

NOTES ON A NEW RECORD AND A NEW SPECIES OF PINANGA (ARECACEAE) FROM SUMATRA

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Medi Hendra. 2002. Catatan tentang rekaman dan jenis baru *Pinanga* (Arecaceae) dari Sumatra. *Floribunda* 2(2): 29–32. — Berdasarkan pengamatan terhadap jenis-jenis *Pinanga* di Sumatra, keberadaan *P. subintegra* Ridley direkamkan dan *P. purpurea* Hendra spec. nov. dipertelakan sebagai suatu jenis baru.

Kata kunci: *Pinanga*, Arecaceae, Sumatra.

Pinanga is an extraordinary genus in Sumatra, where it is represented by many species and displays great variation in size, form and ecology. Unfortunately several Sumatran *Pinanga* species are known only for their types, and little is known of their range of variation and distribution. Blume (1838) described three species of Sumatran *Pinanga*, namely *P. disticha*, *P. latisecta* and *P. patula*. Beccari (1886) subsequently described three new taxa in Sumatra namely *P. densiflora*, *P. simplicifrons*, and *P. stylosa*. He also listed other species namely *P. disticha*, *P. kuhlii* var. *alba*, *P. kuhlii* var. *sumatrana*, *P. latisecta* and *P. patula*. Ridley added three more species namely *P. glauca* (1917), *P. parvula* (1923) and *P. forbesii* (1925). Burret (1936, 1940) described seven new species, *P. pachycarpa*, *P. grandis*, *P. grandijuga*, *P. macrospada*, *P. porrecta*, *P. pulchella* and *P. uncinata*. Recently Dransfield (1974) explored the palm flora in Central Sumatra and found many variation in several species.

In studying *Pinanga* in Sumatra mainly based on the specimens in Herbarium Bogoriense, I have discovered a new species and a new record which will be elaborated below. According to the list of known *Pinanga* species compiled by the Palm & Cycad Society of Australia (1987) the distribution of *P. subintegra* Ridl. was thought to be limited to Malay Peninsula only. However several specimens from northern Sumatra appear to be conspecific with it.

1. *Pinanga subintegra* Ridl.

Pinanga subintegra Ridl., Mat. Fl. Mal. Penins. 2: 141. 1907. — Type: Ridley s.n. (SING. n.v.)

Clustered, unarmed, pleonanthic, monoecious, undergrowth palm. Stem very slender, branching internodially, to 3 m tall and 6 mm diam., densely covered with blackish scales.

Crownshaft elongate, to 30 cm long, to 1 cm diam., rather densely covered with blackish scales as the stem, striate when dried. Leaves 6–7 in crown, whole leaf including the sheath about 50 cm long, leafsheath 10–13 cm long; petiole 8–12 cm long, slender, about 2 mm diam at the base, petiole and midrib scurfy, lamina cuneate obovate, deeply bifid, 25–30 cm long, about 10 cm wide at the widest point near the leaf tip, rarely pinnate with 4–7 rather sigmoid leaflets, the base shortly narrowed, nerved prominent, 14 or 15 pairs, lamina 25–30 cm long, apically bifid, biserrate or deeply biserrate. Inflorescence infrasfoliar, spadix simple, pendulous, peduncle very short 5–6 mm long, rachilla 5–6 cm long. Stamine flower not known. Pistillate flower distichous, sunk in oblong depressions in rachis with a short acute bract. Sepals 3, oblong-orbicular, glabrous, corolla similar with sepal. Young fruit cylindric, 8–10 mm long, acuminate, when dry slightly curved.

Distribution. Malay Peninsula: Pahang (Telom), Perak (Bujong Malacca, Gunung Batu Putih), Kelantan (Chaning Woods, Sungai Keteh) (Ridley, 1925); Sumatra: Aceh (Aceh Utara, Boerlintang, Takingeun, Aceh Tenggara Mount. Kemiri, Aceh Gayo, Blang Kedjeren), North Sumatra (Tapanuli Selatan, Cagar Alam Sipirok).

Ecology. Found in lower montane forest at the relatively dry steep hill slope, at 1050–2500 m above sea level.

Field notes. Rachis of inflorescence green, young fruit green.

Specimens studied. Sumatra, Aceh: Aceh Tenggara, Mt. Kemiri, alt. 2500 m, fr., 6 March 1937, Van Steenis 9565; alt 1800 m, fr., 22 Aug. 1971, Dransfield & Saerudin 1870; 1871; Aceh Utara, Takengeun, Boerlintang, alt. 1800 m, fr., 2 Sept 1971, Dransfield & Saerudin 2011, 2012; 2018; Aceh Gayo, Blang Kedjeren, alt. 1050–1150 m, fr., 19 March 1937, Van Steenis 9857. North Sumatra: Tapanuli Selatan, Cagar Alam Sipirok, fl., 18 March 1983, Widjaja 2006.

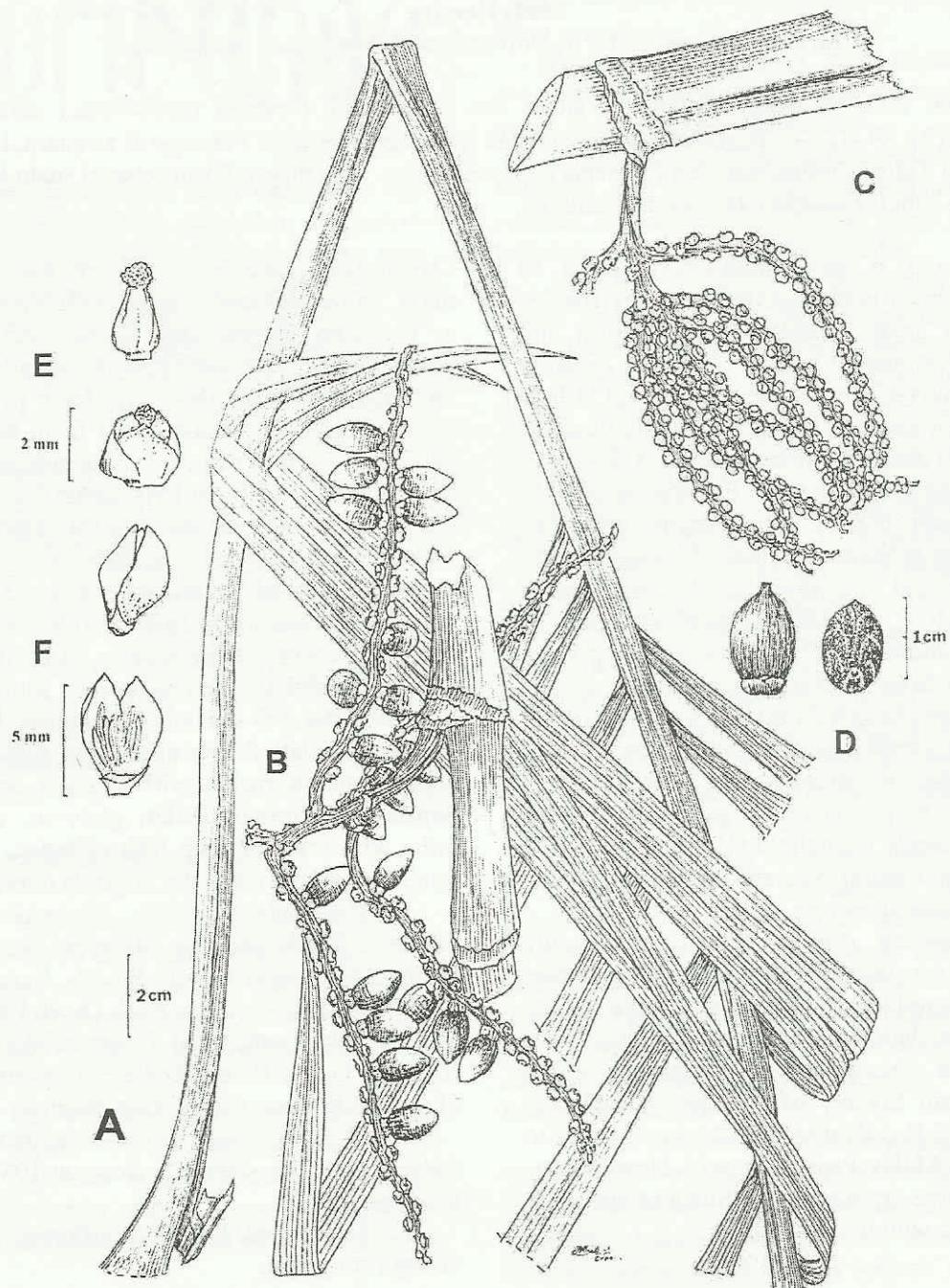


Fig. 1. *P. purpurea* Hendra, A. Base portion of the leaf; B. Infructescence; C. Inflorescence; D. Fruit & Seed; E. Ovary and pistillate flower; F. Staminate flower (after Bunnemeijer 9616).

2. *Pinanga purpurea* Hendra, spec. nov.– Fig. 1.

Palmae caespitosus vel solitarius, caulis et vaginis purpureus, frondibus segmentis numerosos, anguste lanceolatis acuminatis 1 vel 2 nervis, succulentus. Structura inflorescentiae *P. scortechinii* Becc. similis sed ramis 7–13, floribus irregulariter spiraliter dispositis vel distichus. Fructibus subglobosus. — TYPUS: Jambi, Sungai Penuh, Mount Kerinci alt. 2300 m, fl, 6 May 1920, Bunnemeijer 10173 (Holo: BO).

Clustered rarely solitary, pleonanthic, monoecious palm. Stem erect, unbranched, to 3 m tall, 1.5–3 cm diam., with internodes 6–10 cm long, nodes quite prominent, leaf scars 4–5 mm, stem surface smooth, dark purple to blackish when dried. Crownshaft densely covered with purplish-brown scales, 25–60 cm long, striate when dried. Whole leaf including leafsheath to 1.6 m long, sheath tubular, 19–38 cm long, striate when dried, petiole (17)26–44 cm long, 0.6–1.2 cm diam. at the base, channeled adaxially and rounded abaxially, with chocolate-coloured scales, rachis 57–78 cm long, triangular in cross section, covered with similar scales as petiole; leaflets (12)20–30 on each side of the rachis, subopposite to alternate diverging from the rachis at an angle 30–45 degrees, dull greenish brown when dried, the apical pairs joined; lowermost leaflets pairs generally narrower and shorter than the rest, mid leaf leaflets 30–60 cm long, 1–1.7 cm wide, linear lanceolate, single fold, rarely 2-fold, apical leaflet bifid, to 23 cm long, to 3 cm wide, apex deeply bidentate. Inflorescence infrafoliar, pendulous, prophyll not known, peduncle 1.5–2 cm long, flattened dorsiventrally, to 8 x 4 mm wide at the prophyll scar, branching to one order, 7–13 rachilla, 7.5–14 cm long, triads rather irregularly arranged, distichously or spirally; staminate flower not caducous, the whole flower asymmetric, sometimes very shortly pedicellate, usually sessile, calyx poorly developed, triangular, 3 lobed, basal joined to form cup-shaped calyx, 1–2 mm high; corolla with 3 well developed triangular lobes 4–5 mm high x 3 mm wide, joined shortly below, stamen 8 or 9, filament 0.5 mm long, anthers 2 x 0.3 mm. Pistillate flower sunken in axis, spirally arranged, globose, calyx with 3 lobes, sepal rounded, imbricate, erose marginated lobes, to 2 x 2 mm, on the inside concave, striate, corolla 3 lobed similar to sepal, minutely broad; ovary ovoid, about 3 x 1 mm, tipped with an irregular umboonate stigma. Fruits subglobose, 11 x 7.5 mm, epicarp

glabrous. Seed globose, 7 x 6 mm, endosperm ruminante, embryo basal.

Distribution. Sumatra, Aceh (Aceh Utara; Takengun-Boerlintang); Jambi (Sungai Penuh, Mount Kerinci).

Field notes. Stem dark blackish green, sheath bright green with purplish brown scales, narrow succulent dark green leaflets. Inflorescence with rachilla green tinged pink.

Vernacular name. Pinang Rimbo or Pinang Randing.

Notes. The inflorescence is similar to *P. scortechinii* but the latter has erect inflorescence with 5–6 branches only.

Specimens studied. Sumatra, Aceh: Aceh Utara, Takengun, Boerlintang, alt. 1800 m, fl, 2 Sept 1971, Dransfield & Saerudin 2017. Jambi: Sungai Penuh, Mount Kerinci, alt. 2100 m, fl, 14 April 1920, Bunnemeijer 9422; alt. 1900 m, fl, fr, 19 April 1920, Bunnemeijer 9616; alt. 2150 m, fl, 1 May 1920, Bunnemeijer 9886; alt. 2200 m, fl, 1 May 1920, Bunnemeijer 9894; alt. 2300 m, fl, 6 May 1920, Bunnemeijer 10173; alt. 2000 m, fl, 8 May 1920, Bunnemeijer 10345; Mt. Tujuh, alt. 1800 m, fl, 27 July 1972, Dransfield 2683; alt. 1950 m, fl, 27 July 1972, Dransfield 2693; alt. 1100 m, fl, 31 July 1972, Dransfield 2746; alt. 1000 m, fl, 10 March 1974, Dransfield & Moga 4071; fl, 11 March 1974, Dransfield & Moga 4097.

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