

NOTES ON MALAY COMPOSITAE III¹⁾

by

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VERNONIEAE — VERNONINAE.

Among a small collection of *Compositae* collected in Sumbawa by R. Blomberg, 1941, a new *Vernonia* was detected. The description follows here.

Vernonia sumbavensis Koster, nov. spec. — sectio *Claotrachelus* (Zoll. et Mor.) Koster (*Fig. 1 a—e*) — *Herba*, 60 cm alta, e basi caules plures virgatos, subteretes, striatos, incane villosito-tomentosos, 2—4 mm crassos emittens; internodiis $\frac{1}{2}$ —3 cm longis. *Radix* ramosa, crassa. *Folia* alterna, sessilia, numerosa, linearia vel lineario-lanceolata, margine parce revoluta, repande et breviter dentata vel subintegra, apice acuta, utrinque gradatim longe attenuata, pinninervia, nervo mediano et nervis lateralibus subtus prominentibus, supra obscura scabra, leviter incano-tomentosa vel subglabra, subtus incane tomentosa, chartacea, $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $7\frac{1}{2}$ cm longa, 3—7 mm lata, superiora minora; saepe ramis brevissimis in axillis foliorum folia parva ferentes. *Inflorescentia* terminalis, corymbosa, 5—12 cm lata; *capitula* numerosa, pedunculata, campanulata, 25—35-flora, circa 1 cm longa, circa 8 mm crassa, pedunculis incane villosito-tomentosis, 2—10 mm longis, interdum apice vel ad basin bractea lineari minuta praedita; *involucrum* campanulatum, circa 8 mm longum, squamis 5—6-seriatis, externe gradatim brevioribus, dense incane pubescentibus, interioribus anguste oblongis, interdum purpurascens, apice breviter acicularibus, exterioribus squarrosis, lanceolatis, apice acicularibus; *receptaculum* nudum, alveolatum, glabrum, alveolis cupuliformibus; flores bisexuales, *corolla* infundibuliformis, 8—10 mm longis, lobis 5, oblongo-triangularibus, apice subacutis, parce hirsutis; *antherae* ad basin sagittatae, apice obtusae; *styli* rami longi, acuti, hirsuti; *achenium* turbinatum, 5—6-angulatum, dense glandulosum, circa $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm longum; *pappus* biseriatus, setaceus, setis albis, interioribus caducis, scabris, 5—8 mm longis, exterioribus brevissimis, applanatis.

LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS: Sumbawa, Mt. Tambora, 1900 m alt., IX 1941, *Blomberg s. n.* — *typus* (S).

New records of *Vernonia* species (cf. *Blumea* I, 1935, p. 435 and p. 448).

Vernonia moluccensis (Bl.) Miq.

SUMBA: near Waingapu, wayside, gardens, *Monod de Froideville 1357* (BO).

Vernonia vagans Wall. ex DC., a scandent shrub, sometimes 9 m high.

¹⁾ I — *Blumea* IV, 3, 1941, p. 482—492; II — *Blumea* VI, 1, 1948, p. 264—265.

BORNEO: Br. N. Borneo, Mt. Kinabalu: East of Lodge, 1500 m alt., II 1932, *Clemens 28183* (BM), Tenompok, 1500 m alt., IV 1932, *Clemens s. n.* (BM), Penibukan, N.W. Hillside, jungle, 1200 m alt., III 1933, *Clemens 32223* (BM).

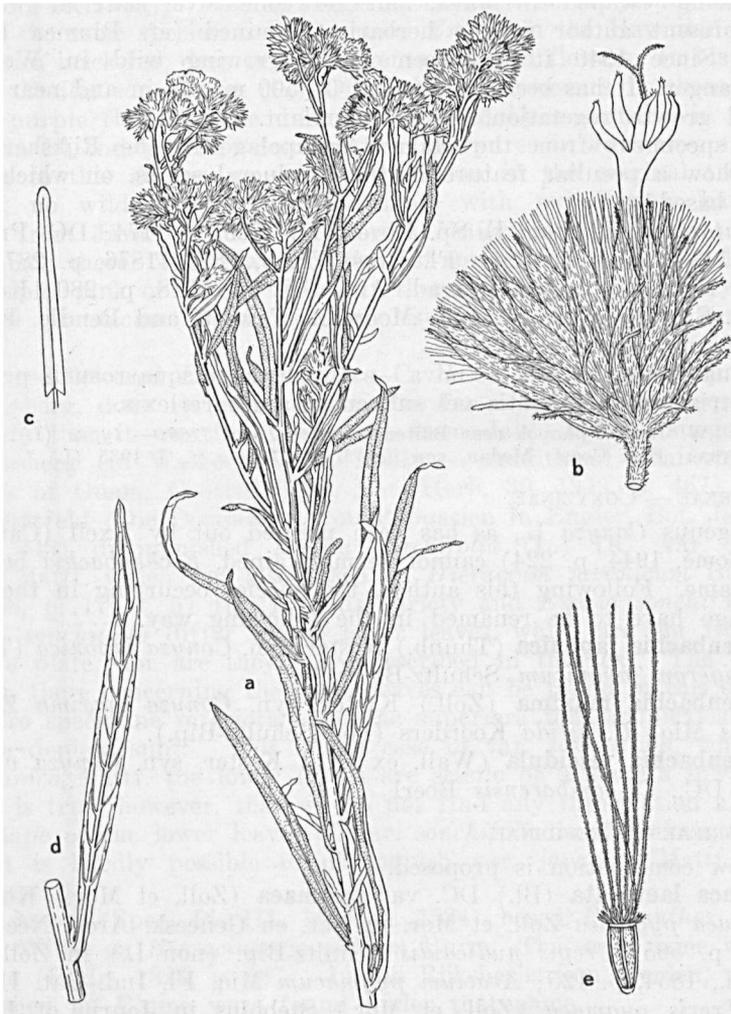


Fig. 1 — *Vernonia sumbavensis* Koster, nov. spec.: a — upper part of the plant, $\times \frac{2}{3}$; b — involucre and one flower, $\times 4$; c — anthera, $\times 16\frac{1}{2}$; d — leaf, $\times 1$; e — achenium with pappus, $\times 6$.

The type of *Conyza ivaefolia* Burm. Fl. ind., 1768, p. 180 appears to be a synonym of *Vernonia cinerea* (L.) Less.; it is preserved in the "Conservatoire botanique de la ville de Genève".

EUPATORIEAE — AGERATINAE.

Eupatorium odoratum L. originating from the warmer parts of America has escaped from cultivation in Sumatra, East Coast and Java,

S.W. Preanger. It has odoriferous, pale violet flowers. The first records in Sumatra, East Coast, are from 1934 and 1935 (*van der Meer Mohr* s. n. L, BO). Clarke, *Comp. Ind.*, 1876, p. 30, already mentioned the species being escaped in Java, but no conclusive material was seen by the present author in the herbaria examined (cf. *Blumea* I, 1935, p. 499). Since 1940 it has been found growing wild in West-Java, S.W. Preanger. It has been collected at 0—500 m alt., in and near estates, in second growth vegetation, locally abundant.

The specimens from the Malay Archipelago in the Rijksherbarium, Leiden, show a peculiar feature in the involueral scales, on which a new forma is based¹⁾.

Eupatorium odoratum L. *Sp. Pl.* ed. II, 1763, p. 1174; DC. *Prodr.* V, 1836, p. 143; Baker in *Mart. Fl. Bras.* VI, 2, 1873—1876, p. 287; B. L. Robinson in *Proceed. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.* 54, 1918, p. 280; Koster in *Pulle, Fl. Sur.* IV, 1938, p. 113; Moore in *Fawcett and Rendle, Fl. Jam.* VII, 1936, p. 74.

f. *squarrosus* Koster, f. nova — Involuerum squarrosus, praecipue in alabastris, squamis acutis vel subacutis, apice reflexis.

JAVA: W. Java, Tjikopoh near Buitenzorg, *den Hoed 3166* — *typus* (L).

SUMATRA: East Coast, Medan, *van der Meer Mohr s. n.*, I 1935 (L).

ASTEREAE — CONYZINAE.

The genus *Conyza* L., as has been pointed out by Exell (*Cat. Vasc. Pl. S. Thomé*, 1944, p. 224) cannot be maintained, *Eschenbachia* being the correct name. Following this author, the species occurring in the Malay Archipelago have to be renamed in the following way.

Eschenbachia japonica (Thunb.) Koster, syn. *Conyza japonica* (Thunb.) Less., *Erigeron javanicum* Schultz-Bip.

Eschenbachia maxima (Zoll.) Koster, syn. *Conyza maxima* Zoll., *C. argutidens* Miq., *C. nitida* Koorders (non Schultz-Bip.).

Eschenbachia viscidula (Wall. ex DC.) Koster, syn. *Conyza viscidula* Wall. ex DC., *C. tamborensis* Boerl.

CICHORIEAE — CREPIDINAE.

A new combination is proposed.

Lactuca laevigata (Bl.) DC. var *pygmaea* (Zoll. et Mor.) Koster — syn. *Lactuca pygmaea* Zoll. et Mor. in *Nat. en Geneesk. Arch. Néerl. Ind.* II, 1845, p. 565; *Crepis nudicaulis* Schultz-Bip. (non L.) in *Zoll. Verz. Ind. Arch.*, 1854, p. 125; *Aracium pygmaeum* Miq. *Fl. Ind. Bat.* II, 1856, p. 111; *Ixeris pygmaea* (Zoll. et Mor.) Stebbins in *Journ. of Bot.* 75, 1937, p. 50.

Emilia sonchifolia (L.) DC. — prob. syn. *Hieracium javanicum* Burm.

Hieracium javanicum Burm. (*Fl. ind.*, 1768, p. 174 t. 57 fig. 1) has kept puzzled already during a long time those, who are studying Malaysian and Polynesian species of the genus *Emilia*. Probably no certainly will be obtained about the synonymy of this species, since the type has not been found in the "Conservatoire de la ville de Genève", where most of Burman's plants are preserved. This was stated by B. P. G. Hochreutiner

¹⁾ The same forma is known from: Malay Peninsula, Siam, Antilles and Surinam.

(in Candollea V, 1934, p. 338) and also the present Director gave the same information. Neither is it extant in the Rijksherbarium, Leiden.

F. R. Fosberg (Immigrant Plants in the Hawaiian Islands — Univ. Occ. Papers 46, 1948, p. 14—15) suggested that *Hieracium javanicum* Burm. might be the same species as the common *Emilia* in the Hawaiian Islands, a plant with brick-red, deep red or magenta-coloured flowers. In his opinion it is not *Emilia sonchifolia* (L.) DC., which also occurs in those Islands and has purple flowers. The difficulty aroused by a sentence in the text in Burman Fl. ind. p. 174, "*Sonchus flore purpureo in Java inventus*" was according to this author, caused by confusion in the original treatment. However, no wild growing *Emilia* plants with red flowers have been recorded from Java up to now, whereas *Emilia sonchifolia* (L.) DC. is very common there. The flowers of the last-mentioned species are described to be purple, pink or rarely white. It therefore seems more likely to put *Hieracium javanicum* Burman to the synonymy of *Emilia sonchifolia* (L.) DC..

The red-flowered *Emilia javanica* C. B. Robinson, as interpreted by F. R. Fosberg, does not occur in Java as far as known. Consequently it is unlikely that it was first described from Java, as was suggested by F. R. Fosberg (in Walker and R. Rodin — Additional Phanerogams in the Flora of Guam, Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. 30, 1949, p. 467).

J. Mattfeld (Die Compositen von Papuasien in Engler, Bot. Jahrb. 62, 1928, p. 445) distinguished *Emilia sonchifolia* (L.) DC. var. *javanica* (Burm.) Mattf. which was also based on *Hieracium javanicum* Burm. Fl. ind., 1768, p. 174 t. 57 fig. 1. This variety and *Emilia sonchifolia* (L.) DC. var. *sonchifolia* differ in the lower leaves, which are not figured in Burman's plate, nor are they fully described in the text. The only information there concerning the lower leaves can be found in this sentence: "In nostro specimine inferiora aequae ac superiora folia amplexicaulia, uti in figura depicta sunt." This is the case in var. *sonchifolia*, whereas in var. *javanica* Mattf. the lower leaves are sessile or attenuate towards the base. It is true, however, that we do not find any information about the lyrate shape of the lower leaves of var. *sonchifolia* in Burman's text and plate. It is hardly possible to distinguish var. *javanica* Mattf. in the Java material.

Willdenow (Spec. Pl. III, 1804, p. 1534) based *Prenanthes javanica* (Burm.) Willd. on *Hieracium javanicum* Burm. The same name was used by Blume (Bijdr., 1826, p. 887). In the Rijksherbarium, Leiden, no specimens named by Blume were found under that name.

Sprengel (Syst. Veg. III, 1826, p. 648) based *Sonchus javanicus* (Burm.) Spreng. on *Hieracium javanicum* Burm.. Junghuhn (in Nat. en Geneesk. Arch. Néerl. Ind. II, 1945, p. 43) mentions *Sonchus javanicus* Spreng., but he presumed that his species was not identical with the one of Sprengel. Indeed, Junghuhn's species was later on named *Sonchus malaiianus* Miq. (Fl. Ind. Bat. II, 1856, p. 113), which species cannot be named *Sonchus javanicus* Jungh. (non Spr.), as was done by C. G. J. van Steenis (in Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, Sér. III, Vol. XIII, 1934, p. 192), since the combination *Sonchus javanicus* had already been occupied by Sprengel in 1826.