

The holotype of this species was collected in Gunong Ledang in Malacca under the vernacular name *Rotang Gonum*, a name not recorded again. Ridley (1925) says that the species is known as *Rotan Paku*.

The leaflets in the mountain collections are usually less hairy and more coriaceous than those in the low-land collections, and according to the description given by Beccari (1908) such mountain specimens appear to be typical of *C. exillis*. In the *Materials* (1907) Ridley has quoted such specimens under *C. exillis* and *C. Curtisii*, transferring to *C. ciliaris* all the specimens having papyraceous, much more bristly or hairy leaflets. However, as there are variations which are midway between these two extremes, I have not ventured to separate these forms into varieties. True *C. ciliaris* is a different species with globose fruits (vide infra). Semangkok (Selangor) and Pahang specimens have more spines on the leaf-sheaths; otherwise they are typical.

From the notes made by the collectors the species appears to be abundant in low wet places. It flowers when very young.

**5. *Calamus ciliaris* Bl. var. *peninsularis* Furtado var. nov.—t. 5.**

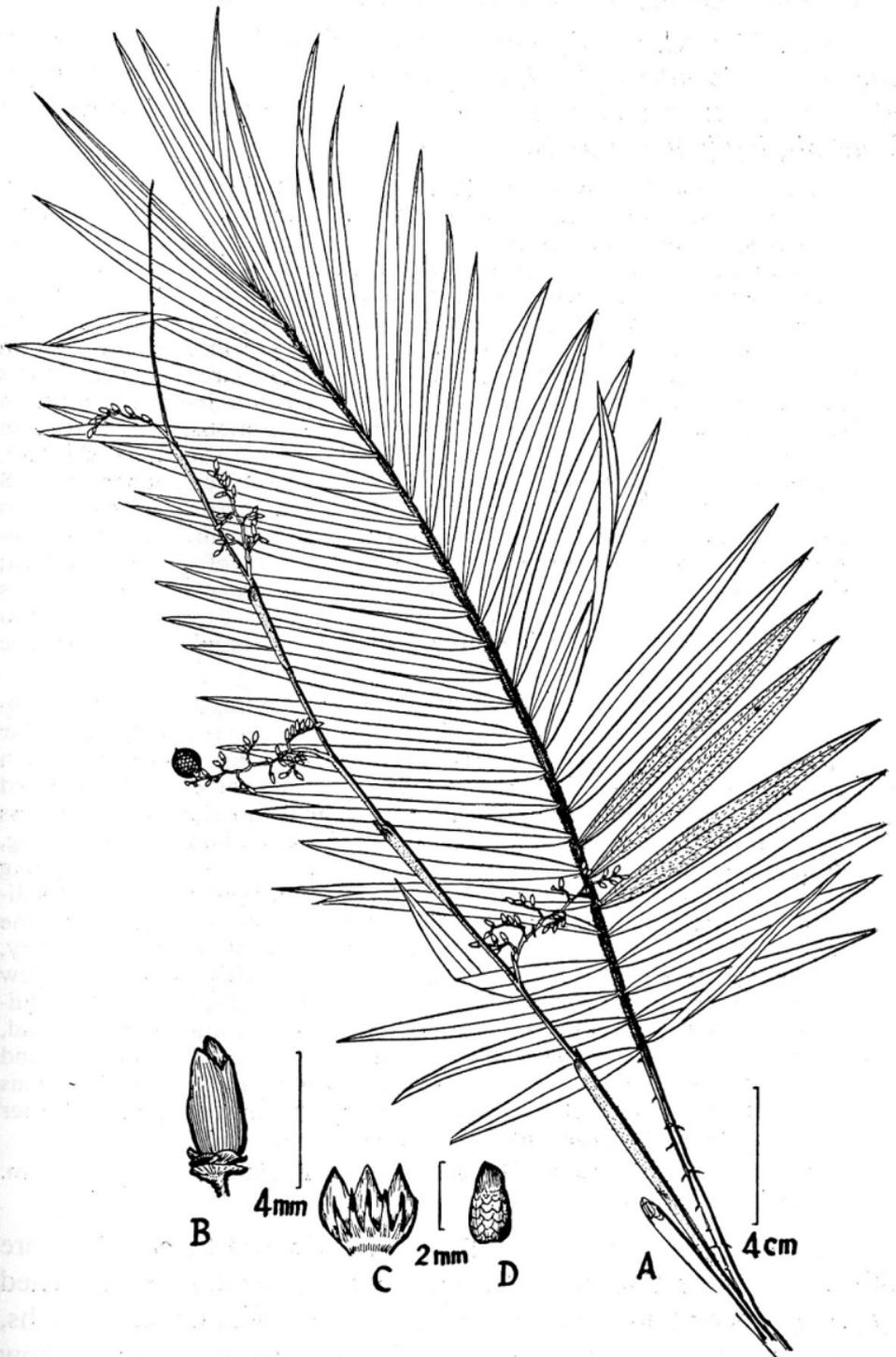
*C. ciliaris* Bl. *sensu* Ridl. in Trans. Linn. Soc. III (1893) 392, et Mat. Fl. Mal. Pen. II (1907) 203 quoad specimen tahanense infra citatum.

*A forma typica javanensi differt foliis foliolisque majoribus et latioribus. Forma frondium C. exilis similes sed fructu globoso hoc taxon dissimillimum.*

*Stem* tufted, very slender, about 1 cm. thick, 5–7 m. long. *Leaf-sheaths* hairy, scabrid (occasionally with spinules?). *Leaves* not cirriferous, 35–60 cm. long; rachis very bristly above. *Leaflets* many, regularly set, 8–12 cm. long, 8–10 mm. broad, conspicuously bristly on both surfaces. *Spadix* flagelliform, scabrid. *Fruit* roundish, 10–12 mm. in diam.; scales straw-coloured, paler along the margins; seed subglobose, plicate-cerebriform.

**MALAYA: Pahang,** Tahan River (Ridley in 1891).

This record definitely shows that a form of *C. ciliaris* occurs in the Peninsula. Ridley (1907) cited under the species a number of other specimens all of which belong to *C. exillis*. Beccari (Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calc. XI Appendix, 1913 p. 55), who had an opportunity to examine many specimens of Ridley's *C. ciliaris*, did not see the above quoted specimen and so reduced the whole of *C. ciliaris sensu* Ridley to *C. exillis*. In his Flora (V, 1925 p. 54) Ridley was not able to distinguish this Pahang specimen from the others cited under *C. exillis* and so he followed Beccari's reduction. A specimen purported to be from Castlewood, Johore, but collected in 1905 from a plant cultivated in the Botanic Gardens in Singapore, appears to be this species, but the material is very imperfect.



Tab. 5. *Calamus ciliaris* var. *peninsularis* (Ridley sn: Holotypus).

A, Fragmentum caudicis cum folio et spadice. B, Flos femineus cum involucrophoro conspicue pedicellato ut involucrum et areola appareant. C, Idem apertus ut staminodia appareant. D, Ovarium.