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## TWO OF HOTTA'S BORNEAN *SCHISMATOGLOTTIS* (ARACEAE: *SCHISMATOGLOTTIDEAE*) RECOLLECTED

Peter C. Boyce

### ABSTRACT

Fieldwork in Sarawak and Brunei during 1963-64 by Mitsuru Hotta, as part of the Kyoto University Borneo Expedition, was the first Araceae-specific fieldwork for over 60 years and resulted in significant collections, including numerous novel taxa known from one or two collections. Until the turn of the millennium many of Hotta's taxa had not been recollected, and some remained incompletely known. Fieldwork since 2003 has resulted in the recollection of many of his species, including two of the most interesting *Schismatoglottis*, *S. erecta* and *S. gamoandra*. These are here presented with amended descriptions, and are illustrated.

Keywords: Araceae, *Schismatoglottis*, Mitsuru Hotta

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Fieldwork in Sarawak and Brunei during 1963–64 by Mitsuru Hotta, as part of the Kyoto University Borneo Expedition, was the first Araceae-specific fieldwork for over 60 years and resulted in significant collections, including numerous novel taxa known from one or two collections. Until the turn of the millennium many of Hotta's taxa had not been recollected, and some remained incompletely known. Fieldwork since 2003 has resulted in the recollection of many of his species, including two of the most interesting *Schismatoglottis*, *S. erecta* and *S. gamoandra*. These are here presented with amended descriptions, and are illustrated.

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## INTRODUCTION

During the six-month of the 1963–1964 Kyoto University Borneo Expedition (Hotta, 1965a), Mitsuru Hotta took a special interest in the Araceae, and in so doing became the first person to renew study of the Araceae of Borneo for over 40 years, and the first to undertake specific aroid-related fieldwork since the early 1900's. The outcome of his field studies was a series of papers, published mainly in English, dealing principally with describing new and circumscribing existing genera, and publishing many novel species (Hotta, 1965a, d, 1966a, b, 1967, 1976, 1982). Hotta's work laid the foundations for the aroid research now active in the region, notably for the large and speciose genus *Schismatoglottis* Zoll. & Moritz, and its satellite genera (Bogner & Boyce, 2009; Boyce & Wong, 2006, 2007, 2008a, 2008b; Wong & Boyce, 2007a, 2007b, 2008), and for the diverse and megaspeciose genus *Homalomena* (Boyce & Wong, 2008a).



Despite the lasting impact of Hotta's collections and subsequent publications on the taxonomy of Bornean Araceae, many of his new species were long known from only the type collection. The dearth of additional collections was in part a result of the woody *foci* of fieldwork in Borneo over the past 40 years, and also in no small measure a reflection of the often restricted distribution of many of the mesophytic herbaceous plants in Borneo.

Since 2003 the author has been focussing fieldwork on the Araceae and as a result has located new populations of most of Hotta's aroid species. Two of the most interesting *Schismatoglottis* described by Hotta, *S. erecta* and *S. gamoandra*, are detailed here. Both were included in the most recent taxonomic revision of *Schismatoglottis* (Hay & Yuzammi, 2000), but at that time were known only from the type collections.

*Schismatoglottis erecta* M. Hotta, Mem. Coll. Sci. Univ. Kyoto, Ser. B, 32 (1966) 233, fig. 5, A–F; Hay & Yuzammi, *Telopea* 9(1): 87 – 88 (2000). Type: Malaysia, Bintulu ('4<sup>th</sup>') Division, Bintulu, Tatau, valley of Sungai Keyan, Ulu Sungai Kakus, 9 Nov 1963, M. Hirano & M. Hotta 479 (KYO, holo). Plate VII.

Erect to climbing herb to *ca.* 30 cm tall. *Stem* erect to decumbent, *ca.* 5 mm diam., often rooting at the nodes, with internodes to 1.5 cm long, epigeal, pleionanthic, glossy reddish brown, less often glossy medium green. *Leaves* many together, each module with *ca.* 6 leaves; *petiole* to 10–14 cm long, slender, sub-terete and very shallowly canaliculate, green to reddish-brown, sheathing only at the extreme base, the wings of the sheath extended into a persistent, linear-lanceolate ligular portion to 4 cm long; *lamina* erect, oblong-lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, margins somewhat crispulate, 10–15 cm long × 2–3.5 cm wide, rather thinly leathery, adaxially glossy bright medium green, abaxially paler green with mid-rib and all veins darker green, the base acute and somewhat decurrent, the apex acute and rather abruptly acuminate for *ca.* 2 cm; midrib abaxially prominent, adaxially grooved, with *ca.* 8 primary lateral veins on each side, alternating with lesser interprimaries and diverging at *ca.* 60°; secondary venation abaxially rather inconspicuous, adaxially more or less obscure, arising from the mid-rib; tertiary venation obscure. *Inflorescence* solitary; *peduncle* *ca.* 6 cm long, slender, glossy reddish brown, apically curved bringing the inflorescence subhorizontal to nodding. *Spathe* *ca.* 5 cm long; *lower spathe* subcylindric, *ca.* 2 cm long, glossy medium green to reddish brown, with conspicuous