obovoid or irregular in shape, tapering both ways, mammillate at apex, covered with smooth scales disposed in 22-24 series (24-26 according to Beccari) ; seeds 3 or less, embryo basal exactly, opposite to the apical pit.

Malaya: Kedah, Sungai Labong at Baling (Furtado 33,058 as Buah Salak) ; Dindings, Gunong Tungal (Ridley in II-1890). Malacca, Selandor (Alvins, 332 as Pokok Ramgam) ; Batu Tiga (Goodenough, 1,419 as Salak Utan). Singapore, Bukit Timah (Ridley in 1898) ; Chan Chu Kang (Ridley 4,421 partim, as Salak Hutan).

Sumatra: cult. Hort. Bot. Bogor., probably Palembang (Furtado 31,149).
5-b. Salacca affinis var. borneensis Furtado stat. nov.
Z. borneensis Becc., Malesia III (1886) 68 et in Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. XII, 3 (1918) 94, t. 59B.
A typica differt fructus squamis per series 18 dispositis.
This differs from the type in having the scales of the fruit disposed in 18 vertical series.

Borneo: Sarawak, Kuching (Beccari).
So far known only from the type collection. There is a great deal of variation in the number of series of scales; all the Malayan fruits I examined show 22-24 series, whereas Beccari reports that in the Malayan specimens he examined there were 24-26 series.

## C. Section ELEIODOXA Becc.

Female flowers each accompanied by a neuter flower; ovary smooth; fruit-scales without any pungent tips; seed 1. 6. Salacca (Z) conferta Griff. in Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist. V (1844) 16; Mart., Hist. Nat. Palm. III, ed. 2a (1849) 201 , tt. 173 et 174 ; Griff., Palms Brit. Ind. (1850) 19, tt. 180 A, B and C ; Becc. in Malesia III (1886) 67; Becc. et Hook. f. in Fl. Brit. Ind. VI (1893) 473; Ridl., Mat. Fl. Malayan Pen. II (1907) 169 ; Becc. in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calc. XII, 3 (1918) 95, t. 60 ; Ridl., Fl. Mal. Pen. V (1925) 32.
Z. affinis Griff. sensu Ridl. op. cit. II (1907) 169 et Fl. cit. V (1925) 32 partim.

Eleiodoxa conferta (Griff). Burret in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin XV (1942) 734.
E. orthoschista Burret in Notizbl. cit. XV (1942) 735.

Stem tufted, short or hardly above ground. Leaves large, $5-6 \mathrm{~m}$. long or more including $2.5-3 \mathrm{~m}$. long decidously rusty furfuraceous petiole; the latter covered with whitecoloured black-tipped narrow spines $4-5 \mathrm{~cm}$. long usually united at base into short oblique or transverse series; the spines on the dorsum of the rachis of the lamina shorter,

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