

IV. PROGRESS IN MALESIAN BOTANY
(additions to the list on pages 1384-1388)

A l g a e

At Singapore, Mr. H. M. B u r k i l l began a study of the marine genus Avrainvillea, and of the aerophilous genus Trentepohlia, on which he had made observations for a long time. Many anatomical drawings were prepared of both genera.

F u n g i

At Singapore, Dr. C h a n g K i a w L a n undertook floristic and taxonomic studies in Agaricales and Polyporales, and made a special study on Lentinus. Attempts to cultivate Termitomyces, a mushroom renowned for its culinary value, were made.

B r y o p h y t e s

At the Rijksherbarium, Mr. A. T o u w has resumed his work on a monograph of the Hypnodendraceae, a Malesian-centered family.

At Groningen, Mr. B. O. v a n Z a n t e n has completed the identification of the mosses of the Noona-Dan expedition to Thailand.

P t e r i d o p h y t e s

Dr. R. E. H o l t t u m, Kew, having finished his revision of Elaphoglossum, has begun working on the Thelypteris-Group.

Dr. K. U. K r a m e r, Utrecht, completed his Flora Malesiana revision of the Lindsaea Group. We regret that he has to revert his attention to South American plants.

P h a n e r o g a m s

Anacardiaceae. Dr. D i n g H o u of the Rijksherbarium took up the genera Rhus and Swintonia. After these, Semecarpus and Mangifera are still to be done as the last parts of the family for the Flora Malesiana.

Apocynaceae. Prof. Dr. F. M a r k g r a f, Zürich, now freed from his professorship, started towards the preparation of a monograph of the Malesian genera and species.

Apostasiaceae. Mr. W. V o g e l, Leyden, is engaged in a revision of this family for Malesia and adjacent areas.

Araliaceae. Prof. Dr. W. R. P h i l i p s o n, Christchurch, New Zealand, is contemplating to resume his studies on the family, with the aim to focus attention on generic and specific delimitation in New Guinea, New Zealand, and the area between.

Combretaceae. Mr. M. J. E. C o o d e, Lae, nears completion of a Foresters' Manual of this family in New Guinea; Terminalia has been completely revised.

Coniferae. Mr. J. S. W o m e r s l e y, Lae, nears completion of a Foresters' Manual of this family in New Guinea.

Crypteroniaceae. At the Rijksherbarium, Miss Rinske J. O s i n g a has undertaken to monograph this monotypic family, centered in Malesia.

Dipterocarpaceae. Dr. P. S. A s h t o n, Aberdeen, sent the MS of the Manual of Dipterocarp Trees for Sarawak, in which + 250 species have been treated, to the press. A further taxonomic paper on Bornean Dipterocarpaceae will appear in the next issue of the Gardens' Bulletin. Precursory work has begun on the revision for the Flora Malesiana, with the collaboration of Mr. F. H. H i l d e b r a n d at the Rijksherbarium, who is sorting out collections and searching for outstanding taxonomic problems.

Ebenaceae. Mr. A. N. G i l l i s o n, Lae, completes the account of Diospyros for the Foresters' Manual of the New Guinean species; publication is soon expected.

Fagaceae. Dr. E. S o e p a d m o finished his revision for the Flora Malesiana. For this purpose he was enabled to work at the Rijksherbarium from 1 Oct. 1966 till the end of 1967. He is assisted substantially by Dr. M. J a c o b s who also accompanied him on visits to the Herbaria at Kew and London.

Gramineae. At the Rijksherbarium, Mr. G. J. B a a i j e n s is working up the genus Sporobolus for Malesia; about 10 species.

Haloragaceae. At the Rijksherbarium, Mr. R. v a n d e r M e y d e n completed the MS of the family for the Flora Malesiana.

Hernandiaceae. Dr. K. K u b i t z k i, Münster, completed the MS of a world monograph of this family.

Hypericaceae. At the Rijksherbarium, Mr. A. J. F. G o g e l e i n finished his monograph of the genus Cratogeomys. See Blumea 15 (2).

Icacinaceae. Dr. H. O. S l e u m e r, Rijksherbarium Leyden, made steady progress with his revision for the Flora Malesiana; he is now finishing Gomphandra.

Labiatae. Dr. H. K e n g, Singapore, finished a first draft of his revision for the Flora Malesiana which will be published in the Gardens' Bulletin Singapore.

Lauraceae. Dr. A. J. G. H. K o s t e r m a n s, Bogor, finished a revision of Cryptocarya and several other genera, and did preliminary sorting out in Litsea during his stay at the Rijksherbarium in the first half of 1967.

Lecythidaceae. Mr. J. P. D. W. P a y e n s' monograph of Barringtonia, also his Ph.D. thesis, was published in Blumea 15 (2). Dr. Payens is continuing his work to finish the Flora Malesiana manuscript of the whole family.

The palynology of Barringtonia has simultaneously been worked up by Mr. J. M u l l e r; the results, after summary presentation in Mr. Payens' thesis, are to be published separately in more elaborate form.

Leguminosae-Caesalpiniaceae. At the Rijksherbarium, Mr. G. F. P. Z u y d e r h o u d t revised the entire genus Saraca. See Blumea 15 (2).

Leguminosae-Papilionaceae. Mr. J. F. V e l d k a m p of the Rijksherbarium studied the relations between Baphia, Baphiastrum, Bowringia, and Leucomphalos in the Sophoreae.

Lemnaceae. At the Rijksherbarium, Mr. F. v a n d e r P l a s is working on a revision of the Malesian members of the family, under supervision of Dr. C. den Hartog.

Myristicaceae. Mr. J. S i n c l a i r completed a draft text for his revision of Horsfieldia.

Myrtaceae. The large work by Dr. S. T. B l a k e of Brisbane on Melaleuca leucadendron and its allies in Malesia and Queensland is now in the press.

Dr. J. W. D a w s o n, Wellington, New Zealand, is working on Metrosideros and Mearnsia of New Caledonia and New Zealand. It is hoped that he will extend his work to Malesian species.

Ochnaceae. At the Rijksherbarium, Mr. A. K a n i s has concluded his revision of the Indo-Pacific region; this work, which will be his Ph.D. thesis, is in the press for Blumea 16 (1). The part concerning Malesia will be extracted and published in the Flora Malesiana.

Orchidaceae. Dr. L. A. G a r a y of the Botanical Museum of the Harvard Herbarium (AMES), and Professor H. R. S w e e t at Harvard, are working towards a revision of Phalaenopsis.

Oxalidaceae. Mr. J. F. V e l d k a m p of the Rijksherbarium prepared precursory papers on Dapania and Sarcotheca for Blumea, concluded his work on Averrhoa, and is now working up Biophytum for the Flora Malesiana to finish the account of the family.

Passifloraceae. Mr. W. J. J. O. d e W i l d e of the Rijksherbarium is engaged on the family for the Flora Malesiana; he is now studying Adenia, aiming at a world monograph of this genus.

Polygalaceae. Three advanced students are working at the Rijksherbarium on the genera Polygala (ligneous species of § Chamaebuxus), Salomonina & Epirrhizanthes, and Securidaca respectively.

Portulacaceae. At the Rijksherbarium, Mr. R. G e e s i n k is revising the Malesian species of Portulaca and other members of this family.

Rubiaceae. At the Rijksherbarium, Mr. C. F. v a n B e u s e k o m completed his revision of Gaertnera for Indo-Malesia and Ceylon. See Blumea 15 (2).

Mr. C. E. R i d s d a l e of Lae has taken up the study of New Guinean species.

Rutaceae. Mr. B. H a n s e n, Copenhagen, is working on this family for the Flora of Thailand; Micromelum, Clausena, etc.

Sabiaceae. At the Rijksherbarium, Mr. C. F. v a n B e u s e k o m has undertaken a revision of the family for SE. Asia and western Malesia. He has started with Meliosma, by far the largest genus.

Sapindaceae. Dr. P. W. L e e n h o u t s of the Rijksherbarium is finishing the revision of the Lepisanthes-complex, then to continue with Tristira and the Nephelieae or rambutan group.

Mr. J. M u l l e r will make investigations of the pollen.

Sonneratiaceae. A detailed study of the palynology of species and hybrids in Sonneratia, made by Mr. J. M u l l e r, is in an advanced state of preparation and is scheduled for publication in 1968. Australian specimens are revised by Dr. van Steenis in conjunction with Mr. Muller.

Urticaceae. At the Singapore Herbarium, Dr. C h e w W e e L e k continued his studies.

Verbenaceae. As a result of his Australian studies, Mr. L. S. S m i t h reported that there appear to be 18 naturalized and 6 cultivated taxa of Lantana in eastern Australia. Two of these belong in L. montevidensis (Creeping Lantana), the remainder fall within the present concept of L. camara. Chromosome numbers of most of these plants were determined. It was found that $n=11$ and that most of the naturalized taxa comprised tetraploids and triploids in the ratio of 3 to 1. Cultivated taxa were all diploid except for one triploid.