

Tembeling, 1928, *Holtum* 20538 SING; Sg. Tahan, 1967, *Palmer* 12, 13 SING; Tembeling, 1929, *Henderson* 21874 SING; Fraser's Hill, 1929, *Holtum* 21535 SING; Sg. Yu, *Hardial & Noor* 84 K, SING; Taman Negara, *Loy FRI* 17254 KEP; K. Temerloh, *Hamid* 10596 K; Kuala Tenok, *Ridley* 3138 FI, SING; Pulau Tawar, *Ridley* 3514 FI; Aur Guar, *C.K. Lim* H 982, H 983, H 1258, H 1479 PSM Collection; Stong C.K. *Lim* H 986 PSM Collection; Taman Negara C.K. *Lim* H 1541 PSM Collection; Jerantut, *C.K. Lim* H 1256, H 1477 PSM Collection; **Perak**, Larut, 1881, *King's Collector* 1869 CAL, K; 1882, *King's Collector* 2994 CAL, FI, K; 1949, *Sinclair & Kiah* 38783 SING; Ulu Bubong, 1886, *King's Collector* 10270.CAL, K; *Scortechini* 502 FI; Bujang Melaka, *C.K. Lim* H 1423 PSM Collection; **Selangor**, Klang, 1878, *Kehding* 108 (Type for *I. malaccensis* Becc.) FI; Kuala Lumpur, 1889, *Ridley s.n.* SING; Petaling, 1889, *Ridley s.n.* SING; Rawang, 1894, *Ridley s.n.* SING; Ginting Peras, 1896, *Ridley* 7887 SING; Semangko Pass, *Ridley s.n.* SING; Bukit Kutu, 1896, *Ridley* 7889 SING; Ulu Langat, 1912, *Kloss s.n.* K; Genting, 1917, *Ridley et alia s.n.* K; Gombak, *Croat* 53311 K; Sg. Lallang, *C.K. Lim* H 1373 PSM Collection; Awana C.K. *Lim* H 1535, H 1550 PSM Collection; **Singapore**, 1890, *Ridley* 3140 FI, SING; 1891, *Ridley* 1664 SING; 3139 FI, SING.

9. *Iguanura humilis* (Kiew) C.K. Lim **stat. nov.**

Synon.: *I. wallichiana* ssp. *malaccensis* var. *humilis* Kiew **syn. nov.**: Gdns Bull. 28: 223, 224 (1976)

I propose to elevate in rank this solitary, short-stemmed relative of *I. geonomiformis* with the upward growing roots, as well described by Kiew who provided a full account of her new variety. The leaves are however, more variable than as identified and illustrated; other specimens from the type location also include those that are pinnate. The inflorescence is spicate, and erect; characteristically, the fruit is globose, white in colour, ripening red. It is interesting that Furtado, who viewed Corner's specimen, had also noted that it might be a new species. It is common and widespread in Terengganu and is possibly also found in bordering Pahang. It could however be confused with short or stunted forms of *I. geonomiformis* which have been seen to flower in acaulescence, as in G. Pantl which are usually caespitose, whereas *I. humilis* is distinctly solitary in habit, and mostly not taller than 75cm. In parts of Taman Negara, and in northwest Pahang, however, solitary forms of *I. geonomiformis* may be seen, but these may well be intermediate variants that may relate with *I. humilis*. Although undivided leaves are usual especially in the Ulu Setiu area, *I. humilis* is also often seen with broad pinnate leaves. The ascending growth of the roots may be correlated with the swampy habitat, and there may well be upland individuals without this feature.

Distribution: Kelantan, Pahang, Terengganu.

Type: Terengganu, Ulu Bendong, 1935, *Corner* 30095, (holotype SING, isotype K)

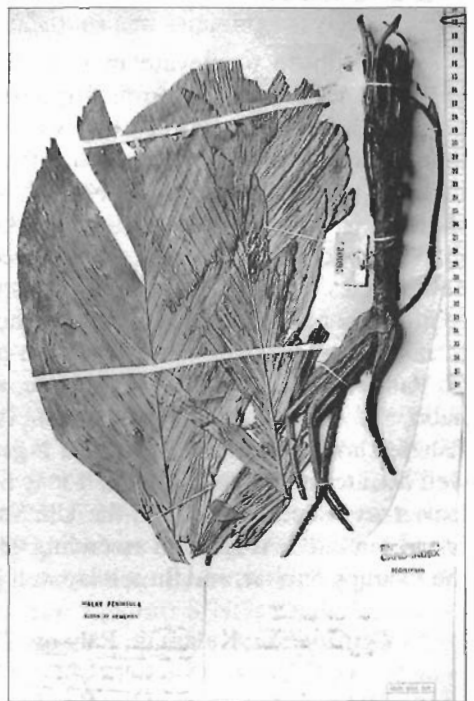
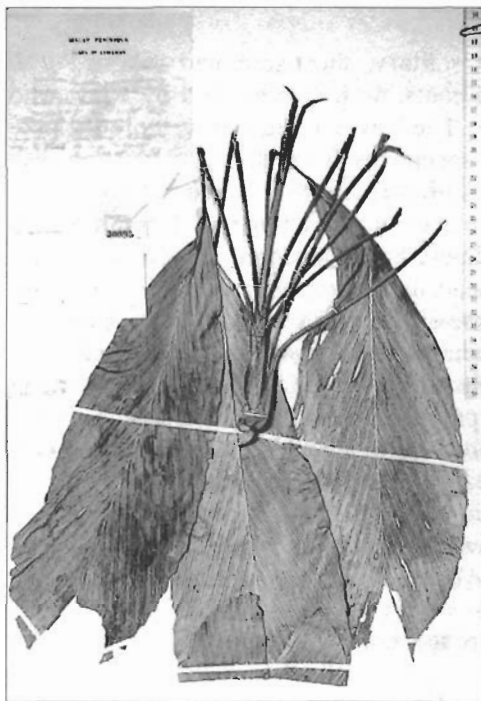
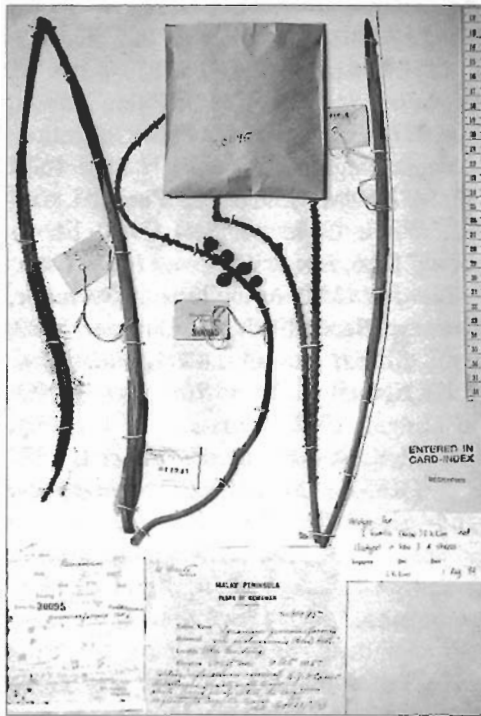


Plate 18 *M. humilis*: Type specimen: Terengganu: Ulu Bendong, 1935, Corner 30095 (SING)



Plate 19 *I. humilis*: Short-stemmed, with entire (or pinnate) leaves, and spicate inflorescence.

Reference Collections:-

Kelantan, Gua Panjang, 1927, *Henderson 19502* SING; **Terengganu**, Ulu Ayam, *Corner 30258* SING; *30259* SING; *30260* SING; Bukit Kajang *Corner 30237* SING; Ulu Setiu 1977, *J. Drans 5156* K; *C.K. Lim H1451* KEP; *H 1518* SING; *C.K. Lim H 1299*, *H 1325*, *H 1369*, *H 1542* PSM Collection; Sg. Kemaman, *C.K. Lim H 1491* PSM Collection.

10. *Iguanura parvula* Becc. in J.D. Hooker, *Flora of British India* 6: 417 (1892); Ridley *Mat. Fl. Mal. Pen (Monoc)* 2: 152 (1907); Whitmore, *Palms of Malaya*: 63 (1973); Kiew, *Gdns Bull.* 28: 212 (1976)

From Beccari's manuscript, J.D. Hooker's description is pertinent: "Leaves small, oblong, tip forked, margin undulate; spadix filiform, sparingly branched, peduncle about as long as the petiole more than half embraced by the spathes". He further noted that the leaves were 8"-10" by 3", which is typical, although the undulate margin might be the result of drying and is not as evident in the live plants. He also added that it might be "possibly a very small form of *I. polymorpha*" (as annotated by Scortechini), leading others to this assumption. Ridley, however, erroneously considered it (and also *I. diffusa*) a form of *I. wallichiana* (*Materials*: 152, 1907)

The taxon is the most diminutive of the genus, caespitose, with arundinaceous, sinuous stems which often sprout aerial branches. The leaves are entire (so far no divided forms have been seen) and could be mistaken for young entire leaves of the other taxa in the *I. polymorpha* complex, but they are held stiffly at right angles to the sheath and distinctive in texture. The inflorescence has been accurately described by Beccari. The peduncles are indeed mainly enclosed, but are frequently exposed by early abscission, and become infrafoliar. The fruit is globose, smaller than *I. wallichiana*, ripening from light green, cream, yellow (not white) to red.

The aptly named species has been ignored or misunderstood partly because there was only one historical specimen (in Florence); the evidence in Kew consisted only of a drawing of the holotype, which is nevertheless a fine sketch.

The type location in Perak is not known, but Furtado recognised the species as distinct in 1933, when he correctly determined a fine specimen in the Singapore Herbarium (*SFN 21104*) collected from the Kedah-Perak border by Haniff in 1928. No other collections appear to have been made until our recent finds in Kedah, now deposited at KEP, K and SING, which are from one specific area on forested hill slopes at 200m unfortunately threatened by re-logging activities. We have also encountered rare individuals of this species at 1000m alt. in a logged remnant forest in the G. Bintang Forest Reserve. These then are its residual known distributions.