ADDENDA, CORRIGENDA ET EMENDANDA

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As was done in the preceding volumes, it seemed useful to correct some errors which have crept into the text of volumes 4–8 as well as to add additional data, new records and references to new species which came to my knowledge and are worth recording. Also there are alternative opinions about generic and specific delimitation on most of which comments are given.

Printing errors have only been corrected if they might give rise to confusion.

Volume and page number are separated by a colon. Page numbers provided with either *a* or *b* denote the left and right columns of a page respectively.

Aceraceae

4: 3, 592*ab*; 6: 915*a*; 7: 820*a* *Acer laurinum* HASSK. Add to Ecol.: A characteristic hill tree, but found in Sarawak and W. Borneo also in the lowland, as well as in S. Malaya (Johore); in the latter place twice found in peat-swamp forest, a remarkable change in ecological conditions (*cf.* WHITMORE, Tree Fl. Malaya 2, 1973, 2). It could be that the locality at Simpang (W. Kalimantan) is also in peat-swamp forest.

Amaranthaceae

4: 83*b* *Cyathula prostrata* (L.) Bl. *var.* **stenophylla** (MERR.) KANIS, Kew Bull. 31 (1976) 340. — *C. prostrata var. lancifolia* (MERR.) BACK. Fl. Males. I, 4 (1949) 83, *comb. illeg.*

4: 91, 594*b*; 5: 554*b*, 555*a*; 4: 94*b*, 594*b*; 5: 555*a* **Alternanthera pungens** H.B.K. Nov. Gen. Sp. 2 (1818) 206; MELVILLE, Kew Bull. 13 (1958) 174. — *A. repens* (L.) LINK, En. Berol. 1 (1821) 154, *non* GMEL. 1791. *Alternanthera brasiliana* (TORNER) O.K.; STEEN. Blumea 22 (1975) 171. Add to Distr.: East New Guinea, Tamiloa, cultivated in garden and intruding garden beds.

Balanophoraceae (B. HANSEN)

7: 784 Replace in line 15 from bottom 'acetate' by 'palmitate'.

Campanulaceae

6: 111*b* *Peracarpa carnosa* (WALL. in ROXB.) HOOK. *f.* & TH.; STEEN. Blumea 22 (1975) 171.
Add to Distr.: East New Guinea, 3150 m.

Chenopodiaceae

4: 101*a* *Chenopodium ambrosioides* L.; KANIS, Contr. Herb. Austr. 20 (1976) 3.
Add to Distr.: East New Guinea.

Connaraceae (LEENHOUTS)

5: 533*b* *Connarus paniculatus* ROXB.
As finally flowering Malayan material became available (KEP FRI 2948), the following can be added to or replace the description: Sometimes a shrub. *Leaflets* up to 24 by 8 cm; nerves up to *c.* 12 pairs. *Inflorescences* up to 80 cm long. *Sepals* elliptic, acute, 3 by 1 mm, keeled, outside densely ferruginous-pubescent, inside subglabrous. *Petals* linear-lanceolate, *c.* 7 mm long, acute, outside densely puberulous, inside tomentose. *Stamens* shortly connate, epipetalous ones much shorter than episepalous ones and possibly sterile; filaments glabrous. *Fruit* 3–3$^1/_2$ by 1$^3/_4$–2 cm, stipe 3–4 mm long, pericarp inside sparsely to rather densely short-hairy.

5: 535*b* *Connarus semidecandrus* JACK.
Notes. The form mentioned by me as δ was named *var.* **gaudichaudii** (DC.) FOSB. in FOSBERG & SACHET, Micronesica 11 (1975) 82. They did not mention any other infraspecific taxon.

Ericaceae

6: 746 **Vaccinium whitmorei** NG, Gard. Bull. Sing. 28 (1976) 231, pl. on p. 232.
A new species described from Malaya, without indication of its affinity and where it should be inserted in SLEUMER's key.

6: 753 **Vaccinium pseudodialypetalum** NG, Gard. Bull. Sing. 28 (1976) 231, pl. on p. 233.
A new species described from Malaya, said to be allied to *V. dialypetalum* J.J.S., differing by: calyx lobes 1 mm, filaments glabrous, dorsal spurs on stamens short, and pedicel slender, 1 cm long.

Erythroxylaceae

5: 548*b* **Erythroxylon kochummenii** NG, Gard. Bull. Sing. 28 (1976) 235, f. 1.
A new species described from Malaya (3 coll.), said to differ from *E. cuneatum* (MIQ.) KURZ as follows:

1. Fruit oblong-ellipsoid, up to 1 by $^1/_2$ cm; loculi occupying 3 angles of a triangle; fertile loculi nearly the same size as the sterile ones. Styles basally united . . . . . **E. cuneatum**
1. Fruit broadly obovoid, 2–2$^1/_4$ by 1$^1/_2$–2 cm; the loculi lying 3 in a row; fertile loculi much narrower than the sterile ones . . . **E. kochummenii**

Fagaceae

7: 290 *Nothofagus crenata* STEEN. *var.* **sapelii** STEEN. Blumea 22 (1975) 171.

Leaves entire. ♂ Flowers in sessile triads; pedicels 2 mm; perianth 2 mm.

Distr. East New Guinea: S. Highlands, southeastern end of Lake Kutubu, on limestone ridge, 950 m, R. H. HYNES K.F. 27.

Note. The new material exactly matches the type and only (♀) specimen known, except for the entire leaves.

7: 400 *Trigonobalanus verticillatus* FORMAN; *cf.* JACOBS, Fl. Mal. Bull. 30 (1977) 2767.
Add to Distr.: N. Sumatra, South Losir Nature Reserve, Gajolands, *c.* 500 m (M. BORNER coll.). Collected in sterile state, obviously from suckers, as rhino food, but identity indubitably correct.

Rhizophoraceae (DING HOU)

5: 429; 6: 965 *Rhizophoraceae.*
Replace the number of genera by 18.
Add to footnote (2): The South American genus *Polygonanthus* DUCKE and the recently described African *Comiphyton* J. J. FLORET have been added to this family (*cf.* VAN VLIET, Leiden Bot. Ser. 3, 1976, 71).

5: 431 Add to footnote (2): The main works on the Malesian mangrove: PERCIVAL, M. & J. S. WOMERSLEY: Floristics and ecology of the mangrove vegetation of Papua New Guinea. Bot. Bull. Lae 8 (1975) 1–96.

5: 445 Add to literature of Wood Anatomy: GEH & KENG, Gard. Bull. Sing. 27 (1974) 190–194; VAN VLIET, Leiden Bot. Ser. 3 (1976) 20–75.

5: 445 Add to Taxonomy: GEH & KENG (Gard. Bull. Sing. 27, 1974, 183–220) made morphological studies of some Malayan members of the inland genera of *Rhizophoraceae* and suggested that the most appropriate place of the Malesian genera of this family is in the three tribes published by HOOKER (in B. & H. Gen. Pl. 1, 1865, 678) and revised by MELCHIOR (in ENGL. Syllabus Pfl. Fam. ed. 12, 2, 1964, 357): *Rhizophoreae* (the four mangrove genera), *Gynotrocheae* (*Carallia*, *Gynotroches*, and *Pellacalyx*) and *Anisophylleae* (*Anisophyllea* and *Combretocarpus*).

VAN VLIET (Leiden Bot. Ser. 3, 1976, 20–75) in his comprehensive study of the wood anatomy of many representatives of all 18 genera so far known for this family concluded that these genera, based on wood anatomical characters, can be arranged in four groups or tribes following the names used by MELCHIOR (*l.c.*). Three of them with their respective Malesian representatives are similar to those just recorded above; the fourth one, *Macarisieae*, consists only of *extra*-Malesian genera.

5: 447 In the KEY TO THE GENERA (mainly based on vegetative characters), replace the first line of lead 3 by the following:

3. Branchlets usually solid, sometimes hollow at the apical part of a young shoot. Pedicel without articulation.

5: 448 *Rhizophora* L.
Replace the number of stamens in the description by: 8–16(–22).

5: 450 In the KEY TO THE SPECIES replace lead 1 by the following:

1. Inflorescences 2(–4)-flowered; peduncle usually shorter than the petiole. Flowers sessile or subsessile. Bracteoles at the base of the flower completely connate, short-cupular. Petals glabrous or loosely hairy usually on the margins. Stamens (8–)12–16(–22).
2a. Inflorescences bearing mature flowers always in the axils of leaf-scars. Petals glabrous. Stamens 12 **1. R. apiculata**
2a. Inflorescences bearing mature flowers usually in the axils of leaves. Petals hairy. Stamens (8–)14–16 (–22), sometimes some of them very small, staminode-like or filamentous **1a. R. lamarckii**
1. Inflorescences usually more than 4-flowered; peduncle usually longer than the petiole. Flowers distinctly pedicelled. Bracteoles at the base of the flower only connate at their bases. Petals densely villose on the margins. Stamens 8.

5: 453*b* Add the following species:

1a. Rhizophora lamarckii MONTROUZIER, Mém. Ac. Sc. Lyon 10 (1860) 201; SALVOZA, Nat. Appl. Sc. Bull. Un. Philip. 5 (1936) 229, t. 9; DING HOU, Blumea 10 (1960) 629; PERCIVAL & WOMERSL. Bot. Bull. Lae 8 (1975) 82; WOMERSL. in Toml. & Womersl. Contr. Herb. Austr. 19 (1976) 7, f. 4. — *R. pachypoda* BAILLON, Adansonia 11 (1875) 309. — *R. conjugata var. lamarckii* GUILLAUM. Not. Syst. 3 (1914) 56.

Sprawling interlocked tree, up to 8 m. *Leaves* elliptic or broadly elliptic, rarely ovate, 10–15 by 5–9 cm; base cuneate or acute; apex mucronate, sometimes apiculate; petiole 2–3½ cm. Stipules 4–5½ cm long. *Inflorescences* 2(–4)-flowered, usually in the leaf axils, sometimes in the axils of leaf-scars; peduncle 1–1¾ cm. *Flowers* sessile or subsessile; mature buds ellipsoid or ovoid, 12–15 mm long; bracteoles at the base of the flower completely connate, short-cupular, irregularly lacerate or dentate on the margin. *Calyx lobes* ovate, 10–15 by 5–7 mm, acute. *Petals* lanceolate, 10–13 by *c.* 3½ mm, membranous, sometimes slightly thicker and with involute margins; loosely hairy usually on the margins, sometimes also on the inner surface. *Stamens* (8–)12–16(–22), sometimes some of them very small, staminode-like or even filamentous, 7–10 mm long, subsessile. Superior part of *ovary* obscure; style 2–3 mm, 2-lobed at the apex. *Fruits* conical, 2 by 1½ cm, with exserted hypocotyl (*cf.* SALVOZA, *l.c.*).

Distr. Rather rare, scattered in New Caledonia, Bismarck Archipelago (New Ireland), Solomon Is. (Big Nggela), NE.

Australia (Queensland: Hinchinbrook I.), Ceylon (Eastern Prov.), and *Malesia:* New Guinea (Central Distr.: Port Moresby), Lesser Sunda Is. (Flores).

Ecol. Recorded as occurring in swampy mangrove forest or in closed mangrove swamp on two field notes. Further field observations and ecological data are needed.

Notes. Until recently *R. lamarckii* has been known only from New Caledonia. TOMLINSON & WOMERSLEY (*l.c.*) reported its occurrence in Papua New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Is., and Queensland; they have described its morphological characters and their observations in relation to other species of this genus in eastern Malesia, and have also discussed the evidence for its possible hybrid origin.

Since then, I found that one specimen from Flores (SCHMUTZ 286, L) and another from Ceylon (BALAKRISHNAN 372, PDA) can also be possibly included here.

As yet no seedlings of this species have been observed outside New Caledonia. According to TOMLINSON & WOMERSLEY (*l.c.*) the population in the vicinity of Buruni village, Port Moresby harbour, forms a pure stand of several acres and preliminary observations did not show pollen sterility.

It is interesting that this species is in some characters intermediate between *R. apiculata* and *R. stylosa* or *R. mucronata*, but at the same time it possesses a very distinctive feature of its own in this genus, *viz* the very variable and usually rather high stamen number, (8–)12–16 (–22).

It may be possible that *R. lamarckii* is of hybrid origin between *R. apiculata* and *R. mucronata* or *R. stylosa* and that its position resembles that of *R. harrisonii* LEECHM. in the Atlantic and America's Pacific areas (BRETELER, Acta Bot. Neerl. 18, 1969, 434–439; *ibid.* 26, 1977, 225–230). Further field and morphological studies on its status and distribution are needed.

5: 471*b* *Ceriops decandra* (GRIFF.) DING HOU.
Add to Distr.: Lesser Sunda Is. (Flores, Sumba) and NE. Australia (Queensland: Cook Distr., L. S. SMITH 11617, L).

5: 473*a* *Kandelia candel* (L.) DRUCE.
Add to Distr.: Ceylon.

5: 474 *Anisophyllea* R. BR. *ex* SABINE.
Add to the Note: According to the morphological study of fresh seeds of *A. disticha* made by GEH & KENG (Gard. Bull. Sing. 27, 1974, 185–186, f. 2, C1–5), the entire, undifferentiated embryo is embedded in endospermous tissue and is quite naturally separable from it.

5: 477*b* *Anisophyllea ferruginea* DING HOU.
Add to Distr.: N. Borneo (Sabah: Mempakul).

5: 477*b* *Anisophyllea grandis* (BENTH.) BURKILL.
Add to Distr.: W. Borneo (Sarawak: ANDERSON 4576, L).

5: 480 *Combretocarpus* HOOK. *f.*
Add the following Note: According to the morphological study of the flowers and seeds of *C. rotundatus* made by GEH & KENG (Gard. Bull. Sing. 27, 1974, 185 & 196, f. 12), the syncarpous ovary is unilocular at the upper one-third indicating the parietal condition while the lower two-third is typically plurilocular with axile placentation, and the seed has a clear demarcation between the embryo and its surrounding tissue.

5: 484*a* *Carallia eugenioidea* KING.
Add to Distr.: E. & N. Sumatra (Pajakumbuh & Atjeh).

5: 488 *Gynotroches* BL.
Add the following Note: According to GEH & KENG (Gard. Bull. Sing. 27, 1974, 196, f. 13), the structure of the ovary of *G. axillaris* is similar to that of *Combretocarpus rotundatus*. It is unilocular in the uppermost part with parietal placentation, but is plurilocular and showing axile condition in the lower part.

6: 967*a* *Carallia longipes* DING HOU.
Add to Distr.: East New Guinea (Western Distr.: LAE 51872, L).

Ulmaceae

8: 32, 43 It was omitted to mention that rootlets of species of at least some *Parasponia spp.* (possibly also of some *Trema spp.*) mostly possess nodules which are caused by *Rhizobium* infections, similarly as in *Leguminosae*.

The capacity for aerial nitrogen fixation makes them extra suitable, useful and desirable for pioneering on waste and eroded lands (A. D. L. AKKERMANS, *in litt.*).