

(male and female) and the fruit are also very much larger than in any other rattan genus. The fruit scales are not channelled in the middle.

The spadices in *Schizospatha* are much more abbreviated than those in *Cornera* and do not have a filiform appendix at the end. The primary spathes are papyraceous, often fragile, imbricate, longer than the included internode and the axillary branch, and gradually shorter towards the end of the spadix; this means that each spathe covers partly or entirely the one above, and that the longest internode and the largest spathe are the lowermost in the spadix, and the shortest are at the apex. Often the terminal portion of the spadix is abnormal; this may contain two or more spathes which though amplexicaul at the base, are open and cymbiform, each subtending in its axil an abortive or fertile spikelet. This entire abnormal part is wholly enclosed, before anthesis, in a large cymbiform, amplexicaul spathe. The tubular primary spathes do not dehisce but remain closed so that the spadix branches with their spikelets emerge by puncturing their respective axillant spathe on its dorsal side, a mode of orientation for spadix branches not known in any other rattan genus. Later, as the spikelets develop and the spadix bends, the spathes become torn and appear to have dehisced naturally, but the basal spathes will often reveal the true mode of emergence of the spadix branches. The spathes may be entirely unarmed or occasionally the lowermost spathe is armed at the base and obscurely so in the lamina.

CORNERA Furtado gen. nov.

Palmae scandentes, dioicae, flagelliferae. Frondes paripinnatae, subimparipinnatae vel subcirriferæ. *Spadices* parvi, frondibus breviores vel eis æquilongi, in parte basali valde crassi, apice in appendiculum brevi unguiculatum exeuntes, feminei masculis similes sed minores, 1-3 ramis arrectissimis in axis directione principalis productis, crassis præditi. *Spathae primariae* persistentes, aculeatae, basi tubulares, apicem versus gradatim dilatatae, auriculiformiter explanatae, summo triangulariter truncatae vel acuminatae, vel longe rostratae. *Spiculae* breves, axi crassae, congestae. *Flores feminei*, neutri et masculi maximi, 5-10 mm. longi, ut in Calami speciebus dispositi. *Involucrophora* cupuliformia vel infundibuliformia; involucra conformia. *Perianthium fructiferum* campanulatum, ad basin fere usque divisum, haud pedicellatum. *Fructus* elliptici vel ovato-oblongi, inter species calamoideas maximi, 2.5-4 cm. alti, 2 cm. in diam.; squamis secus dorsum haud canaliculatis. *Semina* alte ruminata vel homogœna.

DISTRIBUTIO: Species hujus generis adhuc tres cognitæ, in Malaya et in Borneo incolunt.

SPECIES TYPICA: *C. pyncocarpa* Furtado.

KEY TO THE SPECIES

- (a) Leaflets mealy white beneath (Seed deeply ruminant)
C. Lobbiana (Becc.) Furtado.
- (aa) Leaflets not mealy white beneath
- (b) Leaves 2–3 m. long, subcirriferous. Leaflets many, equidistant except in apical part of the leaf. Leaf-sheaths armed with many spines especially at the mouth. Fruit dark; seed deeply ruminant
C. conirostris (Becc.) Furtado.
- (bb) Leaves \pm 50 cm. long or less, almost as long as the spadices, paripinnate or rarely subimparipinnate, not subcirriferous. Leaflets few, 6–8 in all, inequidistant, 4 terminal approximate, the two central in the terminal group of leaflets being shortly united at base; other leaflets seated towards the base. Leaf-sheaths armed with a few small thorns, mouth unarmed. Fruit with brownish scales; seed homogeneous
C. pycnocarpus Furtado.

Enumeration of the Species

1. *Cornera conirostris* (Becc.) Furtado **comb. nov.**

Calamus conirostris Becc. in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. VI (1893) 461; Ridl., Mat. Fl. Mal. Pen. II (1907) 205; Becc. in Ann. Roy. Gard. XI (1908) 480 t. 220., Ridl., Fl. Mal. Pen. V (1925) 60:

Basynym

C. brachystachys Becc. *sensu* in Ann. cit. (1908) 485 t. 222 *quoad frondem tantum*; Merr., Bibl. Enum. Born. Pl. (1921) 73 *pro parte* (ex altera parte = *C. Lobbiana*).

Stem scandent, tufted 6–10 m. long, 2.5–3.5 cm. thick including leaf-sheaths. *Leaf-sheaths* flagelliferous, armed with unequal, spreading, somewhat deflexed, straw-coloured, laminar spines, largest ones being 2–5 cm. long, those near the mouth being erect, narrower, linear, up to 18 cm. long. *Leaves* 2.5–3 m. long (including the 30–50 cm. long yellowish petiole), ending in a short, stout, strongly clawed cirrus bearing diminutive inequidistant leaflets. *Leaflets* ensiform, 1–3 costate, equidistant for the most of the lower part, 2–6 cm. apart, opposite or subopposite, largest 40–45 cm. long, 2.5–3 cm. broad.

Spadix 40–60 cm. long including a short appendix, with one or two flower-bearing branches; the lower branch stout, arrect bearing on each side about 7 reflexed, 2.5–3.5 cm. long spikelets. *Fruit* large about 3 cm. long, 2 cm. in diam., ovoid, conic, long beaked, covered with 15 series of black, shining scales, sometimes yellowish at base.

MALAYA: Perak, Tapah (Furtado 33,095; Ridley 14,113).

BORNEO: Sarawak, loc. incert., probably Kuching (Hewitt in 1906, vern. nom. *Rotang Tedong*); Mount Matang (Beccari leaf in t. 222).