

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.

I. H. BURKILL.

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.

Semecarpus Curtisii, King, var. **brevipetiolata**, n.v.

Holtum 9521! Gunong Tampin, Negri Sembilan.

Alvins 885! Gaong Jalan, Negri Sembilan (or Malacca).

Burkill, 3230! Gunong Tampin, N. S.

Md. Nur, 1623! Bukit Kayu Arang, Tampin, N. S.

differs from typical *Curtisii* in the shorter petioles, which are 1.3 to 2 cm. long, in the glabrous disc of the male flower, and in the absence of white scales on the under side of the leaf, and in the slightly more pubescent panicle, though this is variable.

Ridley 10566 from Ulu Selangor, which I have put into typical *Curtisii*, seems to approach the var. *brevipetiolata* in the pubescence on the panicle, and in the absence of white scales on the under surface of the leaf, but it has a long and not a short petiole. The specimen, however, is a poor one.

Semecarpus Prainii, King

Md. Haniff & Md. Nur 3938! Pungah, Lower Siam.

Kunstler 7442! Larut, Perak.

This species has been omitted from Ridley's Flora of the Malay Peninsula.

M. R. HENDERSON.

NEW RECORDS OF SPECIES OF LYCOPODIUM FROM THE MALAY PENINSULA.

Since the publication of Mr. Ridley's "List of the Fern Allies and Characeae of the Malay Peninsula" (*Journ. S. B., R. Asiatic Society* No. 80, 1919, p. 139) the following species of *Lycopodium* not there recorded have been collected.

L. clavatum L. var. *divaricatum* (Wall.) This species is cosmopolitan, and the variety *divaricatum* has been found on mountains at various localities from the Himalayas through Malaysia to the Philippines. It was collected apparently for the first time in the Malay Peninsula below Fraser Hill, at an altitude of about 3800 feet, in an open place in a valley which had formerly been cleared for tin mining. (Gardens No. 11303).

L. verticillatum L. fil. Collected by M. R. Henderson at Robinson Falls, Cameron's Highlands, Pahang, 4800 feet. (F. M. S. Museums No. 11730). Distribution: Java and Borneo to Polynesia, Trop. America. South and East Africa, Mascarenes.

L. hippuris Desv. A living plant collected on Gunong Pulai, Johore, in June 1922, by G. A. Best, has since been in cultivation in the Gardens, and is freely fertile; it appears to belong to this species. Unnamed specimens in the Herbarium from Singapore (Sungei Sembawang, Ridley no. 6520) and the Taiping Hills (Long) agree with it. Distribution: Java and the Philippines to Samoa.

R. E. HOLTUM.