

An Annotated Check-list for *Schismatoglottis*

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ABSTRACT

Following recent taxonomic and nomenclatural changes in Tribe Schismatoglottideae, and extending upon a recently published checklist to species of the most of the genera of the tribe, an annotated species listing for *Schismatoglottis*,

the largest genus, is presented to facilitate checking taxonomic status and phylogenetic placement, and current nomenclature. 303 names are enumerated of which 139 are accepted taxa, 109 are synonyms, and 55 are considered to be unresolved as insufficiently known or of dubious status. Where current

taxonomy and/or nomenclature differs from the last monograph references are provided. In instances where uncertainty as to generic assignment exists explanatory notes and, where available, published references are given. One new species is established: *Schismatoglottis cadierei* Buchet & Gagnepain ex S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce, and two new synonymies are proposed: *Schismatoglottis jepomii* P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong = *S. pudenda* A.Hay; *Schismatoglottis kurzii* Hook.f. = *Apoballis mutata* (Hook.f.) S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce). 93 species are illustrated from living plants, and an additional 14 from their preserved nomenclatural Types. A species-finder phylogenetic list is presented in Appendix A. All published references to *Schismatoglottis* appearing since 2000 are listed in Appendix B.

KEY WORDS

Araceae, Schismatoglottideae, *Schismatoglottis*

INTRODUCTION

For the past dozen years Tribe Schismatoglottideae had been the subject of intense research combining morphological and molecular analyses, ecological and biogeographical studies, including adaptations to the challenges passed by rheophytic habitats (Wong 2013), pollination, and fruit-dispersal. Among published taxonomic changes has been the removal of neotropical *Schismatoglottis* species into a resurrected genus, *Philonotia* and the recognition of a new neotropical

tribe, Philonotieae, rendering Schismatoglottideae entirely Asian (Wong et al. 2010), and significant alterations to delimitation of most Asian genera (Low et al. 2018; summary in Boyce & Wong 2018). Although certain of these taxonomic changes and transfers have affected *Schismatoglottis*, the majority have impacted on ‘satellite’ genera, among which *Bucephalandra* is perhaps best-known to hobbyists. While now confident of the generic framework established for the majority of the tribe, significant difficulties still exist within the largest genus, *Schismatoglottis*, not least that it remains polyphyletic.

Hay & Yuzammi (2000) is essentially the most recent monograph for *Schismatoglottis* treating 94 species, including five species of doubtful status, and an additional five exclusively extra-Malesian species excluded. Appearing in the same volume as an account of the remaining genera of the Schismatoglottideae (Bogner & Hay 2000) together these papers were the benchmark for all further work on the tribe. Subsequently, 17 species have been removed from *Schismatoglottis* (Wong & Boyce 2010; Wong et al. 2010; Low et al. 2014, 2018), 53 species (including one here) have been described or resurrected, and four species synonymized (including the two here).

Currently we accept 139 species and treat a further 55 taxa unresolved owing to being as insufficiently known or of dubious status. The great majority of the unresolved names are associated with the *Schismatoglottis*