

I am unable to detect any appreciable differences between the forms described by BECCARI and RIDLEY as *L. Wrayi* and *L. modesta*. The species produces very short inflorescences; in some there may be a few partial inflorescences separated by more or less elongated tubular spathes; in others the number of branches and the size of the spathes are reduced, so that the entire spadix may appear to bear directly the spikelets on its axis, though one or two liguliform spathes about 3–6 cm. in length will indicate the reduction that has taken place in the spathes; and in still others the ligule may be further reduced into small, inconspicuous bracteoles. If the definition of LICUACELLA were accepted, the specimens bearing these small bracteoles could not be kept in the subgenus that includes *L. modesta*, a reason why BECCARI was obliged to erect *L. Wrayi*.

Some of the specimens cited above were referred by RIDLEY (1907 and 1925) to *L. malajana* and to *L. pusilla*.

17. *Licuala Moyseyi* Furtado sp. nov. Fig. 7.

A L. Corneri, cui valde affinis, recedit haec species: petiolo inermi; segmentis frondium inaequalibus, mediano latissimo; ramulis floriferis furfuraceis, haud pubescentibus; pedicellis fere tuberculiformibus; floribus in spicis inferioribus plerumque 2–3 glomeratis; calyce fugaceo furfuraceo, haud piloso, minore, apice conspicue 3-lobato.

Petiolum gracilis, inermis, 75–90 cm. longus, ad basin circa 4 mm. latus, apice paulo angustior. Segmenta foliorum 8–10 dentibus 5–10 mm. altis; medianum latissimum, 10–14 costatum, 22–25 cm. longum, apice 10–15 cm. latum; altera angustiora, minora, 3–4, raro 2–5 costata; basilaria minima, apice oblique erosa. Spadices 60–75 cm. longi; in parte basilari haud ramosa, 35–40 cm. longa, spathis 2–3 involuti; in altera parte in ramos floriferos 3–4, simplices, fusco furfuraceos divisi. Spathae tubulares, fugaceo fusco furfuraceae, superiores obscure biangulatae, haud inflatae, ad 6 mm. crassae, apice oblique truncatae; infima latior conspicue biangulata. Flores in tuberculis prominentibus insidentes, 1–3 glomerati, 3–4 mm. longi, clavati. Calyx fugaceo fusco furfuraceus, conspicue 3-lobatus, in alabastro apice globosus, basin versus pedicelliformiter contractus. Corolla juvenilis tantum visa, haud pubescens. Annulus staminalis in filamenta aequalia abrupte subulata divisus. Ovarium glabrum.

MALAY PENINSULA: Trengganu, Gunong Padang, alt. circa 1300 m. (Kiah et Moysey, 31840).

This species may easily be confused with *L. Corneri*, for both have simple, unbranched partial inflorescences and they are the only species in the peninsula having a long pedicelliform base to the calyx. However *L. Moyseyi* can

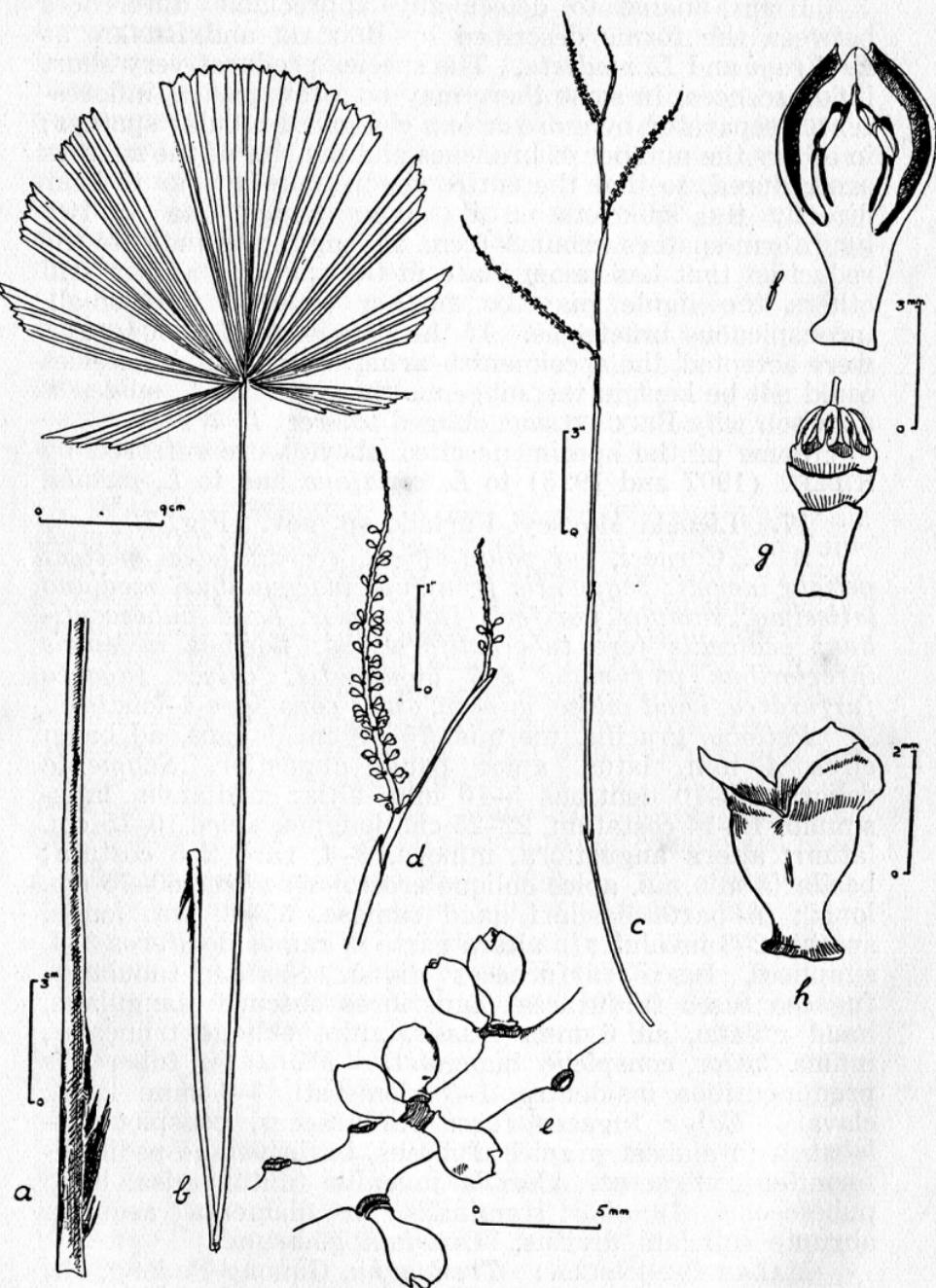


Fig. 7. *Licuala Moyseyi* (Holotypus: KIAH & MOYSEY 31840).

a. Petioli pars inferior. b. Frondis lamina cum petiolo. c. Spadix.
 d. Pars ejusdem apicalis. e. Pars spicae ut dispositio florum appareat.
 f. Alabastrum verticaliter dissecsum. g. Alabastrum sine perianthio
 ut aestivatio staminum appareat. h. Calyx fructiferus.

be distinguished from *L. Corneri* by its thornless petiole; unequal leaf-segments, the median being 2–3 times broader than the others; furfuraceous, not hairy spikelets; smaller, almost tubercular flower-pedicels; flower-globoseules consisting frequently of 3 flowers; smaller, not hairy, and distinctly 3-lobes calyx.

The flowers present in the specimen are not fully developed, the reason why the description of the petals is so meagre. One fully developed calyx was found on a spadix from which all fruits had fallen off; this calyx is represented in the drawing to show the depth of the calyx lobes.

18. *Licuala pahangensis* Furtado sp. nov. Fig. 8.

L. malajana sensu Ridl., Mat. II (1907) 161 et Flora V (1925) 26 p.p.

L. spinosa sensu Ridl. in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. III (1893) 391 p.p.

Inter species sapdice composito ramulis floriferis simplicibus ponenda; L. Ridleyanae et L. peninsulari valde affinis, sed calycibus striatis, glabris, apice alto lobatis, basi truncatis vertice basali caudiculatis; petalis glabris; sat distincta.

Petiolus 50–100 cm. longus, tertia parte basali aculeatus. *Segmenta frondium subaequalia; centralia* 4–6 costata, 3·5–5 cm. lata, circa 45 cm. longa, paulo latiora et minus profunde dentata alteris 2–3 costatis paulo brevioribus. *Spadices* petioli fere aequilongi, vel eis paulo breviores, ramis simplicibus, ad 15–20 cm. longis, supra spathæ apicem remoto orientibus. *Spathæ* tubulosæ, fugaceo furfuraceæ. *Flores* solitarii, pluseriatim dispositi, circa 4–5 mm. longi. *Calyx* membranaceus, valde striatus, glaber, apice in 3 lobos asymmetros divisus interdum irregulariter fissus, basi truncatus vertice caudiculatus. *Corolla* glaber, calyce duplo longior. *Annulus* staminalis in filamenta versus apicem arcuatim angustata divisus. *Ovarium* glabrum, loculis saepe duobus vel tribus fertilibus. *Fructus* maturus ignotus.

MALAY PENINSULA: *Pahang*, ad radicem montis Gunong Senyum (Henderson, 22305—Holotypus); Titi Bungor, Temerloh (Henderson, 10623); Tanjong Antan (Ridley in 1891); Pulau Chengai (Ridley in 1891).

From the species bearing simple spadix-branches *L. pahangensis* is readily distinguished by the striate, glabrous calyx which is deeply lobed at the apex and truncate at the base, where it has a small tail-like projection. Otherwise this species may be easily confused with *L. peninsularis* and *L. Ridleyana*.