

publication of the species. These latter specimens, (numbered 13,302), are *D. angustifolius* as interpreted herein.

V. *Dæmonorops Curtisii* Furtado spec. nov.

A *D. Lewisianus*, cui valde affinis, vagina frondium inerme, haud geniculata; spathis inermibus hæc species bene distincta.

Caudex gracilis, cum vagina 8 mm. in diam., erectus vel scandens. Frondium *vagina* inermis, haud gibbosa, pro maxima parte atro-ferrugineo leprosa, apice oblique truncata. *Ochrea* inermis, ad 5 mm. longa. *Petiolus* circ. 15 cm. longus, dorso convexus, supra concavusculo-applanatus, inermis vel secus margines dorsumque spinis perpauca, solitariis, brevissimis vel obscuris remote armatus. Lamina 25-30 cm. longa, secus rhacheos dorsum unguibus indivisis, reduncis, brevibus prædita, in cirrhum ad 10 cm. longum unguiculatum transiens. *Segmenta* circ. 12 cm. longa, 1 cm. lata, ensiformia, apicem quam basin versus magis attenuata; supra secus costam medianam et interdum duas costas subprimarias, subtus secus costam medianam tantum, setulosa; ad margines eodemmodo ciliolata. *Spadix* ante anthesin elongato-fusiformis, cum rostro circ. 12-14 cm. longus; spatha extima inermis, dorso superficialiter bicarinata, in rostrum circiter corpore ejusdem æquilongum contracta. *Perianthium* fructiferum explanatum. *Fructus* immaturi tantum visi, ovati, apicem versus angustati, circ. 12-13 mm. longi, 8-10 mm. in diam. *Squamæ* in orthostichos 15 dispositæ, in medio sulcatæ, basi stramineæ, apicem versus rebescentes, linea marginali fuscente.

MALAY PENINSULA: **Province Wellesley**, Tasek Glugor (Curtis in April 1902. Type in Singapore).

Obviously an ally of *D. Lewisianus* from which it is easily distinguished by unarmed leaf-sheath, non-gibbous petiole, and unarmed spathes. The two last mentioned characters are sometimes found in the spathes of *D. Lewisianus* produced in the "senile" stages, but even then one can always detect some spines or bristles on the leaf-sheaths and very often on the outermost spathes. Curtis's specimen is evidently taken from the terminal portions of an old stem; because owing to the disarrangement in the rate of growth of the internodes and leaf-sheaths, the spadices appear as if they have originated in the axil of the leaf immediately below it. The basal portion of the spadices being thus caught up in pseudo-axils of the leaves, the outermost spathes do not fall off even after they are detached from the inflorescence axis, thereby making the spathes appear as persistent. Such a condition is sometimes obtained in many rattans in their "senile" stages, that is, stages immediately preceding their death.

VI. *Dæmonorops grandis* (Griff.) Mart., Hist. Nat. Palm. III (1850) 327 t. 175 f. 9 et t. Z-xii f. 11; Becc. in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. VI (1893) 463, in Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind. II (1902)