

FLORAE MALESIANAE PRECURSORES XXV
NOTES ON MALAYSIAN AND SOME S. E. ASIAN
CYPERACEAE VIII¹⁾

by

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I. NOVELTIES IN FIMBRISTYLIS

1. *Fimbristylis savannicola* Kern, spec. nov. — *Sect. Fuscae* Ohwi.
— *Fig. 1.*

Herba perennis, rhizomate lignoso brevissimo vaginis brunneis parce dissolutis circumdato. *Culmi* caespitosi, erecti, graciles sed firmuli, compressi, suleati, dense puncticulati, glabri laevesque vel praesertim basin versus pilis albis patentibus antrorsive pubescentes, 20—40 cm alti, $\frac{2}{3}$ —1 mm crassi, ad basin incrassatam foliati. *Folia* erecta, rigida, setacea, canaliculato-conduplicata, apice abrupte acuminata, supra minute cellulosoreticulata, subtus costata, cinereo-viridia, pilis albis antrorsis dense pubescens, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 mm lata, laminis intus ad basin serie pilorum alborum a vagina separatis; vaginae striatae, cinnamomeae, antice membranaceae. *Anthela* subsimplex, densa, 1— $2\frac{1}{2}$ em longa, 1—2 cm lata. *Bracteae involucrales* 3—5, setaceae, pubescentes, ima foliis consimilis, erecta, basi dilatata, inflorescentiam superans, 2—7 cm longa, ceterae multo breviores. *Radii anthelae* 3—6, breves, applanati, glabri vel pubescentes, denique patentes vel arcuato-reflexi, usque ad $1\frac{1}{2}$ em longi. *Spiculae* in apice radiorum (1—)2—6, dense aggregate, lanceolatae, valde compressae, acutiusculae, 2—4-florae, 4—5 mm longae, c. 2 mm latae. *Rhachilla* late alata. *Glumae* distiche dispositae, tenuiter membranaceae, erectae, ovatae, acuminatae, acutae, muticae, nervo medio prominente acute carinatae, fuscae, lateribus dilutionibus dense glanduloso-puncticulatis, 4— $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm longae, c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm latae, inferiores 2 vacuae, minores, mucronulatae. *Stamina* 3, antheris linearibus, c. 2 mm longis, connectivo in appendicem brevem rubram laevem producto. *Stylus* tenuis, triquetrus, ad basin pyramidato-incrassatus, glaber, 3— $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm longus, stigmatibus 3 quam stylus brevio-

¹⁾ Part I in *Reinwardtia* 2, 1952, 97—130; II in *Reinwardtia* 3, 1954, 27—66; III in *Blumea* 8, 1955, 110—169; IV in *Reinwardtia* 4, 1956, 86—97; V in *Blumea* 9, 1958, 215—236; VI in *Blumea Suppl.* 4, 1958, 163—169; VII in *Acta Botanica Neerlandica* 7, 1958, 786—800.



ribus. *Nux* obovata, obtuse trigona, leviter tricostata, breviter stipitata, vix umbonulata, dense verruculosa, primo albida, denique straminea, c. 1 mm longa, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm lata, cellulis extimis fere isodiametricis indistincte puncticulata.

THAILAND. Udawn, Lôi, Pu-Tong, in savannah, c. 1100 m, local name Yā nuat mēo, March 28, 1924: A. F. G. Kerr 8862 (type; K).

By its distichous, gland-dotted glumes this species suggests close affinity with *F. cinnamometorum* (Vahl) Kunth, *F. fuscoidea* C. B. Clarke, and *F. adenolepis* Kern. In Sect. *Fuscae* it stands, however, apart on account of the clustered spikelets, the presence of a row of hairs representing the ligule, and the striking indument.

**2. *Fimbristylis leptoclada* Benth. var. *etuberculata* Kern, var. nov.
Nux cellulis extimis distincte reticulata, sed non tuberculata.**

NEW GUINEA. W. New Guinea, Tanah Merah, on aerodrome, 15 m, May 29, 1959: B. O. van Zanten 1032 (type; L).

The species is new for New Guinea. In all specimens from Ceylon, continental Asia, and Western Malaysia I have seen, the nuts are densely verruculose.

3. *Fimbristylis jucunda* (C. B. Clarke) Kern, comb. nov. — *Cyperus jucundus* C. B. Clarke, Kew Bull., add. ser., 8, 1908, 3. — T.: Tonkin: *Balansa* 1812 (K). — *Fimbristylis brunnea* C. B. Clarke ex E. G. Camus, Notulae Syst. 1, 1910, 248. — T.: Tonkin: *Balansa* 1812 (P); Laos: *Thorel s.n.* (P).

The name *Fimbristylis brunnea*, given by C. B. Clarke to the specimens of Balansa 1812 in the Paris Herbarium, was published after Clarke's death by E. G. Camus. It is difficult to understand that a specimen of the same collection in the Kew Herbarium was annotated by Clarke as "*Cyperus jucundus*, C. B. Clarke ms.", for the plants doubtless belong in *Fimbristylis*, not in *Cyperus*. Also the latter binary combination was published posthumously. As the name *Cyperus jucundus* has priority by two years, the correct name in *Fimbristylis* is *F. jucunda* (C. B. Clarke) Kern.

Kükenthal, in Fedde Rep. 18, 1922, 345, still treated the species as belonging in *Cyperus*. For reasons unknown to me he reduced it in Pflanzenr. Heft 101, 1936, 629, wrongly to the synonymy of *Fimbristylis hookeriana* Boeck.

The two sheets of this Balansa collection in the Leiden Herbarium, both labelled "O Laisses de la Rivière-Noire à Tu-Phap, mai 1888", have been differently numbered (1812 and 2812).

Fig. 1. *Fimbristylis savannicola* Kern — a. Habit, $\times \frac{3}{4}$; b. spikelet, $\times 7\frac{1}{2}$; c, d. glumes, $\times 7\frac{1}{2}$; e, nut, $\times 25$; f. stamen, $\times 10$; g, style, $\times 10$; h, tip of leaf, $\times 10$. — From Kerr 8862.

II. A NEW LIPOCARPHA FROM CAMBODIA

Lipocarpha pygmaea Kern, spec. nov. — Sect. *Lipocarpha*. — Fig. 2.

Herba annua, pumila, glabra, radicibus fibrosis pertenuibus. Culmi singuli vel fasciculati, erecti vel oblique erecti, firmuli, subteres, laeves, 1—3 cm alti, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 mm crassi, basi foliis paucis et cataphyllis nonnullis

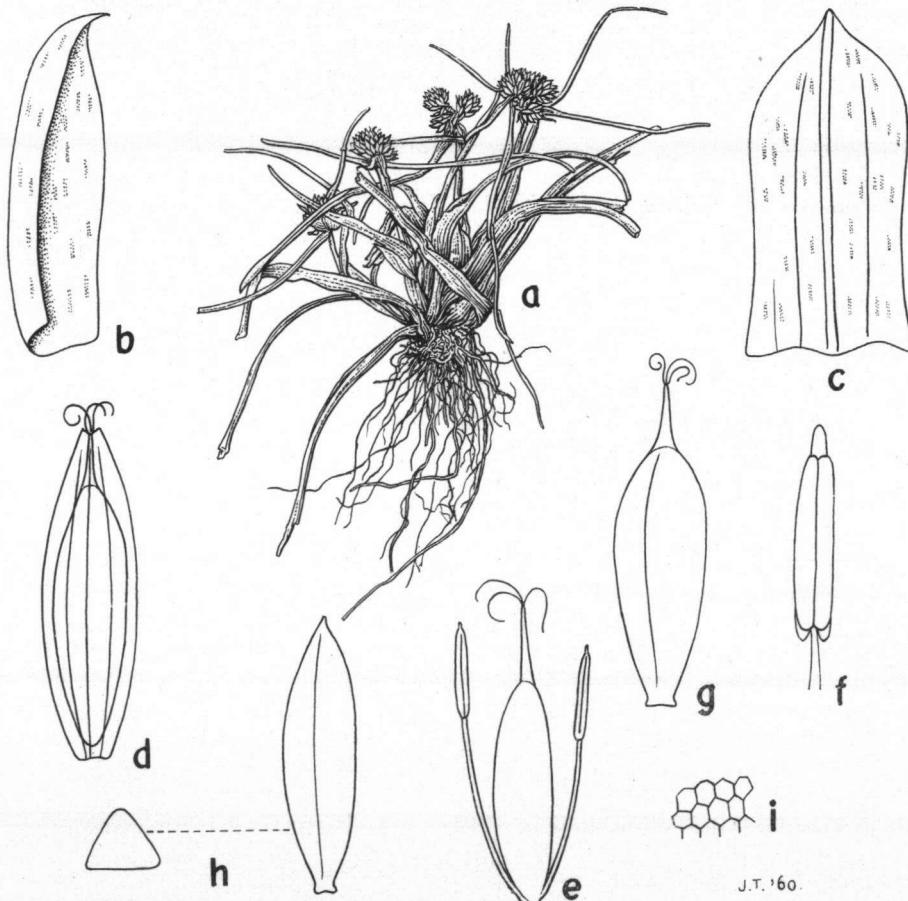


Fig. 2. *Lipocarpha pygmaea* Kern — a. Habit, $\times 1$; b, c. glumes, $\times 25$; d. flower, enclosed in squamellae, $\times 25$; e. flower, $\times 25$; f. stamen, $\times 50$; g. pistil, $\times 25$; h. nut with transverse section, $\times 25$; i. epidermal cells of nut. — From Van Steenis 19587.

nervosis stramineo-fuscis circumdati. *Folia* linearia, culminibus aequilonga longiorave, rigida, saepe curvata, carinato-plana, acutiuscula, laevia, eligulata (basi laminae intus sensim in vaginam transeunte), 1—2 mm lata; vaginæ inferiores ferrugineæ vel brunneæ, nervosae, marginibus membranaceæ. *Inflorescentia* capitata, e spiculis 1—3 dense congestis composita,

5—6 mm lata, 3—5 mm alta. *Bracteae involucrales* 1—3, patentes, basi conspicue dilatatae, ima foliis consimilis, inflorescentiam multo superans, usque ad $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm longa, ceterae breviores. *Spiculae* parvae, sessiles, late ovoideae, obtusae, pluriflorae, 2—4 mm longae et latae. *Rhachilla conoidea*, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm crassa. *Glumae* spiraliter dispositae, undique imbricatae, deciduae, oblongae, haud vel vix spathulatae, carinatae, apice plerumque subcucullatae, obtusae, lineolis fuscis conspersae, 3- vel sub-5-nerviae (nervo medio crasso, nervis lateralibus obsoletis), c. 2 mm longae, fere 1 mm latae. *Squamellae* 2, ellipticae, hyalinae, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm longae, posteriore anteriore amplectente. *Stamina* 1(—2), antheris oblongo-linearibus, breviter apiculatis, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm longis. *Stylus* brevis, $\frac{1}{3}$ mm longus, stigmatibus 3. *Nux* squamellis subaequilonga, oblongo-linearis, regulariter trigona, breviter stipitata, minute apiculata, certe haud rostrata, dense subtiliter punctulata, cellulis extimis hexagonalibus reticulata, straminea, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm longa, $\frac{1}{3}$ mm lata.

INDOCHINA. Cambodia, Siem Reap, on hard soil near aerodrome, alt. c. 100 m., Dec. 1957: *van Steenis* 19587 (L, type; dupl. in K).

Closely related to *Lipocarpha sphacelata* (Vahl) Kunth, but satisfactorily separable by the dwarfish habit, the leaves at least partly overtopping the flowering stems, the oblong glumes not strongly broadened towards the apex, and the longer, erostate nut with much less conspicuous stipe. In *L. sphacelata* the nut proper is 1 mm long, broadly stipitate, and crowned by a dark brown, c. $\frac{1}{3}$ mm long beak.

III. TWO CYPERACEAE NEW FOR MALAYSIA

1. *Scirpus aucklandicus* (Hook. f.) Boeck., Linnaea 36, 1870, 491; S. T. Blake, Proc. R. Soc. Queensl. 58, 1947, 39. — *Isolepis aucklandica* Hook. f., Fl. Antarct. 1, 1844, 88, t. 50; Steud., Syn. 2, 1855, 92; Hook. f., Handb. N. Zeal. Fl. 1867, 302.

MALAYSIA. N.E. New Guinea, Hagen Subdistr., Western Highlands, Mt Hagen, 10,900 ft, in tussock grassland, edge of alpine swamp, July 9, 1957: E. G. Robbins 359 (CANB).

Scirpus aucklandicus belongs to a group of closely related, small species, of which *S. merrillii* (Palla) Kük. ex Merr. and *S. inundatus* (R. Br.) Poir. have already been recorded for Malaysia. It is nearest to *S. merrillii*, but usually somewhat stouter, and differs moreover by the spikelet partly hidden by the strongly dilated base of the involucral bract, the keeled larger glumes, the 3 stamens, the slightly longer anthers with distinctly produced connective, and the somewhat larger nuts. Previously it was known from Australia (N. S. Wales, Victoria, Tasmania), New Zealand and its outlying islands, and Amsterdam Island (see Blake, l. c.).

2. *Schoenus nitens* (R. Br.) Poir., Enc. Suppl. 2, 1811, 252; Hook. f., Handb. N. Zeal. Fl. 1867, 299; Benth., Fl. Austr. 7, 1878, 362; Black, Fl. S. Austr. 1, 1922, 91; ed. 2, 1948, 151; Kük. in Fedde, Rep. 44, 1938, 162. — *Chaetospora nitens* R. Br., Prodr. 1810, 233. — *Scirpus nitens* (R. Br.) Boeck., Linnaea 36, 1870, 696.

MALAYSIA. W. New Guinea, 11 km NE of Wilhelmina top, 3400 m, wet grassy western slope, Sept. 1938: *Brass & Meijer Drees 9724* (BO; L, p.p.).

This collection, cited by S. T. Blake in J. Arn. Arb. 29, 1948, 92, under his new species *Schoenus setiformis*, appears to be a mixture of this species and *Schoenus nitens* (R. Br.) Poir. The sheet in the Leiden Herbarium contains both *S. setiformis* and *S. nitens*, that in the Bogor Herbarium only *S. nitens*.

Schoenus nitens is a dwarf species with a capitate inflorescence consisting of a few spikelets only. This inflorescence is pseudolateral because of the stiffly erect lowest involucral bract. The species can readily be distinguished from all other Malaysian *Schoeni* by its creeping rhizome, and particularly by the perianth bristles plumose in the lower part. It is common throughout Australia and New Zealand.

IV. THE IDENTITY OF SCHOENUS FUSCO-GUTTATUS OHWI

This species was published in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 56, 1942, 206. The type is from W. New Guinea: Waren, 60 miles S of Manokwari: *Kanehira & Hatusima 13163*. A juvenile collection from the same locality was also cited.

According to Ohwi *Schoenus fusco-guttatus* is an ally of *S. neoguinensis* Kük. It is said to differ from the latter by the short leaves, the sheaths bearded at the mouth, and the larger number of glumes (8—9 in *S. fusco-guttatus*, 4 in *S. neoguinensis*). From Ohwi's description it is already clear that the true affinity of *S. fusco-guttatus* is with the members of Sect. *Nudicaules*: leaf-sheaths bearded at the mouth, bract bladeless and pilose at the mouth, glumes 8—9, hairy on the margins. The specimens of both collections in the Bogor Herbarium belong to *Schoenus sparteus* R. Br., in which species the leaves are frequently less reduced than in the other *Nudicaules*, and sometimes attain a rather considerable length. The specific epithet *fusco-guttatus* refers to the brownish puncticulation of the glumes, a characteristic feature in *S. sparteus*.

V. SOME ADDITIONAL CORRECTIONS ON CAMUS'S REVISION OF THE CYPERACEAE OF INDO-CHINA

In Kükenthal's monographic studies on *Cypereae* and *Rhynchosporoideae* the data for the Indochinese region have been taken from Camus's treatment of the *Cyperaceae* in Lecomte, Flore Générale de l'Indochine vol. 7. As this treatment is rather uncritical, and Kükenthal did not see the material on which it was based, the Indochinese records are often unreliable. Several reductions of Camus's records have already been made by Raymond and in my previous papers; some others follow here. The collectors' numbers, not cited by Camus, have been added in brackets.

1. *Kyllinga squamulata* (non Vahl) Camus, Fl. Gén. I.-C. 7, 1912, 26. — Tonkin, Do-xa: *Bon* (4110). — In Asia the widely distributed *Cyperus metzii* (Hochst. ex Steud.) Mattf. & Kük. (= *Kyllinga squamu-*

lata Vahl) is known from India. Camus's record refers to a collection of *Cyperus pygmaeus* Rottb.

2. **Pycreus flavescens** (non Rehb. nec Nees) Camus, l.c., p. 28. — Cochin China, Saigon: *Pierre, Germain* (80). — *Cyperus flavescens* L. [= *Pycreus flavescens* (L.) Rehb.] extends eastward as far as the Western Himalaya and certainly does not reach Farther India. The cited Germain collection is a mixture of *Cyperus pumilus* L., *C. sulcinux* C. B. Clarke, and a very poor specimen possibly referable to *C. rotundus* L.

3. **Pycreus pumilus** Nees var. *substerilis* E. G. Camus, Not. Syst. 1, 1910, 240; Fl. Gén. I.-C. 7, 1912, 33. — Cochin China: *Pierre* (s.n.). — This collection is a mixture of typical *Cyperus pumilus* L. and *C. brevifolius* (Rottb.) Hassk. As Camus's description "spiculae numerosae, pauci-florae, floribus saepe sterilibus" was obviously drawn up from the specimens belonging to *C. brevifolius*, these may be the lectotype of the variety.

4. **Pycreus baccha** (non Nees) Camus, Fl. Gén. I.-C. 7, 1912, 36. — Cochin China: *Thorel* (533). — *Cyperus puncticulatus* Vahl (= *Pycreus baccha* Nees) is only known from India and Ceylon. The records for Malacca and Perak in Ridley's Flora of the Malay Peninsula 5, 1925, 140, refer to the much more widely distributed *Cyperus procerus* Rottb., which species is not rarely mistaken for *C. puncticulatus*, because of the rather similar facies. *Cyperus procerus* is not a *Pycreus* and can readily be distinguished from *C. puncticulatus* by the triquetrous — not biconvex — nuts. Also Thorel 533 belongs to *C. procerus* Rottb.

5. **Cyperus amabilis** (non Vahl) Camus, l. c., p. 45. — Cochin China, Saigon: *Lefèvre* (s.n.). — *Cyperus amabilis* Vahl is widely distributed in tropical Africa and tropical America. In Asia it seems to be restricted to India. The collection cited by Camus belongs to *C. castaneus* Willd.

6. **Cyperus silletensis** (non Nees) Camus, l. c., p. 47. — Annam, Nha-trang: *Robinson* (1254). — This is a young specimen of *Cyperus pulcherrimus* Willd. ex Kunth.

7. **Cyperus fuscus** L.; Camus, l. c., p. 48. — The specimen from Tonkin, vers Ninh-binh: *Bon* (1919), belongs to *Cyperus sanguinolentus* Vahl ssp. *sanguinolentus*.

Cyperus fuscus L. var. *pallido-marginatus* E. G. Camus, l. c., p. 49, was based on a collection from Laos, Kemmerath: *Thorel* (2889), wrongly cited in the Flore Générale under *C. fuscus* var. *virescens*. This collection represents a remarkable race of *C. fuscus*, with almost black sides of the glumes, fruits slightly larger than in typical *C. fuscus*, and somewhat longer style. This race occurs also in Southern China, for *Cyperus duclouxii* E. G. Camus, Not. Syst. 1, 1910, 244, from Yun-nan: *Ducloux* 3639, is certainly convarietal. According to Camus *Cyperus duclouxii* should be near to *C. diffusus* Vahl and for this reason Küenthal wrongfully placed it in Sect. *Diffusi* (see Pflanzennr. Heft 101, 1936, 215).

8. **Cyperus flavidus** Retz. var. *africanus* E. G. Camus, l. c., p. 51. — Cochin China, Saigon: *Germain* (s.n.); Annam, Tourane and Hué:

Lecomte & Finet (s.n.). — I do not understand why the authority of this variety is ascribed to "Rottb., Descr. et Icon. tab. 6, f. 2, ex Clarke." Presumably the collections cited by Camus have to be considered the base of the variety. They belong all to *Cyperus haspan* L.

9. *Cyperus leucocephalus* (non Retz.) Camus, l. c., p. 51. — Laos, bassin du Sé-moun: *Harmand (s.n.)*; Cochin China: *Pierre (s.n.)*. — Both collections belong to *Cyperus niveus* Retz.

Cyperus leucocephalus does occur in Indo-China; it is the plant described by Camus as *Kyllinga pierreana* (P; see Reinw. 3, 1954, 42).

10. *Cyperus kurzii* (non Clarke) Camus, l. c., p. 54. — Cochin China: *Thorel s.n.* — *Cyperus kurzii* C. B. Clarke is so far only known from the type collection: Andamans, Phaeacia, leg. *Kurz* (K!). The Thorel specimen certainly does not belong to this species, but to *Cyperus diffusus* Vahl.

11. *Cyperus helferi* (non Boeck.) Camus, l. c., p. 55. — Cambodia, Pnom-penh: *Magnien, Gourgand & Châtillon (s.n.)*; Kampot: *Geoffray (33)*. — Both collections belong to *Cyperus triatatus* (Boeck.) Kern (= *C. bancanus* Miq.).

12. *Cyperus squarrosus* (non L.) Camus, l. c., p. 58. — Cochin China: *Talmy (s.n.)*. — In all probability this is not a Talmy collection, but a duplicate of *Baudouin* 69, and like this collection it belongs to *Cyperus cuspidatus* Kunth.

The sheet in the Linnaean Herbarium marked "*squarrosus*" in Linné's handwriting contains two species, one of them represented by a tuft of complete plants, the other by a single inflorescence. Only the complete specimens answer Linné's original description in Cent. Pl. 2, 1756, 6. They belong to the species generally referred to as *Cyperus aristatus* Rottb., the correct name of which consequently is *Cyperus squarrosus* L. Camus, and also Kükenthal, Pflanzenr. Heft 101, 1936, 505, followed Clarke in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 30, 1894, 305, who wrongly applied Linnaeus's name to the species represented by a single inflorescence. Apparently the earliest name of the latter species is *Cyperus maderaspatanus* Willd.

The only Indochinese collection of *C. maderaspatanus* I have seen in the Paris Herbarium is that of Gaudichaud (sub no 73), according to the label originating from Cochin China, near Tourane, in 1837.

13. *Cyperus iria* L. var. *microiria* (non Franch. & Savat.) Camus, l. c., p. 59. — Tonkin: *d'Alleizette (s.n.)*; Cochin China: *Germain (s.n.)*. — Both collections represent *Cyperus iria* L., not the E. Asiatic *C. microiria* Steud. [= *C. iria* L. var. *microiria* (Steud.) Franch. & Savat.], which is undoubtedly specifically distinct from the former.

14. *Cyperus bulbosus* (non Vahl) Camus, l. c., p. 64. — Cochin China, Saigon, jardin: *Lecomte & Finet (2031)*; Tonkin, vers Ninh-binh: *Bon (5613)*; baie de Fit-tsi-long: *Balansa (199)*. — *Cyperus bulbosus* Vahl, widely distributed in the tropics and subtropics of the Old World, from the Mediterranean region and tropical Africa to India, and also known from Australia, is apparently extremely rare in S.E. Asia. In Malaysia

it has only a few times been collected (Island of Damar Besar in the Bay of Djakarta, Madura, and Timor). Of the collections cited by Camus, that of Lecomte & Finet belongs to *Cyperus rotundus* L., the other ones all to *C. stoloniferus* Retz.

Cyperus bulbosus var. *elatus* E. G. Camus, Not. Syst. 1, 1910, 244; Fl. Gén. I.-C. 7, 1912, 65. — Cochin China, Ha-tien: *Godefroy* (759), must be referred to the synonymy of *C. stoloniferus* Retz.

15. *Cyperus longus* (non L.) Camus, Fl. Gén. I.-C. 7, 1912, 68. — Cochin China: *Pierre* (s.n.). — *Cyperus longus* L., is a mainly mediterranean-atlantic species and does not extend to S.E. Asia. The specimens cited by Camus belong to *Cyperus corymbosus* Rottb.

16. *Cyperus elatus* (non L.) Camus, l. c., p. 70. — The numerous collections cited by Camus belong to *Cyperus digitatus* Roxb., except for that from Ninh-binh: *Bon* (1487), which is *C. stenophyllus* Valck. Sur.

Cyperus elatus L. var. *macronyx* (non Clarke) Camus, l. c., p. 72. — Cochin China: *Germain* (65), is *C. exaltatus* Roxb.

Cyperus elatus L. var. *laxus* E. G. Camus, Fl. Gén. I.-C. 7, 1912, 172; Kük., Pfl. R. Heft 101, 1935, 60. — Type from Cochin China: *Baudouin* (s.n.). — This is *Cyperus digitatus* Roxb.

17. *Cyperus radiatus* (non Vahl) Camus, l. c., p. 72, f. 9, 1—4. — All collections cited by Camus belong to *C. elatus* L.

18. *Cyperus exaltatus* (non Retz.) Camus, l. c., p. 72. — Cochin China: *Talmy* (s.n.); Xien-cong: *Thorel* (s.n.). — The Talmy collection belongs partly to *Cyperus elatus* L., partly to *C. digitatus* Roxb., the Thorel collection to *C. imbricatus* Retz.

Cyperus exaltatus Retz. var. *dives* (non Clarke) Camus, l. c., p. 74. — This is *C. exaltatus* Retz., except for the collection from Long-tehéou: *Simond* (s.n.), which is *C. iria* L.

19. One of the collections cited by Camus, l. c., p. 85, under *Eleocharis atropurpurea* (Retz.) Presl, viz Cochin China: *Thorel* (474), belongs to *Eleocharis parvula* (R. & S.) Link ex Bluff, Nees & Schauer. This is the third station of this species in E. Asia. In this region it was previously only known from Japan (Kiushiu) and E. Java (Bangil). See Reinwardtia 4, 1956, 94.

20. *Scirpus setaceus* (non L.) Camus, l. c., p. 132. — Annam, Hué: Lecomte & Finet (1277). — Is *Bulbostylis puberula* (Poir.) Clarke. *Scirpus setaceus* L. is not very likely to occur in Annam.

21. The genus *Fuirena* is represented in Malaysia by two species only, *F. umbellata* Rottb. and *F. ciliaris* (L.) Roxb. This is apparently also the case in Indo China, as the records of *F. wallichiana* and *F. uncinata* (Camus, l. c., p. 141) properly belong to *F. ciliaris* and *F. umbellata* respectively.

22. *Lipocarpha triceps* (non Nees) Camus, l. c., p. 144. — Cochin China, Phuoc tan: *Thorel* (563). — Is *Lipocarpha chinensis* (Osb.) Kern [= *L. senegalensis* (Lamk.) Durand].

23. Rhynchospora massieana E. G. Camus, Not. Syst. 1, 1910, 249; Fl. Gén. I.-C. 7, 1912, 147; Kük., Bot. Jahrb. 74, 1949, 500. — Cochin China: *Pierre* (*s.n.*); Laos: *Massie* (*s.n.*). — *Rhynchospora massieana* is said to differ from *R. longisetis* R. Br. by the nuts slightly broader at the top and the hypogynous bristles scabrous throughout. However, I fail to see any difference between the two. In Kükenthal's opinion Camus's description agrees fairly well with that of *Rhynchospora heterochaeta* S. T. Blake, but the latter is inaccurate, as "capitulum 12—15 mm diametro" should read "spiculae 12—15 mm longae" and "setae hypogynae achaenium cum mucrone aequantes" does not agree with the type material, in which the bristles conspicuously overtop the persistent style-base.

24. Neolophocarpus tonquinensis (Boeck.) E. G. Camus, Fl. Gén. I.-C. 7, 1912, 149. — Tonkin, vers Ninh-binh: *Bon* (2630). — The generic name *Neolophocarpus* E. G. Camus, l. c., p. 148, is a nomen novum for *Lophocarpus* Boeck., Allg. Bot. Zeitschr. 2, 1896, 110, non Link. *Neolophocarpus tonquinensis* was based on *Lophocarpus tonquinensis* Boeck., l. c., p. 111. Kükenthal, in Fedde Rep. 44, 1938, 24, rightly reduced Boeckeler's species to *Schoenus falcatus* R. Br. So nomenclaturally *Neolophocarpus tonquinensis* must also be referred to the synonymy of *Schoenus falcatus*, though the collections in the Paris Herbarium named by Camus all belong to *Cladium mariscus* (L.) Pohl.

25. Machaerina vaginalis (Benth.) Koyama (*Cladium vaginale* Benth.) is restricted to Australia. The records for Indo-China (Camus, l. c., p. 153) refer to *Leptocarpus disjunctus* Mast. (see also Fl. Mal. I, 5, 1957, 419).

VI. MISCELLANEOUS NOTES AND NEW RECORDS, MOSTLY FROM THAILAND AND MALAYSIA

1. Cyperus diaphanus Schrad. ex R. & S. (1824). — This is the species generally known as *Cyperus latespicatus* Boeck. (1859). Although the specimens of the type collection (from Nepal, Wallich, K) are immature, they certainly belong here, as was already stated by Clarke, Fl. Br. Ind. 6, 1893, 590. Kükenthal, in Pfl. R. Heft 101, 393, treated *C. diaphanus* as a variety of *C. latespicatus*, which procedure is contrary to the Code.

N.E. THAILAND. Loei, Phu Krading, in savannah, 1300 m: *Smitinand* 5953 (L).

2. Cyperus leucocephalus Retz. See Reinwardtia 3, 1954, 44.

THAILAND. N. Mae Hawng Sawn, in dry dipterocarp forest, 400 m: *Smitinand* 4568 (L); N.E. Loei, Wang Saphung, Sithan, 300 m: *Dee* 2 (RFD 4907); Khawnkaen, Chumpae, by roadsides in sandy soil, 250 m: *Smitinand* 5836 (L); E. Srisaket, Kantharom, in scrub jungle, 200 m: *Smitinand* 588 (RFD 5136) (L); S.W. Kanburi, Pa-pu-thong, mixed forest, 165 m: *Bunnak* 841 (L); S.E. Chanburi, Makham, along edge of thicket, 20 m: *Smitinand* 5743 (RFD 21509) (L); same locality, in the plain, 130 m: *Bunnak* 231 (RFD 9647) (L).

3. Cyperus niveus Retz.

N. THAILAND. Mae Hawng Sawn, in dry dipterocarp forest, 400 m: *Smitinand* 4571 (L).

4. *Cyperus pachycephalus* Kern, Reinwardtia 2, 1952, 119.

NEW GUINEA. Div. W. New Guinea. Vogelkop Peninsula, Lake Ajamaru, very common on peaty mud, 250 m, local name "sera" (Maibrat language): *Versteegh BW 7360* (L).

5. *Cyperus sphacelatus* Rottb. — Introduced from tropical Africa or America, now rapidly spreading in the tropics of Asia, Australia, and Oceania. See Reinwardtia 2, 1952, 107; Blumea 8, 1955, 162; ibid. 9, 1958, 234.

SUMATRA. East Coast. Pematang Siantar, in 1953: *L. Otto 16, 21, 43* (L). BORNEO. Brunei. Belait Distr., Badas F. R., very common in *Shorea albida* peat swamp, in 1958: *Jacobs 5698* (L).

NEW BRITAIN. Gazelle Peninsula: *Kingston 24* (LAE).

QUEENSLAND. S. Johnstone, roadside, in 1953: *Kingston K 49* (LAE).

6. *Cyperus unioloides* R. Br.

N.E. THAILAND. Loei, Phu Krading, in savannah, 1300 m: *Smitinand 1952, 5845, 5933* (L).

7. *Fimbristylis adenolepis* Kern, Blumea 8, 1955, 123.

THAILAND. Aran Pratet, in open, low-lying, grassy ground, 50 m: *Kerr 19566* (K).

8. *Fimbristylis cinnamometorum* (Vahl) Kunth.

THAILAND. N. Phetchabun, Lamkao, Phu Hee, in oak forest, 860 m: *Smitinand 2595* (L); N.E. Loei, Phu Krading, in savannahs, 1300 m: *Smitinand 5946* (L); E. Srisaket, Kantharom, in open scrub jungle, 200 m: *Smitinand 585* (RFD 4934) (L); S.E. Chanburi, Makham, along edge of thickets, 20 m: *Smitinand 5757* (L); Trat, Huay Raeng, Dong Maduae, among grasses in rice-field, under 50 m: *Smitinand 1331* (RFD 6772) (BKF). Pen. Kanchanadit, Surat, in savannah, 5 m: *Kerr 13067* (K).

9. *Fimbristylis disticha* Boeck. See Blumea 8, 1955, 130.

C. THAILAND. Nakhawn Nayok, on the way to Nang Nawng, in rocky ground, 100 m: *Smitinand 6083* (L).

10. *Fimbristylis falcata* (Vahl) Kunth.

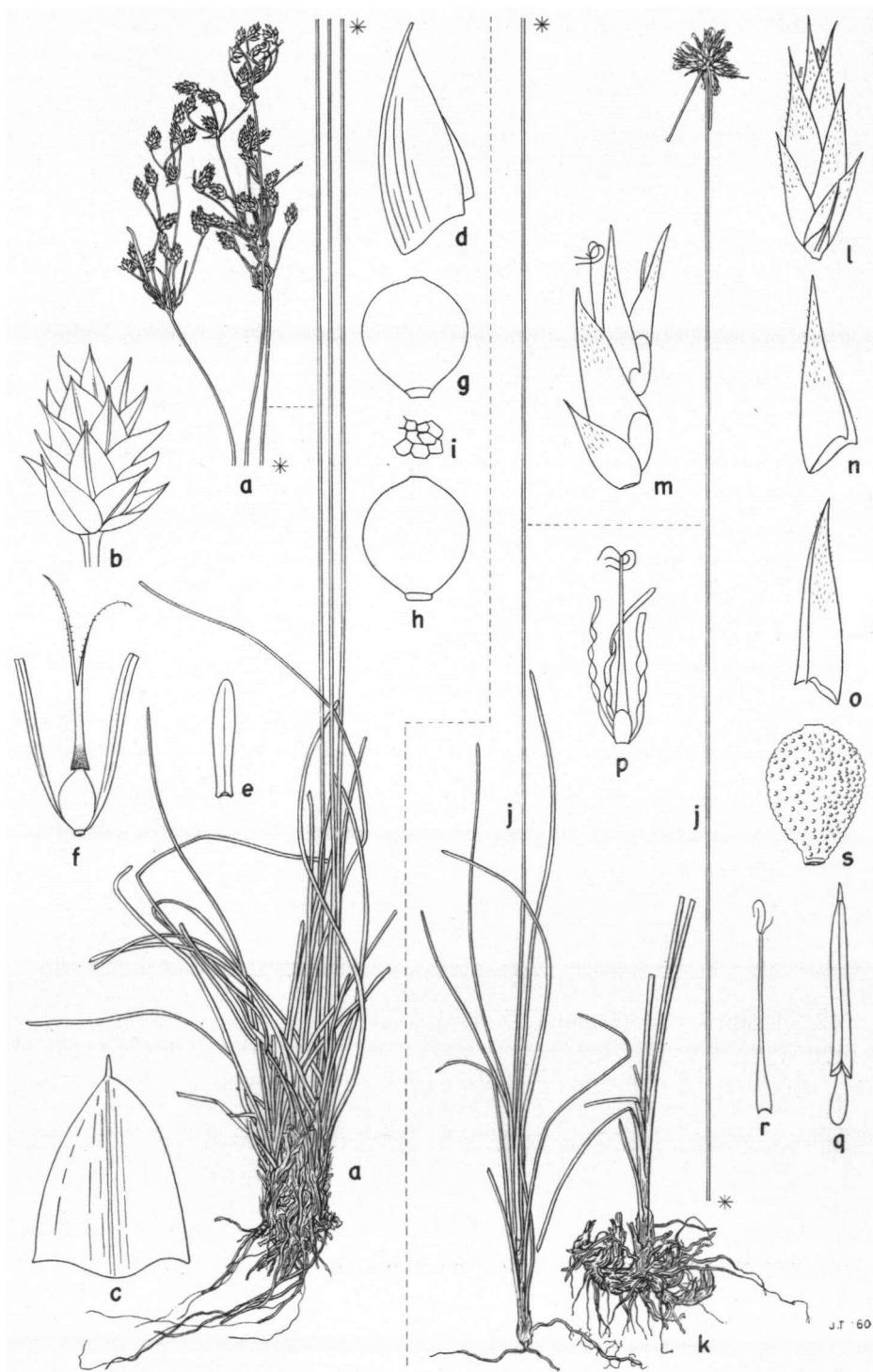
THAILAND. Ta Salao, Kanburi, in open scrub: *Kerr 19524* (K).

11. *Fimbristylis fusca* (Nees) C. B. Clarke.

THAILAND. N. Lampang, Ngao, Mae Hust, in deciduous forest, 360 m: *Annat 57* (RFD 11275) (L); N.E. Loei, Phu Krading, in open pine forest: *Dee 327* (RFD 4908) (L); same locality, in savannahs, 1300 m: *Smitinand 5851* (RFD 21491) (L), 5943 (L); S.W. Kanburi, Pa-Chan-dai, in mixed forest: *Bunnak 844* (L); S.E. Chanburi, Makham, in thickets, 20 m: *Smitinand 5755* (L).

12. *Fimbristylis fuscinux* C. B. Clarke, Fl. Br. Ind. 6, 1893, 638; J. Linn. Soc., Bot., 34, 1898, 60; Prain, Beng. Pl. 2, 1903, 1151 & 1154; Parker, Fl. Upper Gang. Plain 3³, 1929, 354. — Descr. emend. — Fig. 3, a-i.

Herba perennis, fere glabra, rhizomate brevissimo caespitoso. Culmi fasciculati, rigidi, compressi, obtuse angulati, striato-sulcati, glabri laevesque, 25—60 cm alti, inferne 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 mm apice 1 mm crassi, ad basin incrassatam vaginis fuscis opacis demum in fibras dissolutis obtecti. Folia basalia tantum extant, culminibus duplo breviora, rigida, coriacea, erecta, plana, supra celluloso-reticulata, subtus costato-striata, apice abrupte acuminata, intus basi sensim in vaginam transeuntia eligulata, glabra, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm lata, marginibus sursum antrorse scaberulis; vaginæ antice hyalinæ, ore cilio-



latae. *Anthela* composita, laxa, angusta, c. 15—35-spiculata, 6—15 cm longa. *Bractae involucrales* inflorescentia multo breviores, erectae, ad basin dilatata scarioso-marginatae, ima usque ad $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm longa. *Anthelae radii* 8—12, graciles, oblique erecti, compressi, laeves, usque ad 5 cm longi, radioli capillares, c. 1 cm longi. *Spiculae* solitariae, ovoideae vel oblongae, subangulatae, acutiusculae, dense multiflorae, 5—7 mm longae, $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 mm latae, demum elongatae, usque ad 20 mm longae. *Rhachilla* alata, fusca. *Glumae* spiraliter dispositae, membranaceae, erecto-patentes, ovatae, acutae, carinatae, nervo medio prominente in mucronem $\frac{1}{5}$ mm longum desinente, carina viridula, lateribus ferrugineo-fuscis, marginibus late albo-hyalinis, glabrae vel apice vix puberulae et sub microscopio ciliolatae, 2 mm longae, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm latae. *Stamina* (1—)2; antherae oblongo-lineares, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm longae, minute apiculatae. *Stylus* tenuis, compressus, glaber, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm longus, basi dilatata fuscus, stigmatibus 2, stylo paullo longioribus. *Nux* biconvexa, valde compressa, ambitu late obovata vel suborbicularis, late breviterque stipitata, haud vel vix umbonulata, laevis, primo straminea, denique fusca vel nigricans, c. 1 mm longa et lata, cellulis minutis isodiametricis obsolete reticulata.

This little-known species is endemic in Moradabad and Sikkim Terai. Clarke placed it next to *Fimbristylis ferruginea* (L.) Vahl, but to me it is not closely related to this species. The emended description given above, which is based on the type at Kew, may show that it should be placed in Sect. *Cymosae* Ohwi. The densely tufted stems many-leaved at the incrassate base, the eligulate leaves, the spikelets slightly angular by the keeled glumes, the distinctly winged rhachilla, the very small anthers, the short glabrous style, and the blackish nut, point all to its affinity with *Fimbristylis cymosa* R. Br., especially with the digynous form of this species, often known as *F. spathacea* Roth.

13. *Fimbristylis fuscoides* C. B. Clarke.

S.E. THAILAND. Chanburi, Makham, common in the plain, 20 m: *Smitinand* 5741 (*RFD* 21510) (L).

14. *Fimbristylis gracilenta* Hance. See *Blumea* 8, 1955, 144.

THAILAND. N.E. Loei, Phu Krading, in savannah, 1300 m: *Smitinand* 1941, 5888 (L). C. Nakhawn Nayok, on the way to Nang-Nawng, in rocky ground: *Smitinand* 6084 (L).

In n. 6084 the lower, spirally arranged glumes have fallen off, the upper ones still attached to the rhachilla are regularly 2-ranked.

15. *Fimbristylis lasiophylla* Kern, *Blumea* 8, 1955, 115.

INDO-CHINA. Annam, prov. de Quarg Binh, village de Tach Xa Xa, dunes sablonneuses très sèches: *Pételot* 5316, 5317 (P); prov. de Quang Ngai, Long Tri, dune

Fig. 3. *Fimbristylis fuscinox* C. B. Clarke — a. Habit, $\times \frac{1}{2}$; b. spikelet, $\times 5$; c, d. glumes, $\times 15$; e. anther, $\times 30$; f. deflorate flower, $\times 15$; g, h. nuts, $\times 15$; i. epidermal cells of nut. — From T. Thomson 205. — *Fimbristylis yunnanensis* C. B. Clarke — j. habit, $\times \frac{1}{2}$; k. rhizome, $\times \frac{1}{2}$; l. spikelet, $\times 5$; m. spikelet, some glumes removed to show wings of rhachilla, $\times 5$; n, o. glumes, $\times 5$; p. deflorate flower, $\times 5$; q. stamen, $\times 15$; r. style, $\times 5$; s. nut, $\times 15$. j. from *Smitinand* 4642, k—s from *Smitinand* 3987.

littorale: *Pételet 5329* (P); Thuy Trieu, 30 km au sud de Nha trang, végétation step-pique des sables littoraux: *Schmid 765, 3005, 3013* (P).

16. *Fimbristylis merrillii* Kern, Blumea 8, 1955, 135.

THAILAND. Aran Pratet, in open, low-lying, grassy ground, 50 m: *Kerr 19572* (K).

17. *Fimbristylis trichophylla* Ridl. var. *erecta* Holtt. ex Kern, Blumea 8, 1955, 140.

THAILAND. Peninsula. Surat, Ban Kawp Kep, in crevices of limestone rock, 100 m: *A. F. G. Kerr 19177* (K, L); Surat, Tako, Langsuan, in clefts of limestone rocks, 100 m: *A. F. G. Kerr 11876* (K).

18. *Fimbristylis vanoverberghii* Kük. See Blumea 8, 1955, 127.

BORNEO. Brunei. E. part, Temburong River, near junction with Belalang R., in low mud-sandy bank: *Jacobs 5638* (L).

19. *Fimbristylis yunnanensis* C. B. Clarke, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 36 1903, 247. — Descr. emend. — Sect. *Actinoschoenus* (Benth.) Kern. — Fig. 3, j-s.

Herba perennis. Rhizoma lignosum, modice crassum, breviter repens, surculos breves adscendentibus squamis ovatis acutis multinervosis ferrugineis obtectos emittens. Culmi erecti, graciles, 4—5-costati, sulcati, laeves, inferne paucifoliati, (20)—50—80 cm alti, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 mm crassi. Folia culminibus breviora, erecta, basi canaliculata, ceterum plana, supra celluloso-reticulata, subtus striata, eligulata, apice acuta, sparse pilosa, usque ad 30 cm longa, 1—2 mm lata, vaginis striatis, dense hispidis, ferrugineis vel castaneis, inferioribus elaminatis. Inflorescentia capitata, globulosa, densa, 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm diam. Bractae involucrales 2—3, ima foliis subsimilis, inflorescentia longior, patens vel reflexa, 2—3 cm longa, ceterae brevissimae, setaceae; bracteolae squamiformes. Spiculae numerosae, stellatim patentes, pro toto caducae, lanceolatae, compressae, acutae, 3—7-florae, brunneae, 6—8 mm longae, $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 mm latae. Rhachilla recta, late alata, alis brunneis. Glumae exacte distiche dispositae, chartaceae, oblique erectae, ovato-lanceolatae, acutae vel mucronulatae, dorso acute carinatae, dimidio superiore pubescentes, nervo unico in apicem excurrente, $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm longae; glumae inferiores 3 vacuae, minores, ovatae; gluma suprema sterilis. Stamina 3; antherae lineares, $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 mm longae, connectivo in appendicem brevem subulatam producto. Stylus gracilis, triquetrus, ad basin pyramidato-incrassatus, glaber, 3—4 mm longus, stigmatibus 3 quam stylus multo brevioribus. Nux ambitu obovata, obtuse trigona, brevissime stipitata, apice indistincte umberulata, dense verruculosa, primo alba, denique straminea, $1\frac{1}{6}$ — $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm longa, $\frac{5}{6}$ —1 mm lata, cellulis extimis isodiametricis subrotundis.

YUNNAN. Mengtze, 5000 ft: *Henry 11150* (K; type).

N. THAILAND. Chiengmai, Doi Sutep, common in gravelly soil in dry deciduous forest, 600—700 m, Dec. 12, 1957: *Smitinand 3987 (EFD 16097)* (BKF, L). Mae Hawng Sawn, common in rocky ground in dry dipterocarp forest, 500 m, July 11, 1958: *Smitinand 4642* (L).

Up till now the only record of this remarkable species was that of the type collection. Clarke very properly observed that it is closely allied to *Fimbristylis thouarsii* (Kunth) Merr. (*F. actinoschoenus* C. B. Clarke),

the structure of the spikelet being identical. His short description needed some emendations.

20. Mapania richardsii Uitt.

The type of this species, the only collection thus far known, consists of a single detached leaf and a few inflorescences. Excellent, complete material was collected by Mr M. Jacobs in 1958.

BORNEO. Sarawak, 3rd Div., Belaga, Kapit Distr., left side of Rajang, in forest, under 500 m: *Jacobs 5242* (L).

21. Rhynchospora gracillima Thwaites. See Blumea 8, 1955, 162.

N. THAILAND. Loei, Phu Krading, in savannah, 1300 m: *Smitinand 1939* (L), 5948 (RFD 21537) (L).

SUMATRA. Pajakumbuh, Harau canyon, marshes along road Sarilamak-Lubuk Bangku, 500 m: *W. Meijer 5243* (L); Taram, E of Pajakumbuh, sandy marsh, 500 m: *W. Meijer 5723* (L).

NEW GUINEA. Morobe Distr., near Manki village, grassy patches on mountain side, mixed with *Soleria pergracilis*, 4825 ft: *Miss Blackwood 279 A* (K).

22. Rhynchospora heterochaeta S. T. Blake.

LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS. Wetar. Tarra, in *Eucalyptus* forest near beach, 5 m: *Bloembergen 3754* (BO, L). Kisar. E. of Wonreli, in secondary growth, 5—200 m: *Bloembergen 3862* (BO, L).

23. Tetraria borneensis Kern, Blumea 9, 1958, 222.

Among the unnamed *Cyperaceae* in the Bogor Herbarium I found some old, inadequately labelled specimens of this species, collected in the last century by Teysmann and Jaheri.

BORNEO. *Jaheri s.n.*, *Teysmann 10998, 11636* (BO). Sarawak, distr. Baram, Lobok Pasir, in centre of shrub forest in peat swamps, 12 ft: *Anderson 9876* (K, L).

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