

from the other taxa, usually curled among the leaf petioles, with the peduncles mainly enclosed within the leaf sheath.

The inspiration for the name arose out of encountering the aboriginal groups living near to the first fruiting populations that we saw; it was also determined within the Year of the Indigenous (Orang Asli) Peoples.

Distribution: Johor, Pahang, Terengganu; not rare, in low hill forests, riverine swamp.

Type: Pahang: Berkelah FR, 1993, C.K. Lim, H 1539 (holotype SING)

Reference Collections:-

Johor, Kluang, 1922, Holttum 9476 SING; Kahang, C.K. Lim H 1523 PSM Collection; Jamari, C.K. Lim H 1401 PSM Collection; H 1524 SING; **Pahang**, Kedaik, 1991, C.K. Lim H 1000 PSM Collection; H 1041 KEP; Lesong FR, Samsuri 433 SING; Balok 1994, C.K. Lim H 1599 PSM Collection; Gambang, 1992, C.K. Lim H 1229 PSM Collection.

6. *Iguanura kelantanensis* C.K. Lim sp. nov.

I. wallichiana affinis sed habitu solitario acaulescenti differt. Typus: Kelantan: Gua Musang, 1992, L.G. Saw FRI 37607 (holotypus KEP)

Differing from caespitose *I. wallichiana* by being solitary, acaulescent (sometimes with short stems to 10cm), leaves marcescent, pinnate to 20 pairs of leaflets, often bicostate, inflorescence branching among petioles, peduncles short or longer (varying by 20cm or more), rachillae six to nine, curled or not; often branching to second order, fruit as for *I. wallichiana*, white ripening red.

To the east of the Main Range, in Pahang and Kelantan, there appear to be considerable variation in the forms within the *I. wallichiana/geonomiformis* complex, especially in the branching of the inflorescence. While surveying this area, we first encountered this stemless, solitary *Iguanura*, which had also been collected by L.G. Saw of FRIM, whose specimen we have chosen as Type. Subsequent collections display wide variability in leaflet width and divisions, and also in size and form of rachillae. I would like to credit Saw with the perception of acaulescence as a distinguishing character, until then not observed in the genus, and quite unlike the short-stemmed forms of *I. geonomiformis*. So far the taxon has only been found in one area, and thus it will be named after the state of Kelantan. In an adjacent forest, Henderson had collected a specimen (20301) identified as *I. diffusa* (q.v.), which has similar inflorescence, and there may be a relationship between the two taxa.

Distribution: Kelantan; habitat: hill forests c. 300m

Type: Kelantan: Gua Musang, 1992, L.G. Saw FRI 37607 (holotype KEP)

Reference Collections:-

Kelantan, Gua Musang, 1991, C.K. Lim H 984, 1992, H 1261 PSM Collection.

7. *Iguanura piahensis* C.K. Lim sp. nov.

I. wallichiana affinis sed lamina oblongata integra vel lobata, glabra, papyracea, laeve sericea differt. Typus: Perak, Piah FR. 1992, C.K. Lim H 1266 (holotypus KEP).

Caespitose, clustering, stems to 2m, leaves marcescent, sometimes entire, usually divided into two or more pairs of lobes but closely spaced along rachis, lamina oblong or elliptical, glabrous, texture papery, smooth and silky to the touch; inflorescence fine and sparsely paniculate four to seven branches or more, with fruit slightly smaller (c. 6mm in diameter) than *I. wallichiana*, usually light green, turning cream to yellow, ripening red.

This is yet another species found so far only in a limited location, where there are contiguous populations of the more gregarious and common *I. wallichiana*. It is an elegant taxon that can quickly be identified once one “gets one’s eye in”, especially when the oblong entire forms are encountered. Another useful field indicator is the feel of the relatively thin lamina; the nerves are fine and unobtrusive and give rise to the smooth and silky glabrous sheen. Young or juvenile leaves of other taxa can be similar, especially within the *I. polymorpha* alliance, and conversely some old leaves of the new taxon could be coarser. Fruit colours, in the more evidently yellow-cream (not white) stage are reminiscent of *I. parvula* Becc. (q.v.)

Certain herbarium specimens labelled *I. wallichiana* var. *minor* display similar inflorescence, but differ in leaf shape. The specimen collected in 1889 by Wray (3628, K) from an unknown location in Perak, is an example that I consider to be this new taxon. Its name is based on the type location which is one of the home districts of the Temiar tribe.

Distribution: Perak. Habitat: Hill forest 300m alt. Locally not rare.

Type: Perak: Piah FR., 1992, C.K. Lim H.1266 (holotype KEP)