

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-