix** 6–2 cm long, distally moderately clavate; **pistillate flower zone** about half length of spadix, obliquely

inserted by 1 cm onto spathe, ca. 2.3 cm long, 3–4 mm wide; **ovaries** sub-globular, c. 1 mm tall, whitish green; **stigma** sessile, button-like, greyish white; **interpistillar staminodes** very scattered, slender stalked and rounded-clavate-headed, about twice the height of the pistils, waxy-white, often with a few pistillodes (pistils lacking a functioning stigma) at the junction of the pistillate flower zone onto the spadix; **sterile zone** absent (pistillate and staminate flower zone contiguous); **staminate flower zone** weakly fusiform-cylindric, c. 2.3 cm long, 7 mm wide, apex truncate, cream; **stamens** more or less rectangular, connective over-reaching anther apex, c. 0.7 mm across and obscuring the thecae in pre-anthesis flowers, **thecae** more or less flat opening via confluent pores; **pollen** ivory, powdery; **appendix** weakly clavate, appendicle staminodes irregularly polygonal, c. 0.5 mm diam, very tightly appressed, ivory. **Fruiting spathe** narrowly urceolate, declinate, to c. 5 cm long, medium green with darker striations, declinate; **fruits** and **seeds** not observed.

Ecology — Low-elevation old-growth semi-deciduous monsoonal coastal forest on basalt.

Distribution — Eastern Central Vietnam.

Eponymy — Named for Père Léopold Michel Cadière (1869–1955) a French missionary of the Missions Etrangères de Paris. Cadière wrote 250 papers and books about Vietnamese history, religions,

customs, and linguistics in the early 20th century. Buchet & Gagnepain's spelling '*cadieri*' is treated as an orthographic error.

Notes — *Schismatoglottis harmandii* and *S. cadieri* are externally highly similar, but readily differentiated by the spadix, with in *S. cadieri* the pistillate and staminate flower zones of contiguous while in *S. harmandii* separated by a conspicuous zone of nipple-like staminodes. Elsewhere in continental tropical and sub-tropical Asia the taxonomic status of *S. hainanensis* remains unresolved, although the proximity of Hainan to the distribution of *S. cadieri* raises the distinct possibility that they are conspecific. Li in Li et al. (2010: 19) remarked that *S. hainanensis* differs from '*cadieri*' by the presence of a sterile appendix, in fact both species have a sterile appendix.

PCB was in error in Li et al. (2010) in alluding to the similarity of *S. hainanensis* to *S. calyptrata* – the latter is absent from continental Asia, although see below under *S. kotoensis*.

Paratype: VIETNAM. Quang Nam-Da Nang province, Liên Chiểu district [“Lien-chieu, près Tourane”] *E. Poilané s.n.* (P!).

***Schismatoglottis calyptrata* (Roxb.) Zoll. & Moritzi – Figures 14 & 15.**

Ref.: Moritzi, Syst. Verz.: 83 (1854).

Note: Considered in a broad sense by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 106 *et seq.*). Evidence is

now that *Schismatoglottis calyptrata* is restricted to Maluku and possibly the Philippines eastwards through New Guinea as far as Vanuatu, and possibly extending as far north as Taiwan; absent from Sunda, Sulawesi, and seemingly so from southeastern continental Asia (see Wong et al., 2016; Hoe et al., 2018), although status in the Philippines and Taiwan remains unclear (see below under *S. kotoensis*). The numerous species described from New Guinea require addressing on the ground, beginning with recollection at the type localities and cultivation.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

***Schismatoglottis calyptrata* f. *grandifolia* Engl.,**

Ref.: Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 25: 18 (1898).

Note: Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 107) treat as synonymous with *S. calyptrata*. Described from Sulawesi.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

***Schismatoglottis calyptrata* f. *minor* Engl.**

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 116 (1912).

Note: Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 108) treated this as synonymous with *Schismatoglottis calyptrata*. Described from Bukit Timah,

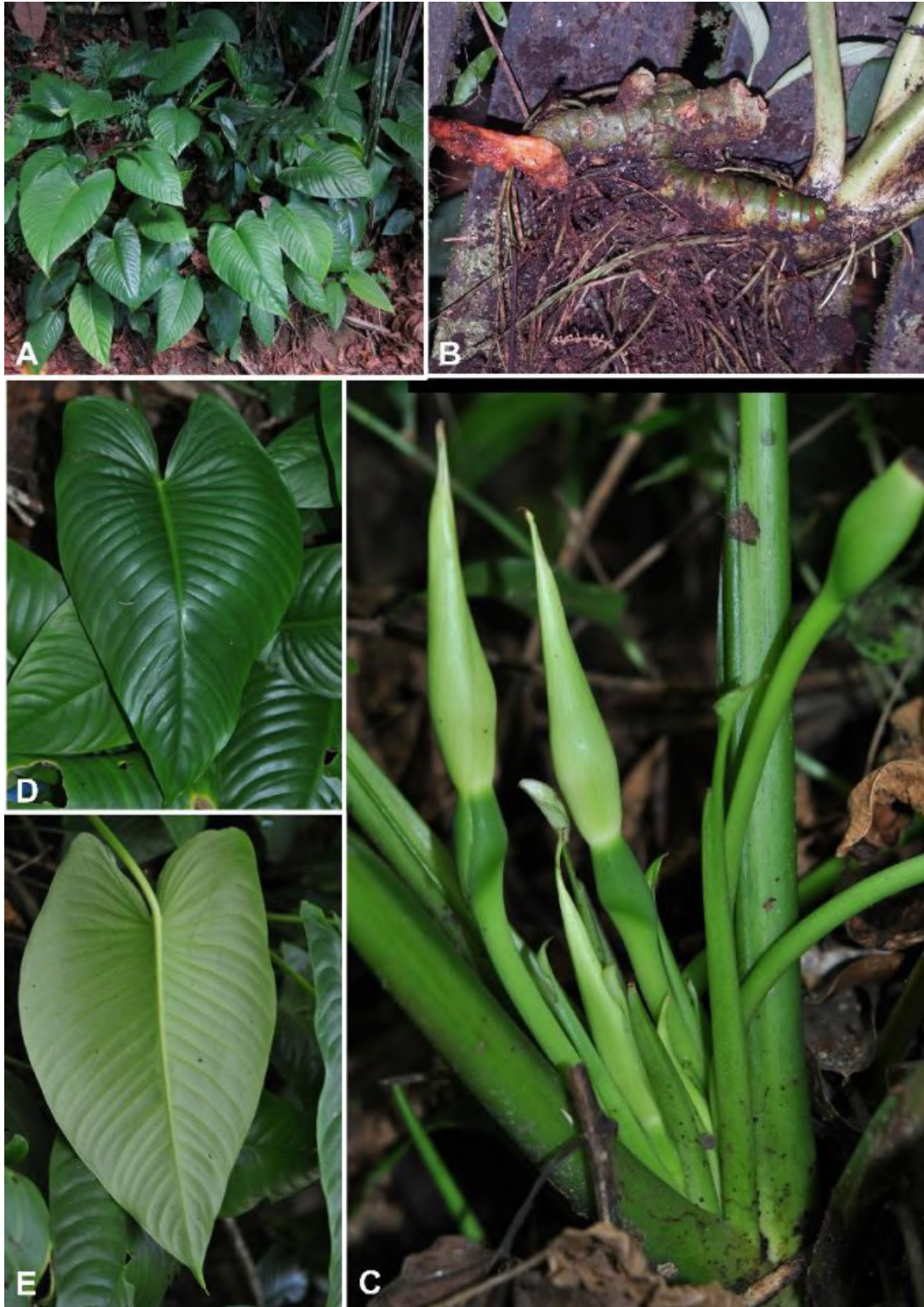


Figure 14. *Schismatoglottis calyptrata* (Roxb.) Zoll. & Moritzi

A. Plants in habitat, Ambon. **B.** Excavated stems showing hapaxanthic modules. **C.** Detail of flowering plant with two inflorescences close to anthesis and a developing infructescence. **D.** Leaf blade adaxial surface. **E.** Leaf blade abaxial surface. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 15. *Schismatoglottis calyptrata* (Roxb.) Zoll. & Moritz

A. Inflorescence at onset of pistillate anthesis. **B.** Inflorescence at end of pistillate anthesis, spathe limb almost shed. **C.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **D.** Fallen spathe limb. **E.** Inflorescence post-anthesis. Note that spathe limb is lost, leaving a dark scar, and that the post-anthesis staminate flowers (in light brown) are now well-differentiated from the spadix appendix (cream). Images © The Wong Lab.

Singapore, there are two distinct plants belonging to the *S. calyptrata* complex present on Bukit Timah (PCB pers. obs.). One of these is *S. lowiae* (see below under that species entry), and the other is likely undescribed, although at the current time the taxonomy is unresolved, as too is their status of native to Singapore or introduced since there is evidence that at least some plants collected from Peninsula Malaysia were deliberately introduced to Bukit Timah by E.J.H. Corner (see Leong-Škorničková & Boyce 2015: 22–23)

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis calyptrata f.
multimargarita Alderw.

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg ser.3, 4: 212 (1922).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 109) as synonymous with *Schismatoglottis calyptrata*. Described from Sumatera.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis calyptrata f. *resupinata* Alderw.
= **Schismatoglottis wallichii** Hook.f.

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 343 (1922).

Schismatoglottis calyptrata var.
albidomaculata Hallier f.

Ref.: Ann. Bot. Gard. Buitenzorg 14: 260 (1897), *nom. nud.*

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 112) as synonymous with *Schismatoglottis calyptrata*.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis calyptrata var.
albidomaculata Hallier f. ex Ridl.

Ref.: Materials Fl. Mal. Pen. 3: 31 (1907), *nom. superfl. pro Schismatoglottis calyptrata* var. *maculata* Hallier f.

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 112) as synonymous with *Schismatoglottis calyptrata*.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis calyptrata var. *bivittata* Hallier f.

Ref.: Bull. Herb. Boiss. 6(7): 621 (1898), *nom. nud.*

Note: See Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 112); also *Schismatoglottis picta* f. *bivittata* Engl. (below).

Schismatoglottis calyptrata var. *celebica*
Koord.

Ref.: Fl. Celebes 303 (1898).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 108) as synonymous with *S. calyptrata*. Described from Sulawesi, botanically a very poorly known area.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis calyptrata* var. *concolor Hallier f.

Ref.: Bull. Herb. Boiss. 6(7): 620 (1898).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 108) as synonymous with *S. calyptrata*. Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis calyptrata* var. *concolor f. ***dahlia*** (Engl.) Engl.,

Ref.: Pflanzenr, 55(IV.23Da): 116 (1912).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 107) as synonymous with *Schismatoglottis calyptrata*. Described from New Ireland; see also *Schismatoglottis calyptrata* var. *dahlia* Engl.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis calyptrata* var. *concolor f. ***glaucescens*** Hallier f.,

Ref.: Bull. Herb. Boiss. 6(7): 620 (1898).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 107) as synonymous with *Schismatoglottis calyptrata*.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis calyptrata* var. *concolor f. ***grandifolia*** (Engl.) Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr, 55(IV.23Da): 116 (1912).

Note: see *Schismatoglottis calyptrata* f. *grandifolia* Engl.

Schismatoglottis calyptrata* var. *concolor f. ***minor*** Engl.,

Ref.: Pflanzenr, 55(IV.23Da): 116 (1912).

Note: see *Schismatoglottis calyptrata* f. *minor*.

Schismatoglottis calyptrata* var. *concolor f. ***olivacea*** Hallier f.,

Ref.: Bull. Herb. Boiss. 6(7): 620 (1898).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 108) as synonymous with *Schismatoglottis calyptrata*.

Schismatoglottis calyptrata* var. *dahlia Engl.

Ref.: Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 25: 19 (1898).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 107) as synonymous with *Schismatoglottis calyptrata*.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis calyptrata var. *flavidomaculata* Hallier f. = ***Schismatoglottis neoguineensis*** (André) N.E.Br.

Ref.: Ann. Bot. Gard. Buitenzorg 14 (1897) 260 (1897).

Schismatoglottis calyptrata var. ***maculata*** Hallier f.

Ref.: Bull. Herb. Boiss. 6(7): 621 (1898).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 108) as synonymous with *S. calyptrata*.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis calyptrata var. ***maculata*** f. ***albidomaculata*** Hallier f.

Ref.: Bull. Herb. Boiss. 6(7): 621 (1898).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 108) as synonymous with *S. calyptrata*.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis calyptrata var. *maculata* f. *flavidomaculata* (Hallier f.) Hallier f. =

Schismatoglottis neoguineensis (André) N.E.Br.

Ref.: Bull. Herb. Boiss. 6: 621 (1898).

Schismatoglottis calyptrata var. ***ornata*** Ridl. ex Engl. & K.Krause

Ref. Pflanzenr. 55 (IV.23Da): 116 (1912).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 108) as synonymous with *Schismatoglottis calyptrata*. Described from Pahang, Peninsula Malaysia, and representing one of several undescribed Peninsular Malaysian species belonging to the Calyptrata complex (Wong et al. in prep.).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis calyptrata var. ***picta*** (Schott) Hallier f.

Ref.: Ann. Bot. Gard. Buitenzorg 14 (1897) 260 (1897).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 108) as synonymous with *S. calyptrata*.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis calyptrata var. *trivittata* (Hallier f.) Hallier f. = ***Schismatoglottis trivittata*** Hallier f.

Ref.: Bull. Herb. Boiss. 6(7): 621 (1898).

Schismatoglottis calyptratoides Alderw.

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser. 3, 4: 213 (1922).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 109) as synonymous with *S. calyptrata*.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis camera-lucida
P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong – **Figure 16.**

Ref.: Aroideana 37E(1): 19 (2014).

Placement: although yet to be analysed, *Schismatoglottis camera-lucida*, together with the closely similar *S. antu*, *S. gui* and *S. pocong* almost certainly belong in Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis canaliculata Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 112 (1912).

Note: see Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 117–118).

Placement: almost certainly Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), not tested.

Schismatoglottis cardiophylla Quisumb. & Merr.
= ***Schismatoglottis plurivenia*** Alderw.

Ref.: Philipp. J. Sci. 37: 136 (1928).

Schismatoglottis caulescens Ridl. =
Schismatoglottis conoidea Engl.

Ref.: J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 182 (1905).

Schismatoglottis celebica Engl. =
Schismatoglottis subundulata (Zoll. ex
Schott) Nicolson

Re.: Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 25: 19 (1898).

Schismatoglottis ciliata A.Hay – **Figure 17.**

Ref.: Telopea 9(1): 60 (2000).

Placement: most probably Clade 5 – Asperata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), but not yet tested; the similar *Schismatoglottis pyrribias* falls there.

Schismatoglottis clarae A.Hay – **Figure 18.**

Ref.: Telopea 9(1): 119 (2000).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis clausula S.Y.Wong – **Figure 19.**

Ref.: Gard. Bull. Singapore 61(2): 530 (2010).



Figure 16. *Schismatoglottis camera-lucida* P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong

A. Plant in habitat, Type locality. **B.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. Note that lower spathe walls are translucent and that the staminate flower zone is clearly visible; note, too that the spathe limb barely opens. **C.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **D.** Detail of appendix and upper part of staminate flower. Images © The Wong Lab.

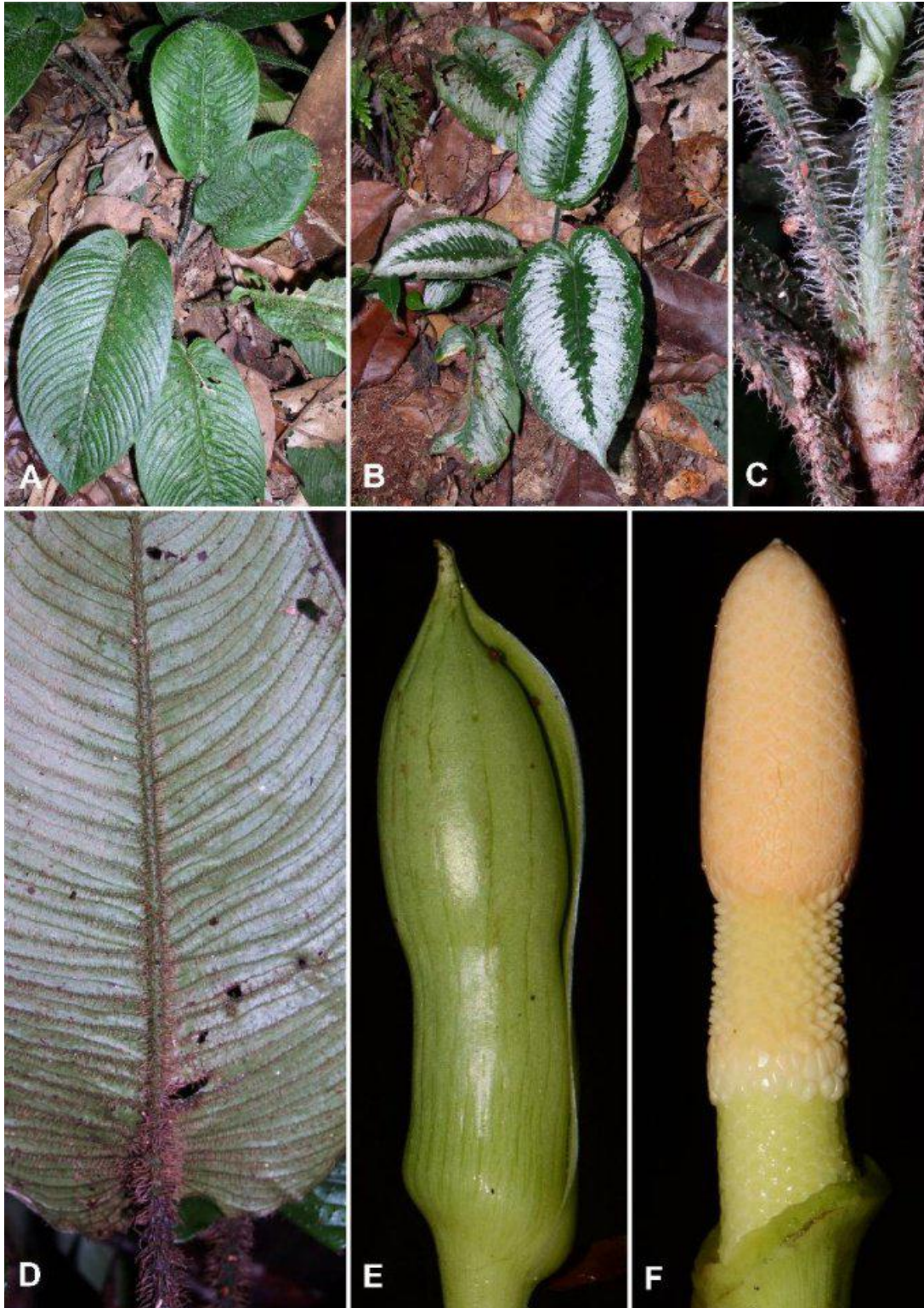


Figure 17. *Schismatoglottis ciliata* A.Hay

A & B. Plants in habitat displaying natural variability in leaf blade markings. C. Detail of the petiole trichomes. D. Leaf blade, abaxial surface. E. Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. F. Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. Images © The Wong Lab.

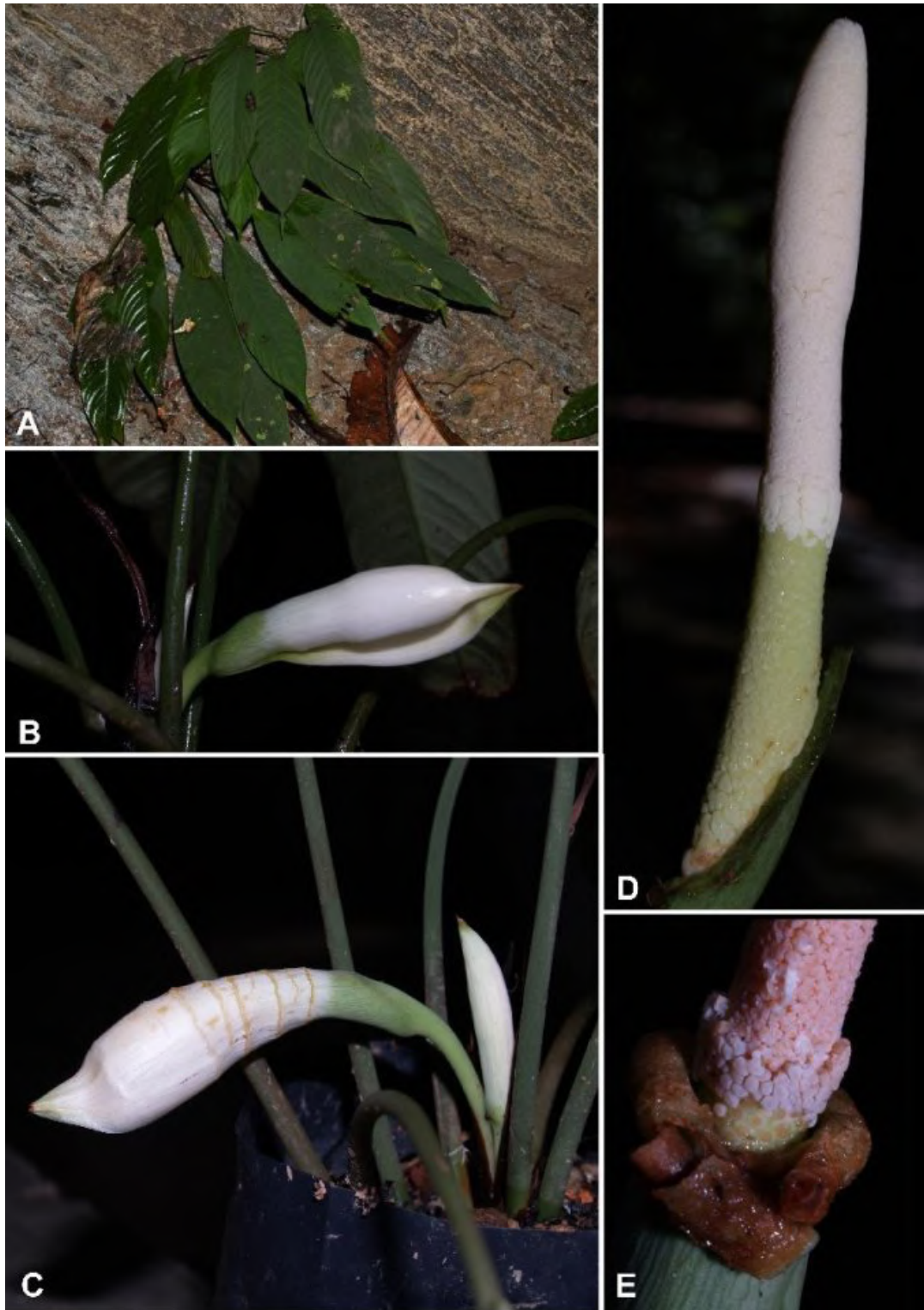


Figure 19. *Schismatoglottis clausula* S.Y.Wong

A. Plant in habitat on shale. **B.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **C** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis with spathe limb degrading into circumferential rings. **D.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **E.** Detail of inflorescence at end of staminate anthesis – note the spathe limb remains at top of the persistent lower spathe, and expanded interstice staminodes. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 20. *Schismatoglottis clemensiorum* A.Hay
J.Clemens & M.S.Clemens 32205. Holotype (BM). Image © The Natural History Museum, London. Used with permission.



Figure 21. *Schismatoglottis colocasioidea* M.Hotta

A. Plants in habitat displaying natural variability in leaf blade markings. **B.** Leaf blade, abaxial surface. **C.** Inflorescence at late pistillate anthesis. **D.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis, spathe limb already shed. **E.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 22. *Schismatoglottis confinis* S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

A & B. Plants in habitat, Karst limestone, Serian. **C.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **D.** Detail of persistent lower spathe and lowest part of spathe limb. **E.** Spadix at staminate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **F.** Detail of inflorescence at end of staminate anthesis – note the spathe limb has been shed to leave a ragged rim to lower spathe orifice. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 23. *Schismatoglottis conoidea* Engl.

A & B. Plants in habitat displaying natural variability in leaf blade markings. **C.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **D & E.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis, spathe limb already shed, to show variation in spadix. **F.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis, spathe limb naturally shed; note pollen collecting in the constriction of the spathe. **G.** Inflorescence at early staminate anthesis, spathe limb already shed. Images © The Wong Lab.

Placement: Clade 6 – Multiflora group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis clemensiorum A.Hay –
Figure 20.

Ref.: *Telopea* 9(1): 61 (2000).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis colocasioidea M.Hotta
– **Figure 21.**

Ref.: *Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Imp. Univ., Ser. B, Biol.* 32: 238 (1966)

Note: Not accepted by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 146, 148), who include it in *Schismatoglottis trifasciata*.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis concinna Schott = **Apoballis acuminatissima** (Schott) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: *Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugduno-Batavi* 1: 281 (1864).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis concinna var. *immaculata* N.E.Br. = **Apoballis acuminatissima** (Schott) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: *Gard. Chron.*, III, 18: 298 (1882)

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis concinna var. *purpurea* N.E.Br. = **Apoballis acuminatissima** (Schott) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: *Gard. Chron.*, III, 18: 298 (1882)

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis confinis S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce – **Figure 22.**

Ref.: *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 60(1): 159 (2008).

Placement: Clade 6 – Multiflora group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis conoidea Engl. – **Figure 23.**

Ref.: *Bull. Soc. Tosc.ortic.* 4: 298 (1879).

Note: likely a species complex.

Placement: unknown; the elongated internodes are unusual, although not unique, in the genus. Similar shoot architecture is shared with (certainly unrelated) *Schismatoglottis erecta*, and *S. schottii* of Clade 6 – Multiflora group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), from which, a/o *S. conoidea* differs by fully attached petiolar sheath wings. *Schismatoglottis convolvula* has greatly

elongated internodes, indeed the stems of *S. convolvula* are capable of weakly twining, but shoots of *S. conoidea* are pleionanthic whereas *S. convolvula* has hapaxanthic modules.

Schismatoglottis conversa Alderw. =
Schismatoglottis wallichii Hook.f.

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 344 (1922).

Schismatoglottis convolvula P.C.Boyce –
Figure 24.

Ref.: Mayo et al., Genera of Araceae 346 (1997).

Note: despite the highly distinctive shoot architecture with much-elongated internodes and weakly twining stems, *Schismatoglottis convolvula* falls unquestionably into the alliance around *S. calyptrata*, as suggested by the hapaxanthic modules.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis cordifolia M.Hotta =
Schismatoglottis hottae Bogner &
Nicolson

Ref.: Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Imp. Univ., Ser. B, Biol. 32: 229 (1966).

Schismatoglottis cordifolia Ridl. – **Figure 25.**

Ref.: J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 57: 112 (1911).

Note: assigned to *S. calyptrata* by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 108); see also Wong et al. (in prep.).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis corneri A.Hay = **Nabalu corneri** (A.Hay) S.Y.Wong, S.L.Low & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Telopea 9(1): 29 (2000).

Note: See Low et al. (2018).

Schismatoglottis costata hort. ex Gentil., *nomen nudum* (Art. 38, Turland et al. 2018) = ?

Ref.: Pl. Cult. Serres Jard. Bot. Brux. 174 (1907).

Schismatoglottis costata var. *splendens* hort. ex Gentil, *nomen nudum* (Art. 38, Turland et al. 2018) = ?

Ref.: Pl. Cult. Serres Jard. Bot. Brux. 174 (1907),

Schismatoglottis crassifolia Engl. =
Colobogynium tecturatum Schott

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 86 1912

Note: See Low et al. (2018).

Schismatoglottis crinitissima A.Hay – **Figure 26.**

Ref.: *Telopea* 9(1): 64 (2000).

Placement: most probably Clade 5 – Asperata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), but not yet tested; the similar *Schismatoglottis pyrrhias* falls there.

Schismatoglottis crispa Pitcher & Manda = **Aglaonema crispum** (Pitcher & Manda) Nicolson

Ref.: Gen. Ill. Cat. U.S. Nurseries: 95 (1892).

Note: see Nicolson (1969).

Schismatoglottis crispata Hook.f. = **Schismatoglottis asperata** Engl.

Ref.: Curtis's Bot. Mag. 107: t. 6576 (1881).

Schismatoglottis crypta P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong – **Figure 27.**

Ref.: *Webbia* 69(2): 225 (2014).

Placement: Clade 5 – Asperata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis cyria P.C.Boyce – **Figure 28.**

Ref.: *Kew Bull.* 49: 796 (1994).

Placement: either Clade 4 – Petradoxa complex or Clade 6 – Multiflora group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); not yet sampled.

Schismatoglottis decipiens A.Hay – **Figure 29.**

Ref.: *Telopea* 9(1): 120 (2000).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis decora W.Bull,

Ref.: *Cat.* 1884: 16 (1884), *nom. subnud.*

Note: see Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 136), and also *Schismatoglottis pulchra* N.E.Br. (below).

Schismatoglottis dilecta S.Y.Wong, P.C.Boyce & S.L.Low – **Figure 30.**

Ref.: *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 64(1): 261 (2012).

Placement: Clade 3 – Asperata complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis diversicolor Alderw.

Ref.: *Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3*, 4: 205 (1922).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 132, 134) as a synonym of *Schismatoglottis motleyana*.



Figure 24. *Schismatoglottis convolvula* P.C.Boyce
James Dawos Mamit S. 42102. Isotype (K). Image © Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Used with permission.



Figure 25. *Schismatoglottis cordifolia* Ridl.
H.N.Ridley 14443. Holotype (SING). Image © Singapore Botanic Garden. Used with permission.



Figure 26. *Schismatoglottis crinitissima* A.Hay
A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Detail of petiole trichomes. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 27. *Schismatoglottis crypta* P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong

A & B. Plants in Type habitat. Note that leaf blades can be plain or with contrasting mid-banding. **C.** Inflorescence at onset of staminate anthesis. **D.** Spadix (spathe artificially removed) at staminate anthesis. **E.** Spadix (spathe artificially removed) at pistillate anthesis. **F.** Early stage of developing infructescence. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 28. *Schismatoglottis cyria* P.C.Boyce

A. Collected Type plant in habitat, prior to pressing. Image © G. Argent, used with permission.



Figure 29. *Schismatoglottis decipiens* A.Hay

A. Plant in cultivation. **B.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **C.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **D.** Detail lower portion of spadix showing pistillate flower zone, interstice, and lowermost part of staminate flower zone. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 30. *Schismatoglottis dilecta* S.Y.Wong, P.C.Boyce & S.L.Low

A. Plants in habitat; note the semi-glossy leaf blades. **B.** Leaf blade, abaxial view. **C.** Plant with emerging inflorescence. Note the long, persistent, fleshy ligules. **D.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **E.** Detail of interstice staminodes (below) and staminate flowers (above). **F.** Detail of appendix staminodes. **G.** Post anthesis inflorescence. Note that the spathe limb has deliquesced and that the lower spathe persists. Images © The Wong Lab.

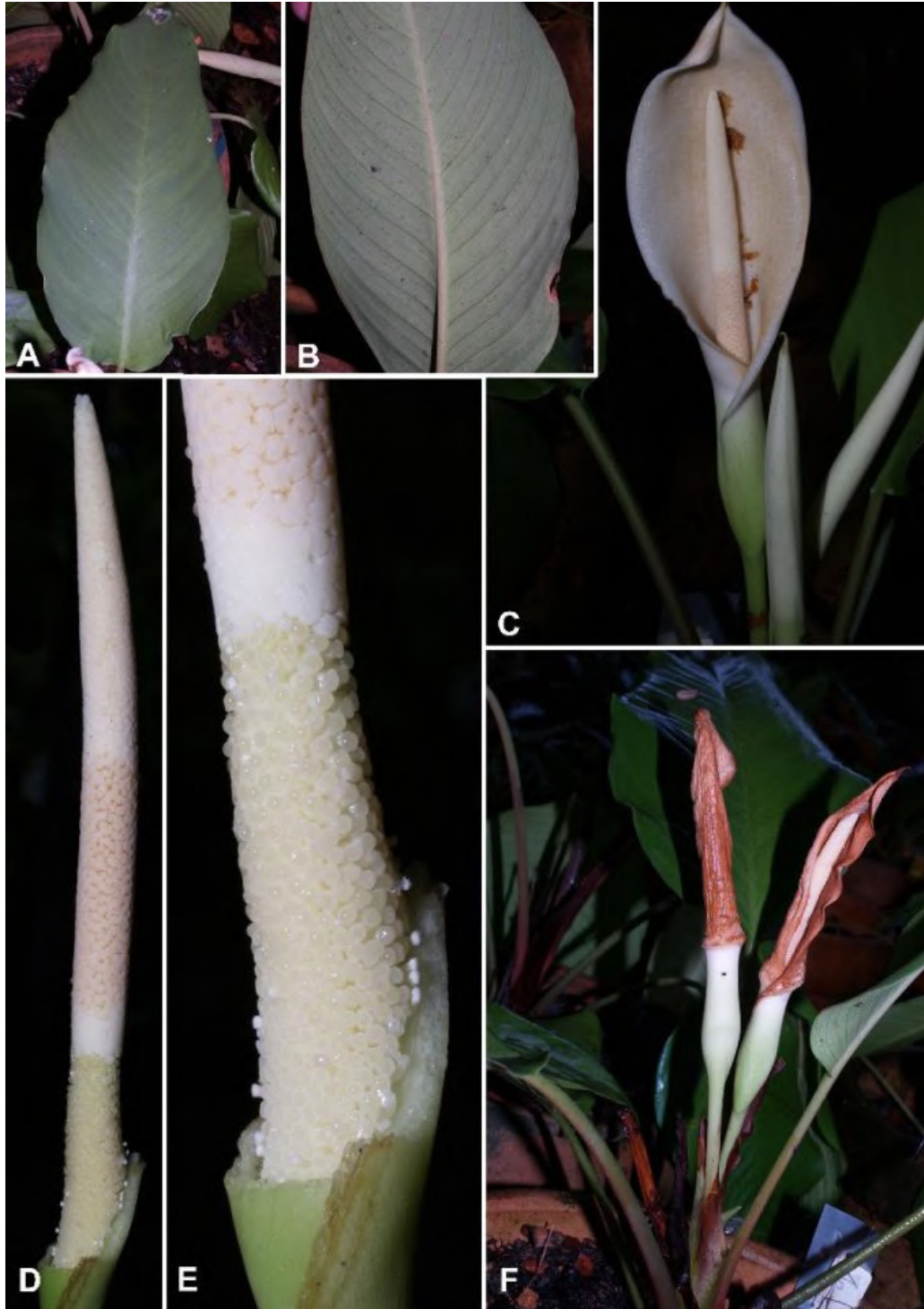


Figure 31. *Schismatoglottis dulosa* S.Y.Wong

A & B. Adaxial (A) and abaxial (B) views of leaf blade. **C.** Inflorescence at late pistillate anthesis, with two developing inflorescences. **D.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **E.** Detail lower portion of spadix showing pistillate flower zone, interstice, and lowermost part of staminate flower zone. **F.** Flowering plant in cultivation showing diagnostic erect inflorescences and marcescent spathe limb. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 32. *Schismatoglottis ecaudata* A.Hay
W.M. & C.M.Bangham 1151 Holotype (K). Image © Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Used with permission.

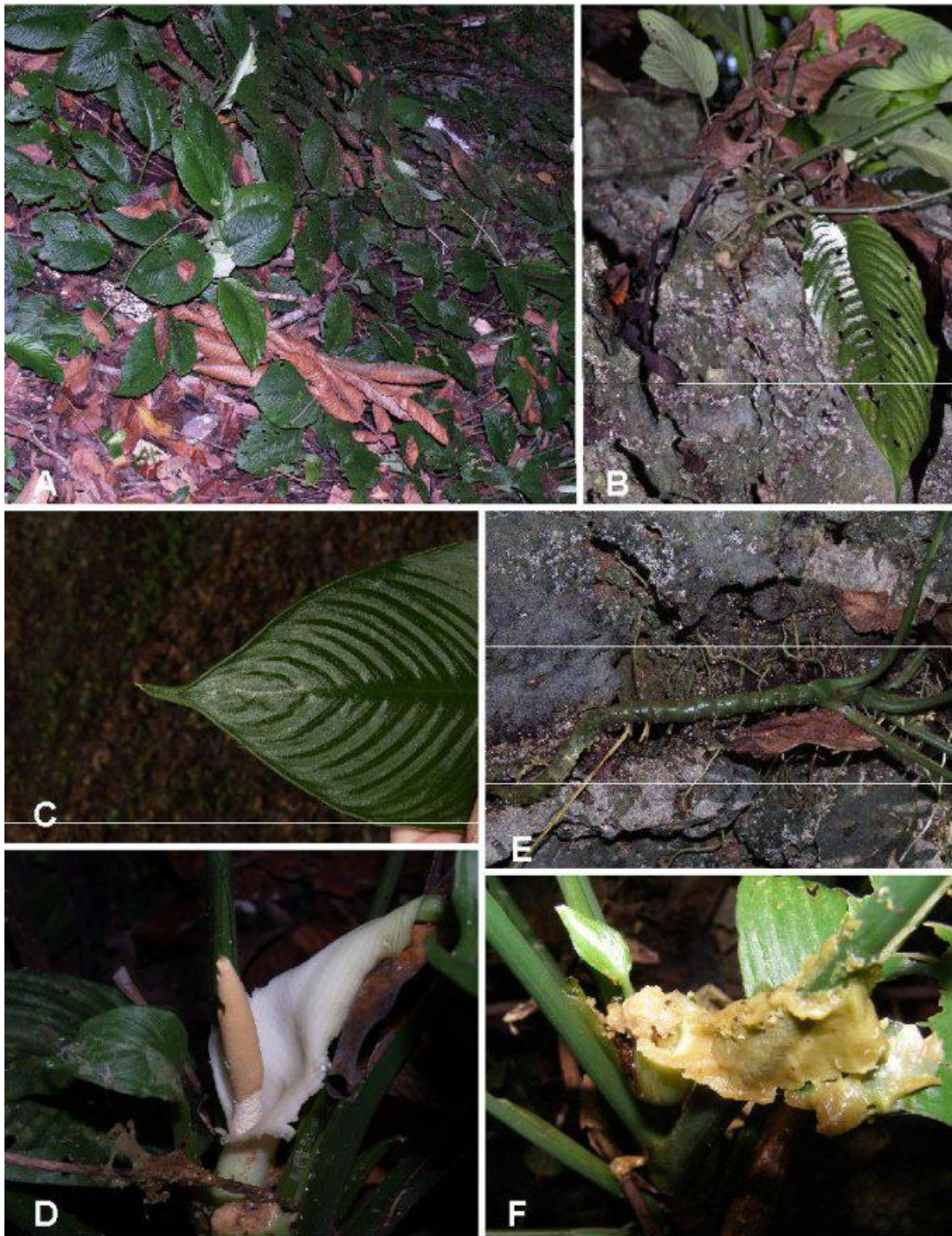


Figure 33. *Schismatoglottis elegans* A.Hay

A. Population in the wild, spreading across the floor, at the base of a Karst limestone hill. **B.** Whole plant occurring deep litter on Karst limestone. **C.** Leaf blade tip (to c. 3 cm long). **D.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis. **E.** Creeping rhizome. **F.** Inflorescence post anthesis showing the deliquescing spathe limb. Images © The Wong Lab.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis djamuensis Engl.

Ref.: Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 49: 99 (1912).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 108) as synonymous with *Schismatoglottis calyptrata*. Based on plants from Papua New Guinea.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis dorensis Gibbs

Ref.: Fl. Arfak Mts.: 201 (1917).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 110) as synonymous with *Schismatoglottis calyptrata*. Based on plants from near Manokwari, on the NE coast of the Vogelkop Peninsular, Papua Barat.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis dulosa S.Y.Wong –
Figure 31.

Ref.: Gard. Bull. Singapore 61(2): 533
(2010).

Placement: Clade 6 – Multiflora group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis ecaudata A.Hay –
Figure 32.

Ref.: Telopea 9(1): 121 (2000).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis edanoi A.Hay

Ref.: Telopea 9(1): 121 (2000).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis elegans A.Hay – **Figure 33.**

Ref.: Telopea 9(1): 67 (2000).

Note: see Wong (2010) and Ting et al. (2012).

Placement: Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); see also Ting et al. (2012).

Schismatoglottis elongata Engl. = ***Rhynchophyle elongata*** (Engl.) Engl.

Ref.: Bull. Soc. Tosc.ortic. 4: 298 (1879).

Note: see Low et al. (2018).

Schismatoglottis emarginata Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 93 (1912).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 112–113) as synonymous with *Schismatoglottis calyptrata*; here treated as insufficiently known.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis engleriana Alderw.

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 217 (1922).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 108, 112–113) as synonymous with *Schismatoglottis trivittata* Hallier f. (see Hay & Yuzammi 2000: 52).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), untested.

Schismatoglottis erecta M.Hotta – **Figure 34.**

Ref.: Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Imp. Univ., Ser. B, Biol. 32: 233 (1966).

Placement: Clade 6 – Multiflora group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis evelyniae P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong – **Figure 35.**

Ref.: Aroideana 36E(1): 6 (2013).

Placement: unplaced; shoot architecture highly reminiscent of *S. platystigma* and *S. pudenda*.

Schismatoglottis eximia Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 101 (1912)?

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 167) as inadequately known.

Placement: unplaced

Schismatoglottis eymae A.Hay

Ref.: Telopea 9(1): 122 (2000).

Placement: possibly Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), but shoots pleionanthic; untested.

Schismatoglottis fasciata (Ridl.) Engl. = ***Colobogynium tecturatum*** Schott

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 87 (1912).

Note: see Low et al. (2108).

Schismatoglottis ferruginea Merr. – **Figure 36.**

Ref.: J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 85: 159 (1922).

Placement: probably Clade 5 – Asperata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); not yet tested.

Schismatoglottis forbesii Engl. = **Apoballis longicaulis** (Ridl.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 103 (1912).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis gaesa S.Y.Wong, Aisahtul & P.C.Boyce – **Figure 37.**

Ref.: Aroideana 40(1): 10 (2017).

Placement: Clade 7 – Patentineria complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis gamoandra M.Hotta = **Schismatoglottis puberulipes** Alderw.

Ref.: Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Imp. Univ., Ser. B, Biol. 32: 237 (1966).

Note: see Boyce & Wong (2015).

Schismatoglottis gampospadix P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong – **Figure 38.**

Ref.: Aroideana 37E(1): 23 (2014).

Placement: unplaced; possible relationships not at all clear.

Schismatoglottis gangsai S.Y.Wong, Aisahtul & P.C.Boyce – **Figure 39.**

Ref.: Aroideana 41(1): 141 (2018).

Placement: Clade 7 – Patentineria complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis gephyra P.C.Boyce – **Figure 40.**

Ref.: Borneo J. Resource Sci. Technol. 7(2): 85 (2017).

Placement: Clade 7 – Patentineria complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis gilliana P.C.Boyce – **Figure 41.**

Ref.: Kew Bull. 49: 793 (1994).

Placement: Clade 5 – Asperata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), not as previously thought belonging with the Multiflora Group (sensu Hay & Yuzammi 2000).

Schismatoglottis glauca Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 106 (1912).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 167) as inadequately known.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); untested.

Schismatoglottis grabowskii Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 121 (1912).

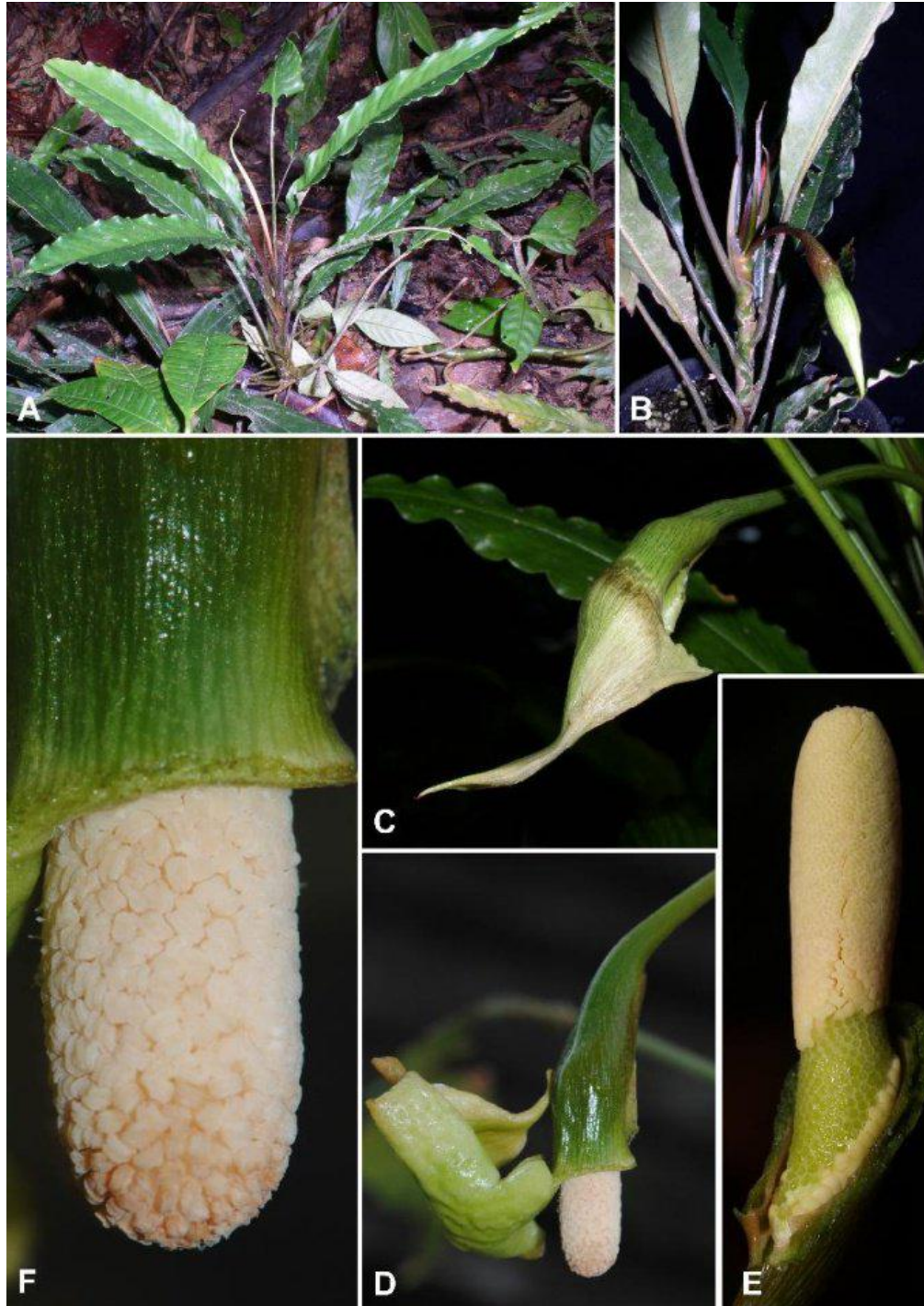


Figure 34. *Schismatoglottis erecta* M.Hotta

A. Plants in habitat, gallery forest. **B.** Flowering cultivated plant; note the nodding inflorescence and persistent ligular portion to the petiolar sheath. **C.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis, with spathe limb beginning to shed. **D.** Inflorescence at end of staminate anthesis, with spathe limb almost fallen; note the groove running between thecae of each stamen. **E.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **F.** Detail of staminate flowers with anther connectives deeply 1-grooved from theca to theca. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 35. *Schismatoglottis evelyniae* P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong

A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Climbing naked older portions of stems. **C.** Detail of highly-reduced petiolar sheath. **D.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis, the spathe limb barely opens. **E.** Inflorescence at end of pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **F.** Post-anthesis inflorescence, spathe limb degraded and fallen; note the mucilage on the spadix resulting from beetle damage. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 36. *Schismatoglottis gaesa* S.Y.Wong, Aisahtul & P.C.Boyce

A. Cultivated plant. **B.** Leaf blade, abaxial view, showing the typical venation of species of the *Schismatoglottis* Patentinervia Clade. **C.** Inflorescence at just prior to pistillate anthesis; note the pileate spathe limb. **D.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis; note the spathe limb open almost flat. **E.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, nearside spathe artificially removed, note the rhomboid staminodes of the interstice. Images © The Wong Lab.

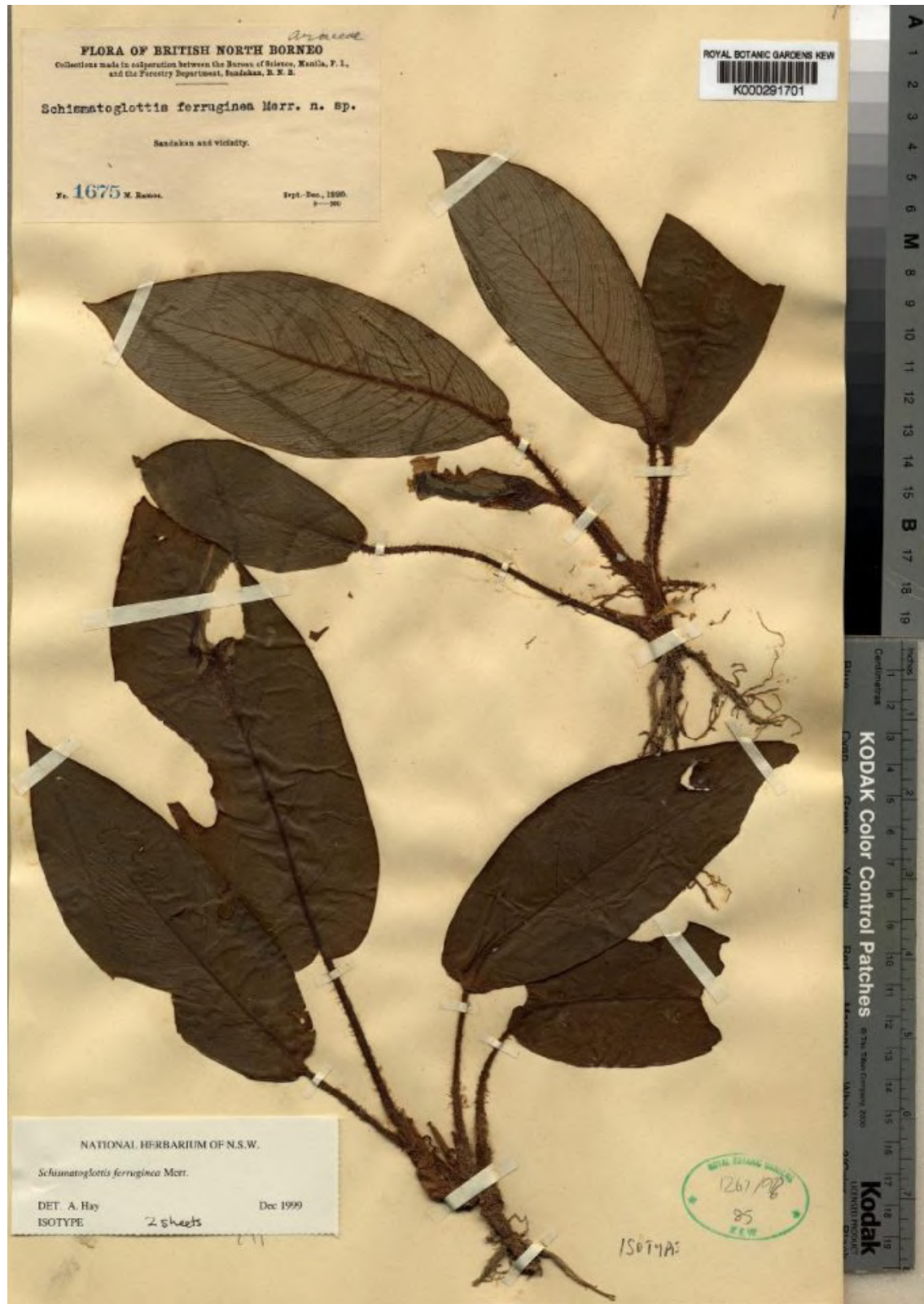


Figure 37. *Schismatoglottis ferruginea* Merr.

M.Ramos 1675. Isotype (K). Image © Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Used with permission.

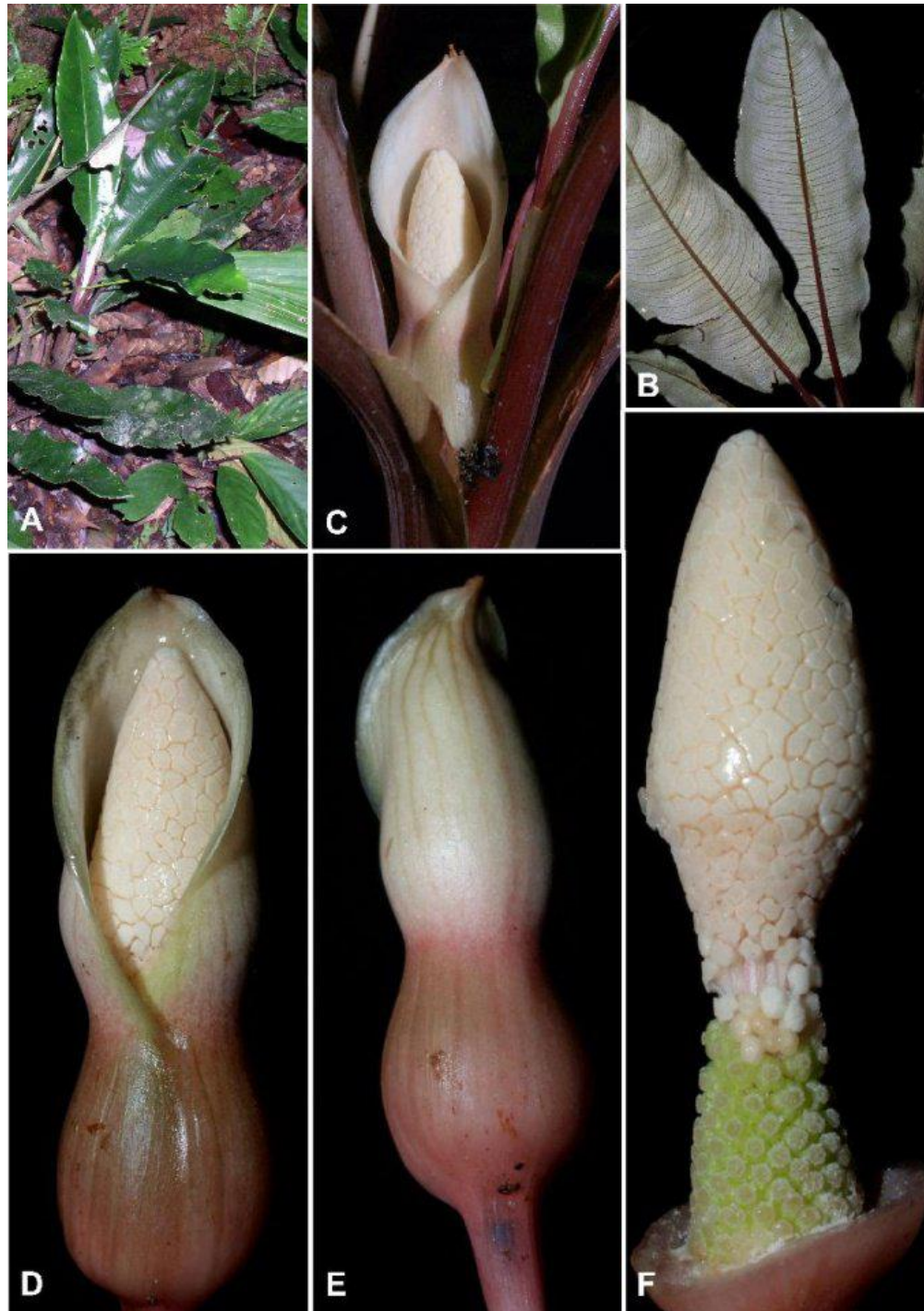


Figure 38. *Schismatoglottis gangsai* S.Y.Wong, Aisahtul & P.C.Boyce

A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Leaf blade, abaxial view, showing the pruinose blade with contrasting major veins. The blade shape and venation arrangement is diagnostic for species of the Patentinervia Clade. **C.** Inflorescence at early staminate anthesis; note that the spathe limb opens wide. **D & E.** Inflorescence at late pistillate anthesis, note the manner in which the spathe limb margins and tip recurve. **F.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. Images © The Wong Lab.

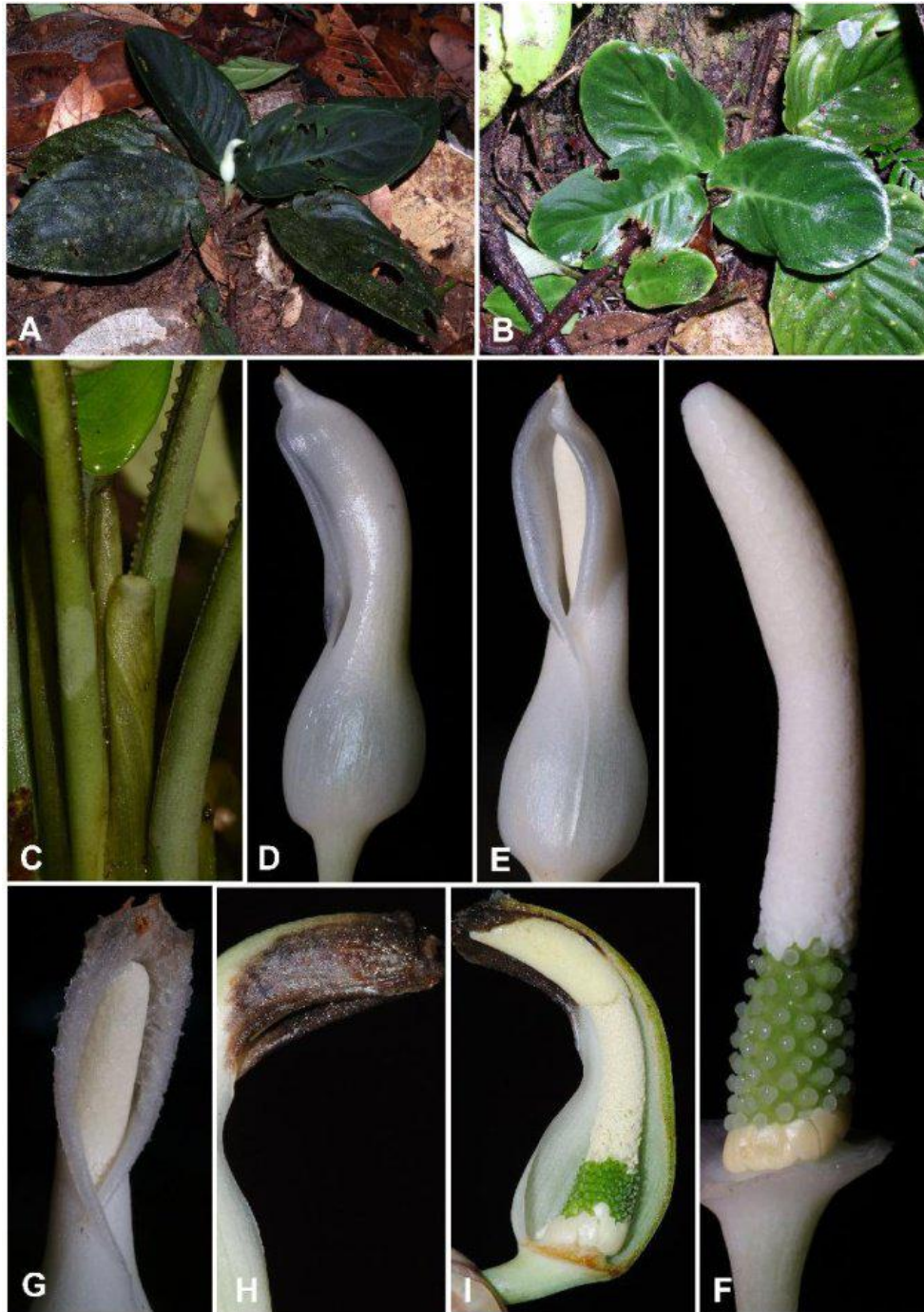


Fig. 39. *Schismatoglottis gampospadix* P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong

A. & B. Plants in habitat. Note that the rosettes of leaves in **B** are each attached to a common rhizome-like stem. **C.** Detail of the petioles, showing the ligular extension to the petiolar sheath and the crispulate dorsal edges to the petiole. **D. & E.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **F.** Spadix at staminate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. Note the large staminodes at the base of the pistillate flower zone. **G.** Detail of the deliquescing spathe limb margins, inflorescence at late staminate anthesis. **H.** Spathe limb with dry-marcescent margins, end of staminate anthesis. **I.** Inflorescence near end of staminate anthesis, nearside half of spathe artificially removed. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 40. *Schismatoglottis gephyra* P.C.Boyce

A. Plants in habitat. **B. & C.** Inflorescence at late pistillate anthesis. **D.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. The rhomboid staminodes of the interstice and well-differentiated pale salmon pink stamens are clearly visible. **E.** Ripe infructescence with persistent lower spathe walls splitting and reflexing to release the ripe fruits. Images © The Wong Lab.

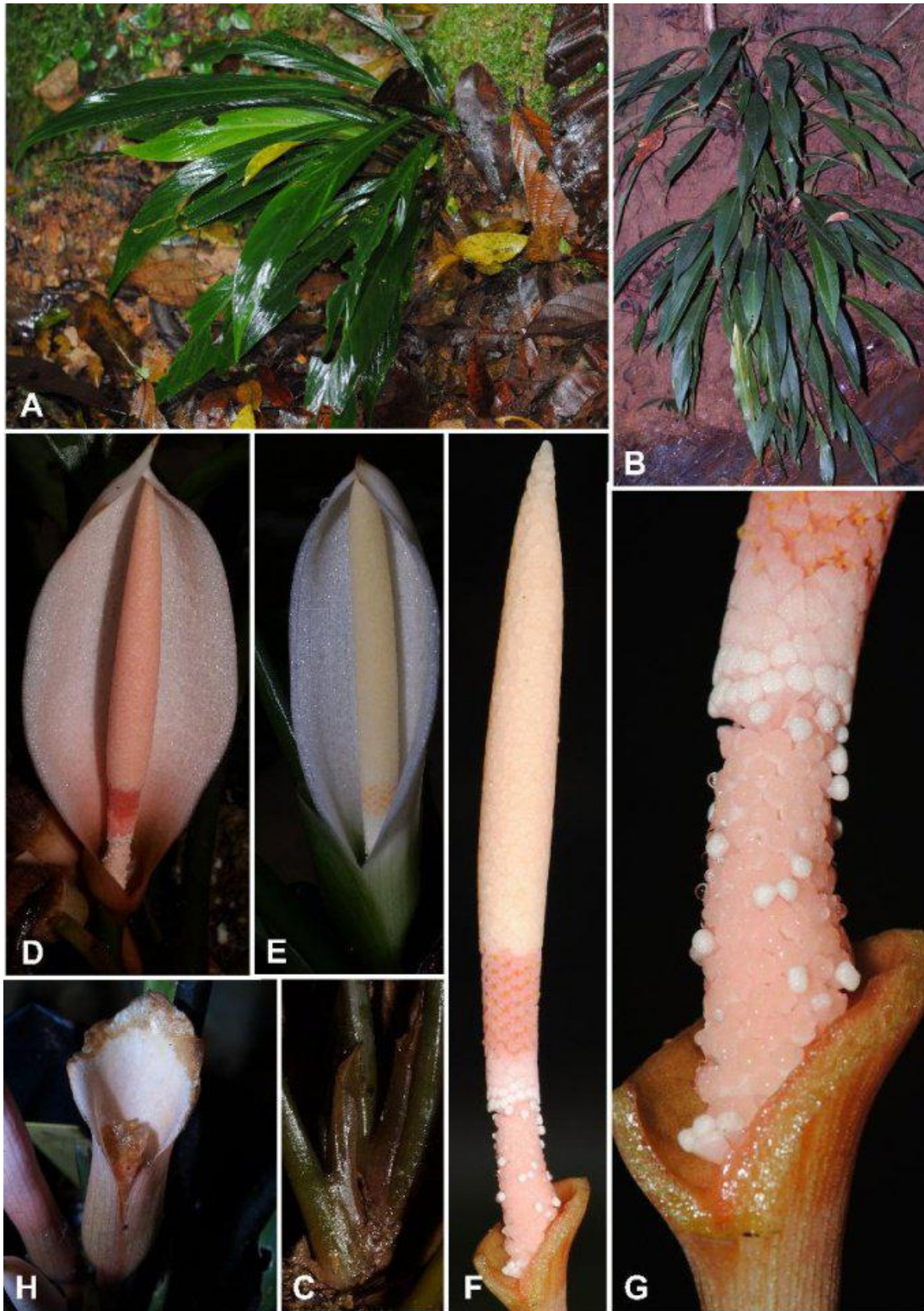


Figure 41. *Schismatoglottis gilliana* P.C.Boyce

A & B. Plants in habitat. **C.** Detail of petiolar sheath ligule. **D & E.** Two colour forms of inflorescence. **F.** Spadix (spathe artificially removed) at pistillate anthesis. **G.** Detail of fertile flower zones at staminate anthesis. **H.** Early stage of developing infructescence. Images © The Wong Lab.

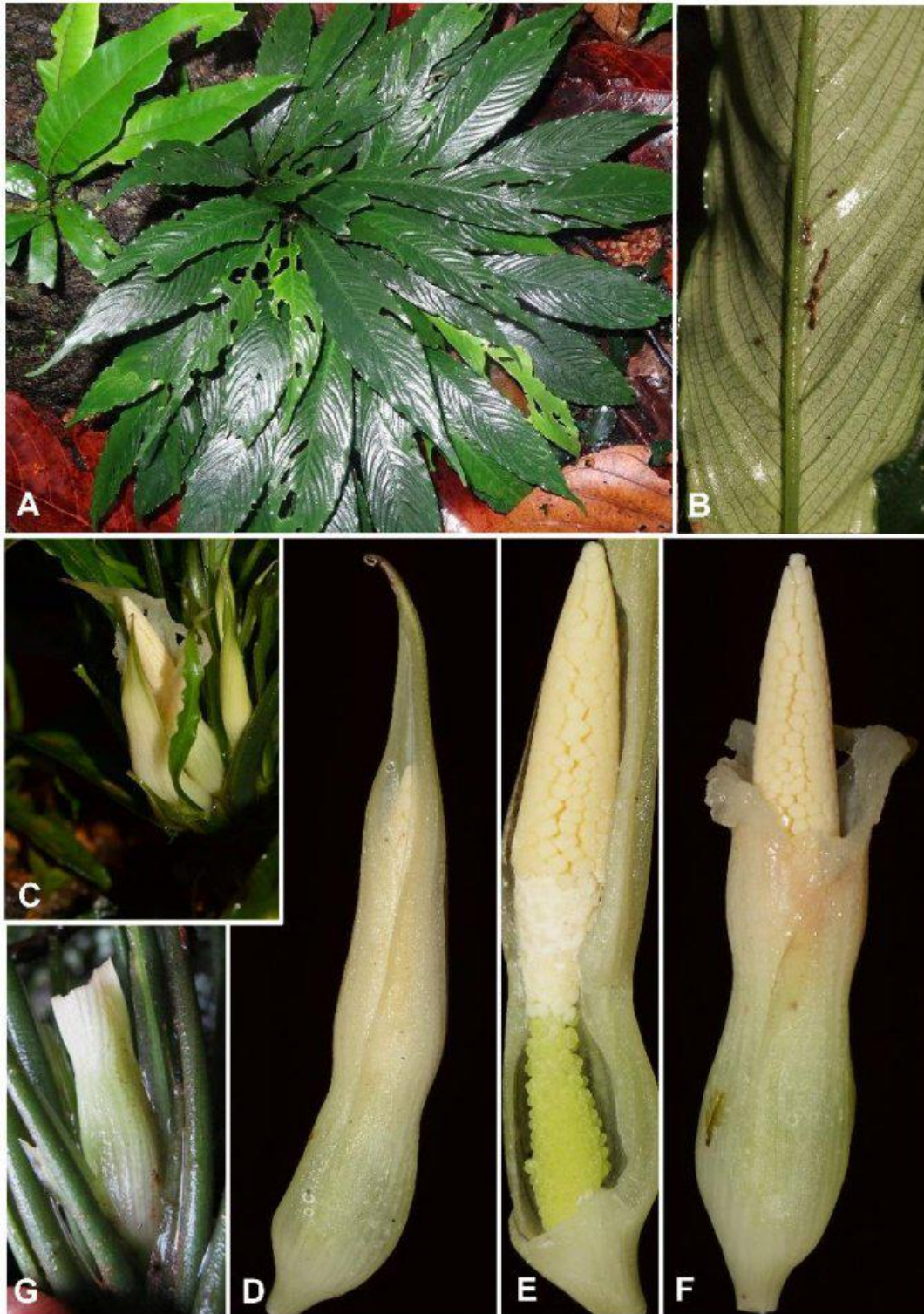


Figure 42. *Schismatoglottis gui* P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong

A. Plant in habitat, Type locality. **B.** Detail of venation, abaxial surface of leaf blade; note the tessellate secondaries. **C.** Synflorescence. **D.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. Note that the spathe limb barely opens. **E.** Spadix at staminate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **F.** Inflorescence post-anthesis. Note that the spathe limb has largely deliquesced. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 43. *Schismatoglottis harmandii* Engl.

A. Population in the wild. **B.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **C.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis, the spathe limb already fallen. **D.** Detail of interstice, staminate flower zone, and appendix. **E.** Close-up of upper part of interstice and lower two thirds of staminate flower zone. **F.** Pistillate flower zone, and interstice, nearside spathe artificially removed. Images © Luu Hong Truong. Used with permission.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); untested.

Schismatoglottis grandiflora Alderw. = **Apoballis grandiflora** (Alderw.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 201 (1922).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis gui P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong – **Figure 42.**

Ref.: Aroideana 37E(1): 24 (2014).

Placement: although yet to analysed, *Schismatoglottis gui*, together with the closely similar *S. antu*, *S. camera-lucida* and *S. pocong* almost certainly belong in Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis hainanensis H.Li

Ref.: Acta Phytotax. Sin. 15(2): 103 (1977).

Note: available specimens and published descriptions are inadequate to determine whether this is a distinct species, or referable to *Schismatoglottis cadierei*, although the proximity of Hainan to the distribution of *S. cadierei* makes this a distinct possibility. The protologue states allied to *S. cadierei* (“*cadierei*”) but goes on to differentiate *S. hainanensis* by contiguous pistillate and staminate flower zones, exactly the situation in *S. cadierei*, and a key difference separating

S. cadierei from the only other Indochinese species, *S. harmandii*. Li (in Li et al. 2010: 19) states that *S. hainanensis* is differentiated by the presence of a sterile appendix to the spadix; in fact both *S. cadierei* and *S. hainanensis* have a sterile appendix.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); untested.

Schismatoglottis harmandii Engl. – **Figure 43.**

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 104 (1912).

Note: *Schismatoglottis harmandii* and *S. cadierei* are externally highly similar, but readily differentiated by the spadix, with the pistillate and staminate flower zones of *S. harmandii* separated by a conspicuous zone of nipple-like staminodes, while in *S. cadierei* the flower zones are contiguous.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); untested.

Schismatoglottis hastata Elmer *nomen nudum* (Art. 38, Turland et al. 2018) = **Schismatoglottis pusilla** Engl.

Ref.: Leaflet Philipp. Bot. 10: 3701 (1939), nom. inval.

Note: see Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 142).

Schismatoglottis hastifolia Hallier f. ex Engl. = **Apoballis hastifolia** (Hallier f. ex Engl.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 116 (1912).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis havilandii (Engl.) M.Hotta =
Ooia havilandii (Engl.) S.Y.Wong &
P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Imp. Univ.,
Ser. B, Biol. 32: 233 (1966).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2016b).

Schismatoglottis hayana Bogner &
P.C.Boyce – **Figure 44.**

Ref.: Gard. Bull. Singapore 60(2): 1 (2009).

Placement: Clade 6 – Multiflora group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis hayi S.Y.Wong &
P.C.Boyce – **Figure 45.**

Ref.: Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 60(3): 135
(2011).

Placement: Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); see also Ting et
al. (2012).

Schismatoglottis hellwigiana Engl.

Ref.: Nova Guinea 8(2): 806 (1912).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000:
111) as synonymous with *Schismatoglottis*

calyptrata. Based on plants from Papua New
Guinea.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); untested.

Schismatoglottis hellwigiana var.
subcordata Engl.

Ref.: Nova Guinea 8(2): 806 (1912).

Note: omitted from Hay & Yuzammi
(2000).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); untested.

Schismatoglottis hendrikii P.C.Boyce &
S.Y.Wong – **Figure 46.**

Ref.: Aroideana 40(3): 28 (2017).

Placement: Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis heterodoxa S.Y.Wong –
Figure 47.

Ref.: Willdenowia 42: 255 (2012).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis homalomenoidea M.Hotta =
Colobogynium tecturatum Schott

Ref.: Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Imp. Univ., Ser. B, Biol. 32: 225 (1966).

Note: see Low et al. (2018).

Schismatoglottis hottae Bogner & Nicolson – **Figure 48.**

Ref.: Aroideana 2: 120 (1979).

Placement: Clade 3 – Asperata complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis ifugaoensis S.Y.Wong, P.C.Boyce & Bogner

Ref.: Willdenowia 41: 101 (2011).

Note: very likely referable to *Schismatoglottis bogneri*.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); untested.

Schismatoglottis iliata P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong – **Figure 49.**

Ref.: Willdenowia 44: 6 (2014).

Placement: Clade 6 – Multiflora group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis inculta Kurniawan & P.C.Boyce – **Figure 50.**

Ref.: Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 61(1): 44 (2011).

Note: affinities highly uncertain, but possibly related to Sarawak *S. tseui*.

Placement: unplaced.

Schismatoglottis irosinensis Elmer *nomen nudum* (Art. 38, Turland et al. 2018) = **Schismatoglottis pusilla** Engl.

Ref.: Leafl. Philipp. Bot. 10: 3632 (1938).

Note: see Hay & Yuzammi (2000).

Schismatoglottis irrorata Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 109 (1912).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 132) as synonymous with *Schismatoglottis motleyana*; possibly conspecific with *S. pulchra*.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis javanica Engl. = **Apoballis javanica** (Engl.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Nova Guinea 8(2): 806 (1912).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis jelandii P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong – **Figure 51.**

Ref.: Gard. Bull. Singapore 58: 7 (2006).



Figure 44. *Schismatoglottis hayana* Bogner & P.C.Boyce
A & B. Plants in habitat on shale rocks. **C & D.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis; note decayed spathe limb. **E.** Detail of inflorescence at end of staminate anthesis, nearside spathe artificially removed. Images © The Wong Lab.

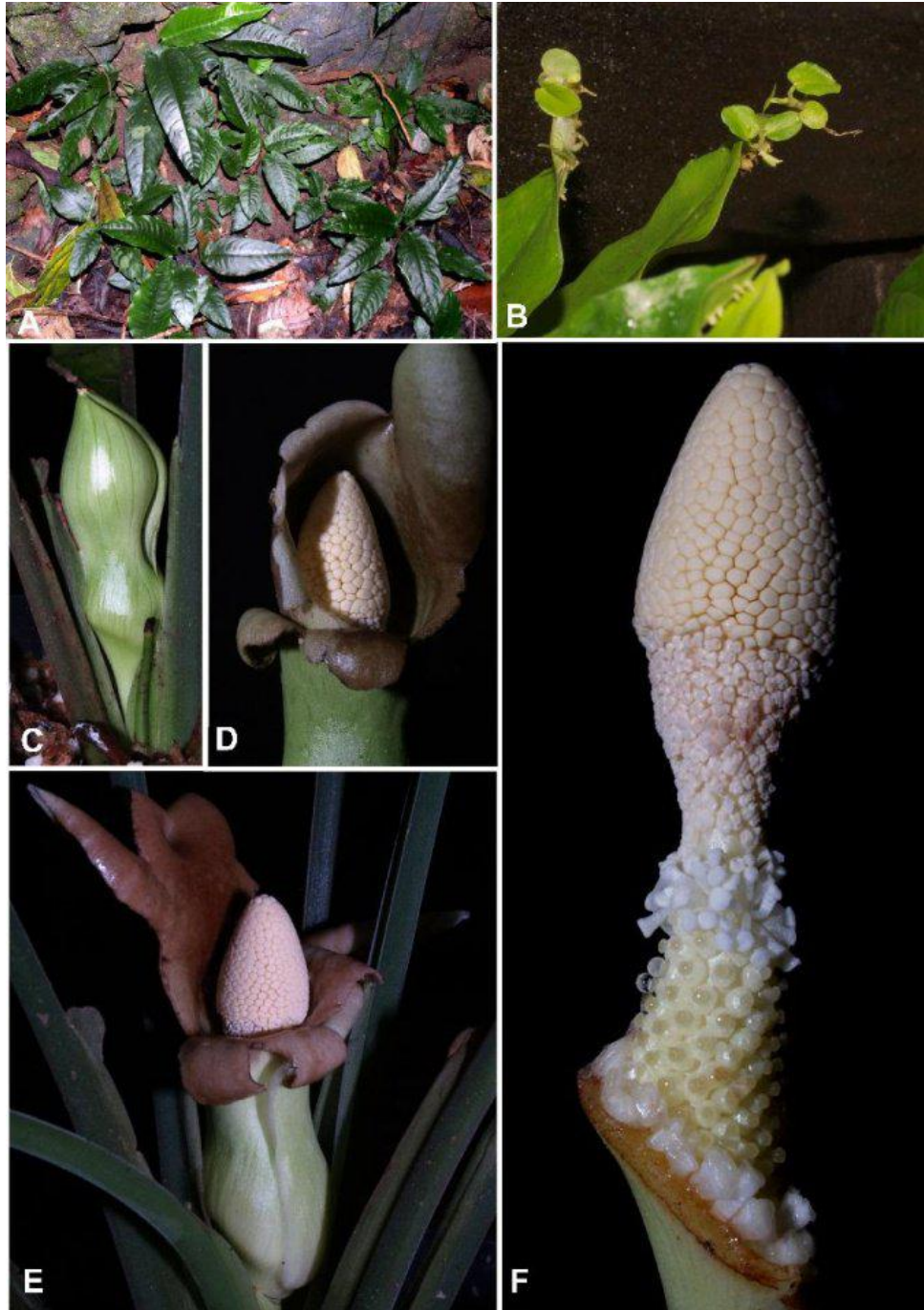


Figure 45. *Schismatoglottis hayi* S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Adventitious plantlets on the tip of the leaf blade. **C.** Inflorescence just prior to anthesis. **D.** Inflorescence at onset of pistillate anthesis. Note that the spathe limb had opened, darkened, and begun to split. **E.** Inflorescence at male anthesis. The spathe is beginning to deliquesce and turn glossy. Note the clearly visible pubescent petioles. **F.** Spadix at staminate anthesis with the spathe artificially removed. Note that the interstice staminodes are long and have flat tops. Note too distal part of the staminate zone is narrower than the base of the appendix, and that the appendix is pointed. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 46. *Schismatoglottis hendrikii* S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Flowering shoot, inflorescence at pistillate anthesis; note spathe limb hardly opens. **C.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis, with spathe gaping. **D & E.** Spadix at late staminate anthesis, spathe artificially removed; note interstaminal staminodes. Images © The Wong Lab.

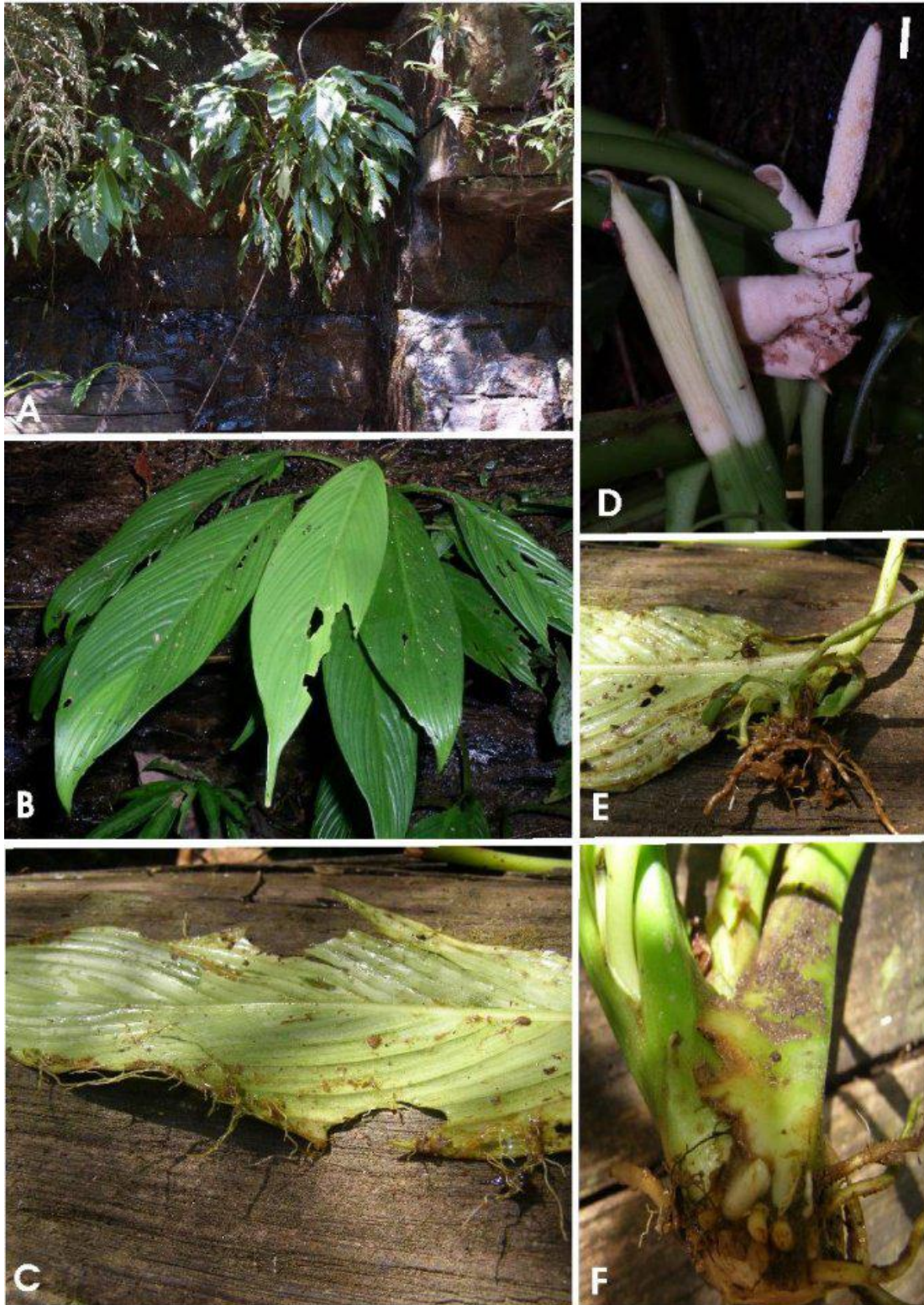


Figure 47. *Schismatoglottis heterodoxa* S.Y.Wong

A. Plant in habitat; note the rheophytic growth on wet shale. **B.** Leaf blades. **C, E.** Plantlets along the margins of the water-damaged leaf blade. **D.** Flowering module; note 2–3 inflorescences per module. **F.** New growth at the base of an already flowered shoot (i.e., modules hapaxanthic). Images © The Wong Lab.

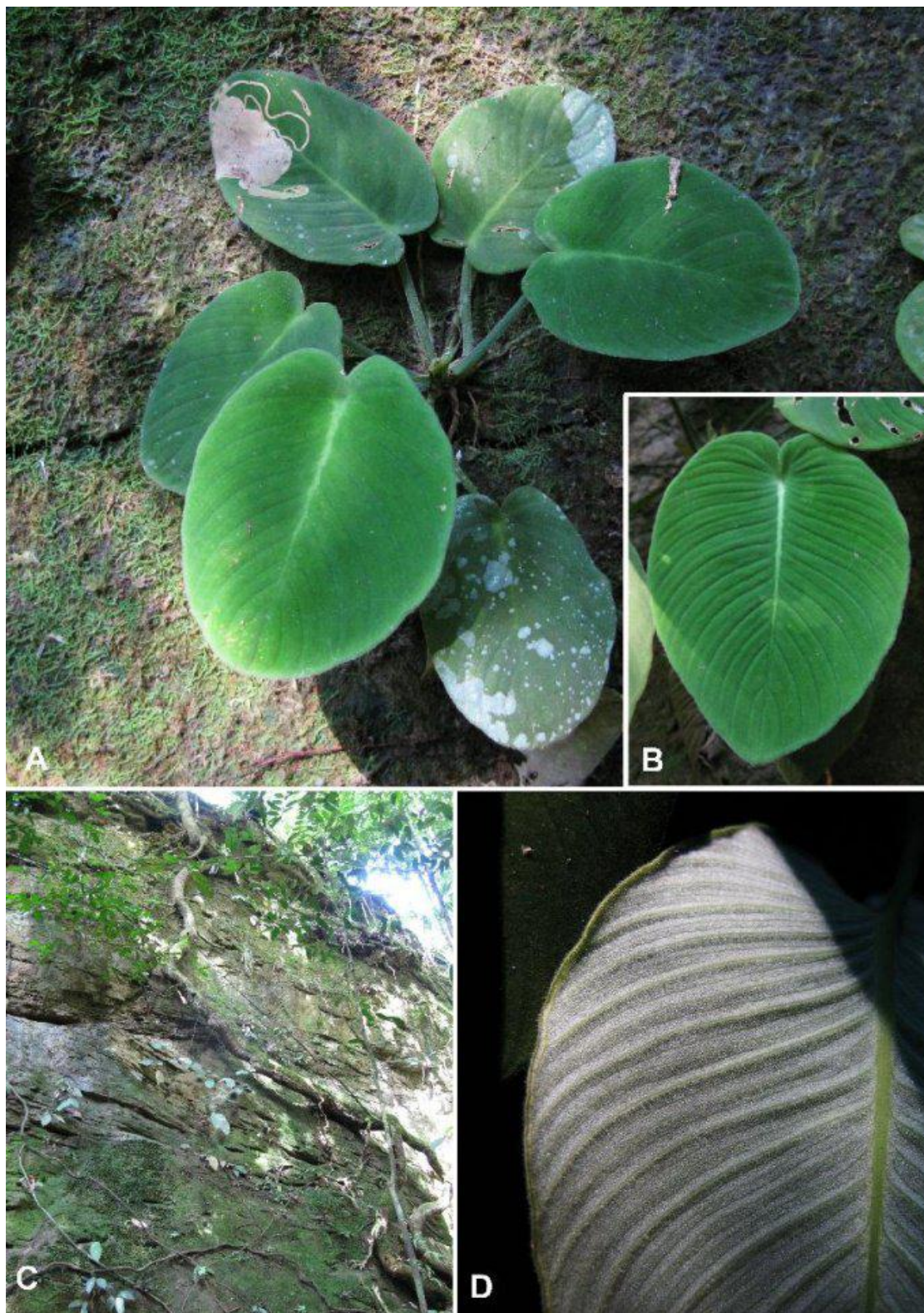


Figure 48. *Schismatoglottis hottae* Bogner & Nicolson
A & B. Plants in habitat. Images © Jacqueline Henrot. Used with permission.

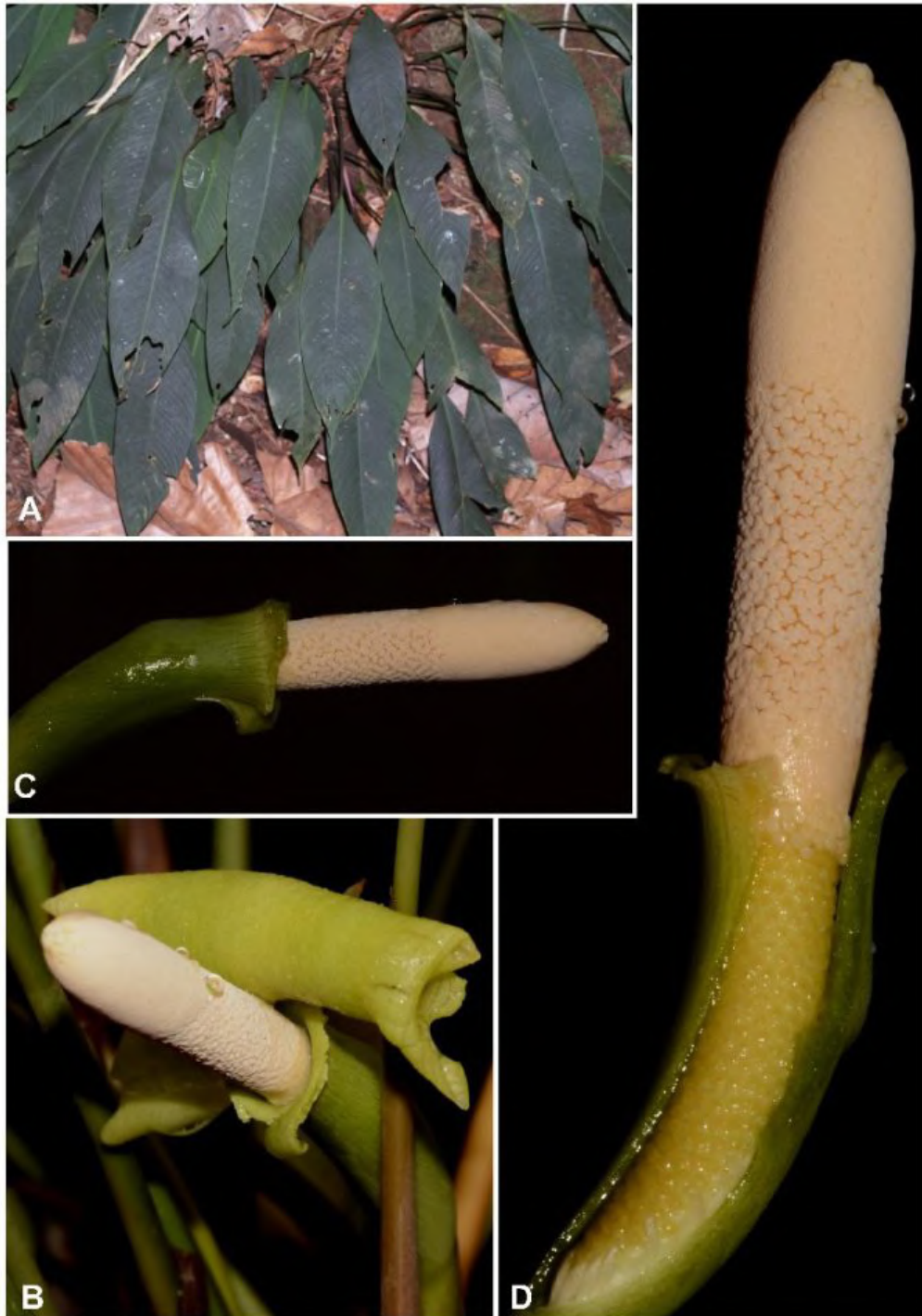


Figure 49. *Schismatoglottis iliata* S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

A. Plants in type habitat, shaded sandstone bluff above upper reaches (Ulu) of Batang Kayang. Note pendent leaf blades. **B.** Inflorescence at onset of staminate anthesis, with spathe limb caducous and lower spathe top edges flaring. **C.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis, with spathe limb fallen. **D.** Spadix at onset of staminate anthesis, with nearside part of lower spathe artificially removed. Note that spathe zones of spadix are uniform in width, but interstice staminodes (just below upper edge of lower spathe) have expanded laterally. Images © The Wong Lab.

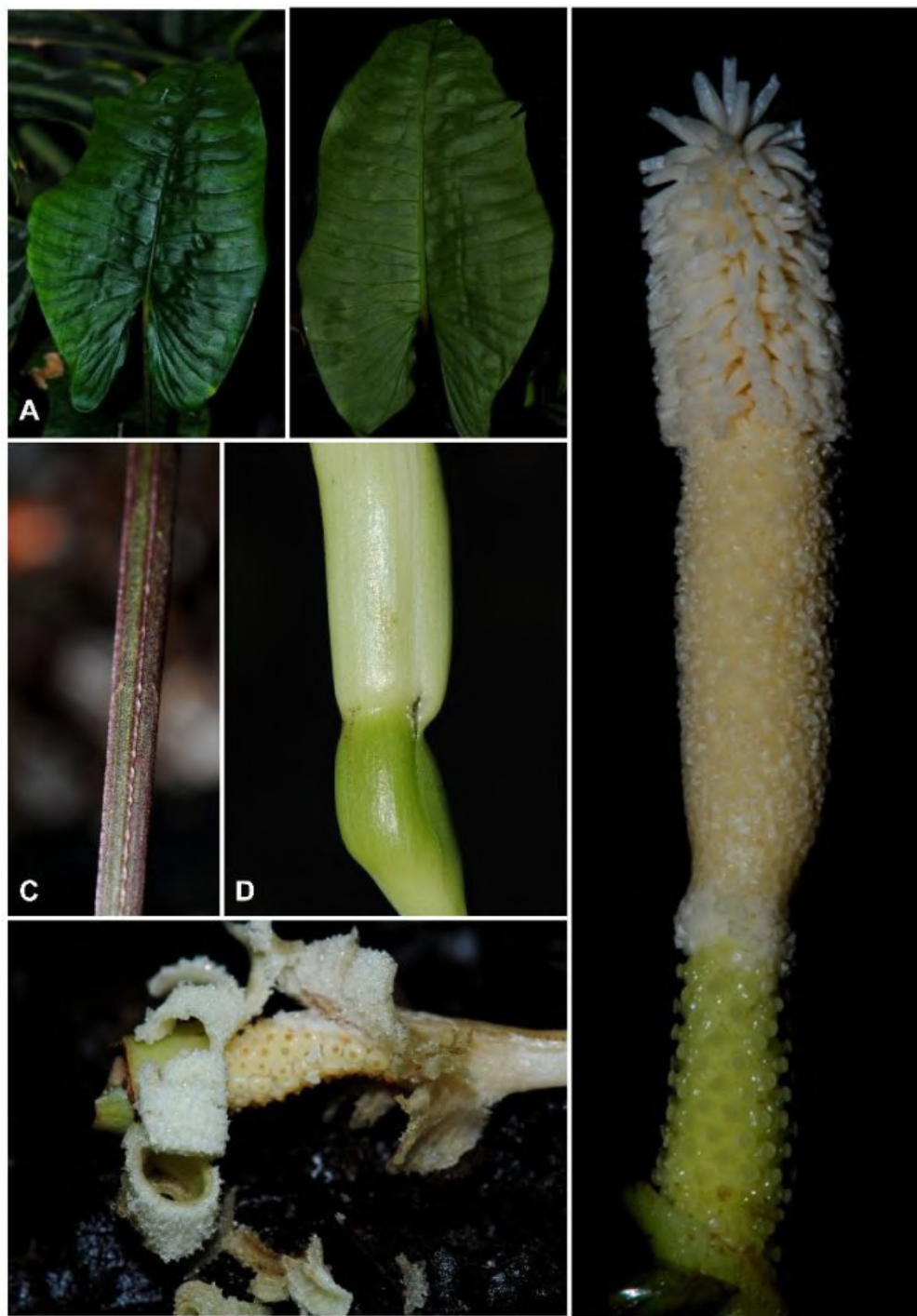


Figure 50. *Schismatoglottis inculta* Kurniawan & P.C.Boyce

A. Leaf blade adaxial view. **B.** Leaf blade abaxial view. Note the subpectinate primary venation. **C.** Detail of petiole showing the minutely hyaline-alate upper margins and faint longitudinal ridges. **D.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis, note the circular opening at the limb margins junction with the lower spathe, and the dusting of powdery pollen. **E.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **F.** Infructescence showing the persistent spathe abscising basally and splitting into longitudinal strips that curl awards to reveal the fruit. Images © The Wong Lab. and Agung Kurniawang.



Figure 51. *Schismatoglottis jelandii* P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong
A. Plants in Type habitat. **B.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **C.** Inflorescence at onset of staminate anthesis. **D.** Spadix (spathe artificially removed) at pistillate anthesis. **E.** Post anthesis inflorescences, with spathe limb shed. Images © The Wong Lab.

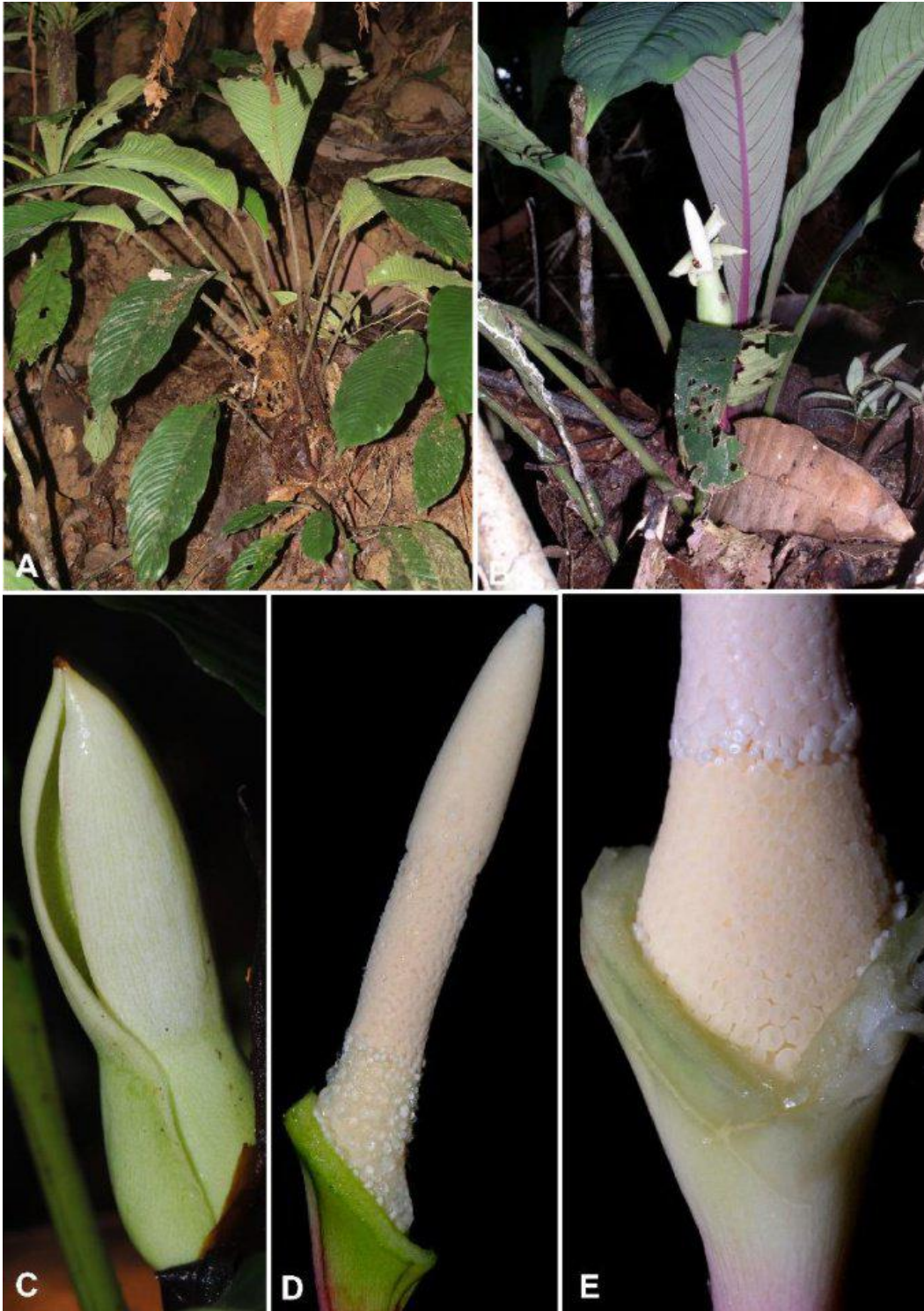


Figure 52. *Schismatoglottis jitinia* S.Y.Wong

A. Plants in habitat, gallery forest. **B.** Purple-veined form with inflorescence at staminate anthesis; note splitting spathe limb and chrysomelid beetle in attendance. **C.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis, with spathe limb gaping. **D.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, with spathe artificially removed. **E.** Detail of lower portion of spadix showing pistillate flower zone, interstice, and lowermost part of staminate flower zone. Images © The Wong Lab.

Placement: Clade 3 – Asperata complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis jepomii P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong = **Schismatoglottis pudenda** A.Hay. **synon. nov.**

Ref.: Gard. Bull. Singapore 58: 11 (2006).

Note: fieldwork has established *S. jepomii* and *S. pudenda* as conspecific.

Schismatoglottis jitinae S.Y.Wong – **Figure 52.**

Ref.: Gard. Bull. Singapore 61(2): 535 (2010).

Placement: Clade 6 – Multiflora group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), but isolated in that clade.

Schismatoglottis josefii A.Hay = **Schottarum josefii** (A.Hay) S.L.Low, S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Telopea 9(1): 89 (2000).

Note: see Low et al. (2014).

Schismatoglottis kingii Engl. = **Schismatoglottis asperata** Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55 (IV.23Da): 97 (1912).

Schismatoglottis klossii Ridl.

Ref.: Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot. 9: 239 (1916).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 109) as synonymous with *S. calyptrata*. Based on plants from Papua Barat.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis kotoensis (Hayata) T.C.Huang, J.L.Hsiao & H.Y.Yeh

Ref.: Taiwania 45: 305 (2000).

Note: described from Lanyu Do (Orchid Island) Taiwan, where it co-occurs with otherwise Philippines-restricted *Homalomena philippinensis* Engl. and the widespread (as currently defined) *Epipremnum pinnatum* (L.) Schott. If *Schismatoglottis calyptrata* extends from Maluku northwards through the Philippines (there diversifying into several endemic or nearly-so species) it is not inconceivable that *S. kotoensis* represents the northernmost population of *S. calyptrata*, or a localized endemic. Field-work required.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis kurimana Alderw. = **Apoballis acuminatissima** (Schott) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 207 (1922).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis kurzii Hook.f. = **Apoballis mutata** (Hook.f.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce, **synon. nov.**

Ref.: Fl. Brit. India 6: 539 (1893).

Note: Wong & Boyce (2010) in resurrecting *Apoballis* and making the necessary transfers overlooked *Schismatoglottis kurzii*, which uncontroversially fits into *A. mutata* as currently circumscribed.

Schismatoglottis lancifolia Hallier f. & Engl. = **Apoballis** (see under Notes)

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 88 (1912).

Note: Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 168–169) treated *Schismatoglottis lancifolia* as doubtful and presented a detailed discussion of its possible identity and status with regard to *Schismatoglottis okadae* (\equiv *Apoballis okadae*) and *Schismatoglottis acuminatissima* (\equiv *Apoballis acuminatissima*).

Placement: *Apoballis* (Wong & Boyce 2010).

Schismatoglottis lansbergiana Linden = **Apoballis acuminatissima** (Schott) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Cat. Gén. 109: 5 (1883).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis larynx S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce – **Figure 53.**

Ref.: Aroideana 39(2): 18 (2016).

Note: *Schismatoglottis larynx*, *S. petradoxa* and *S. rejangica* together represent a distinct undescribed genus (Wong & Boyce 2014a, 2016c; Clade 4 *sensu* Low et al. 2018: 7).

Placement: Clade 4 – Petradoxa complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis latevaginata Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 106 (1912).

Placement: probably Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); tessellate tertiary venation and ribbed petiole are highly suggestive of a species in the Nervosa Grade *sensu* Low et al. (2018: 7).

Schismatoglottis latifolia Miq. = **Apoballis rupestris** (Zoll. & Moritzi) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Fl. Ned. Ind. 3: 214 (1856).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis latifolia var. *viridis* Engl. = **Apoballis rupestris** (Zoll. & Moritzi) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55 (IV.23Da): 118 (1912), *nom. superfl. pro var. typ.*

Schismatoglottis latifolia var. *rubescens* Engl. =
Apoballis rupestris (Zoll. & Moritzi)
S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 118 (1912).

Schismatoglottis lavalleyi Linden = **Apoballis acuminatissima** (Schott) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Ill. Hort. 28: 71, t.418 (1881).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis lavalleyi var. *lansbergiana* Linden = **Apoballis acuminatissima** (Schott) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Ill. Hort. 29: 173, t.468 (1882).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis leptophylla Alderw. = **Apoballis mutata** (Hook.f.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 210 (1922).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis lingua A.Hay – **Figure 54.**

Ref.: Telopea 9(1): 124 (2000).

Placement: probably Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), untested.

Schismatoglottis linguiformis Engl. = **Apoballis mutata** (Hook.f.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 93 (1912).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis liniae S.Y.Wong – **Figure 55.**

Ref.: Gard. Bull. Singapore 62(1): 187 (2010).

Note: see Ting et al. (2012).

Placement: Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); see also Ting et al. (2012).

Schismatoglottis longicaulis Ridl. = **Apoballis longicaulis** (Ridl.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: J. Bot. 40: 37 (1902).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis longicuspis Engl. = **Schismatoglottis wallichii** Hook.f.

Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 100 (1912).

Schismatoglottis longifolia Ridl. = **Vesta longifolia** (Ridl.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

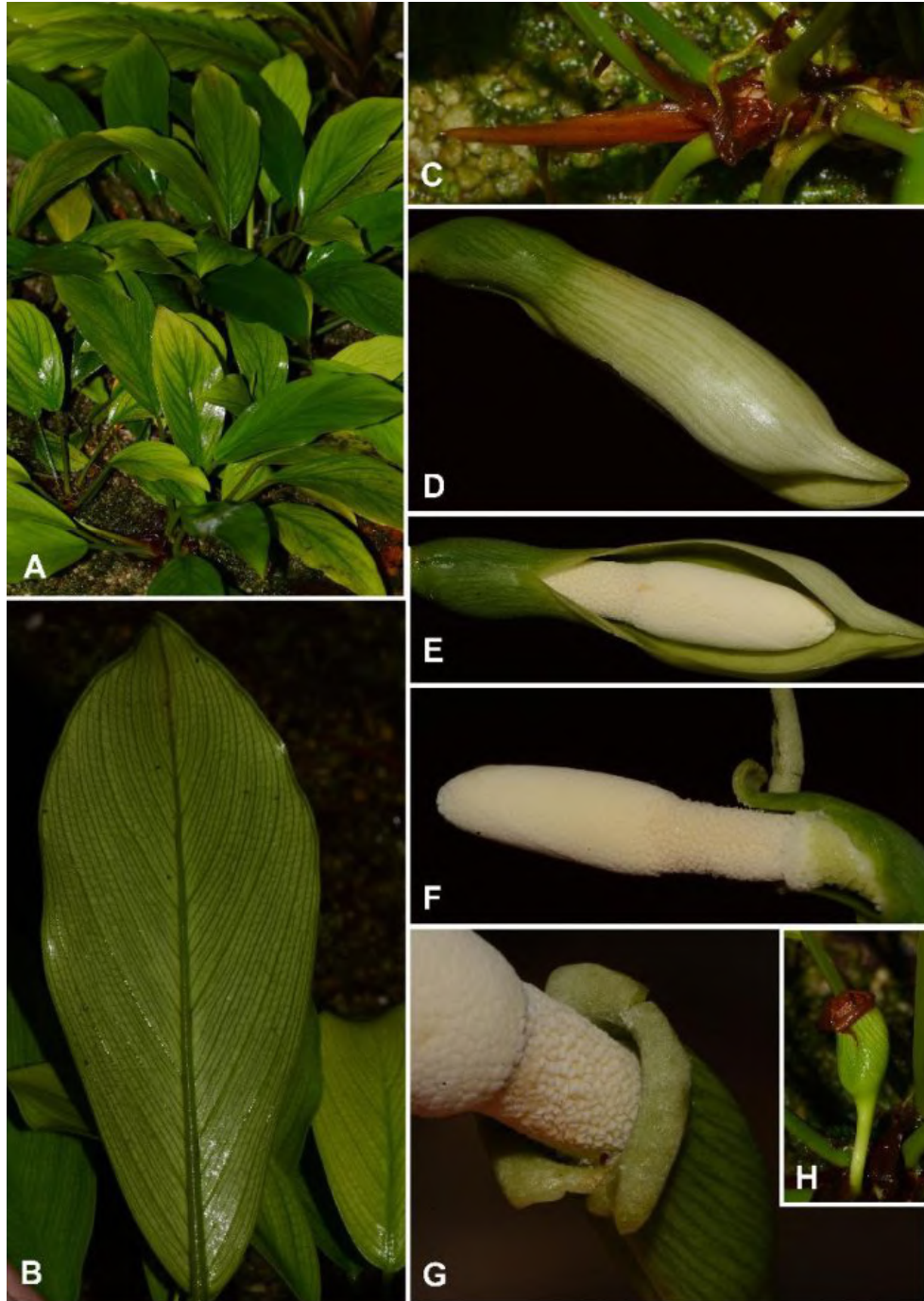


Figure 53. *Schismatoglottis larynx* S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

A. Cultivated plant. **B.** Leaf blade, abaxial surface showing tessellate veins. **C.** Active shoot tip showing each leaf subtended by a protective cataphyll; note that petiolar sheath is reduced to a short collar with no protection function of emerging leaf. **D & E.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis; the posture in **D.** is as in nature. **F.** Spadix at onset of staminate anthesis, nearside portion of spathe artificially removed, note expanded interstice staminodes spathe limb shed, leaving recurved remnants around orifice of lower spathe. **G.** View of the recurved remnants of the spathe limb at orifice of lower spathe, inflorescence at onset of staminate anthesis. **H.** Developing infructescence; note that the peduncle has reflexed to bring the infructescence upright. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 54. *Schismatoglottis lingua* A. Hay
A. Hay 12111 (K). Image © Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Used with permission.



Figure 55. *Schismatoglottis liniae* S.Y.Wong

A. Whole plant. **B.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis with an infructescence on the right side. **C.** Leaf blade abaxial surface. **D.** Emerging inflorescence with two infructescences. **E.** Inflorescence post anthesis showing the spathe limb caducous in longitudinal strips. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 56. *Schismatoglottis longispatha* W.Bull
A–F. Natural variation in leaf blade markings. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 57. *Schismatoglottis lowiae* S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

A. & B. Plants in habitat with plain and bivittate variegated leaf blades. Note blade is pendulous from petiole. **C.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **D.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis, nearside portion of spathe artificially removed. **E. & F.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 58. *Schismatoglottis maelii* P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong
A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Detail of leaf blade adaxial surface showing the close, finely raised veins. **C.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis, with spathe limb gaping. **D.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, with spathe artificially removed. Images © The Wong Lab.

Ref.: J. Bot. 40: 37 (1902).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010) & Low et al. (2018).

Schismatoglottis longipes Miq.

Ref.: Fl. Ned. Ind. 3: 214 (1856) ?

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 107) as synonymous with *S. calyptrata*. Based on plants from Jawa.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis longispatha W.Bull – **Figure 56.**

Ref.: Cat. 1881: 20 (1881).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis lowiae S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce – **Figure 57.**

Ref.: Aroideana 40(1): 31 (2017).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Note: an  image
[<https://m.singapore.biodiversity.online/species/P-Angi-000067>]

on The Biodiversity of Singapore website, determined as *Schismatoglottis calyptrata*, is *S. lowiae*.

Schismatoglottis luzonensis Engl. = ***Schismatoglottis plurivenia*** Alderw.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 121 (1912).

Note: See Hay & Yuzammi (2000).

Schismatoglottis luzonensis Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 88 (1912)

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis maculata Alderw. = ***Schismatoglottis nieuwenhuisii*** Engl.

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 218 (1922).

Note: treated as conspecific with *Schismatoglottis calyptrata* by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 109). Based on a duplicate syntype of *Schismatoglottis nieuwenhuisii* (see Hay & Yuzammi 2000: 113).

Schismatoglottis maelii P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong – **Figure 58.**

Ref.: Gard. Bull. Singapore 58: 14 (2006).

Placement: Clade 6 – Multiflora group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis marginata Engl. =
Rhynchopyle marginata (Engl.) Engl.

Ref.: Bull. Soc. Tosc.ortic. 4: 298 (1879).

Note: see Low et al. (2018).

Schismatoglottis marginata Ridl. =
Schismatoglottis scortechinii Hook.f.

Ref.: J. Bot. 40: 36 (1902), *nom. illeg.*

Schismatoglottis matangensis S.Y.Wong
 – **Figure 59.**

Ref.: Gard. Bull. Singapore 62(1): 190
 (2010).

Placement: Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade
 (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); see also Ting et
 al. (2012).

Schismatoglottis mayoana Bogner &
 M.Hotta – **Figure 60.**

Ref.: Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 34: 48
 (1983).

Placement: Clade 6 – Multiflora group
 (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis meriraiensis P.C.Boyce
 & S.Y.Wong – **Figure 61.**

Ref.: Telopea 18: 445 (2015).

Placement: Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade
 (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); see also Ting et
 al. (2012).

Schismatoglottis merrillii Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 89 (1912).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
 (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis mindanaoana Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 103 (1912).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
 (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis minor Hook.f. = **Apoballis**
brevipes (Hook.f.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Fl. Brit. India 6: 538 (1893).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis mira S.Y.Wong,
 P.C.Boyce & S.L.Low – **Figure 62.**

Ref.: Gard. Bull. Singapore 64(1): 263
 (2012).

Placement: Clade 3 – Asperata complex
 (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis modesta Schott –
Figure 63.

Ref.: Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugduno-Batavi 1: 125 (1863).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis monoplacenta M.Hotta – **Figure 64.**

Ref.: Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Imp. Univ., Ser. B, Biol. 32: 227 (1966).

Placement: Clade 6 – Multiflora group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis monticola Alderw. = **Apoballis mutata** (Hook.f.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 202 (1922).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis moodii A.Hay – **Figure 65.**

Ref.: Telopea 9(1) 131 (2000).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis motleyana (Schott) Engl. – **Figures 66 & 67.**

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 102 (1912).

Note: as currently defined *Schismatoglottis motleyana* is considered widespread on Borneo and highly variable. Problems, however, exist with this interpretation not the least being that (unlike *S. calyptrata* wherein exist similar problems with taxonomic interpretation) despite extensive searches by the first and second authors *S. motleyana* has never been re-found at the type locality, Labuan Island. Although during Motley's time Labuan was extensively forested and is now almost wholly denuded, and leaving aside problems interpreting Motley's collection localities (see Gibbs 1914: 2; Walker 2005; Wong & Boyce 2014b), the stoloniferous-colonial *Schismatoglottis* species favour partially open sites and thus it is surprising that no populations of *Schismatoglottis motleyana* seem to survive; compare the situation with *Schismatoglottis calyptrata* which remains abundant on to a great extent deforested Ambon (Hoe et al. 2018).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis multiflora Ridl. – **Figure 68.**

Ref.: J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 181 (1905).

Placement: Clade 6 – Multiflora group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

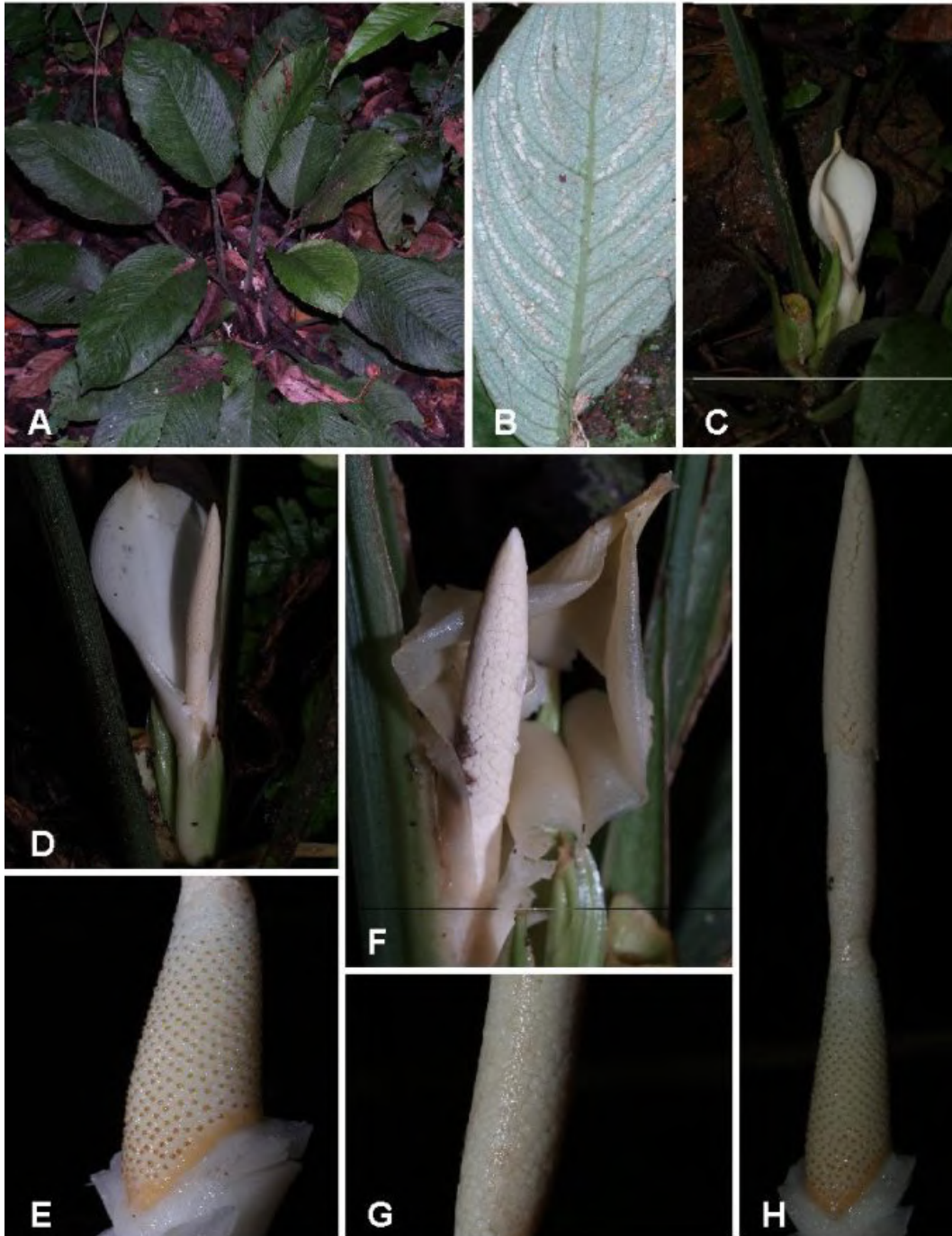


Figure 59. *Schismatoglottis matangensis* S.Y.Wong

A. Whole plant. **B.** Leaf blade abaxial surface. **C.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis with an infructescence on the left side. **D.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis. **E.** Pistillate flower zone, note the orange stigma. **F.** Spathe limb deliquescent post staminate anthesis. **G.** Staminate flower zone. **H.** Spadix with the spathe artificially removed. Images © The Wong Lab.

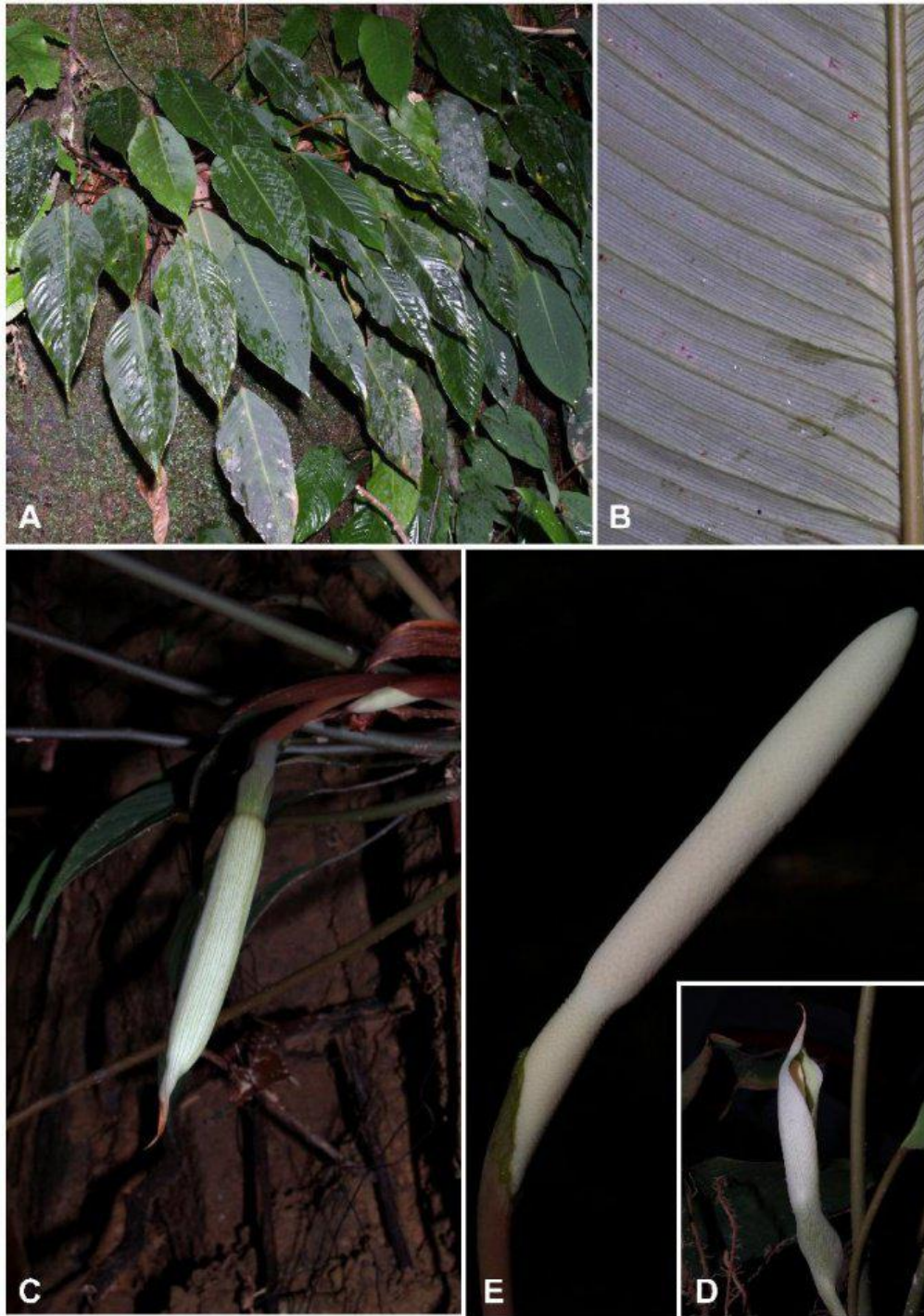


Figure 60. *Schismatoglottis mayoana* Bogner & M.Hotta

A. Plants in habitat, edge of sandstone waterfall, Kubah N. P. **B.** Detail of abaxial surface of leaf blade, showing dense pellucid secondary venation. **C.** Plant flowering (very early pistillate anthesis) in habitat. Note matte reddish-suffused peduncle and white spathe limb. **D.** Inflorescence at late pistillate anthesis. Note that in nature inflorescence would be pendent. **E.** Spadix at late pistillate anthesis, with spathe artificially removed. Note that top of pistillate zone is markedly narrower than other zones of spadix. Images © The Wong Lab.

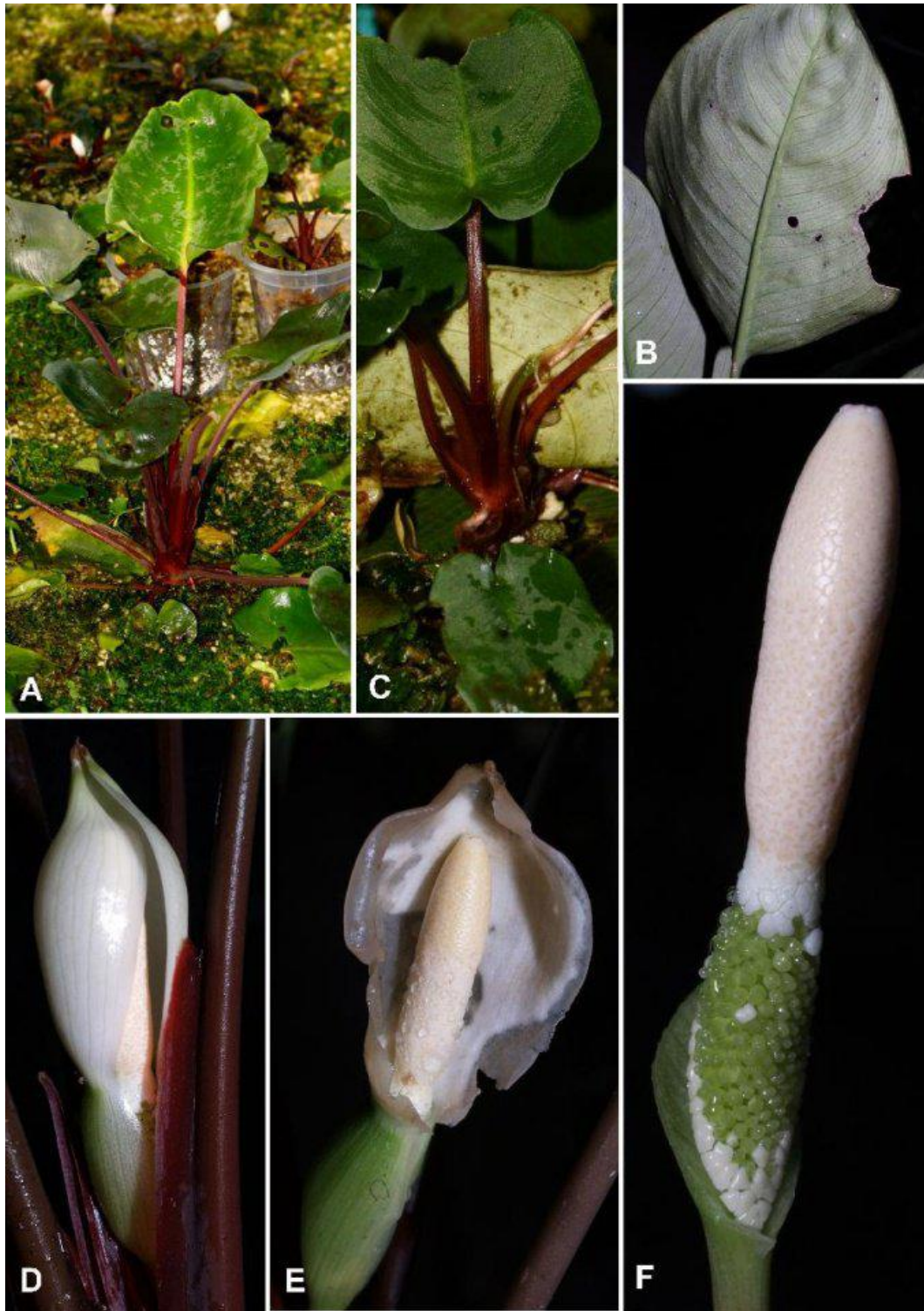


Figure 61. *Schismatoglottis meriraiensis* P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong
A. Cultivated plant. **B.** Leaf blade, abaxial surface. **C.** Adventitious plantlet arising from abaxial surface of a portion of a leaf blade. **D.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis (note inflated spathe limb). **E.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis (note spreading spathe limb starting to deliquesce). **F.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis (spathe artificially removed). Images © The Wong Lab.

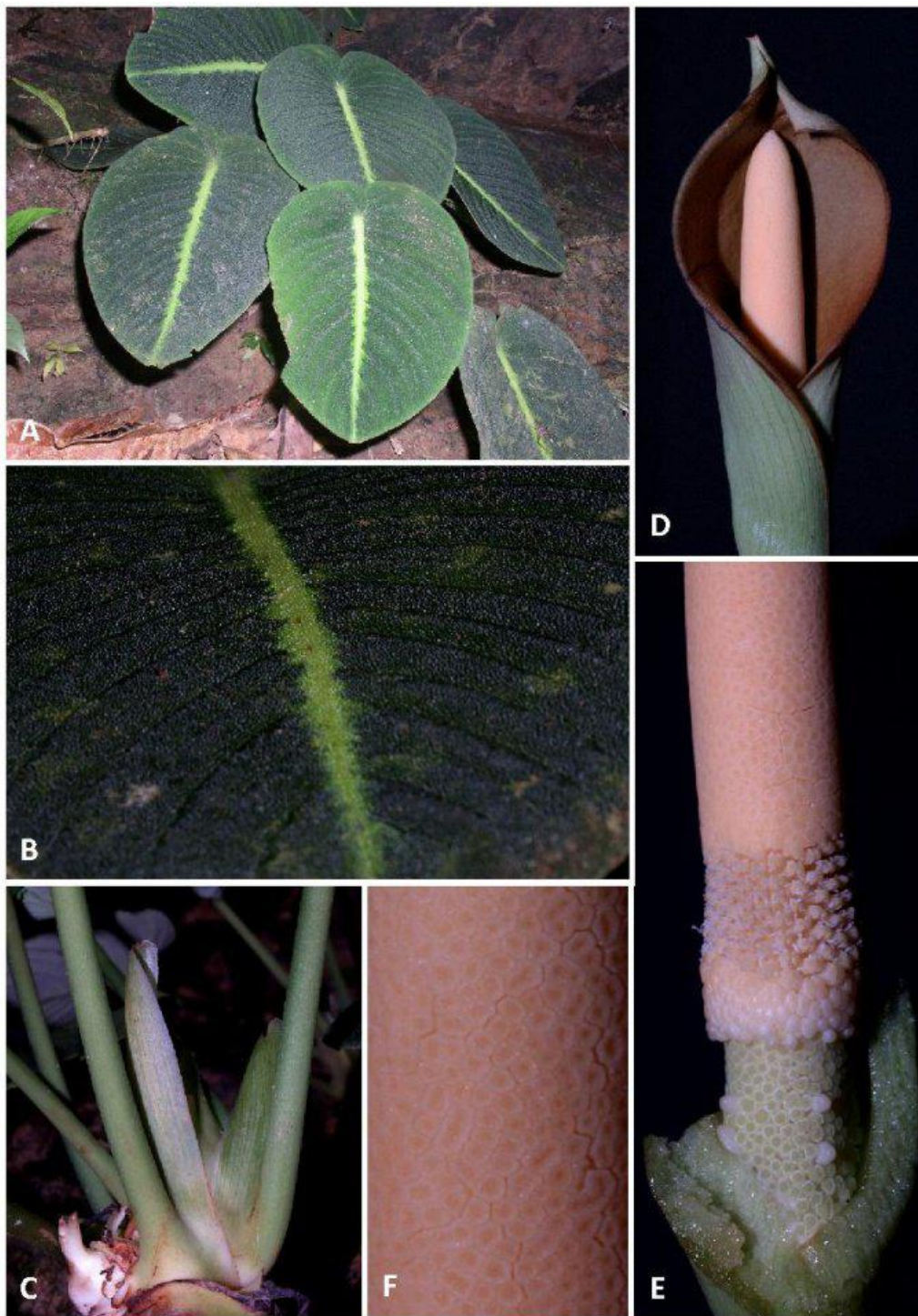


Figure 62. *Schismatoglottis mira* S.Y.Wong, P.C.Boyce & S.L.Low

A. Plants in habitat; note the matte, tuberculate leaf blades. **B.** Leaf blade, adaxial view to show the tuberculate surface. **C.** Details of long, persistent, membranous ligules. **D.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. Note that the spathe limb has already darkened and is starting to deliquesce along the margins. **E.** Detail of fertile portions of spadix and lower half of appendix; spathe artificially removed. **F.** Detail of appendix staminodes. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 63. *Schismatoglottis modesta* Schott

A & B. Plants in habitat displaying natural variability in leaf blade markings. **C.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **D.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, with spathe artificially removed. **E.** Detail of lower portion of spadix showing pistillate flower zone, interstice, and lowermost part of staminate flower zone. Images © The Wong Lab.

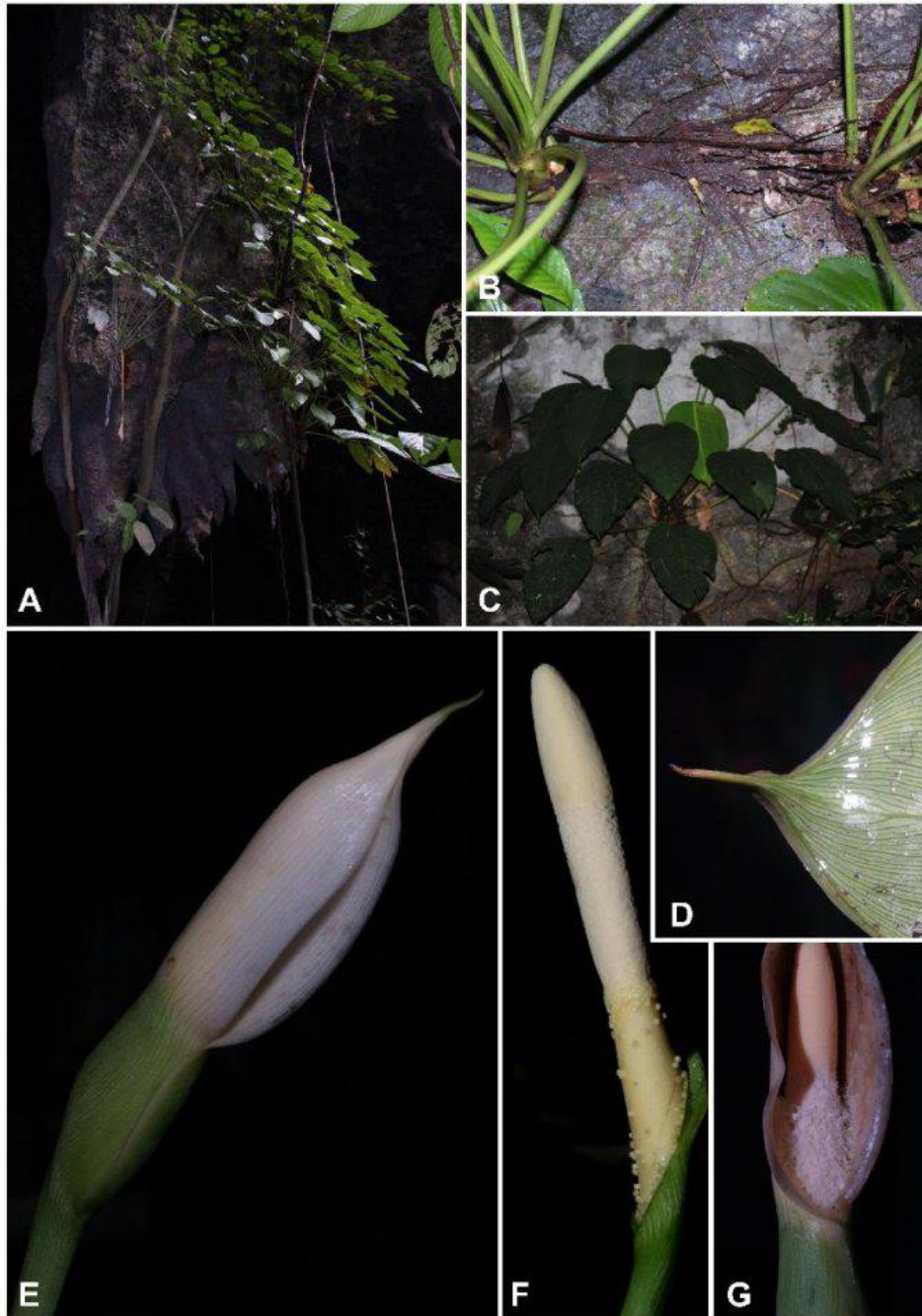


Figure 64. *Schismatoglottis monoplocenta* M.Hotta

A. Plants in habitat on karst limestone formations en-route to Clearwater Cave, Mulu N.P., Sarawak. **B.** Detail of plants growing on bare limestone. **C.** Limestone deposits (dark green leaf blades, owing to algae growing on limestone coating) as compared with a newly expanded (bright green leaf blade, centre) leaf. Plants in cultivation retain bright green leaf blades. **D.** Detail of leaf tip (abaxial view), showing pronounced drip-tip (ca. 1.5 cm long) and conspicuous pellucid veins. **E.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **F.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis (spathe artificially removed). **G.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis, just after pollen release. Strings of pollen are clearly visible on fertile (staminate) portion of spadix. Note that spathe limb has discoloured by onset of staminate anthesis. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 65. *Schismatoglottis moodii* A.Hay

J.Mood 854. Isotype (K). Image © Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Used with permission.



Figure 66. *Schismatoglottis motleyana* Schott
J.Motley s.n. Holotype (K). Image © Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Used with permission.

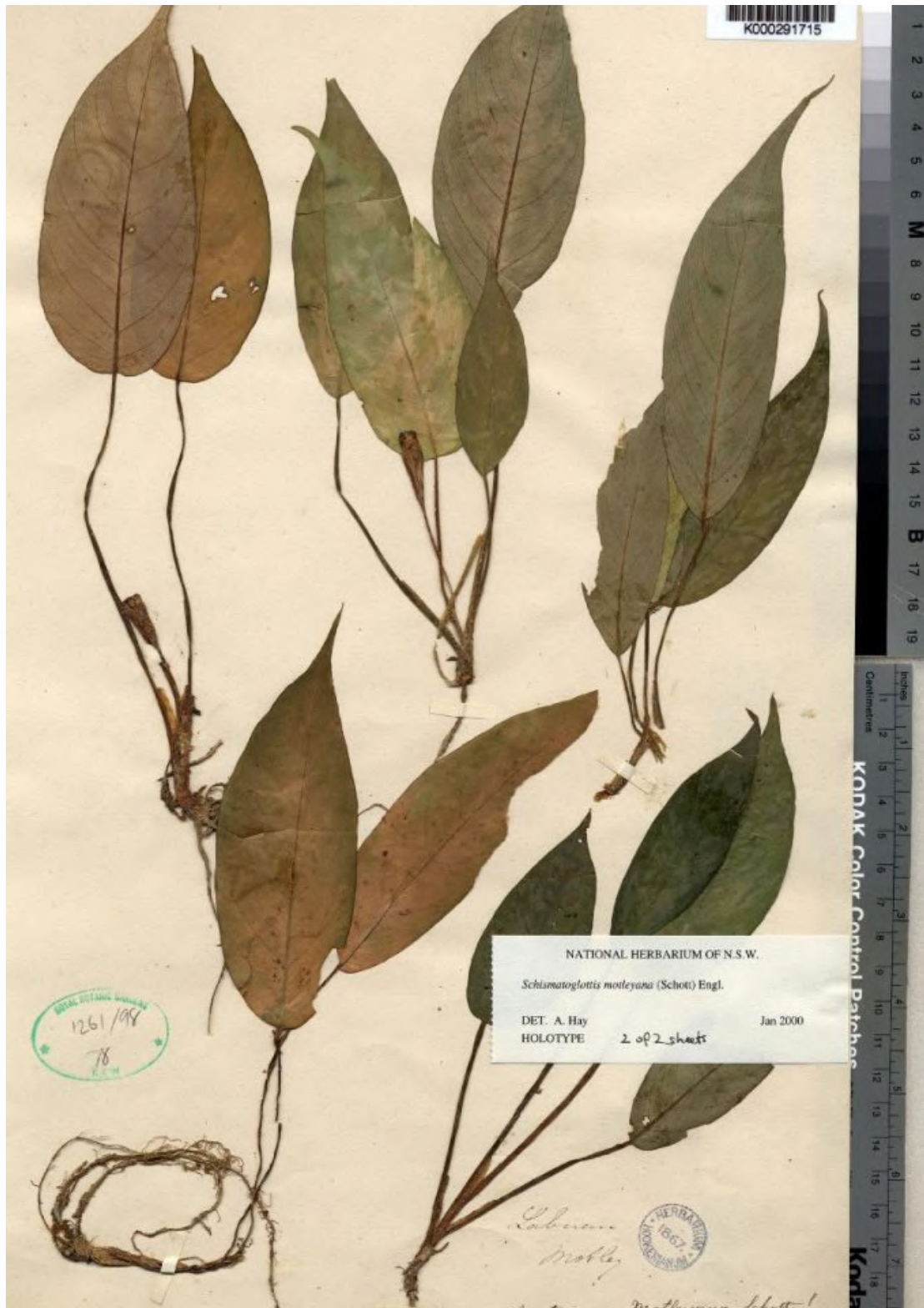


Figure 67. *Schismatoglottis motleyana* Schott

J.Motley s.n. Holotype (K). Image © Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Used with permission.



Figure 68. *Schismatoglottis multiflora* Ridl.

A & B. Plants in habitat on sandstone rocks. **C.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis; note spathe limb not opening wide. **D.** Inflorescence at onset of staminate anthesis; note spathe limb beginning to degrade. **E.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **F.** Detail of lower portion of spadix showing pistillate flower zone, interstice, and lowermost part of staminate flower zone. **G.** Terminal portion of spadix at staminate anthesis; note pollen strings. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 69. *Schismatoglottis multinervia* M.Hotta

A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Inflorescence at onset pistillate anthesis; note the small gap that is created by the expansion of the spathe limb. **C.** Inflorescence at onset of staminate anthesis. The spathe limb has expanded and split longitudinally, at the same time darkening. The pubescent petiole is clearly visible. **D.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis with the spathe artificially removed. Note that the interstice staminodes are short and have rounded tops. Note too distal part of the staminate zone is the same diameter at the base of the appendix, and that the appendix is blunt. Images © The Wong Lab.

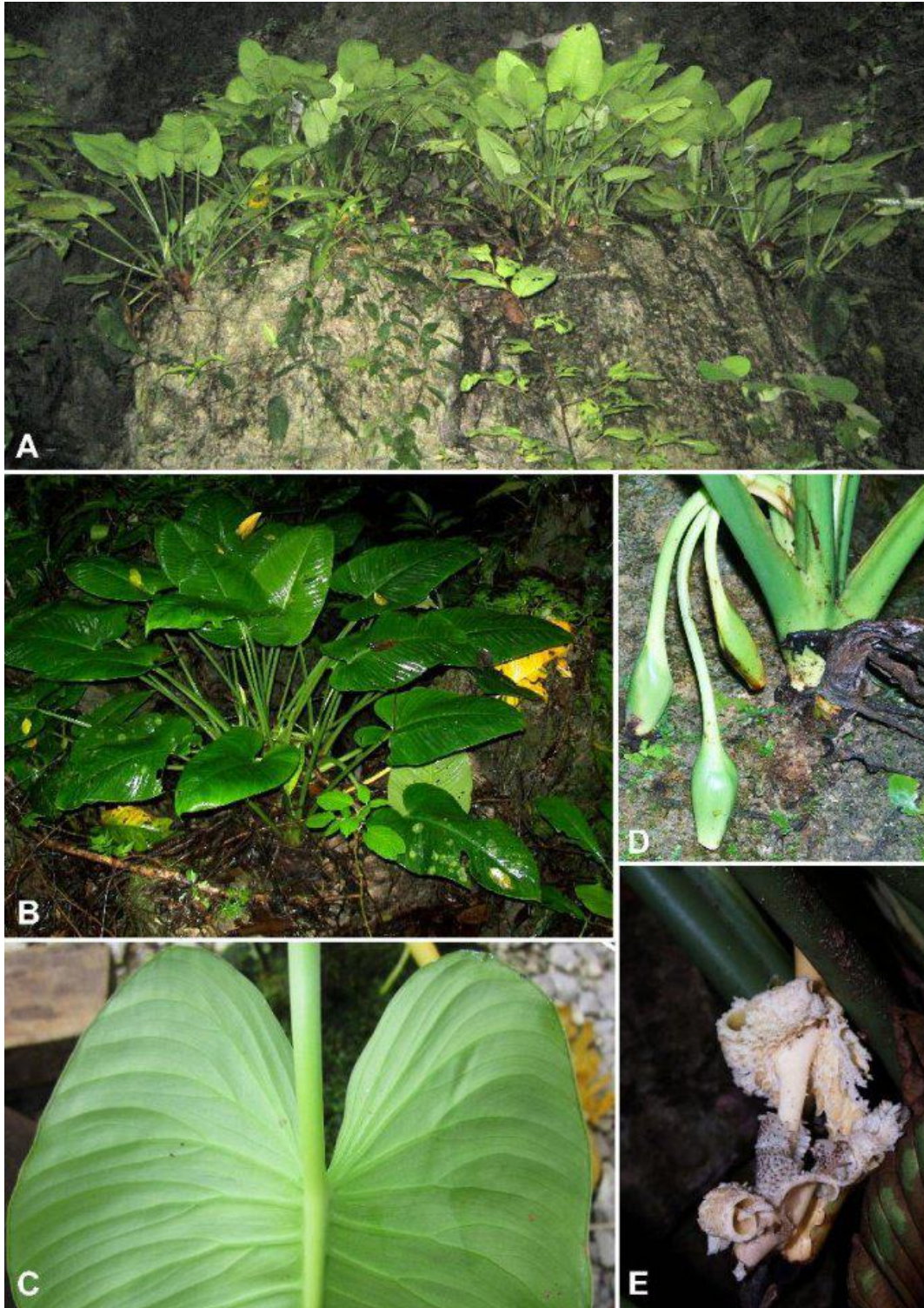


Figure 70. *Schismatoglottis muluensis* M. Hotta

A & B Plants in habitat occurring lithophytically on limestone. **C.** Abaxial side of leaf blade showing secondary veins arising from primary laterals. **D.** Developing infructescences. **E.** Ripe infructescence splitting to reveal fruits; naked portion of axis has fruits already been dispersed. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 71. *Schismatoglottis muluensis* M. Hotta

A. Inflorescence at mid pistillate anthesis. **B.** Spadix at late pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. Note that many of the interpistillar staminodes have been eaten. **C.** Inflorescence at onset of staminate anthesis with spathe limb beginning to shed. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 72. *Schismatoglottis nervosa* Ridl.

A. Whole plant. **B.** Inflorescence prior to anthesis. **C.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis. **D.** Whole plant with an inflorescence at staminate anthesis. **E.** Spadix with the spathe artificially removed. **F.** Pistillate flower zone. **G.** Spathe limb deliquescent post anthesis. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 73. *Schismatoglottis niahensis* A.Hay

A.Hay 9361. Isotype (K). Image © Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Used with permission.

Schismatoglottis multiflora var. *latifolia* Ridl. =
Schismatoglottis mayoana Bogner &
M.Hotta

Ref.: J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 49:
50 (1907).

Note: see Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 91).

Schismatoglottis multinervia M.Hotta –
Figure 69.

Ref.: Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Imp. Univ.,
Ser. B, Biol. 32: 237 (1966).

Placement: Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); see also Ting et
al. (2012).

Schismatoglottis muluensis M.Hotta –
Figures 70 & 71.

Ref.: Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Imp. Univ.,
Ser. B, Biol. 32: 235 (1966).

Note: treated as synonymous with
Schismatoglottis calyptrata by Hay & Yuzammi
(2000: 109). See Wong et al. (2016).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis mutata Scort. ex Hook.f. =
Apoballis mutata (Hook.f.) S.Y.Wong &
P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Fl. Brit. India 6: 538 (1893).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis neoguineensis (André)
N.E.Br.

Ref.: Gard. Chron., n.s., 1885(2): 776
(1885).

Note: treated as conspecific with
Schismatoglottis calyptrata by Hay & Yuzammi
(2000: 107, 111). Plants in cultivation are
highly distinctive and furthermore stable
and, although they may well represent clonal
material from limited wild-collection, for
the time being it seems preferable to
maintain the name at least for convenience-
sake when discussing these and comparing
with morphologically less well-demarcated
plants.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis nervosa Ridl. – **Figure
72.**

Ref.: J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 49:
50 (1908).

Note: see Wong (2010) and Ting et al.
(2012).

Placement: Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); see also Ting et
al. (2012).

Schismatoglottis niahensis A.Hay –
Figure 73.

Ref.: *Telopea* 9: 137 (2000).

Placement: probably Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), but shoot modules pleionanthic; phylogeny untested.

Schismatoglottis nicolsonii A.Hay – **Figure 74.**

Ref.: *Telopea* 9: 95 (2000).

Placement: Clade 6 – Multiflora group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis nieuwenhuisii Engl.

Ref.: *Bot. Jahrb. Syst.* 48: 95 (1912).

Note: Treated as conspecific with *Schismatoglottis calyptrata* by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 108, 113). Originating in SE Kalimantan from an area that is home to several locally endemic species of aroid.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis okadae M.Hotta = **Apoballis okadae** (M.Hotta) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: *Contrib. Biol. Lab. Kyoto Univ.* 27: 151 (1987).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis opaca Engl. = **Colobogynium tecturatum** Schott

Ref.: *Pflanzenr.* 55(IV.23Da): 86 (1912).

Note: see Low et al. (2018).

Schismatoglottis ornata Alderw. = **Colobogynium tecturatum** Schott

Ref.: *Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3,* 4: 220 (1922).

Note: see Low et al. (2018).

Schismatoglottis ovata Schott = **Apoballis ovata** (Schott) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: *Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugduno-Batavi* 1: 125 (1863).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis parviflora M.Hotta = **Colobogynium tecturatum** Schott

Ref.: *Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Imp. Univ., Ser. B, Biol.* 32: 225 (1966).

Note: see Low et al. (2018).

Schismatoglottis parvifolia Alderw.

Ref.: *Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3,* 4: 342 (1922).

Note: treated as synonymous with *Schismatoglottis calyptrata* by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 109). Original material from Papua Barat.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis patentinervia Engl. – **Figure 75.**

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 90 (1912).

Placement: Clade 7 – Patentinervia complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis pectinervia A.Hay – **Figure 76.**

Ref.: Telopea 9(1): 138 (2000).

Placement: Clade 7 – Patentinervia complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis penangensis Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 88 (1912).

Note: see Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 169).

Placement: unplaced.

Schismatoglottis persistens P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong – **Figure 77.**

Ref.: Willdenowia 44: 247 (2014).

Placement: possibly Clade 6 – Multiflora group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); untested.

Schismatoglottis petradoxa S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce – **Figure 78.**

Ref.: Aroideana 37E(2): 19 (2014).

Note: together with *Schismatoglottis larynx* and *S. rejangica* represents a distinct undescribed genus (Wong & Boyce 2014a, 2016c; Clade 4 *sensu* Low et al. 2018: 7).

Placement: Clade 4 – Petradoxa complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis petri A.Hay – **Figure 79.**

Ref.: Telopea 9: 162 (2000).

Placement: unplaced; possibly related to *S. platystigma*.

Schismatoglottis pichinensis P.C.Boyce – **Figure 80.**

Ref.: Borneo J. Resource Sci. Technol. 7(2): 87 (2017).

Placement: Clade 7 – Patentinervia complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis picta Schott

Ref.: Oesterr. Bot. Z. 13: 317 (1863).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 108) as synonymous with *S. calyptrata*.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis picta f. *bivittata* Engl.

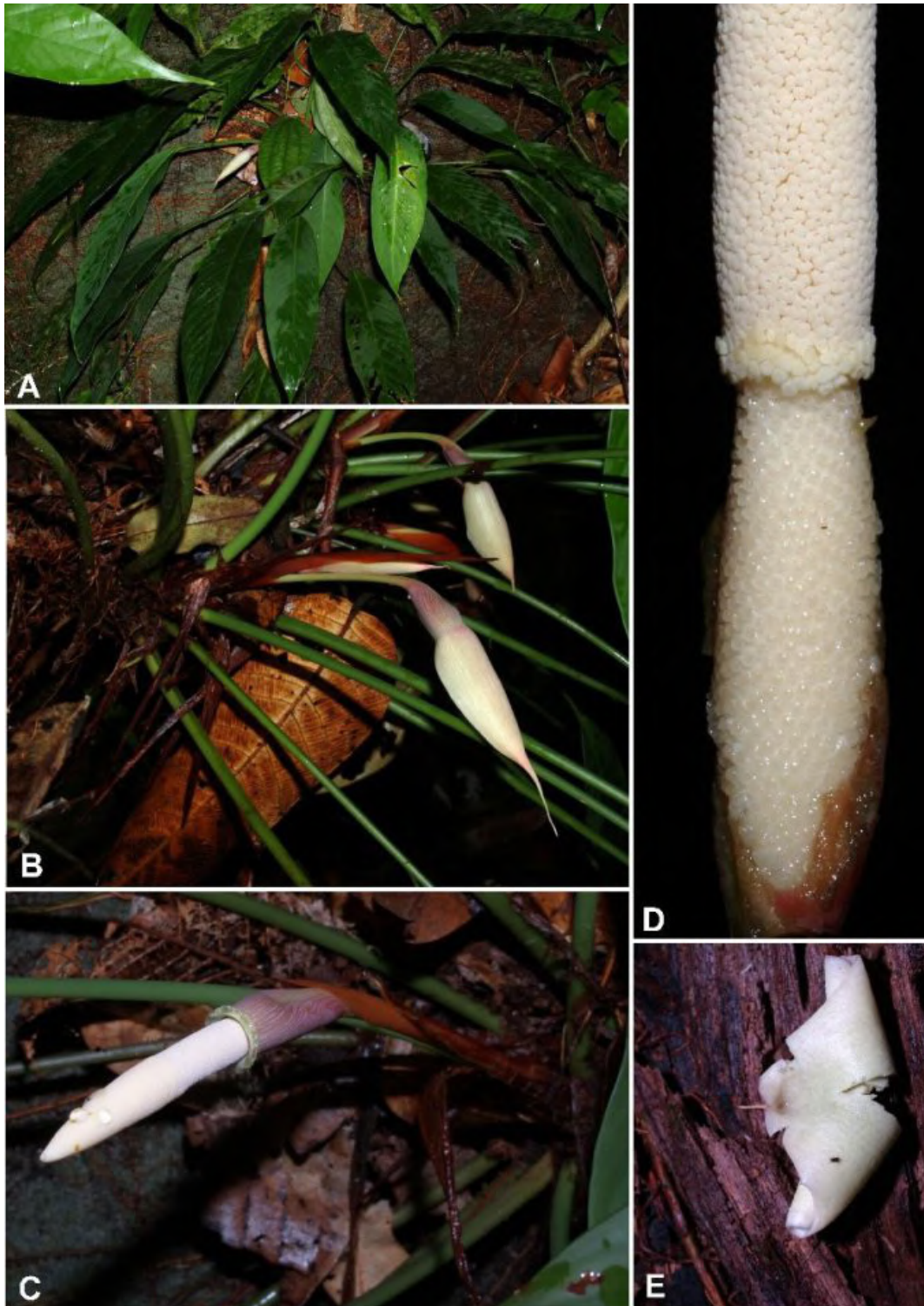


Figure 74. *Schismatoglottis nicolsonii* A.Hay

A. Plants in habitat, edge of sandstone waterfall, Bako N.P. **B.** Flowering plant in habitat. **C.** Inflorescence at onset of staminate anthesis, with spathe limb shed. **D.** Detail of pistillate flower zone and lower part of staminate flower zone. Note that staminate flower zone is fertile to base. **E.** Spathe limb shed during onset of staminate anthesis. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 75. *Schismatoglottis patentinervis* Engl.
 J.G. 'Hans' Hallier 3271. Isotype (BO). Image © Herbarium Bogoriense, Cibinong, Indonesia. Used with permission.

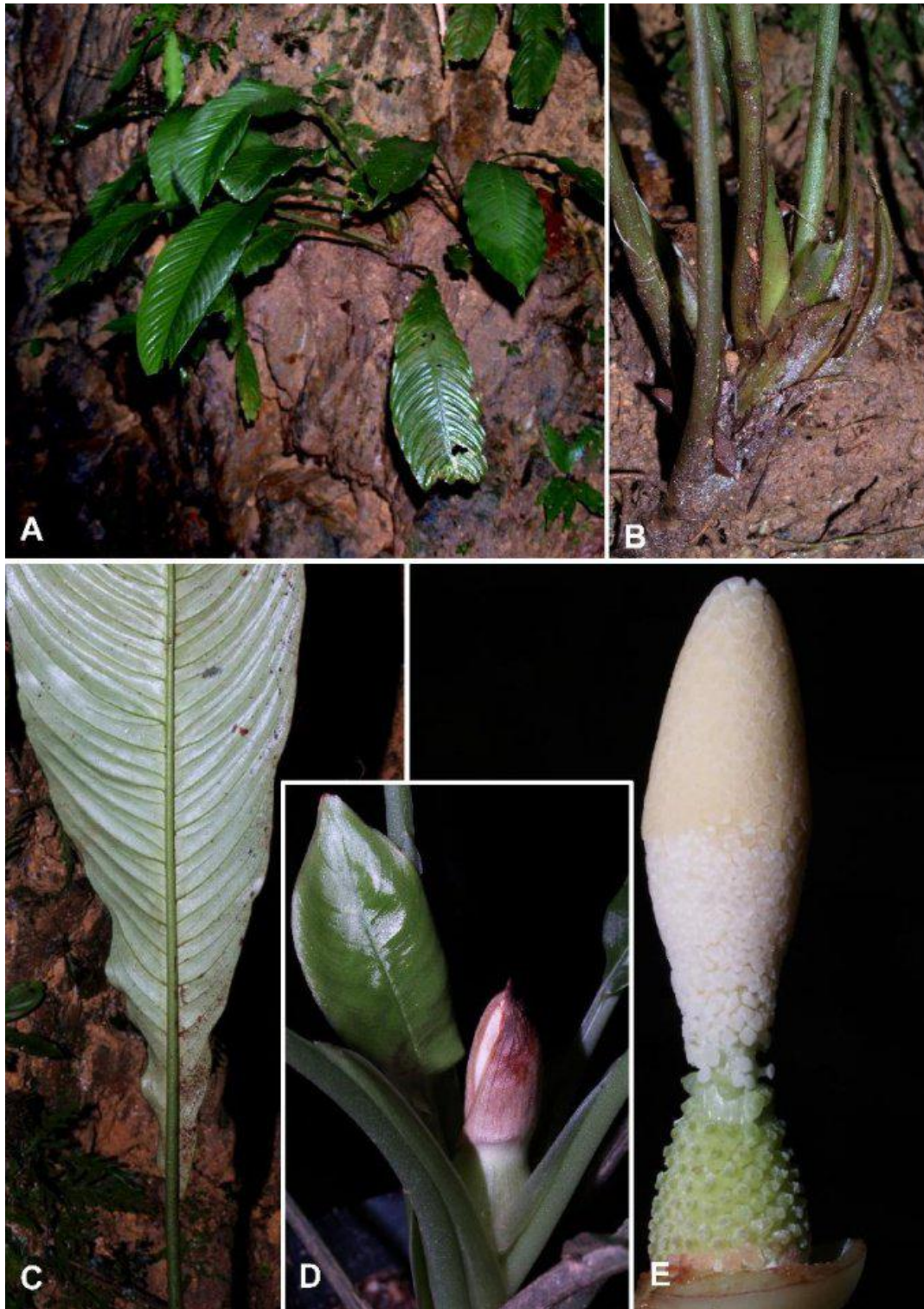


Figure 76. *Schismatoglottis pectinervia* A. Hay

A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Stem showing the stiff 2-keeled cataphylls and scabrid petioles. **C.** Leaf blade, abaxial view, showing the typical venation of species of the *Schismatoglottis* Patentinervia Clade. **D.** Inflorescence at late staminate anthesis; note that the spathe limb hardly opens, and is now degrading. Images © The Wong Lab.

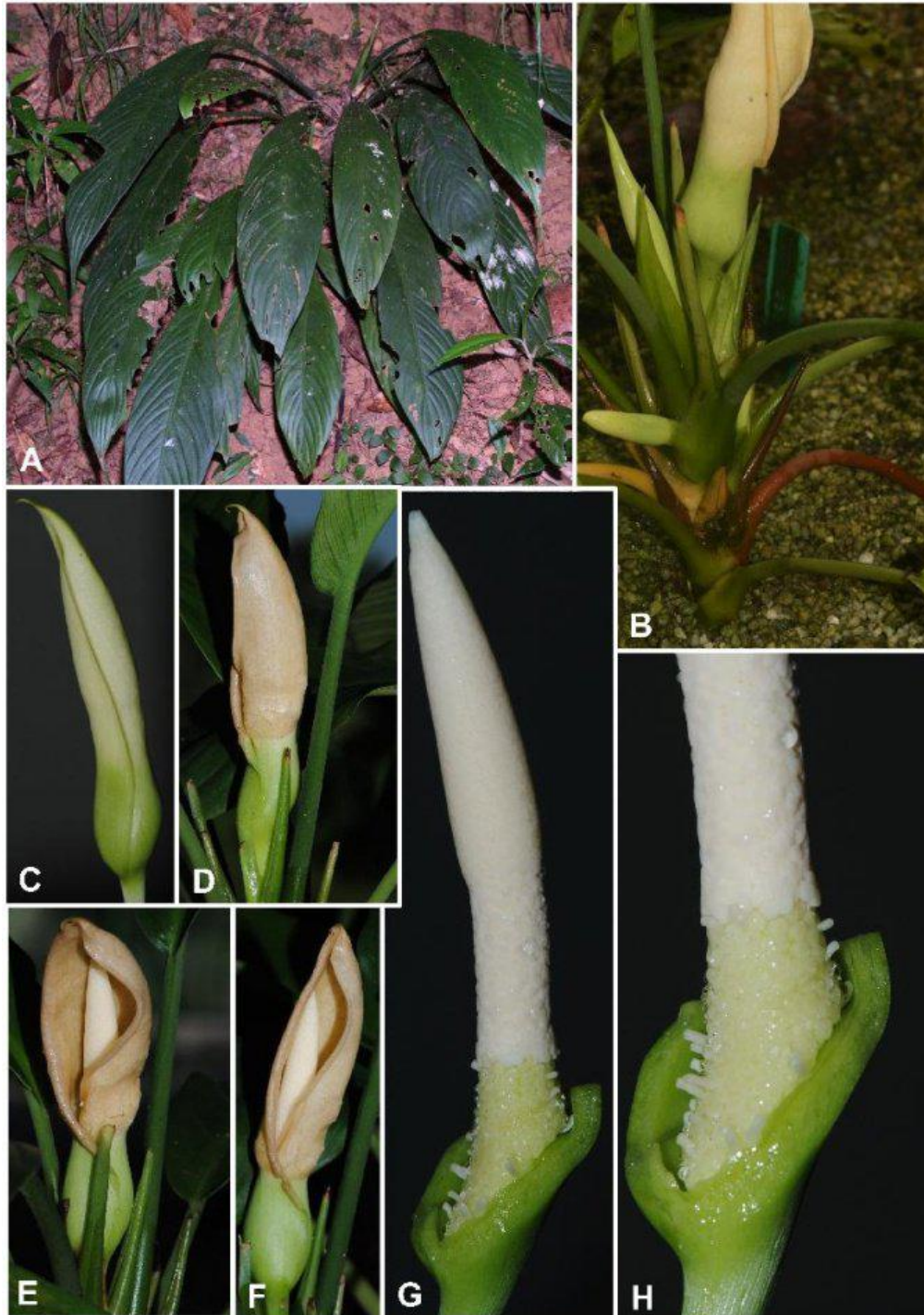


Figure 77. *Schismatoglottis persistens* S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

A. Plant in habitat, type locality. **B.** Flowering shoot of cultivated plant at early staminate anthesis; note prophylls and cataphylls alternating with inflorescences; note, too, spathe limb colour. **C.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis; note slit-like opening below terminal rostrum. **D, E & F.** Inflorescence at late staminate anthesis; note spathe limb has darkened and is beginning to degrade (cracking) at junction with lower spathe. **G.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **H.** Detail from **G**, showing pistillate and staminate flower zones. Images © The Wong Lab.

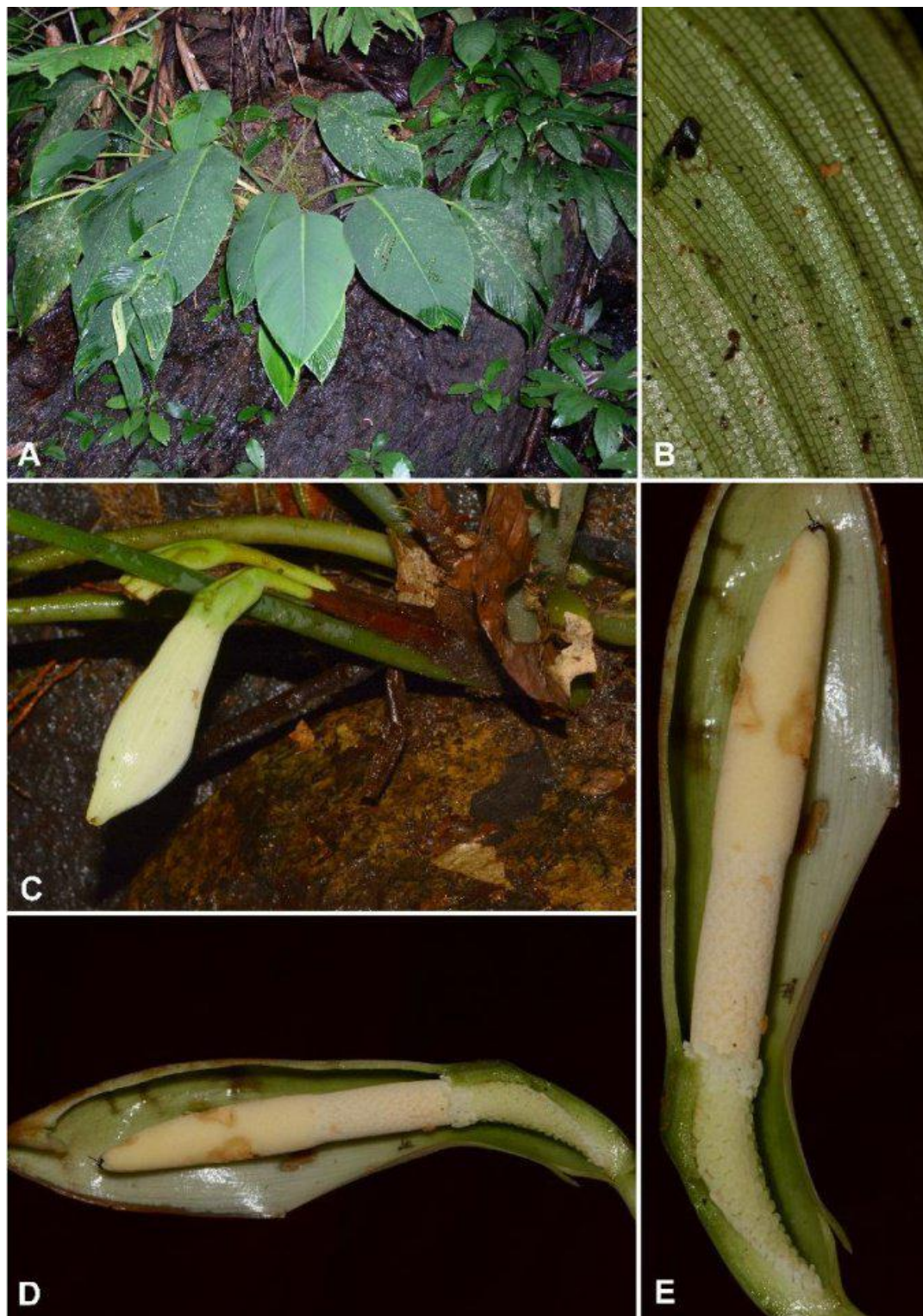


Figure 78. *Schismatoglottis petradoxa* S. Y. Wong & P. C. Boyce
A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Detail of tessellate secondary venation. **C.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **D & E.** Inflorescence at late pistillate anthesis, nearside spathe artificially removed. Note that the interstice staminodes have lengthened. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 79. *Schismatoglottis petri* A.Hay

A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Leaf blade. **C.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **D.** Inflorescence at late staminate anthesis; note that the spathe limb is now degrading. **E.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 80. *Schismatoglottis pichinensis* P.C.Boyce

A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Plant showing the pruinose abaxial surface of the leaf blades. **C & D.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **E.** Spadix at early staminate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. Note the powdery pollen. Images © The Wong Lab. and Esquerion P. Prieto.

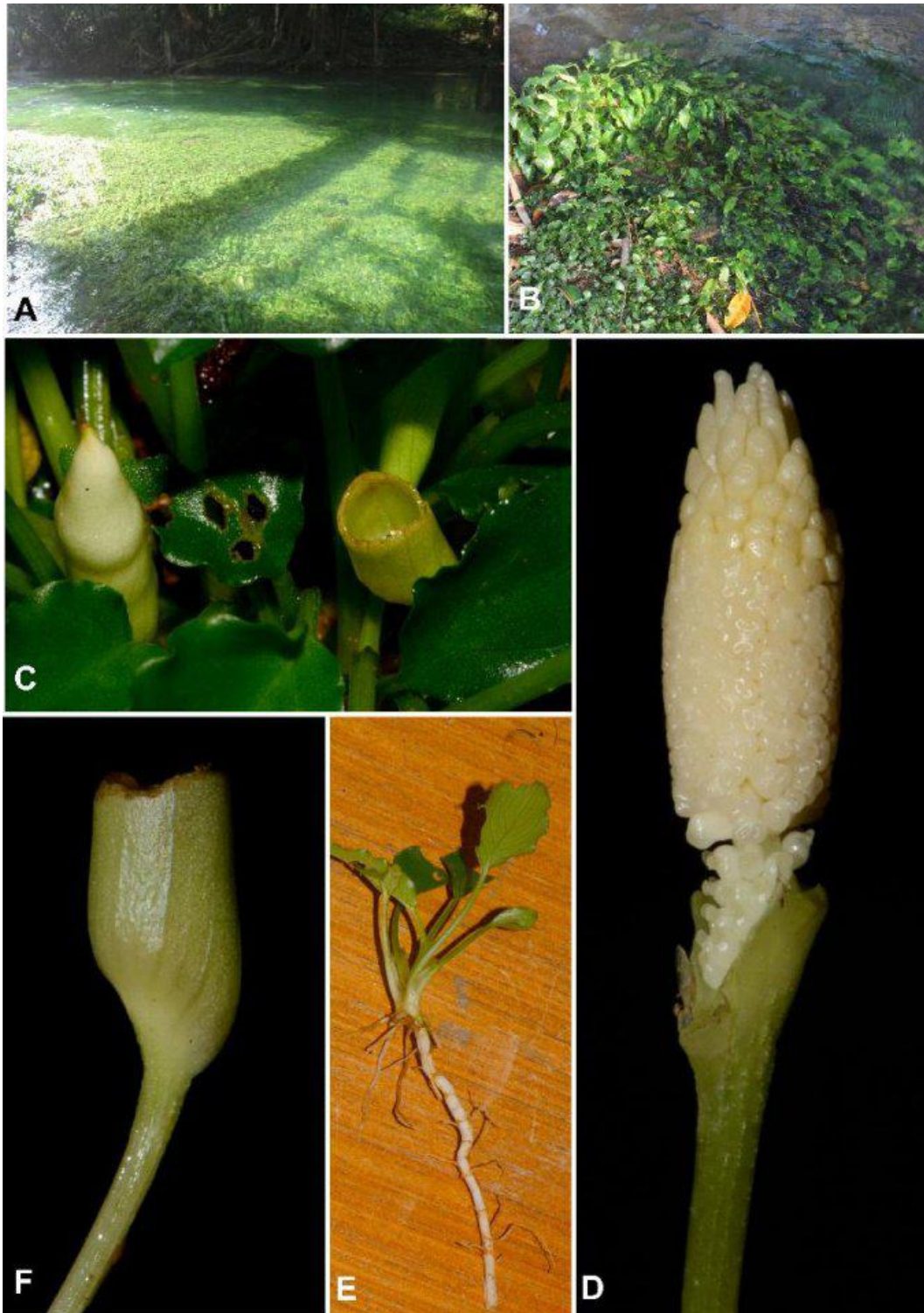


Figure 81. *Schismatoglottis prietoi* P C.Boyce, Medecilo & S.Y.Wong

A. Type population habitat. **B.** Closer view of plants at type locality. **C.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis (left) and lower persistent spathe of developing infructescence (right), cultivated plant. **D.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **E.** Single shoot with associated stolon. **F.** Lower persistent spathe of developing infructescence. Images © The Wong Lab.

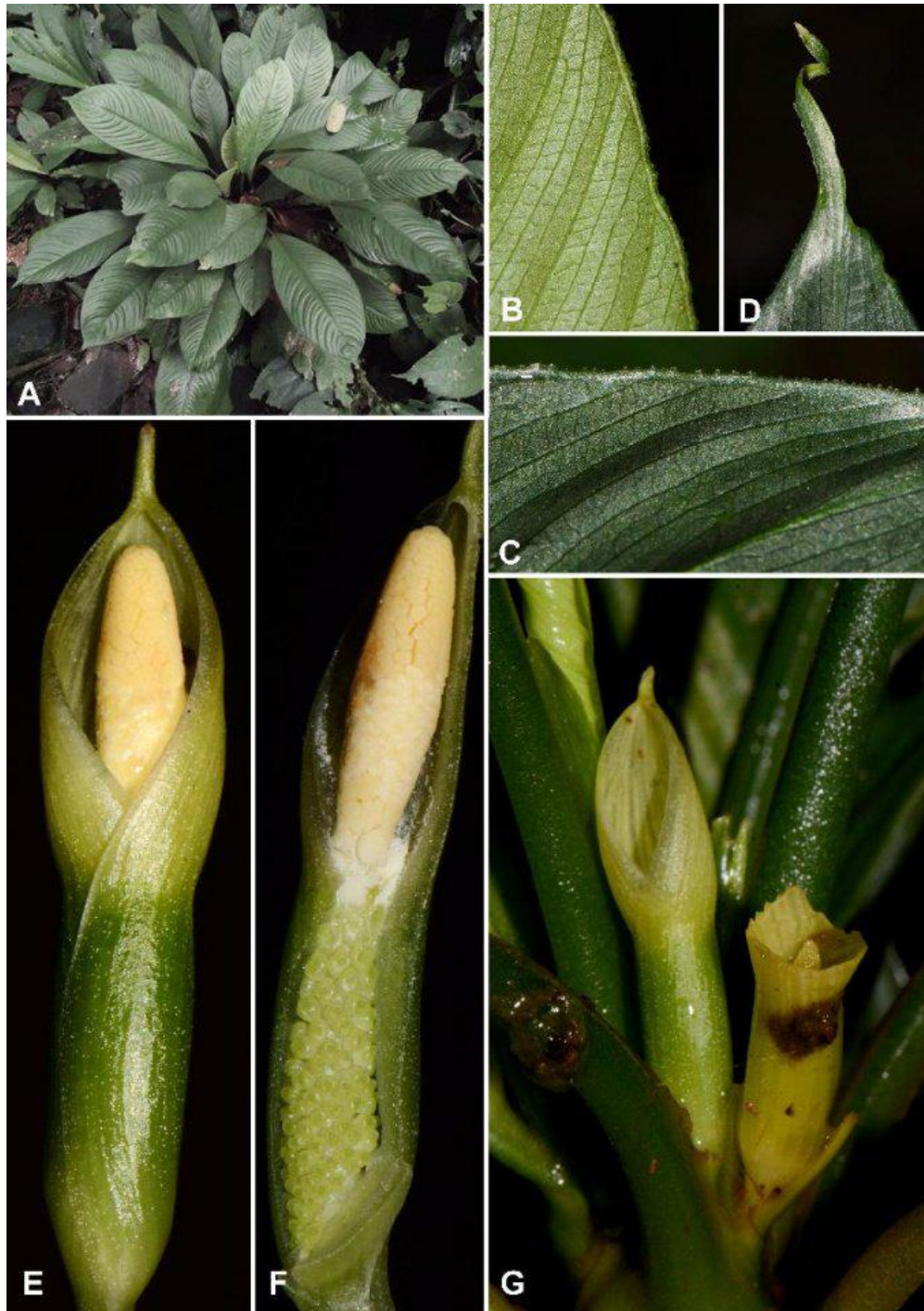


Figure 82. *Schismatoglottis pocong* S.Y.Wong, S.L.Low & P.C.Boyce

A. Plants in habitat. **B & C.** Leaf blade abaxial (B) and adaxial (C) surface showing erose margin and tessellate secondary veins. **D.** Leaf blade tip. **E.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **F.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis, nearside spathe artificially removed. **G.** Post-anthesis inflorescences; note that left-hand inflorescence spadix is shed but spathe limb remains intact; right-hand inflorescence is older with spathe limb shed. Images © The Wong Lab.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 114 (1912).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 112) as synonymous with *Schismatoglottis calyptrata*. See also *Schismatoglottis calyptrata* var. *bivittata* Hallier f.

Schismatoglottis picta* f. *robusta Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 114 (1912).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 112) as synonymous with *S. calyptrata*.

Schismatoglottis pimula hort. ex Gentil = ?

Ref.: Pl. Cult. Serres Jard. Bot. Brux. 174 (1907), *nomen*.

Note: perhaps a misspelling of *Schismatoglottis pumila*, a plant then and now popular in cultivation with enthusiasts.

Schismatoglottis platystigma M.Hotta

Ref.: Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Imp. Univ., Ser. B, Biol. 32: 229 (1966).

Placement: unplaced; shoot architecture highly reminiscent of *Schismatoglottis evelyniae* and *S. pudenda*.

Schismatoglottis plurivenia Alderw.

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 209 (1922).

Placement: probably Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), but shoot modules pleionanthic, untested.

Schismatoglottis pocong P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong – **Figure 81.**

Ref.: Willdenowia 49: 294 (2016).

Placement: although yet to analysed, *Schismatoglottis pocong*, together with the closely similar *S. antu*, *S. camera-lucida*, and *S. gui* almost certainly belong in Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis potamophila Alderw.

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 343 (1922).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 109, 113) as synonymous with *Schismatoglottis calyptrata*; described from plants from Papua Barat (Irian Jaya).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis prietoi P.C.Boyce, M.Medecilo & S.Y.Wong – **Figure 82.**

Ref.: Willdenowia 45(3): 407 (2015).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis pseudocalyptrata

Alderw.

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 212 (1922).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 109) as synonymous with *Schismatoglottis calyptrata*; described from plants from Kalimantan Barat (Indonesian Borneo).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis puberulipes Alderw. – **Figure 83.**

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 200 (1922).

Note: includes *Schismatoglottis gamoandra*; see Boyce & Wong (2015).

Placement: Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); see also Ting et al. (2012).

Schismatoglottis pudenda A.Hay – **Figure 84.**

Ref.: Telopea 9: 98 (2000).

Note: includes *Schismatoglottis jepomii*.

Placement: unplaced; shoot architecture is highly reminiscent of *Schismatoglottis evelyniae* and *S. platystigma*.

Schismatoglottis pulchra N.E.Br.

Ref.: Ill. Hort. 31: 73, t.520 (1884).

Note: treated as a synonym of *Schismatoglottis motleyana* by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 132). Plants equating with *Schismatoglottis pulchra* in cultivation with the first author are more closely similar to *S. longispatha*.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis pumila Hallier f. ex Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 111 (1912).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis puncakborneensis P.C.Boyce – **Figure 85.**

Ref.: Borneo J. Resource Sci. Technol. 7(2): 89 (2017).

Placement: Clade 7 – Patentinervia complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis purpurea hort. ex Gentil = ?

Ref.: Pl. Cult. Serres Jard. Bot. Brux. 174 (1907), *nomen*.

Note: possibly referable to *Apoballis acuminatissima*.

Schismatoglottis pusilla Engl.

Ref.: Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 1: 184 (1881).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis pyrrhias A.Hay – **Figure 86.**

Ref.: Telopea 9: 78 (2000).

Placement: most probably Clade 5 – Asperata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), but not yet tested; the similar *Schismatoglottis barbata* falls there.

Schismatoglottis ramosii Engl. = **Schismatoglottis merrillii** Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 98 (1912).

Note: see Hay & Yuzammi (2000).

Schismatoglottis ranchanensis S.Y.Wong – **Figure 87.**

Ref.: Willdenowia 42: 257 (2012).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis rejangica S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce – **Figure 88.**

Ref.: Aroideana 39(2): 22 (2016).

Note: *Schismatoglottis rejangica*, *S. larynx* and *S. petradoxa* together represent a distinct undescribed genus (Wong & Boyce 2014a, 2016c; Clade 4 *sensu* Low et al. 2018: 7).

Placement: Clade 4 – Petradoxa complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis retinervia Furtado – **Figure 89.**

Ref.: Gard. Bull. Straits Settlement. 8: 157 (1935).

Placement: Clade 7 – Patentinervia complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis ridleyana Engl. = **Apoballis mutata** (Hook.f.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 116 (1912).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis riparia Schott

Ref.: Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugduno-Batavi 1: 281 (1864).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 107) as synonymous with *S. calyptrata*. Described from Jawa.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

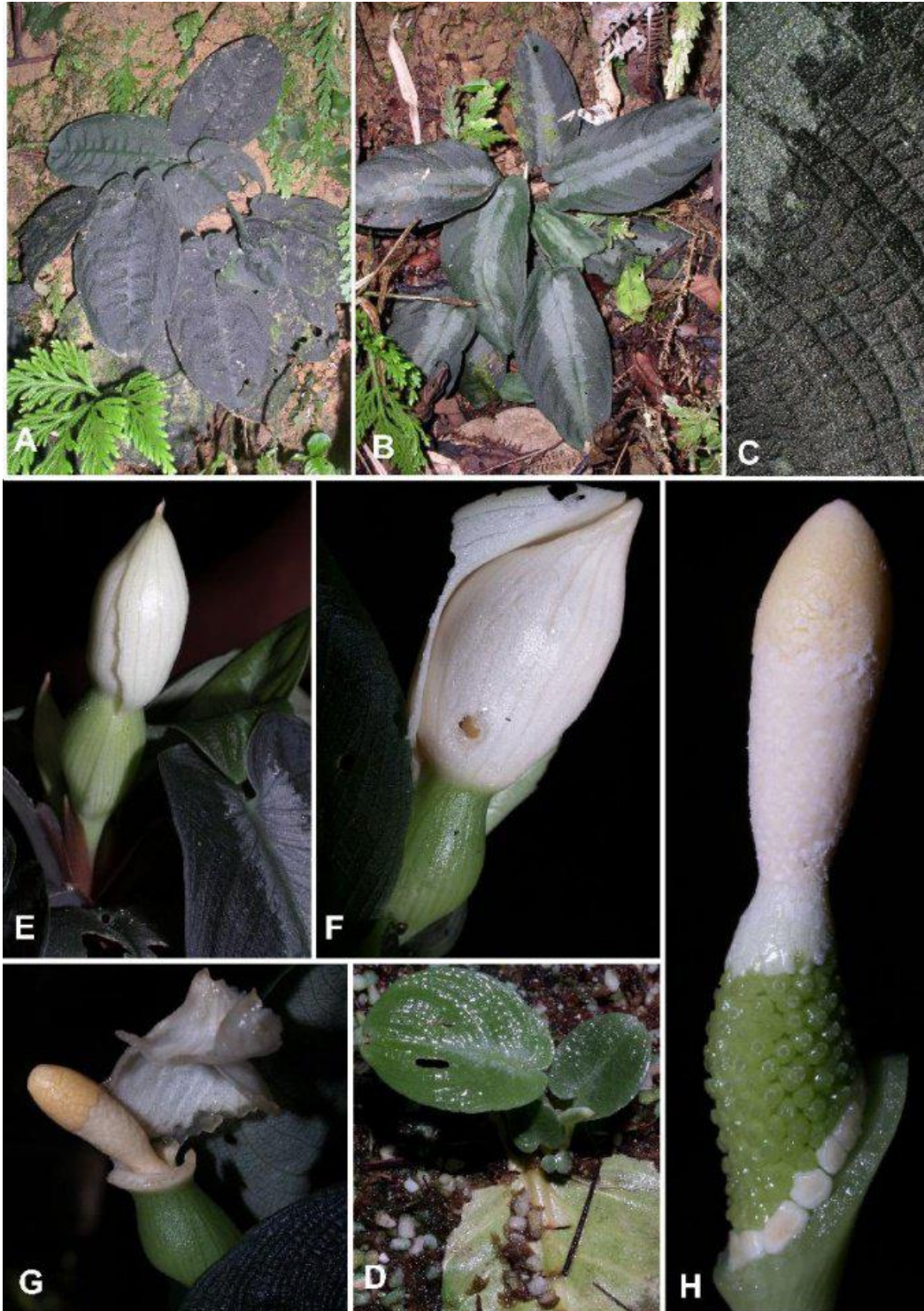


Figure 83. *Schismatoglottis puberulipes* Alderw.

A, B. Plants in habitat to show leaf colour variation. **C.** Detail of tessellate tertiary venation; **D.** Adventitious plantlet arising from a damaged portion of leaf blade. **E.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **F.** Inflorescence near end of pistillate anthesis. **G.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis (note spathe limb deliquescing at limb/lower spathe junction). **H.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis (note spathe artificially removed). Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 84. *Schismatoglottis pudenda* A.Hay

A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **C.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **D.** Lower spathe and spadix of inflorescence at staminate anthesis, spathe limb already shed. **E.** Developing infructescence. **F.** Ripe infructescence, with persistent lower spathe splitting to release fruits. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 85. *Schismatoglottis puncakborneensis* P.C.Boyce

A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Leaf blade, abaxial view, showing the typical venation of species of the *Schismatoglottis* Patentinervia Clade. **C & D.** Inflorescence at late anthesis. Note that the spathe limb hardly opens. **D.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. The staminate flower-like staminodes of the interstice are clearly visible. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 86. *Schismatoglottis pyrrias* A.Hay

A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Newly emerged leaf. **C.** Leaf blade, abaxial view, showing the red trichomes along every vein. **D.** Inflorescence at late anthesis. Note that the spathe limb hardly opens. **D.** Detail of base of plant showing the persistent stiff ligules. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 87. *Schismatoglottis ranchanensis* S.Y.Wong

A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Leaf blade; note the conspicuously raised primary venation. **C.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis, the inflated spathe limb coincides with the upper part of pistillate flower zone. **D.** Petiole showing the longitudinal ridges and D-shaped cross section. **E.** Inflorescence with spathe artificially removed to reveal the long interstice, c. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the spadix length, and the button-like inter pistillar staminodes. Images © The Wong Lab.

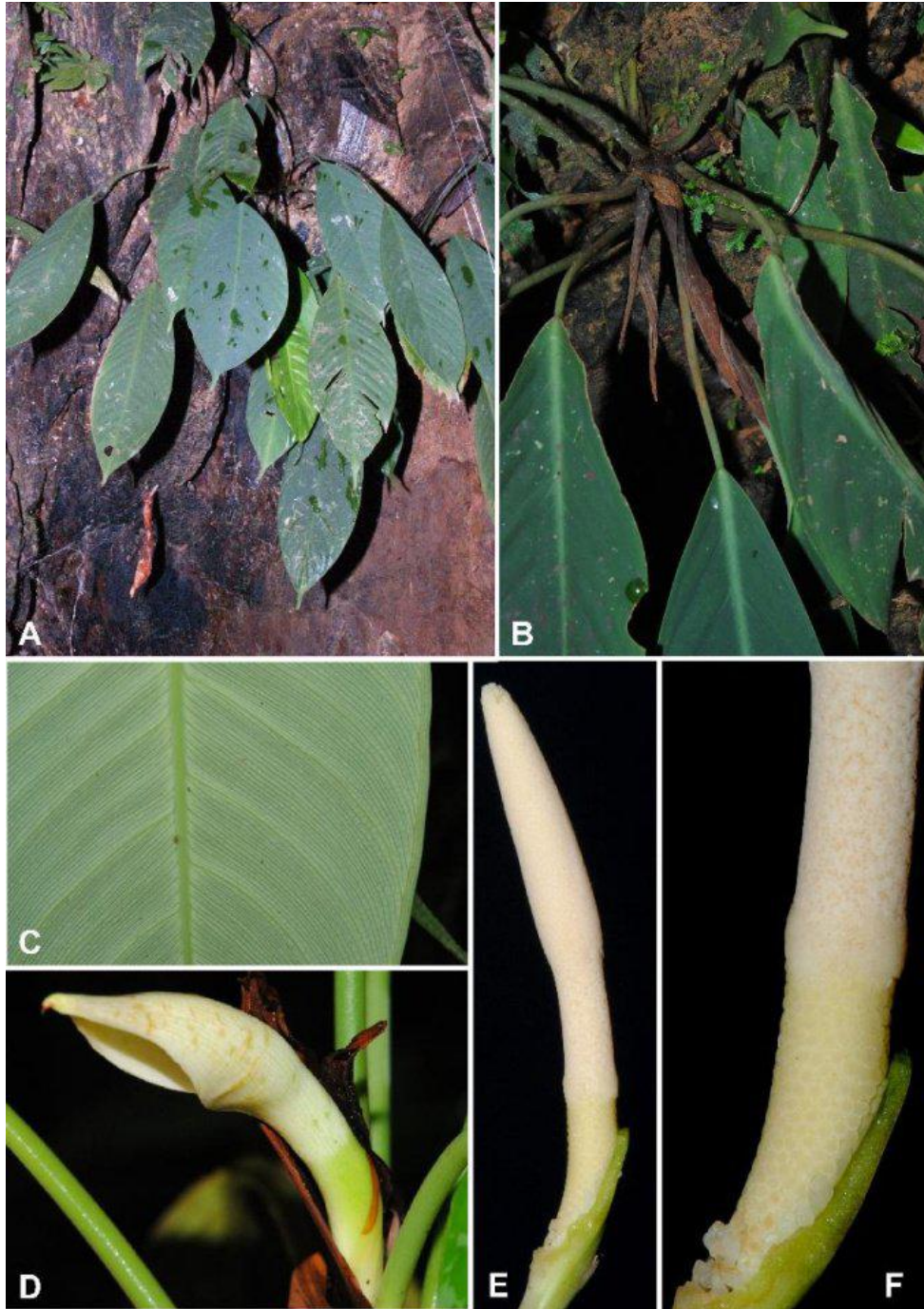


Figure 88. *Schismatoglottis rejangica* S. Y. Wong & P. C. Boyce

A. Plans in habitat. **B.** Detail of plant showing each leaf subtended by a protective cataphyll; note that petiolar sheath is reduced to a short collar with no protection function of emerging leaf. **C.** Leaf blade, abaxial surface showing tessellate veins. **D.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **E.** Spadix at onset of staminate anthesis, spathe artificially removed, note expanded interstice staminodes spathe limb shed, leaving recurved remnants around orifice of lower spathe. **F.** Detail of lower spadix, pistillate flower zone separated by expanded interstice staminodes, and lower portion of staminate flower zone; note the large pistillodes at the junction of the pistillate flower zone with the spathe adnation. Images © The Wong Lab.

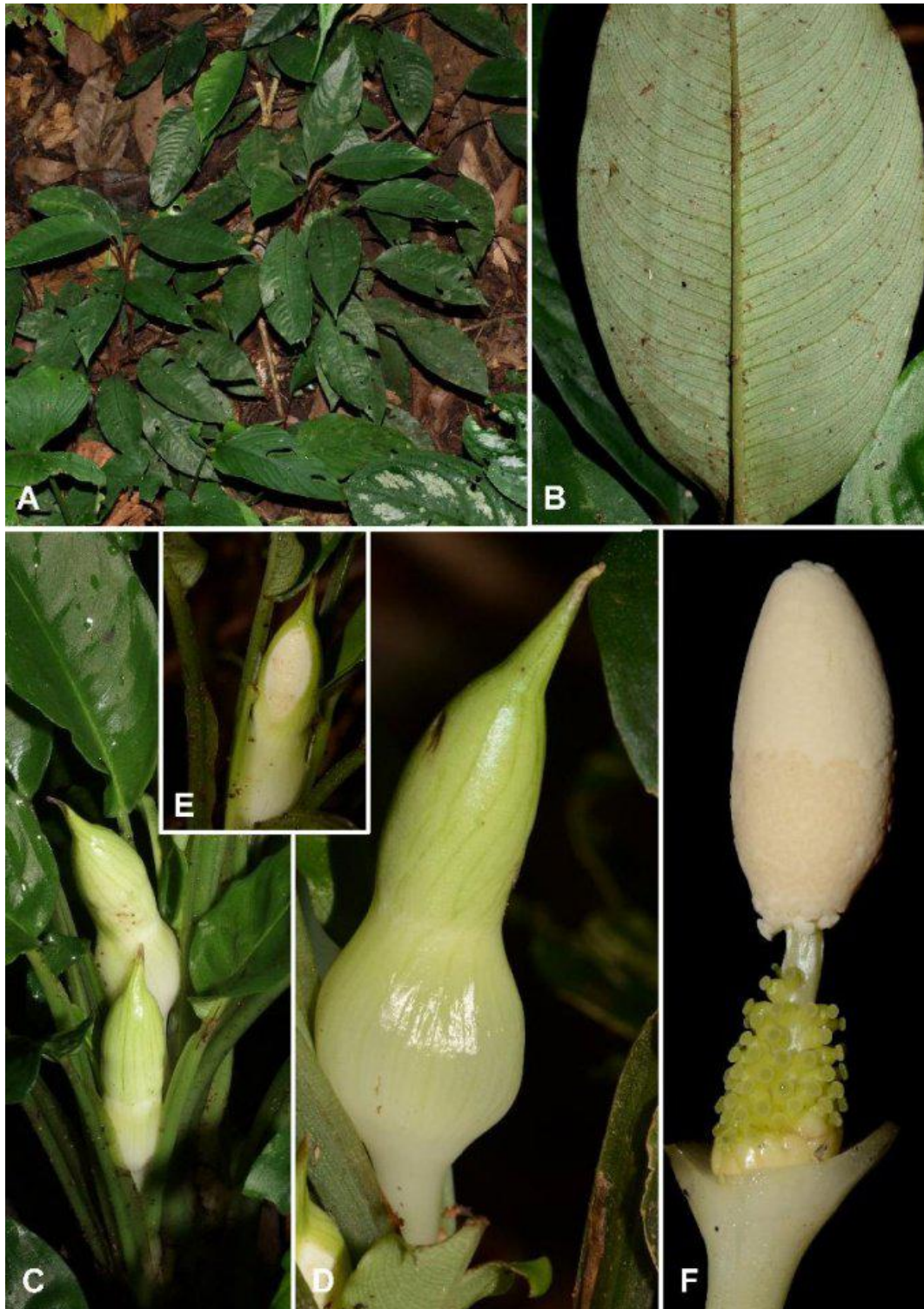


Figure 89. *Schismatoglottis retinervia* Furtado

A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Leaf blade, abaxial view, showing the typical venation of species of the *Schismatoglottis* Patentinervia Clade. **C.** Flowering shoots. **D & E.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis; note that the spathe limb hardly opens. **F.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. Images © The Wong Lab.

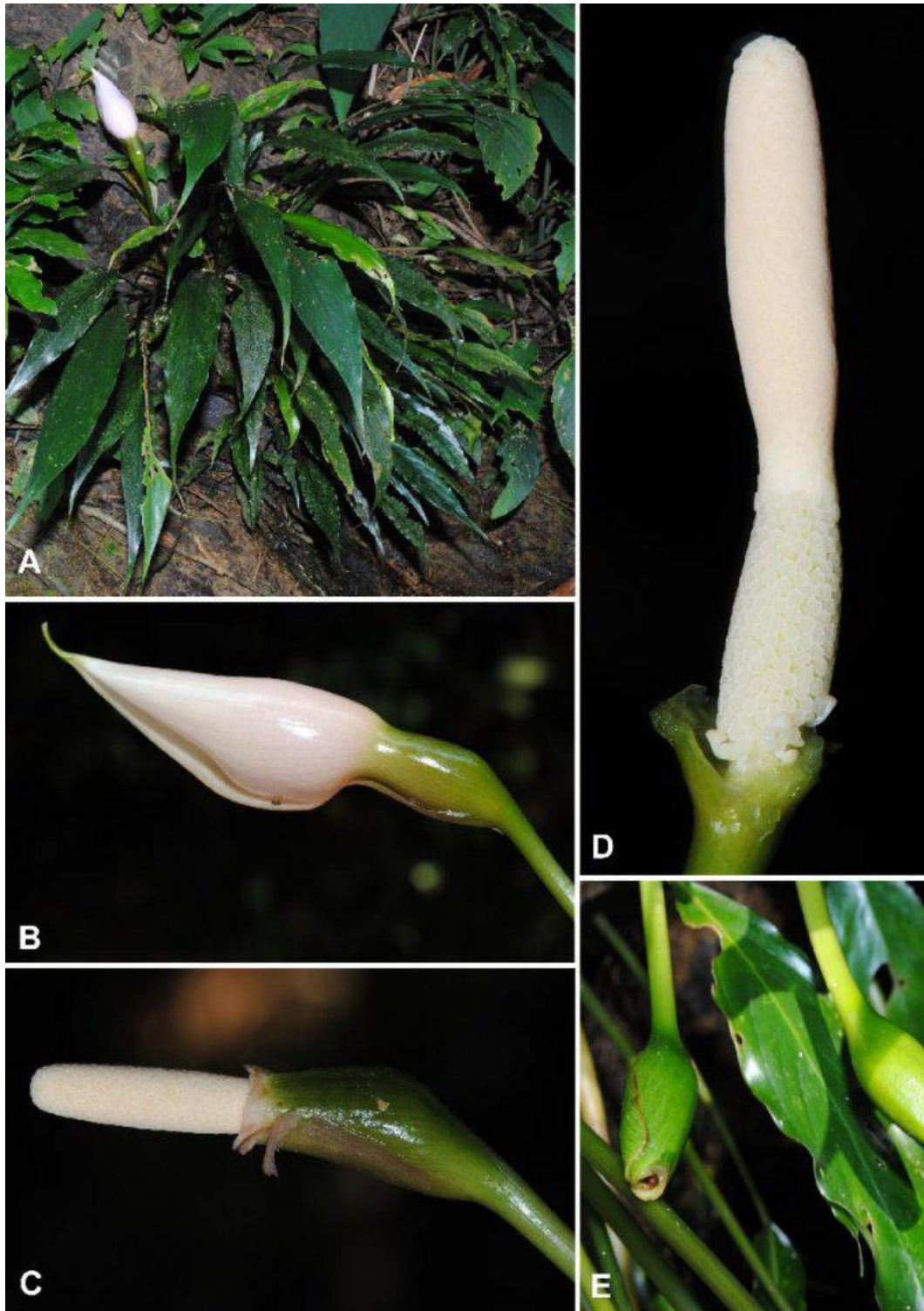


Figure 90. *Schismatoglottis roseospatha* Bogner

A. Plants in habitat on shale rocks. **B.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **C.** Inflorescence at late staminate anthesis; note spathe limb already shed. **D.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **E.** Developing infructescences enclosed in persistent lower spathe. Images © The Wong Lab.

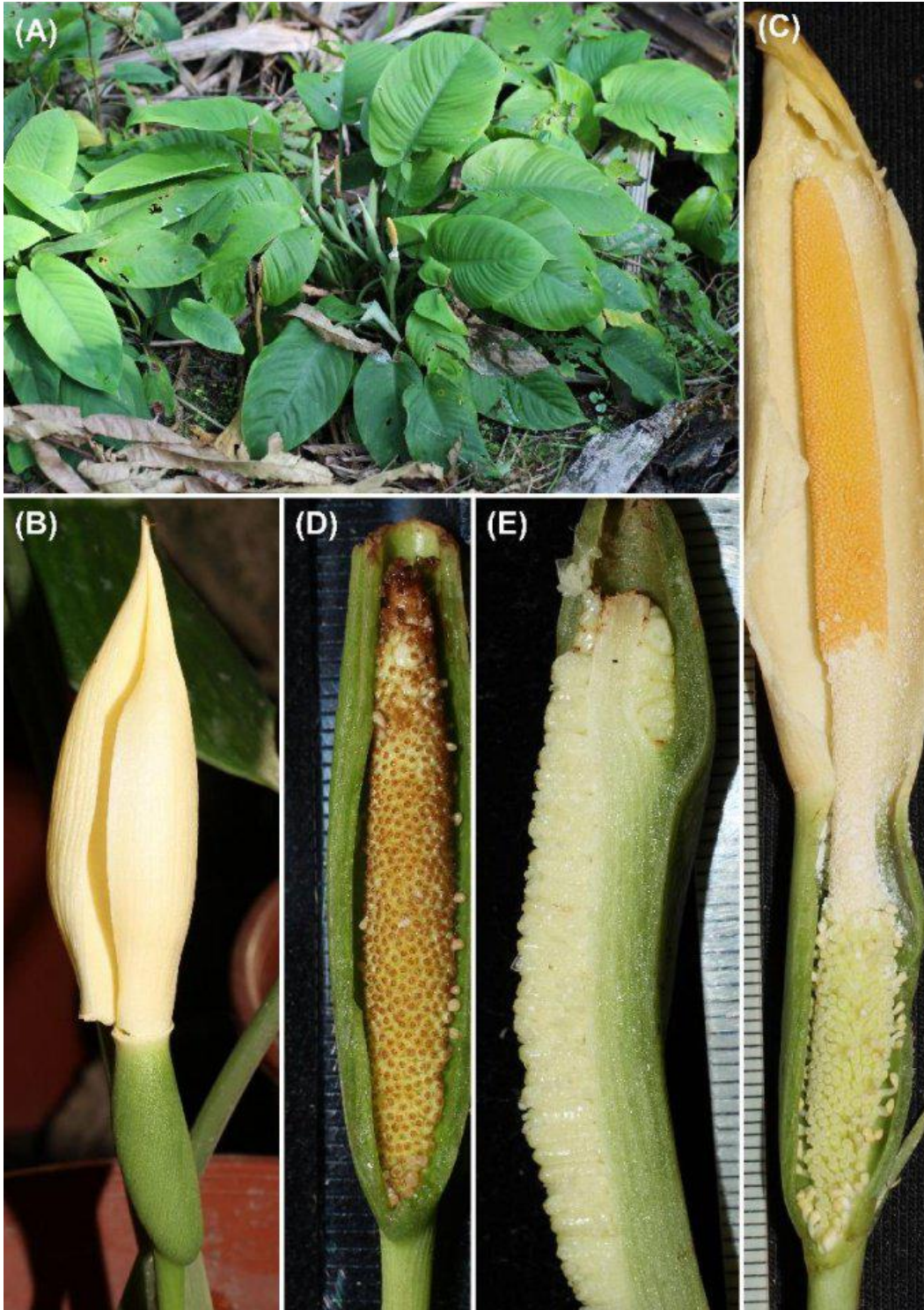


Figure 91. *Schismatoglottis saafiei* Kartini, P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong

A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Inflorescence at early staminate anthesis, spathe limb beginning to shed. **C.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis, nearside spathe artificially removed; note that about half the staminate flower zone is contained inside the lower spathe. **D.** Developing infructescence, nearside of lower spathe removed. **E.** Developing infructescence split longitudinally to show that the majority of the pistillate flower zone is adnate to the spathe. Images © Kartini Saibeh. Used with permission.

Schismatoglottis rizalensis Engl. = Ref.: Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Imp. Univ.,
Schismatoglottis merrillii Engl. Ser. B, Biol. 32: 231 (1966).

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 100 (1912).

Note: see Hay & Yuzammi (2000).

Note: see Hay & Yuzammi (2000).

Schismatoglottis rubrocincta Engl. = **Apoballis**
acuminatissima (Schott) S.Y.Wong &
P.C.Boyce

Schismatoglottis roebelii (Pitcher & Manda)
Pitcher & Manda = **Aglaonema crispum**
Pitcher & Manda) Nicolson

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 106 (1912).

Ref.: Gen. Ill. Guide Pl.: 141 (1895).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Note: see Nicolson (1969).

Schismatoglottis rupestris Zoll. & Moritzi ex
Zoll. = **Apoballis rupestris** (Zoll. &
Moritzi) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Schismatoglottis roseospatha Bogner –
Figure 90.

Ref.: Syst. Verz.: 77 (1854)

Ref.: Aqua Pl. 1988: 96 (1988).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Note: the spathe limb of wild populations
ranges from pure white through to clear
pink.

Schismatoglottis rutenii Alderw.

Placement: possibly Clade 6 – Multiflora
group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); untested.

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4:
211 (1922).

Schismatoglottis rotundifolia Engl. = **Apoballis**
mutata (Hook.f.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Note: described from Ceram, Maluku;
treated probably correctly so by Hay &
Yuzammi (2000: 109, 114) as synonymous
with *S. calyptrata*, but field checking
required.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 122 (1912).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis rubiginosa M.Hotta =
Schismatoglottis barbata Engl.

Schismatoglottis saafiei Kartini,
P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong – **Figure 91.**

Ref.: Nordic J. Bot. 35(6): 719 (2017).

Placement: Clade 3 – Asperata complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis sagittifolia Alderw. = **Apoballis sagittifolia** (Alderw.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 204 (1922).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis samarensis A.Hay

Ref.: Telopea 9: 143 (2000).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis sarikeensis (Bogner & M.Hotta) A.Hay & Bogner = **Schottarum sarikeense** (Bogner & M.Hotta) S.L.Low, S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Telopea 9: 100 (2000).

Note: see Low et al. (2104).

Schismatoglottis schottii Bogner & Nicolson – **Figure 92.**

Ref.: Aroideana 2: 120 (1979).

Note: published as a new name for *Schismatoglottis acutifolia* (Engl.) M.Hotta

[based upon *Piptospatha acutifolia* Engl.] owing to the name being preoccupied by *Schismatoglottis acutifolia* Engl. (1912).

Note: see Hay & Yuzammi (2000).

Schismatoglottis scintillans Scherberich & P.C.Boyce – **Figure 93.**

Ref.: Willdenowia 43: 88 (2013).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis scortechinii Hook.f. – **Figure 94.**

Ref.: Fl. Brit. India 6: 537 (1893)1

Placement: Clade 3 – Asperata complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis sejuncta A.Hay

Ref.: Telopea 9: 83 (2000).

Placement: probably Clade 3 – Asperata complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), untested.

Schismatoglottis shaleicola P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong – **Figure 95.**

Ref.: Webbia 69(2): 228 (2014).

Placement: probably Clade 3 – Asperata complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), untested.

Schismatoglottis siamensis W.Bull = **Aglaonema brevispathum** (Engl.) Engl.

Ref.: Cat. 1885: 15 (1885).

Note: see Nicolson (1969).

Schismatoglottis silamensis A.Hay – **Figure 96.**

Ref.: Telopea 9: 144 (2000).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis simonii S.Y.Wong – **Figure 97.**

Ref.: Gard. Bull. Singapore 62(1): 196 (2010).

Note: see Ting et al. (2012).

Placement: Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); see also Ting et al. (2012).

Schismatoglottis smaragdina S.Y.Wong, Aisahtul & P.C.Boyce – **Figure 98.**

Ref.: Aroideana 40(1): 23 (2017).

Placement: Clade 7 – Patentinervia complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis spruceana (Schott) Bunting = **Philonotion spruceanum** Schott

Ref.: Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 47: 70 (1960).

Note: See Wong et al. (2010).

Schismatoglottis sublaxiflora Alderw.

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 222 (1922).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 109, 113) as synonymous with *S. calyptrata*. Described from Sulawesi. See also *S. bitaeniata* and *S. vanvuurenii*.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis subundulata (Zoll. ex Schott) Nicolson

Ref.: Smithsonian Contr. Bot. 1: 61 (1969).

Placement: unplaced; probably belongs in Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis sumatrana Schott ex Miq. = **Scindapsus sumatranus** (Schott) P.C.Boyce & A.Hay

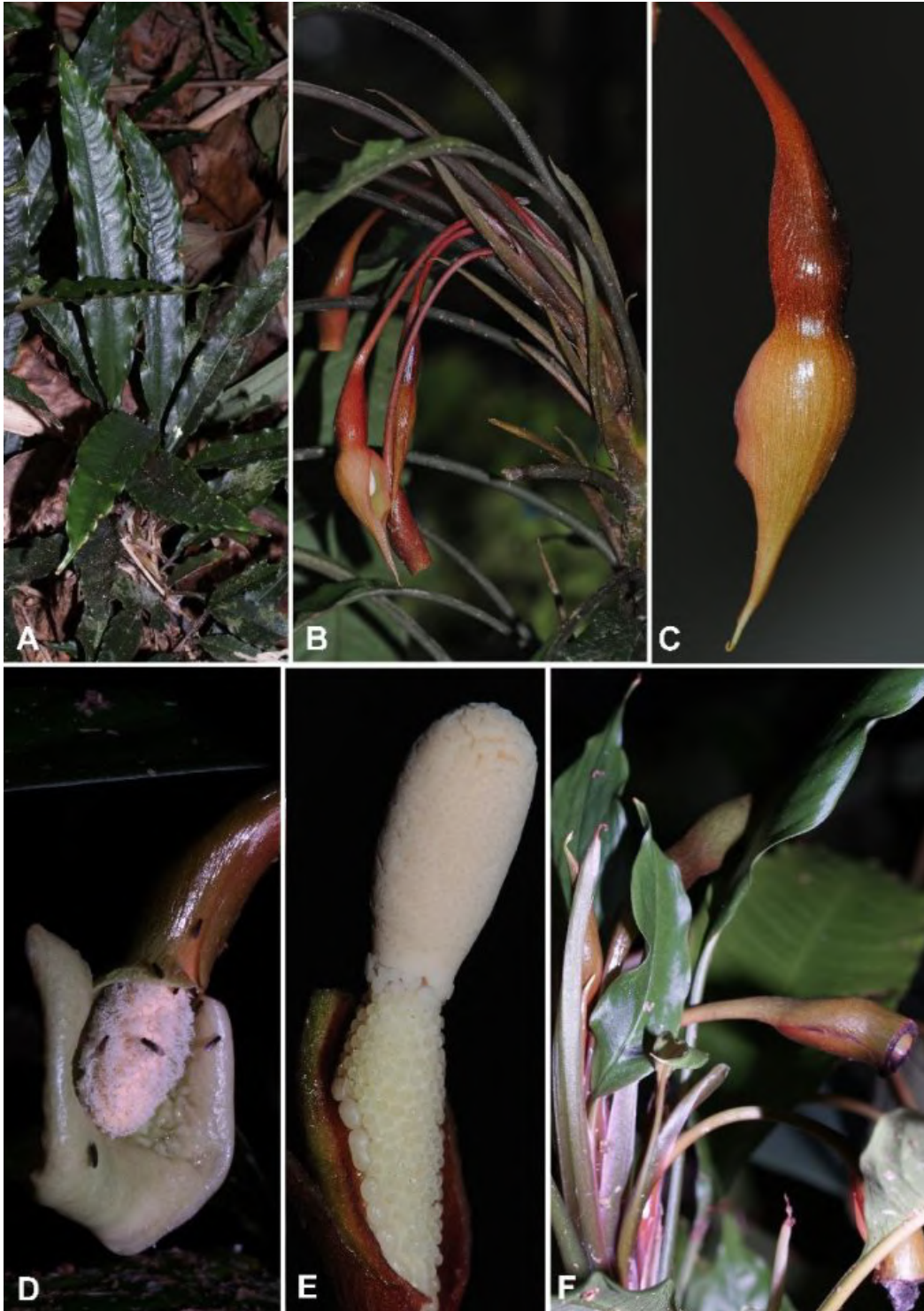


Figure 92. *Schismatoglottis schottii* Bogner & Nicolson

A. Plants in habitat, gallery forest. **B.** Flowering cultivated plant; note the nodding inflorescence and persistent ligular portion to the petiolar sheath. **C.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **D.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis, with spathe limb shedding; note pollen. **E.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **F.** Fruiting cultivated plant; note the persistent lower spathe and persistent ligular portion to the petiolar sheath. Images © The Wong Lab.

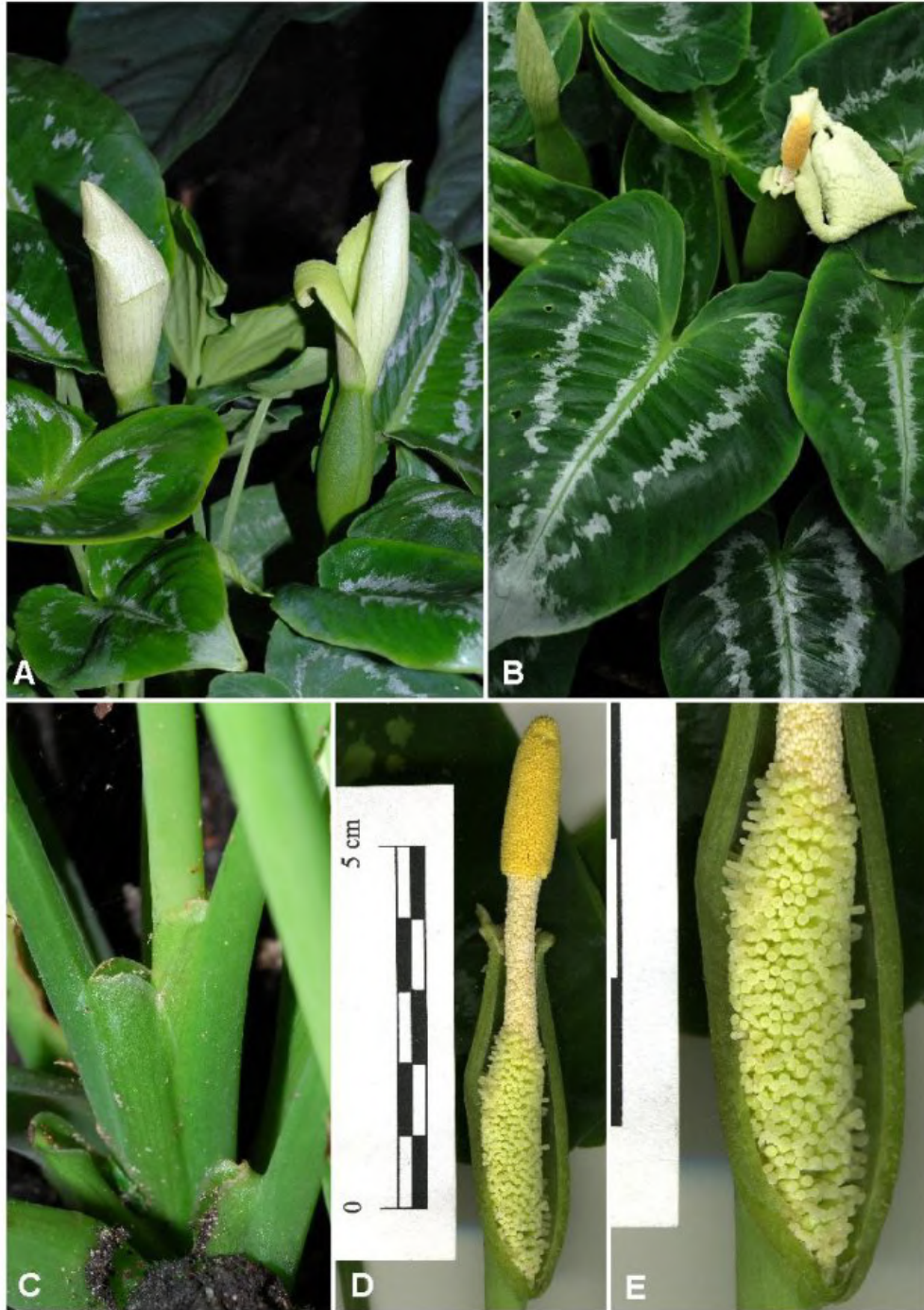


Figure 93. *Schismatoglottis scintillans* Scherberich & P. C. Boyce

A. Cultivated flowering plant at pistillate anthesis; note that the right-hand spathe limb is just beginning to split and reflex. **B.** inflorescence at staminate anthesis; the spathe limb is already degrading. **C.** Detail of the petiolar sheath. **D.** Spadix (spathe artificially removed) at pistillate anthesis; note that the greater portion of the pistillate flower zone is adnate to the spathe; note, too, the abrupt expansion of the appendix at the junction with the staminate flower zone. **E.** Spadix (spathe artificially removed) at pistillate anthesis with details of the pistillate flower zone; note the interpistillar staminodes. Images © D. Scherberich.



Figure 94. *Schismatoglottis scortechinii* Hook.f.

A–C. Plants in habitat showing variation in leaf blade markings in a single population. **D.** Detail of petiole ornamentation. **E.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **F.** Spadix (spathe artificially removed) at pistillate anthesis. **(G)** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis. Images © The Wong Lab.

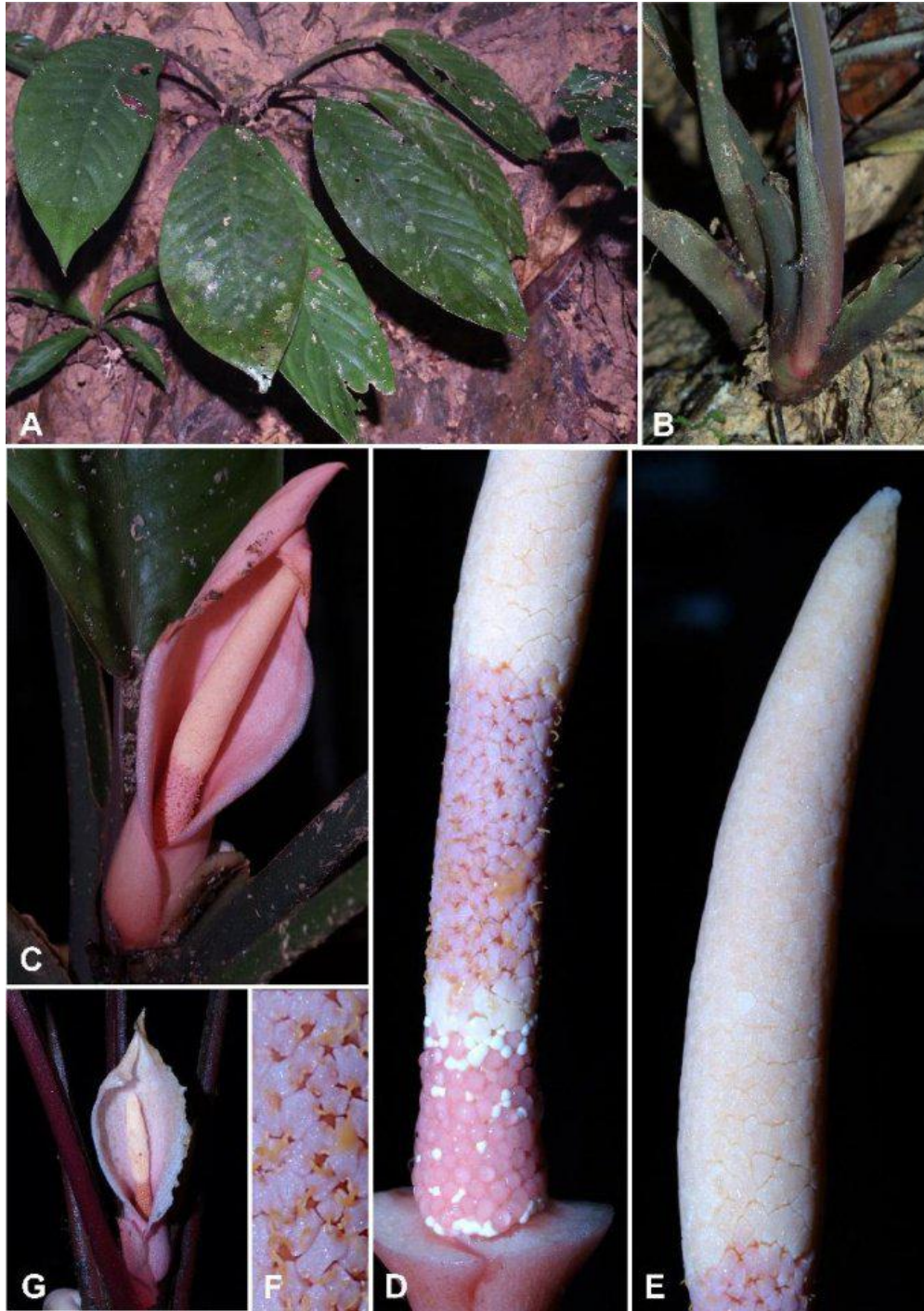


Figure 95. *Schismatoglottis shaleicola* P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong

A. Plants in habitat. Note pendent leaf blades. **B.** Detail of petiole bases. Note asperous texture and persistent ligular portion of petiolar sheath (bottom right). **C.** Inflorescence at onset of staminate anthesis. **D.** Fertile part of spadix (spathe artificially removed) and staminate anthesis. **E.** Spadix appendix and distal part of staminate flower zone at staminate anthesis. **F.** Detail of staminate flowers at staminate anthesis. Note contrasting colour of pollen strings. **G.** Inflorescence near to end of staminate anthesis with spathe limb fading and beginning to degrade. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 96. *Schismatoglottis silamensis* A. Hay
 A. Hay 10042. Isotype (K). Image © Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Used with permission.

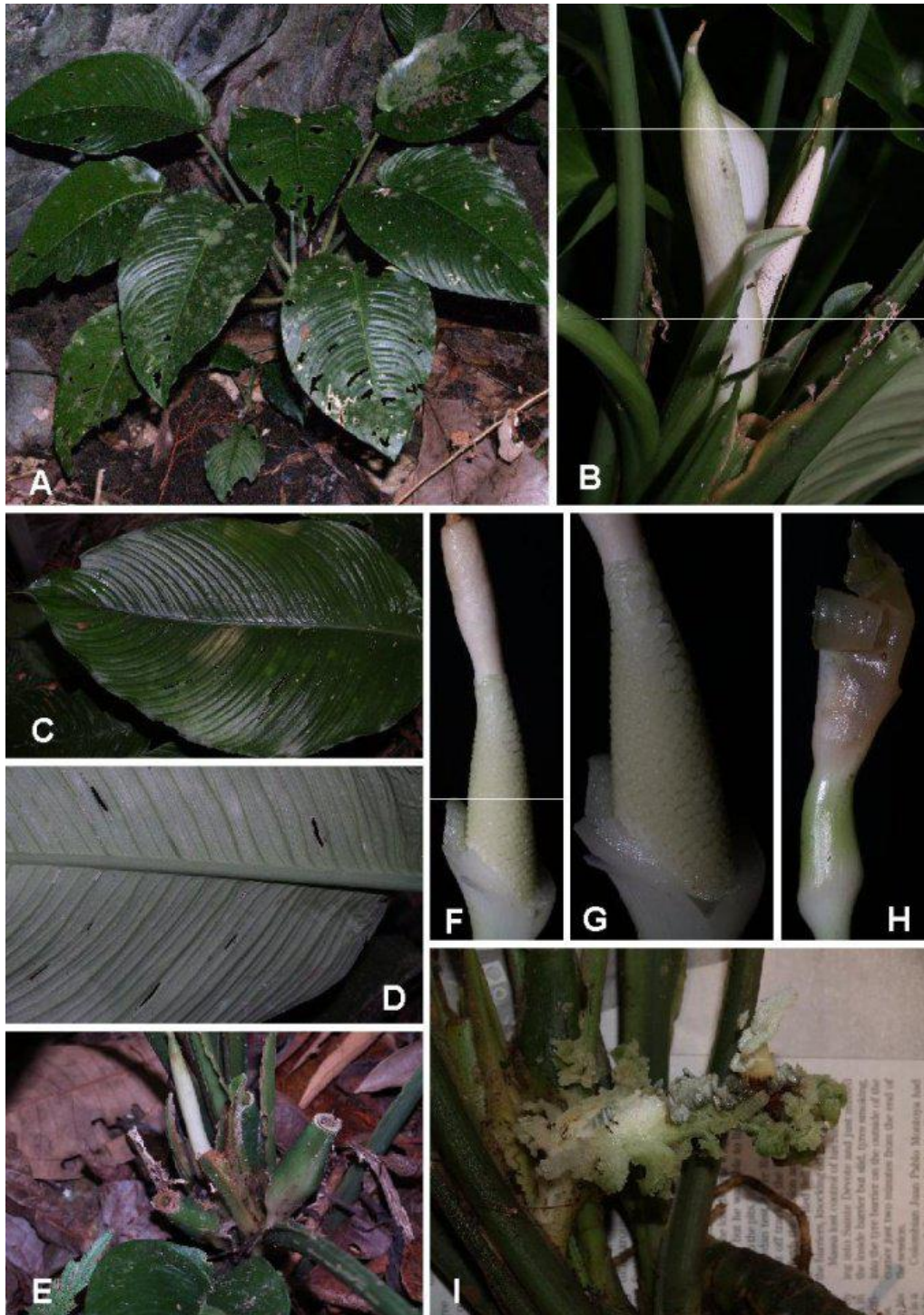


Figure 97. *Schismatoglottis simonii* S.Y.Wong

A. Whole plant. **B.** Inflorescence during staminate anthesis. **C.** Leaf blade adaxial surface. **D.** Leaf blade abaxial surface. **E.** Emerging inflorescence with three flanking infructescences. **F.** Spadix with spathe artificially removed. **G.** Pistillate flower zone. **H.** Spathe limb starting to deliquescent post staminate anthesis. **I.** Ripen infructescence with persistent spathe splitting and recurving to reveal the fruits. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 98. *Schismatoglottis smaragdina* S.Y.Wong, Aisahtul & P.C.Boyce

A. Plants in habitat, note the rather lax habit. **B.** Flowering shoot, inflorescence at late staminate anthesis, spathe limb already degraded. **C.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis; note that the spathe limb hardly opens. **D.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **E.** Inflorescence at late staminate anthesis; note shed powdery pollen. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 99. *Schismatoglottis tegorae* P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong

A & B. Plants in Type habitat. Note matte leaf blades. **C.** Inflorescence at onset of staminate anthesis. **D.** Spadix at staminate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **E.** Detail of fertile flower zones at staminate anthesis. **F.** Early stage of developing infructescence. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 100. *Schismatoglottis tessellata* S.Y.Wong

A. Whole plant on shales. **B.** Leaf blade adaxial view to revealing tessellate venation. **C.** Leaf blade variation. **D.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis. **E.** Spathe during staminate anthesis. **F.** Spadix with spathe artificially removed. **G.** Pistillate flower zone, interstice, and part of staminate flower zone. Images © The Wong Lab.

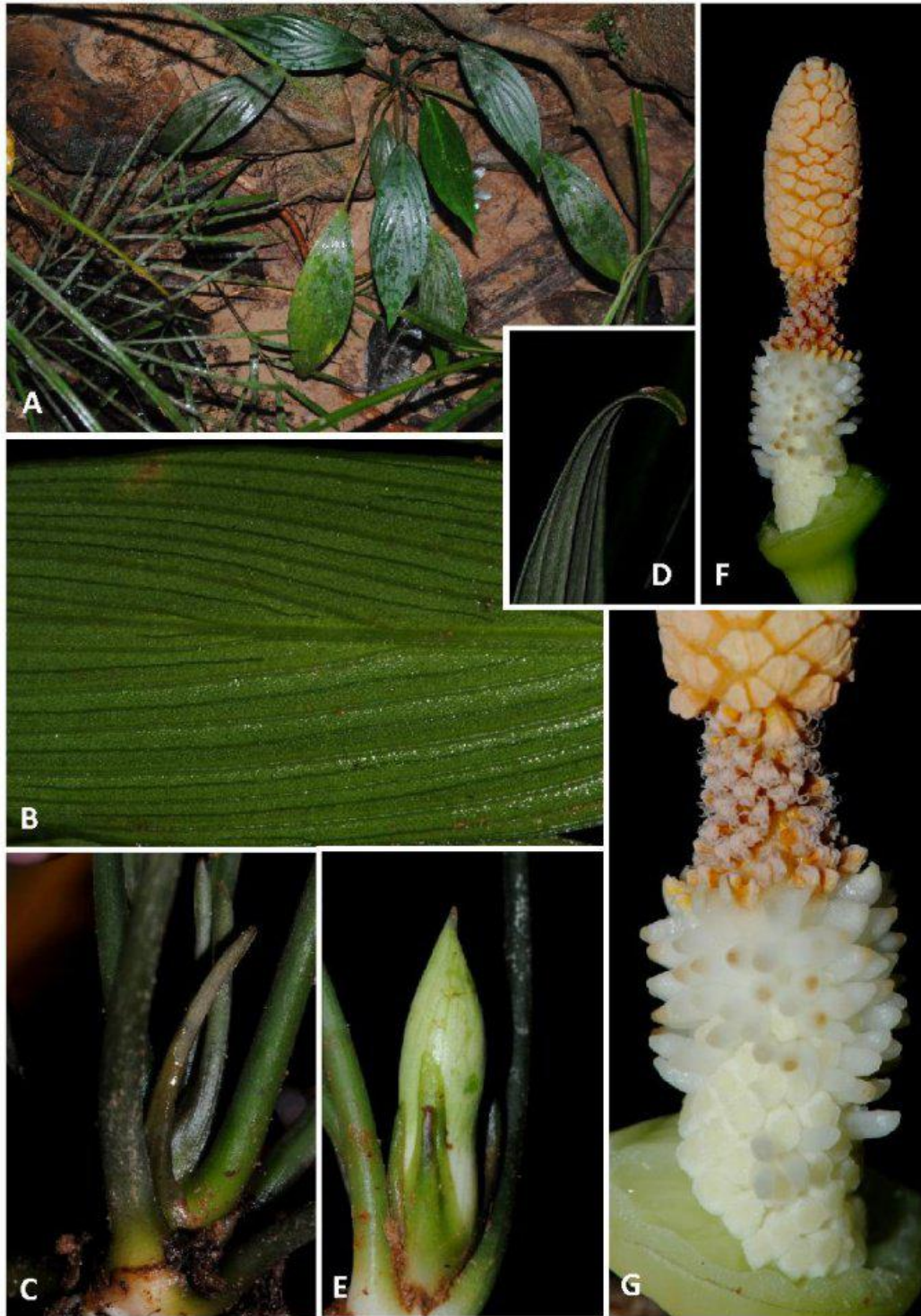


Figure 101. *Schismatoglottis thelephora* S.Y.Wong, P.C.Boyce & S.L.Low

A. Plants in habitat. **B.** Leaf blade, adaxial view to show vein-like pellucid secretory canals. **C.** Details of long, persistent, membranous ligules. **D.** Leaf-tip tubule. **E.** Emerging inflorescence. **F.** Spadix at staminate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **G.** Detail of fertile portions of spadix and lower half of appendix; spathe artificially removed. The nipple-like staminodes are prominent. Note, too, the slender strings of pollen. Images © The Wong Lab.

Ref.: Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugduno-Batavi 3: 80 (1867).

Schismatoglottis sylvestris Alderw. = **Apoballis ovata** (Schott) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 199 (1922).

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis sylvestris var. *subcordata* Alderw. = **Apoballis ovata** (Schott) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.. 3, 4: 199 (1922)

Note: see Wong & Boyce (2010).

Schismatoglottis tahubangensis A.Hay & Hersc.

Ref.: Gard. Bull. Singapore 55: 27 (2003).

Placement: Clade 3 – Asperata complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); not closely related to *S. platystigma* as suggested by Hay & Herscovitch (2003), from which *S. tahubangensis* differs by shoot architecture and the elongated free ligular portion to the petiolar sheath.

Schismatoglottis tecturata (Schott) Engl. = **Colobogynium tecturatum** Schott

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV,23Da): 86 (1912).

Note: see Low et al. (2108).

Schismatoglottis tegorae P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong – **Figure 99.**

Ref.: Webbia 69(2): 230 (2014).

Placement: most likely Clade 3 – Asperata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis tenuifolia Engl.

Ref.: Nova Guinea 8(2): 807 (1912).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 108) as synonymous with *S. calyptrata*. Based on plants from Papua New Guinea.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis tessellata S.Y.Wong – **Figure 100.**

Ref.: Gard. Bull. Singapore 62(1): 200 (2010).

Placement: Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); see also Ting et al. (2012).

Schismatoglottis thelephora S.Y.Wong, P.C.Boyce & S.L.Low – **Figure 101.**

Ref.: Gard. Bull. Singapore 64(1): 266 (2012).

Placement: affinities uncertain; possibly Clade 3 – Asperata complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis treubii Engl. = **Apoballis rupestris** (Zoll. & Moritzi) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 119 (1912).

Schismatoglottis treubii f. *viridipes* Alderw. = **Apoballis rupestris** (Zoll. & Moritzi) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg III, 4: 214 (1922).

Schismatoglottis trifasciata Engl.

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 106 (1912).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis trivittata Hallier f. – **Figure 102.**

Ref.: Ann. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg 13: 324 (1896).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis trusmadiensis A.Hay & J.Mood

Ref.: Telopea 9(1): 151 (2000).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis tseui S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce – **Figure 103.**

Ref.: Aroideana 37E(2): 22 (2014).

Note: affinities highly uncertain; possibly related to Sulawesi *S. inculta*.

Placement: unplaced.

Schismatoglottis turbata S.Y.Wong – **Figure 104.**

Ref.: Gard. Bull. Singapore 62(1): 203 (2010).

Placement: Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); see also Ting et al. (2012).

Schismatoglottis ulusarikeiensis S.Y.Wong – **Figure 105.**

Ref.: Gard. Bull. Singapore 62(1): 205 (2010).

Placement: Clade 2 (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1); assignment to *Schismatoglottis* contentious.

Schismatoglottis unifolia A.Hay & P.C.Boyce – **Figure 106.**

Ref.: Telopea 9(1): 151 (2000).



Figure 102. *Schismatoglottis trivittata* Hallier f.

A. Plant in habitat. **B.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **C.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis, spathe limb beginning to shed and with chrysomelid beetles in attendance. **D.** Spadix at late pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. Images © The Wong Lab.

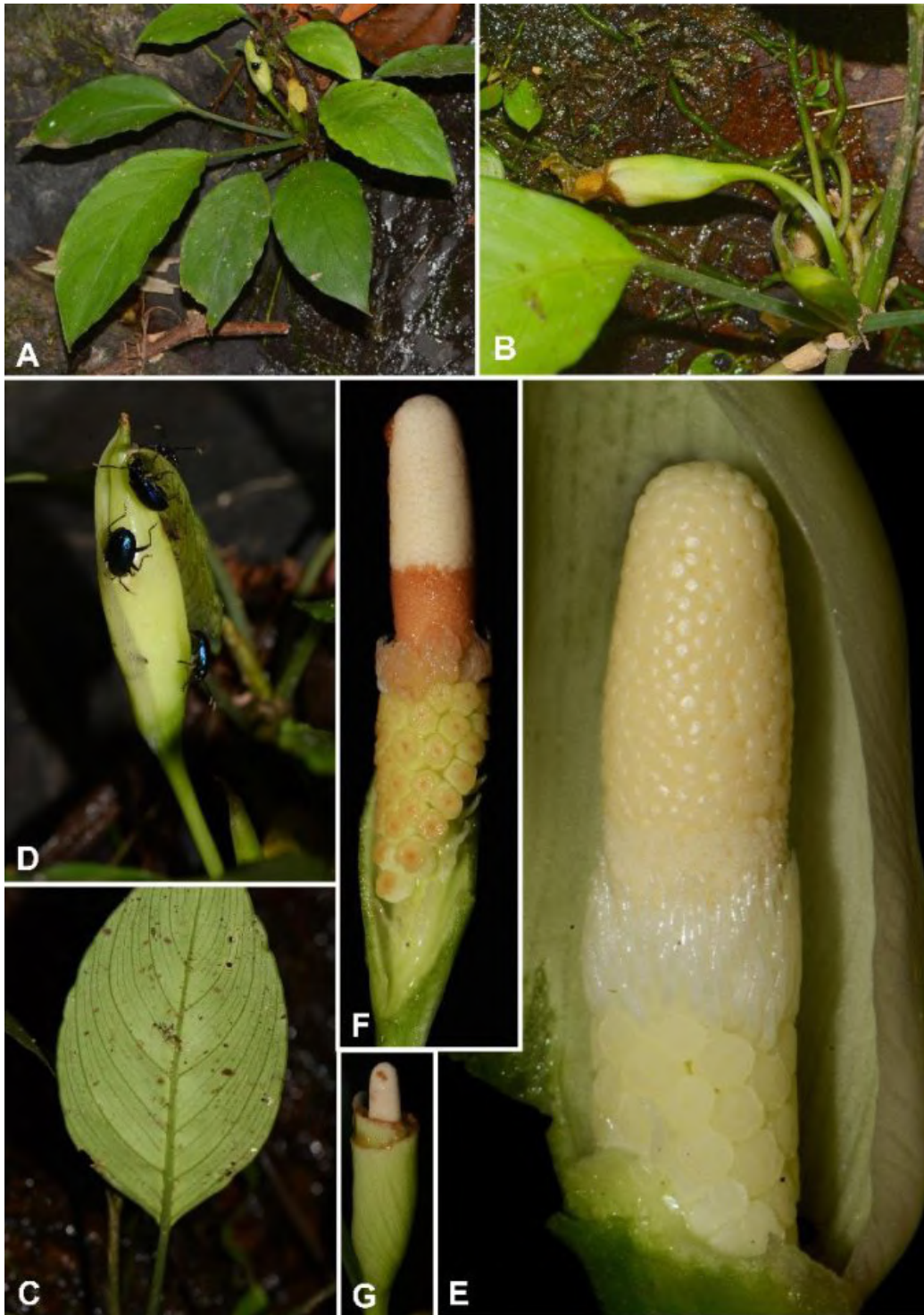


Figure 103. *Schismatoglottis tseui* S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

A. Flowering plant in habitat, Type locality. **B.** Developing infructescence. Note the declinate peduncle. **C.** Leaf blade, abaxial view. **D.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis, with chrysomelid beetles and *Colocasiomyia* (Diptera) in attendance. **E.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis, spathe limb artificially opened. **F.** Inflorescence at end of staminate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **G.** Developing infructescence. Images © The Wong Lab.

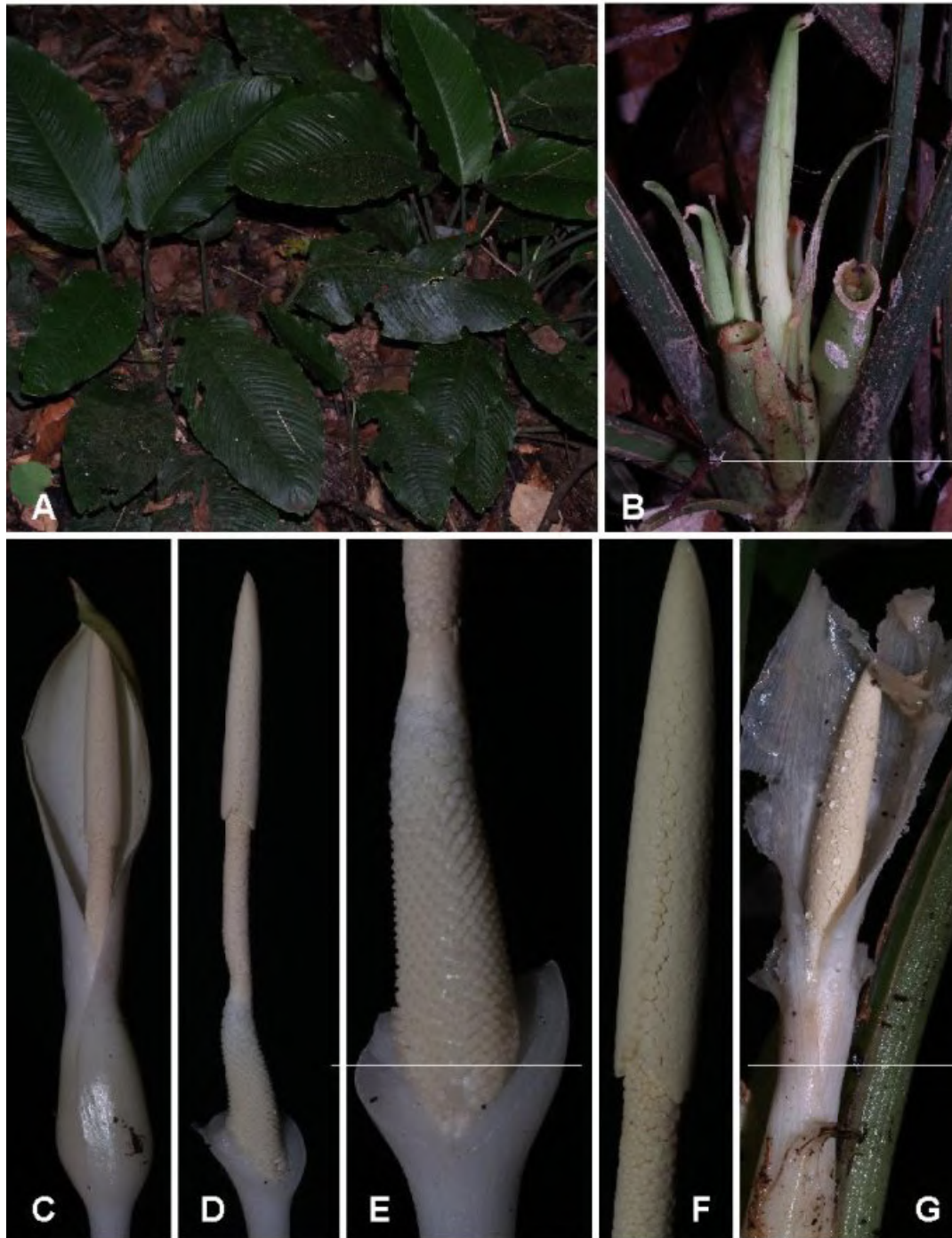


Figure 104. *Schismatoglottis turbata* S.Y.Wong

A. Whole plant. **B.** Two emerging inflorescences with two infructescences. **C.** Inflorescence at staminate anthesis. **D.** Spadix with spathe artificially removed. **E.** Pistillate flower zone, interstice, and part of staminate flower zone. **F.** Staminate flower zone and appendix. **G.** Spathe limb deliquescent post anthesis. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 105. *Schismatoglottis ulsarikeiensis* S.Y.Wong

A. Whole plant. **B.** Petiolar sheath, persistent and open. **C.** Inflorescence at just before pistillate anthesis; **D.** Pistillate flower zone, interstice, and part of staminate flower zone. **E.** Spathe prior to anthesis. **F.** Spadix with spathe artificially removed. **G.** Inflorescence post anthesis with the appendix and spathe limb deliquescent. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 106. *Schismatoglottis unifolia* A.Hay & P.C.Boyce

P.C.Boyce 1432. Holotype (K). Image © Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Used with permission.



Figure 107. *Schismatoglottis venusta* A.Hay

A & B. Plants in habitat on Karst and showing the natural variability of the leaf blade markings. C & D. Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. E. Spadix at late pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. F. Pistillate flower zone, interstice, and part of staminate flower zone. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 108. *Schismatoglottis viridissima* A. Hay

A. Plant in habitat, Gunung Gading N.P. **B.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **C.** Inflorescence at onset of staminate anthesis, spathe limb beginning to fall. **D.** Inflorescence at late staminate anthesis, spathe limb almost shed. **E.** Spadix at late pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **F.** Inflorescence post anthesis with spathe limb shed. **E.** Spadix at late pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. Images © The Wong Lab.



Figure 109. *Schismatoglottis wallichii* Hook.f.

A. Plant in habitat. Note blade is erect/arching from petiole. **B.** Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis. **C.** Inflorescence at onset of staminate anthesis, spathe limb beginning to shed. **D.** Inflorescence at late staminate anthesis, spathe limb splitting into numerous circumferential pieces. **E.** Spadix at pistillate anthesis, spathe artificially removed. **F.** Pistillate flower zone. **G & H.** Staminate flower sterile to tip (**G**) and with a few terminal staminodes (**H**). Images © The Wong Lab.

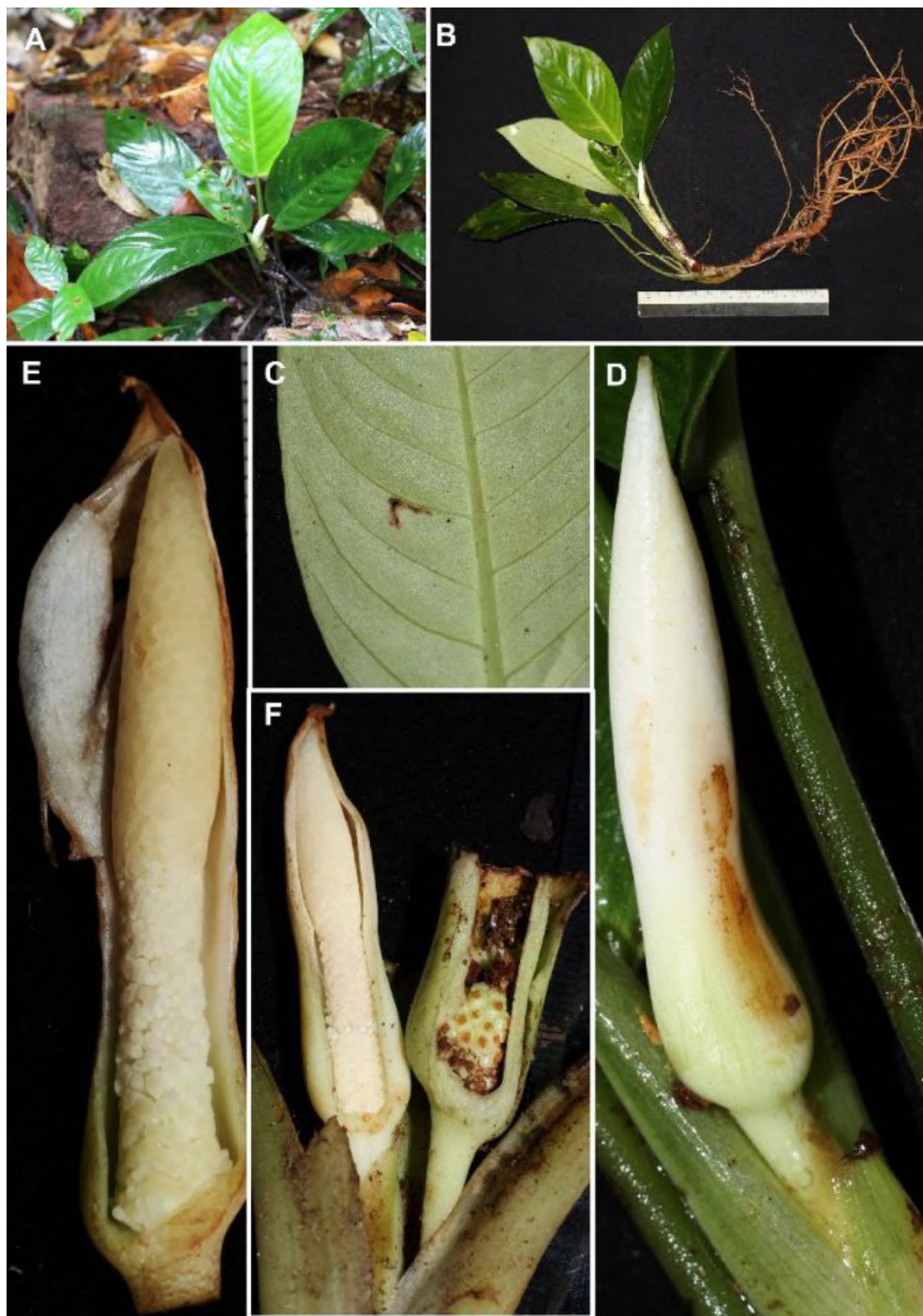


Figure 110. *Schismatoglottis zainuddinii* Kartini, P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong

A. Flowering plant in habitat. **B.** Whole plant prior to pressing; note long leafless decumbent stem and discoloured leaf blades. **C.** Leaf blade, abaxial surface. **D.** Inflorescence at onset of pistillate anthesis; note densely minutely asperous petiole. **E.** Inflorescence at late pistillate anthesis, part of spathe artificially removed to reveal spadix. **F.** Flowering sympodial unit showing sequential development of inflorescences: pistillate anthesis (left), early fruiting (right), nearside spathe of both artificially removed, spathe limb of fruiting inflorescence shed naturally. Images © Kartini Saibeh. Used with permission.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis vanvuurenii Alderw.

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 221 (1922).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000: 109, 113) as synonymous with *S. calyptrata*. Described from Sulawesi. See also *S. bitaeniata* and *S. sublaxiflora*.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis variegata Hook. ex Engl. = ***Colobogynium tecturatum*** Schott

Ref.: Monogr. Phan. 2: 353 (1879), *nom. illeg*

Note: see Low et al (2018).

Schismatoglottis variegata N.E.Br. = ***Schismatoglottis neoguineensis*** (André) N.E.Br.

Ref.: Gard. Chron., n.s., 1885(2): 776 (1885), *nomen*

Schismatoglottis venusta A.Hay – **Figure 107.**

Ref.: Telopea 9: 152 (2000).

Placement: uncertain; probably related to species in Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), but incongruously with hapaxanthic shoots.

Schismatoglottis viridissima A.Hay – **Figure 108.**

Ref.: Telopea 9: 154 (2000).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis wahaiana Alderw.

Ref.: Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser.3, 4: 209 (1922).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), untested.

Schismatoglottis wallichii Hook.f. – **Figure 109.**

Ref.: Fl. Brit. India 6: 537 (1893).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis wallichii f. *oblongata* (Hook.f.) Engl. = ***Schismatoglottis lowiae*** S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55(IV.23Da): 100 (1912).

Schismatoglottis wallichii var. *fasciata* Ridl. =
Schismatoglottis lowiae S.Y.Wong &
P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Materials Fl. Mal. Pen. 3: 33 (1907).

Schismatoglottis wallichii var. *oblongata* Hook.f.
= **Schismatoglottis lowiae** S.Y.Wong &
P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Fl. Brit. India 6: 537 (1893).

Schismatoglottis warburgiana Engl.

Ref.: Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 25: 20 (1898).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), untested.

Schismatoglottis wigmannii Engl. = **Apoballis
rupestris** (Zoll. & Moritzi) S.Y.Wong &
P.C.Boyce

Ref.: Pflanzenr. 55 (IV.23Da): 118 (1912).

Schismatoglottis winkleri Engl.

Ref.: Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 48: 94 (1912).

Note: treated by Hay & Yuzammi (2000:
132, 134, and esp. 136) as a synonym of *S.
motleyana*.

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
(Low et al. 2018: **Figure 1**).

Schismatoglottis wongii A.Hay

Ref.: Telopea 9: 160 (2000).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis zainuddinii Kartini,
P.C.Boyce & S.Y. Wong – **Figure 106**.

Ref.: Nordic J. Bot. 35(6): 721 (2017).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1), untested.

Schismatoglottis zonata Hallier f.

Ref.: Ann. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg 13: 323
(1896).

Placement: Clade 1 – Calyptrata group
(Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Zantedeschia calyptrata (Roxb.) C. Koch =
Schismatoglottis calyptrata (Roxb.) Zoll.
& Moritzi

Ref.: Ind. Sem. Hort. Berol. App. 9 (1854).

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APPENDIX A

Clade 1 – Calyptrata group (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1).

Schismatoglottis acutangula Engl.

Schismatoglottis ahmadii A.Hay

Schismatoglottis angustifolia Alderw.

Schismatoglottis ardenii A.Hay

Schismatoglottis baangongensis
S.Y.Wong, Y.C.Hoe & P.C.Boyce

Schismatoglottis bifasciata Engl.

Schismatoglottis bitaeniata Engl.

Schismatoglottis bogneri A.Hay

Schismatoglottis cadierei Buchet & Gagnepain ex S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce

Schismatoglottis calyptrata (Roxb.) Zoll. & Moritzi

Schismatoglottis calyptrata f. *grandifolia*
Engl.,

Schismatoglottis calyptrata f. *minor*
Engl.

<i>Schismatoglottis calyptrata</i> f. <i>multimargarita</i> Alderw.	<i>Schismatoglottis calyptrata</i> var. <i>ornata</i> Ridl. ex Engl. & K.Krause
<i>Schismatoglottis calyptrata</i> var. <i>albidomaculata</i> Hallier f.	<i>Schismatoglottis calyptrata</i> var. <i>picta</i> (Schott) Hallier f.
<i>Schismatoglottis calyptrata</i> var. <i>albidomaculata</i> Hallier f. ex Ridl.	<i>Schismatoglottis calyptratoides</i> Alderw.
<i>Schismatoglottis calyptrata</i> var. <i>celebica</i> Koord.	<i>Schismatoglottis canaliculata</i> Engl.
<i>Schismatoglottis calyptrata</i> var. <i>concolor</i> Hallier f.	<i>Schismatoglottis clarae</i> A.Hay
<i>Schismatoglottis calyptrata</i> var. <i>concolor</i> f. <i>dahlii</i> (Engl.) Engl.,	<i>Schismatoglottis clemensiorum</i> A.Hay
<i>Schismatoglottis calyptrata</i> var. <i>concolor</i> f. <i>glaucescens</i> Hallier f.,	<i>Schismatoglottis colocasioidea</i> M.Hotta
<i>Schismatoglottis calyptrata</i> var. <i>concolor</i> f. <i>olivacea</i> Hallier f.,	<i>Schismatoglottis convolvula</i> P.C.Boyce
<i>Schismatoglottis calyptrata</i> var. <i>dahlii</i> Engl.	<i>Schismatoglottis cordifolia</i> Ridl.
<i>Schismatoglottis calyptrata</i> var. <i>maculata</i> Hallier f.	<i>Schismatoglottis decipiens</i> A.Hay
<i>Schismatoglottis calyptrata</i> var. <i>maculata</i> f. <i>albidomaculata</i> Hallier f.	<i>Schismatoglottis diversicolor</i> Alderw.
	<i>Schismatoglottis djamuensis</i> Engl.
	<i>Schismatoglottis ecaudata</i> A.Hay
	<i>Schismatoglottis edanoi</i> A.Hay
	<i>Schismatoglottis emarginata</i> Engl.
	<i>Schismatoglottis engleriana</i> Alderw.

- Schismatoglottis eymae* A.Hay
- Schismatoglottis glauca* Engl.
- Schismatoglottis grabowskii* Engl.
- Schismatoglottis hainanensis* H.Li
- Schismatoglottis harmandii* Engl.
- Schismatoglottis hellwigiana* Engl.
- Schismatoglottis hellwigiana* var.
subcordata Engl.
- Schismatoglottis heterodoxa* S.Y.Wong
- Schismatoglottis ifugaoensis* S.Y.Wong,
P.C.Boyce & Bogner
- Schismatoglottis irrorata* Engl.
- Schismatoglottis klossii* Ridl.
- Schismatoglottis kotoensis* (Hayata)
T.C.Huang, J.L.Hsiao & H.Y.Yeh
- Schismatoglottis lingua* A.Hay
- Schismatoglottis longipes* Miq.
- Schismatoglottis longispatha* W.Bull
- Schismatoglottis lowiae* S.Y.Wong &
P.C.Boyce
- Schismatoglottis luzonensis* Engl.
- Schismatoglottis merrillii* Engl.
- Schismatoglottis mindanaoana* Engl.
- Schismatoglottis modesta* Schott
- Schismatoglottis moodii* A.Hay
- Schismatoglottis motleyana* (Schott)
Engl.
- Schismatoglottis muluensis* M.Hotta
- Schismatoglottis neoguineensis* (André)
N.E.Br.
- Schismatoglottis niahensis* A.Hay
- Schismatoglottis nieuwenhuisii* Engl.
- Schismatoglottis parvifolia* Alderw.
- Schismatoglottis picta* f. *bivittata* Engl.
- Schismatoglottis picta* f. *robusta* Engl.
- Schismatoglottis picta* Schott
- Schismatoglottis plurivenia* Alderw.

- Schismatoglottis potamophila* Alderw. *Schismatoglottis trifasciata* Engl.
- Schismatoglottis prietoi* P.C.Boyce,
M.Medecilo & S.Y.Wong *Schismatoglottis trivittata* Hallier f.
- Schismatoglottis pseudocalyptrata*
Alderw. *Schismatoglottis trusmadiensis* A.Hay &
J.Mood
- Schismatoglottis pulchra* N.E.Br. *Schismatoglottis unifolia* A.Hay &
P.C.Boyce
- Schismatoglottis pumila* Hallier f. ex
Engl. *Schismatoglottis vanvuurenii* Alderw.
- Schismatoglottis pusilla* Engl. *Schismatoglottis viridissima* A.Hay
- Schismatoglottis ranchanensis* S.Y.Wong *Schismatoglottis wahaiana* Alderw.
- Schismatoglottis riparia* Schott *Schismatoglottis wallichii* Hook.f.
- Schismatoglottis rutenii* Alderw. *Schismatoglottis warburgiana* Engl.
- Schismatoglottis samarensis* A.Hay *Schismatoglottis winkleri* Engl.
- Schismatoglottis scintillans* Scherberich
& P.C.Boyce *Schismatoglottis wongii* A.Hay
- Schismatoglottis silamensis* A.Hay *Schismatoglottis zainuddinii* Kartini,
P.C.Boyce & S.Y. Wong
- Schismatoglottis sublaxiflora* Alderw. *Schismatoglottis zonata* Hallier f.
- Schismatoglottis subundulata* (Zoll. ex
Schott) Nicolson Clade 2 (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1)
- Schismatoglottis tenuifolia* Engl. *Schismatoglottis ulusarikeiensis*
S.Y.Wong

Clade 3 – *Asperata* complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1)

Schismatoglottis asperata Engl.

Schismatoglottis dilecta S.Y.Wong,
P.C.Boyce & S.L.Low

Schismatoglottis hottae Bogner &
Nicolson

Schismatoglottis jelandii P.C.Boyce &
S.Y.Wong

Schismatoglottis mira S.Y.Wong,
P.C.Boyce & S.L.Low

Schismatoglottis saafiei Kartini,
P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong

Schismatoglottis scortechinii Hook.f.

Schismatoglottis sejuncta A.Hay

Schismatoglottis shaleicola P.C.Boyce &
S.Y.Wong

Schismatoglottis tahubangensis A.Hay &
Hersc.

Schismatoglottis tegorae P.C.Boyce &
S.Y.Wong

Schismatoglottis thelephora S.Y.Wong,
P.C.Boyce & S.L.Low

Clade 4 – *Petradoxa* complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1)

Schismatoglottis cyria P.C.Boyce (but may
belong in Clade 6 – Multiflora group)

Schismatoglottis larynx S.Y.Wong &
P.C.Boyce

Schismatoglottis petradoxa S.Y.Wong &
P.C.Boyce

Schismatoglottis rejangica S.Y.Wong &
P.C.Boyce

Clade 5 – *Asperata* group (Low et al. 2018:
Figure 1)

Schismatoglottis barbata Engl.

Schismatoglottis ciliata A.Hay

Schismatoglottis crinitissima A.Hay

Schismatoglottis crypta P.C.Boyce &
S.Y.Wong

Schismatoglottis ferruginea Merr.

Schismatoglottis gilliana P.C.Boyce

Schismatoglottis pyrrhias A.Hay

Clade 6 – Multiflora group (Low et al. 2018:
Figure 1)

- Schismatoglottis bauensis** A.Hay & Chi.C.Lee
- Schismatoglottis bulbifera** H.Okada, H.Tsukaya & Y.Mori
- Schismatoglottis clausula** S.Y.Wong
- Schismatoglottis confinis** S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce
- Schismatoglottis cyria** P.C.Boyce (but may belong in Clade 4 – *Petradoxa* complex)
- Schismatoglottis dulosa** S.Y.Wong
- Schismatoglottis erecta** M.Hotta
- Schismatoglottis hayana** Bogner & P.C.Boyce
- Schismatoglottis iliata** P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong
- Schismatoglottis jitinae** S.Y.Wong
- Schismatoglottis maelii** P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong
- Schismatoglottis mayoana** Bogner & M.Hotta
- Schismatoglottis monoplacenta** M.Hotta
- Schismatoglottis multiflora** Ridl.
- Schismatoglottis nicolsonii** A.Hay
- Schismatoglottis persistens** P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong
- Schismatoglottis roseospatha** Bogner
- Schismatoglottis schottii** Bogner & Nicolson
- Clade 7 – *Patentinervia* complex (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1)
- Schismatoglottis belonis** S.Y.Wong, Aisahtul & P.C.Boyce
- Schismatoglottis gaesa** S.Y.Wong, Aisahtul & P.C.Boyce
- Schismatoglottis gangsai** S.Y.Wong, Aisahtul & P.C.Boyce
- Schismatoglottis gephyra** P.C.Boyce
- Schismatoglottis patentinervia** Engl.
- Schismatoglottis pectinervia** A.Hay
- Schismatoglottis pichinensis** P.C.Boyce
- Schismatoglottis puncakborneensis** P.C.Boyce

Schismatoglottis retinervia Furtado	Schismatoglottis matangensis S.Y.Wong
Schismatoglottis smaragdina S.Y.Wong, Aisahtul & P.C.Boyce	Schismatoglottis meriraiensis P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong
Grade 1 – Nervosa Grade (Low et al. 2018: Figure 1)	Schismatoglottis multinervia M.Hotta
Schismatoglottis adoceta S.Y.Wong	Schismatoglottis nervosa Ridl.
Schismatoglottis amosyui P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong	Schismatoglottis pocong P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong
Schismatoglottis antu S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce	Schismatoglottis puberulipes Alderw.
Schismatoglottis brevicuspis Hook.f.	Schismatoglottis simonii S.Y.Wong
Schismatoglottis camera-lucida P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong	Schismatoglottis tessellata S.Y.Wong
Schismatoglottis elegans A.Hay	Schismatoglottis turbata S.Y.Wong
Schismatoglottis gui P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong	Schismatoglottis venusta A.Hay (?)
Schismatoglottis hayi S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce	Unplaced
Schismatoglottis hendrikii P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong	<i>Schismatoglottis acutifolia</i> Engl.
Schismatoglottis latevaginata Engl.	Schismatoglottis conoidea Engl.
Schismatoglottis liniae S.Y.Wong	Schismatoglottis evelyniae P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong
	<i>Schismatoglottis eximia</i> Engl.

- Schismatoglottis gampsospadix** P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong
- Schismatoglottis inculta** Kurniawan & P.C.Boyce
- Schismatoglottis penangensis*** Engl.
- Schismatoglottis petri** A.Hay
- Schismatoglottis platystigma** M.Hotta
- Schismatoglottis pudenda** A.Hay
- Schismatoglottis tseui** S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce
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