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**Notes on the Araceae of Sabah I – *Phymatarum*  
(Schismatoglottideae), a new generic record for the state**

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**Summary.** The Bornean endemic genus *Phymatarum* M.Hotta is newly documented for Sabah. The only species, *Phymatarum borneense* M.Hotta, is illustrated from living plants, and all known collections are listed and mapped.

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*Phymatarum* M.Hotta (Hotta 1965; Bogner 1984; Mayo et al. 1997; Bogner & Hay 2000; Boyce & Wong 2015; Low et al. 2018) is a genus of obligate rheophytes with a single accepted species, *P. borneense* M.Hotta, endemic to northern Borneo east of the Batang Lupar (“Lupar Line”) (Wong & Neo 2019). Although superficially similar to *Schismatoglottis* Zoll. & Moritzzi, especially by the constricted spathe, *Phymatarum* is readily distinguishable from *Schismatoglottis* and from all other genera of the Schismatoglottideae by unistaminate flowers with large densely papillate thecae that each have a distally sharply downturned needle-like horn dehiscing by an apical pore and releasing pollen in droplets, by having fruits basal placentation, and seeds with a long micropylar appendage (Fig. 1, Fig. 2).

*Phymatarum borneense* is often locally extremely abundant, as at Mulu National Park in Sarawak where it forms extensive pure stands on mud banks and gravel aits, but the known discrete populations are few in number and widely scattered (Map 1 & SPECIMENS EXAMINED) such that the genus has been thought rare (Bogner 1984). Until recently *Phymatarum* was believed to be largely restricted to Sarawak and Brunei, from Sri Aman in Sarawak in the west to Temburong in Brunei to the east, with a single small population in Kalimantan Barat very close to the Sarawak Border. However, while databasing specimens in SAN herbarium preparatory for the second author’s Master’s degree one collection of