

II. SCUTINANTHE Thwaites

by

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(Rijksherbarium, Leiden)

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The present paper, which gives some additions to H. J. Lam, The Burseraceae of the Malay Archipelago and Peninsula (Bull. Jard. bot. Buitenzorg, S. 3, vol. 12, 1932, p. 420), is based on material, belonging to the herbaria of Leiden and Bogor. The genus is restricted to the following 2 Malaysian species, one of which is new to science.

Key to the species.

- 1.a. Sepals at least half as long, in most cases (nearly) as long as the petals (1.5—2 mm). Young parts and inflorescences densely pubescent. Secondary nerves 8—15, in most cases archingly joined, prominent below.
1. *S. brunnea* Thwaites
- b. Sepals much shorter (0.5—1 mm). Young parts and inflorescences much less pubescent. Secondary nerves 4—8, less distinctly arching and less prominent.
2. *S. brevisepala* Leenhouts

Fig. 1.

a—e: Leenhouts. a. branchlet with leaves and male inflorescences; b. cross-section of petiole; c. male flower; d. longitudinal section of male flower; e. stamens from inside. (a—d. *Buwalda 6653*; e: *Rantegau 25*).

f: area of the 2 species; 1. Thwaites; 2. Leenhouts.

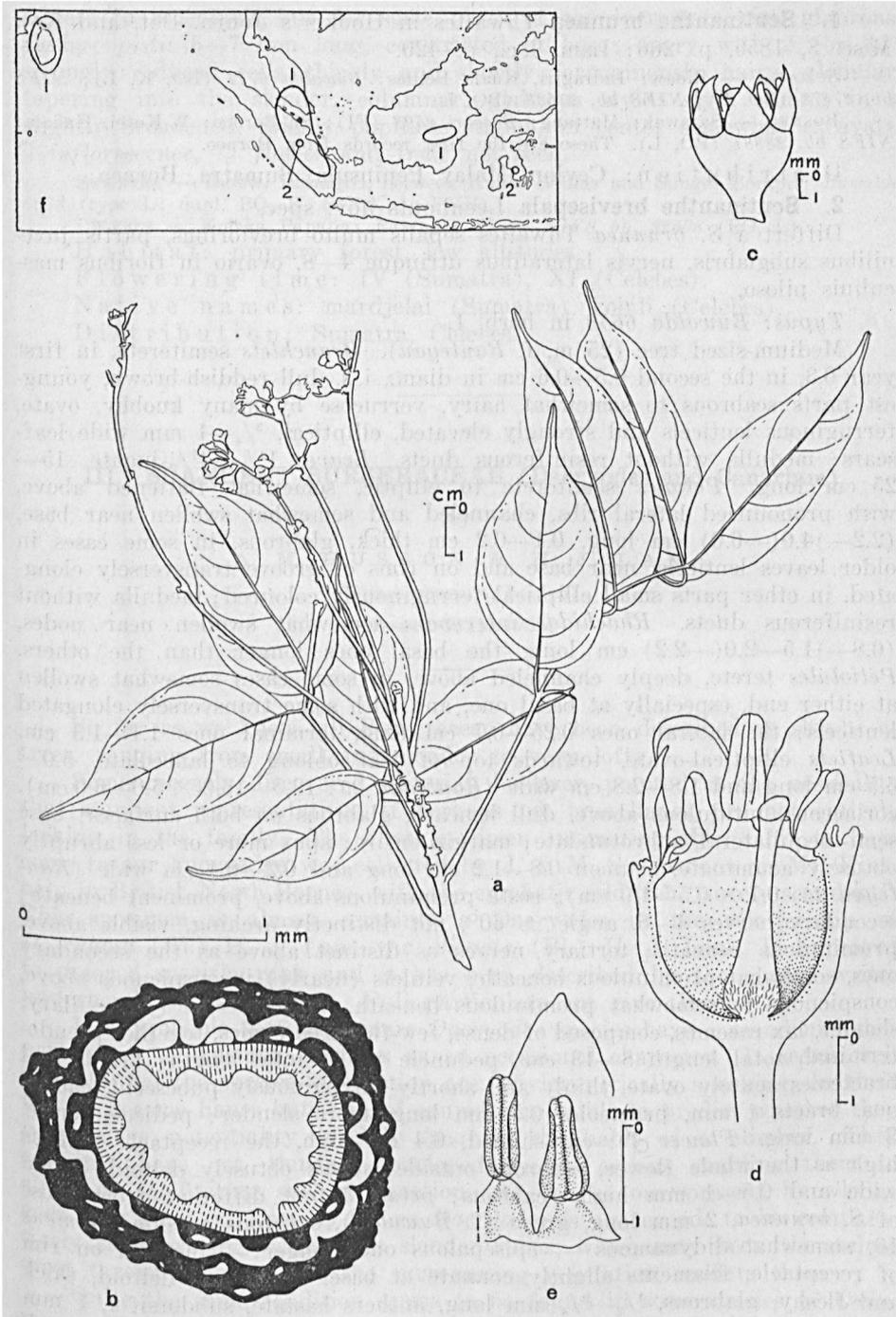


Fig. 1.

1. *Scutinanthe brunnea* Thwaites in Hooker's Journ. Bot. and Kew Misc. 8, 1856, p. 266; Lam, l. c., p. 420.

SUMATRA — Riouw: Indragiri, Kuala Belilas: *Buwalda* 6714 (BO, K, L); *NIFS* bb. 27572 (BO, L); *NIFS* bb. 27598 (BO, L).

BORNEO — Sarawak: Mattang: *Beccari* 2598 (FI); SE-Borneo: W-Kutei, Kahala: *NIFS* bb. 28381 (PO, L). These are the first records from Borneo.

Distribution: Ceylon, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo.

2. *Scutinanthe brevisepala* Leenhouts nov. spec.

Differt a *S. brunnea* Thwaites sepalis multo brevioribus, partis juvenilibus subglabris, nervis lateralibus utrinque 4—8, ovario in floribus masculinis piloso.

Typus: *Buwalda* 6658 in herb. L.

Medium-sized tree (25 m, f. *Rantegau*). *Branchlets* semiterete, in first year 0.3, in the second 0.5—0.6 cm in diam., i. s. dull reddish-brown, youngest parts scabrous to somewhat hairy, verrucose by many knobby, ovate, ferruginous lenticels and strongly elevated, elliptical, $\frac{3}{4}$ —1 mm wide leaf-scars; medulla without resiniferous ducts. *Leaves* $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ -jugate, 15—25 cm long. *Petioles* semiterete to elliptic, somewhat flattened above, with pronounced lateral ribs, channeled and somewhat swollen near base, (2.2—)4.0(—6.0) cm long, 0.1—0.2 cm thick, glabrous, in some cases in older leaves lenticels, near base and on rims of groove transversely elongated, in other parts small elliptical ferruginously coloured; medulla without resiniferous ducts. *Rhachidal internodes* somewhat swollen near nodes, (0.8—)1.5—2.0(—2.2) cm long, the basal ones longer than the others. *Petiolules* terete, deeply channeled above, in some cases somewhat swollen at either end, especially at basal one, and with some transversely elongated lenticels; the lateral ones 0.25—0.7 cm long, terminal ones 1.1—1.3 cm. *Leaflets* elliptical-ovate, towards top of leaf oblong to lanceolate, 5.0—6.5 cm long and 1.8—2.8 cm wide (*Rantegau* 25: 13.5—16.0 × 5.0—6.0 cm), coriaceous, nitidulous above, dull beneath, glabrous on both surfaces; base semi-inequilateral, subrotundate; margin entire; apex more or less abruptly obtusely acuminate, acumen 0.8—1.2 cm long and 0.2—0.4 cm wide (*Rantegau* 25: 0.7 × 0.5—1.0 cm); costa prominulous above, prominent beneath; secondary nerves 4—8, angle $\pm 60^\circ$, not distinctly arching, visible above, prominulous beneath; tertiary nerves as distinct above as the secondary ones, somewhat prominulous beneath; veinlets (nearly) inconspicuous above, conspicuous to somewhat prominulous beneath. *Inflorescence* ♂: axillary, slender, lax racemes, composed of dense, few-flowered cymes, together pseudo-terminal, total length 8—13 cm; peduncle $\frac{4}{5}$ of total length; bracts and bracteoles acutely ovate, thinly and shortly ferruginously pubescent, caducous, bracts 1 mm, bracteoles 0.5 mm long, more slender; pedicels terete, 3 mm long. *Flower* ♂: cup-shaped, 0.4 cm high, the receptacle half as high as the whole flower, scabrous outside; *sepals* obtusely deltoid, 3 mm wide and 0.5—1 mm high, scabrous; *petals* 5, not different from those of *S. brunnea*, 2 mm long, green (f. *Buwalda*), scabrous outside; *stamens* 10, somewhat didynamous — episepalous ones longer — inserted on rim of receptacle, filaments slightly connate at base, broad and deltoid, thick and fleshy, glabrous, $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ mm long, anthers hastate, subdorsifix, 1 mm long, opening with a latero-introrse longitudinal slit; *disc* intrastaminal,

adnate to receptacle but for some parts of the incrassate rim, glabrous, fleshy; *pistil* 6—7 mm long, constricted at base; ovary with 2 (or 3?) strongly reduced cells, thickly and shortly ferruginously hairy, globular, tapering into the slender, columnar, glabrous style; style ending in a slightly broadened, thickly papillose stigma, in center somewhat excavate. ♀ *inflorescence*, ♀ *flower* and *fruit* not seen.

SUMATRA — Riouw, Indragiri, between Kuala Belilas and Sungei Berapit: *Buwalda* 6658 (type L; dupl. BO, K, SING, A, PNH).

CELEBES — Kolaka Papalia: *Rantegau 25* = *NIFS bb. 32508* (BO, L).

Habitat: primary forest, low altitudes.

Flowering time: IV (Sumatra), XI (Celebes).

Native names: mardjelai (Sumatra), kobili (Celebes).

Distribution: Sumatra, Celebes.