

known to Malays as the Teruno” at Bruas where it had been collected by Curtis, who sent it to Dr Masters. He later saw even more robust specimens on Hermitage Hill, a foothill of G. Bubu from where the early ascents by Swettenham and others were made.

In 1937, Furtado collected specimens from the Gopeng area, which had divided leaves, “5-7ft. long”. The variety is similar to *I. wallichiana* var. *wallichiana*, but has robust stems to 4m, 3cm or more in diameter; the lamina is usually entire (rarely divided), cuneate or oblong, strongly ribbed, to 2m or more in length; characteristically, the inflorescence is ascending erect, thick, paniculate to 8 or more branches; fruit is globose or ovoid, larger (2cm or more) than for *I. wallichiana* var. *wallichiana*, colour in ripening similar; flowers also similar. Common in G. Bubu FR, where according to L.G. Saw, an unusual pinnate form has also been seen.

*Distribution:* Kedah, Perak.

*Type:* Perak; Gopeng, *King’s Collector 431* (holotype K, isotype FI)

Reference Collections:-

**Kedah**, G. Bongsu FR, 1940, *Corner 35837* SING; **Perak**, Gopeng, 1937, *Furtado 33089* SING; Bruas, *Ridley 8403* SING; *C.K. Lim H 1380* KEP; Hermitage Hill, 1892, *Ridley s.n.* (Type for *I. spectabilis*) SING; G. Bubu, 1966, *Whitmore FRI 626* KEP, SING; Keramat Pulai, *C.K. Lim H 1268* KEP; *C.K. Lim H 424, H 1102, H 1141, H 1142, H 1270* PSM Collection.

**3. *Iguanura wallichiana* var. *rosea* C.K. Lim var. nov.**

*A varietate typica fructibus immaturis roseis bene distincta. Typus:* Perak: Belukar Semang, 1992, *C.K. Lim H1126* (holotypus KEP)

Caespitose, stem and leaves similar in size and form to *I. wallichiana* var. *wallichiana*, inflorescence also similar, but differs and is distinct in its fruit colour, pink when immature ripening dark pink or red. Two specific colonies, in Perak and Kelantan, were found to display the consistent fruit colour distinction. The drupes are globose or ovoid and similar in size to *I. wallichiana*, and also in the carriage and branching of the inflorescence. Both populations studied over a two-year period are locally abundant, relatively robust, some with stems to 4m in height, with large leaves to 1.5m, pinnate with broad or narrower leaflets. We have so far not encountered intermediaries in colour in other locations, and believe that this character can be used for varietal differentiation.

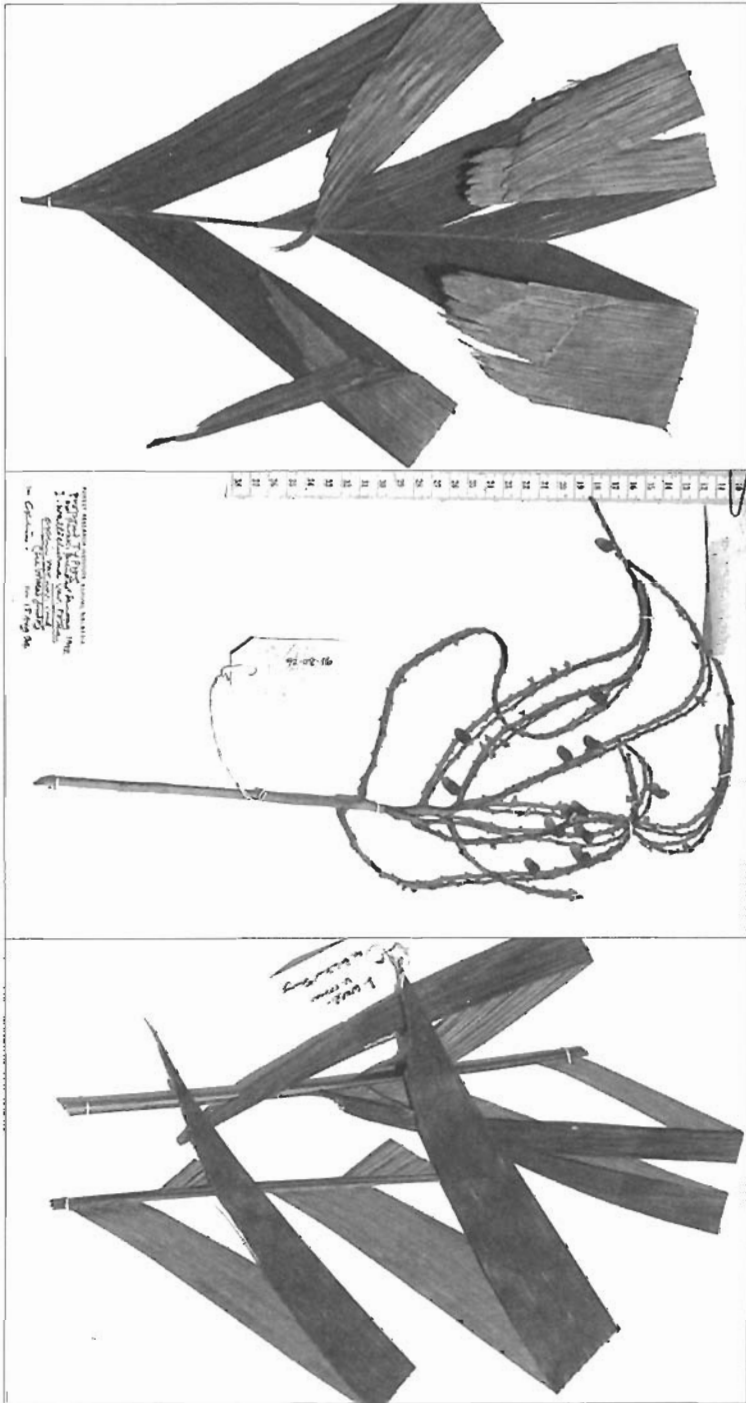


Plate 6 *I. wallichiana* var. *rosea*: Type specimen: Perak: Belukar Semang, 1992, C.K.Lim H1126 (KEP)



Plate 7 *I. wallichiana* var. *rosea*: Inflorescence similar to var. *wallichiana* but with distinctly pink fruit.



Plate 8 *I. asli*: Inflorescence with peduncle within sheath, and curved rachillae, and fruit characteristically candy pink.

The fruit colour distinction has also been displayed by another new species, *I. asli*. Although the variation had been considered as “minor local differences” within *I. wallichiana* and *I. geonomiformis* by Kiew (1976: 221), the forms she mentioned as seen in Taman Negara and elsewhere with pink immature fruit, might well have been that new species, which has other distinctions in its inflorescence. I believe that further surveys will locate other consistent populations of this taxon.

*Distribution:* Kelantan, Perak. Habitat: hill forest slopes, at. c. 500m.

Type: Perak: Belukar Semang, 1992, C.K. Lim H 1126 (holotype KEP)

Reference Collections:-

**Kelantan**, Sg. Pergau, C.K. Lim H 1173 PSM Collection; **Perak**, Belukar Semang, C.K. Lim H 1192, H 1253, H 1413, H 1437, H 1573, H 1574 PSM Collection.

4. *Iguanura diffusa* Becc. in J.D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. Ind. 6: 416 (1892); Ridley, Mat. Fl. Mal. Pen. (Monoc) 2: 152 (1907); Whitmore, Palms of Malaya: 65 (1973); Kiew, Gdns Bull. 28: 221 (1976)

J.D. Hooker’s description (Flora of Br. India, 1892) based on Beccari’s manuscript, noted that this was “one of the largest of the genus, leaves about 3-4ft, very numerous leaflets, narrow, one to one-and-a-half inches, inflorescence filiform, branches eight to ten, branching to second or third orders”. He further admitted that the specimen was imperfect and “may be a luxuriant state of *I. polymorpha*” In fact, the type included a good inflorescence, but too few leaflets, and had an inscription by Scortechini: “*I. polymorpha* var.?” Also in Florence, is another specimen under this name, (presumably accepted by Beccari), collected by Ridley in 1895 from Ara Kuda, which consists of one juvenile leaf and is rather unindicative. In 1907 Ridley himself mentioned the taxon as a variant of *I. wallichiana* (Materials: 152). Since then, many others have tried to match collections to the name, but no specimens have yet been found in or near the type location which may be G. Hijau (Bukit Larut) rather than G. Ijok near Selama. In Kelantan, Henderson found a short-stemmed form which he thought to be *I. diffusa*, which had a six-branched inflorescence, further divided into second and third order, with peduncles shorter than in the type specimen.

In 1968, John Dransfield collected a specimen from Taman Negara (686 KEP), noting that the leaves were 4ft in length, with leaflets very narrow, some unicastate, with short stem to 2ft, with “compound” inflorescence. Whitmore subsequently determined this as *Iguanura diffusa*, and indeed our own field collections in the same area have yielded equivalent samples (eg. H 1542 SING) which have a range of variations in leaflet widths, some totally unicastate, including