

Studies on Schismatoglottideae (Araceae) of Borneo LIV - A summary of the species of the *Schismatoglottis* Multiflora Group

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ABSTRACT

A taxonomic synopsis, and identification key to species, of the *Schismatoglottis* Multiflora Group is provided. *Schismatoglottis bulbifera* H. Okada, H. Tsukaya & Y. Mori is resurrected from *S. multiflora* Ridl., to which it was relegated, taking the Multiflora Group to 18 species. All species are illustrated from living plants.

KEY WORDS

Rheophytes, shale, sandstone, Malaysia, Indonesia, Sarawak, Kalimantan.

INTRODUCTION

The *Schismatoglottis* Multiflora Group (Hay & Yuzammi 2000; Wong 2010; Wong &

Boyce 2014b) is a wholly Bornean morphotaxon currently comprising 18 species, 10 of which have been described since 2000. All Multiflora Group species have the petiolar sheath attached only at the base with the rest forming a free ligule. In most the ligular portion of the sheath is marcescent, and eventually lost, although *Schismatoglottis erecta* M.Hotta, *S. schottii* Bogner & Nicolson, *S. monoplacenta* M.Hotta, and *S. persistens* S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce have the ligular portion long-persistent. Ecology varies from obligate rheophytes (*Schismatoglottis bulbifera* H.Okada, H.Tsukaya & Y.Mori, *S. cyria* P.C.Boyce, *S. hayana* Bogner & P.C.Boyce, *S. iliata* S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce, *S. multiflora* Ridl., *S. persistens* and *S. roseospatha* Bogner), to lithophytes on sandstone (*S. maelii* P.C.Boyce & S.Y.Wong, *S. mayoana* Bogner

& M.Hotta and *S. nicolsonii* A.Hay), shales (*S. clausula* S.Y.Wong), or forested limestone (*S. bauensis* A.Hay & Chi.C.Lee, *S. confinis* S.Y.Wong & P.C.Boyce, *S. dulosa* S.Y.Wong and *S. monoplacenta*), to terrestrial mesophytes in gallery forest (*S. erecta*, *S. jitinia* S.Y.Wong and *S. schottii*).

Molecular analyses (Low et al., in prep.) failed to recover the complete Multiflora Group as a monophyletic unit, though various species assigned to it resolved as clades, notably the *Schismatoglottis mayoana* Complex (Wong & Boyce 2014b). Nevertheless, the Multiflora Group retains utility for field and herbarium studies owing to the distinctive free ligule of the petiolar sheath. Additionally, Multiflora Group species fall into two groups based on the presence or absence of a spadix appendix.