

## Studies on the Homalomeneae (Araceae) of Borneo XXIV: Two new geologically-restricted species of *Homalomena* from NW Borneo

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*Homalomena acuminata* (Ridl.) S.Y. Wong & P.C. Boyce and *H. ridleyi* S.Y. Wong & P.C. Boyce are described and illustrated as new species of the Griffithii complex of the Chamaecladon clade restricted respectively to sandstones and forested karst formations in NW Borneo, Malaysia. A key to the described species of the Griffithii complex on Borneo is provided.

*Homalomena* is one of the largest genera of aroids occurring on Borneo, with 64 accepted species, and at least twice that number still to be described. The majority are terrestrial mesophytes, although a few are lithophytic (Wong & Boyce 2011), or helophytic (Wong *et al.* 2011). A small number of species occur habitually along riverbanks and on waterfalls (Ridley 1905, Kartini *et al.* 2015), with some of these facultative or less often obligate rheophytes (Wong & Boyce 2020). A molecular phylogeny for Asian *Homalomena* (Wong *et al.* 2013) resolved four main clades (*Homalomena*, *Chamaecladon*, *Cyrtocladon*, *Punctulata*; termed supergroups) all of which occur on Borneo. The clades are well supported on characteristics of the blooms and florets. The two largest groups on Borneo are *Chamaecladon* and *Cyrtocladon*. The spathe in *Chamaecladon* lacks a constriction, and both

clades have pistillate florets consisting of an ovary and a staminode. In *Chamaecladon* the staminode is much shorter than the pistil, whereas in *Homalomena* the staminode equals the pistil.

The only comprehensive taxonomic account for the Bornean species of the *Chamaecladon* clade is that of Engler (1912), with additions by van Alderwerelt van Rosenburgh (1922), Boyce *et al.* (2010), Kartini *et al.* (2015, 2019), Kurniawang *et al.* (2011), and Wong and Boyce (2011). Currently, there are 14 published species from this clade on Borneo, of which 11 are in the *Paucinervia* complex and defined by a more or less parallel-sided narrowly oblong spathe not exceeding 2 cm in length, and occasionally half this, and staminate florets typically comprised of two stamens (e.g., *Homalomena kionsomensis*; Fig. 1). The remaining three species belong to the Griffithii complex, characterized by taper-