

BOOK REVIEW : Botany

Flora of West Pakistan. Edited by E. Nasir and S. I. Ali. Nos. 51-72. Illustrated. 1970-1974.

A descriptive and illustrated flora, among the 72 families of flowering plants treated, Mimosaceae 11 genera, 49 species is the largest; followed by Capparidaceae 7 genera, 23 species, and Papaveraceae 7 genera species.

Flora Malesiana Series I-Spermatophyta. Edited by C.G.G.J. Van Steeris. *Cyperaceae* by J.H. Kern. in Vol. 7. No. 3. Pp. 435-732. Figs. 1-117. 1974.

Malesian cyperaceous plants at the present have been known to existing in 29 genera; all (except *Carex* and *Uncinia*) are descriptively treated; illustrations of certain species are given in photograph (habitat and use), and line drawings (taxonomy).

Genera represented by one species only are: *Carpha*, *Cladium*, *Costularia*, *Kobresia*, *Lepidosperma*, *Tetraria*, and *Tricostularia*; monotypic genera are *Capitularina*, *Lepironia* and *Scirpodendron*; *Frimbristylis* is the largest genus (78 species), followed by *Cyperus* (76 species).

Hypericaceae by N.K.B. Robson in Vol. 8 No. 1. Pp. 1-29. Figs. 1-21, 1974.

Dealing with 2 genera, *Cratoxylum* (6 spp.) and *Hypericum* (15 spp.)

In the genus *Cratoxylum* 3 species have their distribution range in Thailand, i.e. *C. cochinchinense* (Lour.) Bl., *C. formosanum* (Jack) Dyer, and *C. maingayi* Dyer. Recently *C. arborescens* (Vahl) Bl. has been reported from Thailand occurring in the fresh water swamp forest of Narathiwat.

In the genus *Hypericum*, 2 species have their distribution range in Thailand, i.e. *H. uralum* Buch.-Ham. (syn. *H. garretii* Craib var. *ovatum* Craib) and *H. japonicum* Thunb. ex Murr.

Flore du Cambodge du Laos et du Vietnam. Edited by H. Aubréville and Jean-F. Leroy. No. 11. *Flacourtiaceae*, *Bixaceae*, *Cochlospermaceae* by M. Loscot. Pp. 1-114. illustr. Paris, 1970.

In the Flacourtiaceae 9 genera are treated: *Hydnocarpus* (7 spp.), *Scolopia* (5 spp.), *Flacourtia* (3 spp.), *Casearia* (11 spp.), *Itoa* (1 sp.),

Xylosma (2 spp.), *Hemiscolopia* (monotypic), *Bennettiodendrom* (1 sp.), and *Homalium* (6 spp.).

Following species are recorded from Thailand: *Hydnocarpus ilicifolia* King, *H. anthelminthica* Pierre in Laness. ex Gagnep.; *Scolopia chinensis* (Lour.) Clos (*S. siamensis* Warb.) *S. spinosa* (Roxb.) Warb., *Scolopia macrophylla* (W. & A.) Clos (*S. rhinantha* Clos var. *siamensis* Craib); *Flacourtia jangomas* (Lour.) Raeusch., *F. rukam* Zoll. & Mor., *F. indica* (Burm. f.) Merr.; *Casearia flexuosa* Craib, *C. flavovirens* Bl. (*C. pallida* Craib), *C. grewiaefolia* Vent. (*C. kerrii* Craib, *C. oblonga* Craib); *Hemiscolopia trimera* (Boerl.) Sloot.; *Homalium tomentosum* (Vent.) Benth., *H. grandiflorum* Benth. (*H. damrongianum* Craib), *H. dictyoneurum* (Turcz.) Warb., *Homalium caryophyllaceum* (Zool. & Mor.) Benth.

The families Bixaceae and Cochlospermaceae each contain one species of very wide distribution: *Bixa orellana* Linn. and *Cochlospermum gossypium* DC.

No. 12. *Hernandiaceae* by K. Kubitzki. Pp. 1-23, 1 plate. Paris. 1971.
Dealing with 3 genera. *Illigera* (6 spp.), *Hernandia* (1 sp.), and *Gyrocarpus* (1 sp.)

Following spp. are recorded from Thailand: *Illigera celebica* Miq., *I. pierrei* Gagnep., *I. thorelii* Gagnep.; *Hernandia nymphaefolia* (Pr.) Kubitzki (*H. peltata* Meisn.); and *Gyrocarpus americanus* Jacq.

No. 13. *Loganiaceae* by C. Tirel-Roudet; *Buddlejaceae* (Buddleja) by A.M. Leeuwenberg and J.E. Vidal. Pp. 1-111. 15 plates, 6 maps with a map of provinces. Paris.

In Loganiaceae a discussion on the relationship of 5 genera is given: *Strychnos* (15 spp.), *Fagraea* (5 spp.), *Mitrasacme* (4 spp.), *Mitreola* (2) and *Gelsimum* (1 sp.). Following species are given the distribution in Thailand: *Strychnos axillaris* Colebr. (*S. schmidtii* Gilg, *S. plumosa* Hill, *S. mucrocrata* Hill, *S. kawbet* Hill, *S. chloropetala* Hill), *S. vanprukii* Craib, *S. minor* Dennst. (*S. silvicola* Hill), *S. ignatii* Bergius (*S. krabiensis* Hill), *S. angustiflora* Bentham, *S. nux-vomica* Linn., *S. nux-blanda* Hill, *S. nitida* G. Don (*S. kerrii* Hill), *S. thorelii* Pierre ex Dop; *Fagraea fragrans* Roxb., *F. racemosa* Jack ex Wall., *F. auriculata* Jack, *F. ceilanica* Thunb. (*F. obovata* Wall. in Roxb.); *Gelsimum elegans* (Gard. & Champ.)

Benth.; *Mitreola petiolata* (Gmel.) Torr. & Gray [*Cynoctonum mitreola* (Linn.) Britt.]; *Mitrasacme orophila* Leenh., *M. indica* Wight, *M. pygmaea* R.Br. (*M. nudicaulis* auct.)

The genus *Buddleja* is segregated from Loganiaceae to have its own family, Buddlejaceae, comprising 3 species; a key to 3 introduced species is given. Species recorded from Thailand are; *B. asiatica* Lour. and *B. macrostachya* Benth.

No. 14. *Ochnaceae* by A. Kanis; *Onagraceae*, *Trapaceae* by Vu Van Cuong and J.E. Vidal; *Balanophoraceae*, *Rafflesiaceae* by B. Hansen; *Podostemaceae*, *Tristichaceae* by C. Cusset. Pp. 1-91. 12 pls. one map. 1973.

In Ochnaceae 4 genera are treated: *Ochna* (1 sp.), *Gomphia* (1 sp.), *Euthemis* (2 spp.), *Indosinia* (1 sp.). *Indosinia* is monotypic, endemic to south Vietnam.

Four genera in Onagraceae are treated; *Ludwigia* (6 sp.) *Epilobium* (1 sp.); *Oenothera* (1 sp.); *Circaea* (1 sp.). The genus *Jussiaea* is sunk under *Ludwigia*.

Three species are dealt with in Trapaceae.

Two genera are treated in Balanopharaceae; *Balanophora* (4 spp.); *Rhopalocnemis* (1 sp.).

In Rafflesiaceae 2 genera are dealt with; *Sapria* (2 spp.); *Mitrasacme*. (1 sp.)

Podostemaceae in this family 3 genera are treated: *Hydrobryum* (1 sp.); *Diplobryum* (1 sp.); *Cladopus* (2 spp.). One new species in the genus *Cladopus* is described: *Cladopus fallax* C. Cusset; 3 new combinations are made.

Only the genus *Dalzellia* with 2 species is treated under Tristichaceae. *Dalzellia diversifolia* (Lecomte) C. Cusset, a new combination is also recorded from Thailand in the Chi River, Ubon Ratchathani; the other species. *D. carinata* (Lecomte) C. Cusset, also a new combination is likely to occur in Thailand, if a thorough collection is to be made either in the Mae Khong River or the Chi River.