

LITERATURES REVIEW

T. SMITINAND

A revision of *Congea* (Verbenaceae), by MUNIR Ahmad Abid. Gard. Bull. Sing. 21: 259-314. 1966.

The revision of Southeast Asian species of *Congea* is badly needed, and this study is thus appropriate to solve the confusion of certain identities. Ten species are recognised including two new species: *C. griffithiana* and *C. pedicellata*. Thai members are represented by 6 species.

Recently Dr. H.N. MOLDENKE described a new plant from Thailand as *C. hansenii*, this recalls *C. tomentosa* var. *nivea* of the present author. Specimens in the Forest Herbarium, Bangkok, cited by the author under *C. tomentosa* var. *nivea* have the affinity to *C. siamensis* regarding the vegetative parts, as well as the indumentum of the calyx.

A revision of *Sphenodesme* (Verbenaceae), by MUNIR Ahmad Abid. Ibidem: 315-378. 1966.

Fourteen species are being accepted in this revision against the twenty-two of former monographers. An identification key is also provided. Of the total number 7 species are reported from Thailand; the following species have a rather limited distribution in the country: *S. eryciboides* (Kanchanaburi), *S. mekongensis* (Lampang and Loei), and *S. triflora* (Yala).

Notes on Malesian and other Asiatic Euphorbiaceae, by H.K. AIRY SHAW

A series of studies on the family *Euphorbiaceae* has been carried out by the author at the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England and currently published in the Kew Bulletin. The following series are recently published:—

LVI-LXVI. Kew Bull. 20: 25-50. 1966. In this series only one article is devoted to Thai botany:

LXIV. A remarkable new *Alchornea* from Siam. The new species is *Alchornea amentiflora* found in the evergreen forest of Chaibadan in

Lop Buri, Ban Nong Bua in Saraburi, Krabin Buri in Prachin Buri, Pak Chong and Lat Bua Khao in Nakhon Ratchasima.

LXVII-LXXXII. Ibidem: 379-415. The following articles are of some importance to the botany of Thailand:

LXIX. New combinations in *Margaritaria*. Three species of Asiatic members formerly known under the genus *Prosoros* have been transferred to *Margaritaria* following Dr. Grady L. WEBSTER's concept.

LXXII. Generic segregation in the affinity of *Aleurites* J.R.&G. FORST. Only 2 species are being left to *Aleurites*, *A. moluccana* (L.) WILLD., and *A. remyi* SHERIFF. The well known species *A. montana* and *A. fordii* are being transferred to the genus *Vernicia*, i.e. *V. montana* LOUR. and *V. fordii* (HEMSL.) AIRY SHAW.

LXXXIII-XCVI. Ibid. 21: 353-400. 1968. The following articles are dealing with Thai plants:—

LXXXVII. New or noteworthy species of *Cleistanthus* HK.F. ex PLANCH. Three species are described as new to science: *C. denudans* from Hua Hin and Pran Buri, *C. papyraceus* from Chiang Mai, Lampang, Tak, Nakhon Ratchasima, Kanchanaburi and Prachuap Khiri Khan; *C. praetermissus* from Krabi.

XCI. The female flowers of *Alcnornea amentiflora* AIRY SHAW. An additional description of female flowers is given, basing on specimens collected from Phu Phan in Sakon Nakhon.

Notes on Asiatic orchids. IV, by P.F. HUNT and V.S. SUMMERHAYES. Kew Bull. 20: 51-61. 1966.

This is the taxonomic and nomenclatural notes on Asiatic orchids. A new Burmese species, *Coleogyne holochila* is being proposed. An identification key to *Coelogyne parishii*, *C. brachyptera* and *C. virescens* is given to segregate these closely allied species. A common orchid, *Dendrobium aggregatum* ROXB. Is actually *D. lindleyi* STEUD.

As the authors consider *Cirrhopetalum* as a valid genus the new combinations made by SIDENFADEN & SMITINAND in **Orchids of Thailand** are not necessary, namely *C. micholitzii* ROLFE and *C. papillosum* ROLFE. The taxon, *Trias picta* in current literatures is to be correctly known

as *T. disciflora* (ROLFE) ROLFE. *Cirrhopetalum bootanense* of many floras should be discarded, and sunk under *C. spathulatum* ROLFE ex E. COOPER. As *C. guttulatum*, *C. maculosum* and *C. spathulatum* are subject to wrong identification, an analytical key is provided.

Contributions to the Flora of Thailand. LVII. A new species of Bignoniaceae, by E.C. BARNETT and N.Y. SANDWITH. Kew Bulletin 20: 233-234. 1966.

Radermachera kerrii is being described as new to science from Phu Wiang in Khon Kaen and Chong Khae in Nakhon Sawan. The plant is known locally as *Khae phu* (คหะภู).

Studies on the Hepaticae of Thailand. I. The genus Bazzania, with general introduction, by Naofumi KITAGAWA. Journ. Hatt. Bot. Lab. 30: 249-270. 1967.

Twenty-two species are being enumerated with an identification key. Four species are being described as new to science; *B. debilis* from Phu Kradung in Loei, *B. bilobata* from Doi Langka in Chiang Rai, *B. semiopaca* from Phu Luang in Loei, and *B. angustistipula* from Doi Inthanon in Chiang Mai.

The genus Oberonia in mainland Asia, by Gunnar SEIDENFADEN. Dansk Botanisk Arkiv. Bind 25. Nr. 3: 1-125. 1968.

This is the first monographic work of the genus so far done for Mainland Asia. The genus is tentatively divided into 9 sections, of which an analytical key is being given. Identification key to species is also provided in each section.

Of the 78 species enumerated, 8 are likely to be reduced to synonymy in the future; one species, *O. kwangtungensis* is described as new to science. Twenty-six species are being recorded from Thailand, with only *O. teres* being endemic.

As Mainland Asia covers a vast area, including the Indian subcontinent, and the minute floral characters of the plant formerly numbering some 105 species; it is therefore appropriate to appreciate the great effort of the author to bring this monumental work to completion, whilst bearing quite a burden of an important position in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

The work is indeed an inspiration to field botanists, and with certainty becomes a sought-after reference for students of Southeast Asian orchids.

Studies in the Flora of Thailand, edited by Kai LARSEN, Dansk Botanisk Arkiv. Bind 23. Nr. 4: 407-540. 1968.

The entire issue devoted to papers contributed by 7 botanists, following the same outline of the series started in 1961.

Dr. Shiu-Ying HU, the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University is credited to two papers, *Araceae* and the genus *Barclaya* (*Nymphaeaceae*). In the *Araceae* sixty-six species in 23 genera are dealt with; 10 species are described with illustrations as new to science: *Arisaema hirsutum* from Makhm, in Chanthaburi and *A. smitinandii* from Khao Luang in Nakhon Si Thammarat; *Cryptocoryne hansenii* from Koh Ko Khao, Phang-nga; *Pseudocontrium ftooi* from Phu Kradung in Loei and from Kanchanaburi; *Pycnospatha soerensenii* from Makam, Chanthaburi; *Thomsonia sutepense* from Doi Suthep in Chiang Mai, *T. thaiensis* from Doi Chiang Dao in Chiang Mai, and *T. larsenii* from Doi Suthep in Chiang Mai; *Thyphonium larsenii* from Muak Lek in Saraburi, *T. cordifolium* from Sai Yok and Thung Kang Yang in Kanchanaburi. One variety, *Amorphophallus longituberosus* var. *robustus* from Doi Suthep in Chiang Mai is also recognised.

Only one species is dealt with in the genus *Barclaya*, where a discussion on the gross morphology is being given.

Mr. Bertel HANSEN, Botanical Museum of the University in Copenhagen gives an enumeration of 14 species of *Dioscorea* (*Dioscoreaceae*) with the following 4 new records: *D. cumingii* var. *polyphylla* from Sai Yok in Kanchanaburi, *D. cirrhosa* and *D. japonica* from Phu Kradung in Loei, and *D. panthaica* from Doi Suthep in Chiang Mai.

Dr. N.L. BOR, the Herbarium Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, described a new monotypic genus, *Chumsriella*, basing on *C. thailandica* collected from Pha Mon in Chiang Mai; another two species are also recognised as new to science: *Ischaemum hansenii* and *Tripogon larsenii* from Koh Talibong in Phang-nga and Doi Inthanond in Chiang Mai respectively.

Dr. H. HJELMQUIST, Lund University, Sweden deals with *Fagaceae*, *Betulaceae* and *Corylaceae*. In the *Fagaceae* 51 species in 4 genera are enumerated with one new species, *Lithocarpus echinops* from Khun Kong San in Chiang Mai. Eight new records are followingly reported: *Lithocarpus rodgerianus*, *L. eucalyptifolius* and *L. annamensis* from Khao Yai National Park, *L. vestitus* from Northern Thailand, *L. aggregatus* var. *pseudo-magneinii* from Khun Mae Lan in Chiang Mai, and *Lithocarpus pierrei* from Khao Soi Dao in Chanthaburi; *Castanopsis rockii* from Doi Suthep in Chiang Mai; *Cyclobalanopsis myrsinaefolia* from Thung Salaeng Luang in Phitsanulok and Khao Yai National Park, *C. fructisepala* from Mae Lan Noi in Chiang Mai, *C. chrysocalyx* from Phu Miang in Phetchabun, and *C. poilanei* from Doi Suthep in Chiang Mai.

In recognising the genus *Cyclobalanopsis* OERSTED, the author makes a number of name changes. The taxonomy of this family is still under controversial concept, as will be seen in Dr. SOEPADMO's work followingly reviewed.

It is apparent that a thorough study on morphology and taxonomy of Thai *Fagaceae* is still much needed.

In the *Betulaceae* and *Corylaceae* one species each is reported. It seems that *Carpinus poilanei* in this paper involves more than one species; the collection from Northern Thailand is presumably belonging to *C. viminea* LINDE.

Dr. M.A. AUBREVILLI, National Museum of Natural History, Paris described one new species, *Aesandra krablensi* from Laem Nang Krabi in *Sapotaceae*.

Mr. C. PHENGGHLAI, the Forest Herbarium, Bangkok, enumerated 36 species of *Diospyros* (*Ebenaceae*) with 3 new records: *Diospyros striata*, from Doi Chiang Dao in Chiang Mai, *D. ebenum* var. *glaberrima* from Khao Phrami in Phang-nga and *D. areolata* from Koh Ngai in Phang-nga. The new recording of *D. striata* is superfluous, as the type specimens was collected from Doi Chiang Dao.

Mr. Peter TAYLOR, the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, enumerates 15 species of *Utricularia* (*Lentibulariaceae*) from various localities. This is the first extensive account of Thai species.

A revision of the genus *Quercus* L. subgen. *Cyclobalanopsis* (OERST.) SCHNEIDER in Malesia, by E. SOEPADMO. Gard. Bull. Sing. 22: 355-427. 1968.

The author, after a thorough study of the genus on its morphological point-of-view, has the opinion that the main criteria usually applied to the division of the genus into *Quercus* and *Cyclobalanopsis*, i.e. the imbricately scaled cupules of the former and the lamellate cupules of the latter is not adequate, and only *Quercus* is accepted in the present revision. This conception is also shared by a number of workers on the family, and is more practical for field botanists.

The revision is confined to Malesian members of which 17 species are enumerated.

An annotated checklist of the Anopheles of Thailand by John E. SCANLON, E.L. PEYTON, and Douglas J. GOULD. Thai National Scientific Paper, Fauna Series No. 2. 1968. 35 pages, one figure.

Anopheline mosquitoes are known to be vectors of malaria and filariasis in Thailand, the checklist of 62 species-group taxa with pertinent data will be a handy reference for workers on the malarial control.

This is the second number of the series and is indeed an achievement of the Applied Scientific Research Corporation of Thailand (ASRCT) in producing a high standard scientific publication under the efficient management of AVM M.R. Sukshom KASHEMSAN, the Scientific Editor.

T. S.