IV. PROGRESS IN MALESIAN BOTANY

(continued from page 3885)

Amaranthaceae. Dr. A. K a n i s (CANB) is revising the Australasian species of Gomphrena and is experimenting with Alternanthera where selfing seems to be the regular mode of fertilisation.

Anacardiaceae. Ms. Dr. K. P e a r c e (Univ. Agric., Kuching) studied Mangifera in K in June 1983.

Annonaceae. Mr. Kamarudin M. S a l l e h (Universiti Malaysia, Sabah) went to the University of Aberdeen in December 1983 to work on a comparative chemotaxonomic study of the tribes in Malaysia under the guidance of Dr. C. W i l o c k.

In Utrecht (U) an international, multidisciplinary project has been started some time ago to study the family for Flora Neotropica. The first aim is to provide a modern generic classification to be followed by a series of monographs. Project leader is Dr. P. J. M. M a a s, there are at present 11 collaborators. It is to be hoped that there will be some spin-off for our area!

Apocynaceae. Mr. R o e d j i m a n (Gadjah Mada University, Jogyakarta) has completed a revision of Vallaris and has started on Kibatalia. He spent a week in December in BO, discussed his work with his mentor, Dr.

A. J. M. L e e u w e n b e r g, who was in Jogyakarta in February, 1984. He is now in WAG for 9 months.

Aquifoliaceae. Dr. R. v a n d e r M e ij d e n (L) hopes to start a revision of Ilex for Malesia this year.

Araceae. Mr. Th. d e B o o (L) had to break off his M.Sc. study on Pothos § Pothos as he was fortunate enough to obtain a job with a pharmaceutical laboratory. Unfortunately he was unable to produce a publishable account of his efforts.

Dr. D. H. N i c o l s o n (US) finished his treatment of the family for the Flora of Ceylon (vol. 6). Niels J a c o b s e n contributed the treatment of Cryptocoryne.

Ms. Dr. F. D. G h a n i (Bangi, Malaya) is studying the aroid genera in Malaysia (see Bibliography). Collections of edible species were started last year. At present she is studying growth performance, floral induction and flowering behaviour of some 50 local cultivars under uniform conditions.

Araliaceae. Dr. D. G. F r o d i n (UPNG) hopes to take up Schefflera again now that his manual of the world's floras is out of the way and he will have ample space in his new herbarium.

Mr. X i a n g Q i b a i (Shang Chi-Bei) (NF) spent 2 years in Paris (June 1981-June 1983) for his study of Macropanax, Merrilliopanax and Schefflera.

Aristolochiaceae. Dr. D i n g H o u (L) published some precursory papers and the revision of the Malesian species in Flora Malesiana I, 10/1 (1984).

Bignoniaceae. Dr. T. S a n t i s u k (BKF) was in Paris between July and November 1983 for the revision of the family for the Flore du Cambodge, Laos et Vietnam.

Chloranthaceae. Dr. B. V e r d c o u r t (K) finished the revision of this small but highly interesting family for Malesia (4 genera, 8 species).

Chrysobalanaceae. Dr. G. T. P r a n c e (NY) intends to revise this family for the Flora Malesiana starting this year. His treatment for New Caledonia has been published in vol. 12 (1983) of the Flore de Nouvelle-Calédonie.

Compositae. Ms. S. R u g a y a h (BO) is studying Mikania for Indonesia.

Convolvulaceae. Revisions for the Flore du Cambodge, Laos et Vietnam and the Flore de Nouvelle-Calédonie (vol. 13) by Dr. H. H e i n e (P) are in print.

Dipterocarpaceae. Dr. A. J. G. H. K o s t e r m a n s (BIOTROP) has discovered a new Shorea, S. cara because it is so precious, in Leuweung Sancang, Java. The single known tree is now a tourist attraction. The surrounding forest officially a nature reserve seems to have been cleared. See also under Conservation (p. 40).

Dr. T. S m i t i n a n d (BKF) was in Paris between March and June 1982 to revise the family for the Flore du Cambodge, Laos et Vietnam.

Elaeagnaceae. On the basis of the precursory paper by E. 't H a r t & J. F. V e l d k a m p (L) the Flora Malesiana version has been prepared.

Elaeocarpaceae. Mr. M. J. E. C o o d e (K) published a valuable synopsis of Sloanea of the Old World.

Ericaceae. Dr. P. B a a s (L) is studying the leaf anatomy of Pernettya in conjunction with a taxonomic revision of the genus by Dr. H. S l e u m e r (L).

Euphorbiaceae. Mr. M. S c h m i d (ORSTOM, Nouméa, now in P) has finished a revision of the New Caledonia Phyllanthus (110 species, of which 100 endemic, 40 new!). It will be published in the Flore de la Nouvelle-Calédonie.

Ferns. Dr. R. E. H o l t t u m (K) continued his survey of the genera allied to Ctenitis and Tectaria. He was especially grateful for a loan of the types of species recently described from China. A survey of the species of Ctenitis and the taxa confused with it is now almost complete. At least 48 species seem to have been mistakenly included in it. He has begun to prepare a series of papers. The first, a discussion of the Aspidiaceae as circumscribed at present, has been accepted by the Fern Gazette. Subsequent papers will delimit Ctenitis of the Old World more clearly after three genera have been separated from it.

Dr. Holttum also looked at Lastreopsis revised by T i n d a l e (1965): there are 3 species in Malesia, including a new one from New Guinea. He is working together with P. J. E d w a r d s (K) on a paper on Dryopsis, a genus mainly occurring in mainland Asia with 2 species in Malesia.

Dr. K. I w a t s u k i (TI) studied Lindsaya in Bogor on 16-26 November 1983 after his expedition to Ceram.

Dr. F. M. J a r r e t t (K) wants to study the natural subdivision of Asplenium.

Mr. R. J. J o h n s (Papua New Guinea University of Technology, Lae) is preparing a critical checklist of all Pteridophytes of New Guinea and adjacent islands.

Dr. M. K a t o (TI) is trying to disentangle the confused Athyrium-complex.

Ms. Dr. B. S. P a r r i s (K) when she is not running the fern section of Kew is preparing revisions of Doodia and the Grammitidaceae for the Flora of Australia. Numerous accounts of ferns for the Gunung Mulu National Park Handbook have been finished. A large treatment of Grammitis in New Guinea (62 species) has been published (in Blumea). She would have liked to continue with this family, but the fern flora of Tropical East Africa has a greater priority. Kew has had it on its program for more than 20 years already.

Ms. U. K. Y u s o f f (KLU) studied the phytochemistry of Asplenium and Athyrium at Reading, U.K.

In Taxon 32 (1983) 522 it has been announced that recently large sets

of Pteridophytes have been found in B. They were thought to have been lost until now. Included are 418 specimens collected by C a r r and 326 of Ms. C l e m e n s from New Guinea, the latter containing holotypes of A l s t o n 's new names published in the J. Bot. 78 (1940) 225-229.

Fungi. Dr. R. A. S a m s o n and Dr. J. A. S t a l p e r s (CBS) visited Bogor in September 1983 to study tropical fungi.

Dr. F. O b e n w i n k l e r studied fungi (e.g. Clavariopsis pinguis, Helicogloea indica, Hochnelomyces spp. and Jala javensis) in Bogor also in September 1983.

Gentianaceae. Mr. A. U b o l c h o l a k e t (BKF) published a revision for Thailand (28 species).

Gramineae. Ms. Dr. S. D r a n s f i e l d - S u n a r k o (K) revised Racemobambos (15 species) and gave notes on a number of species of Schizostachyum.

Ms. C. P. G r o s h a r t and Mr. E. K o r t l a n d t, two students in Leiden (L) have studied Alloteropsis during the course in advanced Angiosperm taxonomy, 1984. Alloteropsis semialata occurs with two forms, one with the C3-, the other with the C4-pathway and associated leaf anatomy, at least in South Africa, where they have recently been distinguished as subspecies. It appears that at least the morphological distinctions break down outside that area.

Ms. H. M. K o r t h o f and Dr. J. F. V e l d k a m p (L) prepared a revision of Aniselytron, formerly known as Aulacolepis. There are only two species, both very rare in Malesia. One, A. agrostoides, has been found only three times on Mt Pulog, Luzon, the other was found only by Ms. Clemens on Mt Kinabalu, Sabah, and by Van Steenis and the De Wildes on G. Leusir, Aceh. They resemble Agrostis very much but have the lemma distinctly longer than the glumes. Visitors to these areas are invited to look out for them in shaded, moist ravines. Nomenclatorally the genus has been the victim of several irresponsible users of the Index Nominum Genericorum and the Kew Index who have made a fair number of relevant and irrelevant combinations for all names ever attributed to Aulacolepis, whether they belonged there or not.

Mr. M. L a z a r i d e s (CANB) expects to finish his revision of Eragrostis in Australia (60-70 species) by mid-1984. A large number of these are also Malesian and he may therefore get permission to use his experience in this perplexing group to revise the genus for the latter area. He also intends to round off his work on Eriachne for Australia (30-40 species; the few Malesian species have already been published some time ago by Ms. M. H. J. v a n E c k - B o r s b o o m).

Ms. M. R a h a y u (BO) is studying the Cyrtococcum patens complex for Indonesia.

Dr. B. K. S i m o n (BRI) will extend his revision of the Australian species of Aristida to include Malesia.

Ms. E. W i d j a j a (BO) is studying Bamboos, especially Gigantochloa. For this she will go to Birmingham, U.K., this year to obtain a Ph.D. degree.

Leguminosae. Mr. R. G e e s i n k (L) has finished his Ph.D. thesis on the generic delimitation of the Tephrosieae (= Millettieae) to be published in the Leiden Botanical Series.

Mr. H. E. H a z e l h o r s t (L) has finished a survey of the pollen of the Tephrosieae (= Millettieae). Curiously within genera differences are present but the palynology gives no support for any generic delimitation.

Dr. I. N i e l s e n (AAU) has submitted two papers on the Malesian species of Acacia subg. Aculeiferum (15 species, of which 8 new) and Albizzia (20 species, 3 new) to the Nordic J. Bot. At present he is compiling a manuscript on the Mimosoideae for the Flora Malesiana. His treatment of that group for New Caledonia has been published in vol. 12 of the Flore de Nouvelle-Calédonie (1983).

Ms. Dr. P. D y P h o n (P) who is monographing Uraria handed in a manuscript for the Flore du Cambodge, Laos et Vietnam.

M. S a n j a p p a (CAL) studies Indigofera.

Dr. K. T h o t h a t h r i (CAL) studies the Dalbergieae and Sophoreae, the Hedysareae together with A. P r a m a n i k and the Cajaneae with P. S a t y a n a r a y a n.

Mr. V a n T h u â n (P) revised Campylotropis and Lespedeza for the Flore du Cambodge, Laos et Vietnam.

Ms. D. v a n V l i e t - K o r n e t (L) is revising Kunstleria for her M.Sc.

Mr. H. W i r i a d i n a t a (BO) has received a grant to study Mucuna at Aarhus between September 1983 and June 1984.

Melastomataceae. Ms. L. A d h i n and Mr. H. H. E d e l m a n (L) have studied the species of Medinilla with pseudostipules during a course in advanced angiosperm taxonomy. There seem to be a score of species, nearly all undescribed, mainly from Papua New Guinea. Similar curious appendages are known also in a number of species of Astronidium from the same area.

Dr. K. B r e m e r (S) published a revision of Memecylon in Borneo (27 species).

Mr. J. F. M a x w e l l (SING) published notes on Allomorphia, Anerincleistus, Oxyspora and Poikilogyne. He was already deep into a revision of the Malesian Astronieae, when he was relocated to another office which will leave him little time for scientific work for the time being.

Meliaceae. During a sabbatical year in Leiden Dr. D. J. M a b b e r l e y (OXF) tackled the major part of the family for the Flora Malesiana.

Ms. Dr. C. P a n n e l l (OXF) hunted for Aglaia in Sumatra supported by a grant from the Royal Society. This proved to be very successful (see Exploration). She is now again back at her desk working on the revision of this genus with ca. 550 names for an estimated 110 species and hopes to finish it by the end of 1984.

Menispermaceae. Mr. L. L. F o r m a n (K) prepared a first version of his revision for Flora Malesiana.

Monimiaceae. Dr. W. R. P h i l i p s o n (CHR) is halfway revising Kibara, the last genus of his revision of the family for the Flora Malesiana.

Myristicaceae. Dr. W. J. J. O. d e W i l d e (L) finished his revision of Horsfieldia (100 species!). Four species will be segregated into a new genus. He is now engaged with Myristica, while a student under his supervision will study Gymnacranthera.

Myrsinaceae. Mr. I. M. S a i d (UKMB) is studying Ardisia, Labisia, Maesa and related genera for Malaysia. Mr. B. S u n a r n o (BO) is studying the second genus for Indonesia. Hopefully they will coordinate their efforts.

The indefatigable Dr. H. S l e u m e r (L) has started a revision of Myrsine and Rapanea for New Guinea.

Myrtaceae. Dr. B. A. B a r l o w (CANB) with a small team of collaborators is undertaking biosystematic research on Melaleuca including extra-Australian species.

Dr. R. S c h m i d (UC) spent some time in the Rijksherbarium (L) to finish together with Dr. P. B a a s his survey of Myrtaceous woods with scalariform perforation plates in the vessels. This 'primitive' wood anatomical character state which is absent from virtually all Myrtales has been preserved in some temperate New World species and possibly also in some high montane Malesian taxa.

Nepenthaceae. Dr. S. K u r a t a (Tokyo) has described some new species from Celebes.

Since March 1983 Ms. A. T. M i d d l e t o n and Mr. J. T u r n b u l l (Canada) have been in Indonesia to study and collect this family in Kalimantan and Celebes. They spent some time in BO to study specimens. At least until the end of December they were still in the field.

Ms. R. S o m (UKMB) studied infra-specific variation in Nepenthes. Hybridisation is believed to be more widespread than formerly supposed. She visited K in May 1983 to study the material there.

Olacaceae. Wood anatomical studies of the family by Mr. L. v a n d e n O e v e r (L) are progressing rapidly. These are a follow-up of the leaf anatomical work on the family by Dr. P. B a a s and his students in L, and of Dr. H. S l e u m e r 's treatments of the Olacaceae for Flora Malesiana and Flora Neotropica. It is envisaged to study the wood anatomy of the other Santalalian families (Loranthaceae, Mysodendraceae and Santalaceae) at a later stage.

Dr. H. S l e u m e r (L) now has published the revision mentioned above in Flora Malesiana I, 10/1 (1984).

Oleaceae. Ms. M. v a n d e r W e s t e n and Ms. P. E s s e r (L) have almost finished their survey of the wood anatomy of the family. This has yielded many new insights into its mutual affinities and generic boundaries. Dr. R. K i e w (KLU) and Dr. P. B a a s (L) prepared a joint paper on the position of Nyctanthes, a genus which beyond any doubt belongs to the Oleaceae and is neither a Verbenacea nor a distinct family as has been advocated by some authors.

Opiliaceae. Dr. P. H i e p k o (B) revised the family in Flora Malesiana I, 10/1 (1984).

Orchidaceae. Mr. P. J. C r i b b (K) published a revision of Dendrobium sect. Latouria (48 species) and sect. Ceratobium (11 species) in the Pacific Islands. In March 1983 he visited Bogor. Together with Ms. J. Z. S t i r t o n he has become the editor of the Orchid Research Newsletter (see under Research & Publications).

Mr. K. J o n e s and Mr. A. K e n t o n are doing cytological studies in the New Guinea species of Dendrobium, Bulbophyllum and Polystachya sect. Affines.

Mr. J. J. W o o d (K) is working on the orchids of the G. Mulu National Park, Sarawak, and together with Mr. A. L a m b is studying the family for Sabah.

For more information on work in the family see Orchid Research Newsletter 2 (1983).

Palmae. Dr. J. D r a n s f i e l d (K) has been working hard towards the completion of a 'Genera palmarum'. It is aimed to go to press in October 1984.

Mr. E. S. F e r n a n d o (LBC) gave a review of 5 species of Nenga.

Ms. Dr. E. B. H i d a y a t (ITB) from May 1984 spent three months in L to finish her anatomical studies on Arenga and Salacca under the guidance of Dr. W. A. v a n H e e l.

Mr. U. W. M a h y a r (BO) is working on Cyrtostachys.

Plumbaginaceae. Dr. J. E d m o n d s o n (E, LIV) has published a treatment for New Caledonia in the Flore de Nouvelle-Calédonie 12 (1983).

Polygalaceae. Dr. R. v a n d e r M e i j d e n (L) hopes to finish a manuscript of the family for the Flora Malesiana this year.

Portulacaceae. Ms. Dr. J. G. W e s t (CANB) studies this family for the Flora of Australia extending her interest to the Malesian species as well.

Rafflesiaceae. Dr. W. M e i j e r (KY) toured the world between 2 May and August 23, 1983, visiting the herbaria and/or botanic gardens of many institutes in search of material and literature of this family. He went to a number of localities in Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Sabah and the Philippines to find many of them destroyed by logging, souvenir hunters, so-called forest cleaning, whereby all lianas are cut, and other irresponsible activities. See in various places in this issue.

Rosaceae. Dr. C. K a l k m a n (L) is revising the last section of Rubus (Lampobatus) with 6 species of Rubus for Malesia.

Mr. I. N a r u h a s h i (TI) visited K in October 1983 and L in March 1984 for a study of the continental Asiatic species of Rubus.

Rubiaceae. Ms. B. A x e l i u s (S) is preparing a Ph.D. thesis on Lerchea and Xanthophytum under supervision of Dr. K. B r e m e r.

Mr. J. T. J o h a n s s o n (LD) is working on Morinda and allied genera. He studied the species in Fiji, Hawaii, New Caledonia and New Guinea.

Dr. C. E. Ridsdale and Mr. M. E. Jansen (L) published a revision of Dolicholobium. The latter finished a manuscript on Antirhea and Guettardella of the Old World.

Dr. S. H. Sohmer (BISH) was in Bogor in October 1983 to study Psychotria. As he has finished his work on the Papuasian taxa he now has turned to the more western ones. He intends to visit L for about two months from July 1984 for an inspection of the material there.

Dr. D. Tirvengadum (P) is continuing with the Gardenieae of Asia and Malesia.

Mr. W. K. Meng (KEP) is treating the family for the Tree Flora of Malaya.

Rutaceae. Mr. D. T. Jones (KLU) is closely working with Dr. B. C. Stone on various aspects of the family and is presently busy with Luvunga. He is studying the architecture and growth dynamics in an ecological context of 40 of the 60 Malaysian species. Field studies in Sabah are planned for end 1984 on a grant from WWF Malaysia.

Mr. R. J. Rouwenhorst and Dr. J. F. Veldkamp (L) have revised Evodiella. There is only a single species with two, perhaps three entities.

Sapindaceae. Dr. P. W. Leenhouts (L) has nearly finished his treatment of Nephelium (ca. 20 species) and is also trying to disentangle the generic structure of the Dodonaeoideae.

Mr. P. C. van Welzen (L) has started on Guioa but was drafted into the Dutch Army, so it will be some time before he can start again.

Scrophulariaceae. Mr. T. Yamazaki has the revision of the family for the Flore du Cambodge, Laos et Vietnam in the press (fasc. 21).

Sphenostemonaceae. Dr. C. G. G. J. van Steenis (L) agrees that this family is to be regarded as distinct in a coming revision.

Theaceae. Dr. L. C. Anderson (FSU) studied the Southeast Asian taxa, especially Gordonia, in K in January 1983.

Dr. H. Keng (SING) revised Gordonia (incl. Haemocharis, etc.) for Malesia. It will be published in the Gardens Bulletin of Singapore.

Triuridaceae. Mr. J. P. M. van de Meerendonk (L) revised the family in Flora Malesiana I, 10/1 (1984).

Vitaceae. Dr. A. M. Latiff (UKMB) has produced an important contribution by his revision of 5 genera (see Bibliography). At present he is preparing a checklist of Bornean taxa.

Winteraceae. Dr. W. Vink (L) is working on a redefinition of the generic limits of the New Caledonia genera.

Zingiberaceae. Mr. M. Newman (ABD) is preparing a Master's thesis on the cytotaxonomy and reproductive biology of some species under the supervision of Dr. K. Jong.

At UPNG Dr. D. G. Frodin and his staff have built up a collection card file for the vascular flora of Southeast New Guinea from the

Ormond to the Biaru and inland to more or less the 1000 m contour, thus including Port Moresby, Yule Isl., the Sogeri Plateau, Kubunba, Brown River, etc. Anybody with specialist interest or information should contact him.