apiculatum, lateribus basin versus compressis, 1.4 cm. circ. longum, 1 cm. latum, 0.8 cm. crassum. *Rhaphe* elongata. *Albumen* profunde ruminatum. *Embryo* lateralis, modice infra dimidium latus, nonnihil supra basim situs.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO: Mt. Kinabalu, at Lumu-Lumu, circ. 6,000 feet alt., (leg Furtado, comm. Clemens, sub. no. 29195. Type in Singapore).

This species belongs to Beccari's *Group XV B.* and is related to *C. caesius* Bl., from which it (*C. Kiahii*) can be easily distinguished by its much narrower, lanceolate (not oblanceolate), coriaceous, concolorous leaflets, by its straight (not reflexed) more closely placed spines on the sheath and by its lepidote spathes. The seed of *C. caesius* is described to be ovoid or to have a rounded base and subacute apex, but in *C. Kiahii* the seed is oblong or obovate with broad apex and often a narrowed base.

Named in honour of Kiah bin Haji Salleh, the plant collector of the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, who accompanied me on my trip to the Kinabalu Mountains in 1932.

9. Calamus Kjellbergii Furtado spec. nov.

Caudex scandens, circ. 5 m. longus, sine vagina 1.5 cm. in diam. *Frondes* ut videtur longæ, cirrho circ. 1.20 m. longo. *Vagina* spinis brevissimis vel indistinctis, distantibus armata, infra petiolum gibbosa, apice oblique truncata. *Ochrea* brevissima, inermis. *Petiolus* partim tantum visus infra convexus, dorso et margines secus eomodo armatus, supra concavus vel applanatus, spinis brevibus præditus. *Rhachis* dorso unguibus validis 3-4 fidis, apice fuscis et aculeis reflexis armata. *Segmenta* alternantia circ. 15 cm. remota, utrinque attenuata, basi angustata, apicem versus sensim vel subito acuminata et secus margines spinulosa, summo breviter bifida, utrinque glabra, pluricostulata, secus costas sat plicata, 37.5 cm. longa, 5.5 cm. lata; costa media validiuscula, secundariis et tertiariis tenuioribus, fere æqui crassis. *Spadix foemineus* quam frondes brevior et non flagelliferus ut videtur. *Spathae primariae* tubulosæ, ancipites, dorso carinatæ, spinis brevissimis præditæ, circ. 12 cm. longæ, apice oblique truncatæ, in apicem acuminatissimam productæ; *.secundariae* tubulosæ, infundibuliformes, inermes, glabræ, basi ancipites, apice oblique truncatæ. *Spathellae* spathis secundariis consimiles, apice sæpe ciliolatæ. *Rami* primarii circ. 25 cm. longi, sessiles vel subsesiles, circ. 10 spiculis ferentes, in appendiculum 2 cm. longum, inerme exeuntes. *Spiculae* sessiles, (=ad spatharum orificium orientes), usque ad imam basin fructiferæ, 2-3.5 cm. longæ, utrinsecus fructibus 3-4. *Involucrophorum* sessile, apice cupuliforme. *Involucrum* late patériforme, in involucrophoro fere inclusum. *Perianthium* fructiferum

explanatum, 0.8 cm. in diam., concavum, calyce corollæ æquilongo. *Fructus* depresso globosus, apice abrupte nonnihil rostratus, cum rostro 0.3 cm. longo 1.7 cm. altus, 1-1.1 cm. in diam. *Squamae* badiæ, secus marginem fuscæ, dimidiam secus canaliculatæ, in seriebus verticalibus 18 imbricatæ: *Semen* globosum, 0.7 cm. in diam, rhaphe haud impressa, sublæve, ceterum cerebriformiter alveolatum. *Albumen* ad ¼ diam. circ. ruminatum. *Embryo* basilaris.

CELEBES: Kawata, by the river Maliki, in rainforest, alt. circ. 650 feet (Kjellberg, No. 2367. Type in Berlin and with Kjellberg in Sweden). Ripe fruits are eaten by the local people.

This species belongs to the *Group XV-A* of Beccari and is very closely related to *C. arugda* Becc. from the Philippines, which however is described as having its leaflets bearing spiny margins and sometimes spinulous costæ above, its female flowers usually geminate in the lower part of the spikelet and the fruit scales in 15 longitudinal rows and not channelled along the middle. *C. Kjellbergii* on the other hand, exhibits no traces whatsoever of any geminate female flowers (only fruiting material was available for examination), has its fruiting scales arranged in 18 vertical rows and channelled along the middle, and bears leaflets which have spinules only along the margins of their apical portions.

10. Calamus longisetus Griff. in Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist. V (1844) 36, et Palms Brit. Ind. (1850) 44, t. 189 AB; Becc. in Calc. Ann. XI (1908) 134, pl. 9.

C. arborescens Griff. sensu Ridl. Journ. Roy. As. Soc. Str. Br. 59 (1911) 215, et Flor. Mal. Pen. V (1925) 64, quoad specimen lankawiense. **syn. nov.**

MALAY PENINSULA: Langkawi *sine loc.*, (Haniff. in Sept., 1900 male). *Gunong Raya* (leg. Haniff, comm. Ridley sub. n. 15910 female).

This extends the distribution of this species which was hitherto recorded only for the Andamans and South Burma as far south as Tenasserim. It is easily distinguished from *C. arborescens* with which Ridley had confused it, by the disposition of the leaflets in definite groups at least in the lower portion of the leaf, by the absence of white or glaucous substance in the nether surface of the leaflets and by the presence of flagellum to the spadix.

11. Calamus luridus Becc. in Hk f. Flor. Brit. Ind. V (1892) 445; Ridl. Mat. Flor. Mal. Pen. II (1907) 198, pp. (*ex altera parte=C. laxiflorus, C. muricatus* and *C. scabridulus*), et Flor. Mal. Pen. V (1925) 56, pp.

C. distans Ridl. Flor. Mal. Pen. V (1925) 56, **syn. nov.**