

taxa may eventually be shown to be *A. caudata*.

Arenga hastata (Beccari) Whitmore, *comb. nov.*

Didymosperma hastatum Beccari, *Malesia* 3: 99. 1886 ('*hastata*').

Type: *F. Kehding* s.n. ('*Keheding*').

Arenga Hookeriana (Beccari) Whitmore, *comb. nov.*

Didymosperma Hookerianum Beccari, *Malesia* 3: 186. 1889 ('*Hookeriana*').

Lectotype:¹ *Scortechini 136b, 229b; King's Collector 2446.*

IGUANURA

I have discovered that *Iguanura* in Malaya contains several polymorphic species. I do not fully comprehend the variation within these complexes; several species have been described within each. I hesitate formally to make reductions, for further observation may show the segregates to be justifiable. Some annotation is essential.

Iguanura polymorpha Beccari, *Malesia* 3: 189. 1889.

Iguanura brevipes J. D. Hooker, *Flora of British India* 6: 416. 1892.

Ridley, in *Materials for a Flora of the Malayan Peninsula* 2: 152, 1907, and

1. Beccari cited three collections when he described *Didymosperma Hookerianum*: *Scortechini 136b* and *229b* and *Dr. King's Collector 2446*. One of these should be chosen as lectotype for the species. In response to a suggestion from Dr. Whitmore, I designate as lectotype that sheet of *Scortechini 229b* in the Beccari Herbarium at Firenze (FI) which bears a staminate specimen and which I photographed under negative 4238 (BH). The remaining sheets of *Scortechini 229b* and *136b* bear specimens in young fruit (negatives 4239-4242) and *King's Collector 2446* is sterile.

Flora of the Malay Peninsula 5: 15, 1925, was wrong, I consider, to reduce the second of these to synonymy. He ignored the fact, which I have checked, recorded in both descriptions and key in the *Flora of British India*, that the inflorescences are amongst the leaves in *I. brevipes* and below in *I. polymorpha*. Apart from this important difference, and the correlated difference that the latter species has a proper crownshaft, the species do indeed look the same. I have examined material at Kew and Singapore and find the two taxa are represented as follows:

Iguanura polymorpha: PERAK, *Ridley 11405* (SING). KELANTAN, *Gwynne Vaughan 560* (K).

Iguanura brevipes: PERAK, *King's Collector 2029* (type, K). KELANTAN, *Nur 12052* (K, SING).

In addition, *Burkill & Haniff 12715* (K) and *Curtis 2078* (SING), both from Maxwell's Hill, Perak, and *Ridley 8903* (SING) from Bujong Malacca, Perak, have detached inflorescences and I cannot place them.

I have never found palms of a species to vary in presence or absence of a crownshaft, which reflects an important difference in apical organisation, and I consider this character represents a real specific difference. It is odd that both species are known from Kelantan and Perak only, but perhaps this points to no more than paucity of collecting from the high mountains of Kedah and Perlis.

If a broad view is taken of *I. polymorpha*, it includes *I. ferruginea* Ridley and possibly also *I. corniculata* Beccari and *I. arakudensis* Furtado. More observations and collections of this whole group are needed before reductions can be made. If these satellites are included, *I. polymorpha* is a commoner species than *I. brevipes*.