

FLORA OF JAVA

(SPERMATOPHYTES ONLY)

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26. *Cryptocoryne* Fisch. ex Wydl.³⁾

(Jav. species): Inflorescences solitary, short-peduncled; peduncle hidden within leaf-sheaths; spathe: lower part tubular-inrolled, entirely enveloping the spadix; apex of this tube inside with a downwardly directed ligule covering the stamens, upper part spreading, fimbriate-margined; spadix at base bearing a whorl of few ♀ flowers, there above naked, then provided with numerous ♂ flowers, above the male flowers produced into a naked, short appendage which is strongly adherent (? adnate) to ligule of spathe; flowers naked; ovaries 1-celled, ∞-ovuled, connate into ∞-locular body; ovules on inner angle of inside hairy ovary-cell; style short, thick; stigma discoid; fruits connate into a fleshy, ∞-locular syncarp dehiscing septicidally from apex downwards; seeds ∞, oblong-obovate; anthers densely crowded, sessile, truncate, dehiscent by a terminal pore. Leaves few, rosulate, pinnately nerved, petioled; petiole inside with air-ducts. Erect, unarmed marsh- or aquatic plants, with short, subterranean stolons.

1. Peduncle 1½—5 cm; spathe fleshy; tubular part with a very oblique apex, 15—35 cm by (when

¹⁾ In some forms of *A. microspadix* Engl. the ♂ part of spadix is also almost naked, but by the presence of a few minute or reduced appendages they are always distinguishable from *A. laminatum* Bl. in which the vermicular sterile part of the spadix is always naked at the apex.

²⁾ *A. treubii* Engl., the type specimen of which is said to originate from Java, should have a produced connective. This might be a deviation, or otherwise due to an incorrect observation.

³⁾ Largely after Backer, Onkruidfl. Java Suikerr. (1934) 172—173.

dry) 3—6 mm, slightly widened at base over a distance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm, pale with purple veins and lines, inside densely papillose, the wall provided with numerous air-ducts; expanded part narrowly ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, the margins lacinate into rather numerous, purple, up to $\frac{3}{4}$ cm long fringes, greenish yellow at base, upwards sordidly purple, verrucose-crispy, foetid, 6—10 cm by (exclusive of the fringes) 2—3 cm; ♀ part of spadix: pistils 6—8, green, totalling 5—6 mm; ovaries 3—4 mm; styles *c.* 2 mm; naked interspace very thin, 4—9 mm; ♂ portion 4—7 mm; anthers yellow; syncarp ovoid-globose, ripe black, dehiscent by 6—8 valves, $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 cm long. Leaves dimorphic; normally developed ones lanceolate, (in Java) from an acute base, acute or short-acuminate, with stout, strongly prominent midrib and numerous, very obscure lateral nerves, thin-fleshy, 15—41 cm by (larger ones) 5—11 cm; the leaf immediately succeeding the inflorescence bladeless, unilaterally longitudinally grooved, 12—16 cm long; petiole subterrete, 15—40 cm; rhizome erect. 0.35—0.50; I—XII; W.C.E., Mad.; up to *c.* 5; coastal formations with brackish water, sometimes also occurring in fresh-water swamps *C. ciliata* (Roxb.) Schott

C. cordata Griff. has erroneously been recorded for Java. It differs from *C. ciliata* in having the expanded part of the spathe quite entire, moreover by the cordate leaves.