

## A New Rheophytic Aroid, *Schismatoglottis okadae* from West Sumatra

Mitsuru HOTTA

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In the field surveys of Sumatra I found a new rheophytic aroid of the genus *Schismatoglottis* which grows on rocks or sandy grounds along hill streams of Mt. Gadut area and Mt. Gadang of West Sumatra.

***Schismatoglottis okadae* M. HOTTA, sp. nov.** Fig. 1.

Herba parva, caudiculo circ. 3-10 cm longo, circ. 1-1.5 cm crasso, prostrato. Foliolum petiolus quam lamina longior, 10-30 cm longus, 3-7.5 cm longe vaginatus, lamina subcoriacea, oblique ovata vel elongato-ovata, apice acute, basi subcordata vel rotundata vel subacuta, 5-15 cm longa, 3-7.5 cm lata, nervis lateralibus I. utrinque circ. 5-7 angulo acuto adscendentibus, secundariis subparallelis. Pedunculus 2-4 cm longus. Spathae viridis, 5-7 cm longae, tubus ovoideus, circ. 2-3 cm longus, lamina 3-4 cm longa, cuspidata. Spadix inflorescentia feminea circ. 1.5 cm longa, ad dimidium usque spathae adnata, mascula elongata, 3 cm longa, 5 mm crassa, ochracea, fertilis circ. 2-2.5 cm longa, inferne remotiflora sterilis 0.8 cm longa, superne sterilis



Fig. 1. *Schismatoglottis okadae* M. HOTTA, sp. nov. on wet rock near stream. Karang Putih, Padang, West Sumatra.

0.5–1.5 cm longa. Staminodia in intersitio subnudo brevissima, in inflorescentiae masculae parte superiore prismatica 0.7 mm longa. Pistilla oblonga, 1.3 mm longa, stigma sessili descoideo instructa; ovula hemianatropa, funiculo brevi instructa. Flores masculi uniandri. Staminum filamenta quam antherae breviora, antherae vertice atropurpurea, thecae obovoideae. Bacca obovoidea. Semina ovoidea, 1 mm longa.

WEST SUMATRA. Karang Putih, 150–300 m, Feb. 16, 1981, M. Hotta & H. Okada 273 (KYO), 275 (KYO, AND, L), 276 (Holotypus in KYO, isotypus in BO), 309 (KYO), 317 (KYO), 350 (KYO); near Kpg. Airsirah, ca. 800 m, Aug. 28, 1983, M. Hotta 27200 (KYO, L, BO & AND); Bt. Gadang, Talangbabungo, ca. 1000 m, on wet rock beside stream, rheophyte, Sept. 11, 1985, M. Hotta 31059 (KYO), 31074 (KYO & AND).

This rheophytic aroid forms dense colonies with creeping and branching stems along rapid streams. *Schismatoglottis okadae* seems to be related to *S. lancifolia*, a common species on the forest floor of Sumatra by the spadix characters such as long and nearly necked sterile part between fertile female and male parts, and acute apex of upper sterile part (appendage) of the spadix. The chromosome number of this species is  $2n=26+0\sim 8B$  (Okada 1986). This species is named after my friend Dr. Hiroshi Okada, Osaka University, who observed the chromosome numbers and karyotypes of many Sumatran aroids.

Details of the morphological variation, habitat, population structure, etc. will be described and discussed in the paper just to follow in this issue of the Contributions.

#### Reference

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Address of the Author:

(Mr.) Mitsuru Hotta, D. Sc. 堀田 満

Biological Laboratory, Yoshida College, Kyoto University 京都大学教養部生物学教室  
Yoshida-Nihonmatsu-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan 606. 京都市左京区吉田二本松町