

Schottariella mirifica P.C. Boyce & S.Y. Wong: a new name for *Schottarum sarikeense* (Araceae: Schismatoglottideae)

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ABSTRACT. The recent publication of the new genus *Schottarum* (Araceae) from Sarawak, Malaysian Borneo (Boyce and Wong, 2008), contains a serious typification error by which *Schottarum* is a taxonomic synonym of *Schismatoglottis* and a new generic name is required for the taxon we described as *Schottarum*. The names *Schottariella* and *Schottariella mirifica* are here published.

Keywords: Araceae; Erratum; New species; *Schottariella mirifica*; *Schottarum sarikeense*; Schismatoglottideae.

INTRODUCTION

Owing to a serious mistake in the protologue of *Schottarum* P.C. Boyce & S.Y. Wong (Boyce and Wong, 2008), the type of the generic name [*Hottarum sarikeense* M. Hotta & Bogner (\equiv *Schismatoglottis sarikeensis* (M. Hotta & Bogner) Bogner & A. Hay)] renders *Schottarum* a generic taxonomic synonym of *Schismatoglottis* Zoll. & Moritz and thus our intended new genus *Schottarum* requires a new name. We are here publishing *Schottariella* as a replacement generic name for *Schottarum*. To avoid confusion with *Schismatoglottis sarikeensis* we also choose a new specific epithet.

Schottariella P.C. Boyce & S.Y. Wong, gen. nov.—Typus: *Schottariella mirifica* P.C. Boyce & S.Y. Wong, sp. nov.

Herba rheophytica, foliorum petiolus in vaginum supra in partem liberam triangularis persistenti productus. Pedunculus semierectus vel patens vel declinatus. Flores unisexuales nudi. inflorescentia femina in toto spatham adnate. Flores masculi fertiles ad apice acicularis post-florescentia feminiis producens. Ovula pleura, orthotropa ad basim loculi inserta. Spadicis quam pars superior pistillodiis instructa. Spathae tubus in fructiferorum inaquilatera infundibuliformis, persistens.

Small rheophytic herbs up to c. 20 cm tall. *Stem* condensed (very rarely elongated and forming a decumbent to weakly creeping rhizome), 0.5-1.2 cm diam.; roots arising adventitiously from the lower parts

of an otherwise erect stem (rarely arising along the length of a decumbent rhizome) *Leaves* several together, spreading to arching; petiole 6-12 cm long, slender, adaxially canaliculate especially in distal part, sheathing only at extreme base, the wings extended into a coriaceous very narrowly triangular persistent ligular portion 4-7 cm long, dark green tinged red, drying brown; blade very narrowly elliptic, 10-14 cm long \times 1-2.5 cm wide, thinly but somewhat stiffly coriaceous, adaxially glossy dark green, paler abaxially, the base cuneate, the apex acuminate to caudate for 1.5-3 cm; midrib abaxially prominent, adaxially flush to slightly impressed with the lamina, with 5-6 extremely fine (barely differentiated from secondary venation in dry material; flush with but darker than surrounding tissue in fresh state) primary lateral veins on each side, diverging at c. 45°; secondary venation faintly prominent adaxially, fine and dense; tertiary venation obscure. *Inflorescence* solitary per shoot although plants usually bearing several inflorescences in sequence from separate but densely aggregated shoots; peduncle 3-8 cm long, stiffly arching-spreading in nature (where plants occur on vertical mud banks) but erect in cultivated plants grown in pots. *Spathe* weakly nodding by slight down-curving of lower part, 4-6 cm long; lower spathe narrowly ovoid, slightly down-curved, deep green, 1.5-2 cm long, and in the main differentiated on colour and texture (lower spathe stiffly coriaceous, spathe limb somewhat softly coriaceous) from the limb and weakly differentiated by a constriction; limb pale to mid-pink or less often white, caducous, ovate-lanceolate, spathe slightly inflated and gaping during female anthesis, then spreading during male anthesis, narrowed into a beaked tip throughout, during late anthesis limb marcescent

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from the margins inwards and downwards and then, with the portion closest to the abscission layer still fresh, the spathe limb shedding. *Spadix* subcylindric, 3-3.5 cm long; female zone 1-1.2 cm long, dorsal (in relation to spathe) side of female zone adnate to the spathe, c. 5 mm diam.; pistils gibbous-cylindric to ellipsoid-oblong, c. 1 mm diam.; stigma sessile, discoid, c. 1 mm diam. and slightly overtopping the ovary, papillate at anthesis, deep pink; interpistillar staminodes absent from among the pistils, confined to a row along the spathe/spadix adnation and occasionally a scattered individual amongst the two lowermost rows of pistils, stipitate, weakly clavate, slightly exceeding the pistils, white; sterile interstice confined to about 2 irregular whorls of sterile stamens at the base of the male zone, white; male zone c. 1 cm long, rather narrower than the female zone, c. 3 mm diam.; stamens crowded, rather irregular in shape and size, ellipsoid to dumbbell-shaped from above, c. 0.5 mm across, partially to completely connate into groups of 2-3, truncate and flat-topped at female anthesis but at anthesis each theca extending a needle-like projection c. 2 mm long and terminating with a weakly peltate ovate-triangular flap through which pollen is extruded; occasionally a scattered deep pink pistillode among the stamens; appendix absent to bullet-shaped, basally isodiametric with top of male zone, distally tapering and finally narrowly obtuse, up to c. 0.5 cm long; pistillodes of appendix columnar, flat topped, faintly impressed, c. 0.5 mm diam., often united to the top into curved or sinuous groups, mid-deep pink - very small inflorescences with spadix fertile to the apex and pistillodes absent. *Fruiting spathe* unequally funnel-form, c. 1.5-2 cm long, c. 1 cm wide across the mouth, the margins obliquely declined towards the convolution; fruiting peduncle arching/declinate with lower spathe mouth held laterally or slightly downwards with the convolution ventral in respect to the peduncle; berry gibbous-cylindric to ellipsoid-oblong, 1-1.8 mm long, 1-1.5 mm diam., with rather few seeds, mid-green with stigmatic remains dull brown and just overtopping the ovary; seed ellipsoid, 1-2 mm long, 0.25-0.3 mm diam., very pale brown, minutely scabrid, lacking a micropylar appendage.

Distribution. **MALESIA.** endemic to Sarawak in Sarikei and Sri Aman Districts; at both localities it is scattered and rare.

Habitat. Old secondary and fragments of primary lowland riparian evergreen moist forest on shales. *Schottariella* is rheophytic on vertical clay-loam riverbanks. 55-80 m asl.

Etymology. The new generic epithet is derived from the stem of *Schottarum* + the diminutive suffix (-iella).

Schottariella mirifica P.C. Boyce & S.Y. Wong, sp. nov.—Typus: Malaysia, Sarawak, Sarikei, Maradong, Sungai Matob, 01°52'06.1" N; 111°55'30.7" E, 56 m asl, 8 Dec 2005, P.C. Boyce, Wong Sin Yeng, Jelandak Kisai, Jipomak Tisai, & Maelak Late AR-1615 (holotype: SAR).

Ab alii Schismatoglottideae flores masculi fertiles ad apice acicularis post-florescentia feminiis producens. Spadicis quam pars superior pistillodiis instructa. Spathae tubus in fructiferorum inaquilatera infundibuliformis, persistens differt.

Distribution. As for genus.

Habitat. As for genus.

Etymology. The new specific epithet is from the Latin (*mirifica*) – to cause wonder – in allusion to our reaction on first observing the movement of the thecae horns.

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LITERATURE CITED

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天南星科落檐族 *Schottarum sarikeense* 應重新命名為
Schottariella mirifica

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作者 (Boyce and Wong, 2008) 最近發表產自馬來西亞砂勞越之新屬 *Schottarum* (天南星科) 包含了嚴重錯誤的模式指定，因此導致 *Schottarum* 應作為 *Schismatoglottis* 屬分類上之同物異名。*Schottarum* 的發表其實根據一個新種來描述的，所以原本所描述的 *Schottarum* 必須給予新的名字。故本文重新將前述的 *Schottarum* 重新發表新屬名及新種名為 *Schottariella* 及 *Schottariella mirifica*。

關鍵詞：天南星科；勘誤；新種；*Schottariella*；*Schottariella mirifica*；落檐族。