

	Malay Peninsula.	Borneo.	Philippine Islands.	
133. Monimiaceae	4	5	17	
134. Lauraceae	175	74	110	
135. Hernandiaceae	4	1	9	
136. Proteaceae	10	3	8	
137. Thymelaeaceae	9	9	24	Wikstroemia strong in P. I.
138. Elaeagnaceae	1	0	1	
139. Loranthaceae	46	47	101	Loranthus strong in P. I.
140. Santalaceae	14	6	5	
141. Opiliaceae	4	1	5	
142. Balanophoraceae	6	4	5	
143. Euphorbiaceae	351	195	385	
144. Urticaceae				
Celtideae or Ulmaceae	8	7	13	
Moreae	127	116	203	
Urticeae	26	46	151	Elatostema strong in P. I.
145. Juglandaceae	3	1	5	Engelhardtia only
146. Myricaceae	2	2	3	
147. Casuarinaceae	1	3	3	
148. Cupuliferae	51	48	41	
149. Salicaceae	1	—	1	not native in M. P.
150. Ceratophyllaceae	—	—	1	
	4832	3345	6074	

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STENOMERIS IN THE MALAY PENINSULA.

In 1896, at Gua Batu or Batu Caves, not far from Kuala Lumpur, Mr. H. N. Ridley obtained a scrap of a *Stenomeris* in flower. This scrap he referred to *Stenomeris borneensis*, Oliv., in his *Materials for a Flora of the Malay Peninsula, Monocotyledons*, 2, 1907, p. 85, adding a remark to indicate that he had not material enough to be quite positive of its identity with the Bornean plant so named.

In March, 1922, the writer found sterile in the Bukit Raja forest a Dioscoreaceous plant which is considered to be the species found by Mr. Ridley; and in foliage it agrees with *S. borneensis* as figured in Hooker's *Icones Plantarum*, plate 2328. Its locality was visited again in Oct. 1922, Jan. 1923, Dec. 1923, and Sept. 1924,

without success in finding flowers, and it has been seen sterile at the 11th mile on the Kuala Lumpur—Klang road. It was found again in great abundance in the Pondok Tanjong forest reserve, Perak, sterile, in March 1924. It is disappointing that so far these attempts to make sure of the species have failed.

Its underground tubers are small, and horizontal—they are figured upon the adjoining plate from specimens dug up near Klang. Each consists of two or three internodes of stem tissue, swollen, and covered with weak processes of parenchymatous cells. In the plate the scars of the bracts at the nodes are clearly visible; and their presence is important in that we have by their means proof of the compound stem-nature of the tuber, an observation bearing on the disputed morphology of the underground parts in the allied genus *Dioscorea*.

The tubers of the *Stenomeris* are seen to be formed laterally as branches upon the white half-translucent underground part of the stem. They grow to a length of 2 to 3 inches and themselves give rise, as is seen in the lowest of the five tubers in the left hand half of the plate, to a new half-translucent stem—not from their tip but laterally. It is clear from the plate that this lateral production is a normal event: and it indicates the tubers as resting branches, suggesting that bulbil formation in *Dioscorea* may likewise be called the production of resting branches: or the tubers of this *Stenomeris* might equally be called underground bulbils without much misuse of the word "bulbil." It is interesting, apart from this, that renewed growth is lateral.

The interior of the tuber contains starch, of which only a little was seen: but as it was examined when the stems were in new and vigorous growth, the smallness of the amount is not surprising.

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A NOTE ON *SEMECARPUS CURTISII*, KING.

It was pointed out to me by Mr. Burkill that in the specimens placed under *Semecarpus Curtisii*, King, in the Singapore Herbarium, there was a difference between those from the North and those from the South of the Peninsula. On examination, it was found that there was a distinct difference, almost enough to admit of a new species being erected, had there not been one plant (Ridley 10566, from Ulu Selangor) which was intermediate between the two forms both in locality and in character.

Semecarpus Curtisii, King,

Curtis 2930, type! Puket, Tongkah, Siam.

Burkill & Md. Haniff, 13318! Alor Star, Kedah

Ridley, 15186! Setul.

Annandale! Kaw Suan Toon, Siam.

Ridley 10566! Ulu Selangor.