

Fig. 7.

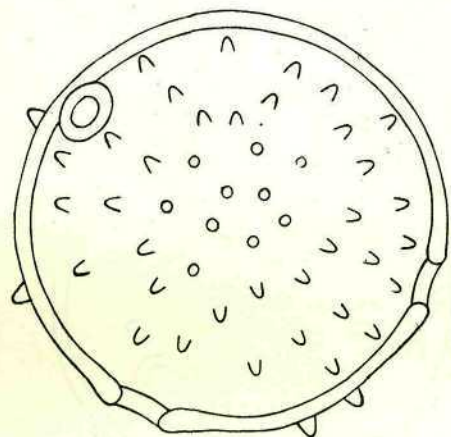


Fig. 9.

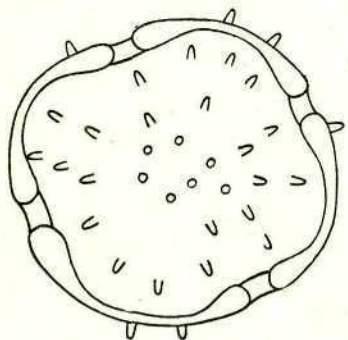


Fig. 11

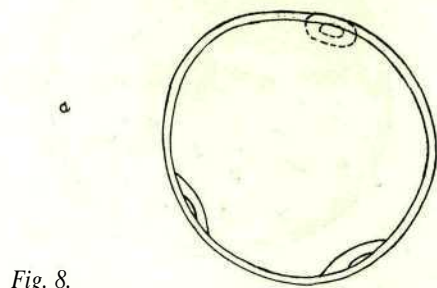


Fig. 8.

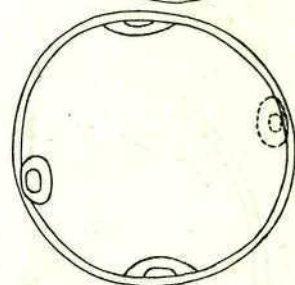


Fig. 10.

Plate II. Pollen (schematic) x 450.

Fig. 7. *S. glomerata*, subsp. *peregrina*; fig. 8. *S. buurmanii*; fig. 9. *S. kunstleri*; fig. 10. *S. corneri*; fig. 11. *E. kostermansii*.

THE IDENTITY OF HORNERA Jungh. (Thymeleaceae)

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Dr. Airy Shaw (Van Steenis, Fl. Males. Ser. I, 6(1): 48. 1960), referred *Hornera* Jungh. (Tijdschr. natuurl. Geschied. & Physiol. 7: 314. 1840) tentatively to Lauraceae.

Hornera was described in an article with the misleading title: Nova genera et species plantarum Javanicum, as the species numbered 22 to 27 are from Japan. Under no. 22 there is a remark: "siccatam e regius japonico accipi".

Flora Malesiana gives no clue where this Japanese collection came from; no collecting localities and no collectors are mentioned by Junghuhn **).

According to Maximowicz (*in* Bentham & Hooker f, Gen. Pl. 3: 188—189. 1880) the genus should not be Japanese; this wrong statement is apparently due to the fact, that Maximowicz could not attribute the genus in its circumscription to any Japanese plant.

Hornera Junghuhn, according to the author related to *Gnidia*, is described with two species. As the type specimens so far have not been located, identification has to be based entirely on the descriptions, which are, luckily, very extensive.

Hornera umbellata (I.e. 314) represents without doubt a species of *Neolitsea* Merr. The flowers are dimerous and the flower described is a female one. The stalked glands were mistaken by Junghuhn for stamens. There are 6 "fila sterilia", which represent the 6 sterile stamens, which in *Neolitsea* are arranged in 3 cycles of 2 opposite stamens each. The description fits *Neolitsea* perfectly and the lengthy and adequate description will make it possible to identify even the species, when *Neolitsea* of Japan is revised.

The second species: *Hornera glomerata* (I.e. 316) belongs either in *Litsea*, *Lindera* or *Actinodaphne*. As nothing is stated about the leaves being verticillate, we may exclude *Actinodaphne*. As *Lindera* has usually triplinerved leaves, the best guess is *Litsea*.

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**s) Perhaps Junghuhn received his material from H. Bürger (cf. Van Steenis - Kruseman *in* Blumea 11: 495. 1962).

Again a female specimen is described having 6 stalked glands, wrongly described as the stamens and 9 sterile stamens ("9 fila"), which fits *Litsea* perfectly. Here too, the description of the vegetative parts leaves little doubt, that *Litsea* is meant.

Consequently *Hornera* represents a mixture of *Neolitsea* Merr. (1906) and *Litsea* Lam. (1791) and may be discarded already for that reason. Moreover *Neolitsea* and *Litsea* are both nomina conservanda.

The specific names, however, might have priority over current names.

MISCELLANEOUS BOTANICAL NOTES 4 *)

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LAURACEAE

THE OLDEST SCIENTIFIC NAME FOR THE CINNAMON TREE

Cinnamomum zeylanicum BL, 1826, has been currently considered to be the proper name for the common cinnamon tree. This name was already in use during the pre-Linnean period (cf. Kostermans, Bibliogr. Laur. 364, 1964).

The oldest valid name, however, is *Cinnamomum verum* J.S. Presl, 1825. This is not a pharmaceutical name, as is evident from the references cited by Presl and by the treatment of other species. For complete references cf. Kostermans, Bibl. Laur. 360, 1964.

LAURUS CAESIA RWDT. EX BLUME, the oldest name
for *Acer laurinum* Hassk. (*Acer niveum* BL.)

The oldest description of this tree, common in western Malesia, is *Laurus caesia* Rwdt. ex Blume (Bijdr. Fl. N.I. 553. 1826). The description was based on a specimen, collected by Reinwardt, apparently in W. Java, as Blume cites the Sundanese name: Huru (= Lauraceae) madum (perhaps a misspelling of madu = honey).

Blume cited this specimen already in 1823 in his Catalogue. Duplicates of the type specimen, which are sterile, may be found in numerous herbaria (Kopenhagen, Leiden, Leningrad, etc.).

This is the plant alluded to by Junghuhn in his Travels (Reizen) in Java, where he remarked, that Blume was not able to distinguish an *Acer* from a *Laurus*!

Nees, 1836, referred the specimen (with a question mark) to *Daphnidium* (cf. Kostermans, Bibliogr. Laur. 578, no. 5a. 1964).

Villar, 1880, on the authority of Nees, referred the species to *Lindera* (cf. Kostermans, I.e. 744).

*) 1—3 appeared in Reinwardtia 5: 233—54. 1960; 5: 375—411, 1061 and 6: 155—169. 1962.

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