REVIEWS & RECENT LITERATURE

Recent Literature: Botany


New species of *Gonystylus* Teijsm. & Binnend. (Thymelaeaceae).

Three new species are described from Sarawak.


New or noteworthy Asiatic species of *Antidesma* L. (Stilaginaeae).
Ibid. 277-290.

The genus *Antidesma* L., formerly belonged to the family *Euphorbiaceae*, has been reinstated in the monotypic family *Stilaginaeae* by the author in the revised edition of Willis, "Dictionary of Flowering Plants and Ferns" (ed. 7: 1076-1966), as it forms a connecting link between the *Euphorbiaceae* and *Icacinaceae*. Thirteen species are discussed, including the descriptions of 9 new taxa, of which one species, *A. pachystoma* Airy Shaw, is recorded from Thailand based on Kerr 16928 collected in Ranong.

Auctores 1969.


Eleven species of Malayan flowering plants are treated by various authors including 6 new species and one new variety.


The study is based on the number of flowering plants representing 75 regions, some continental and others insular. The continental is always richer than the insular region. The poverty of islands is not primarily due to the distance from a source area but may be caused by impoverishment of an originally rich flora.
Baas, P. 1969.
The vegetative anatomy of *Platanus herrii* Gagnep. is described and compared with other species. The xylem exhibits the most primitive characters suggesting a possible relationship with the fossil *P. neptuni*. Morphologically *P. herrii* is related to *P. chiapensis* Standl. by its elliptic to lanceolate leaves.

*P. herrii* was collected only once from Laos and superficially looked like a member of the genus *Castanopsis*.


Four species are enumerated, of which an identification key is given. The genus was once known as *Pipturus* Wedd.

A monograph of *Dendrocnide* (*Urticaceae*). Ibid. 25: 1-104. With 38 figs.

Dealing with 36 species and 3 doubtful taxa, five species are described as new to science from the Malesian region; and 3 species are reported from Thailand: *D. stimulans*, *D. basirotunda*, and *D. simuata*.

An identification key is provided.

If an intensive collection has been made, more species of stinging nettle trees could be found in Thailand.


Dealing with 21 species, one new species is described from South Africa, and four species are reported from Thailand: *L. bulbifera*, *L. disepala*, *L. interrupta*, and *L. violacea*. The wide-spreading species, *L. aestuans* and *L. macrostachys*, could be found in Thailand if a thorough collection has been made.
The genus *Fleurya* Gaud. is reduced as a section. An identification key is provided.

Cusset, Gerard. 1967.


Only 3 genera are treated, of which species occurring in SE. Asia are listed with full synonymies. A key to species and a table showing geographical distribution in SE. Asia are given.

Dransfield, J. 1969.


Four growth-forms of Malayan forest palms are recognised (tree palms, undergrowth palms with trunks, stemless undergrowth palms, and rattans). Mention has been made on a curious "tree rattan", *Calamus arborescens* of the Kra Isthmus and northern part of the Malay Peninsula. Species occurring in the mangrove swamp are also observed.


Critical notes on Pacific Islands plants, I. Micronesica 2: 143-152. Guam.

Dealing with 18 species, the following are name changes.

1) *Ambroma angusta* (L.) L.f. is the correct name of *Abroma angusta* Merr.

2) *Ipomoea indica* (Burm.) Merr. is the correct name of *I. congesta* R.Br., and

3) *Ipomoea littoralis* Bl. is being reinstated as it is recognisable from *I. gracilis* R.Br., into which van Oostroom had sunk it.


Dealing with 53 species, the taxonomy of this large genus is still not yet satisfactory under the present revision. It is justifiable to reduce *L. collettii* Craib under *L. venusta* Wall., but the *L. floribunda* group (*L. floribunda* Jack., *L. stamica* Pierre, *L. anisoptera* Pierre, *L. langkawiensis* Ridl. and *L. spireana* Pierre) and the *L. balansae* group (*L. balansae* Pierre, *L. cochinichinensis* Pierre, *L. noei* Craib and *L. collinsae* Craib) still need further revision.

Identification keys are provided.

Geesink, R. 1969.

An account of the genus *Portulaca* is Indo-Australia and the Pacific (*Portulacaceae*). Blumea 17: 275-301. With 4 figs., and 2 pls. Leiden.

Eleven species are treated, of which keys to species and sub-species are provided. One novelty is recorded from Australia.

Holttum, R.E. 1969.


Identification keys to genera and species are provided. Two species of *Pseudophegopteris* are described as new to science.

Holttum, R.E. 1969.


The new genus *Smitinandia* is created to accommodate 2 species of Sarcanthine orchids, formerly known as *Ascocentrum micrantha* (Lindl.) Holtt. and *Saccolabium humile* Ridl.

A new species of *Trichoglottis* is also described, basing on collection from Sarawak together with a new species of *Hylophila*.

Hou, Ding. 1969.

Pollen of *Sarawahodendron* (*Celastraceae*) and some related genera, with notes on techniques. Blumea 17: 97-120. With one figure and 8 pls. Leiden.
The technique on the pollen preparation is given together with its photomicrography. The illustrations are excellently executed.

Variation in some structural features and properties of *Gmelina arborea*. Tropical Sciences 11: 23-37. With one plate and 2 figures. London.
The tree, a native of the South and South-east Asia, has been extensively planted in Nigeria, Malaysia, and Malawi. A preliminary study, made on 3 trees grown in Sierra Leone, Nigeria, shows that the density was strongly correlated with the fibre length. The effect of age was not significant, but there was an indication that the faster rate of growth may increase the fibre length.

Hutchinson, J. 1969.
A short history of the tribal arrangement is being given. The family is considered to be polyphyletic related to the orders *Tiliales, Malvales, Celastrales,* and *Rhamnales*. The ancient characters are the presence of petals, the lack of a disk, the retention of a vestigial ovary in the male flowers, numerous stamens and the imbrication of the sepals.
A dichotomous key to the tribes is provided together with their descriptions. Twenty of the tribes are illustrated by drawings made by the author of their representative genera.

Keng, Hsuan 1969.
The text is divided into 6 parts, dealing with 85 species distributed in 32 genera without any novelty. Identification keys to genera and species are provided. Many species are recorded from Thailand.
Keng, Hsuan. 1969.
Notes on the flowers of *Orchidantha longiflora* (*Lowiaceae*).
Ibid.: 347-349. With 1 figure and one plate.

As the plant is rarely flowering in its natural habitat illustrations are given.


Two new species are described, one from Tonkin and Cochinchina (*F. onchidiocarpa* Kern), and one from Thailand (*F. phaeolepis* Kern); both are illustrated in detail.


Sixty-five species of following genera, *Beilschmiedia* (4), *Cinnamomum* (2), *Cryptocarpa* (44), *Endiandra* (2), *Lindera* (2), and *Litsea* (11) are described from Malesia together with a number of new combinations.

Koyama, T. 1964.

Dealing with 68 species in 13 genera, except the genera *Mapania* and *Machaerina*, most species are widely distributed in Southeast Asia. *Fuirena umbellata* Rottb. is being sunk under *Scirpus fuirena* T. Koyama, and *Lepironia articulata* (Retz.) Domin. is the correct name of *L. mucronata* L.C. Richard.


Describing 2 new species, one is from Kanchanaburi in Thailand (*S. simulans* T. Koyama), and one from the Himalayas (*S. quadrirum-bellata* T. Koyama).
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49. Loranthaceae by Bertel Hansen and Kai Larsen dealing with 23 species in 10 genera, Nothothixos malayanus Oliv., and Viscum liquidambaricolum Hayata are new records for Thailand.

50. Santalaceae is treated by same authors of 49, dealing with 5 species in 4 genera, no novelty.

51. Balanophoraceae by Bertel Hansen, dealing with 3 species, is so far the only thorough study of Thai species.

52. A new species of Eriocaulon by the same author of 51, an overlooked species, E. escape B. Hansen is described and illustrated, based on the collection from Phu Kradung in Loei.

53. Xyridaceae by the same author of 51 and 52, nine species are recognised, of which 6 species are reported for the first time in Thailand, no novelty.

54. Cytology of Vascular Plants III. A study of Thai Aroids by Kai Larsen, 23 species in 14 genera are treated, of which 18 species are studied on their chromosome number for the first time.

55. Two new species of Sonerilla, by M.P. Nayar, S. spectabilis Nayar and S. siamensis Nayar are described from Prachuap Khiri Khan and Chiang Mai, respectively.

56. A new species of Parahyparhenia, by W.D. Clayton, P. siamensis Clayton is described from Satun.

57. Scrophulariaceae—Nelsoniceae, Acanthaceae, and Thunbergiaiceae, by C.E.B. Bremekamp, 45 species are dealt with in 25 genera, of which 8 species are recognised as new to science.

58. Some species of Flacourtiaeae and Ericaceae new to Thailand, by H. Sleumer, dealing with 5 species in 5 genera; there is no novelty.

59. Hepaticae, by Sinske Hattori and Masame Mizutani, dealing with 26 species in 18 genera and 13 families, of which 2 taxa are described as new to science.
Lecomte, O. 1969.


Twenty nine species in 6 genera are treated with identification keys and beautiful line drawings.

*Quisqualis densiflora* Craib and *Q. prostrata* Craib are reduced under *Q. conferta* (Jack) Exell. *Combretum squamosum* Roxb. ex G. Don. var. *dissitum* Craib is reduced to a synonym of *C. punctatum* Bl. ssp. *squamosum* (Roxb. & G. Don) Exell; *C. roxburghii* Spreng. is sunk under *C. decandrum* Roxb.; *C. extensum* Roxb. ex G. Don is reduced under *C. latifolium* Bl.

*Terminalia pyrifolia* Kurz and *T. oryzetorum* Craib are treated as synonyms of *T. calamansanai* (Blanco) Rolfe; *T. crenulata* Roth and *T. tomentosa* (Roxb.) W. & A. are reduced under *T. alata* Heyne ex Roth; *T. mucronata* Craib is treated as a synonym of *T. corticosa* Pierre ex Lanessan in Gagnep.; *T. tomentella* Kurz is reduced under *T. chebula* Retz.; *T. triptera* Stapf, *T. obliqua* Craib, and *T. tripteroides* Craib are treated as synonyms of *T. nigrovenulosa* Pierre ex Laness. in Gagnep. The monotypic genus *Finetia* Gagnep. is reduced as a synonym of *Anogeissus*, Wall., hence *Anogeissus rivularis* (Gagnep.) O. Lec, is a new combination.

It is justified to combine *Finetia* with *Anogeissus*, but the reduction of *Terminalia tripteroides* under *T. nigrovenulosa* is rather hasty, as *T. tripteroides* can be readily recognised in the field by its woody thorns on the stem and the distinctive orange-red blaze, though it is superficially resemble *T. triptera* and *T. obliqua*.


The genus *Lepisanthes* Bl. is represented by 17 species, including *Otophora* Bl., *Erioglossum* Bl., and *Aphania* Bl., and thus it is divided into subgenera; *Lepisanthes, Otophora* and *Aphania*, based on the nature of the pericarp. Keys to species of each section are provided. Three species are described as new to science.
Lepisanthes siamensis Craib is reduced under L. tetraphylla (Vahl) Radlk.; Otophora siamensis Craib, O. fruticosa Bl., O. sessilis King and O. cambodiana Pierre are synonyms of Lepisanthes fruticosa (Roxb.) Leenh. Erioglossum rubiginosum Bl. is a synonym of Lepisanthes rubiginosa (Bl.) Leenh. Aphania microcarpa Radlk., A. ochnoides Pierre and A viridis Pierre are synonyms of Lepisanthes senegalensis (Poir,) Leenh., a very widespread species.

Meijden, R. van der 1969.
Sixteen taxa are recognised including one novelty from Papua. An identification key is provided. Two species are recorded from Thailand, more are likely to occur if an intensive collection is made in lakes and ponds.

Anatomical characters as an aid to classifying the tribes and genera are discussed with special attention to silica-bodies in surface-view of the leaf epidermis. The transverse section of the leaf blade bears some characters showing the relationship between genera and species, and is thus fully illustrated.

Eleven species are enumerated under this genus, which was wrongly placed in Vacciniaceae. The genus Hederella, Stapf is also reduced as one of its synonyms.

The discussion on cytology, embryology and morphology of this Southeast Asian genus is given.

By the authors conception the 21 species are divided into 2 sections, Aglaonema and Chamaecaulon. Only 2 species belong to the section Chamaecaulon, A. brevispatha N.E.Br., and A. costatum N.E.Br., the rest belong to the section Aglaonema. An identification key is provided.


The genus occurs from Sumatra to Fiji, comprising 4 species including one novelty from New Guinea. A key to species is provided together with full descriptions.


D. trianthos Phengkhlai is described, based on Kerr 18810 from Krabi, Peninsular Thailand.


Nine taxa are described with illustrations.


The origin of this useful plant is believed to be in the Micronesian area, between 140° and 180° E longitude, i.e. roughly from New Guinea to Fiji.

Raynal, J. 1968.
The genus *Scirpus* can be recognised from *Ascolepis* by having each flower directly axillary on the spikelets and the glume having a long awn, whereas *Ascolepis* has each flower superposed in two adaxial rows and the superior scale depassed the inferior one, having a more or less long acumen.

*Scirpus siamensis* (C.B.Cl.) Kern is actually an *Ascolepis* and thus being reduced as a subspecies of *Ascolepis dipsacoides* (Schumacher) J. Raynal.

**Robyns, Andre 1963.**


The work consists of 2 parts. 1) General part deals with the historical account of the genus and its relatives. 2) Special part deals with the taxonomic conception on a world-wide basis. Keys to genera and species are provided with full descriptions.

The genus *Bombax* L. is reinstated *Salmania* Schoth. et Endl., 8 species, of which 3 are representing in Thailand:–


Though members of this genus are frequent, Thai collections are very poorly represented in major herbaria, if an intensive collection has been made *B. insigne* Wall, and *B. albidum* Pierre are likely to occur in Thailand.

**Rojo, Justo P. 1969.**

*Terminalia macrantha* (Combretaceae), a new Philippine species. Blumea 17: 93-95. With one figure.

A new species is described with an illustration.

**Seidenfaden, Gunnar. 1969.**

Twenty-two species are recognised; identification keys are provided with some analytical drawings. Four new species are described from Thailand. It is noteworthy that the genus confines to the mountainous region from the altitude of 1000 m. a.s. 1. upwards.


Seven species of Impatiens, one species of Parnassia, and two species of Thalictrum are described and illustrated.

Sinclair, J. 1968.


Seventy-two species are fully treated with identification keys and illustrations in line drawings. The genus is represented in Thailand by 3 species.

Sleumer, H. 1969.


The family is represented, in regions covered by this work, by 25 genera. An identification keys to 30 genera is provided (extending to Australia and the Pacific). Two new genera and 11 new species are described. Many new records from Thailand are reported, belonging to genera Medusanthera, Miquelia, Natsiatum, Nothapodytes, Phytocrene, and Platea.

Soepadmo, E. 1968.


Thirty-four species are recognised from Malesia including 10 new species.
Miscellaneous botanical notes XXI. Blumea 17: 268-273.  
With 2 figs. Leiden.

Dealing with 10 taxa from Malesian realm, one novelty is described from West New Guinea.

Stone, B.C. 1968.  

Two new species are described and illustrated. The section Fusiforma contains 6 species, of which, identification key is provided.

Stone, B.C. 1967.  
With 4 plts., 2 figs., and one table. Kuala Lumpur.

The proposed new section is related to the section Rykia, a table showing analytical characters is given. The new section is consisted of 19 species having P. yvanii Solms. as the type.

Stone, B.C. 1967.  

A new section, Asterodontia, Stone is proposed to accommodate P. stelliger Ridl. and P. tetrodon Riel. The section Asterostigma is typified by P. discostigma Mart. is consisted of 5 species.

Stone, B.C. 1967.  
Studies in Malesian Pandanaceae. V. Two new subsections of Pandanus section Acrostigma Kurz, Scabridi and Dimissistyli. Ibid.: 117-121. With 3 figs.

This large section is subdivided into 2 sub-sections: Scabridi and Dimissistyli the former is typified by P. artocarpus Griff., while P. danckelmannianus K. Schum is exemplified for the latter.
Tirel, C. 1968.

The author has the opinion that Bentham erroneously established Strychnos wallichiana, which was already described by de Candolle some 12 years earlier, based on a specimen (Wallich 1590) in the de Candolle Herbarium, Geneva, and thus Bentham’s species is actually S. kerrii Hill.


The 3 genera formerly belonged to the family Euphorbiaceae, have been relegated to Pandaceae by Forman (Kew Bull. 20: 309. 1966). The testa structures described suggest a close affinity between these 3 genera; the greatest variation is found in the stone cell region as shown in the illustrations.

Vidal, J.E. 1967.

The plant now has a wider range of distribution from Mount Khasia in Assam, eastward to Yunnan, Kouang Si and Hainan in China, and southeastward to Northern Burma through Northern Thailand to Kampot in Cambodia.

Vidal, J.E. 1967.

An empirical observation of the vegetation of S.E. Asia.
Vidal, J.E. 1968.


Being a brief ethno-botanic account of Laos, lists of plants variously used in everyday life are shown in 12 tables.

Vidal, J.E. 1968.


The Nya Hôn hill tribe belongs to the Mon-Khmer linguistic group. A list of 85 vernacular plant names is given.


Fifteen species in 2 genera are dealt with, including 4 novelties, one of which is Neuwiedia siamensis Vogel from Kanchanaburi, South-western Thailand. Keys to species are provided.

T. Smitinand.

Recent Literature: Entomology

Alexander, P. 1968.


New crane-flies are described as follows: Limnophila Macquart Indolimnophila, New subgenus, L. (Indolimnophila) iotoides L. (Afrolimnophila) piceipes, L. (A.) stenacris, L. (Dicranophragma) brachyclada, L. (D.) palassoptera.