

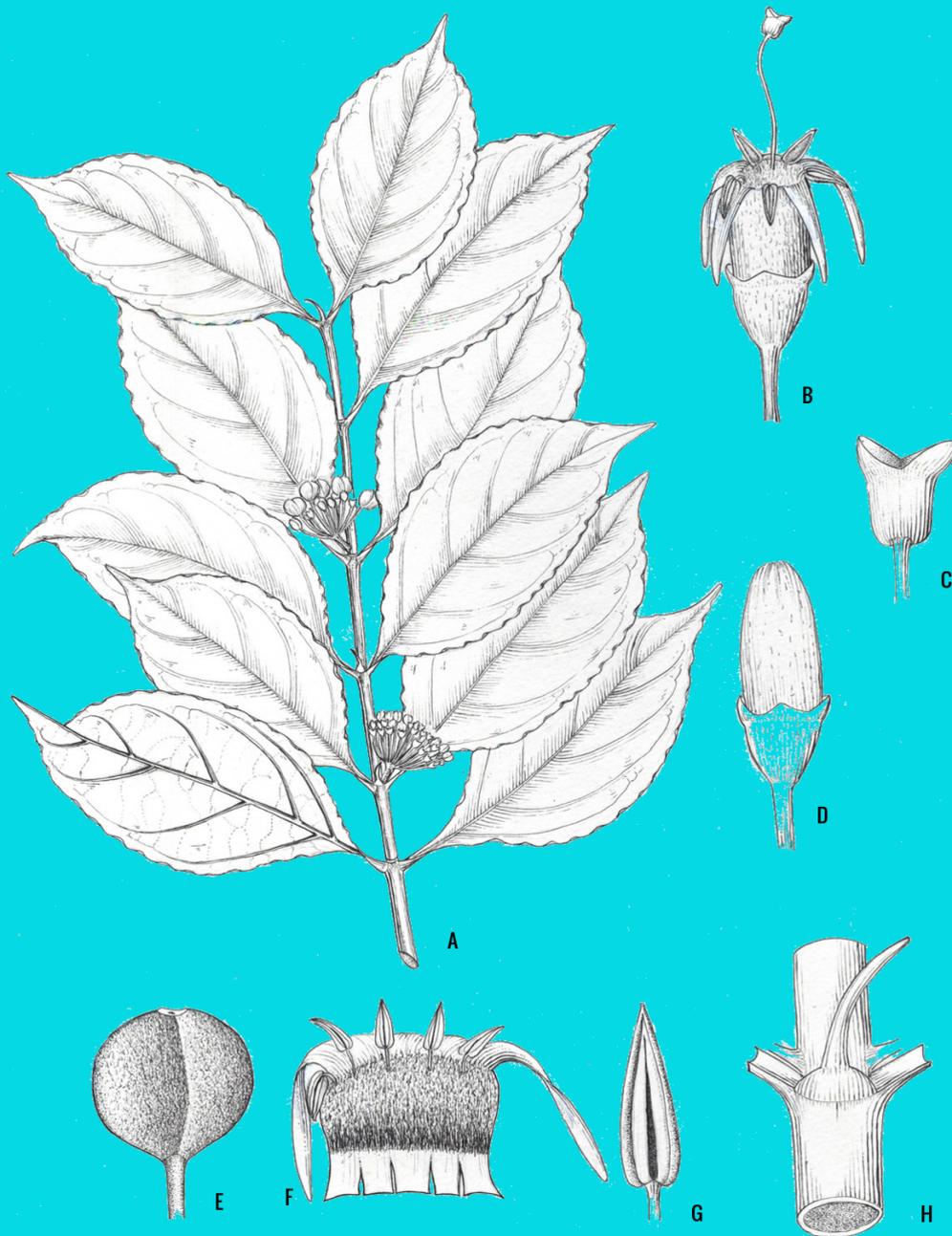


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Cover images: *Psydrax undulatifolius* K.M.Wong & Mahyuni *spec.nov.*, A. Habit; B. Flower; C. Stigma; D. Flower bud; E. Young fruit; F. Corolla cut open to reveal inside; G. Anther; H. Stipule. A, E, H from *H.N. Ridley 6475* (SING); B, C, D, F, G from *D.B. Arnot 30665* (KEP), drawing by Anne Kusumawaty (BO).

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***DINCHLOA MALAYANA* S.DRANSF. (POACEAE: BAMBUSOIDEAE), A NEW RECORD FOR INDONESIA**

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ABSTRACT

DAMAYANTO, I P. G. P. 2018. *Dinochloa malayana* S.Dransf. (Poaceae: Bambusoideae), a new record for Indonesia. *Reinwardtia* 17(1): 35–37. — *Dinochloa malayana* was previously only known from Peninsular Malaysia and Southern Thailand. However, recently, this bamboo was also found at Karimun Anak Island and Batam Island, Indonesia. A description, notes and photographs of this species are presented. An identification key to Sumatran *Dinochloa* is also provided.

Key words: *Dinochloa malayana*, new record, Karimun Anak Island, Batam Island.

ABSTRAK

DAMAYANTO, I P. G. P. 2018. *Dinochloa malayana* S.Dransf. (Poaceae: Bambusoideae), rekaman baru untuk Indonesia. *Reinwardtia* 17(1): 35–37. — Persebaran *Dinochloa malayana* sebelumnya hanya diketahui di Semenanjung Malaysia dan Thailand bagian Selatan. Namun, baru-baru ini, bambu ini ditemukan juga di Pulau Karimun Anak dan P. Batam, Indonesia. Deskripsi, catatan dan foto jenis ini disajikan. Kunci identifikasi *Dinochloa* Sumatera juga disajikan.

Kata kunci: *Dinochloa malayana*, Pulau Batam, Pulau Karimun Anak, rekaman baru.

INTRODUCTION

Dinochloa malayana S.Dransf. was first described by Soejatmi Dransfield in 1996 with *Ridley 3112* as the type specimen, augmented with a description of the culm leaves based on *Dransfield SD915a*. Before Dransfield (1996a), Holttum (1958) had recognized two different taxa of *Dinochloa* in Peninsular Malaysia; he enumerated these as *D. scandens* (Blume) Kuntze (represented by *Ridley 3112*) and an unidentified *Dinochloa* species. Subsequently, Dransfield (1991) has clarified that the *Dinochloa* found in Peninsular Malaysia had been wrongly identified as *D. scandens* (which she stated was found only in Java, Indonesia). Dransfield & Widjaja (1995) also mentioned that *D. scandens* is only found in West Java, and that the record of its occurrence in other parts of South East Asia are erroneous. The specimens cited by Holttum (1958) as "*Dinochloa scandens*" have been re-diagnosed as a distinct species, named *D. malayana* by Dransfield (1996a).

According to Dransfield (1996a; 1996b), Turner (1995-1996), Chua *et al.* (2005), Neamsuvan & Tanthien (2015) and Vorontsova *et al.* (2016), the distribution of *D. malayana* only included Peninsular Malaysia and Southern Thailand. However, during a 2017 expedition conducted by the Research Center for Biology – LIPI, this species was found at Karimun Anak Island in the administration area of Kepulauan Riau Province,

Indonesia. Additionally, this species has also been found on Batam Island (in the administration area of Kepulauan Riau Province), with the collection *Widjaja 4099* (BO) on 20 March 1991. Widjaja (1991) had identified the *Widjaja 4099* as *D. scandens* and later Soejatmi Dransfield annotated this collection as *D. aff. malayana* in 1998. The specimens seem incomplete (without culm sheath blade), so its precise identity had been uncertain. The similarities to *D. malayana* include the young shoot covered by white wax, solid and small-diameter culms (less than 2 cm), culm-sheaths up to 8.4 × 3.6 cm, inconspicuous and glabrous culm-sheath auricles, entire and glabrous culm-sheath ligule, small leaf-sheath auricles (less than 1 mm long) with bristles, and entire and glabrous leaf-sheath ligule. Although flowers are absent, *Dinochloa* species can be differentiated by vegetative characters (Dransfield, 1996a). Widjaja (2017, *pers. comm.*) was the one who informed me that *D. malayana* exists in Batam Island.

Better material has been collected, including complete culm-sheath with blades (Fig. 1.), it is possible to verify the identification as *Dinochloa malayana*, here formally newly recorded for Indonesia. An identification key to the two known Sumatran *Dinochloa* species is also presented, as the Kepulauan Riau Province belongs to the Sumatra area. These two species are *D. glabrescens* Widjaja (Widjaja, 1997) from

Lampung and *D. malayana* from Karimun Anak Island and Batam Island.

TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

DINOCHLOA MALAYANA S.Dransf. – Kew Bull. 51(1), 1996: 110. Type: Peninsular Malaysia, Ridley 3112 (holo K!; iso SING).

Sympodial bamboo, climbing or twining on other plants up to 6 m high. Shoots green with purple or maroon culm-sheath, covered with white hairs and white wax, rough but becoming smooth when mature. *Culms* zig-zag, green, diameter 1–2 cm, internode 10–15 cm long, solid or with a small

lumen; nodes frequently producing roots when in contact with or near to the ground. *Branch complement* with one dominant branch surrounded by several smaller higher-order branches; dominant branch up to 3 m long or more. *Culm-sheath* 7.8–8.4 × 3–3.6 cm, caducous, purplish, auricles inconspicuous and glabrous; ligule entire, up to 1 mm high and glabrous; blades early caducous, purplish green, lanceolate, 5–6.5 × 0.5–1 cm, erect at first then deflexed. *Leaves* 15.1–25 × 2–4 cm, leaf-sheath auricles small, less than 1 mm high with bristles 0.5–0.7 mm long; ligule entire, less than 1 mm high and glabrous. *Inflorescence* not seen.

Identification key to the Sumatran species of *Dinochloa*

- 1 a. Culm-sheath ligule entire, up to 1 mm high only; blade 5–6.5 × 0.5–1 cm and erect at first, then deflexed. Leaf-sheath auricles with bristles 0.5–0.7 mm long*D. malayana*
- b. Culm-sheath ligule entire, 1.5 cm high; blade 8–9.3 × 1.7–2 cm and deflexed. Leaf-sheath auricles glabrous*D. glabrescens*



Fig. 1. *Dinochloa malayana* S.Dransf. A. Young shoot; B. Culm-sheath on young shoot; C. Culm-sheath on mature culm; D. Leafy branches. Photos: I Putu Gede P. Damayanto based on Damayanto 349 (BO) at Karimun Anak Island.

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia, Southern Thailand and Indonesia (Karimun Anak Island and Batam Island, Kepulauan Riau Province). This species has been planted in the Bogor Botanic Garden and Batam Botanic Garden.

Ecology. This species grows wild in disturbed primary forest on Karimun Anak Island at an altitude of 60 to 105 m, and along the main road, near a small stream on Batam Island. As this bamboo is not abundant at Karimun Anak Island, it could be vulnerable to logging disturbance.

Specimens examined. Malaysia: Malay Peninsula, Lumut, Perak, 10 December 1892, *Ridley 3112* (photos specimen of K, barcode: K000290650 and K000290649; photos specimen of W, barcode: 1916-0012209). Indonesia: Prov. Kepulauan Riau, Karimun Anak Island, Kec. Tebing, 25 April 2017, N 01°09.117' E 103°23.896', *Damayanto 345* (BO); *Damayanto 346* (BO); *Damayanto 347* (BO), 25 April 2017, N 01°09.030' E 103°23.863', *Damayanto 348* (BO); *Damayanto 349* (BO). Batam Island, Ds. Tiban III, Kec. Batam Barat, 20 March 1991, *Widjaja 4099* (BO).

Notes. No vernacular names of *D. malayana* have been recorded. This bamboo is not utilized by the local people at Karimun Anak Island. Based on Neamsuvan & Tanthien (2015), *D. malayana* was used to heal menstrual dysfunction in Thailand by drinking a decoction of the leaves.

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Scope. *Reinwardtia* is a scientific regular journal on plant taxonomy, plant ecology and ethnobotany published in June and December. Manuscript intended for a publication should be written in English.

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