covered with deciduous black scurf when young, bicarinate, armed with weak, long, narrow, flat or subcriniform, deflexed, irregularly scattered or subseriately arranged, blackish spines; the second spathe armed towards the upper half with subcriniform spines; branches 3–5; spikelets 3–5 cm. long, with sinuous axis. *Involucrophore* short, broadly and obliquely cupular; involucre shallowly cupular, slightly one-sided, lower than the apex of the involucrophore on one side; areola distinctly swollen, especially on the upper side, often sunk deep between the projecting margins of the involucral and the involucrophoral cups. *Fruiting perianth* explanate. *Fruit* globose, conically beaked when young, roundish umbonate when mature, 15 mm. in diam.; scales arranged in 15 vertical series, cinnamon brown with dark intramarginal line and erose margins. *Seed* orbicular, flattened on one side, as tall as it is broad, 11–13 mm. broad, 10 mm. thick, ruminate, with embryo slightly above the base. *Male spadix* unknown.

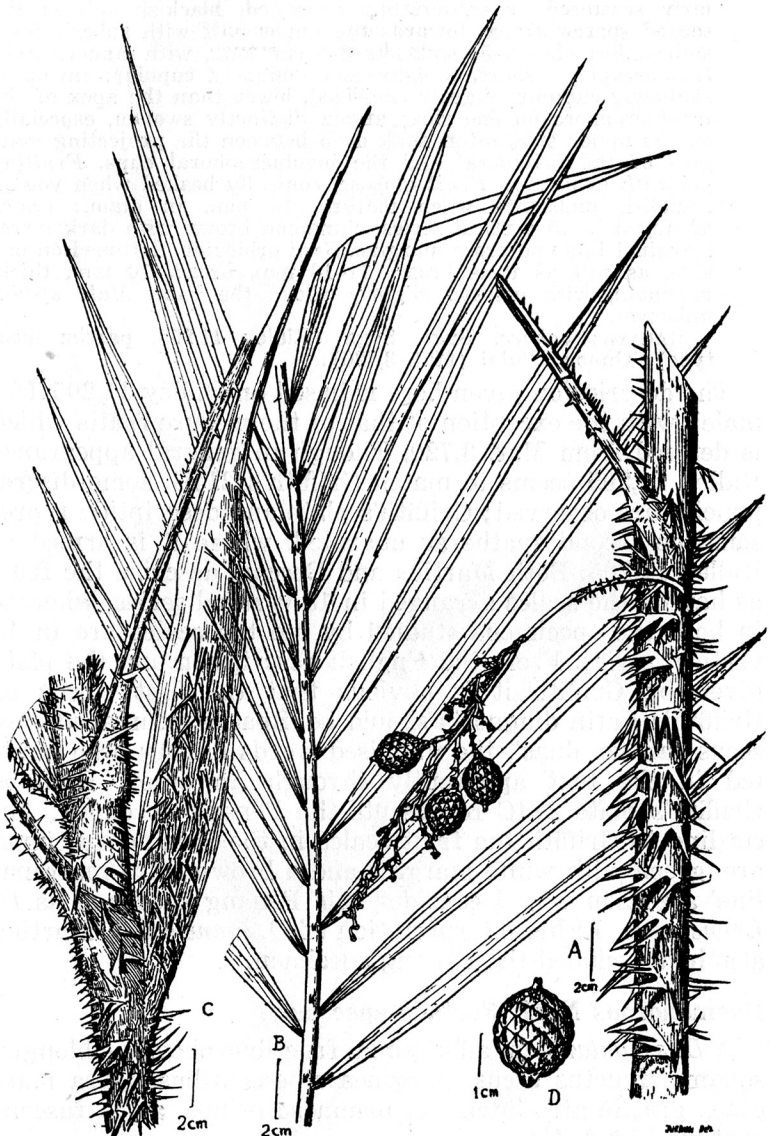
MALAYA: *Johore,* Bukit Soga (Ridley 11,205, partim—neotype); Gunong Pulai (Mat. 3,720).

The description given here is based on Ridley 11,205 (female) with the exception of that of the mature fruits which is derived from Mat. 3,720. Though in general appearance Ridley 11,205 seems to match Griffith's 214B, some discrepancies are observed; Griffith's plate and description represent the second spathe as unarmed, where it is armed in Ridley 11,205. Both Martius and Beccari describe the fruit as having the scales arranged in 18 vertical series, whereas in both the specimens studied by me the scales are in 15 vertical series. From the English description and the plate given by Griffith it is obvious that the first words of Griffith's Latin diagnosis should be 'Spatha extima *inter et* secus carinas duas', the italicised words having been omitted in the text apparently through an error. Perhaps Griffith's plate 214C represents the Penang specimen. According to Griffith the fruit scales in the Penang specimen are 'green with white margins and a brown intra-marginal line' a reason why I consider this Penang specimen as *D. Lewisianus*. In his interpretation of *D. monticolus,* Martius also had excluded the Penang specimen.

Daemonorops Nurii Furtado **spec. nov.**

A *D. singalano* cui affinissima, fructibus obovato-oblongis, squamis fructus secus margines albescentibus, infra margines gracile atro-luteis vel brunnescentibus, apice fuscencentibus sat distincta.

Caudex scandens, cum vaginis 2–3 cm. in diam. *Vagina* frondis fusco deciduo furfuracea, apice oblique truncata, infra petioli basin geniculata, in geniculo breviter aculeata, secus margines spinis longis, erectis praedita, inter marginem et geniculum utrinsecus nuda vel spinis brevibus armata; in altera parte spinis



Daemonorops Nurii (Nur 32,853).

A, Caudicis fragmentum cum spadice fructifero. B, Fragmentum frondis. C, Fragmentum caudicis ut spadix ante anthesin appareant. D, Fructus.

inaequalibus, schistaceis reflexis, solitariis vel saepe basi oblique approximatis vel subseriatim confluentibus, late laminaribus vel etiam subcriniformibus, ad 3 cm. longis usque armata. *Frondes* cirriferi; 1–2 m. longi; petiolus 12–25 cm. longi, supra applanatus, subtus convexus, secus margines in utra pagina spinis robustis solitariis vel digitatis armatus, dorso (infima parte basali magis armata excepta) aculeis solitariis reflexis praeditus; rachis pinnatifera subtus unguibus solitariis vel digitatis armata. *Foliola* alternata vel subopposita, aequidistantia, linearia, 25–30 cm. longa, 12–16 mm. lata, apice subulato acuminata, supra in costa primaria et duabus costis subprimariis setosa, subtus in costa mediana tantum setis minutis, deciduis vel fragillimis et in marginibus setis appressis praedita. *Spadix femineus* ante anthesin fusiformis cum pedunculo 3–4 cm. longo, spinis brevibus armato, et cum rostro corpori equilongo vel quam hoc breviore, 30–35 cm. longus, cum fructibus nonnihil reflexus; spatha externe bicarinata, deciduo fusca furfuracea, in corpore spinis anguste laminaribus, subaequalibus, schistaceis, solitariis dispersis, vel basi approximatis armata, in rostrum 10–14 cm. longum inerme vel fere terminata; spathae alterae inermes; spadicis axis sine pedunculo spathisque circa 15 cm. longa; rami primarii 3–4, porrecti, 4–5 cm. longi, in spiculas 3–4, floribus 4–6 praeditas, 2–3 cm. longas, divisi. *Involucrophorum* breve, quam spathella paulo longius, oblique truncatum, subcupulatum; involucrum cupulare truncatum involucrophoro paulo brevius; areola callosa. *Flores feminei* ovati, circa 8 mm. longi, basi truncati; calyx cupularis, valde striatus, superficialiter 3-denticulatus, quam corolla demidio brevior. *Perianthium fructiferum* pedicelliforme; calyx paulo divisus, cupuliformis. *Fructus* immaturi tantum visi, obovato-oblongi, apice abrupti rostrati, sine rostro circa 18 mm. longi, 10–12 mm. in diam.; squamis in series verticales 15 dispositis stramineis, secus margines albescentibus, infra margines gracillimo fusco-luteis vel obscuris, apice fuscescentibus; *Semen* immaturum characteribus permanentibus nondum evolutis.

MALAYA: *Pahang*, Cameron Highlands, alt. 2,500 m. (Nur 32,853).

This resembles very much *D. singalanus* of Sumatra, but differs from it by its obovate-oblong fruits, and fruit scales having whitish margins. In the lower parts of the stems the sheaths are long and the spines are arranged more or less in oblique series, but this arrangement becomes less conspicuous in the terminal parts of the stem. In the lower parts of the stem the bare portion on either side of the geniculum is not present and the petioles are longer.

Daemonorops pseudo-sepal Becc. in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. VI (1893) 465; Ridl., Mat. Fl. Mal. Pen. II (1907) 180; Becc. in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calc. XII (1911) 79 t. 25; Ridl., Fl. Mal. Pen. V (1925) 40 inter species dubias; Furtado in Gard. Bull. Straits Settl. IX (1937) 177.

D. bakauensis Becc. in Ann. cit. XII (1911) 221. t. 100.