

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO RIDLEY'S FLORA OF THE MALAY PENINSULA.

By E. D. Merrill, Director, New York Botanical Garden.

The following notes were prepared in connection with the identification of several important recent collections of Sumatra plants; as in connection with any general work on the flora of Sumatra it is essential to take into consideration the standard publications appertaining to the flora of the Malay Peninsula. The additions to the list of known Malay Peninsula species are, with one exception, in the nature of introduced and naturalized plants. The corrections involve some new binomials where Mr. Ridley used preoccupied specific names, and one substitution of an older name than the one used by him.

CHLORIS SWARTZ.

Chloris tenera (Presl) Scribn. in Rept. Missouri Bot. Garden 10: 41. pl. 40. f. 2. 1899; Merr. in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 73: 28. 1926.

Cynodon tener Presl Rel. Hænk. 1: 291. 1830.

Chloris obtusifolia Balansa in Morot, Journ. de Bot. 4: 166. 1890.

Chloris ridleyi Hack. in Oester. Zeitschr. 52: 237. 1902.

Eustachys obtusifolia A. Camus in Lecomte Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine 7: 541 1923.

Chloris ridleyi Hack. was based on a specimen collected by Ridley in Pahang, and there is a specimen of this collection in the Kew Herbarium. It is therefore rather strange that Ridley should have overlooked the species in the preparation of his treatment of the Gramineæ in his Flora of the Malay Peninsula (1925). This distinctly characteristic species is now known from Sumatra, Malay Peninsula (Pahang), Indo-China, Hainan, Philippines (Luzon, Negros, Bohol), Celebes, Gilolo, Amboina, and New Guinea.

ARISTOLOCHIA TOURNEFORT.

Attention is called to a curious error in Ridley's treatment of *Aristolochia tagala* Cham., Fl. Malay. Penin. 3: 17. 1924 (excl. f. 136.). The description correctly calls for cordate leaves, but the illustration represents a species remote from Chamisso's species, a form with non-cordate leaves, and a species not described among the four admitted

Vol. VIII. (1935).

by Ridley. I suspect that Ridley's figure 136 erroneously named *Aristolochia tagala* actually to represent *A. indica* Linn., a species not recorded from the Malay Peninsula but one that possibly occurs there in cultivation.

CLEOME LINNAEUS.

Cleome ciliata Schum. & Thonn. in Dansk. Vid. Selskabs. Skrifter 4: 67. 1827 (Beskr. Guin. Plant. 294. 1827); Oliv. Fl. Trop. Afr. 1: 78. 1868.

Cleome guineensis Hook. Niger Fl. 218. 1849.

Penang, *Haniff* 331, December 1928, Singapore, *Clemens* 22514, November 1929. Of comparatively recent introduction and naturalization here as it is in Java and Sumatra. Native of tropical Africa.

MEMECYLON LINNAEUS.

✓ *Memecylon perakense* nom. nov.

✓ *Memecylon gracilipes* Ridl. in Journ. Straits Branch Roy. As. Soc. 79: 72. 1918, Fl. Malay Penin. 1: 811. 1922, non C. B. Robinson 1911.

A new name is manifestly needed for the Malay Peninsula form described by Ridley because of his oversight of Robinson's previous use of the same specific name for a very different Philippine species.

RUELLIA PLUMIER.

Ruellia tuberosa Linn. Sp. Pl. 635. 1753.

Singapore, along streets, *Clemens*, November, 1929. Introduced from tropical America and more or less naturalized in several places in the Peninsula as it now is in parts of India, Sumatra, Borneo, and Java.

IXORA LINNAEUS.

✓ *Ixora ridleyi* nom. nov.

Ixora crassifolia Ridl. in Journ. Straits Branch Roy. As. Soc. 79: 83. 1918, Fl. Malay Penin. 2: 98. 1923, non Merr. 1910.

A new name is needed here because of my use of *crassifolia* for a Philippine species eight years before Ridley's species was described.

BORRERIA G. F. MEYER.

Borreria laevis (Lam.) Griseb. Fl. Brit. West Ind. 1: 349. 1861; Backer & Van Sloot Jav. Theeonkr. 205. f. 205. 1924.

Spermacoce laevis Lam. Tabl. Encycl. 1: 273. 1791.

Singapore, Changi, *Clemens* 22512, November 1929, on the seashore. Malay Peninsula, without locality, *Lim Boon Keng*. Recently introduced and naturalized here as

it is in Java, Sumatra, Philippines (Jolo), New Britain, New Guinea (Sepik Ririu), and Samoa. Native of tropical America where it is widely distributed.

PENTAPHRAGMA WALLICH.

Pentaphragma ellipticum Poulsen in Kjøeb. Vid. Med. Nat. Foren. Kopenh. 321 *pl.* 4-5. 1903.

Pentaphragma ridleii King & Gamble in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 74(2): 57. 1905 (Mater. Fl. Malay. Penin. 4: 267. 1905); Ridl. Fl. Malay Penin. 2: 202. 1923.

Poulsen's publication antedates that of King and Gamble by two years, and his excellent description and illustration clearly shows that *Pentaphragma ellipticum* Poulsen is identical with *P. ridleii* King & Gamble.

ELEURANTHERA POITEAU.

Eleuranthera ruderalis (Sw.) Schulz.-Bip. in Bot. Zeit. 24: 239. 1806.

Melampodium ruderale Sw. Fl. Ind. Occ. 1372. 1806.

Singapore, *Clemens* 22570, November, 1929, in waste places. Introduced and naturalized here as it is in Java and Sumatra. The genus is not included in Ridley's Flora of the Malay Peninsula.



Merrill, Elmer D. 1935. "Additions and Corrections Ridley's Flora of the Malay Peninsula." *The Gardens' bulletin; Straits Settlements* 8(2), 131–134.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/148159>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/279507>

Holding Institution

Harvard University Botany Libraries

Sponsored by

BHL-SIL-FEDLINK

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>

Rights: <https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.