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MIEN A. RIFAI
KIJS WAT A KARTAWINATA
N. WULIJARNI-SOETJIPTO

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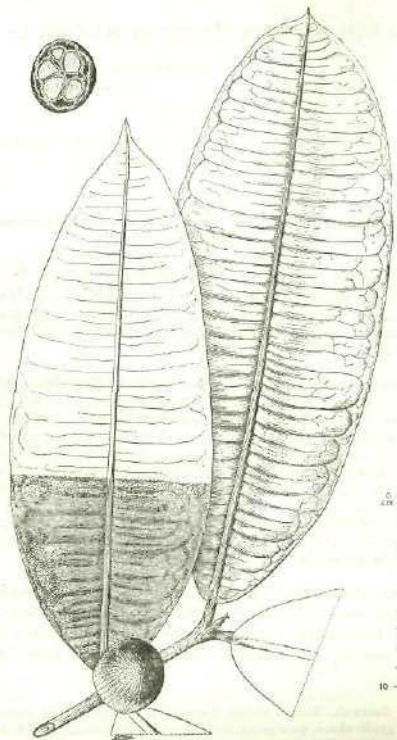


Fig. 1. *Mammea sinclairi* Kosterm.

TRIADODAPHNE, A NEW LAURACEOUS GENUS FROM BORNEO

A. J. G. H. KOSTERMANS

ex Herbarium Bogoriense, Bogor, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

An illustrated description of the new monotypic genus *Triadodaphne myristicoideae* is presented, and its similarity to *Beilschmiedia*, *Cryptocarya* and *Endiandra* is discussed.

ABSTRAK

Pertelaan bergambar marga monotipe haru *Triadodaphne myristicoideae* disajikan dan persamaannya dengan ruarga-marga *Beilschmiedia*, *Cryptocarya* serta *Endiandra* dibicarakan.

Triadodaphne Kosterm., gen nov.

Arbor foliis alternantibus floribus parvis tuba urceolata tepalibus exterioribus crasais incurvis, interioribus minutis membranaceis, staminibus tres fertilibus tepalibus exterioribus oppositus, antheris bilocellatis filamentis basi biglandulosis, ovario stylo distincta, stigmate inconspicua truncata. Species nuncum.

This remarkable plant looks at first sight like an *Endiandra* or a *Beilschmiedia*, because of its very conspicuous prominent leaf reticulation and the small pustules on midrib and branchlets; the leaves, however, are not opposite (as in most *Beilschmiedia*) and the flower tube is urceolate reminding: that of *Cryptocarya*, although the orifice is much wider than that in *Cryptocarya*.

The most remarkable feature are the 3 well developed, fleshy outer tepals, as compared with the inconspicuous membranaceous inner ones. The flower reminds strongly that of Myristicaceae.

The number of fertile stamens is 3, which characteristic it shares with *Endiandra* but the deep urceolate tube does not occur in *Endiandra*, neither the discrepancy in the size and texture of the tepals.

The flowers are too immature to ascertain the shape of the fruit cup, although it seems that the fruit might have a deep cup.



Fig. 1. *Triadodaphne myristicoides* Kosterm. — After S. 29265 (L) — a. habit (1 X 1); b. flower ($\times 15$); c. stamen with gland ($\times 30$); d. inner tepal ($\times 30$); e. ovary ($\times 30$).

Triadodaphne myristicoides Kosterm., *spec. nov.* - Fig. 1.

Arbor, ramulis glabris nitidis minute pustulatis, foliis alternantibus glabris subcoriaceis ellipticis vel subovato-ellipticis acutis, basi breve acutis, utrinque nitida perconspicue prominente sat laxe prominulo Reticulata, costis gracilibus arcuatis, prominulis, paniculis subaxillaribus foliis brevioribus multifloris axis ultimus laxè minuteque puberulis exceptis glabris, floribus pedicellatis bracteolatis, tubus urceolatis, tepalibus tres exterioribus crassis depresso-ovatis subacuminatis, tres interioribus minutis membranaceis, antheria rectangularibus magnis bi-cellulatis, cellulis lateralibus, filamentis glandulis basalibus extrorsis minutis munita, ovario subovoidea glabra, stylo crasso subbrevioribus, stigmatè inconspicuis.
TYPUS: *E. Wright* S. 29265 (L)

Tree, 25 m high, diameter 50 cm; branchlets glabrous, gloasy, reddish brown (in sicco), the youngest ones minutely pustular. Leaves spirally arranged, subcoriaceous, glabrous, subovate-elliptic, 6 x 17—8 x 23 cm, acute, base shortly acute; both surfaces glossy and conspicuously, rather laxly, prominently reticulate, lateral nerves 7—8 pairs, erect-patent, arcuate, slender, prominent on both surfaces, midrib prominulous in upper, prominent and pustular on the lower leaf surface; in between the lateral nerves strong parallel nerves, which do not reach the margin. Petiole 10—15 mm long, somewhat concave above. Panicles sub-axillary, up to 14 cm long, many-flowered, glabrous, except the very short, minutely, laxly rusty pilose ultimate branches; main peduncle strong, swollen at its base. Pedicels (immature) short, subtended by a minute bracteole. Tube sub-urceolate, (immature) 1—5 mm long; outer tepals stiff, broader than long, acuminate; inner ones very thin, transparent, almost as high as the tepals, acuminate; anthers rectangular, large, with 2 large lateral cells, filaments short (immature) with tiny, sessile, basal glands; ovary avoid to ovoid-globose, style slightly shorter, rather thick, tapering, stigma inconspicuous.

Drs. P. Baas, Rijksherbarium, Leiden, Netherlands, kindly undertook a precursory investigation of the anatomy of leaf and branchlets. His results are as follow:

Leaf: Petiole with one strongly incurved to almost cylindrical vascular bundle. Stomata paracytic. Oil cells in mesophyl.

Branchlets: Pericycle a composite sclerenchymatous cylinder of which, the stone cells have U-shaped wall thickenings. Vessel perforations simple; intervessel pits alternate; vessel ray pits large, simple. Axial xylem parenchyma paratracheal.

BORNEO. Sarawak, 4th Div., Niah, Ulu Sungai Seltaloh, mixed Diptecocarp forest on reddish day loam soil, Nov., buds, S. SH205 (A, BO, K, KEP, L, SAN, SAR, SING).

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