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NOTES ON CREOCHITON, DISSOCHAETA, AND MACROLENES (MELASTOMATACEAE)

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SUMMARY

Enchosanthera Guill. and *Anplectrella* Furtado are synonyms of *Creochiton* Bl. (*Melastomataceae*); 5 new combinations are proposed for the latter genus. Some species-complexes in *Dissochaeta* Bl. are discussed and partial keys given; one new species is described and a new combination proposed. The proposal to conserve *Marumia* Bl. over *Macrolenes* Naud. is rejected.

INTRODUCTION

In a revision of *Diplectria* Reichenb. (*Melastomataceae*) all species had to be studied that at one time or the other have been referred to *Anplectrum* A. Gray, a name most commonly used in the older literature for it. At the same time a number of related genera had to be scanned for the presence of species actually belonging to *Diplectria*. Specimens that had little to do with the genus had to be studied and from this some interesting information has come forward which is presented here.

CREOCHITON Bl.

I fully agree with Bakhuizen *f.*'s opinion (*in sched.*) that *Anplectrum anomalum* King belongs to *Creochiton* Bl., as is shown by the similarity in the structure and nervation of the leaves so remarkable for that genus, the rather thick (early caducous!) bracteoles attached shortly below the flask-shaped hypanthium and more or less enveloping the young flower bud, the nearly homomorphous stamens, and the subbasal axillary placentation, which latter feature sets aside the *Creochitoninae* from the *Dissochaetinae*. These two subtribes were distinguished by Nayar (Bull. Bot. Surv. India 15, 1976: 147), who included two genera in the first one: *Creochiton* and *Eisocreochiton* Quisumbing & Merr. The latter genus was said to differ from the first by the presence of auricles ('ventral appendages') and shallow extra-ovarian chambers (vs. 'absent' and 'deep'). On these criteria *Anplectrum anomalum* would belong to *Eisocreochiton*, but as it also is the type of *Enchosanthera* Guill. (1913) this latter name would have priority. On the other hand, after a thorough study of a number of members of the *Dissochaeteae* I am not much impressed by these distinguishing features: to me they seem of specific value only. The two genera should be united, which necessitates the following new combinations:

1. Creochiton anomala (King) Veldk., **comb. nov,** see also Veldk. & Nayar, Blumea 24 (1978).

Anplectrum anomalum King & Stapf *ex* King, J. As. Soc. Beng. 69, 2 (1900) 58; Ridl., Fl. Mal. Pen. 1 (1922) 800. — *Enchosanthera anomala* Guill., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 60 (1913) 341, fig. 1, 2. — *Anplectrella anomala* Furtado, Gard. Bull. Sing. 20 (1963) 106. — Lectotype (proposed here): *King's Collector 5779* (CAL, *n.v.*, iso in L, P).

The species has also been found in Sumatra (Indragiri, Muara Padjanki: *Buwalda 6431*, L).

2. Creochiton bracteata (Quisumbing & Merr.) Veldk., **comb. nov.**

Eisocreochiton bracteata Quisumbing & Merr., Philip. J. Sc. 37 (1928) 177; Nayar, J. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. 67 (1970) 88. — Type: *BS 45610 Ramos & Edaño* (PNH †; iso in BM, K, *n.v.*), The Philippines, Luzon, Nueva Vizcaya Prov., Mt. Alzapan.

3. Creochiton furfuracea (Nayar) Veldk., **comb. nov.**

Eisocreochiton furfuracea Nayar, J. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. 67 (1970) 88, pl. 1 — Type: *Jacobs 5293* (K, *n.v.*; iso in L), Borneo, Sarawak, Kapit Dist., Rajang.

4. Creochiton monticola (Ridl.) Veldk., **comb. nov.,** see also Veldk. & Navar, Blumea 24 (1978).

Anplectrum monticola Ridl., Kew Bull. 1 (1946) 31. — *Eisocreochiton monticola* Nayar, J. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. 67 (1970) 89, pl. 2. — Type: *Brooks 50* (K, *n.v.*), Borneo, Sarawak, G. Benkaran.

A new combination for another species of *Creochiton* is required:

5. Creochiton novoguineensis (Baker *f.*) Veldk. & Nayar, **comb. nov.**

Dissochaeta novoguineensis Baker *f.*, J. Bot. 61, Suppl. (1923) 21; Mansf., Bot. Jb. 60 (1925) 114. — Lectotype (proposed here): *Forbes 708* (BM, iso in K, *n.v.*; L), New Guinea, Central Dist., Sogeri, Mt. Wori-wori.
Creochiton divitiflora Mansf., Bot. Jb. 60 (1925) 135. — Type: *Ledermann 9576* (B†; iso in L), New Guinea, East Sepik Dist., Etappenberg.

DISSOCHAETA Bl.

1. Dissochaeta biligulata Korth.

D. biligulata Korth. in Temminck, Verh. Nat. Gesch., Bot. (1844) 240. — *Anplectrum biligulatum* Triana, Trans. Linn. Soc., London 28 (1871) 85. — *Neodissochaeta biligulata* Bakh. *f.*, Thesis (1943) 140. — Type: *Korthals s.n.* (L, sheet no 908.129–356), Sumatra, West Coast, G. Paauw.

Korthals' collection from Sumatra apparently differs from the related, if not identical, *D. celebica* by the undulate calyx which becomes patent at anthesis, by the very long, flat (and not rod-like, as stated by Bakhuizen *f.*), corrugated lateral appendages, and the ovate-oblong anther which is somewhat narrowed towards the top where there is a single slit-like to halter-shaped pore; the latter phase might be interpreted as representing 2 pores, but actually there is only one. Contrary to the description the summit of the ovary is appressedly puberulous. In *D. celebica* the calyx is more or less distinctly 4-lobed, the lateral

appendages are similar to those of *D. biligulata*, but (always ?) much shorter, while the anther is more clearly rectangular at its top with a slit-like, but sometimes also halter-shaped pore.

Whether the two taxa are conspecific or not can only be stated after a thorough study of all 4-anthered species of *(Neo-)Dissochaeta*.

The other specimen cited by Bakhuizen *f.* for *D. biligulata* (*Rutten 170*, U) has the anthers and lateral appendages as found in *D. celebica*. Similar anthers are also present in the 4-anthered *De Vriese 69* (L), cited by Bakhuizen *f.* under the 8-anthered *Neodissochaeta vacillans*. In one bud a single staminode was observed very reminiscent of those present in *D. gracilis* with which Cogniaux had identified the specimen previously.

2. Dissochaeta ligulata Bl.

D. ligulata Bl., Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 1, 3 (1849) 35. — *Anplectrum ligulatum* Triana, Trans. Linn. Soc., London 28 (1871) 85. — *Diplectria ligulata* O. Ktze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 1 (1891) 246. — T y p e: *Junghuhn s.n.* (L, *n.v.*), Java.

Although the type specimen should be present in Leiden as also indicated by Bakhuizen *f.*, it could not be found. This author cited the above name as a synonym of *Neodissochaeta reticulata* (1943: 143), but actually its identity is not clear, for among the specimens enumerated several distinct species were encountered. The main two can be distinguished as follows:

1a. Stamens homomorphous, unequal in size, all fertile. The epipetalous ones with an undeveloped stipopodium (filament straight), plectrum projecting horizontally inward in bud . . . . . **3. D. reticulata**

b. Stamens heteromorphous, the epipetalous ones staminodial, less than 2/3d as long as the alternipetalous ones, stipopodium ± developed (filament with an apical bend), plectrum pointing straight up in bud . **4. D. vacillans**

3. Dissochaeta reticulata Bl.

D. reticulata Bl., Flora 14 (1831) 499; Bijdr. Nat. Wet. 6 (1831) 241. — *Omphalopus reticulatus* Naud., Ann. Sc. Nat. III, 15 (1851) 278. — *Neodissochaeta reticulata* Bakh. *f.*, Thesis (1943) 143; Bakh. *f.* in Back. & Bakh. *f.*, Fl. Java 1 (1964) 366. — T y p e : *Hb. Blume s.n.* (L, sheet no. 908. 129—491), Java.

Flower buds 7—9 mm long; petals inside at base glabrous or with a few appressed hairs. Extra-ovarian chambers as shallow depressions on the top of the ovary. Stamens ± homomorphous, unequal in size, all fertile. The alternipetalous ones in bud with 2—2.5 mm long straight filament; anther ovate-oblong, 2.75—3.25 mm long, ± beaked; plectrum triangular, sometimes hastate, 1—1.7 mm long, acutish, auricles up to 1 mm long; lateral appendages absent. The epipetalous stamens with 1.75—3 mm long straight filament; anther ovate-oblong, 1.75—2.25 mm long, ± beaked; plectrum pointing horizontally inward in bud, triangular to quadrangular, 0.5—0.7 mm long; lateral appendages absent.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Java (West, *Hb. Blume s.n.*, 3 exx., *Kuhl & v. Hasselt s.n.*, *de Vriese 51, 53*; possibly also *Boerlage s.n.* and *Teysmann s.n.*, both in fruit).

N o t e s. The sheet labeled by Bakhuizen *f.* as the type (L no. 908.129—464) is a mixture of *Omphalopus fallax* and *Dissochaeta reticulata*. The flower buds of the latter specimen usually have 4 alternipetalous stamens, only rarely a single epipetalous one was observed. Blume, however, described the species as having 8 stamens. The other two collections seen by him do have these and as one is annotated '*D. reticulata*' in his hand, it is here selected as the holotype.

The specimen cited by Bakhuizen *f.* (1943) as 'Lumut, Junghuhn s.n.' could not be identified, while 'idem (i.e. Blume) s.n. L, sub *Dissochaeta inappendiculata* Bl.' is *Dissochaeta fusca*.

4. Dissochaeta vacillans (Bl.) Bl.

D. vacillans (Bl.) Bl., Flora 14 (1831) 495; Bijdr. Nat. 6 (1831) 238. — *Melastoma vacillans* Bl., Bijdr. Fl. Ned.-Ind. 17 (1826) 1074. — *Neodissochaeta vacillans* Bakh. *f.*, Thesis (1943) 144; Bakh. *f.* in Back. & Bakh. *f.*, Fl. Java 1 (1964) 366. — T y p e: *Hb. Reinwardt s.n.* (L, sheet no. 944.258—9), Java, Tjiawi.

D. inappendiculata Bl., Flora 14 (1831) 499; Bijdr. Nat. Wet. 6 (1831) 240. — *Melastoma vacillans* Bl. var. *a.* Bl., Bijdr. Fl. Ned.-Ind. 17 (1826) 1074. — T y p e: *Hb. Blume s.n.* (L, sheet no. 908.129–481), Java.

D. inappendiculata Bl. var. *purpurascens* Bl., Flora 14 (1831) 499; Bijdr. Nat. Wet. 6 (1831) 241. — T y p e: *Junghuhn s.n.* (L, sheet no. 908.129–1669), Java, Rendang. (see note).

D. velutina Bl., Flora 14 (1831) 497; Bijdr. Nat. Wet. 6 (1831) 239. — T y p e: *Kuhl & v. Hasselt s.n.* (L, sheet no. 908.129–202), Java, Bantam, Leuwiboengoer.

D. cinnamomea Bl., Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 1, 3 (1849) 36. — T y p e: *Hb. Blume s.n.* (L, sheet no. 908.129–474), Java.

Neodissochaeta reticulata auct., non Bakh. *f.*: Bakh. *f.*, Thesis (1943) 143, *p.p.*

Flower buds 6—10 mm long; petals in bud 4—6 mm long, inside at base usually with white appressed hairs. Extra-ovarian chambers as shallow depressions on the top of the ovary. Stamens heteromorphous. The alternipetalous ones fertile, in bud with 2—3 mm long straight filament; anther substipitate, ovate-oblong to -lanceolate, 2.75—4 mm long, ± beaked; plectrum cordate- or hastate-triangular to ± diamond-shaped, 1.2—1.5 mm long, auricles absent or up to 0.75 mm long; lateral appendages rarely developed, then vermicular, erect, up to 0.75 mm long. Staminodes (in bud) with 1.25—1.85 mm long filament; stipopodium 0.2—0.5 mm long; 'anther' oblong to lanceolate, sometimes ± falcate, 1—1.75 mm long; plectrum erect, spuriform, 0.5—1.25 mm long, acute; lateral appendages absent, or auricular to vermicular, erect, up to 0.5 mm long.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Malaya (Pahang, *KEP FRI 0242 Whitmore, Phyt. Surv. 2504 = Carrick 1574*), Sumatra (Atjeh, *Ouwehand s.n.*; West Coast. *Jacobs 4550*), Java (West, *Adelbert 476, Backer 22891, Hb. Blume s.n.*, 9 exx., *Enoh 181, Junghuhn s.n.*, 2 exx., *Korthals s.n., Kuhl & v. Hasselt s.n.*, 4 exx., *Reinwardt s.n.*, 3 exx., *Schiffner 2293, de Vriese 58*), ? Moluccas (*de Vriese 100*, probably mislabeled). Origin unknown: *de Vriese 41, 132.*

N o t e: What Blume described as *D. vacillans* is slightly different from the rest of the material because of the presence of staminodes with a rather undeveloped stipopodium, whereby the filament makes a right angle at the top instead of being bent, and of the occasional presence of erect lateral appendages on the fertile stamens. These features were observed in the following specimens (also included above): *Hb. Blume s.n., Hb. Reinwardt s.n.*, 2 exx., *de Vriese 58*, all from Java, and in *Anon. s.n.* with an unknown origin.

Bakhuizen *f.* (1943) cited the following numbers for *Neodissochaeta vacillans*, which are unidentifiable: *Hb. Blume s.n.*, 2 exx. (sterile or in fruit), *Dakkus 193* (flowers too young) from Java; *Korthals s.n.*, 2 exx. (sterile).

Some other specimens cited by him belong to *Dissochaeta gracilis* (Java, *Hb. Blume s.n.*) or to *Dissochaeta fusca* (Sumatra, *Achmad 1757*; Java, *Bakhuizen v. d. Brink 3892*, *v. Winckel 1176*, which had a bud with only 3 staminodes). *De Vriese 69* from Borneo has been mentioned sub *Dissochaeta biligulata* above. Not found was *Smith 822*, nor was any specimen found labeled *Melastoma* or *Dissochaeta vacillans* var. *b.* Bl.

D. inappendiculata var. *purpurascens* has been included here, but its identity is doubtful, as the type specimen is sterile. It was not mentioned by Bakhuizen *f.* (1943).

A flower bud of *Enoh 181* had only 2 staminodes.

It may be remarked here that a single collection from the Lesser Sunda Isles was seen, the only one known belonging to the genus from that area: *Kostermans 19164* (Sumbawa, G. Batulante), which might be *D. fusca*, but the flowers and their parts seemed much larger than observed in other specimens of that species.

5. Dissochaeta angiensis Ohwi

D. angiensis Kanehira & Hatusima *ex* Ohwi, Bot. Mag. Tokyo 57 (1943) 5. — T y p e: *Kanehira & Hatusima 13374* (FU; fragmo in L), New Guinea, Arfak Mts., Angi.
Neodissochaeta brassii Nayar, Kew Bull. 20 (1966) 160. — T y p e: *Brass 28743* (K, *n.v.*; iso in L), New Guinea, Milne Bay Dist., Woodwark Isl., Kulumadau.

Flower buds 9.5—11 mm long; hypanthium densely stellately grey-furfuraceous; calyx undulate to 4-lobed, persistent, patent in fruit, lobes broadly triangular, up to 2 mm long, acute. Petals apically with a tuft of hairs, margins retrorsely ciliate, inside at base with appressed hairs, indument caducous. Extraovarian chambers as shallow depressions on the top of the ovary. Stamens 4, alternipetalous; filament in bud straight, 1.75—2.5 mm long; anther shortly stipitate to subsessile, ovate-oblong to -lanceolate, 2.5—4 mm long, ± beaked, 1-porous, pore slit-like to haltershaped; plectrum triangular-hastate, 0.75—1 mm long, auricles triangular to ligular, 0.75—2 mm long; lateral appendages absent. Staminodes absent (but see note).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. New Guinea (Vogelkop, *Kanehira & Hatusima 13374*, *v. Royen & Sleumer 7574*, *7646*; S. Highlands, *Schodde 2189*; Morobe Dist., *NGF 14886 Henty*, *22928 Millar*, *23243 id.*, *26113 Streimann*; Milne Bay Dist., *Brass 28743*).

E c o l o g y. Primary rain forest, edges of grassland; 245—1300 m alt.

C o l l e c t o r ' s n o t e s. Epiphyte, vine, or scandent shrub, to 10 m high. Innovations, flowering stems, and underside of leaves with dense reddish hairs. Leaves olive to dark green above, lighter so, or brownish, or red below with purplish veins. Calyx light brown; corolla white with a light purple heart, pink, shimmering mauvish pink, mauve, pale purple, or purple. Anthers orange-yellow, appendages light yellow. Fruits (dark) purple.

V e r n a c u l a r n a m e s. *tsoin* (Kutubu), *johnihoeveke* (Middle Waria).

N o t e s. An extensive description is also given by Nayar (1966). He apparently described an open flower. The anther is 1-porous.

Schodde 2189 had a bud with a single staminode developed: filament 2 mm long; stipopodium faint, at a right angle at the top of the filament; 'anther' ovate-lanceolate with a hooked tip, 2.75 mm long; plectrum hastate, 0.75 mm long, acute, auricles broadly triangular, 1 mm long; no lateral appendages.

The holotype was kindly sent on loan by Dr. Hiroya Hayashi of the Kyushu University (FU). Ohwi described at the same time another species. **D. deusta,** of which the type was also included in the loan. I have not made a study of this species, all that may be noted is that it seems very close to *D. annulata* and *D. acmura*. To it belong the following specimens from New Guinea: Vogelkop (*BW 6783 Koster, Kanehira & Hatusima 11999*, type, and *v. Royen 4081*), Morobe Dist. (*Jacobs 9676, Hartley 9702, NGF 14452 Millar, 23241 id., 25730 Gillison & Kairo*). Hartley et al. (Lloydia 36, 1973: 283) noted the absence of alkaloids in the leaves and the bark.

Very similar to *D. angiensis* is *D. schumannii*, which can be distinguished as follows:

a. Sepals broadly triangular or as an undulate rim, persistent, patent in fruit. Hypanthium always without enations. Anther subsessile to -stipitate, ovate-oblong to -lanceolate, ± beaked . . . . . **5. D. angiensis**
b. Sepals well-developed, triangular-oblong, early caducous, leaving scars on the then 4-toothed upper margin of the hypanthium. Hypanthium often with hair-like, not rarely glandular-tipped, early caducous (!) enations. Anther distinctly stipitate, ellipsoid, apex rounded . . . . . **6. D. schumannii**

6. Dissochaeta schumannii Cogn.

D. schumannii Cogn. in Schum. & Hollrung, Fl. Kais. Wilh.-Land (1889) 88; Cogn. in DC., Mon. Phan. 7 (1891) 563; Mansf., Bot. Jb. 60 (1925) 114; Nova Guinea 14, 2 (1926) 202. — Type: *Hollrung 656* (B†; iso in K, L), New Guinea, East Sepik Dist., I. Augusta-Station.
Neodissochaeta lamiana Bakh. *f.*, Thesis (1943) 142. — Type: *Lam 935* (L; iso in BO, *n.v.*; U), New Guinea, Northwest, Mamberamo River, Prauwenbivak.

Flower buds 6.5—10 mm long; hypanthium densely stellately grey-furfuraceous and often with hair-like, not rarely glandular-tipped, early caducous (!) enations (0.4—1 mm long); sepals 4, early caducous, leaving scars on the then 4-toothed upper margin of the hypanthium; triangular-oblong, 2—2.5 mm long, acute. Petals sparsely ciliate on margin and apex, inside glabrous. Extra-ovarian chambers as shallow depressions on the top of the ovary. Stamens 4, alternipetalous, homomorphous; filament straight, 2—2.75 mm long; anther distinctly stipitate (stipe 0.5—0.75 mm long), ellipsoid, 2.25—2.75 mm long, apex rounded; spectrum deeply hastate, 0.5 mm long, acutish, auricles linear-lanceolate, 1—1.5 mm long; lateral appendages absent.

Distribution. New Guinea (Northwest, *Lam 935*; Southwest, *Soegeng 481*; Western Dist., *NGF 46798 Streimann & Katik*; East Sepik Dist., *Hoogland & Craven 10514, Ledermann 6847* (*n.v.*, fide Mansf., 1925), *NGF 3751 Womersley*; West Sepik Dist., *Hollrung 656*; Milne Bay Dist., *Pullen 8424*).

Ecology. Rainforest; 0—365 m alt.

Collector's notes. Liana, climber, or small bushy tree, 4.5 m high, bole 10 cm ∅. Upper side leaves dull dark green, lower side whitish, grey, fawn, or ferrugineous brown, variable on the same plant. Calyx bright brown.

Corolla light pink or blue. Fruits green, turning purple-black when ripe with minute glands.

V e r n a c u l a r n a m e s. *nangumush* (Waskuk, Sepik), *soiya* (Wagu, Sepik).

N o t e. Bakhuizen *f.* (1943) distinguished *Neodissochaeta lamiana* from *D. schumannii* (which he had not seen) by the eglandulose bristles of its calyx tube. These enations are, however, very variable in their presence and early caducous; the glandular tips break off easily, too. In all other aspects there seem to be no significant differences between the two taxa.

7. Dissochaeta yatesii (Merr.) Veldk., **comb. nov.** (See also Veldk. & Nayar, Blumea 24, 1978: 435).

Anplectrum yatesii Merr., Papers Mich. Ac. Sc. 19 (1934) 175. — T y p e: *Yates 2012* (NY; iso in L, MICH, UC), Sumatra, East Coast, Karoland, Brastagi.

Stamens homomorphous, slightly unequal, all fertile, the alternipetalous ones largest, with a straight, *c.* 3.5 mm long filament; anther linear-lanceolate, *c.* 5.5 mm long, stipitate (stipe *c.* 0.75 mm long), gradually narrowed into a long beak; plectrum triangular-hastate, *c.* 1.5 mm long, auricles ligular, *c.* 0.75 mm long; lateral appendages absent. The epipetalous stamens with 3.2—4 mm long filament, incl. the *c.* 0.6 mm long stipopodium; anther lanceolate, 4—5 mm long, base narrowed, not stipitate, gradually narrowed into the apex; plectrum lanceolate, erect, *c.* 1 mm long; lateral appendages minute, curled, up to 0.5 mm long.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Sumatra (East Coast, *Yates 2012*).

E c o l o g y. Unknown. (Brastagi is at *c.* 1350 m).

N o t e. The species is superficially similar to *D. sagittata.* It may be noted that the latter in the sense of Bakhuizen *f.* (1943) in my opinion consists of several distinct species. These can be distinguished as follows:

1a. Stamens homomorphous, all fertile; the epipetalous ones with 3.5—5 mm long anthers 2
b. Stamens heteromorphous; the epipetalous ones staminodial with 1.1—2 mm long 'anthers'. 4
2a. Extra-ovarian chambers shallow, in upper 1/3d of the ovary; epipetalous stamens with straight filaments, stipopodium not developed **8. D. bakhuizenii**
b. Extra ovarian chambers extending at least to the upper half of the ovary; the epipetalous stamens apically bent, stipopodium 0.3—0.6 mm long. . 3
3a. Epipetalous stamens without or with auricular, up to 0.5 mm long lateral appendages . . . . . **7. D. yatesii**
b. Epipetalous stamens with filiform *c.* 3.5 mm long lateral appendages **9. D. brachyanthera**
4a. Corolla in bud 7—8.5 mm long . . . . . **10. D. sagittata**
b. Corolla in bud 4—6 mm long . . . . . **4. D. vacillans**

8. Dissochaeta bakhuizenii Veldk., **sp. nov.**

D. sagittata auct., non Bl.: Bakh. *f.*, Thesis (1943) 233, *p.p.*; Bakh. *f.* in Back. & Bakh. *f.*, Fl. Java 1 (1964) 364, *p.p.*

Species distincta propter stamina 8, omnia fertilia subaequalia appendicibus lateralibus nullis filamentis epipetalis rectis nec curvatis, loculis extra-ovariis in summa tertia parte ovarii. — T y p u s: *Bünnemeijer 1053* (L; iso in BO, *n.v.*), Sumatra, West Coast, Tanang Talu.

Branches at first greyish to brownish stellately puberulous, glabrescent, sometimes with small bristle-like enations; nodes with an undulate, patent to reflexed, collar-shaped interpetiolary ridge. Petioles 10—12(—35) mm long; blades ovate-oblong to ±-lanceolate, 8—13.5 by 4—5.25 cm, base obtuse to emarginate, margins irregularly involute when dry, apparently entire, with inconspicuous glandular patches (always ?), apex caudate, 3-plinerved with distinct marginals and veins, upper surface glabrous, underside densely puberulous; pergamentaceous. *Thyrses* terminal, up to 24 cm long; axes densely puberulous. *Flower* buds 7—11 mm long; hypanthium infundibular with a tubular body, 3.5—5 by 2—2.5 mm, white puberulous, calyx patent to somewhat reflexed, undulate, ± glabrous; corolla in bud ellipsoid, 4.5—6 mm long, petals glabrous, or inside at base with a few hairs, or margins ciliate. Extra-ovarian chambers shallow, in upper 1/3d of the ovary; ovary with white puberulous top. *Stamens* 8, ± homomorphous, subequal, all fertile; the alternipetalous ones slightly larger; filament straight, *c.* 2.5 mm long; anther ovate-lanceolate, *c.* 4.5 mm long, base rounded, shortly stipitate, apex gradually acute, beaked; plectrum triangular-hastate, *c.* 1.6 mm long, auricles only slightly protracted; lateral appendages absent. The epipetalous stamens very similar; filament also straight, stipopodium absent; plectrum triangular, *c.* 1.2 mm long, non-auricular. Style in fruit *c.* 12 mm long. *Fruits* urceolate, *c.* 5 mm ∅.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Sumatra (Tapanuli, *Alston 14790*, *14791*, *Surbeck 216*; West Coast, *Bünnemeijer 1053*, *Meijer 6020*; East Coast, *Lörzing 14137*; Mentawei Isl., *Iboet 432*), Java (West, *Anon. s.n.*, *Hb. Blume s.n.*).

E c o l o g y. Forests; 700—1200 m alt.

C o l l e c t o r ' s n o t e s. Climber to 8 m. Flowers pinkish white, pink, bright mauve pink, pink-purple; anthers yellow.

V e r n a c u l a r n a m e. *pulutu* (Mentawei).

N o t e. This species is named after Dr. R. C. Bakhuizen van den Brink *f.*, revisor of the *Melastomataceae* for Indonesia, the author's tutor, friend, and provider of cigars.

9. **Dissochaeta brachyanthera** Naud.

D. brachyanthera Naud., Ann. Sc. Nat. III, 15 (1851) 74. — Type: *Zollinger 3511* (P; iso in L), Java, West.
D. fusca auct., non Bl.: Triana, Trans. Linn. Soc., London 28 (1871) 83.
D. intermedia auct., non Bl.: Bakh. *f.*, Thesis (1943) 223, *p.p.*
D. sagittata auct., non Bl.: Bakh. *f.*, Thesis (1943) 223, *p.p.*; Bakh. *f.* in Back. & Bakh. *f.*, Fl. Java 1 (1964) 364, *p.p.*
D. vacillans auct., non Bl.: Cogn. in DC., Mon Phan. 7 (1891) 559, *p.p.*

Corolla in bud *c.* 7 mm long, glabrous. Extra-ovarian chambers reaching to halfway the ovary or beyond. *Stamens* 8, ± homomorphous, unequal, all fertile; the alternipetalous ones largest; filament straight, *c.* 3 mm long; anther ovate-lanceolate, *c.* 5.5 mm long, crest very slightly produced, *c.* 0.5 mm long, apex gradually attenuate, slightly beaked; plectrum triangular-hastate, *c.* 1.7 mm long, auricles filiform, sometimes fimbriate, *c.* 2 mm long; lateral appendages

absent. The epipetalous stamens with the filament *c.* 3.25 mm long, incl. the 0.3—0.5 mm long stipopodium; anther ovate-oblong to -lanceolate, *c.* 3.5 mm long, gradually attenuate, slightly beaked; plectrum oblong, erect, *c.* 1.2 mm long; lateral appendages filiform, *c.* 3.5 mm long.

Distribution. Sumatra (East Coast, *Lörzing 6810*), Java (West, *Hb. Blume s.n., p.p., Ploem s.n., Raap 695, Schiffner 2291, p.p., de Vriese 171, p.p., Zollinger 3511*).

Ecology. Shrubberies at 1400 m alt. (Most specimens have not been annotated as to exact provenance and ecology).

Collector's notes. Flowers pale pink or nearly white.

Vernacular name. *Harèndong areuj* (Sund.).

10. Diplectria sagittata Bl.

D. sagittata Bl., Flora 14 (1831) 500; Bijdr. Nat. Wet. 6 (1831) 241; Bakh. *f.*, Thesis (1943) 233, *p.p.*; Bakh. *f.* in Back. & Bakh. *f.*, Fl. Java 1 (1964) 364, *p.p.* — Type: *Blume 11* (L), Java, West, Bantam.

Corolla in bud 7—8.5 mm long. Extra-ovarian chambers as shallow depressions on the top of the ovary. *Stamens* heteromorphous, the alternipetalous ones with straight, *c.* 2.75 mm long filament; anther lanceolate, *c.* 4 mm long, stipitate (stipe *c.* 0.5 mm long), apex gradually narrowed, beaked; plectrum triangular-hastate, 0.7—1 mm long, auricles ligular, *c.* 0.75 mm long; lateral appendages absent or vermicular, *c.* 0.5 mm long. *Staminodes* with c. 4.2 mm long filament, incl. the *c.* 0.5 mm long stipopodium; 'anther' ovate-lanceolate, *c.* 2 mm long, sessile, shortly beaked; plectrum lanceolate, erect, 0.75—1 mm long; lateral appendages inconspicuous, auricular, *c.* 0.2 mm long.

Distribution. Java (West, *Blume 11, Hb. Reinwardt s.n.*, iso-/syntype?).

Ecology. Not indicated.

Note. Although the species is so scantily known it is distinct from all other specimens seen. In Bakhuizen *f.*'s concept it should be placed in *Neodissochaeta*, and then close to *N. vacillans*.

MACROLENES Naud.

Furtado (Gard. Bull. Sing. 20, 1963: 114) proposed the conservation of *Marumia* Bl. (1831, *non* Reinw., 1828) over *Macrolenes* Naud. (1851), but this proposal does not seem to have been acted upon and seems unnecessary. The genus contains only a score of economically unimportant species seldom mentioned in the literature and an eventual name change will cause little confusion. As Furtado was not able to obtain some of the relevant literature it may be of interest to discuss the matter here more fully.

Marumia Reinw. *ex* Bl. (Cat. Btzg., 1823: 79) is a *nomen*, as well as *Marumia* Reinw. *ex* Nees (Flora 8, 1825: 103). Nees merely reviewed Blume's work extensively. The four species mentioned, but not described, are now considered to belong to *Saurauia* Willd. The name is validly published with a description by Reinwardt (Syll., 1828: 11) and two species are enumerated with cryptic diagnoses. He indicates a possible identity of his genus with *Vanalphenia* Lesch. (a correction of *Vanalphimia* Lesch. *ex* DC.) and *Scapha* Noronha ('*Noromt*'), but

this does not invalidate the name (cf. ICBN, Art. 34, Note 1). There is no reference to *Reinwardtia* Bl. *ex* Nees (Syll. 1, 1824: 96, and not 196, as in the Index Kewensis), which name Blume had proposed for the same taxon as he indicated later (Flora 14, 1831: 505 and Bijdr. Nat. Wet. 6, 1831: 246). This new name, by the way, is a later homonym of *Reinwardtia* Dum. (1822). Reinwardt's species were soon considered to belong to *Saurauia*, also.

As previous applications of the name *Marumia* had become synonyms of *Saurauia*, Blume apparently thought he could use this name again and unaware of the illegitimacy of this action nearly all later authors followed hem in this: most species of the genus have a name in *Marumia* Bl. (1831).

As was pointed out by Bakhuizen *f.* (Thesis, 1943: 26) the first legitimate name is *Macrolenes* Naud., which dates not from 1855, when it was used by Miquel (Fl. Ind. Bat. 1: 557), but from 1851 when it was validly published by Naudin himself (Ann. Sc. Nat. III, 15: 331). The latter gave a short description in which he compared it to *Dissochaeta*, the genus most allied in his opinion. It would differ from the latter by the presence of sepals and the structure of the appendages of the anthers, with which delimitation Bakhuizen *f.* hesitatingly agreed. It may be pointed out that sepals occur also in *Dissochaeta schumannii*, where they are caducous, and in *D. angiensis*, where they are persistent, but in these species the appendages are of a type commonly encountered in 'true' *Dissochaetae*. Further research will be necessary to see whether the two genera are really distinct.