TWENTY NEW TAXA DESCRIBED IN HOMALOMENA SINCE 2011

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Fieldwork on Borneo continues to reveal additional taxonomically novel Homalomena species. Twenty novel species were described for the genus Homalomena from 2011 to 2014. Amongst these are three new species of Homalomena, each restricted to one of the richest ecological habitats on Borneo-lowland forest over shales. Homalomena cowleyae Boyce & Wong, is restricted to Setap Shales in Brunei and across the Sarawak border in Limbang. Plants occur as scattered individuals or in small groups, and are decidedly uncommon. Homalomena imitator Boyce & Wong is so far known only from Sebabai, Kapit, Sarawak, where it is scattered, although not notably rare. Homalomena mutans Boyce & Wong occurs only from forest remnants in the environs of Kapit town. Extensive fieldwork in the greater surrounding area as far as Batang Balleh to the east and Pelagus to the north has failed to locate further populations of this species, although one of its associated species,

Homalomena ibanorum Wong & Boyce, commonly occurs throughout this area. Examination of the Araceae collections of the Herbarium, Brunei Forestry Department (BRUN), and subsequent invited fieldwork in Brunei late in 2010 confirmed two highly distinctive novel Homalomena restricted to forested vertical sandstone bluffs in the Teraja area. There were described as Homalomena wongii Wong & Boyce and Homalomena terajaensis Wong & Boyce, belonging to the Cyrtocladon and Chamaecladon supergroups, respectively. For Homalomena alone, we estimate that there are at least 150 more new species to be formally described in the next 10 years.

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Homalomena wongii Wong & Boyce. A. Immature inflorescences. B. Inflorescence at pistillate anthesis with two genera of visiting Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae. C. Spadix (spathe removed artificially). D. Detail of the lower spathe exceeding spathe limb in length. E. Interstice.