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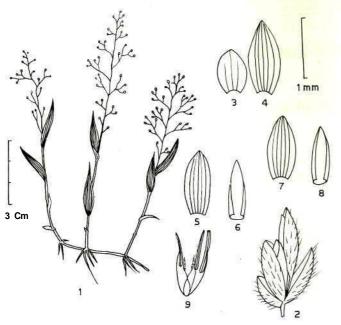


Fig. 1. Coelachne ghatica Naik glume, 5 & 6. Lower lemma and Stamens and ovary.

9 Spikelet, 3 & 4. Lower and upper Upper lemma and its palea and 9.

This species is similar to *C. simpliciusctda* (Wt. & Am.) Munro ex Benth., but panicles are more effuse with long-pedicelled spkelets and shorter pubescent glumes.

WESTERN GHATS. Amboli hill station, 13 September 1971, $Naik\ 1300a$ (holotype and $Naik\ ISOOb,\ c$ isotypes).

I wish to express my grateful thanks to Dr. J.F. Veldkamp of Rijksherbarium, Leiden, for valuable suggestions and latin d.agnosi, I am thankful to Prof. K.B. Deshpande of this Department, for facilities.

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THE CORRECT NAME FOR THE ACER OF MALESIA

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ABSTRACT

It is shown that the legitimate and proper name for the maple of Malesia is *Acer laurinum* Hasskarl.

ABSTRAK

Diperlihatkan bahwa nama yang sah dan tepat untuk ki kanada yang ada di Malesia adalah *Acer laurinum* Hasskarl.

For quite some time the name to be used for the entire-leaved, evergreen species of *Acer* which occurs in Malesia was a matter for question, with *A. javanicum* Jungh., *A. niveum* BL, *A. laurinum* Hassk., *A. curranii* Merr., *A. philippinum* Merr., and *A. cassiaefolium* Bl. being applied byseveral authors dealing with that flora. When populations in Southeast Asia and Hainan are considered as belonging to the Malesian taxon, another six epithets come under consideration. In the *Flora Malesiana*, *A. niveum* is the name indicated by Bloembergen (1948), but this was corrected to *A. laurinum* by van Steenis (1954). Murray (1969) also concluded that the oldest legitimate name is *A. laurinum*, and de Jong (1976) (who also recognizes *A. garrettii* Craib and *A. machilifolium* Hu & Cheng for mainland populations) concurs.

In 1965, in a publication apparently overlooked by the above monographers, Kostermans pointed out that *Laurus caesia* Reinwardt *ex* Blume (1826) from Indonesia is in fact an *Acer* and, further, that it represents the same taxon hitherto known as *A. laurinum*! He therefore published the new combination *Acer caesium*, (Reinwardt *ex* Blume) Kostermans, and indicated that it was the earliest available name. To date, *A. caesium* (Reinwardt *ex* Blume) Kostermans is hardly known in the botanical literature, having been adopted only by Whitmore (1973) in his *Tree Flora of Malaya*.

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However, the binomial *Acer caesium* had earlier been used by Wallich in Brandi's *The Forest Flora of North-West and Central India* in 1874 for a Himalayan maple allied to *A. pseudoplatanus* L. In light of Article 55 of the I.C.B.N. (1972 Edition) and its accompanying examples, it becomes clear that *A. caesium* (Reinwardt *ex* Blume) Kostermans (1965) is to be regarded as a later homonym of *A. caesium* Wallich *ex* Brandis (1874), and, in accordance with Article 64, *A. laurinum* Hasskarl is the legitimate and proper name for the maple of Malesia.

The following synonomy is adapted from van Steenis (1948) and Murray (1969), excluding consideration of the continental populations and the binomials based on them.

ACER LAURINUM Hasskarl

Acer laurinum Hasskarl apud Hoeven & de Vriese in Tjdschr. Natuurl. Gesch. Physiol. 10: 138. 1843.

A. javanicum Junghuhn apud Hoeven & de Vriese in Tijdschr. Natuurl. Gesch. Physiol. 8: 391. 1841, [nomen nudum\; in Monatsber. Verh. Ges. Erdk. Berlin 3: 96. 1842; non A. javanicus Burmann, Fl. Ind.: 221. 1768, which is not an Acer (cf. Bloembergen, 1948: 4).

A. niveum Blumen in Jaarb. Kon. Ned. Maatsch. Aanm. Tuin.: 84 over the date 1844, but issued later than May 1845 (and reprints, issued later than Oct. 1844) in Eumphia 3: 193. 1847.

A. cassiaefolium Blume in Rumphia 3: 193. 1847.

A. philippinum Merrill in Philipp. Dept. Int. Bur. Govt. Lab., Bull. 35: 36. 19C6.

A. curranii Merrill in Philipp. J. Sci. 4: 285. 1909.

A. caesium (Reinwardt ex Blume) Kostermans in Reinwardtia 7: 141-142. 1965, based on Laurus caesia Reinwardt ex Blume, Bijdr. Fl. N. I.: 553. 1826; non A. caesium Wallich ex Brandis, Forest Flora of North-West and Central India: 111. 1874.

I wish to thank Rupert Barneby, Arthur Cronquist and David Giannasi for their comments and suggestions; this work was accomplished with the support of an Herbarium Fellowship from The New York Botanical Garden.

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