

from the plants found in the primitive jungle on the mountains. *C. laxissimus* was wrongly placed by Beccari in his Group V.

In Wray & Robinson 5,327 (Pahang) the spadix is of *C. perakensis*, while the leaf is of *C. elegans*.

39 (a). Calamus perakensis Becc. var. **gracilis** Furtado var. **nov.**

C. perakensis var. *lanata* Ridl., Fl. Mal. Pen. V (1925) 59 quoad specimen Haniff & Nur 8,127 tantum.

A taxo typico haec varietas caudice graciliore, foliis minoribus, foliolis angustioribus differt.

Leaf about 25 cm. long, up to 5 mm. wide at the base, not geniculate, armed along the dorsum with a row of distant, up to 15 mm. long, patent spines, and along the margins at the base with closely set, porrect, up to 4 cm. long, spines, the latter becoming gradually patent, shorter and more distant in the distal parts of the petiole; rachis 40–50 cm. long with closely set, 10–15 mm. apart leaflets and with a row of very short, solitary spines in the dorsum. *Leaflets* 15–20 cm. long, 10 mm. or less wide, alternate or opposite, linear, gradually tapering to a bristly apex, setose along the margins and the 1–3 nerves above, and minutely setose on the 3 nerves beneath. *Spadix* erect, 35–40 cm. long, with 2–3 branches.

MALAYA: Pahang, Gunong Tahan in loco Wray's Camp dicto (Ridley 16,293 holotypus); Gunong Tahan, alt. 1,200–1,300 m. (Haniff & Nur 8,127).

This variety has much smaller, closely set, narrower leaflets which are 13–15 cm. long, 10 mm. or less wide, and 12–15 mm. apart. Judging from the leaf-base, the stem appears to be very slender, and a field note states that it is 6–8 inches tall.

40. Calamus laxissimus Ridl., Mat. Fl. Malayan Pen. II (1907) 210; Becc. in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calc. XI Appendix (1913) 32 t. 17; Ridl., Fl. Malay Pen. V (1925) 63.—**t. 40.**

Stem apparently scandent, slender. *Leaf-sheaths* not seen, probably flagelliferous and gibbous. *Leaves* non-cirriferosus, size not known; rachis armed with simple, or 3-digitate by confluence, claws. *Leaflets* in rather distant pairs, exactly opposite or sub-opposite, 5–9 cm. apart, ensiform, 1–3 costulate, largest about 35 cm. long, 25–28 mm. wide, unarmed. *Spadix* very long, 1.5–2 m. or more long; divided into 4–6 branches and armed with a few claws; female spikelets 5–15 cm. long, 3–4 cm. apart; borne on the long primary branches, each up to 40 cm. long, male branches often twice divided; the secondary spikelets very short with only 2–3 very closely packed flowers on each side. *Primary spathes* long, tubular, longitudinally slit towards the apex, where they end often in stiff divisions, each division being about 15 cm. long; secondary spathes obliquely truncate, ligulate and fimbriate at the apex. *Fruits* not known.

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

I have seen the female syntype only. A part of the male syntype formed the basis of Beccari's description and plate 17 quoted above.