

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

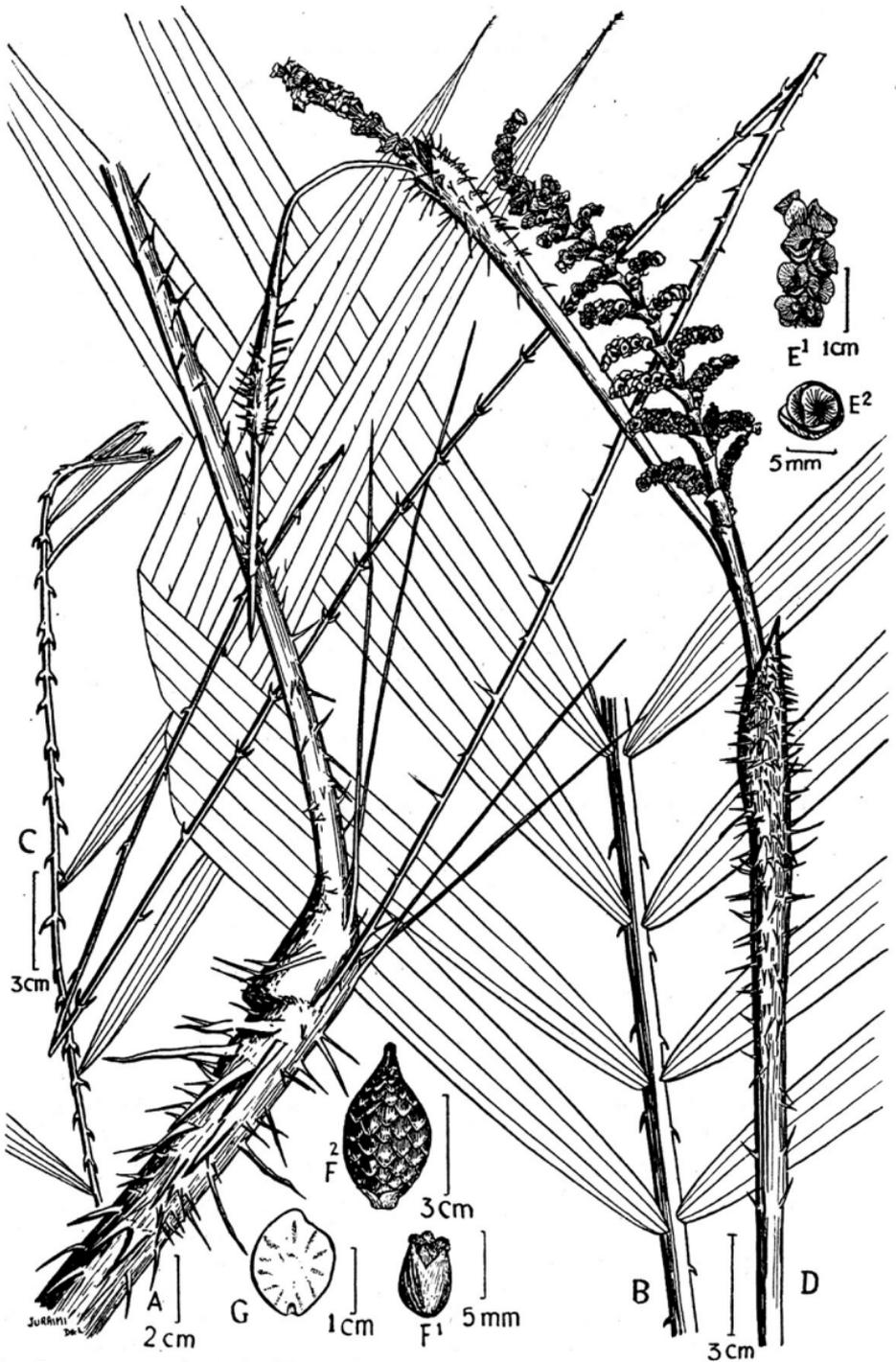
C. brachystachys Becc. *sensu* in Ann. cit. (1908) 485 t. 222 *quoad frondem tantum*; Merr., Bibl. Enum. Born. Pl. (1921) 73 *pro parte* (ex altera parte = *C. Lobbiana*).

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).



1. *Cornera conirostris* (Furtado 33,095).

A, Petioli pars basalis cum vagina et flagello. B, Frondis fragmentum medianum. C, Frondis cirrus cum foliolis diminutis. D, Spadix. E¹, Spiculae pars ut dispositio involucrophori involucrique appareant. E², Involucrum ut ejusdem dispositio in involucrophoro appareat. F¹, Flos femineus ad anthesin. F², Fructus. G, Semen verticaliter discissum.

This species was not recorded from Borneo, BECCARI having referred the Bornean sterile material of this species to *Calamus brachystachys*. Hewitt's collection has a fruiting spadix and representative portions of a leaf which shows that *Cornera conirostris* does occur in Borneo.

BECCARI had apparently intended to include Scortechini's collection from Gopeng, Perak, among the syntypes of the basynym of this species, but this collection was not cited in the original publication by HOOKER who, while condensing BECCARI'S descriptions for his Flora of British India, saw in the Kew herbarium only Kunstler's specimen and none from Scortechini's collection. The plate given by BECCARI (1908) is based entirely on Scortechini's specimens.

2. *Cornera Lobbiana* (Becc.) Furtado comb. nov.

Calamus Lobbianus Becc. in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. VI (1893) 462; Ridl., Mat. Fl. Mal. Pen. II (1907) 204; Becc. in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calc. XI (1908) 482 t. 221; Ridl., Fl. Mal. Pen. V (1925) 59: (**Basynym.**).

C. brachystachys Becc. in Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind. II (1902) 215; et in Ann. cit. (1908) 485 t. 222 quoad spadicem tantum (quoad frondem = *C. conirostris*): **syn. nov.**

C. melanocarpus Ridl. in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. III (1893) 392.

Stem short, solitary, 1-1.5 m. long, 2.5-3 cm. through with sheaths, scandent or semi-scandent. *Leaf-sheaths* sometimes flagelliferous especially when old and climbing, densely armed with unequal ascending or spreading, light coloured spines, the largest being 2-5 cm. long. *Leaves* non-cirriforous, 1.25-2 m. long. *Leaflets* paripinnate, ensiform, equidistant, conspicuously white beneath, 3-costulate, sometimes caudiculate at apex, 3-5 cm. apart, opposite or subopposite, the largest ones about 40-45 cm. long, 3.5 cm. broad, the two terminal shortly connate at base.

Spadix 40-60 cm. long including the appendix, usually divided into 1-3 erect branches bearing short congested spikelets, the female spadix being shorter and less branched; primary spathes long-beaked, spiny. *Fruit* large, 3 cm. long, 2 cm. in diam., ovoid conic, beaked, covered with black, yellowish at base, shining scales arranged in 15 longitudinal series, sometimes.

MALAYA: Kelantan, Sungai Ketch (Nur 11,987). Pahang, Bukit Kuman in Raub (Burn-Murdoch, comm. sub Ridley's no. 13,298); Tahan River (Mat on 21-IX-1893, vern. nom. *Rotan Chin Chin*); Pulau Tawar (Ridley on 10-VI-1891, Holotype of *C. melanocarpus*); Kuala Lipis at Ulu Chimeras (Burkill & Haniff 15,685). **Negri Sembilan**, Beremban by Sungai Bendol (Furtado 33,123, vern. nom. *Rotan Ayer*, both male and fruiting under the same number); Gunong Angsi, alt. 670 m. (Nur 11,598). **Johore**, between Gunong Belumut and Gunong Bechua, alt. 750 m. (Holtum 10,845); Castlewood (Ridley in VI-1904); Sungai Kayu Ara (Corner & Furtado 29,493);