Cover images: 1. Begonia holosericeoides (female flower and habit) (Begoniaceae; Ardi et al.); 2. Abaxial cuticles of Alseodaphne rhododendropsis (Lauraceae; Nishida & van der Werff); 3. Dipodium puspiæ, Dipodium purpureum (Orchidaceae; O'Byrne); 4. Agalmya exannulata, Cyrtandra coccinea var. celebica, Codonoboea kjellbergii (Gesneriaceae; Kartonegoro & Potter).
The Editors would like to thank all reviewers of volume 14(1):

Abdulrokhman Kartonegoro - Herbarium Bogoriense, Bogor, Indonesia
Altafhusain B. Nadaf - University of Pune, Pune, India
Amy Y. Rossman - Systematic Mycology & Microbiology Laboratory USDA-ARS, Beltsville, USA
Andre Schuiteman - Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK
Ary P. Keim - Herbarium Bogoriense, Bogor, Indonesia
Barry Conn - Royal Botanic Gardens National Herbarium of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia
Dato' Abdul Latiff Mohamad - Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia
Daniel Potter - Department of Plant Sciences, University of California, Davis, California, USA
Deby Arifiani - Herbarium Bogoriense, Bogor, Indonesia
Ferry J. W. Slik - University of Brunei Darussalam, Brunei
Henti H. Rachmat - Conservation and Rehabilitation Research and Development Center, Bogor, Indonesia
Ian M. Turner - Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK
Iskandar Z. Siregar - Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia
Jay H. Bernstein - Kingsborough Community College, Brooklyn, New York, USA
Jens G. Rohwer - University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
Joan Pereira - SAN Herbarium, Sabah Forestry Department, Sabah, Malaysia
Kuswata Kartawinata - Herbarium Bogoriense, Bogor, Indonesia
Lars H. Schmidt - University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark
Mark Hughes - Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, UK
Masahiro Kato - Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
Nuril Hidayati - Herbarium Bogoriense, Bogor, Indonesia
Ong Poh Teck - Forest Research Institute Malaysia, Kepong, Malaysia
Peter C. van Welzen - National Herbarium Netherlands, Leiden University Branch, Leiden, Netherlands
Reuben Nilus - Sabah Forestry Department, Sabah, Malaysia
Rugayah - Herbarium Bogoriense, Bogor, Indonesia
Ruth Kiew - Forest Research Institute of Malaysia, Kepong, Malaysia
Uwe Braun - Institut für Biologie Bereich Geobotanik und Botanischer Garten, Halle (Saale), Germany
Yasuaki Sato - Osaka-Sangyo University, Osaka, Japan
A NEW COMBINATION IN OROPHEA (ANNONACEAE) FOR UVARIA NITIDA ROXB. EX G. DON

Received February 6, 2014; accepted August 25, 2014

IAN M. TURNER
Research Associate, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Richmond, Surrey, UK. E-mail: turner187@btinternet.com.

ABSTRACT
TURNER, I. M. 2014. A new combination in Orophea (Annonaceae) for Uvaria nitida Roxb. ex G. Don. Reinwardtia 14(1): 181 – 182. — The identity of Uvaria nitida Roxb. ex G. Don. (Annonaceae) has not been considered for 180 years. The plant is only known from material grown in the Calcutta Botanic Garden in India following introduction from, reportedly, the Moluccas. Examination of a specimen from the Brussels Herbarium, designated here as lectotype, indicates that the species is a member of Orophea subgenus Sphaerocarpon, similar to Orophea glabra Merr. A new combination in Orophea is made.

Key words: lectotype, new combination, Orophea glabra, Uvaria nitida, William Roxburgh.

INTRODUCTION
William Roxburgh, the father of Indian Botany, supervised much introduction of plants to the Botanic Garden of the East India Company in Calcutta. One such is a species that Roxburgh named Uvaria nitida. The earliest publication of the name by Roxburgh is in the Hortus Bengalensis (Roxburgh, 1814) but, other than the name, the sole piece of information supplied is that the plant was introduced to Calcutta from the Moluccas. Therefore the name is not validly published here. The publication of a description by Roxburgh was not achieved until the posthumous publication of his complete (except cryptogams) Flora Indica (Roxburgh, 1832). Here Roxburgh provides a very short description and again states that the plant came from the Moluccas. However, as happened with many Roxburgh taxa due to the delays in publication of the original Roxburgh works, the publication of this name was validated earlier - in this case by George Don in his A General History of the Dichelamydeous Plants. Don refers the name to a Roxburgh manuscript - presumably a manuscript copy of Flora Indica - and provides a brief description sufficient to validate the name. The only known specimen of Uvaria nitida is in the Herbarium of the National Botanic Garden of Belgium (BR) (Forman, 1997). It was part of the herbarium of Martius who purchased a collection including Roxburgh specimens from the Linnean Society in London (Turner & Veldkamp, 2012). George Don may well have seen both the Roxburgh manuscript and herbarium specimens at the Linnean Society, where his brother David was the librarian. The Uvaria nitida specimen consists of a branchlet bearing several leafy twigs with the remains of some post-flowering inflorescences. It bears a small ticket labelled ‘Uvaria nitida 2697’, apparently in Roxburgh’s own hand. There is also a Herbium Martii label bearing the name Uvaria nitida Roxb. The specimen clearly does not belong in Uvaria - there is no sign of stellate indumentum. To someone familiar with Asian Annonaceae the specimen has the look of a member of Orophea subgenus Sphaerocarpon (syn. Mezzettia Ridl.; Leonardia & Keßler, 2001), with the leaves drying brown and rather shiny and more or less glabrous. The rather congested remains of axillary inflorescences with very short, fine pedicels provides the closest match with Orophea glabra Merr., a species from the Philippines. However, the carpel number on the one flower remnant bearing any reproductive structures appears to be more than
six, the carpel number reported for *O. glabra* (Keßler, 1988). The Moluccas remain relatively poorly known botanically and it is possible that *O. glabra* extends southwards from the Philippines to eastern Indonesia. Alternatively, Roxburgh’s introduction may have been wrongly localised or the plant have been first bought to the Moluccas (presumably Ambon) from elsewhere.

As noted on the specimen by Dr C. Meade, the plant is an *Orophea* and therefore a new combination is required for the name. This is provided below. I refrain from formally reducing *Orophea glabra* to a synonym of *O. nitida*, but note the strong similarity. Indonesian botanists are encouraged to look for *Orophea nitida* in their country in order to confirm its status.

**Orophea nitida** (Roxb. ex G. Don) Meade ex I. M. Turner, *comb. nov*.


**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The Curator of Vascular Plants (BR) kindly permitted the loan of the Roxburgh specimen.

**REFERENCES**


INSTRUCTION TO AUTHORS

Scope. Reinwardtia is a scientific irregular journal on plant taxonomy, plant ecology and ethnobotany published in December. Manuscript intended for a publication should be written in English.

Titles. Titles should be brief, informative and followed by author's name and mailing address in one-paragraphed.

Abstract. English abstract followed by Indonesian abstract of not more than 250 words. Keywords should be given below each abstract.

Manuscript. Manuscript is original paper and represent an article which has not been published in any other journal or proceedings. The manuscript of no more than 200 pages by using Times New Roman 11, MS Word for Windows of A4 with double spacing, submitted to the editor through <reinwardtia@mail.lipi.go.id>. New paragraph should be indented in by 5 characters. For the style of presentation, authors should follow the latest issue of Reinwardtia very closely. Author(s) should send the preferred running title of the article submitted. Every manuscript will be sent to two blind reviewers.

Identification key. Taxonomic identification key should be prepared using the aligned couplet type.

Nomenclature. Strict adherence to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature is observed, so that taxonomic and nomenclatural novelties should be clearly shown. English description for new taxon proposed should be provided and the herbaria where the type specimens are deposited should be presented. Name of taxon in taxonomic treatment should be presented in the long form that is name of taxon, author's name, year of publication, abbreviated journal or book title, volume, number and page.

Map/line drawing illustration/photograph. Map, line drawing illustration, or photograph preferably should be prepared in landscape presentation to occupy two columns. Illustration must be submitted as original art accompanying, but separated from the manuscript. The illustration should be saved in JPG or GIF format at least 350 pixels. Legends or illustration must be submitted separately at the end of the manuscript.

References. Bibliography, list of literature cited or references follow the Harvard system as the following examples.

REINWARDTIA Author Agreement Form

Title of article : 

Name of Author(s) : 

I/We hereby declare that:

• My/Our manuscript was based on my/our original work.
• It was not published or submitted to other journal for publication.
• I/we agree to publish my/our manuscript and the copyright of this article is owned by Reinwardtia.
• We have obtained written permission from copyright owners for any excerpts from copyrighted works that are included and have credited the sources in our article.

Author signature (s) Date

Name
ABDULROKHMAN KARTONEGORO & DANIEL POTTER. The Gesneriaceae of Sulawesi VI: the species from Mekongga Mts. with a new species of Cyrtandra described, ............................................................... 1

LIM CHUNG LU & RUTH KIEW. Codonoboea (Gesneriaceae) sections in Peninsular Malaysia, ................................................................. 13

WISNU H. ARDI, YAYAN W. C. KUSUMA, CARL E. LEWIS, ROSNIATI A. RISNA, HARRY WIRIADINATA, MELISSA E. ABDO & DANIEL C. THOMAS. Studies on Begonia (Begoniaceae) of the Molucca Islands I: Two new species from Halmahera, Indonesia, and the taxonomic status of Begonia holosericea .............................................. 19


MOHAMMAD F. ROYYANI & JOENI S. RAHAJOE. Behind the sacred tree: local people and their natural resources sustainability ....................................................... 35

FIFI GUS DWIYANTI, KOICHI KAMIYA & KO HARADA. Phylogeographic structure of the commercially important tropical tree species, Dryobalanops aromatica Gaertn. F. (Dipterocarpaceae) revealed by microsatellite markers ............................................. 43

SACHIKO NISHIDA & HENK VAN DER WERFF. Do cuticle characters support the recognition of Alseodaphne, Nothaphoebe and Dehaasia as distinct genera? ............................................. 53

NURUL AMAL LATIFF, RAHYU SUKMARIA SUKRI & FAIZAH METALI. Nepenthes diversity and abundance in five habitats in Brunei Damssalam ................................................................. 67

NURUL HAZLINA ZATNI & RAHYU SUKMARIA SUKRI. The diversity and abundance of ground herbs in lowland mixed Dipterocarp forest and heath forest in Brunei Darussalam ................................................................. 73

MUHAMMAD AMIRUL AIMAN AHMAD JUHARI, NURATNI TALIP, CHE NURUL ATNI CHE AMRI & MOHAMAD RUZI ABDUL RAHMAN. Trichomes morphology of petals in some species of Acanthaceae ................................................................. 79

DIAN ROSLEINE, EIZI SUZUKI, ATIH SUNDAWIATI, WARDI SEPTIANA & DESY EKAWATI. The effect of land use history on natural forest rehabilitation at corridor area of Gunung Halimun Salak National Park, West Java, Indonesia ............................................. 85

JULIUS KULIP. The Ethnobotany of the Dusun people in Tikolod village, Tambunan district, Sabah, Malaysia ....................................................... 101

PETER O’BYRNE. On the evolution of Dipodium R. Br. ................................................................. 123

Reinwardtia is a LIPI accredited Journal (517/AU2/P2MI-LIPI/04/2013)

Herbarium Bogoriense
Botany Division
Research Center for Biology - Indonesian Institute of Sciences
Cibinong Science Center
Jln. Raya Jakarta - Bogor, Km 46
Cibinong 16911, P.O. Box 25 Cibinong
Indonesia