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NEW OR NOTEWORTHY PHILIPPINE PLANTS, XV

By E. D. MERRILL

(From the Botanical Section of the Biological Laboratory, Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I.)

This series of papers was commenced in 1904,¹ the present contribution being essentially like the preceding ones. In the series have been included the descriptions of new genera and species, notes on nomenclature and on obscure species, and records of known genera and species not previously reported from the Philippines. Fourteen genera and about one thousand one hundred fifty-five species, including those of the present paper, have been described as new.

The present paper consists chiefly of the descriptions of one hundred new or presumably new species, with the records of eighteen previously known ones not hitherto recorded from the Philippines. Nine genera are for the first time recorded as Philippine; namely, *Tripogon*, *Festuca* (introduced), *Cryptocoryne*, *Haematocarpus*, *Citriobatus*, *Erodium* (introduced), *Vilaresia*, *Sloanea*, and *Cloëzia*. Of these *Citriobatus* and *Cloëzia* are of special interest from the standpoint of phytogeography. *Cloëzia* has hitherto been known only from New Caledonia, where it is represented by six species, the seventh species occurring in the mountains of northeastern Mindanao. *Citriobatus*

¹ Merrill, E. D. New or noteworthy Philippine plants, I, *Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philip.)* 6 (1904) 1-18; II, *op. cit.* 17 (1904) 1-47; III, *op. cit.* 29 (1905) 1-50; IV, *op. cit.* 35 (1905) 1-77; V, *Philip. Journ. Sci.* 1 (1906) *Suppl.* 169-246; VI, *op. cit.* 3 (1908) *Bot.* 219-267; VII, *op. cit.* 4 (1909) *Bot.* 247-330; VIII, *op. cit.* 5 (1910) *Bot.* 167-257; IX, *op. cit.* 7 (1912) *Bot.* 257-357; X, *op. cit.* 9 (1914) *Bot.* 261-337; XI, *op. cit.* 10 (1915) *Bot.* 1-84; XII, *op. cit.* 10 (1915) *Bot.* 287-349; XIII, *op. cit.* 13 (1918) *Bot.* 1-66; XIV, *op. cit.* 13 (1918) *Bot.* 263-333.

Cyperus kyllingiaeoides Vahl Enum. 2 (1806) 312.

Mariscus dregeanus Kunth Enum. 2 (1837) 120; C. B. Clarke in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 6 (1893) 620.

LUZON, Ilocos Norte Province, Burgos, *Bur. Sci.* 32826 Ramos, July 24, 1918, on rocky open slopes at low altitudes, abundant.

This species has previously not been reported from the Philippines. India to tropical Africa, the Malay Peninsula, Singapore, and Borneo.

ELEOCHARIS R. Brown

ELEOCHARIS SPIRALIS (Rottb.) Steud. Syn. 2 (1855) 81; C. B. Clarke in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 6 (1893) 627.

Scirpus spiralis Rottb. Descr. Ic. (1773) 45, t. 15, f. 1.

LUZON, in swamps between Manila and Calocan, *Merrill* 9788, December, 1914.

India to Ceylon, Burma, Indo-China and ? Mauritius. Not previously reported from the Philippines. It is to be noted that R. Brown does not make the actual combination, *Eleocharis spiralis*, Prodr. (1810) 224, but merely indicates that *Scirpus spiralis* Rottb. belongs in the genus *Eleocharis*.

ARACEAE

CRYPTOCORYNE Fischer

CRYPTOCORYNE APONOGETIFOLIA sp. nov.

Herba glabra, aquatica, demersa; foliis membranaceis, anguste oblongo-lanceolatis, perspicue bullatis, utrinque angustatis, basi acutis vel obtusis, apice acutis et apiculatis, 25 ad 35 cm longis, 3 ad 5 cm latis; petiolo usque ad 30 cm longo; spathis anguste cylindraceutis, haud contortis, circiter 25 cm longis, lamina glabra, lanceolata, caudato-acuminata, 6 cm longa, deorsum 1 cm lata.

An entirely glabrous submerged herb from short, rather stout, nearly erect rhizomes about 1 cm in diameter. Leaves membranaceous, narrowly oblong-lanceolate, conspicuously bullate, the midrib very prominent, subequally narrowed to the acute or obtuse base and to the acute and slightly apiculate apex, 25 to 35 cm long, 3 to 5 cm wide; lateral nerves slender, ascending, 5 or 6 on each side of the midrib; petioles up to 30 cm long. Peduncles 4 to 7 cm long. Spathe cylindric, not twisted, slender, including the limb about 25 cm long, slightly inflated at the base, not at all contracted below the limb, the limb lanceolate, glabrous, caudate-acuminate, 6 cm long, about 1 cm wide in the lower part. Carpels usually 6, the slender stipe of the staminate inflorescence about 6 mm long; staminal

inflorescence oblong, about 4 to 5 mm long, the sterile tip 1.2 mm in length.

PANAY, Capiz Province, Jamindan, *Bur. Sci.* 31119 Ramos & Edaño, April 14, 1918, in shallow water of streams, the spathes pinkish white. To this species I also tentatively refer a sterile specimen from Negros, *For. Bur.* 19411 Curran, June, 1910.

This species is manifestly allied to *Cryptocoryne ciliata* Fisch. from which it is readily distinguished by its membranaceous, conspicuously bullate leaves, which resemble those of some species of *Aponogeton*; and by its much narrower, differently shaped, caudate-acuminate limb of the spathe, which is entirely glabrous.

CRYPTOCORYNE PYGMAEA sp. nov.

Herba glabra, depauperata; foliis membranaceis, oblongis ad oblongo-ovatis, 1.5 ad 4 cm longis, acutis, basi perspicue auriculato-cordatis, nervis utrinque 2, tenuis; spathis circiter 3.5 cm longis, inflatis, tubo oblongo, supra contracto; lamina tubo aequantibus, lanceolatis, caudato-acuminatis, planis, haud contortis.

An entirely glabrous dwarfed plant from short stout rhizomes. Leaves membranaceous, oblong to oblong-ovate, 1.5 to 4 cm long, 1 to 1.5 cm wide, the apex acute, base conspicuously auriculate-cordate; lateral nerves very slender, ascending, about 2 on each side of the midrib; petioles in young plants shorter than the leaves, in mature plants up to 5 cm long, slender, sheathing at the base. Peduncles in anthesis 8 mm long or less, in fruit up to 3 cm long. Spathe greenish white, about 3.5 cm long, the tube and limb of equal length; tube somewhat inflated, oblong, contracted at the apex; limb lanceolate, caudate-acuminate, about 6 mm wide at the base, 1.8 cm long, dark-purple on the inner surface. Carpels usually 6; stigma obtuse; staminate inflorescence ovate, 3 mm long, its sterile tip oblong, 2 mm in length, the slender stipe 6 to 7 mm long.

MINDANAO, Zamboanga District, Sax River, *Merrill* 8174, December 6, 1911 (type); *Copeland* s. n., in fruit. This species grows in the crevices of ledges, in stream beds, in very damp shaded ravines, in situations subject to overflow, at an altitude of about 300 meters.

This species is manifestly very closely allied to the Bornean *Cryptocoryne auriculata* Engl. but is smaller in size, with much slenderer, longer, less conspicuously sheathing petioles and fewer nerves; while the tube of the spathe equals the limb in length and is conspicuously contracted at the apex.