MYRMECONAUCLEA, A NEW GENUS OF RUBIACEOUS PLANTS FROM PALAWAN AND BORNEO

By ELMER D. MERRILL

Director and Botanist, Bureau of Science, Manila

MYRMECONAUCLEA genus novum

Flores in capitulum globosum compacti, ebracteolati, calycibus arcte concretis, lobis 5, partes deciduae spathulatae, partes persistentes lanceolatae. Corollae tubus anguste infundibularibus. Stamina in tubo corollae inclusa. Stylus elongatus, stigma subglobosum. Fructus in syncarpium globosum vel depresso-globosum connati, endocarpium superne incrassatum. Semina longe alata. Arbuscula, foliis oppositis, stipulatis; capitulis solitariis, terminalibus bracteatis.

MYRMECONAUCLEA STRIGOSA (Korth.) comb. nov.

Nauclea strigosa Korth. Verh. Nat. Gesch. (1839-42) 157; Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. 2 (1857) 138; Havil. in Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot. 33 (1897) 52, t. 2.

Sarcocephalus fluviatilis Elm. Leafl. Philip. Bot. 4 (1912) 1357. Neonauclea strigosa Merr. in Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci. 5 (1915) 542.

This characteristic species was originally described from Bornean material, and is at present known only from Borneo and Palawan. Haviland has given an excellent detailed figure of it, and also gives a rather lengthy discussion of it. Korthals had no fruiting specimen, and hence placed it in the genus Nauclea (= Neonauclea). Haviland followed him in this disposition of it although he indicated that it was anomalous in this genus in that its fruit is concrete and forms a syncarp. I consider that it is as anomalous in Sarcocephalus, where it was placed by Elmer, as it is in Nauclea and accordingly have proposed a new generic name for it. It differs radically from Nauclea auct. (= Neonauclea) in its concrete fruits forming a syncarp and as radically from Sarcocephalus (= Nauclea Linn.) in its winged seeds.

Haviland has discussed somewhat at length the peculiar fruit characters of this species, but he apparently did not have fully mature fruits. In age the persistent tips of the calyx segments



Merrill, Elmer D. 1920. "Myrmeconauclea, a New Genus of Rubiaceous Plants from Palawan and Borneo." *The Philippine journal of science* 17, 375–376.

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