

Maniltoa Scheffer (Leguminosae - Caesalpinioideae). A genus new to Thailand.

Kai Larsen *

Supee S. Larsen *

Recent field work in Peninsular Thailand has added a second new genus to the Caesalpioideae since the publication of the revision for Flora of Thailand 1984. Previously the genus *Gleditsia* was found in Northern Thailand (Larsen 1989); now *Maniltoa* has been discovered in the south. 22 genera of the subfamily are now known from that country.

During the Thai-Danish expedition in 1990, an interesting locality North of Trang was visited. Here, a low range of limestone hills stretches north of the village of Lamphura (Lampho La), see Larsen (1992). In a humid chasm, several small trees of *Maniltoa polyandra* were found in flower. The same locality was visited by a Japanese expedition in 1979, when the species was also collected. This material had not previously been studied by us, but Dr. Ding Hou (L) kindly drew our attention to the collection.

Consequently the key to the Leguminosae-Caesalpinioideae in Fl. Thail. 4 (1) : 2. 1984 should be amended as follows:

20. Bracteoles caducous

20. * Fertile stamens 20 or more

22. Maniltoa

20. * Fertile stamens 10 (rarely 15)

21. (As before)

22. Maniltoa

Scheffer, Ann. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. 1: 20. 1876; Harms in Pflanzenr., Nachtr. 1: 193. 1897; Hutchinson, Gen. Fl. Pl. 1: 244. 1964; van Meeuwen, Blumea 18: 31. 1970; Cowan & Polhill in Polhill & Raven ed., Adv. Leg. Syst. 1: 124. 1981.— *Cynometra* Linn. sect. *Maniltoa* Taubert in Pflanzenr. 3 (3): 129. 1892.— *Cynometra* Linn. sect. *Pseudocynometra* Wight & Arn., Prod. Fl. Pen. Ind. Or.: 244. 1834; Baker in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 2: 168. 1878.

* Department of Systematic Botany, Aarhus University, Denmark.

Unarmed trees. Young leaves enclosed in large buds; bud scales imbricate. Stipules linear. Leaves paripinnate; leaflets 2-5 pairs, sessile or subsessile, opposite or subopposite, asymmetric. Inflorescences short: dense, axillary racemes. Bracts scaly, often persistent; bracteoles 2, unequal, caducous, inserted at base of the pedicel. Flowers bisexual; hypanthium short, campanulate. Sepals 4 (-5) subequal, imbricate, reflexed at anthesis. Petals 5, subequal, narrowly linear, glabrous. Stamens numerous; filaments joined at base; anthers dorsifixed, dehiscing longitudinally. Ovary shortly stipitate; ovules 1-2; style elongate; stigma capitate. Fruit arcuate ovoid, thick, turgid. Seeds 2, transverse.

20 – 25 species from India to Australia and Fiji; mostly on New Guinea. 1 species only in continental SE Asia.

Maniltoa polyandra (Roxb.) Harms, l. c.: 194; van Meeuwen, l. c.: 43; Whitmore in Tree Fl. Malaya 1: 267. 1972; Larsen & Larsen in Fl. C. L. V. 18:120. 1980.— *Cynometra polyandra* Roxb., Pl. Cor. 3: 84, tab. 286. 1820; Baker in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 2: 268. 1878; Gagnep., Fl. Gen. 1. - C. 2: 154. 1913; Ridl., Fl. Mal. Pen. 1: 636. 1922.

Tall tree (in Thailand only specimens up to 10 m have been recorded so far). Young branches puberulous, soon glabrous, greyish with numerous lenticels. Stipules 25–30 mm. Leaves with petiole 6–8 mm; rachis 5–6 cm. Leaflets (2–) 3 pairs, ovate-oblong, 3.5–8 by 1.5–3 cm, unequalsided, acuminate, coriaceous, glabrous except below along the median nerve; lateral nerves 9–11 pairs; inflorescence up to 6 cm; axis 1.5–3 cm, pubescent. Bracts triangular, caducous; bracteoles narrowly carinate, 5–7 mm; pedicels 1.5–3 cm, pubescent. Buds spherical. Sepals ovate-triangular, acuminate, 7–9 mm, reflexed, glabrous. Petals narrowly lanceolate, as long as sepals, glabrous. Stamens numerous, with small, apiculate anthers. Ovary woolly, stipitate, 2–3 mm, with the stipe excentrically attached to the side of the hypanthium; style c. 5 mm, glabrous; stigma small, capitate. Young pods arcuate, somewhat rugose along the ventral suture, otherwise smooth.

Thailand.— PENINSULAR: Trang.

Material studied. — Limestone hills 20 km N. of Trang, near Lamphura (Lampho La): Khao Nam Phrai. Larsen, K. & al. 41443 (AAU, BKF, PSU); Shimizu & al. 27544, 27545 (BKF, KYO, L)



Plate I : *Maniltoa polyandra*. A: Branch with flowers and young fruit. B: Flower. -
Drawn from K. Larsen & al. 41443 (AAU).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. — India (type) Bangladesh, Burma, Cambodia, Laos (?), West Malaysia.

E c o l o g y. — In Thailand on limestone covered with evergreen forest; up to 200 m.

N o t e. — When the account on *Maniltoa* for *Flore du Cambodge, du Laos et du Vietnam* was written we were in doubt whether this species did occur in Thailand, only some sterile sheaths showed some resemblance with the *Maniltoa* collection from Cambodia; when the time came for writing the *Caesalpinioideae* for of Thailand we decided to omit the species as it is hardly possible with certainty to separate *Maniltoa polyandra* from *Cynometra malaccensis* on the basis of sterile material.

The occurrence of *Maniltoa* in the hills near Lamphura is extremely interesting. Whitmore, l. c. writes that Prain and Ridley both cite several Malayan collections: "These have now all been lost except Jack, Wallich Cat. No 5816 E from Penang (K) which is sterile and scarcely distinguishable from *Cynometra malaccensis* and Kurz s. n. from Govt. Hill, Penang, April 1890 (CAL)". Van-Meeuwen cites two collections from Chittagong, Burma.

Another point is the question whether it is possible to maintain *Maniltoa polyandra* var. *kurzii* (Prain) van Meeuwen. *Cynometra polyandra* Roxb. var. *kurzii* Prain, J. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 66,2: 200, 479. 1897 is distinguished from var. *polyandra* by the very rugose pods, even in the mature state. It is based on the Kurz collection from Penang (cited above). Van Meeuwen notes that it has only been collected on one other occasion in this century, by Meebold in 1912; she also writes that only fruiting specimens are known. Closer study of the Thai population may be able to throw more light on the identity of this taxon when both flowers and fruits are collected at Lamphura.

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L i t e r a t u r e

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