

(unusually) the apical pair. Furthermore, within the locally common population we saw only solitary plants with stems to 1m, and would put this up as a character in habit, that would further differentiate it from *I. wallichiana*. The inflorescence was interfoliar, some shorter in peduncle than others., finely paniculate, with six to eleven branches, often sub-branching, with fruit similar to *I. wallichiana* in colour and size. The Taman Negara collections appear to fit the original citations, but because of its geographical disjunction from the type location, an element of doubt persists for the field-biased taxonomist, and it remains desirable to find it nearer the type locality.

Distribution: Kelantan, Pahang, Perak. *Habitat:* low hill forests, near river, locally common.

Type: Perak: "G. Tjok", 1884, *Scortechini 1189* (holotype F1)

Reference Collections:-

Kelantan, Bukit Batu Papan, 1935, *Henderson 29501* SING; **Pahang**, Kuala Kenyam, 1968, *J. Dransf 686* KEP; 1993, *C.K. Lim H 1542* SING, PSM Collection.

5. *Iguanura asli* C.K. Lim sp. nov.

Fructibus immaturis roseis; a I. wallichiana et geonomiformi inflorescentiae interfoliaceae pedunculo brevi vagina folii occulto, rachillis arcuatis differt. Typus: Pahang: Berkelah FR, 1993, *C.K. Lim H 1539* (holotypus SING)

Caespitose, with dominant stems from 1.5-2.5m, leaves marcescent, divided, similar to *I. geonomiformis*, variable in numbers and leaflet widths; inflorescence branching two to nine, rarely sub-branching, often curled interfoliar, with short tomentose peduncle enclosed in the leaf sheath; fruit globose, 4-8mm, immature pink ripening brilliant candy pink; flowers and seed not examined.

This is indeed a widespread species found from Terengganu to Johor where it might have been taken to be a form of *I. wallichiana* although it is usually within *I. geonomiformis* territory. Indeed the habit and leaf variations are visually more similar to the latter. We later recalled that we had found and photographed examples in other locations, mainly within Johor, which we had assumed to be *I. wallichiana*. There have indeed been earlier collections, and within the Singapore Herbarium, Holttum's specimen (9476) is an example. Kiew's observations on fruit colour variations in her ssp. *malaccensis*, (Kiew 1976: 221) is obviously of this new species. In the Rompin area, the brilliant candy pink fruit often rivals adjacent *Licuala ferruginea* not only in colour, but sometimes in size and robustness of the rachillae and fruit. The inflorescence, although variable, is apparently distinct

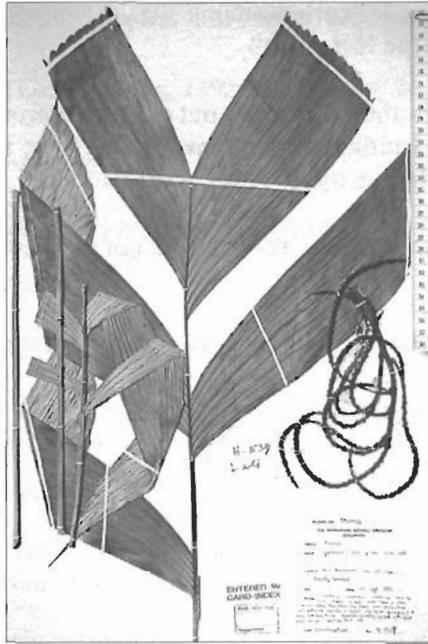


Plate 11 *I. asli*: Type specimen: Pahang: Berkelah FR, 1993, C.K.Lim H1539 (SING).



Plate 12 *I. kelantanensis*: Type specimen: Pahang: Gua Musang, 1992, L.G.Saw FR137607 (KEP)



Plate 13 *I. kelantanensis*: Stemless and solitary, with interfoliar inflorescence.

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.