

M. P. NAYAR*: Notes on the Genus *Triuranthera*
Back. (Melastomataceae)

M. P. ナヤール*: *Triuranthera* 属 (ノボタン科) について

The genus *Triuranthera* was established by Backer (Bull. Jard. Buitenz. ser. 3, 2(livr. 3): 319, 1920) on the basis of *Triuranthera bakhuizenii* Back. This genus is allied to *Driessenia* Korth. in having characteristic stamens with a dorsal spur and two ventral linear appendages, but differs in the absence of disc in the genus *Triuranthera*. The genus consists of 4 species occurring in Sumatra and Borneo. *T. brevipedunculata* Bakh. f. is an endemic species recorded from Sumatra. *T. hirsuta* Nayar and *T. dispar* (Cogn.) Nayar are endemic species confined to Borneo. While *T. winkleri* (Cogn.) Back. occurs in Borneo and Sumatra. The name *Triuranthera* is derived from Greek, 'Tri'=three; 'ur'=tail; 'anthera'=anther, in allusion to the three appendages of the anthers seen in this genus.

Key to the species of *Triuranthera*

- I. Peduncle 2-4.5 mm long; pedicel 10-15 mm long; leaves sessile
..... *T. brevipedunculata*
- I. Peduncle 10-50 mm long; pedicel 4-5 mm long; leaves shortly or distinctly petiolate
 - II. Leaves glabrous or not setose on the upper surface
 - III. Branches furfuraceous, nodes barbate; petiole 3-8 mm long; leaf-base subcordate *T. winkleri*
 - III. Branches densely covered with 3-5 mm long bristles; petiole 10-13 mm long; leaf-base cuneate *T. hirsuta*
 - II. Leaves densely setose on the upper surface, bristles 6-10 mm long *T. dispar*

Enumeration of species

1. *Triuranthera brevipedunculata* Bakh. f. in Meded. Bot. Mus. & Herb.

* Central National Herbarium, Botanic Garden, P. O. Howrah-3, India.

Rijks. Univ. 91: 270, 1943; Nayar in Kew Bull. 20: 243, 1966.

Distribution: Sumatra, Benkoelen, Rimboe pengandang, *Jacobson* 93 (Holotype L).

The author has examined the holotype, *Jacobson* 93, at Leiden and Bakh. f. (*l. c. supra*)'s species is accepted.

2. ***Triuranthera winkleri*** (Cogn.) Back. in Ann. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. 34: 74, 1925; Bakh. f. in Meded. Bot. Mus. & Herb. Rijks. Univ. 91: 271, 1943; Nayar in Kew Bull. 20: 243, 1966.

Driessenia winkleri Cogn. in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 48: 107, 1912; Schwartz in Mitt. Inst. Bot. Hamburg 7 (Heft 3): 239, 1931; Merrill in Journ. Roy. As. Soc. Str. Br. 1921 (Spec. No.): 440, 1921. (*Winkler* 2813—Isotypes K, BM).

Triuranthera bakhuizenii Back. in Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. ser. 3, 2: 319, 1920.

Pomatostoma cirrhiferum Ridley in Kew Bull. 1925: 81, 1925. (*Brooks* 7166—Holotype K).

Distribution: Additional material. Indonesian Borneo. W. Koetai, No. 24, L. Iboet, alt. 130–150 m., 21 Aug. 1925, *Endert* 2780 (L); Mt. Ilas Mapulu, 14 Sept. 1957, *Kostermans* 13746 (L); *Ibid.*, 21 Sept. 1957, *Kostermans* 13980 (L); *Ibid.*, *Kostermans* 13869 A. (L).

3. ***Triuranthera hirsuta*** Nayar in Kew Bull. 20: 244, 1966. (Fig. 1)

Distribution: Borneo, Sarawak, Mt. Gadin, Lundu, 11 Oct. 1929, M. & J. Clemens 22284 (Holotype K).

The illustration of *T. hirsuta* Nayar is given for the first time. *T. hirsuta* is allied to *T. winkleri*, but differs in having densely hirsute branches, longer petiole and smaller leaves.

4. ***Triuranthera dispar*** (Cogn.) Nayar comb. nov.

Medinilla dispar Cogn. in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 48: 108, 1912; Merrill in Journ. Roy. As. Soc. Str. Br. 1921 (Special No.): 447, 1921. (*Winkler* 2812—Isotype K).

Distribution: Indonesian Borneo, Batu Babi, Lumowia, *Winkler* 2812 (Isotype K).

This species differs from *T. hirsuta* in the nature of pilose-hairs and in the presence of bristles (6–10 mm long) on both surfaces of leaves.

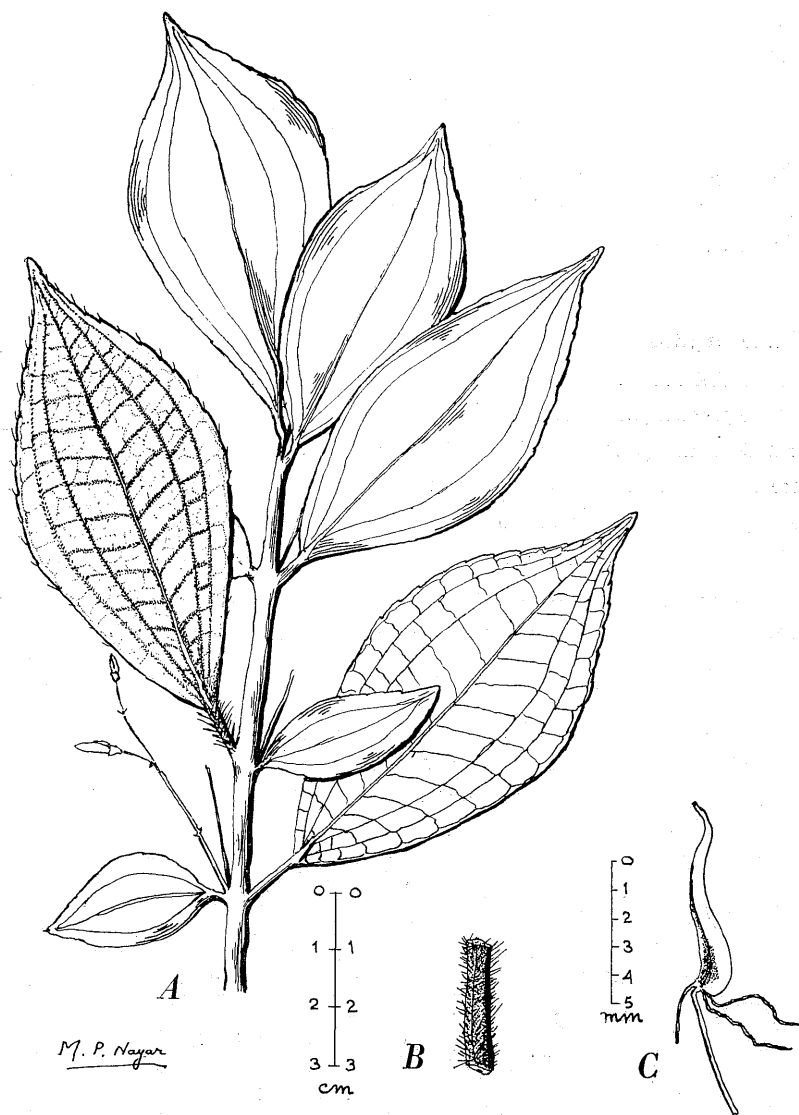


Fig. 1. *Triuranthera hirsuta* Nayar. A. Plant. B. Portion of stem. C. Stamen. Based on M. J. Clemens 22284.

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Triuranthera 属は 4 種をふくみ、スマトラとボルネオに分布している。ボルネオから記載された *Medinilla dispar* Cogn. も本属のものであることが分り、4 種の区別を検索表で示した。

○Male organs of *Pterocladia capillacea* (Gelidiaceae, Rhodophyta)

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The present paper deals with male organs of *Pterocladia capillacea* (Gmel.) Born. & Thur. (= *Pterocladia tenuis* Okamura), a member of the Gelidiaceae. Materials used in the present study were collected in August, 1972, near the Experiment Station of Tokyo University of Fisheries, which was located in Kominato, Chiba Prefecture. Thirty four individuals were found out as male plants after the careful examination of the materials which included about 1000 individuals. The male plants measure 2-10 cm in height. They

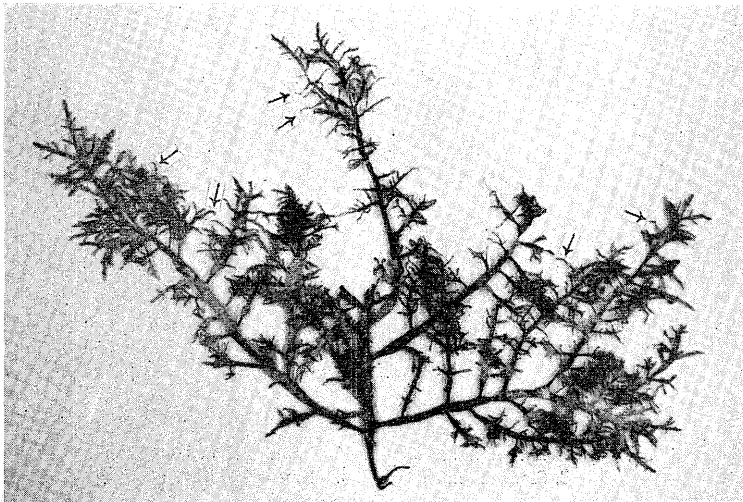


Fig. 1. A male plant of *Pterocladia capillacea*. Arrows show branchlets forming male reproductive organs. $\times 1$.