

BRIEF COMMUNICATIONS

DISCUSSION OF THE NAMES PUBLISHED IN BLUME'S LETTER TO NEES VON ESENBECK IN FLORA 7 (1824) AND NOTES ON SPONDIAS L. (ANACARDIACEAE)

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SUMMARY

The correct name for *Spondias malayana* Kosterm. is *Spondias acida* Bl. (Anacardiaceae). *Phytocrene integerrima* (Bl.) Kosterm., comb. nov. (*Urtica integerrima* Bl.), possibly conspecific with *Phytocrene macrophylla* Bl.

My paper on *Spondias* L. (*Quarterl. J. Taiwam Mus.* 34: 105–111, 1981) was written in Ceylon in 1978, where references were not available. In this paper I have raised *Spondias mangifera* Hassk., var. *javanica* Koord. & Valet. to specific rank under the name of *Spondias malayana* Kosterm., but was not in the position to check the synonym *Spondias acida* Bl., a name not mentioned by DING HOU in his treatment of *Spondias* (*Fl. Males.*, Ser. I, 8: 483, 1978). Returned to Bogor in 1980, I could continue my study of *Spondias* with the following results.

Ding Hou mentioned under *Spondias cytherea* Sonn. (*S. dulcis* Parkins.) *Condondum malaccense* Rumphius, *Herb. Amboin.* 1: 162, t. 61. 1741. Rumphius described and depicted a fruit with pronounced smooth, thick ribs. This cannot be *S. cytherea*, as in the hundreds of fruits, which I have seen and eaten and those of the trees cultivated by me, the fruit were always completely smooth. Hence I suspect that this is a different species from the Eastern parts of Malesia (Philippines). Rumphius, a keen observer, stressed already the differences of the introduced *S. cytherea* with the local *Spondias*: *Condondum malaccense*. Blume recognized it as *S. amara* var. *tuberculosa*.

Under *Spondias pinnata* (L.f.) Kurz, DING HOU mentioned *Evia acida* Bl. (*Mus. bot. Lugd. bat.* 1: 234, f. 51. 1850), but not the earlier valid description of *S. acida* in *Flora* 7: 291. 1824.

BLUME had sent a letter to Nees von Esenbeck in Germany, who published this letter in *Flora* 7 in 1824 under the title: Ueber die Vegetation des Berges Gedee auf der Insel Java (aus einem Schreiben von 25 Oct. 1823). This interesting paper, a narrative of a trip to Mt. Gedeh in West Java, gives some ideas about the vegetation and its extent at that time. Blume travelled from Bogor to the

small hamlet of Tugu at c. 1000 m. altitude, nowadays a sprawling settlement of a large village and hundreds of villas. Tugu was in Blume's time the last settlement at the border of the forest. Nowadays there are tea plantations above Tugu to an alt. of 1500 m and above that for another 100–300 m secondary and depleted forest. Blume had apparently the habit of making latin descriptions straight away, in the field, and these are mentioned in his letter to Nees von Esenbeck. They represent valid descriptions. Some of them are enumerated in the Index Kewensis, but many others are quoted as of Steudel, Nomencl., ed. 2.

I have tried in Bogor to track down these names and found that only one change was necessary.

Kuntze (cf. under *Bambusa scandens*) quotes the name as: Blume ex Nees, but I think, that Blume is the sole author of the published letter.

BLUME (1850), Mus. bot. Lugd. bat. 1: 234) quoted, under *Evia acida* Bl., *Spondias acida* Bl. as: "in Litteris et (ex) Steudel, Nom."

SPECIES MENTIONED IN FLORA 7 (1824)

page 291

Styrax Rossamala Reinw., nomen, usually quoted as ex Steud., Nom., ed. 2, 2: 651, which, according to Index Kewensis represents *Marlea begoniifolia* (Alangiaceae). The name is quoted (as: rassamala) by VAN STEENIS in his treatment of Styracaceae in Fl. Malesiana, but is not mentioned by Bloembergen in his Thesis on Alangiaceae. It might be the common rassamala tree (*Altingia excelsa*).

Guarea alliacea, with latin description, represents *Dysoxylum alliaceum* Bl., Bijdr. 172.

Spondias acida, foliis in petiolis communi superne compresso-tereti, 4–6-juga, pinnis elliptico-acuminatis repando crenulatis paniculis terminalis racemosis.

It is remarkable, that this tree occurred at that altitude. There might be still a specimen extant. It is certainly not identical with the introduced *S. pinnata*, as mentioned by Ding Hou.

Spondias acida is the correct name for *S. malayana* Kosterm.

Laurus elegans, foliis perennantibus alternis oblongis subtus flavovirescentibus parallelo-venosis paniculis terminalibus ramulisque junioribus ochrascentibus (Huru kidang, Sundaisch).

In the Leiden Herbarium are two specimens marked *Laurus elegans*, the one which fits the description is *Cryptocarya ferrea* Bl. Blume discarded his earlier name completely. Because of *Cryptocarya elegans* A. C. Smith, the specific epithet cannot be used.

Eugenia angustifolia, with a latin diagnosis, represents: *Syzygium blumei* (Steud.) Merr.

Bambusa scandens, with a latin description, represents *Dinochloa scandens* (Bl.) O.K. (quoted as: "Blume ex Nees")

Hedera aromatica, with latin diagnosis, represents *Schefflera aromatica* (Bl.) Harms

Calyptranthes corymbosa, quoted in Index Kewensis as of Blume, Bijdr. 1091, represents *Syzygium corymbosum* (Bl.) DC.

Cissus thyrsoiflorus, quoted in Index Kewensis as of Blume, Bijdr. 187, represents *Vitis thyrsoiflora* Miq.

Urtica integerrima, with latin diagnosis, is not mentioned by SLEUMER (Fl. Males., Ser. I, 7: 86. 1971). I suspect this to be *Phytocrene macrophylla* Bl. (*Rumphia* 4: 36); it should be renamed *Phytocrene integerrima* (Bl.) Kosterm., comb. nov.

p.292

Podocarpus sprengelii, nomen, with vernacular names Ki putri or Ki merah (names still in use nowadays), represents *Podocarpus amara* Bl.

p. 294

Saccharum koenigii Retz., nomen, represents *Imperata cylindrica* Beauv.

p. 295

Fagus javanica, with latin diagnosis, represents: *Castanopsis javanica* (Bl.) Bl.