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## A Malayan Element in some of the Languages of Southern Indo-China.

BY C. O. BLAGDEN.

In a former paper I endeavoured to point out that the aboriginal dialects of the Malay Peninsula show distinct traces of an Indo-Chinese element, impressed upon them, probably at a fairly early date, by the intrusion from Southern Indo-China of a race of Mon-Annam stock speaking a language which was closely allied to that of the Peguans and Cambodians.\* The object of the present paper is to introduce the readers of this Journal to what may perhaps be appropriately described as the converse phenomenon, namely, the persistence (from a still remoter era) in some parts of Southern Indo-China, of distinct relics of an independent group of Malayan dialects, underlying the now dominant Indo-Chinese languages of that region.

As might be expected, the modern representatives of this group are far from being pure Malayan tongues: they exhibit obvious traces of the Mon-Annam and other influences to which they have for many centuries been subjected, and it is by no means certain that, in their present mixed condition, they can all claim to be classified in the Malayo-Polynesian family of languages. But whether that claim, which is sometimes made for them by French scholars more familiar with the Indo-Chinese than the Malayan languages, could be substantiated or not; whether, that is to say, these mixed dialects are to be regarded

\* This subject has been learnedly and (so far as the materials at his disposal permitted) exhaustively handled by the Rev. Father W. Schmidt in a recent paper "Die Sprachen der Sakei und Semang auf Malacca und ihr Verhältnis zu den Mon-Khmet-Sprachen", which appeared in *Bijdragen tot de Taal-hand-en Volken-Kunde van Nederlandsch-Indië* Vol. LII (Series 6, part 8) Fase. 3-4 (The Hague, 1901).

It remains to be seen whether the author's conclusions will stand the test of the further evidence that can be adduced; but at any rate he has marshalled the evidence that was before him with admirable skill and scientific acumen.

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## 2 LANGUAGES OF SOUTHERN INDO-CHINA.

as genuine Malayan languages overlaid with foreign accretions, or, on the other hand, as alien tongues containing a large number of old Malayan loan words, is not for the present purpose very material. In order to decide this point and to determine whether these mixed languages partake more of the Malayan or of the Mon-Annam type, a careful study of their structure and grammar would be required, but the materials for such a study are at present very deficient, and in either case these dialects even in their present state presuppose, as I intend to show, the existence of a distinct Malayan continental group established at a very remote period in the south of Indo-China.

The chief of these languages is Cham, the language of the ancient Hindu kingdom of Champa, which in medieval times occupied the country now called Annam, and in the period just preceding its fall (which occurred in A. D. 1471) had its centre on the East coast of Indo-China about lat. 14° N., though one of its earlier capitals was as far north as lat. 17° 37' N. This language is still spoken in a few inland villages of the Annamese province of Binh Thuan, near lat. 12° N., and by the emigrant Cham community in Camboja; the latter is now Muhammadan in its entirety, but the Chams that remain in Annam are mostly pagans. Each group has its own dialect, but apart from slight variations the language of both is the same. It is written in a complex alphabet of Indian origin: inscriptions, both in Sanskrit and in Cham, abound in Annam, and the former go back to about the 3rd century after our era.\* According

\* The Sanskrit inscriptions were dealt with in a paper "L'Ancien Royaume de Campa d'après les inscriptions" by M. Abel Bergaigne in the Journal Asiatique (Paris) Jan. Feb. 1888.

The inscriptions in Cham, which have more interest for us, from the Malayan point of view, than the Sanskrit ones, have been dealt with by M. Etienne Aymonier in a paper "Première Étude sur les Inscriptions Tchames," in the same journal, Jan. Feb. 1891. The earliest known of these Cham inscriptions dates from about the beginning of the 9th century A. D.

In an inscription dated a little later, recording the dedication of two fields to pious uses, the expression used is *huma dua nan*, lit. "fields two those"; the word for God is *Yang*, the old word which survives in Malay *kayangan* and *sembahyang*. Most of the rest of the inscription is full of Sanskrit words, as indeed the whole series

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to Ptolemy the metropolis of this region was Balonga. This place can be clearly identified,\* on other grounds besides mere similarity of name, with Bal-Angoué, of which the ruins situated near the coast about lat. 14° N are still in existence, and which was therefore apparently the first, or at least the earliest known, as it ultimately became the last, of the Cham capitals. Its fall is narrated, curiously enough, in the *Séjarah Malayu*, where it is called Bal, the generic Cham word for "metropolis" or "capital."

The Chams, in fact, are the remnants of what was once a highly civilized nation : they were the furthest outpost of Indian civilization on the Asiatic continent, and their country was a borderland where for over a thousand years Indian culture struggled with and was eventually vanquished by Chinese, the latter being represented by the Annamese, who though non-Chinese in origin had become civilized under Chinese tutelage.

Such is the history of the Chams in outline : but legends carry it back even further, for the Cambojan traditions, for what they are worth, represent the Chams as having been in occupation of Camboja when the Cambodians first arrived there, some centuries before the Christian era : the immigrant Cambodians are said to have intermingled at first with the Chams but eventually to have got the upper hand and driven out their king.

Physically the Chams appear to resemble the Malay and Indo-Chinese types, being described as somewhat fairer than the former. Some of them appear to show traces of Indian and Arab blood. Their language, of which a good grammar has been published, is in its present condition a mixed language containing a relatively large number of Mon-Annam elements. Some have regarded it as a Mon-Annam language saturated with Malayan loan words, others maintain that it is a Malayan language modified by Mon-Annam influences. As will appear in the sequel, I am not sure that this may not be something

of Cham inscriptions appear to be, the language in which they were written bearing much the same relation to the spoken Cham, as Kawi probably did to the contemporary spoken Javanese.

The series extends into the 15th century, to a few years before the fall of the kingdom.

\* See J. R. A. S. (1899) 665.

like a distinction without a difference ; but certain it is, at any rate, that Cham contains a very large percentage (perhaps nearly 50 per cent.) of pure Malayan words ; and in this respect it seems to exceed its neighbours, the dialects to be next mentioned.

It is in the hilly country bounding Annam on the west and separating it from the valley of the Mekong River, about lat.  $13^{\circ}$  and  $14^{\circ}$  N., that these three dialects are found : they are spoken by three savage tribes called respectively Cancho, Rodé and Chréai. These tribes appear to be on much the same plane of civilization as the Orang Hutan of the South of the Malay Peninsula ; their dialects are unwritten, and we owe such slight knowledge of them as we possess to the investigations of the three or four French explorers and administrators who have interested themselves in them. Practically that merely amounts to vocabularies of about 120 or 150 words of each of these dialects.\* Besides these, there are other dialects in this region which are apparently more or less related to the above, and of some of which even less is known : † most of them however show decidedly more relationship with the Mon-Annam than with the Malayan family, the elements which they have in common with the latter decreasing in relative importance as one proceeds north and west from the old Cham region.

The only other dialect I propose to deal with here belongs to a different quarter altogether : it is spoken by the Selung (or Silung or Salone, as they are variously called) a sea-faring race who inhabit the numerous islands that fringe the Western Shore of Tenasserim (Lower Burma) from about lat.  $13^{\circ}$  N. to about lat.  $10^{\circ}$  N., and are marked on maps with the rather high sounding title of the Mergui Archipelago.

These people may fairly enough be styled a distant branch of the Orang Laut. Their physical type, to judge from photographs, is more or less that of a rude Malayan race, with (possibly) some admixture of other elements, (of which the Indonesian may be one, as the Selungs, or at least some of them, are

\* These are given in Moura, "Le Royaume du Cambodge."

† Of the Bahnar, however, a good dictionary by Dourisboure has been published (Hong Kong, 1889). It is a Mon-Annam dialect, but contains a certain number of Malayan words.

*mesaticephalic*, while the true Malays tend to the *brachycephalic* type). The three wild tribes previously mentioned, I should have said, appear from descriptions and such illustrations as I have seen, to be at least in part of non-Malayan stock: some authorities have insisted much upon their Caucasian type, by which I suppose is meant that they differ considerably from the Mongoloid type of features common to both Indo-Chines and Malays.

The Selungs, whatever their race may be, are pagans in a low state of civilization, and their language is an unwritten tongue. It comprises several dialects differing considerably from one another, so that people from two islands barely eighty miles apart have some difficulty in carrying on an intelligible conversation together. Several short vocabularies\* of this language have been collected at various times by different persons, and they serve to illustrate these dialectic variations: but as it is not quite clear to which dialects they respectively refer, the Selung must for our purposes be dealt with as one language. It would appear to be really a Malayan language, less mixed with other elements than are the tongues already mentioned, and its claim to be mentioned here at all rests merely on its present geographical position: but being the speech of a sea-roving race of islanders it is obvious that its position does not furnish such cogent evidence for the antiquity of Malayan elements in Indo-China as do the inland dialects previously enumerated; nor is it as closely connected with any of them as they evidently are with one another.

It may however be said to form a link in the chain between these mainland dialects and languages of the Eastern Archipelago; and that is the reason why mention is made of it here, although its existence does not really affect the main argument of this paper.

It would be merely wearisome to present a whole series of vocabularies of the five languages I have enumerated: a few words will serve to convey some idea of the nature of the Malayan elements which they contain and will exhibit the

\* They are given in Anderson, "The Selungs of the Mergui Archipelago."

peculiar character of their relation to the Malayo-Polynesian family of languages quite sufficiently for the present purpose.

The numerals, which are very characteristic, are as follows:—

	<i>Cham.</i>	<i>Cancho.</i>	<i>Rodé.</i>	<i>Chréai.</i>	<i>Selung.</i>
One	thaă, sa	sa	sa	sa	chă, chet
Two	dvaă, dva	doa	doa	toa	twa
Three	klău	clou	to	clou	tahlow
Four	pak	pac	pac	pac	păt
Five	limeū	lema	ema	léma	lema
Six	nam	nam	nam	nam	nam
Seven	tijuh	tuchu	cachu	tuchu	loojoö
Eight	dalapan	salapan	sapan	repan	wahlow
Nine	{thalapan, salapan, (samilan)	doalapan	doapan	toapan	chowai
Ten	{tha pluh, (sa pluh)	saplu	plu	plu	taplaw
Eleven	sapluh sa	saplu sa	plu sa	plu sa	{taplaw-chă {taplaw-chet
Twelve	saplu dva	saplu doa	plu doa	plu toa	ta plaw-twa
Twenty	dva pluh	doa plu	doa plu	toa plu	twa plaw
Hundred	ratuh	[Not given]		retus	allataw
Thousand	ribău	[Not given]	ha repou	[appān]	

The *th-*\* forms in Cham belong to the Binh Thyan, the *s*-forms to the Camboja, dialect. Presumably the double forms in Selung are also dialectic variants. The spelling of Selung is the old fashioned English, that of Cham the modern scientific system †; as to the rest, they are collected by French authorities but I am not quite clear on what system they are spelt.

These words are interesting as exhibiting a numeral system which, though unquestionably and obviously Malayan, is in some

\* This *th-* is the English sound in *thing*. Some dialects of Achinese also turn *s*- into *th*- in this way.

† Slightly modified by the French tendencies of the transliterator. His *v* = *w* his *w* = a sound varying between the vowels of Fr. *coeur* and *œuv*, or the two *eu* in Fr. *leureux*. But *u* is the real *u* (Fr. *ou*); *ui* is a lengthening of *u*.

respects clearly more archaic than that of Malay and could not, therefore, have been derived from it. In fact, even if these words were all that we knew of the dialects in question, we should be justified in saying that they constituted a distinct subgroup of languages, not directly derived from any existing Malayan group. The forms for *one*, *two*, *four*, *five* and *six* run practically through the whole Malayo-Polynesian family almost unchanged. In *four* the mainland dialects approximate most closely, perhaps, to the Bugis *ipuk* and Madurese *empak*, unless indeed the *-k*, which appears to be unpronounced in these two languages, is to be regarded merely as a device of writing, not as the remnant of a real *-k*; Selung agrees with the Javanese and Dayak *pat*. In *six* they all agree with the Javanese *nem* in the absence of the first syllable of the word (Malay *anam*) but retain the *a* of the second syllable like the Malay (also the Madurese *anam*); the Achinese and Kayan Dayak form *nam* is identical.

The forms for *three* agree substantially amongst themselves and (except that some have a guttural for the initial *t-*) with the great majority of the Malayo-Polynesian family which retains the old form *tolu* or *tlu*; but differ from Malay, which has another word, *tiga*. The nearest approximation to the Cham Cancho and Chréai forms appears to be the Bisaya (Philippines), *iló*: compare also the Sulu \* *Kátludán* (= *Ku-tlu-an*), "thirty." For the guttural, compare Sulu *iklog*, Selung *kloen*, with Tagalog *itlog*, Malay *telor*, "egg." The Rodé contraction *to* recurs in Sulu.

The forms for *seven*, on the other hand, differ from the typical Malayo-Polynesian *pitu* and agree substantially with the Malay *tujoh*, save only that Selung puts *l-* for *t-*.

In both these cases, it is very noticeable that the dialects now under consideration agree substantially with Achinese (*élhu* or *lu* pronounced *téllée* and *lhee*, "three;" and *tujuh*, "seven") and with some of the Dayak dialects of Borneo, for which the reader may refer to No. 5 of this Journal, where out of a list of eleven dialects, ten have forms of *tolu* for *three*, and eight of those ten agree with some others not included in the ten in having forms of *tujoh* for *seven*.

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\* Between Borneo and the Philippines.

In *eight* and *nine* there is some confusion, which may be due either to the collector or to the wild tribes themselves; possibly the latter get a little mixed when they come to the higher numbers. Anyhow, they are said to use for *eight* a form *salapan* which occurs again in Sundanese (Java) and also in Mangkasar (Macassar, of Celebes), in the latter under the form *salipang*, and there means, as it ought to mean, *nine*. Oddly enough, the Minangkabau Malays use it, interchangeably with *dulapan* (*dĕlapan*), and also make it mean *eight*. Vice versa, these wild tribes use variants of the Malay and Achinese form of *eight* for *nine*. (Cham, it is to be observed, uses both forms correctly, but has also another form for *nine*, viz., *Samilan*, the Malay *Sambilan* (*Sĕmbilan*), which may perhaps be merely a loan word from Malay itself.

There has been, in historical times, a Malay immigration from Sumatra (and particularly, it seems, from Minangkabau) into Camboja (where this form *Samilan* is used) and the Cham and Malay communities in that country, though distinct, are in close contact with each other, and being of one religion sometimes intermarry.

It is noticeable that Selung differs from the other dialects in having preserved, though in rather uncouth shape, the original Malayo-Polynesian forms for *eight* (*walu*) and *nine* (*siwa*).

In the forms for *ten* these dialects agree substantially with the Achinese *pĕluh*, in shortening the first syllable; this does not, apparently, occur in the Bornean dialects, which in other respects show a fairly close resemblance in their numeral systems.

For *eleven* and upwards the dialects agree amongst themselves and with some of the Bornean dialects, but differ from Malay, Achinese, Javanese, etc., in not using forms compounded with *-balas* (originally *-walas*, the Malay *balas*, "to repay," with the meaning "to return," i.e. to the hand on which the counting was first begun).

The Selung for "hundred" apparently has the prefix *sa-* "one" reduced to *a*, which occurs also in a Cham subdialect as *ha-*. For the *-l-* of Selung *yahloam*, Malay *jarum*, "needle."

Thus while there are here particular words agreeing, each with some different Malayan language or group of languages,

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the sum total of the numeral system of these dialects is quite characteristic in its individuality.

A similar state of things prevails in regard to many other common words, as the following specimens will suffice to show:—

Cham.    Cancho.    Rodè.    Chréai.    Selung.  
Dog : *athāu.*    *asou.*    *so.*    *so.*    *oiee, aai.*

Melano-Dayak *asau* comes nearest but the word, though not found in Malay (except in the expression *gigi asu*, "canine teeth") is very wide spread, e.g. Javanese *asu*.

Fowl: *menut.*    *menuc.*    *menuc.*    *[tus].*    {*manok.*  
*matynauk.*

Compare the Javanese (and almost universal Malayo-Polynesian) *manuk*.

Tiger: *rimong.*    *remong.*    *imong.*    *lemong.*

(The Selung word is different, viz: *pauuo, puuk*, which finds its analogues in aboriginal dialects of the Malay Peninsula, e.g., Tēmbe' *ma'nu* (for which see No. 24 of this Journal, p. 17). The Achinese form is *rimong* like the Cham. I think there is no reason to doubt the identity of the word with the Malay *rimau*. Possibly the form *hariman* is a sort of Hobson-Jobson word, that is to say, really the old native Malayan word for "tiger" but twisted into its present form by a fanciful notion that it ought to mean "the beast of Hari" (*harimriga*, see Maxwell, Manual of Malay, p. 21). I confess that even Sir William's brilliant scholarship cannot convince me that his Tamil "male lion" derivation is the right one.)

Elephant: *limæn.*    *eman.*    *romon.*    *lomon.*

(Selung has *garah*, the Malay *gajuh*, a word of Sanskrit origin). Compare the Bulud Opie (Borneo), Javanese and Lampung (Sumatra) *liman*: this word, which is not found in Malay or Achinese, is probably derived from *lima*, the old word for "hand," the application being to the end of the animal's trunk. One of the Sanskrit names for the elephant (*hastin*) has a similar derivation; and compare also his Latin epithet *anguinamus*, "having a serpent for a hand."

Cham.	Cancho.	Rodé.	Chérail.	Selung.
<i>patei.</i>	<i>potei.</i>	<i>umtoi.</i>	<i>phumpetey.</i>	

Plantain : *patei.*      *potei.*      *umtoi.*      *phumpetey.* \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Selung has *pechang*, the Malay *pisang*.) With these forms compare the Dusun *pintie*, Tagbenua *punti*, Bulud Opie *pútch*, Kian (? Kayan) Dayak *páteh* (all of Borneo), Sumbawa *punti*, Mangkasar *unti*, Malagasy *untsi*, Fijian *rudi*: not found in Malay, Javanese or (I believe) Achinese; but it is the old original Malayo-Polynesian word. *Phum* is the Malay *pohun*, "tree," Cham *phun*.

Rice :	<i>brah.</i>	<i>bréa.</i>	<i>brai.</i>	<i>pras.</i>	<i>{ paluh.</i>
					<i>{ pla.</i>

Malay *béras*; I find in a Bugis vocabulary printed in the Arabic character at Singapore, *bárā'*; Achinese *bérés* (apparently pronounced *bröeh*, final -s in Achinese being as a rule pronounced -h as in Minangkabau Malay, where the word is *bareh*; in the Naning (Malacca) pronunciation, *boreh*). This word is a good instance of the rule (first formulated by the late Dr. H. N. Van der Tuuk in his "Outlines of a Grammar of the Malagasy Language," 1865) that "when the Malay and Batak equivalent word has *r* and the Tagal or Bisaya has *g*, both the Kawi and Javanese have no consonant." \* The Batak form here is *boras* Tagalog *bigás*, Bisaya *bogas*, Kawi *wwas*, which last contracts to Javanese *wos*, while Balinese has *baus*. It will be noticed that Cham and its neighbours here agree most closely with the Sumatran and South Celebes type and differ entirely from the Javan and Philippine. Selung rather stands alone, as in many other words. But Selung -l- corresponds in some other cases to Malay -r- e.g. *mata-aloi* (= *matahari*), "sun;" *yahloam* (= *jarum*) "needle."

Rice (in husk) is in Cham *padai*: Malay *padi*, Achinese *padé*, Javanese *pari*, Batak *payé*, Bisaya *palai*. Here again, Cham agrees, as regards consonants, with Malay and Achinese, but it differs here from Batak as well as from the others. †

\* This is often called "Van der Tuuk's first rule."

† These consonantal changes are regular and exemplify Van der Tuuk's second rule; see below, s. v. "nose."

Ox, cow: *tamor*. *lemo*. *imo*. *romo*. *l'mu*: Malay *lembu*, in Achinese the same, and also *lemo*.

Rain: *hajan*. *ujan*. *hayan*. *yan*. *{kujan}*.  
*kuian*.

Malay *hujan*: but Batak and Javanese *uidan*\*; Tagalog and Bisaya *olan*. Selung *k-* represents Malay *h-* in *ketam* (= *hitam*), "black" and a few other words.

Root: in Cham *ugha*, *agha* (in accordance with the peculiarity referred to below): this is not, apparently the Malay *akar* but *urat*, "Sinew." In form it is nearer to the Formosan *ugat*; Tagalog and Bisaya *ogá* than to any other forms. Batak in this word agrees with Malay.

In a sub-dialect of Cham of which specimens are given by Morice in an article entitled "Les Tiams et les Stiengs" in the "Revue de Linguistique" Vol. VII, vii, pp. 359-370, *r-* is often re-placed by *g-* e.g. *agopao* (= *saribu*) a "thousand"; *hagaton* (= *saratus*), "a hundred." In Tagalog these words appear as *libo* and *gatos* respectively.

Tongue: in Cham *dilah*, *dalah* (both being used); approaching nearer to the Tagalog *dita*, Bisaya *dila*, than to the Malay and Achinese *tidah*. Batak also has *dila*: here, therefore, Cham agrees closely with Batak and the Philippine languages but differs from Malay and Achinese.

Belly: *{téan}*. *tyan*. *téan*. *tean*. *kajéan*. *k'lan*.

Bisaya, Iranun and Dusun *tian*, Sulu *tiān*. *Tian* is given in some Malay dictionaries as a Javanese loan word meaning "belly (of a pregnant woman)." In Achinese *tiyēn* means "foetus," *mētiyēn* "to be pregnant"; in Cham *metéan* means "pregnancy," *boh téan* (literally "fruit of the belly," Malay *buah*, Javanese *woh*, "fruit") means "family."

Hand: *tangin*. *tengam*. *cangan*. *tangin*. *lengan*.

Malay *tangan*, Dusun *lāngan*, Dusun of Kimanis *longon*. For the Selung *l-* = Malay *t-*, compare *loojo* (= *tujo*), "seven."

\* Van der Tuuk's third rule: "when a *j* of Balinese and Malay is *d* in Batak, the Javanese and Kawi both also have *d*."

	Cham.	Cancho.	Rodé.	Chérai.	Selung.
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Nose :	<i>adung.</i>	[ <i>chnu</i> ].	<i>dung.</i>	<i>dung.</i>	{ <i>yoong.</i> <i>(yong).</i>
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Malay and Achinese have *hidung*. Cham uses both *adung* and *idung*. Compare the Tidung (Borneo) *adung*, Dusun of Kimanis *üdung*. Javanese and most of the Bornean dialects replace this *d* by *r*; the Philippine languages (and in this word Madurese also) have *-l-* here; Batak has *-g-*. The importance of this particular set of consonantal correspondences was also first pointed out by the late Dr. H. N. van der Tuuk. They constitute his second rule:—"When the Malay and Balinese *d* of equivalent words is represented by *l* in Bisaya or Tagal, both the Javanese and Kawi have *r*." *Chnu* is probably Cambojan.

Fire :	<i>aprēi.</i>	{	<i>apui.</i>	<i>pui.</i>	<i>puoi.</i>	{ <i>appōi.</i> <i>apoi.</i>
	<i>aprēi.</i>					{ <i>apoe.</i>
	<i>apui.</i>					

Malay *api*, but Achinese and several Dayak dialects, etc., have *apui*.

Water :	<i>iā,</i>	{	<i>ea.</i>	<i>ea.</i>	<i>ja.</i>	{ <i>iaicēn.</i> <i>incaen.</i>
	<i>ear.</i>					

Malay *ayēr*, Achinese *iyēr*, Madurese *aeng*, etc.

Stone :	<i>batđu.</i>	<i>pétou.</i>	<i>bato.</i>	<i>potou.</i>	<i>batoe.</i>
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Malay *batu*, the Achinese equivalent is written in the same way but pronounced *batée*.

The few words here given suffice to show that these dialects have peculiar points of relationship with several widely separated Malayan groups of languages and could not have been derived from any one of them. Their affinities appear to be most marked with Achinese, as is shown especially by the fact that in common with that language (and quite the opposite to Malay), they tend to throw the accent on the last syllable, which is consequently often strengthened to a diphthong, at the expense of the first, which is weakened and sometimes entirely suppressed: Compare *pluh*, "ten" with the Achinese *pēluh* and contrast the Malay *puloh*: similarly compare the forms, in

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Cham, Achinese and Malay respectively, \**thun*, *tēhun*, *tahun*, "year"; \**dhan*, *dēhēn*, *dahan*, "bough"; *ngan*, *ngon*, *dēngan*, "with;" *dok*, *duk*, *dulok*, "remain, dwell, sit"; and *mætai*, *maté*, *mati*, "dead." Selung has *mutai*, which form also occurs in Bornean dialects as *matei*.

It is probably owing to the same tendency to weaken the first syllable, that Cham has *hajan* for *hujan*, "rain," *akan* for *ikan*, "fish," *adung* for *hidung*, "nose," *balau* for *bulu*, "hair," and the like: and here it goes further in this direction than Achinese or any other Malayan language that I am aware of, although this vowel change appears also (but more rarely) in some Bornean dialects, e.g. Tidung *adung*, "nose," Biadju Dayak *balau*, Lawangan *balu*, Siang *warlo* † [sic], "hair."

It will of course be understood that the words here given have been expressly chosen with a view to exhibiting the Malayan element in these dialects, and that alien, especially Mon-Annam forms have been deliberately avoided. The Malayan element is strongest in the substantives, but is also represented in some of the verbs and adjectives, e.g.

	Cham.	Cancho.	Rodê.	Chréai.
Buy :	<i>blēi</i> .	<i>bloï</i> .	<i>bloï</i> .	<i>bloï</i> .
Malay	<i>bēli</i> ,	Achinese,	<i>bloï</i> .	
Sell :	<i>pablēi</i> (in Cham : the rest are different) :	Achinese <i>publoï</i> .		
Give :	<i>brēi</i> .	<i>brey</i> .	<i>broi</i> .	<i>proi</i> .
Malay	<i>bēri</i> ,	Achinese <i>bri</i> .		
Descend :	<i>trun</i> .	<i>trunh</i> .	<i>trun</i> .	[ <i>tumau</i> .]
Malay	<i>turun</i> ,	Achinese <i>trun</i> .		
White :	<i>patih</i> (Cham);	<i>potayak</i> , <i>patuik</i> (Seiung) :	Malay <i>puteh</i> .	
Drunk :	<i>nəebuk</i> (Cham) :	Malay <i>mabok</i> .		
New :	<i>barūv</i> (Cham) :	Malay <i>bāharu</i> .		
Unripe :	<i>mətah</i> (Cham) :	Malay <i>məntah</i> . †		

\* This is a different *th*- from the other : this *th*- and *dh*- are true aspirates.

† I take these examples from C. den Hamer's Proeve van een Vergelijkende Woordenlijst van zeek in de Z. O. Afd. v. Borneo voorkomende Taaltakken.

‡ For the present purpose it is not necessary to pursue this comparison further. Suffice it to say that the Malayan element can be traced (at least in Cham and to some extent in Selung, there being no

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The main object of this paper being merely to point out the existence of Malayo-Polynesian words in these languages and not to determine the difficult question of their right to be classified as genuine members of that family, I shall pass somewhat lightly over their grammatical characteristics of which indeed, except as regards Cham, little is as yet known. Cham forms its derivative words, like the Malayan, but unfortunately also like the Southern Mon-Annam languages, with prefixes and infixes: The common ones in Cham are the prefixes: *pa*, *me-*, *ta-* or *da-* and infixes: *-an-*, *-nae-* and *-am-* or *-mar-*. Most of these reappear, in more or less similar forms, with much the same force, in Achinese; but also in Cambojan, where they are very freely used, and to some extent in Peguan.\* Suffixes, corresponding to the Malay *-kan* and *-au*

*Prefixes. . . Achinese. Cham. Khmer. Mon.*

Verbs of action: causal or merely transitive	... ...	pé, pu-	pa-	p-, ph-	p-, ph-, b-
Verbs, generally intransitive	... ...	mé-, mu-	mœ-	?	má-

*Infixes.*

Verbs of state, intransitive	... ...	·em-	·mœ-	?	·m-
Substantives	... ...	?	·mœ-	·m-, ·amn-	·m-
Substantives	... ...	·en-	·an-	·n-, ·an-	[·an-?]

In some other cases, where the forms agree, the meanings appear to differ somewhat. do not appear to be in use at the present time either in Cham, Achinese, Cambojan or Peguan; but if the derivation given above for *limen* (*liman*) from *lima* is right, they must have existed formerly to some extent in Cham.

The Selung dialect forms verbs by prefixing *me-* as in *metoyam*, "to smell" (Malay *chium*), *na-* as in *na-baut*, "to make" (Malay *buat*), *naleat*, "to look" (Malay *lihat*), *nadök*, "to sit" (Malay *dudok*, Achinese *duk*, Cham *dok*); also, apparently, by nasalizing the initial consonant, as in *nadone*, "to sleep" (Malay *tidor*) and *nakoat* "to fear" (Malay *takut*). But

data for the other dialects) through most of the parts of speech, but the non-Malayan element is also, apparently, present in them.

\* A few instances of this general correspondence must suffice: there are of course many differences in detail.

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this last may possibly be due to the phonetic decay of a prefix of the form *man-* or *mĕn-* (the Malay *mĕ-*, *mĕng-*, etc.): for a word like *mangai*, "to cry" seems to presuppose an earlier *manangai* (Malay *tangis*, *mĕnangis*) and *maurah*, "to laugh" an earlier *manaurah* (Malay *tĕr-tawa*). The loss of a medial *-n-* seems more probable than that of a *-t-*: it may be, however, that the Selung in these words as in "seven" had replaced the *t* by *l*. In that case these forms probably exemplify the prefix *me-* above.

Selung has the suffix *-kun* e.g. in the word *makkān* (for *mabahkan*, *am-bahkan* or *mĕmbahkan*, from *bah*, to "bring," Malay *bawa*).

The ideological order of these languages is unknown to me, except that in Cham (as in the Mon-Annam languages again) it appears to agree substantially with the Malay order: the attributive adjective and the genitive follow the principal noun, the object follows and the subject precedes the verb; but in Selung the object precedes the verb, which is very strange, unless it is due to the sentences having been collected through the medium of a Burmese interpreter, in speaking to whom the Selungs may have cast their words into the Burmese order. It is curious that Andamanese exhibits the same phenomenon: but there is no evidence that the Selungs are in any way connected with the Andaman islanders: both in physique and in language the two races are quite distinct from one another.

I have already indicated the conclusion to which a necessarily rather superficial comparison of these dialects seems to me to point; I regard them, or at least all of them except Selung, as proof positive of the establishment on the mainland of Southern Indo-China of a Malayan sub-family which must date its separate existence from a period so remote as to be coeval with the differentiation and dispersal of the existing insular language groups of at least the Western part of the Malayan Archipelago, and which formed something like a link between the Sumatra, Bornean and Philippine groups.

I think it is worth adding that the southern Mon-Annam languages, which so closely resemble the Malayan in certain of their structural forms, though by far the greater part of their vocabulary is radically different and non-Malayan, owe this

resemblance, in my opinion, to the fact of their having developed on what I believe was originally a Malayan soil. The true explanation of the peculiarities which they share in common with the Malayo-Polynesian family is, I believe, that they have been formed by the synthesis of a language introduced by alien immigrants from the north with the Malayan speech of a people who then already occupied Southern Indo-China. The northern invaders must have absorbed and assimilated these primitive Malayo-Polynesians and imposed upon them their alien language, which in its turn has been twisted, in the mouths of their mixed descendants, into something of a Malayo-Polynesian form, by a process that has been aptly called "inverse attraction."

The result of such an introduction of a strange tongue is, as a rule, that it becomes modified or recast into some form that comes natural to the people upon whom it is imposed: this may be illustrated by such well known cases as the Pidgin English, of the China ports, Negro English, or the Malay of many Chinese, Tamils and Europeans.

In such cases the mere vocabulary, though foreign to the speaker, is learnt readily enough; but he cannot help speaking his new tongue in the manner of his old one. He pronounces the new words in the way that comes easiest to him and utters them in what is to him the natural order, though that may not be the order proper to the language as spoken by those whose original speech it was. If it was natural to him to use prefixes and infixes in his old language, I imagine he would be apt to apply them to his acquired tongue in the same way and for the same purposes. This, to my mind, is the explanation of the curious fact that in Cambojan and Peguan we find these modes of formation, which are so characteristic of the Malayo-Polynesian family, while the difference of the material elements of language, i.e. the words themselves, prevents us from admitting an original kinship between the Mon-Annam and the Malayan families of speech.

I am afraid that this idea of the formal elements of language surviving, while the native vocabulary is gradually being superseded by foreign words, may remind some people of the persistence of the grin after the disappearance of the Cheshire

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cat. But the real analogy is to be found in those petrifications where every cell and fibre of the original wood or other substance are in course of time accurately reproduced by the stony deposit that replaces them. To drop figures of speech, which, however apt, can never be conclusive, when one considers that the Malayan languages readily adopt foreign words and instinctively fit them up with Malayan prefixes and suffixes, one can almost see the beginnings of such a process as I have indicated: words like *ka-raja-an*, *bēr-akul* or even *di-rēport-kun* (which last can be heard any day when a Malay police officer reads from his Station report book in a Police Court) are instances taken at random, where a Sanskrit, Arabic or English loan word has been subjected to this treatment.

One has only to carry the idea out to its logical conclusion and imagine a Malayan language gradually allowing its native vocabulary to be superseded, more or less completely, by foreign loan words, and the result would be much the same as what we now find in southern Indo-China. If the process were arrested half-way, a fairly evenly mixed vocabulary would be formed, like that of Cham; a more advanced stage of change would result in something like Cambojan; while a thorough application of the same principle might end in producing a language like Peguan, where only a very small percentage of words is to be found which show any signs of kinship with the Malayan family. Nevertheless the ideological order of these languages, that is to say the order of words in a sentence, is substantially the same as in the Malayan languages\* and the same system of prefixes and infixes (though not, apparently, of suffixes) still survives.

On the other hand a strong tendency is noticeable, of which it has been shown that even Achinese (Malayan language) exhibited the beginnings, to contract disyllabic words into monosyllables or at least into quasi-monosyllables, in which one of the two syllables is almost suppressed. There are also other

\* There is reason to believe that in this respect the Mon-Annam languages did not differ originally from the Malayan.

peculiarities which distinguish the Mon-Annam from the Malayan group, e.g., a preference for hard sounds\* (surds) and the occurrence of true aspirated consonants: these latter characteristics may be due to the non-Malayan element in these languages.

The hypothesis here put forward would account for the remarkable resemblance in structure and formal elements between the Malayan and the Mon-Annam languages, a resemblance which, so far as I know, no one has yet satisfactorily explained.† But of course it must remain a mere hypothesis until these languages have been thoroughly studied and compared with one another.

This much, however, is certain: one Mon-Annam language which cannot be accused of having been developed on Malayan soil, namely the Annamese, which grew up on the borders of Kwang Si, within the Chinese sphere of influence, does not exhibit these phenomena, but follows the Chinese system of tones, though it has not adopted the Chinese ideological order. I take it that the differences between Peguan and Cambojan on the one side and Annamese on the other are the measure of the difference between a Chinese and a Malayan environment.

Whether, however, this suggested explanation be the true one or not, there remains the fact that in Peguan, and still more in Cambojan, there are a fair number of words (too many to be due to accidental coincidence) which correspond in form with Malayan words of similar meanings. As already stated, they are generally more or less contracted or mutilated, by the weakening or entire loss of one syllable, while the Malayan languages retain them in their fuller disyllabic forms. That being the case, the presumption is that they are genuine Malayan words; and this presumption is strengthened when any of

\* Clearly, however, it is at a relatively modern date that the Mon-Annam languages have changed some of their sonants into surds: for in many cases (especially in many of the Indian and some of the Malayan loan-words) they still appear as sonants in the written language. Conversely Cambojan pronounces some surds as sonants.

† Mr. Hinly in his paper referred to below, throws out a hint that some such explanation is possible, but does not enlarge upon it.

them are found to occur again in some distant island dialect of the Malayan family.

I propose to give a few instances to show the forms which such words assume in Cambojan and Peguan, but before doing so, I may as well point out that Indian loan-words, as to the origin and derivation of which there can be no doubt, undergo a similar mutilation in the Southern Indo-Chinese languages so that an analysis of the changes exhibited by these Indian words will serve as a guide in identifying the Malayan words to be found in those languages, which are often hardly recognizable without some such help.

The following are examples of words of Indian origin common to Malay and these two languages: I give the Malay, rather than the Sanskrit form, because the former is more familiar to those who know Malay.

<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Cambojan.</i>	<i>Peguan.</i>
Kala	... kāl .. .	... käla.
Kēchapi	... chāpey [chapéy]	... ——
Guru	... grūw [Krū]	... ——
Chandra	... chand [chan̄]	... ——
Jambu	... jāmbūw [chōmpū]	... ——
Dewata	{ dew-ta [tévoda] deb-ta [tépoda]	{ dewatan [tewātau].
Dosa	... dōs [tōus]	... duh [tuh].
Nagara	... nagar [nokor]	... ——
Naga	... nāg [néak]	... nāk [naik].
Puasa	... puos [buos]	... ——
Bangsa	{ wangs [vong] pangs [pong] ...	{ wang [weang] wongsa.
Muka	... mukkh [mūkh]	... muk.
Raja	... raj [réach]	... rājā [reachea].
Satwa	... satw [sát]	... sat [sát].
Sutra	... süt [saut]	... sut.

The following list shews some of the similar changes which Malayan words suffer, viz.

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I. Suppression or weakening of the first syllable :—

<i>Malay.</i>		<i>Cambojan.</i>		<i>Peguan.</i>
Kayu	...	jhēé [chōeu]		... chhu [tsu]
Kijang	...	k-tāu [kēdan]		... —
Katup	...	k tāp [kēdap]		... —
Garam	...	krām [kram]		... —
Jawa	...	jwā [chvēa]		... —
Tarum	...	trām [trōm]		... —
Pusat	...	phchēt		... —
Perak*	...	prāk [prāk]		... —
Besi*	...	—		Pāsoa.
Sarong	...	srōm		... —

II. Loss of initial consonant :—

Chin chin	...	anchien		... kāchin.
Tēbu	...	ainbau [ämpou]		... bau.
Tabong	...	ainbang [ampong]		... —
Daching	...	aujing [änching]		... —

III. Loss of first syllable :—

Tumbok	...	pok [bok]		... —
Abang	...	pōng [böng]		... —
Lētak	...	tāk [dāk]		... —
Kēring	...	ring	...	... —
Esok	...	sâk	...	... —

\*[Note] Achinese besoi, "iron." It is perhaps worth noticing that the Cambojan word for silver, like the Peguan for iron, is Malayan, while the Cambojan word for iron, viz., tēk [dēk] is common to it and Chinese. The Cambojan word for gold is mas [mēus]; the same as the Malay mas, ãmas; but this is believed to be of Indian origin. For tin the Peguans use the expression pāsoa dāk [pāsoa daik], literally "water iron," alluding presumably to the alluvial formations where tin ore is got by washing river sand, while the Cambajans call it *Samna pāhang* [Sāmnā pahāng], from which, as *samna* appears properly to mean "lead," I conjecture that the Cambajans first got their tin from Pahang, for the word *pāhang* does not seem to have any meaning in their language, so far as can be ascertained from the Dictionary. Similarly in some of the Western languages (e.g. Arabic and also Hindustani, I believe) tin is called by a name *al-kalā'i* derived from Kālah, a place on the Western shore of the Peninsula probably identical with Kelah.

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## IV. Loss of second syllable :—

Péchah	...	pek [bék]	..	pákaw [páko].
Patah	...	Pák [bak]	...	puit [pat].
Buka	...	pêëk [bök]	...	pák.
Mata	...	—	..	mat [måt, mot].
Tanda	...	tän [dan]	...	—
Tolak	...	tol [dol]	...	—
Pakai	...	bäk [peak]	...	buik [puk].

The Cambojan and Peguan words have been transliterated, to the best of my ability, from the written languages: where the pronunciation is different, this is indicated by a second form in square brackets, following in the case of Cambojan, M. Aymonier's spelling and in the case of Peguan the indications given by Haswell, adapted to the ordinary modern system of romanization.

This list could be considerably lengthened, specially as regards Cambojan, if space permitted: but I think it is enough \* to show that there is a field of research waiting for any Malay scholar who has a fancy for hunting up Malayan words in these languages. It would however be a great mistake to suppose that the bulk of the vocabulary of Peguan or Cambojan can be accounted for in this way: the contrary is the fact, and at first sight any Malay student looking through a dictionary of either of these tongues would be struck with their non-Malayan aspect. It is by neglecting the essential relationship which exists between Peguan and Cambojan † and ignoring the

\* In presenting a list which merely compares a few words in Peguan and Cambojan with what I believe to be the corresponding words in Malay, without taking into account the other Mon-Annam dialects and the other languages of the Malayan family, I am aware that I am offending against one of the primary canons of comparative philology. But my present object being to make out merely such a *prima facie* case as will justify further investigation in this direction, I have thought it superfluous to bring in the corroborative evidence that can be supplied from the other languages. I hope some day to deal with this matter more fully and systematically.

† It will interest Straits readers to know that this was first noticed by our Straits authority, J. R. Logan. It has since been conclusively proved by Forbes in his "Languages of Further India."

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wide differences in lexicographical material between the latter and the Malayan languages, that some authorities have been misled into denying the existence of a Mon-Annam family and asserting that Cambodian should be classified as a member of the Malayan group.

So far as it goes, this list of words serves to illustrate the subject of this paper by giving another instance of the traces of a Malayan influence in Indo-China, which must be of very ancient date, and which is obviously an important element to be considered in relation to the unsolved problem of the origin of the Malayan races.

Many considerations point to the conclusion that at least some part of the ancestry of those races\* is of continental Asiatic origin: there are anthropological reasons, which I am unable to deal with, but which have been summed up roughly (and not very accurately) in the phrase "Mongoloid type;" ethnographical considerations, such as were dwelt upon by the late Sir Henry Yule † and others, specially a curious agreement between the races of the Archipelago and those of Indo-China in a considerable number of points of detail regarding customs and usages (a kind of evidence, which though very weak if depending merely on one or two points of agreement, is in its nature cumulative and gains strength in an increased ratio as additional points are discovered); and, finally, there is the linguistic evidence, the investigation of which is, however, involved in many preliminary difficulties. It is to be feared, for instance, that the late Mr. J. R. Logan's achievements in this direction are not a safe basis for further enquiries to start from. On the other hand Professor Kern,‡ by a comparison of

\* I refer here more particularly to the true Malayan races inhabiting the western half of the Indian Archipelago, to whom alone the anthropological argument applies. How it is that the totally distinct stocks known as Papuan, Polynesian, Micronesian, etc., come to speak languages that cannot be severed from the Malayan family, is another problem, also at present awaiting solution. There seems, however, no doubt that it is the case, in spite of the difficulty of finding an explanation for it.

† Journal of the Anthropological Institute, 1880.

‡ In the paper to which a reference will be found below, the most conclusive, perhaps, of these words are the names for sugar-cane,

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a considerable number of names of plants, animals and the like, which run (more or less) through the whole range of Malayo-Polynesian languages from Madagascar to Hawaii and from Formosa to New Zealand, has shown that the speakers (whoever they were) of the mother tongue from which these innumerable languages were evolved, were a seafaring people, of some moderate degree of civilization, (they were acquainted with the use of iron), who at the stage preceding the differentiation of these languages (but not necessarily originally) inhabited a long coastline of some good-sized country situated within the tropics, somewhere in the western half of the vast region over which these languages now extend. He points to the South-Eastern coast of Indo-China as the country that fits in best with this conclusion; and without going into details, lays some stress on the considerable Malayan element that is to be found in the existing languages of that region, which fact, as he observes, in view of the relative unimportance of the small Malayan communities to be found there in modern times, can only be explained by the hypothesis that they formerly constituted a much more numerous and powerful factor there than they do in our own day.

This last point it has been my endeavour to illustrate in the present paper.

It may be convenient if I summarize the conclusions to which the considerations here brought together appear to me to lead:—

(1) The Malayan element in Cham and its cognate dialects was not borrowed from any other Malayan language or group of languages. It has been separated from the western insular groups for as many centuries, as they have been from one another, and has become differentiated from them as they have amongst themselves.

(2) The Southern Mon-Annam languages and Cham are at once Malayan and non-Malayan: largely Malayan in structural formation, mixed but predominantly non-Malayan in vocabulary, they are probably the result of an intimate mixture between

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banana, rice (in husk and husked), shark, prawn, sea-turtle, buffalo and crocodile: but there are a good many more besides.

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Malayan and alien tongues. The Malayan element is strongest in the southeast, weakening progressively towards the north and west.

(3) At a remote age, before the introduction of the alien element just referred to, probably the whole coast of southern Indo-China from the Irrawady to the borders of Tongking, and certainly the eastern part of it from Cape St. James to the neighbourhood of Hué, was more or less occupied by communities speaking a pure Malayan language, possibly already slightly differentiated into dialects.

(4) It was probably from this region at a time when it was still purely Malayan, that the various emigrations took place, which ultimately carried dialects of that language to the distant islands in which they are now spoken.

I am content to rest this last proposition on the grounds put forward by Professor Kern in the essay already referred to; the other three appear to me to follow, though not all with the same degree of certainty, from the linguistic evidence of which some specimens have here been brought together.

Since writing the above, I have seen in the *T'oung Pao* for March, 1901 (Series II, Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 86) a review by M. Gustave Schlegel of a recent Siamese grammar. In noticing this work (which appears to be the best Siamese grammar hitherto published) after pointing out, what has been pointed out before, notably by the late M. Terrien de la Couperie, that Siamese contains a very large percentage \* of words common to it and Chinese (especially, the numerals † which are, up to a certain point, pure Chinese loan words) and also a considerable number of Sanskrit and other Indian words, the eminent Chinese Professor of Leyden hazards the view that the residuum of Siamese will be found to be a Malayan language, and supports this thesis by a few words which no doubt are Malayan but may very well be loan words like the Indian ones; everything that the venerable professor writes is worthy of consideration, but

\* De la Couperie puts it as high as 33½ per cent: "Languages of China before the Chinese" pp. 59-60.

† Not however, "one" and "two."

with all deference, I venture to say that this is indeed a bold theory. His chief argument, apparently, apart from the aforesaid Malay loan words, is that Fu-nan (or Pu-nam), the old name for the country now called Siam, is capable of being explained by a Siamese derivation which M. Schlegel invents for it: unfortunately all monosyllabic languages lend themselves only too easily to hypothetical derivations of that kind; and that its people, in the early centuries of the Christian era, are described by Chinese chroniclers as being "ugly and black" with "curled hair," resembling, the Professor himself says, the Semangs. On the strength of this he assumes the Siamese to be Malayan. Everyone who has been to the Far East should know, and M. Schlegel can hardly have forgotten, that the Siamese are several shades fairer and the Semangs several shades darker than the average Malay complexion: and that neither Siamese nor Malays have curled or curly hair. His argument compels M. Schlegel to deny the historically certain fact that the Thai, that is the present Siamese, are comparatively recent arrivals from the interior of Northern Indo-China; and he entirely overlooks the essential unity of their language with that of the Laos, Shans, etc., right away to the Khamti on the eastern border of Assam and a string of tribes in southwestern China. If the Siamese spoken to-day at Bangkok is at bottom a Malayan language, so must be the languages of all these northern tribes, for they are substantially the same and cannot be severed from one another. That appears to me to be an exceedingly large conclusion to draw from a few Malay loan words to be found in modern Siamese, and I am convinced that it will be repudiated both by Siamese and Malay Scholars with tolerable unanimity.

Of course the possibility that there is a Malayan element in the blood of the modern Siamese of the South is not thereby excluded: that there should be such an element is an almost necessary consequence if the main argument of the foregoing paper has anything in it. But apart from modern intermixture which the difference of religions keeps at a minimum, it can only have come in at second hand through the Peguan or Cambodian inhabitants who occupied Siam before the Thai conquered it. That, however, is a very different matter from the

hazardous assertion that Siamese is a Malayan language, an assertion which requires far more cogent evidence to justify it than M. Schlegel has supplied in the article to which I refer.

It is hardly necessary for me to add that this paper is merely intended to draw the attention of the readers of this Journal to the subject; so far as the greater part of it is concerned, no claim is made for originality, and it is in the main merely a restatement of what has been set forth elsewhere in fuller form by others. My excuse for offering it to the Society is that some of the readers of this Journal may not have had access to the existing literature on the subject. At the risk of appearing egotistical, I desire to put on record that at the time my former paper was published, I had not heard of Professor Kuhn's admirable essay entitled "Beiträge Zur Sprachen Kunde Hinterindiens." In it most of my conclusions were anticipated, and, if I had known of its existence, my paper would not have appeared, without at least some reference to it. The occasion for this personal explanation, which ought perhaps to have been made sooner, is a remark by Dr. Luering in No. 35 of this Journal.

I append a list of the principal authorities consulted :—  
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 VAN LANGEN, Atjehsche Taal (Handleiding ; Woordenboek) ;  
 HASWELL, Grammatical Notes and Vocabulary of the Peguan Language ;  
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 KERN, De Fidjitaal ; Taalkundige gegevens ter bepaling van het Stamland der Maleisch-Polynesische Volken (Verslagen en Mededeelingen der Koninklijken Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afd. Letterkunde, Amsterdam, 1889).  
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## A Vocabulary of the Jakuns of Batu Pahat, Johore, together with some remarks on their customs and peculiarities.

BY A. D. MACHADO.

At the headwaters of the Sembrong, the Bekok and the Simpang Kiri in the interior of Johore, three large streams which, draining one into the other, form lower down the Batu Pahat River, are to be found scattered families of Jakuns. These people live by agriculture, are employed by the Chinese pepper and gambier cultivators in clearing jungle for them, and furnish the Malays through barter, their stock of jungle produce. Years of contact with the Chinaman have robbed them of much of their primitiveness. So great is their assimilation to the Chinaman, that when cadging a bowlful of rice from him, they have been often seen manipulating a pair of chopsticks with a dexterity unequalled by the Chinaman himself. They now profess an abhorrence for monkeys, snakes, lizards and similar delicacies, and it is sometimes amusing to behold their studied look of consternation at any one suggesting the possibility of anything so loathsome forming part of their daily menu. Yet the Malays declare that in the privacy of their own homes, they will devour anything, from a snail to an elephant. They do not regard with disfavour the giving of their daughters in marriage to Chinese planters, such unions usually assuring to them and their relations some measure of certainty of a regular supply of food. They are thus a somewhat mixed people to-day. In general appearance they are not unlike up-country Malays. There is still however that peculiar lustre in their eyes, an appearance of independence and yet of timidity, an indefinable something in fact, which to a practiced observer, at once proclaims them their primitive origin and their probable connexion with the other wild tribes further north in the peninsula. They

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do not call themselves Jakuns, that word being a term of opprobrium if applied to them within their hearing. Curiously enough, the Sakais also resent the application of the word Sakai to them, and like the Sakais again, they call themselves *Orang Ulu*, up-country people. The Malays in their dealings with the Jakuns, call them *Pa angkat* (adopted father) *Ma angkat* (adopted mother) *adik angkat* (adopted younger brother) and so on as the case may be. This pleases them hugely, though not to the extent of inducing them to part with their stock any cheaper or in greater quantity. For all that, they are very much harassed and robbed by the Malays, in particular by those who have some authority over them. In my journeys into the interior of Batu Pahat, I have often had patiently to listen to the complaints of these men against their Malay oppressors, many of undoubted genuineness, without however having the power to render any relief.

It may not perhaps be generally known that the Jakuns practice the rite of circumcision, but in a way peculiar to themselves. They do not, like the Mohammedans, remove the whole skin, but merely part the upper folds of the prepuce by a longitudinal cut or incision, causing the rest to drop into a bunch below. Asked as to the reason for this peculiar rite, the oldest man present related to me the following legend. Very many years ago, when the whole country belonged to them and they were under the rule of a great Batin (King of their own, as great as the Sultan of Johore,) this great Batin had a wife who for a long time remained childless. At length, a male child was born to them, who after thriving for some time sickened and was on the point of death. On consulting a *Pawang* (Diviner or Sorcerer) who happened in this case to have been a Mohammedan Malay, he declared that the only means of saving the youth's life was by circumcision. To this the great Batin demurred but vowed that if his child recovered, he would be circumcised. He got well and the operation was in due time performed but in order that he might not thereby be held to have embraced the Mohammedan faith, this peculiar style was adopted, the fiat having in the meantime gone forth that all male Jakun children were in future to undergo this operation in the manner indicated above, which explains the existence of this peculiar

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custom to-day. This custom is utterly unknown to the northern Sakais who appear to dread the operation, so much so that many Pahang Sakais have told me that but for this one operation, they would have embraced the Mohammedan faith. Another reason why a Sakai will not become a Mohammedan is that he will be obliged to eschew such delicacies as he from time to time picks up in the jungle, in particular the bamboo rat (*Rhizoneys*) which is to him the most toothsome and delicate of foods!

These Batu Pahat Jakuns told me that in days of old, they possessed a very extensive vocabulary of their own. All that now remains of this once extensive vocabulary are a few words, which they still use interspersed with Malay and which are transcribed below. Even these few remaining words, the rising generation of Jakuns do not appear inclined to use, so that in a short time, their once extensive language will be a thing of the past. I should add that a great number of these words have appeared in one of the earlier issues of the Journal collected by Lieut. Kelsall, R. E., from the Endau Jakuns, while a few seem peculiar to the Batu Pahat people.

**List of Jakun Words at present in use among the  
Jakuns of Batu Pahat.**

Now, **klak**.

Day after to morrow, **duak'**.

Morning, **lom**. ("Lom" in Siamese means air.)

Thunder, **pítéh**. ("Patch" is "Slave" in Malay.)

Lightning, **gintal**.

Tiger, **jerokee**.

You, **atok**, **hee**. (Heh is Sakai for you.)

Boy, **kólôp**. (In Perak "kulup" also means boy among Malays, while in Pahang, the same word means, among Pahang Malays, male organ of generation.)

Girl, **dai-ying** (Siamese for woman is Pu ying)

Father, **bai**.

Aunt, **amai**.

Uncle, **wâh**.

Unmarried man, **penganting**.

" girl, **dai-ang**.

- Cheek, püpi.  
 Chin, dago.  
 Forehead, kening.  
 Eyebrow, bulu halis.  
 Widower, balu.  
 Widow, indong balu.  
 Divorced man, silai.  
 Divorced woman, indong silai.  
 Cold, sidék.  
 Father of first born child, p'miot.  
 Mother " " " " indong miot.  
 Porcupine, sebuntu.  
 Gibbon, tawók.  
 Dog, koyok.  
 Durian fruit (*Durio Zibechinus* L.), tuang  
 Tampui (*Baccaurea Malayana*), berket.  
 Papaya (*Carica Papaya*), kuntaia.  
 Sweet potato, tilak.  
 Don't know, bê-nâ-hük.  
 Finished, bek.  
 Man, b'orang.  
 Woman, oyang.  
 Father of dead child, mantai.  
 Mother " " " " indong mantai.  
 Want, endák.  
 Don't want, n'gnin.  
 To procreate, m'nuju.  
 Female organ, kache.  
 Drink, jo-ho.  
 Thirst, chekat.  
 Tired, kåbo.  
 Head of father or mother-in-law, hombubu.  
 Forehead, k'ning.  
 Heel, tumbit.  
 Mouth, bibir.  
 Jungle, debri.  
 Ant, m'ret.  
 Elephant, pechemi  
 Mosquito, réngit.

- Pig, jokot.  
 Rhinoceros, s'nikrat.  
 Come, kiah.  
 Friend, teman.  
 Knee, to-ut.  
 Frog, bihong, or chikong or B'bap.  
 To kill, kleng.  
 Weak, beh rot or beh alah.  
 Firestick, lârâk,  
 Firewood, Ungun api or chel-hér.  
 Not got, pôhôs  
 Rainbow, bohuta or kawat.  
 Blow pipe, temiang. (Temiang is Malay for that particular species of bamboo from which Blow Pipes are made, the *Bamboosa Wrayii*.)  
 River bank, t'rbiis.  
 Angry, t'keng.  
 No, bch.  
 Go, jök.  
 Spider, t'wowoh.  
 Woodpecker, t'rлом.  
 Leprosy, p'ngundim or barak.  
 Korap, (a kind of ringworm common among all jungle men, likewise among Malays and Siamese who dwell in the interior) Losong.



## On the Parthenogenetic Breeding of EURYCNEA HERCULANEA, Charpentier.

BY R. HANITSCH, PH. D.,

CURATOR OF THE RAFFLES MUSEUM, SINGAPORE.

Although I have already given some account of the breeding of the huge Phasmid insect, since identified as *Eurycnema herculanea*, Charpentier, in the Annual Reports of the Raffles Library and Museum for 1897 and 1898, it seems desirable to put it on record in a more connected form.

About January 1897 Mr. L. A. Fernandis, Taxidermist in the Raffles Museum, received a living female of this species, but as it had passed through several hands, its place of origin could not be traced. Possibly it may have come from Java. He kept it alive, feeding it on guava leaves (*Pisidium guyara*, L.), and in February it began to lay eggs. He kindly presented me with a number of those eggs, most of which hatched during April and May of that year, but one not till August, and the last one in the middle of September. As soon as the young ones were hatched, they applied themselves very vigorously to the consumption of guava leaves, and grew so quickly that the first one out was fully developed on August 11th, casting its last skin on that date, i. e., more than a month before its last sister egg was hatched. During growth they cast off their skin several times without any great effort, only rarely losing a leg in the process, until the last cast, when many of them lost several legs, one even as many as five. Naturally these were then helpless in feeding themselves, not being able to cling on to the guava leaves, and they soon died. But the individuals which were successful afforded an interesting sight when the last skin was cast. Up to this they had been stick-like in appearance (Malay name "Bilalang Ranting," Stick Insect), without wings, of dark brown colour in the earlier stages

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and turning into grey in the later stages. Now they suddenly appeared in a glistening new green skin, with long wings, and the body seemingly almost double its former diameter. All specimens were female, and a few weeks after they had reached the adult stage, they began to swell up and lay eggs, the first of them being laid on September 16th. None of the females had ever come into contact with a male insect, having been carefully kept in a large airy case consisting of glass and perforated zinc, exhibited in the entrance hall of the Raffles Museum. Eggs were continually being laid by the sister insects up to February 1898, the insects dying about two or three weeks after they had deposited the eggs. Of the eggs laid during the last four months of 1897 and the first two months of 1898, a careful account was kept. Every morning I inspected the case, removed the eggs which had been laid during the past twenty-four hours, and placed the eggs laid on different days in separate boxes, duly dated. The first young ones of this generation appeared in March and the last in August, requiring for their development from 165 to more than 240 days of which great divergence in time I cannot give any explanation. Most of them, however, were hatched between the 195th and 212th days, the maximum number being hatched on the 205th day. The accompanying table shows the proportions of eggs hatched on different days. This generation was rather weakly, only a few reached maturity, most of them dying off when shedding their skin two or three stages before maturity. The first of them reached the adult stage on August 10th, 1898, and never having come into contact with any male, began to lay eggs on September 15th. These eggs did not develop, and none of the other individuals of this generation laid any eggs.

The reason why the eggs of the last generation did not develop was very probably in consequence of their artificial surroundings. If I had been able to keep the insects in more natural conditions and to devote more care to their feeding, I feel sure I would have been able to rear a few more parthenogenetic generations.

This appears to be the first instance of Parthenogenesis observed amongst Orthoptera, and there are now only three

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orders of insects left in which this mode of propagation has not yet been described, viz., Coleoptera, Strepsiptera, and APTERA. In Hymenoptera Parthenogenesis occurs amongst the Tenthredinidæ or Saw Flies, Cynipidæ or Gall Flies, Chalcididæ, and certain Bees and Wasps. Amongst Lepidoptera there is perhaps only the one well-established case of *Solenobia*, and amongst Diptera that of *Chironomus*, amongst Thysanoptera the case of *Thrips*, and amongst Neuroptera a doubtful case of one of the Caddis Flies, *Apatania*. More common again are well-established cases of Parthenogenesis amongst Hemiptera, viz., in the Aphidæ or Plant-Lice, and Coccidæ or Scale Insects.

Description of the adult female: The total length of the largest specimen, preserved dry, is 230 mm. (about 9 inches), but all the measurements given below are taken from a very perfect specimen preserved in spirit, measuring 204 mm. (about 8 inches), the total length in both cases being exclusive of the antennæ, but inclusive of the ovipositor.

The head is oval and smooth, 13 mm. long, with three very distinct ocelli, the antennæ being 27 mm. in length and consisting of 26 joints. The prothorax is corrugated, without spines, and only 11 mm. in length. The mesothorax is 39 mm. long and spined. On its dorsal surface there are about sixteen spines arranged in two irregular rows of eight each, laterally about eight spines on either side, and ventrally two irregular rows of about six spines each. The metathorax, 16 mm. long, is smooth dorsally, but provided with a few blunt spines laterally and ventrally.

All the abdominal segments are smooth. The first segment measures 12 mm., the second, third, fourth and fifth 14 mm. each, the sixth 15 mm., the seventh 13 mm., the eighth 10 mm., the ninth and tenth 7 mm. each. The ovipositor is large and boat shaped, measuring 39 mm. and projecting beyond the last segment by 19 mm. The styles are 12 mm. long: they are narrow flat plates with a dorsal vertical ridge, appearing therefore L shaped in transverse section.

The first pair of legs measures 112 mm., the second 90 mm., the third 122 mm. The femora of all legs bear spines arranged in three rows, but the tibiae of the first pair of legs are almost smooth, whilst those of the second pair are more

spiny and those of the last pair still more so. The animal has the power of reproducing legs lost during the process of casting of the skin, especially in the earlier stages, but in my specimens the new legs never grew up to the size of the normal legs of the opposite side.

The wing covers measure 39 mm., the wings themselves 77 mm., reaching down to the end of the fifth segment.

The eggs are oval and smooth, of dark brown colour, measuring 5 by 4 mm., surmounted by an almost spherical capitulum, 1.5 mm. in diameter. These eggs were figured by Dr. D. Sharp, F. R. S., of Cambridge, in his "Account of the Phasmidæ, with Notes on the Eggs," in Willey's "Zoological Results," part IX, fig. 89, under the name of *Cyphocrania hanitschi*, n.n., and the author says that they are remarkable for the large size of the capitulum. Later on, however, he identified the species as *Eurycnema herculanea*, Charpentier.





## Malay Plant Names.

BY H. N. RIDLEY AND C. CURTIS.

In Journal No. 30 a list was published of Malay names of plants with their equivalents in Latin and English. It has been considered by various persons that it would be useful to have the names in Latin-Malay, and Mr. Curtis has compiled this from the original work. This also gives an opportunity of adding names since obtained, and of making various corrections in identification and spelling. Dr. Clercq, who is much interested in this study of native plant names, has criticised the original list, and added a number of names and suggestions, which are incorporated herewith. One or two words have been added from Clifford and Swettenham's Dictionary, but many of the plant names therein are unidentified with the plants, and so useless for this purpose, and some are not Malay Peninsula words, to which this list has been confined.

Scientific Names.	Malay Names.
Abrus precatorius, L. ...	Akar belimbing. Akar saga betina.
( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ). Abutilon indicum, L. ...	Kambong lobo. Bunga kis- ar. Malbar.
Acacia pseudo intsia, Willd. ...	Akar kapok. Kayap.
( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ). " pennata, Willd. ...	Akar kayu manis.
(Var. <i>pluricapitata</i> ). " Farnesiana, Willd. ..	Lasana.
Acalypha indica. ...	Rumput lis-lis.
( <i>Urticaceæ</i> ). Acanthus ebracteatus, Wall. ...	Jeruju. Jerujah. Gurujuh laut.
( <i>Acanthaceæ</i> ). Acorus calamus, L. ...	Jeringu. Deringu.
( <i>Aroideæ</i> ).	

Acriopsis javanica, Reinw.	...	Sakat bawang. Sakat batu ( <i>Orchidææ</i> ).
Achras Sapota, L.	...	Chiku. ( <i>Sapotacceæ</i> ).
Acrostichum aureum, L.	...	Larat. ( <i>Filicæ</i> ).
Acronychia Porteri, Wall.	...	Katiak. Bimau hutan. Melaman. ( <i>Rutaceæ</i> ).
A. laurifolia, Bl.	...	Gambadak. Rejang.
Actinodaphne sp.	...	Medang kuning. M. kuynit. ( <i>Laurineæ</i> ).
Actinorrhysis Calapparia.	...	Pinang Sendawa. P. hantu. P. Penawar. ( <i>Palmeæ</i> ).
Adenosma coeruleum, Br.	...	Magun jantan. Bapulut. ( <i>Scrophularineæ</i> ).
" capitatum, Benth.	...	Gumbok. Timbah tasek. Tasek-tasek. Tasek-tasek. Ruku hitam. Talan.
Adenostemma viscosa, Forst.	...	Kuching-kuching. ( <i>Compositæ</i> ).
Adenanthera pavonina, L.	...	Rumput pasir. Sumbong gajah. ( <i>Juguminosæ</i> ).
Adenosacme longifolia, Wall.	...	Saga. Kanduri batang. ( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).
Adina rubescens, Hemsl.	...	Murompong. Peropong. Berubong. ( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).
Adinandra dumosa, Jack.	...	Poko gula. Tiup-tiup. Medang petutu. Medang apipapi. ( <i>Ternstroemiaceæ</i> ).
" sp.	...	Tubo.
" sp.	...	Mungol.
Aegiceras majus, Gaertn.	...	Teruntum. Kukulang Laut. ( <i>Myrsineæ</i> ).
Aeschynanthus radicans, Jack.	...	Akar Rambeh daun. Akar berunus. ( <i>Gesneriaceæ</i> ).
Aegle Marmelos.	...	Bila. ( <i>Rutaceæ</i> ).

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<i>Aganosma marginata</i> , Don. ...	Sakat limah. (Pahang).
( <i>Apocynaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> , L. ...	Tahi ayam. Tombok-tombok jantan. Sianggit.
( <i>Compositæ</i> ).	
<i>Aglaonema angustifolium</i> , N. E. Br. ( <i>Aroideæ</i> )	Sumpuh bulan. Sumpuh kring. Penggehé sagut.
„ <i>marantifolium</i> , Schott. ....	Birah ayer.
„ <i>minus</i> , Hk. f. ...	Mata hudang. Salimpat Ayer. Senjuang hutan. Mata Bisol.
„ <i>oblongifolium</i> , Schott. ...	Lidah gajah.
<i>Aglaia argentea</i> , King. ( <i>Meliaceæ</i> ).	Modu.
„ <i>Griffithii</i> , Kurz. ...	Balun hijau.
„ <i>odorata</i> , Lour. ...	Belangkas. Chulan.
„ <i>odoratissima</i> , Bl. ...	Sulubat jantan. Tumilang. Belangkas hutan. Rambutan Pachat Jantan.
„ <i>glabritflora</i> , Hiern. ...	Pasak bras-bras. Mulupas. Pasak Linga, Pasak Merah.
„ <i>Tenuicaulis</i> , Hiern. ...	Kasip bukit.
„ <i>Diepenhorstii</i> . ...	Tada Ikan.
<i>Agelaea vestita</i> , Wall.	Kaching-kaching. Kang-kuchang. Akar rusarusa. Telor bujak.
<i>Agrostistachys longifolia</i> , Benth. ( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> )	Julong-julong.
<i>Agrostophyllum glumaceum</i> , Hk. f. ( <i>Orchidææ</i> ).	Bunga sakat.
<i>Alchornea villosa</i> , Muell. ...	Rambahán bukit. Rami hutan. Rami bukit.
( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Aleurites moluccana</i> , L. ...	Kamiri. Buah keras.
( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Alocasia longiloba</i> , Miq. ...	Keladi rimau. Keladi ular.
( <i>Aroideæ</i> ).	
„ <i>macrorhiza</i> , Schott. ...	Keladi sebaring. Keladi. Birah negri.

Allomorpha exigua, Bl. ( <i>Melastomaceæ</i> ). „ Griffithii, Hk. f.	...	Pakan rimbau. Senduduk gajah. Senduduk hutan. Panghong. Kerakup rimau. Kaduduk gajah. Endebei. Kapo-kapo. Kurukap rimau. Tutup bumi rimbah.
Allophylus cobbe, L. .... ( <i>Sapindaceæ</i> ). Aloe ferox, Haw. .... ( <i>Liliaceæ</i> ). Alpinia conchigera, Griff. ( <i>Scitamineæ</i> ) „ involucrata, Griff.	...	Terentang bukit. Tumbit kayu. Lidah buaya.
„ galanga, L. .... „ Rafflesiana, Wall.	...	Lengkuas ranting. Kela- moyiang. Jurunang. Kantan hutan. Puah putih. Gingin. Lengkwas. Murawang. Pua mengkuang. Tepus ki- joi.
Alstonia scholaris, Br. ( <i>Apocynaceæ</i> ). „ macrophylla, Wall.	...	Getah pulai. Pulai. Rejang. Medang tai kerbau. Buta- buta darat. Tembusu paya. Chendai petri. Buburas.
„ spathulata, Bl. .... Allium cepa, L. .... ( <i>Liliaceæ</i> ). Alsodeia echinocarpa, Korth. .... ( <i>Violaceæ</i> ). „ Kunstleriana, King. .... „ membranacea, King. .... „ lanceolata, Wall. .... Alternanthera sessilis, Br. .... ( <i>Amaranthaceæ</i> ). Alseodaphne semicarpifolia, Hk. f. ( <i>Laurineæ</i> ).	...	Rajana. Bramban. Aho-lumut. Juta-juta. La- lada. Lelada. Sibilek. Se- gumpa betina. Medang terutau. Sigoh. Marajan minko. Sigoniah. Melor angin. Ina kechil. Akar rumput. Kelama hijau. Bayam pasir. Bayam tana. Kerak-kerak paya. Keru- mak bukit paya. Medang lebar daun.

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<i>Alseodaphne umbelliflora</i> , Hk. f.	Medang ketanahan. M. loso Belangkas hutan.
<i>Alyxia stellata</i> , Roem.	Ampalas hari. Milor.
( <i>Apocynaceæ</i> ).	
„ <i>lucida</i> , Wall.	Ampalas hari. Mempelas Hari. Pulasari.
„ <i>pilosa</i> . Hook. fil.	Ampalas wangi.
<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> , L.	Bayam selaseh.
( <i>Amaranthaceæ</i> ).	
„ <i>gangeticus</i> , L.	Bayam merah.
„ <i>retroflexus</i> , L.	Bayam duri.
„ <i>viridis</i> , L.	Bayam monyet. Bayam pu- tih.
„ <i>spinosus</i> , L.	Bayam duri.
„ spp.	Bayam.
<i>Ampelocissus</i> sp.	Akar chabang tujoh.
( <i>Ampelidæa</i> ).	
„ <i>cinnamomea</i> .	Akar puding rimbah.
<i>Amorphophallus variabilis</i> Bl.	Kumbang brankie.
( <i>Aroidæa</i> ).	
„ <i>prainiana</i> , Hook. f.	Likir Likir ular.
<i>Amygdalus persicus</i>	Kenari wolanda.
( <i>Rosaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Anadendron montanum</i> , Schott.	Akar asam tebing darat. Akar tebing agu. Akar Murian sumbong. Sugunja. A. chabai hutan.
( <i>Aroidæa</i> ).	
<i>A. latifolium</i> , Hook. fil.	Akar surundang.
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> , L.	Gajus. Jambu monyet. Kaju.
( <i>Anacardiaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Anaxagorea Scortechinii</i> , King.	Pali monyet.
( <i>Anonaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Ananassa sativa</i> , L.	Nanas.
( <i>Bromeliaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Ancistrocladus penangianus</i> , Wall. ( <i>Dipterocarpeæ</i> ).	Akar Julong hitam.
<i>Aneilema nudiflora</i> , Br	Rumput Tapak burong. R. Lidah lumbu. R. Kurunit. R. Sarang tupai.
( <i>Commelinaceæ</i> ).	

Anaectochilus Reinwardtii, Bl...	Bunga tulis.
( <i>Orchidæa</i> ).	
Anisoptera Curtissii, King.	Rengkong
( <i>Dipterocarpeæ</i> ).	
„ glabra, King.	Mersawah merah.
„ costata, Korth.	Mersawah ular.
Anona muricata, L.	Srikaya blanda. Nona blanda (Sour sop).
( <i>Anonaceæ</i> ).	
„ reticulata, L.	Nona kapri. (Bullock-heart)
„ squamosa, L.	Nona. Sri kayu. (Custard-apple).
Anplectrum glaucum, Triana ...	Akar dumah bukit. Akar seduduk. Sendudok Rimbah.
( <i>Melastomaceæ</i> ).	
„ divaricatum, Triana ...	Akar kamunting. Kamunting bukit. Chambai hantu (Malacca).
„ polyanthum, Clarke ...	Akar jambah surai.
Anisophyllea disticha, Hk. f.	Kanchil.
( <i>Rhizophoreæ</i> ).	
„ apetala, Scort.	Dalik limau manis. Medang burunit.
„ Griffithii, Oliv.	Kumpas dadeh.
Andropogon intermedius, Bl.	Rnmput pijit.
( <i>Gramineæ</i> ).	
„ muricatus, L.	Akar wangi. Kus-kus.
„ schoenanthus, L.	Serey.
Antrophyum reticulatum	Salimpar.
( <i>Filiceæ</i> ).	
Anthistiria arguens, Willd.	Rumput sarang pipit.
( <i>Gramineæ</i> )	
„ gigantea, Cav.	Rumput riang-riang.
Anisogonium esculentum, Presl.	Paku benar. Paku tanjong.
( <i>Filices</i> ).	
Antidesma alatum, Hk. f.	Peruan hitam. Berunai Bakrek.
( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ).	
„ bunias, Muell. ...	Bras-bras hitam. Lundo. Mata punai. Buni. Buneh.

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<i>Antidesma cuspidatum</i> , Muell ...	Gami. Gamo. Kenidei punai. Nah sepat. Pataling pagu. P. tugo. Mugagon.
„ <i>fallax</i> , Muell. ..	Gunchian gajah.
„ <i>Ghaesembilla</i> , Gaert. ...	Gunchak. Kasumba, Balong ayam.
„ <i>microcalyx</i> , Hk. f. ...	Bras-bras merah.
„ <i>leucocladon</i> , Hk. f. ...	Barek. Sakellet.
„ <i>Moritzii</i> , Muell. ...	Geruseh putih.
„ <i>salicifolius</i> . ...	Wampenu (Johor).
„ <i>velutinum</i> , Bl. ...	Berubah rimba. Lupong jantan. Guche gajah. Mempunai bukit.
„ sp. ... ...	Jantan tioh. Sutapoh Bukit.
<i>Aporosa aurea</i> , Hk. f. ... ( <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> ).	Gading betina. Mubagon. Mumbong. Sebasah hitam. Rambai chuchut. Tambon chuchut. Sebasah minyak. Sebasah nipis kulit. Gading Betina.
„ <i>Benthamiana</i> , Hk. f. ...	Kasai. Marabuloh. Kelempeti.
„ <i>Maingayi</i> , Hk. f. ...	Tampoi pachat. Agas-agas. Sulumsui. Lampai.
„ <i>ficifolia</i> Baill. ...	Pulin Bukit. Sebasah jantan. Pulangga Paya. Nipis kulit betina. Bras-bras.
„ <i>microcalyx</i> , Hk. ...	Buburas padi. Jujamo. Pelangi. Bras-bras merah.
„ <i>microsphaera</i> , Hk. f. ...	Sukam merah.
„ <i>nervosa</i> , Hk. f. ...	Jinjenta.
„ <i>nigricans</i> , Hk. f. ...	Banuan.
„ <i>Prainiana</i> , Hk. f. ...	Bras-bras hutan. Petaling tandok. Chamantong gagah. Sutapoh. Masekam Putih.
„ <i>stellifera</i> , Hk. f. ...	Damak-damak paya. Nipis kulit putih.

Aporosa ficifolia, Hk. f.	...	Pulangga paya. Sebasah jantan.
Apostasia nuda, Wall. ... <i>(Orchidæ).</i>	...	Kenching pelandok. Pulum-pas budak.
Aphania paucijuga, King. <i>(Sapindaceæ).</i>	...	Kelat julong putih. Kelat tulong. Mumjilai.
Aquilaria hirta, Ridl. ...	...	Chandan.
Aquilaria malaccense. ... <i>(Thymelæceæ).</i>	...	Gaharu. Karas. Karas gaharu. Tui karas. Kalambak.
Aralia Thomsonii, Seern. <i>(Araliaceæ).</i>	...	Dulang-dulang.
Arachis hypogaea, L. ... <i>(Leguminosæ).</i>	...	Kachang China. K. Goreng. K. Tanah.
Aralidium piunatifidum, Miq. ... <i>(Araliaceæ).</i>	...	Selubat. Tampong tulong. Balai. Tingal balai. Sabalat. Lempeda buaya.
Archytea Vahlii, Choisy. <i>(Ternstroemiacæ).</i>	...	Riang-riang.
Ardisia colorata, Roxb. <i>(Myrsinæ)</i>	...	Mantua pelandok. Nauli-nauli. Munsial. Marabuloh. Mumboloh. Jerok putih. Mantulong. Maranting.
"		
,, crenata, Roxb. ...	...	Mata pelandok. Lingguni.
,, humilis, Vahl.	...	Lutus.
,, lanceolata, Roxb.	...	Sembering. Murambong.
,, odontophylla, Wall.	...	Sumpuh lumpo. Pasal.
,, oxyphylla, Clarke.	...	Bujong samalam bukit. Tumuras. Chato.
,, villosa, Roxb.	...	Mata pelandok gajah. Salunta orang tinggi. Se-goreh. Munijau.
,, sp.		
Areca catechu, L. ... <i>(Palmae)</i>	...	Pinang, Kachu.
Arenga Westerhouti, Griff. <i>(Palmae).</i>	...	Langkup.
,, saccharifera, L. ...	...	Kabung. Enau.
Aristolochia Roxburghiana, Bl. <i>(Aristolochiaceæ).</i>	...	Akar ara. Ketola butan.

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<i>Artocarpus incisa</i> , L.	...	Sukun. Kulur. Kelur.
( <i>Urticaceæ</i> ).		
„ <i>integrifolia</i> , L.	...	Nangka.
„ <i>Gomeziana</i> , Wall.	...	Tampang. Tampang tulong Tampang nasi. Tampong burong. Tampan bulat.
„ <i>Lakoocha</i> , Roxb.	...	Tampang manis. Tampong ambon.
„ <i>lancifolius</i> , Rox.	...	Nangka pipit. Keledang
„ <i>Kunstleri</i> , King.	...	Getah terap.
„ <i>Lowii</i> , King.	...	Miku.
„ <i>rigidus</i> , Bl.	...	Tampuneh. Monkey jack.
„ <i>Maingayi</i> , King.	...	Champedak ayer.
„ <i>polyphemus</i> , Persoon.	...	Champedak. Bongkong (Perak).
„ n. sp.		Tukul.
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> , L.	...	Baru china.
( <i>Compositæ</i> ).		
<i>Artanema sesamoides</i> , Wall.	...	Kelulut gajah. Seluang mudik. Sesawi pasir.
<i>Argostemma elatostemma</i> , Hk. f.		Sumpuh kring.
( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).		
<i>Arthrophyllum diversifolium</i> , Bl.		Mempunai bukit. Jolok hantu. Segan bedahan. Apuil. Bedahan jantan.
( <i>Araliacæ</i> ).		
„ <i>pinnatum</i> , Clarke.		Minta anak.
<i>Arytera littoralis</i> , Miq.	...	Kalintek Jamuk. Kulalayo hitam.
( <i>Sapindaceæ</i> ).		
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> , B.	...	Separu kras.
( <i>Liliaceæ</i> ).		
<i>Aspidium lenzianum</i> , Hk. f.	...	Paku gading.
( <i>Filices</i> ).		
„ <i>polymorphum</i> , Wall.	...	P. kikir.
„ <i>cicutarium</i> , Sw.	...	P. tembaga.
„ <i>Singaporianum</i>	...	P. murak. Biawak. Meroyan papan.
<i>Asclepias curassavica</i> , L.	...	Bunga mas. Malukut paya.
( <i>Asclepiadæ</i> ).		

<i>Asystasia intrusa</i> , Bl.	...	Pengurak.
	( <i>Icanthaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Aspidopterys concava</i> , Juss.	...	Sedapati. Sampo paya.
	( <i>Malpighiaceæ</i> )	
<i>Atalantia monophylla</i> , De C.	...	Empenai (Pahang).
	( <i>Rutaceæ</i> ).	
“ <i>Roxburghiana</i> , Hk. f.	...	Limau pagar.
<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i> , L.	...	Belimbing.
	( <i>Geraniaceæ</i> ).	
“ <i>carambola</i> , L.	...	Belimbing caramboja, manis. B. batu.
<i>Avicennia officinalis</i> , L.	...	Api-api.
	( <i>Verbenaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Baccaurea brevipes</i> , Hk. f.	...	Karaes (Selangor) Poko ma- was. Mata Ayam. Rambai Bukit. R. Ayam Rantau. R. Hutan. Tajam Moleh. Setambun Lilin.
<i>B.</i> <i>bracteata</i> , Muell.	...	Tampoi K'ra.
<i>B.</i> <i>Kunstleri</i> , Hook. f.	...	Rambai hutan.
<i>B.</i> <i>macrophylla</i> , Hk. f.	...	Tampoi Tunga. T. Tungnau.
<i>B.</i> <i>malayana</i> , Hk. f.	...	Tampoi.
<i>B.</i> <i>Motleyana</i> , Hk. f.	...	Rambai. Rambeh.
<i>B.</i> <i>polyneura</i> , Hook. f.	...	Ginteh merah.
<i>B.</i> <i>parviflora</i> , Muell.	...	Rambai Hutan. Setambun.
<i>B.</i> <i>symplocoides</i> , Hk. f.	...	Kumpa Manang.
<i>B.</i> <i>Wallichii</i> , Hk. f.	...	Rambai Hutan. Setambun Betina. Ginteh Merah. Lolai paya.
<i>Baeckea frutescens</i> , L.	...	Daun Chuchor Atap.
	( <i>Myrtaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Bambusa Blumeana</i> , Sch.	...	Buluh Duri. The spiny bam- boo.
	( <i>Gramineæ</i> ).	
<i>B.</i> <i>nana</i> , Roxb.	...	Buluh China. B. Perindi. (Wray).
<i>B.</i> <i>Ridleyi</i> , Gamble	...	Akar Buluh.
<i>B.</i> <i>Tuldoides</i> , Munro	...	Buluh Balai
<i>B.</i> <i>vulgaris</i> , var.	...	Aur Gading. Buluh Pan (Wray).

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B. Wrayii, Stapf.	...	Buluh Bersumpitan. B. Temiang.
Balanocarpus anomala, King	...	Malaut ( <i>Dipterocarpeæ</i> ).
B. penangianus, King.	...	Damar Hitam.
B. maximus, King.	..	Chengai. Chengal. Penak.
Balanostreblus ilicifolius, Kurz.		Limau Lelang Antan. ( <i>Urticaceæ</i> ).
Barclaya (Motleyana, Hk. f.	...	Daun Kalapa. ( <i>Nymphaeaceæ</i> ).
Barleria prionitis, L.	...	Bunga Landak. ( <i>Acanthaceaæ</i> ).
Barringtonia macrostachya, Wall.	...	Putat hutan. Putat Bukit putih. ( <i>Myrtaceaæ</i> ).
B. Scortechinii, King	...	Putat Gajah.
B. sumatrana, Miq.	...	Putat Darat. Putat Gajah.
B. fusiformis, King	..	Putat Padi.
B. spicata, Bl.	...	Juri-Juri.
Bassia Motleyana, Clarke	...	Maiang. ( <i>Sapotaceaæ</i> ).
B. sp.	...	Gugating.
Bauhinia bidentata, Jack.	...	Katup-Katup. ( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).
B. integrifolia, Rox.	...	Kang Katok (Selangor). Dau. Akar Dadaup (Pahang).
B. Kingii, Prain.	...	Akar suloh.
B. Hullettii, Prain.	...	Akar tappa kudah antan.
Benincasa cerifera, Sav.	...	(Wax Gourd), Kundor. K. China. K Jawa, varieties. ( <i>Cucurbitaceaæ</i> ).
Bidens pilosa, B.	...	Rumput Juala. ( <i>Compositæ</i> ).
Biophytum adiantoides, Wt.	...	Payong Ali. ( <i>Geraniaceaæ</i> ).
Bixa orellana, L.	...	Kusumba. Kunyit Jawa ( <i>Bixineaæ</i> ).
Blainvillea latifolia, Ad. C.	...	Rumput Babi. Katumbit Padang. Tutop Bumi Paya. Salamani. ( <i>Compositæ</i> ).

<i>Blechnum orientale</i> , L.	.	Paku Ikan. P. Ubil. P. Ular.
( <i>Filices</i> ).		
<i>Blumea balsamifera</i> , De. C.	...	Chapa. Chapu. Sembong Sumbong.
( <i>Compositæ</i> ).		
<i>B. lacera</i> , De. C.	..	Lumai Hitam.
<i>Boehmeria nivea</i> , Hk. f.	...	Rami-Hami. Ramin.
( <i>Urticaceæ</i> ).		
<i>Bonnaya veronicaefolia</i> , Spr.	...	Kerak-Kerak. Jantan Merah. Sampu Chachang.
( <i>Scrophularineæ</i> ).		
<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> , L.	...	Lontar. Tah (Telubang).
( <i>Palmeæ</i> ).		
<i>Boschia Griffithii</i> , Nees.	...	Durian-Durian. Dendurian. Durian Haji. Dada Ruan. (Johor).
( <i>Malvaceæ</i> ).		
<i>Bouea macrophylla</i> , Griff.	...	Kundangan.
( <i>Anacardiaceæ</i> ).		
<i>B. microphylla</i> , Griff.	...	Ruminiya. Rumia.
<i>Bragantia corymbosa</i> , Griff.	...	Akar Surai. A. Julong Bukit. Changi Ular. Chumbai Ular.
( <i>Aristolochiaceæ</i> ).		
<i>Brassia oleracea</i> , L.	...	Kobis. (The cabbage).
( <i>Cruciferæ</i> ).		
<i>B. nigra</i> , L.	...	Sawi. Sesawi. Sayur. (Mustard).
<i>Breynia coronata</i> , Hk. f.	...	Hujan Panas. Rumang Panas. Chuma Padang. (Kedah).
( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ).		
<i>B. reclinata</i> , Hk. f.	...	Hujan Panas. Peringit. Sumbor.
<i>B. rhamnoides</i> , Muell.	...	Suruyan.
<i>Bridelia pustulata</i> , Hk. f.	...	Kenidei Hutan. K. Gajah. Bubongkal.
( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ).		
<i>B. stipularis</i> , Hk. f.	...	Kenidei Babi.
<i>B. tomentosa</i> , Bl.	...	Kenidei. K. Jantan. Nidei. Nidei. Kenidei.
<i>B. sps.</i>	...	Durian Laut.
<i>Brownlowia lanceolata</i> , Benth.	...	Cherek Jantan. Embalau. E.
<i>Brucea sumatrana</i> , Wall.	...	Padang. E. Betina. Ham-pedu Bruang. Lada Pahit (Pahang).
( <i>Simarubeæ</i> ).		

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<i>Brugueria carophylloides</i> , Bl. ( <i>Rhizophoraceæ</i> ).	Bakau Putih.
<i>B. gymnorhiza</i> , Lam. ...	Tumu.
<i>B. parviflora</i> , W. & A. ...	Lenggadi.
<i>B. sp.</i> ... ... ...	Bungkup. ( <i>Johor</i> ).
<i>Bryophyllum calycinum</i> , Salisb. ( <i>Crassulaceæ</i> ). .	Tumbu Daun. Sadingin. ( <i>Malacca</i> ) Karanchong ( <i>Pahang</i> ).
<i>Buchanania acuminata</i> , Turcz. ( <i>Anacardiaceæ</i> ).	Otak Tudang. Kutak Hudang. ( <i>Johor</i> ). Katawa Hudang. Temohong. Gu lawai.
<i>B. lucida</i> , Turcz. ... ...	Kelompang Kras. ( <i>Kedah</i> ).
<i>Burmannia coelestis</i> , Don. ... ( <i>Burmanniaceæ</i> ).	Rumpot Sisik Naga.
<i>Byttneria Maingayi</i> , Hk. f. ... ( <i>Tiliaceæ</i> ).	Akar Batu. A. Kachubong.
<i>B. uncinata</i> , Mast. ... ...	Sugi Jantan.
<i>Cesalpinia pulcherrima</i> , Rox. ... ( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).	Chana (Favre).
<i>C. sappan</i> , L. ... ...	Sepang.
<i>Caesulia axillaris</i> , L. ... ( <i>Composite</i> ).	Chinkro, Kangkong kerbau.
<i>Cajanus indicus</i> , L. ... ( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).	Kachang kayu.
<i>Calamus castaneus</i> , Griff. ( <i>Palmeæ</i> ).	Atap Chuchur. Rotan Chuchur.
<i>C. aquatilis</i> , Ridl. ...	Rotan ayer.
<i>C. Lobbianus</i> , Becc. ...	Rotan Manana.
<i>C. didymophyllus</i> , Becc. ...	Rotan Getah. R. Hudang.
<i>C. Diepenhorstii</i> , Muell. ...	Rotan sago. R. chichi.
<i>C. insignis</i> , Griff. ...	Rotan Batu.
<i>C. Javensis</i> , Bl. ...	Rotan Lilin. R. Sundek ( <i>Perak</i> ).
<i>C. ornatus</i> , Griff. ...	Rotan kumbang. R. Segar
<i>C. oxleyanus</i> , Griff. ...	Badak. Rotan Pujare. ( <i>Griffith</i> ).
<i>C. scipionum</i> , Lour. ...	Rotan Semambu ( <i>Malacca</i> Cane). Rotan Rajah.

<i>Calanthe rubens</i> , Ridl.	...	Haliya Enggang (Lankawi).
( <i>Orchidæa</i> ).		
<i>C. veratrifolia</i> , Lindl. and other species.	...	Lumbah.
<i>Callicarpa arborea</i> , Rox.	...	Ambong-ambong Putih. Kata kran.
( <i>Verbenaceæ</i> ).		
<i>C. cana</i> , L.	...	Tampang Besih Putih.
<i>C. lanata</i> , Griff.	...	Balik Angin Laut. Chulak. Tuloh Putih.
<i>C. longifolia</i> , Lam.	...	Tampang Besih. Tampoi. Besih. Tampo Besih.
<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> , L.	...	Bintangor Bukit. B. Bunga. Penaga. Pudih (Malacca).
( <i>Guttiferae</i> ).		
<i>C. macrocarpum</i> , Hk. f.	...	Bintangor Rimbah.
<i>C. pulcherrimum</i> , Wall.	...	Bintangor Batu. B. Besar. B. Bukit.
<i>C. Wallichiana</i> , Pl.	...	Bintangor Merah.
<i>C. spectabile</i> , Willd.	...	Bintangor Bunut.
<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> , Br.	...	Beduri. Kemengu.
( <i>Asclepiadæ</i> ).		
<i>C. procera</i> , Br.	...	Lambega.
<i>Campnospermum auriculata</i> ,		
Hk. f.	...	Terentang.
( <i>Anacardiaceæ</i> ).		
<i>C. oxyrrhachis</i> , Engl.	...	Mulumut.
<i>Canarium commune</i> , L.	...	Kenari.
( <i>Burseraceæ</i> ).		
<i>C. Kadondon</i> , Benn.	...	Kadongdong Krut. K. Mata Hari. Gigit Buntai.
<i>C. laxum</i> , Benn.	...	Rau.
<i>C. nitidum</i> , Benn.	...	Dongdong. Kadongdong. K. Hutan.
<i>C. pilosum</i> , Benn.	...	Kadongdong Hutan.
<i>C. rufum</i> , Benn.	...	Kadongdong Bulan. Kerat Telampok. K. Tulonjok. Sungol Hutan. Sangol Hutan.
<i>C. secundum</i> , Benn.	...	Damar Kijai. Kasumba. Ka- sumbi.

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C. sps.	...	...	Blau (Johor) Rota (Johor).
Cananga odorata, L.	...	...	Kananga. Kenanga. ( <i>Anonaceæ</i> ).
Canangium Scortechinii, King.			Kasidang (Malacca). ( <i>Anonaceæ</i> ).
Canavalia ensiformis var gla-			
diata.	...	...	Kachang Parang. ( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).
C. obtusifolia, De C.	...	.	Kachang Rang-rang. Ka-
Canna edulis, L.	...	..	chang hantu. ( <i>Scitamineæ</i> ). Pisang Sebiak.
C. indica, L.	...	...	Sebeh. (Favre).
Cannabis sativa, L.	...	...	Ganja. Gunja. ( <i>Urticaceæ</i> ).
Cansjera Rheedii, W. and A.	...		Bittot. Chemperai. Chim-
( <i>Olaceæ</i> ).			perai.
Canthium confertum, Korth.	...		Kamuning Jantan Hutan.
( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).			Mata Keli Jantan.
C. didymum, Rox.	...	...	Butulang.
C. glabrum. Bl.	...	...	Mungkoi. Sabusuh Betina.
C. horridum. Bl.	...	...	Bulang Gajah. B. Kechil.
			B. Hitam. Bulang Tikus.
C. oliganthum, Miq.	...	...	Akar Pelandok.
C. sp.	...	...	Akar Kuku Baning.
C. sp.	...	...	Akar Lempedu Borong. Ku-
C. sp.	...	...	lurai. Surumat.
Capsicum annuum, L.	...	...	Gading. Surumat. ( <i>Solanaceæ</i> ).
C. bicolor, Jacq.	...	...	Chabai. Lada Merah.
C. frutescens, L.	...	...	Chabai selasah (Clifford).
C. fastigiatum, Bl.	...	...	Chabai Achong. C. Se-
Carapa moluccana, Lam.	...		brang.
( <i>Meliaceæ</i> ).			C. Rawit.
Carallia integriflora, Dec.	...		Nireh.
( <i>Rhizophoreæ</i> ).			Bong-bong. Merpoin. Jang-
			gut Keli. Kusinga.

<i>Cardiopteris lobata</i> , Br.	...	Gambah Putih. (Pahang).
( <i>Olaceae</i> ).		
<i>Cardiospermum Halicacabum</i> , L.	Peria Bulan. Akar Uban	
( <i>Sapindaceae</i> ).	Kayu.	
<i>Carex cryptostachys</i> , Hance.	...	Rumput Ringgin.
( <i>Cyperaceae</i> ).		
<i>Carica papaya</i> , L.	...	Betik. B. Belulang. B. Bubor.
( <i>Papayaceae</i> ).		
<i>Carissa Karandas</i> , L.	...	Kerandang.
( <i>Apocynaceae</i> ).		
<i>Carum Carui</i> , L.	...	Jintan. (Carraway seed. Imported).
( <i>Umbelliferæ</i> ).		
<i>Caryota mitis</i> , Lour.	...	Bredin (Province Wellesley) Tukus.
( <i>Palmeæ</i> ).		
<i>Casearia Lobbiana</i> , Turcz.	...	Medang Kirisa.
( <i>Samydaceæ</i> ).		
<i>Cassia alata</i> , L.	...	Daun Kurap. Glenggang.
( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).		
<i>C. augustifolia</i> , Vahl.	...	Sena. S. Maki.
<i>C. fistula</i> , L.	...	Biraksa. Bereksa.
<i>C. javanica</i> , L.	...	Dulang.
<i>C. nodosa</i> , Ham.	...	Busok-Busok. Sibusuk. Tukukop Bumi.
<i>C. occidentalis</i> , L.	...	Kachang Kota.
<i>C. Siamea</i> , Lam.	...	Jua. Jual. Guah Hitam (Johor).
<i>C. tomentosa</i> , L.	...	Sinteng.
<i>C. obtusifolia</i> , L.	...	Glenggang Kechil. G. Padang.
<i>Castanopsis Hulletti</i> , King.	...	Berangan Papan.
( <i>Cupuliferæ</i> ).		
<i>C. hystrix</i> , De C.	...	Kata Bileh. Sebilek.
<i>C. javanica</i> , Dcn.	...	Berangan Duri. B. Gajah.
<i>C. nephelioides</i> .	...	Resak
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> , Forst.	...	Ru. Kayu Ru. RuLaut. Aru.
( <i>Casuarinæ</i> ).		
<i>Cedrela febrifuga</i> , Bl.	...	Suntang Putih.
( <i>Meliaceæ</i> ).		

<i>Celastrus monospermus</i> , Roxb.		Gurugun. Akar Seraph.
	( <i>Celastrinæ</i> ).	
<i>Celosia cristata</i> , L.	... ...	Bayam Ekor Kuching.
	( <i>Amarantaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Centotheca lappacea</i> , Beau.	...	Rumput Silat Kain.
	( <i>Gramineæ</i> ).	
<i>Ceratolobus Kingiana</i> , Becc.	...	Rotan Kipas.
	( <i>Palmeæ</i> ).	
<i>Cerbera lactaria</i> , Ham.	...	Babuta. Buta-Buta. Pong-Pong (Selangor).
	( <i>Apocynaceæ</i> ).	
<i>C. odollam</i> , L.	...	Babuta. Buta-Buta. Pompong (Pinang) Bintan. Bintaro.
<i>Cephaelis Griffithii</i> , Hk. f.	...	Cheimpaka. Bukit Pupulut Hutan. Sabiak Gajah.
	( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Ceriops Candolleana</i> , Arn.	...	Tengah. (Bark used for tanning).
	( <i>Rhizophoreæ</i> ).	
<i>Choetocarpus castanocarpus</i>	...	Bedi (Pinang).
	( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Chailletia deflexifolia</i> , Turcz.	...	Akar Pah Kuda. A. Sarang Punai. A. Tugor Pontianak.
	( <i>Chailletiaceæ</i> ).	
<i>C. Griffithii</i> , Hk. f.	...	Kurupoh. Bukit. Kurutot. Akar Puleh Kambing. A. Puleh Angin.
	...	Angos (Kedah).
<i>C. sp.</i>	...	
<i>Chamoecladon angustifolium</i> ,		Bakung Ayer Kaati (Johor).
Schott.	...	
	( <i>Aroideæ</i> ).	
<i>C. Griffithii</i> , Hk. f.	...	Asam Tikus. Kumayang, Kelamoyiang Padi.
<i>Champereia Griffithii</i> , Hk. f.	...	Chemperai. Chimperai.
<i>Chasalia curviflora</i> , Miq.	...	Buah Bras. Gading Galok. Jarum Hitam. Gandarusa Jantan. Pecha Piring Hitam Kamiri. Piu-Piu. Pecha Priok Putih.
	( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).	
<i>C. c. var. angustifolia</i> .	...	Sumpoh Sumut. Tubang.
<i>Cheilanthes tenuifolia</i> , Sw.	...	Paku Resam. Padi. Paku Resam Lumut.
	( <i>Filices</i> ).	

<i>Chilocarpus Maingayii</i> , Hk. f....	Gunum.
( <i>Apocynaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Chonemorpha macrophylla</i> . ...	Gegrip Merah.
( <i>Apocynaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Chisocheton divergens</i> , Bl. ...	Garontong Tengah.
( <i>Meliaceæ</i> ).	
<i>C. penduliflorus</i> , Bl. ...	Medang Kasungko. Sanggol Lutong Hitam.
<i>C. sp.</i> ... ...	Sadapu.
<i>Chloranthus officinalis</i> , Bl. ...	Sambon Paya, Sumban Paya.
( <i>Chloranthaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Chrysophyllum Roxburghii</i> , Don.	Kayu Malukut. Poko Pulut-Pulut.
( <i>Sapotaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Cibotium Barometz</i> . ...	Penawar Jambi.
( <i>Filices</i> ).	
<i>Cicca acidissima</i> . ...	Chamin-Chamin.
( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> , L.	Kapur Tohori (Japan camphor).
( <i>Laurineæ</i> ).	
<i>C. culit lawan</i> , Nees.	Lawang. Kulit Lawang.
<i>C. iners</i> , Bl. ...	Singga Betina. Kayu Manis.
<i>C. mollissima</i> , Bl. ...	Pialu. (Johor). Tegah. Tegoh. (Favre).
<i>C. nitidum</i> , Bl. ...	Lelang.
<i>C. parthenoxylum</i> , Miess.	Chinta. Medang Kemana. Kayu Gadis. Kulit Lawa. Mula Hitam.
<i>C. Zeylanicum</i> , L. ...	Kayu Manis. (Cinnamon).
<i>C. sp.</i> (Pahang). ...	Tejå.
<i>Cissampelos Pareira</i> , L.	Mumpang. Lumkang. Gasing-Gasing. Gegasing.
( <i>Menispermaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Citrus acidæ</i> , Rox.	(Common Lime). Limau Kedangsa. L. Kapas. L. Kasturi L. Kerbau. L. Nipis. L. Perut. L. Susu.
( <i>Rutaceæ</i> ).	
<i>C. aurantium</i> , L. ...	(Orange) Limau manis. Wangkang (Chinese us).
<i>C. a. var. Bigardia</i> (Favre). ...	(Bitter Orange) Limau Gede.

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<i>C. decumana</i> , L. ...	... (Pomelo) Limau Kedangsa. (Favre) L. Abong, L. Batawi: L. Besar (Favre).
<i>C. d. var.</i> ...	... (Wild Pomelo) Limau Hantu. (Pahang, Malacca).
<i>C. medica</i> . ...	... (Citron) Limau Bali (Favre).
<i>Clausena excavata</i> , Burm. ...	Chenama (Pinang). Cherek (Rutaceæ).
<i>Clavaria</i> sps. (Fungis).	Chendawan Samangkok.
<i>Cœtanthus hirsutulus</i> , Hk. f. ...	Kurudas Bukit. Simpoh Ayer. (Euphorbiaceæ).
<i>C. lœvis</i> , Hk. f. ...	Jarak Pipit, Kurumak Hutan.
<i>C. nitidus</i> , Hk. f. ...	Sabasah Batu.
<i>C. sp.</i> ...	Surangkiang.
<i>Clerodendron deflexum</i> , Wall. ... (Verbenaceæ).	Cherit Hutan. Lidah Kerbau. L. Kerbau Betina. Sumpu Kuhao. Sembong Hutan Jantan. Picha Priok Hitam. Sakacha Lima.
<i>C. disparifolium</i> , Bl. ...	Guriam (S. Ujong). Lampang Badak. Lelampang Badak. Tudong Ruman. Sempian Petri. Sembang. Lulan- gring Budan. Seliguri. S. Betina.
<i>C. fallax</i> , L. ...	Orawari Rungkup.
<i>C. fragrans</i> , Vent. ...	Rabu Kumbang.
<i>C. inerme</i> , Gaertn. ...	Pawan.
<i>C. nutans</i> , L. ...	Mali-mali Bukit. Piango. Unting-unting. Meroyan Kabut.
<i>C. paniculatum</i> , L. ...	Penkilai.
<i>C. siphonanthus</i> , Br. ...	Gunja-ganja. Penatoh.
<i>Cl. serratum</i> , Spreng. ...	Lampin Budak.
<i>C. villosum</i> , Bl. ...	Chapah. Champening. Ka- sap. Tapak Kerbau. Picha Priok Babi.
<i>Clinogyne dichotoma</i> , Salisb. ... (Scitamineæ).	Bemban Ayer.

C. grandis, Benth. ...	... Bemban	Gajah.	Tongkat
		Setau.	
Clitoria cajanifolia, Benth. ... <i>(Leguminosæ).</i>	Beluntas	Padi (Malacca).	
		Rumput Sabusuk.	R. Turi.
C. ternata, L. ...	... Bunga	Biru.	Kachang Te-
		lang.	
Cleome viscosa, L. ... <i>(Cruciferæ).</i>	... Kuteping.	(Malacca).	
Cnestis ramiflora, Griff. <i>(Connaraceæ).</i>	... Akar	Gasing-Gasing.	A. Pa-
		Dang.	dang. Semilat Merah.
		Papan.	S. Papan. S. Padang.
		Padang.	Akar
		Perjep.	
Cnesmone Javanica, Bl. <i>(Euphorbiaceæ).</i>	... Jelatang	Badak.	
Cocos nucifera. ... <i>(Palmeæ).</i>	... Kalapa.	Niyur.	
Codaeum variegatum, Bl. <i>(Euphorbiaceæ).</i>	... Puding.	Adal-adal (Javanese)	
Cœlodiscus montanum, Muell.... <i>(Euphorbiaceæ).</i>	Gelam	Bukit.	
Cœlogyne Rochussenii, DeVr.... <i>(Orchidæe).</i>	Sakat	Tulong Ular.	
Celostegia Griffithii, Most. ... <i>(Malvaceæ).</i>	Pungai.	Punggai.	Ha-Ha.
Coffea arabica. ... <i>(Rubiaceæ).</i>	Kopie.		
C. literica, Hiern. ...	Kopie.	Kahwa.	
Coix lachryma, L. ... <i>(Gramineæ).</i>	Jilei	Batu. J. Pulut (the dark	
			colored variety)
Coleus Blumii, Benth. ... <i>(Labiataæ).</i>	Ati-Ati.		
Colocasia antiquorum, Schott... <i>(Aroideæ).</i>	Birah	Keladi.	Keladi Telor.
			K. China.
Combretum extensum, Rox. ... <i>(Combretaceæ).</i>	Sarudang	Betina.	K. Hudang.
C. sundaicum, Miq. ...	Akar	Gegambar.	
C. trifoliatum, Vent. ...	Akar	Sung-Sung.	Iarus.
Commersonia echinata, Forst. ... <i>(Tiliaceæ).</i>	Durian	Tupai.	Chenara.

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<i>Commelynna benghalensis</i> , L. ...	Mayiam.
( <i>Commelinaceæ</i> ).	
<i>C. nudiflora</i> , L. ...	Rumput aur. Kukupo.
<i>Connaropsis monophylla</i> , Pl. ...	Belingbing Besi. B. Bulat.
( <i>Geraniaceæ</i> ).	B. Hutan. B. Keris. B. Kra. B. Penjuru. B. Pipit.
<i>C. sp.</i> .. .. ...	Kupoi. Pupoi.
<i>Connarus ferrugineus</i> , Jack. ...	Bunga Burutta. Akar Pulau.
( <i>Connaraceæ</i> ).	Hantu. A. Sakelet. A. Merah. A. Sanderap.
<i>C. gibbosus</i> , Wall. ...	Akar Tulang Padang. Namo.
<i>C. grandis</i> , Jack. ...	Akar Tulang Padang.
<i>C. semidecandrus</i> , Jack. ...	Akar Tukor.
<i>Conocephalus amoenus</i> , King. ...	Ara Jankang.
( <i>Urticaceæ</i> ).	
<i>C. Scortechinii</i> , Hk. f. ...	Akar Umu (Johor).
<i>C. suaveolens</i> , Bl. ...	Akar Tentawan.
<i>C. subtrinervis</i> , Miq. ...	Landong Padi. Akar Sanggalang Padi. A. Sasaram.
<i>Coptosepalta flavescentia</i> , Korth.	Akar Sabusuh.
( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).	
<i>C. griffithii</i> , Hk. f. ...	Akar Bunga Milor Hutan.
	Situlang (Pahang) Sumpu Puchut.
<i>Corchorus acutangulus</i> , Lam. ...	Rumput Baya Roasa
( <i>Tiliaceæ</i> ).	
<i>C. capularis</i> , L. ...	Sunarong Betina.
<i>Cordyline terminalis</i> , Kunth. ...	Andong. A. Hijau. A. Merah. Jejuang (Singapore) Lenjuang Merah.
( <i>Liliaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> ...	Katumbar. (Coriander seed).
( <i>Umbelliferæ</i> ).	
<i>Corymborchis veratrifolia</i> ,	Lulumbah Paya.
Thouars. ...	
( <i>Orchidæa</i> ).	
<i>Coscinium Blumeanum</i> , Miers. ...	Akar Mengkunyt.
( <i>Menispermaceæ</i> ).	
<i>C. fenestratum</i> , Coleb. ...	Kugit-Kugit Babi Tol.
	(Vaughan Stephens).

<i>Cosmos caudatus</i> , H. B. K. ...	Ulan Rajah.	
( <i>Compositæ</i> ).		
<i>Costus speciosus</i> , L. ...	Sitawa. Satawa. Tawa-Tawa	
( <i>Scitamineæ</i> ). <i>Cratoxylon polyanthum</i> ,	Antar.	
Korth. ...	Drum (Penang) Me-npat-	
( <i>Hypericineæ</i> ). <i>C. arborescens</i> , Bl. ...	Mempat Hutan. Lunchui.	
<i>C. formosum</i> , Benth. ...	Geronggang. Geronggong.	
	Penaga Hitam (Johor).	
	Mempapit. Mempat Hutan.	
	Mempetis. Sepadas Bunga	
	(Jack). <i>Crinum asiaticum</i> , L. ...	( <i>Amaryllideæ</i> ). Bakung. Bawang H u t a u .
	Bunga Tembaga Suasa.	
	Landap. Silandap. Selan-	
	dap (Favre). <i>Crocus sativus</i> , L. ...	Kumkumah (Pollen of <i>C.</i>
( <i>Irideæ</i> ). <i>Crotalaria alata</i> , Hamilt. ...	sativus imported). Saffron.	
( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ). <i>C. retusa</i> , L. ...	Kachang Hantu Darat.	
<i>C. striata</i> , De C. ...	Giring Landak.	
<i>C. verrucosa</i> , L. ...	Giring-Giring. Guring-Gu-	
<i>Croton argyratus</i> , Bl. ...	ring. Rang-Rang.	
( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ). <i>C. caudatus</i> , Geisl. ...	Gigeling. G. Jantan.	
	Chendrai Gajah. Cherit.	
	Budak Mungke Senan-	
	chong. Summungke.	
	Sumangso. Hamba Rajah	
	(Penang). <i>C. Griffithii</i> , Hk. f. ...	Ara Lumut. Akar Tuko
	Takal. Pauh-Pauh. Perin-	
	gat Kating.	
	Gulumbong Hantu. Lidai	
	Api. Marai. Tumpang.	
	Tumpang Bliong. Siangus.	
	Kayu Meruan. <i>C. oblongifolius</i> , Rox. ...	Chalang Paya.
<i>C. sublyratus</i> , Kurz. ...	Balik Angin Bukit.	
<i>C. Tiglium</i> , L. ...	Bua Chengkian.	

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Crataerea macrocarpa, King. ....	Kadat. Kelambai (Malacca).
( <i>Capparideæ</i> ). ....	Kulumbai.
C. religiosa var Narvala. ....	Bulan Ayer.
C. sp. .... .... ....	Bulan Betul.
Crypteronia Griffithii, Hk. f. ....	Sumpu Telinga Badak.
( <i>Lythraceæ</i> ). ....	
C. pubescens, Bl. .... ....	Bekwoi. Babi Buah.
C. paniculata .... ....	Rupal.
Cryptocarya coesia, Bl. ....	Kayu Grisik. Medang Lasa.
( <i>Laurineæ</i> ). ....	Rangan.
C. ferrea, Bl. .... ....	Langirtan Kwas. Mumpat Jantan.
C. Griffithiana, Wight. ....	Medang Buaya. M. Mantu. Rambaham Bukit. Sigun. Simpoh Bukit. Tubo Buah.
C. impressa, Miq. .... ....	Kayu Kunyit. Kichie. Medang Nau. Menjuat.
C. sp. .... .... ....	Manamak.
Cryptocarpus Griffithianum, Wight. .... ....	Dring (Johor) Laiang
( <i>Laurineæ</i> ). ....	
Cryptocarya cordata, Griff. ....	Ati-Ati Paya.
( <i>Aroideæ</i> ). ....	
Ctenolophon parvifolius, Oliv. ....	Kelat Hitam. Kunus. K. Bruang. Mata Kelat Bangkal. B. Paya.
( <i>Olaceæ</i> ). ....	
Cucumis sativus, L. .... ....	Timun China (Cucumber) ...
( <i>Cucurbitaceæ</i> ). ....	
Cucurbita pepo, L. .... ....	(Pumpkin) Labu Ayer. L. Manis. L. Pringgi, varieties.
( <i>Cucurbitaceæ</i> ). ....	
C. maxima, Duchesne. ....	(Gourd) Labu.
Cumpassia Malaccensis, Main-gay. .... .... ....	Kempas.
( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ). ....	
C. parvifolia, Prain. .... ....	Sialang, Tualang.
Cuminum Cyminum, L. .... ....	Jintan Putih. (Cumin seed).
( <i>Umbelliferæ</i> )	

Cupania Lessertiana, Camb.	...	Ludai Bulan. Medang Serai. Perepat Bukit. Tasai (Malacca).
( <i>Sapindaceæ</i> ).		
C. pallidula, Hiern.	...	Kelilayan Putih. Nilau.
C. pleuropteris, Hiern.	...	Sempayan Ulur (Malacca).
C. pubescens, Radlk.	...	Sugi (Maingay).
Curculigo recurvata, Dry.	...	Lumbah Merah.
( <i>Hypoxidaceæ</i> )		
C. sumatrana, Rox.	...	Lumbah. L. Rimbah. Kalapa Puyuh. Linsubah (Pahang)
Curanga amara, Juss.	...	Labang. Gelumah Susu.
( <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> ).		
Curcuma longa, L.	...	(Turmeric) Kunyit-Kunyit. Temu Kunyit.
( <i>Zingiberaceæ</i> ).		
C. Zedoaria, Roscoe.	...	Temu Lawas. (White Turmeric).
Cyathea Brunonis, Wall.	...	Paku Gajah Paya. P. Hitam. Paya. P. Pahat. P. Selama.
( <i>Filicaceæ</i> ).		
Cyathula prostrata, Bl.	...	Angkop Merah. Bayam Russa. Rumput Jarang-Jarang. Kelulut Merah. Senjarang.
( <i>Amarantaceæ</i> ).		
Cycas Rumphii, Miq.	...	Bogah (P. W.) Paku Aji. P. Laut. Saba and Tiyung (Favre).
( <i>Cycadaceæ</i> ).		
Cyclea Arnotti, Miers.	...	Akar Rempenang (Selangor) Trongkuman (Lankawi).
( <i>Menispermaceæ</i> ).		
Cyathostema Scortechinii, King.	...	Akar Mupisang.
( <i>Anonaceæ</i> ).		
Cyclostemon longifolius, Bl.	...	Gelugur Salah.
( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ).		
Cynanchium sp.	...	Akar Rambut Chambe.
( <i>Asclepiadaceæ</i> ).		
Cynometra cauliflora, L.	...	Nam-Nam. Puki Anjing.
( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).		
C. polyandra, Rox.	...	Malangkan. Bulangkan. Kanton.
Cyperus compressus, L.	..	Rumput Tiga Sari.
( <i>Cyperaceæ</i> ).		
C. distans, Br.	...	Rumput Wangi.

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C. haspan, L.	...	...	Rumput Biblis Jantan. R. Sumbo.
C. iria, L.	...	...	Rumput Suloh Belalang.
C. pilosus, Rottb.	..	...	Rumput Para-Para (Malacca)
C. procerus, Rottb.	...	...	Rumput Muensiang. R. Man seyang.
C. pumila, Vahl.	...	...	Rumput Saman.
C. rigidulus.	...	...	Rumput Chukor Kerbau.
C. venustus, Br.	...	...	Peparu.
Cypripedium barbatum, Lindl.	....		Bunga Kasut. <i>(Orchidæa).</i>
Cyrtandromea megaphylla, Hems.	...	...	Sumpu Munahan. Supujit <i>(Gesneriaceæ).</i> Bukit.
Cyrtosperma lasioides, Griff.	...		Birah Hutan. Keladi Pari. <i>(Aroidæa).</i> Gli-Gli.
Cyrtostachys lacca, Scheff.	...		Pinang Rajah. <i>(Palmeæ).</i>
Dacrydium elatum, Wall.	...		Ru Bukit. <i>(Coniferæ).</i>
Daemonorops calicarpus, Griff.			Rotan Chuchur minyak. <i>(Palmeæ).</i>
D. crinitus, Bl.	...	...	R. Chin-Chin. ...
D. Draco, L.	...	...	Jerenang. Rotan Jerenang.
D. geniculatus, Mart.	...		Rotan Kerai. R. Kamunting. R. Chin-Chin. R. Gulang. R. Tunggal.
D. grandis, Mart.	...	...	R. Semambu. R. Sunang. R. Chrysa (Griffith).
D. hystrix, Mart.	...	...	Rotan Buah. R. Sabut.
D. leptopus, Mart.	...		R. Bakau, R. Muruseh.
D. longipes, Mart.	...	...	Rotan Machap. R. Sepah. R. Chuchor.
D. micracanthus, Griff.	...		Rotan Tahi Ayam.
D. propinquus, Becc.	...	...	Rotan Bakau. R. Jerenang. <i>(Malacca).</i>
D. verticillaris, Mart.	...		R. Chin-Chin, R. Gulang.
Dalbergia Junghuhnii, Benth.	...		Saga Paya. <i>(Leguminosæ).</i>

<i>Daldinia vernicosa</i> , Cesati.	...	Jumput-Jumput. ( <i>Fungi</i> ).
<i>Dammara orientalis</i> , Lam.	...	Damar Minyak. ( <i>Coniferæ</i> ).
<i>Daphniphyllum laurinum</i> , Bl.	...	Chicha. Jinjarong Jantan. ( <i>Laurineæ</i> ). Mempit Padang. Serapoh. Rupah. Ruas-Ruas Jantan.
<i>Datura metel</i> , L. and D. fas-tuosa, L.	...	Kachabong. Kachubong.
<i>Decaspernum paniculatum</i> , Kurz.	...	Kelintat Kring. K. Nyamok. ( <i>Myrtaceæ</i> ). Kelapit Nyamok. (Singa-pore) Empoyan Padang. Kelentat Padang. Kamuning Batu. Kelat Paya. Salah Nama.
<i>Dehaasia</i> sp.	...	Pekan. ( <i>Laurineæ</i> ).
D. sp. ....	...	Bulonggo.
D. sp. ....	...	Gajah. Gajus Hutan.
<i>Delima sarmentosa</i> , L.	...	Ampalas Tikus. ( <i>Dilleniaceæ</i> ).
<i>Dendrocalamus flagellifer</i> , Munro		Buluh Betong Perih.
( <i>Palmeæ</i> ).		
D. strictus, Nees.	...	Buluh Brang.
D. strictus, Ham.	...	Buluh Batu. B. Tampat.
<i>Dendrobium conostalix</i> , Reich. f.		Rumput Rajah Sari. ( <i>Orchidæ</i> ).
D. crumenatum Sw.	...	Anggrek Merpati.
D. pumilum, Rox.	...	Sakat Kulumbai.
<i>Dentella repens</i> , Forst.	...	Bunga Karang. ( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).
<i>Derris elliptica</i> , Benth.	...	Tubah. ( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).
D. Maingayana, Hk. f.	...	Akar Tubah-Tubah. A. Pah Kedah.
D. thrysiflora, Benth.	...	Akar Tulang Bukit: A Ber-umbat.
D. uliginosa, Benth.	...	Akar Ketuil.

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Desmodium heterophyllum, De C.	De	Omba-Omba (Singapore).
( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ). . . . .		Akar Sisik Niga. A. Telunga Tikus.
D. latifolium, Wall. . . . .	...	Kamani Babi. Katah. Serengau.
D. parvifolium, Bak. . . . .	...	Akar Seliguri.
D. polycarpum, De C. . . . .	...	Kachang Kayu Betina. Kalumbar. (Pahang). Rumput Kerbau Drapah. Katumbar.
D. umbellatum, De C. . . . .	...	Petai Belalang.
Dialum laurinum, Baker		Kranji Papan.
( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ). . . . .		
D. Maingayii, Baker . . . . .	...	Keranji Burong. Mumpanjor.
D. platysepalum, Baker . . . . .	...	Keranji Tembaga. K. Papan.
D. patens, Baker . . . . .	...	Keranji Umbut. Sepan. (Malacca).
Dianella ensifolia, Red.		Meroyan Bungke. Satigit.
( <i>Liliaceæ</i> ). . . . .		Siak-Siak Jantan.
Dichopsis gutta, Benth.		Taban. Teban. Getah Taban Merah. Getah Percha. Percha.
( <i>Sapotaceæ</i> ). . . . .		
D. pustulata, Clarke . . . . .	...	Getah Taban Chaia.
D. sp. . . . . . . . . . .	...	Simpoh (Perak).
D. obovata, Clarke . . . . .	...	Getah Taban Putih. Belian Wangie.
Dictyophora campanulata, Nees.		Chendawan Telakong.
( <i>Fungi</i> ). . . . .		
Didymocarpus atrosanguinea, Ridl.		Meroyan Nibut.
( <i>Gesneriaceæ</i> ). . . . .		
D. crinita, Jack. . . . .	...	Sumbong Merah. Tummu.
D. reptans, Jack. . . . .	...	Tummu Kechil. (Jack is the authority for these two last names which are doubtful).
Dillenia indica, L.		Simpoh. Simpuh. Chimpuh.
( <i>Dilleniaceæ</i> ). . . . .		

<i>Dioclea reflexa</i> , Ilk. f. ...	...	Kachang Laut (Pahang). ( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).
<i>Dioscorea alata</i> , Rox. ...	...	Ubi Nasi. ( <i>Dioscoreaceæ</i> ).
D. <i>daemonum</i> , Rox. ...	...	Gadong. Gadung.
D. <i>glabra</i> , Rox. ...	...	Janggut Kulonak. Akar Kakop. A. Mawas. A. Munujan.
D. <i>laurifolia</i> , Wall. ...	...	Akar Kamahang. A. Surunting.
D. <i>oppositifolia</i> , Bl. ...	...	Akar Keminiyan Hantu. Akar Klana.
D. <i>pentaphylla</i> , L. ...	...	Ubi Pasir, U. Jabbet. (Vau-ghan Stevens. (?Chiabet).
D. <i>pyrifolia</i> , Korth. ...	...	Akar Gulongo. A. Keminiyan Paya.
D. sp. ... ... ...	...	Akar Nana.
<i>Diospyros discolor</i> , Willd. ...	...	Buah Manteiga. Pisang kaki (Penang).
D. <i>argentea</i> , Griff. ...	...	Bedil Lalat. Buluh-Buluh.
D. <i>hirsuta</i> . var. <i>lucida</i> , Wall. ...	...	Taring Pelandok. Seng-kawas Hitam Mati.
D. <i>lucida</i> , Hiern. ...	...	Koguel. Kayu Arang. Lang-Kgadi.
D. <i>oblonga</i> , Wall. ...	...	Sumoi. (Pinaug.)
D. sp. ... ... ...	...	Siangan Jantan.
D. sp. near <i>embryopteris</i> . ...	...	Mentubo. (Malacca.)
<i>Dipterocarpus crinitus</i> , Dyer ...	...	Minyak Keruing. M. Keruing Buluh. Gombang.
( <i>Dipterocarpeæ</i> ). D. <i>Hasseltii</i> , Bl. ...	...	Minyak Keruing.
D. <i>Kerrii</i> , King ...	...	Keruing Chaia.
D. <i>oblongifolius</i> , Bl. ...	...	Nerrum. (Pahang.) Meran.
D. <i>pterygocalyx</i> , Scheff. ...	...	Keruing Dadek. K. Buku.
<i>Diplanthera bancana</i> , Scheff. ...	...	Chenderu.
( <i>Bignoniaceæ</i> ). <i>Diplazium sorzogonense</i> , Presl. ...	...	Paku Kijang. P. Rusa.
( <i>Filiceæ</i> ). D. <i>tomentosa</i> , Ilk. ...	...	Paku Binit.

Dipodium pictum, Rehb. fil. ....	Wa-Wa. (V. Stephens.)
( <i>Orchidaceæ</i> ).	
Diplospora sp. ....	Uloh-Uloh.
( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).	
D. sp. ....	Chinduru. Sugai Petaling.
Dischidia albida, Griff. ....	Akar Sabernas.
( <i>Asclepiadæ</i> ).	
D. collyris, Wall. ....	Petis (Johore).
D. Rafflesiana, Wall. ....	Akar Kul. A. Bano.
Dissochaeta bracteata, Bl. ....	Akar Meroyan Sejuk.
( <i>Melastomaceæ</i> ).	
D. celebica, Bl. ....	Meroyan Jantan. M. Paya. Mumpoyan Paya.
D. punctulata, Hk. f. ....	Meroyan Busuk. Akar Sendudok.
Dolichandrone Rheedii, Seem. ....	Kulo.
( <i>Bignoniaceæ</i> ).	
Dolichos lab-lab, L. ....	Kachang Jariji. K. Karkaras. K. Kunyit. Karkaras.
Dracaena breviflora, Ridl. ....	Pumaton. (Selangore).
( <i>Liliaceæ</i> ).	
D. congesta, Ridl. ....	Juang-juang Bukit.
D. ternifolia, Rox. ....	Sanjuan Bukit.
D. angustifolia, Wall. ....	Chamau. Chemau.
D. Maingayii, Baker. ....	Chamau. Chemau.
Dracontomelum mangiferum, Bl. ....	Sakai. Sangkuang. Changkuang.
( <i>Anacardiaceæ</i> ).	
Drepananthus caulinotorus, Ilk. f. ....	Antoi Putih.
( <i>Anonaceæ</i> ).	
D. pruniferus, Hk. f. ....	Antoi itam.
Dryobalanops camphora, Gaertn. ....	Kapur Barus.
( <i>Dipterocarpeæ</i> ).	
Drymoglossum piloselloides. ....	Sakat Ribu-ribu.
( <i>Filices</i> ).	
Duabanga sonneratiioides, Ham. ....	Kudada. Berumbong Bukit.
( <i>Lythraceæ</i> ).	
Durio oxleyanus, Mast. ....	Durian Daun. Kuripal. (Johor).
D. testudinarium, Becc. ....	Durian Tanah. D. Burong.

D. zibethinus, L. ....	... Durian.
Dyera costulata, Ilk. f. ....	Jelutong. J. Pipit. Getah Je-lutong. <i>(Apocynaceæ).</i>
D. Maingayii, Ilk. f. ....	Same names as D. costulata.
Dysoxylon acutangulum, King. ....	Pasak Lingga. <i>(Meliaceæ).</i>
D. angustifolium, King. ....	Kamanjong. (Pahang). Do-sono. (Pahang).
D. caulinorum, Hiern. ....	Balun Ilijau. Guatak. Kuleun. Jarong.
D. macrothyrum, Miq. ....	Kasip Hutan. Kombel. (Ma-lacca).
D. sp. ....	Rongga.
Dysophylla auricularia, Bl. ....	Ekor Kuching. <i>(Labiatae).</i>
Ebermaiera angustifolia, Anders. ....	Kerak Rimbah. Kumaja Batu. <i>(Acanthaceæ).</i>
E. Griffithiana, Anders. ....	Ambong Bukit.
E. setigera, Nees. ....	Serawan Kubang.
Eclipta alba, L....	Rumput Beu. Kurumak Jantan. <i>(Compositæ).</i>
Elateriospermum Tapos, Miq. ....	P'rah.
Elaeocarpus Hullettii, King. ....	Darumun Pipit. <i>(Tiliaceæ).</i>
E. integra, Wall. ....	Medang or Mendong Pepi-lakan. M. Tandjong.
E. Jackianus, Wall. ....	Jatek-Jatek. Jentek-Jentek.
E. Mastersii, Ilk. f. ....	Chemanton Merah. Lempedu Burong. Medang Asam. M. Lansor. M. Suggueh. Perah Paya.
E. obtusus, Bl. ....	Medang Kawan. M. Paya. M. Tanah.
E. paniculatus, Wall. ....	Darumun Hitam. Mendong Musang. Tingar Belukar.
E. parvifolius, Wall. ....	Jambu Kelawar. J. Kelat Lawar Putih. Medang Api. M. Pipit. Meudong Kelawar. Munsaga, Paroh.

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E. <i>pedunculatus</i> , Wall.	...	Darumun Padi.
E. <i>polystachyus</i> , Wall.	...	Darumun (Malacca). Darumun Babi.
E. <i>robustus</i> , Rox. ...	...	Barong. Kunkunan Jantan. Obah. Sito. Sopi.
E. <i>salicifolius</i> , King. ...	...	Darumun Padi.
E. spp. ...	...	Darumun Juromong. Mendong-mendong.
E. <i>stipularis</i> , Bl. ...	..	Darumun Pelandok. Medang Tijo. Paroh. Ungank. Pulai Pipit.
<i>Ellipeia nervosa</i> , Hk. f. ( <i>Anonaceæ</i> ).	...	Kenchong.
<i>Elephantopus scaber</i> , L. ( <i>Compositæ</i> ).	...	Tutop Bumi.
<i>Eleusine coracana</i> , L. ... ( <i>Gramineæ</i> ).	...	Sambau.
<i>Embelia amentacea</i> , C. B. C. ( <i>Myrsinæ</i> ).	...	Akar Malukut.
E. <i>coriacea</i> var. ...	...	Akar Sakarito (Pahang).
E. <i>Limpanii</i> , Scheff.	...	Akar Dulang-Dulang. Akar Dudulang.
E. <i>ribes</i> , Burm. ...	...	Akar Sulu Karang.
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> , De C. ( <i>Compositæ</i> ).	...	Katumbit Jantan. Setumbah Merah.
<i>Endospermum Malaccense</i> , M. Arg. ... ( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ).	...	Medang Klabu. Sendok-Sendok.
<i>Enhalus acoroides</i> , Zoll. ( <i>Hydrocharideæ</i> ).	...	Deringu. Jeringu Laut.
<i>Entada scandens</i> , L. ... ( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).	...	Akar Beluru.
<i>Epipremnum giganteum</i> , Schott. ( <i>Aroideæ</i> ).	...	Ringut.
<i>Epiprinus malaccensis</i> . ( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ).	...	Bantun Hitam.
E. <i>Malayanus</i> , Griff. ...	...	Balong Hijau. Kasumba. Chendra. Chendui. Munot.

<i>Eria pellipes</i> , Lindl. ...	Angrek Gading Gajah. (Malacca).
( <i>Orchidæa</i> ).	
<i>Erianthemum album</i> , Nees. ...	Kumoja Hutan.
( <i>Acanthaceæ</i> ).	
<i>E. malaccense</i> . C. B. C. ...	Gurah Bukit. Kamoyan. Melor Hutan. Pecha Priok Biru. Suluang Muda h. Tampan Putri.
<i>Erigeron linifolius</i> , Willd. ...	Sari Bulan (S. Ujong).
( <i>Compositæ</i> ).	
<i>Eriocaulon sexangulare</i> , L. ...	Kumpai Bunang. Rumput Butang. R. Suasa.
( <i>Eriocaulæ</i> ).	
<i>E. truncatum</i> , Ham. ...	Rumput Duria.
<i>Eriodendron anfractuosum</i> . ...	Kabok. Kapok. Kaboh.
( <i>Malvaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Erioglossum edule</i> , Bl. ...	Kelat Jantan. K. Layu Hutan. Kulit Layu. Mertajam. Rambutan Hutan.
( <i>Sapindaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Erismanthes obliqua</i> , Wall. ...	Kusep Kuludu. Murai Batu.
( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Erycibe angulata</i> , King. ...	Akar Tampang Ari. Rumput Ular Ari.
( <i>Convolvulaceæ</i> ).	
<i>E. malaccense</i> , Wall. ...	Akar Sakijang.
<i>E. Princei</i> , Wall. ...	Akar Jambol Siol. A. Ulan Jantan. Perut Kerbau. P. Kijang. Akar Sakijang.
<i>E. sp.</i> ... ...	Serawan.
<i>Eryngium foetidum</i> , L. ...	Kulumbar.
( <i>Umbelliferae</i> ).	
<i>Erythrina</i> spp. ... ...	Dadap. Dedap.
( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).	
<i>E. stricta</i> , Rox. ... ...	Chengkring.
<i>Erythroxylon burmannicum</i> , Griff. ... ...	Beluntas Bukit. Chinta Mula. Medang Wangi. M. Langundi.
( <i>Lineæ</i> ).	
<i>Eugenia acuminatissima</i> , Kurz. ...	Kelat Api. K. Asam. K. Belian. K. Lapis.
( <i>Myrtaceæ</i> ).	
<i>E. anisosepala</i> , Duthie ...	Kelat Putih Bukit.

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E. <i>aqua</i> , Burm. ...	... Jambu Ayer. Jambu Ayer Mawar.
E. <i>brachiata</i> , Rox. ...	... Krean Lada
E. <i>caryophylla</i> , Wight. ...	... Chinkeh. Chinkah. Chingke.
E. <i>chloroleuca</i> , Duthie ...	... Kelat Putih. K. jantan.
E. <i>conglomerata</i> , Duthie. ...	... Salembat. Sulimbat.
E. <i>cymosa</i> , Lam. ...	... Kelat Jantan. K. Penaga.
E. <i>densiflora</i> , De C. ...	... Kelat Putih Bukit. Jambu Ayer Mawar Autan or Hutan.
E. <i>filiformis</i> , Wall. ...	... Kelat Api. K. Belian. K. Lapis. Gising. Kelat Jambu Ayer.
E. <i>Goodenovii</i> , King ...	... Kelat Putih
E. <i>grandis</i> , Wight ...	... Jambu Ayer Laut. Krean Batu (Penang).
E. <i>grata</i> , Wall. ...	... Gelam Tikus, (Penang).
E. <i>Griffithii</i> , Duthie ...	... Kelat Bising. Medang Telor.
E. <i>inophylla</i> , Rox. ...	... Samak Paya. G'lam Tikus.
E. <i>jambolana</i> , L. ...	... Jambelan. Jiwat. Salam.
E. <i>jambos</i> , L. ...	... Jambu Mawar.
E. <i>lepidocarpa</i> , Wall. ...	... Samak Tebrau. S. Ular.
E. <i>lineata</i> , Bl.... ...	... Katcham (Johor) Kelat Lapis. K. Merah. K. Putih. Kelapit Nyamok. Tupo Lalat.
E. <i>macrocarpa</i> , Rox. ...	... Jambu Ayer Hutan. J. Bukit. Kelat Jambu. K. Bruang.
E. <i>claviflora</i> , Roxb. ...	... Bangko. Sedong.
E. <i>malaccensis</i> , L. ...	... Jambu Bol. J. Susu.
E. <i>nitida</i> , Duthie. ...	... Palung.
E. <i>papillosa</i> ...	... Samak Bukit.
E. <i>pendens</i> , Duthie ...	... Kelat Besar. Jelongong.
E. <i>pseudosubtilis</i> , King ...	... Krian.
E. <i>punctulata</i> , King. ...	... Kelat Penaga. Kelat Kobo. Jambu chili. Jiwat padi.
E. <i>pustulata</i> , Duthie....	... Gelam Tikus. (Singapore).
E. <i>pyrifolia</i> , Wall. ...	... Kelat Lapis. K. Putih. Samak Darat.

E. polyantha. ...	...	...	Kelat Merah.
E. spp. ...	...	...	Beti Paya. Biawak Rimbah Brac. (Johor).
E subdecussata, Wall.	...	...	Kelat Belian. K. Kobu. Samak Pulut. Kelat Asam.
E. valdevenosa, Duthie	...	...	Kelat Bunga.
E. venulosa, Wall. ...	...	...	Kelat Jambu Ayer. K. Putra.
E. zeylanica, L. ...	...	...	Beti. Merkasih. Nasi-Nasi. Kelat Nasi-Nasi.
Eugeissona triste, Griff. ( <i>Palmeæ</i> ).	...	...	Bertam.
Eulophia graminea, Lindl. ( <i>Orchidææ</i> ).	...	...	Kaling Lilin (Johor).
Euphorbia atoto, Forst. ( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ).	...	...	Jelutong Laut (Singapore).
E. pilulifera, L. ...	...	...	Ambin Jantan. Ara Tanah. Kulusom. Kurumak Susu. Gelang Susu.
E. nerifolia, L. ...	...	...	Sudu-Sudu, Sesudu.
E. thymifolia, L. ...	...	...	Segan Padang.
Eurya acuminata, L. ( <i>Ternstroemæaceæ</i> ).	...	...	Betutu. Jirak. Bunga Kelantang. Malukut Jantan. Medang Malukut Jantan. Ranek Daun. Jirak. Maribut. Pagar Anak (Penang).
Eurycles amboinensis. ... ( <i>Amaryllidææ</i> )	...	...	Daun Sapanoh.
Eurycoma latifolia, Jack. ( <i>Simarubaceæ</i> ).	...	...	Bedaru Pahit. B. Putih. B. Merah. Penawar Pahit. Sempedu Pahit.
E. longifolia, Jack. ...	...	...	Duak. Juak. Tongkat Baginda (Penang) Lempedu Pahit. Bidara Pahit.
Eusideroxylon Schwagerii, Tey- sin. ... ... ... ...	...	...	Belian.
( <i>Laurineæ</i> ).			
Euthemis leucocarpa, Jack. ( <i>Ochnaceæ</i> ).	...	...	Pelawan Beruk. Tambo.

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<i>Evodia latifolia</i> , De C. ...	...	Leban Pelandok. L. Nasi. L. Jantan. Pauh-Pauh Bettina. Serapoh Jantan.
<i>E. Roxburghiana</i> , Bth. ...	...	Kiandang. Meserah Jantan. Pauh-Pauh. Pauh-Pauh Paya. Rudomo. K a y u Assam. Stengah Burong. Tengah Burong.
<i>E. spp.</i> ...	...	Sinintot (Johor).
<i>Fagroea auriculata</i> . ( <i>Loyaniaceæ</i> ). ...	...	Peler Musang.
<i>F. fastigiata</i> , Bl. ...	...	Malibera (Selangore) Malibeiro. (Malacca).
<i>F. fragrans</i> , Rox. ...	...	Tembusu. Tamusu.
<i>F. Maingayii</i> , Clarke ...	...	Lambusu.
<i>F. morindæfolia</i> , Bl. ...	...	Dada Kura (Selangore). Lambusu Paya. Mengkudu Badak.
<i>F. racemosa</i> , Jack. ...	...	Lidah Rusa. Pakan Paya. Rumpo-Rumpo. Sapuli (Pahang) Serawas. S. Paya. Suruas. Setebal. Tengok Biawak.
<i>Ferula Narthex</i> . ( <i>Umbelliferæ</i> ). ...	...	(Asafœtida) Anggu. Inggu.
<i>Fibraurea chloroleuca</i> , Miers. ...	...	Akar Kuning. A. Kinching Kerbau.
<i>Ficus acamptonphylla</i> , Miq. ( <i>Urticaceæ</i> ). ...	...	Ara Buruteh.
<i>F. alba</i> , Reinw. ...	...	Ara Perak. Chumantong. (S. Ujong). Kelumpung Burong. K. Ayer. K. Jantan. Supudih Jantan.
<i>F. altissima</i> , Bl. ...	...	Ara Juluteh.
<i>F. annulata</i> , Bl. ...	...	Ara Kumbangan. A. Kubang. Kubangan.
<i>F. aurantiaca</i> , Griff. ...	...	Akar Pala-Pala. A. Tengok Biawak Hitam.
<i>F. apiocarpa</i> , Miq. ...	...	Akar Halua.

F.	<i>Benamina</i> , L.	...	...	Beringin. Warengin. Waringen.
F.	<i>Binnendykii</i> , King.	...	...	Ara Akar.
F.	<i>chartacea</i> , Wall.	...	...	Bush Sungai (Selangor). Kelumpang Mata Punai. Rami Hutan.
F.	<i>consociata</i> , Bl.	...	...	Akar Piango Hutan. (Pahang). Getah Tahan Remba, (Malacca).
F.	<i>diversifolia</i> , Bl.	...	...	Api Telinga Gajah.
F.	<i>dubia</i> , Wall.	...	...	Ara Gajah. Ara Kuap.
F.	<i>glabella</i> , Bl.	...	...	Ara Nasi.
F.	<i>globosa</i> , Bl.	...	...	Ara Kelawak. A. Paya. Pulo Bijoh. Tuloh Bijoh.
F.	<i>indica</i> , L.	...	...	Ara Tampo Pinang. A. Tandok.
F.	<i>microstoma</i> , Wall.	...	...	Ara Kechil.
F.	<i>Miquelii</i> , King.	...	...	Ara Batu. Kelumpung. K. Gajah. K. Bukit. Akar Beringen.
F.	<i>pisifera</i> , Wall.	...	...	Ara Lidah Rimau. A. Suburteh. A. Supude. A. Supude Paya.
F.	<i>retusa</i> , L.	...	...	Ara Jejawi.
F.	<i>ribes</i> , Reinw.	...	...	Alumut.
F.	<i>religiosa</i> , L.	...	...	Bodi. Budi.
F.	<i>rhododendrifolia</i>	...	...	Dodol. Ara Jejawi. Jawi- Jawi. Jejawi. Membatu Laiang.
F.	<i>Roxburghii</i> , Wall.	...	...	Kelebok (Selangore).
Ficus,	sp.	...	...	Akar Susu Putri.
F.	<i>subulata</i> , Bl.	...	...	Kelumpung Agas. Lupong Merah.
F.	<i>urophylla</i> , Wall.	...	...	Akar Buntat Ular. Supudeh. Supideh.
F.	<i>vasculosa</i> , Wall.	...	...	Tampang Burong.
F.	<i>villosa</i> , Bl.	...	...	Ara Akar Buloh. A. Sepadi.
F.	<i>xylophylla</i> , Wall.	...	...	Ara Daun Lebar.

<i>Fimbristylis asperima</i> , Vahl. ...	Rumput Bawang	R. Pulut.
( <i>Cyperaceæ</i> ). <i>F. diphylla</i> , Rottb. ...	R. Siamet. Rumput Peroh.	R. Purun Batu.
<i>F. globulosa</i> , Benth. ...	Rumput Sandong.	
<i>F. miliacea</i> , Benth. ...	Rumput Tahi Kerbau.	
<i>F. pauciflora</i> , Benth ...	Rumput Girah.	
<i>Flagellaria indica</i> , L. ...	Rotan Ayer.	R. binui. ( <i>Flagellariæ</i> ).
<i>Flemingia congesta</i> , Rox. ...	Seringan Jantan.	
( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ). <i>Flacourteæ catasthracta</i> , Rox. ....	Rukam.	
( <i>Bixineæ</i> ). <i>Fleurya interrupta</i> , Gaud. ...	Jelatang Ayam.	
( <i>Urticaceæ</i> ). <i>Floscopa scandens</i> , Lour, ...	Kangkong Ayer.	
( <i>Commelinaceæ</i> ). <i>Forrestia Griffithii</i> , Clarke. ...	Setawa Jantan.	S. Hutan. Sumpoh Landak.
<i>F. mollis</i> , Hassk. ...	Tawaga.	(Penang).
<i>F. spp.</i> ...	Setawa.	Satawa.
<i>Freycinetia angustifolia</i> , Bl. ...	Nanchong Besih	(Penang). Rotan Musang. Akar Ular.
( <i>Pandaneæ</i> ). <i>Fuirena glomerata</i> , L. ...	Rumput Buku Buloh.	R. Kelulut. R. Lidah Menkerang.
( <i>Cyperaceæ</i> ). <i>Gahnia javanica</i> ...	Serei bukit.	
( <i>Cyperaceæ</i> ). <i>Galenia affinis</i> , Bl. ...	Rambai Pontianak.	
( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ). <i>G. phlebocarpa</i> , Br. ...	Rambai Daun. Ubak.	
<i>G. subulata</i> , Muell. ...	Penurun Lutong.	(Johore).
<i>Garcinia Andersonii</i> , Hk. f. ...	Kandis Gajah.	
( <i>Guttiferæ</i> ). <i>G. atroviridis</i> , Griff. ...	Asam Gelugur.	
<i>G. dulcis</i> , Kurz. ...	Mundu.	
<i>G. eugeniaeefolia</i> , Wall. ...	Tentulang Merah.	
<i>G. Hombroniana</i> , Prain. ...	Manggis Hutan.	
<i>G. Mangostana</i> , L. ...	Manggis. Mustah (Legeh).	

G. nigro-lineata, Bl.	...	...	Kandis Tulang-Tulang.
G. Praineana, King.	...	...	Chekow. Chupu. Cherapu.
G. Spp.	...	...	Geteh Hudang (Johore) Sirit Budak (Johore) Barus. Binkiring.
Gardenia carinata, Thw. <i>(Rubiaceæ).</i>	...	...	Randa.
G. Griffithii, Hk. f.	...	...	Champaka Hutan.
G. florida L.	...	...	Bunga Susu. Bunga China.
G. tentaculata, Hk. f.	...	...	Kachubong Paya. Kapyung Ayer.
G. tubifera, Wall.	...	...	Delima Hutan Jambu Batu Hutan. Koping Ayer (Selangor) Kapayang Ipas.
Gelonium bifarium, Rox. <i>(Euphorbiaceæ).</i>	...	...	Lampon Hitam. Limau-Limau. Ruas-Ruas.
G. multiflorum, A. Juss.	...	...	Punai Mengantok (Penang).
Geophilus reniformis, Don. <i>(Rubiaceæ).</i>	...	...	Akar Pantat Beruk. Pegaga Ular. Pegaga Tikus.
Gigantochloa heterostachya, Munro.	...	...	Buloh Tilan.
G. Kurzii, Gamble.	...	...	Buluh Plang.
G. latispiculata, Munro.	...	...	Buluh Tilan Minyak.
G. Scortechinii, Gamble.	...	...	Buluh Raya.
G. Wrayii, Gamble.	...	...	Buluh Plang.
Gironniera nervosa, Bl. <i>(Urticaceæ).</i>	...	...	Ampas Tebu. Medang Ampas Tebu. M. Hitam. M. Kasap.
G. parvifolia, Pl.	...	...	Ampas Tebu. Medang Ampas Tebu. M. Kasap. Sagading.
G. subaequalis, Pl.	...	...	Medang Bulanak. M. Bulapo. Bengkawang, Resam. Paku Resam.
Gleichenia linearis <i>(Filices).</i>	...	...	Haliya Hutan. Meroyan Tingal.
Globba spp.	...	...	Kenidei Paya. Ranang. Ubah Merah. U. Paya.
Glochidion brunneum, Ilk. f.	...	...	Jour. Straits Branch.
<i>(Euphorbiaceæ).</i>			

G. <i>desmocarpum</i> , Hk. f. ...	Ubah Hitam.
G. <i>hirsutum</i> , Muell. ...	Kornum.
G. <i>insulare</i> , Muell. ...	Terasai Manis.
G. <i>leiostylum</i> , Kurz. ...	Lunuranop. Ubah Kechil.
G. <i>microbotrys</i> , Hk. f. ...	Ubah Paya.
G. <i>nanogynum</i> , Ilk. f. ...	Semak Suai.
G. <i>obscurum</i> , Bl. ...	Chermei Antan.
G. <i>sericeum</i> , Hk. f. ...	Hujan Panas puteh. Kenedei Bukit. Sindarong.
G. <i>superbum</i> , Baill. ...	Gurumong Jantan. G. Betina. Rosok Temagnu (Singapore) Timah Bangan.
Gluta elegans, Hook. f. ... <i>(Anacardiaceæ)</i>	Kerbau Jalang (Selangor).
Glycosmis sapindoides, Lindl. ... <i>(Rutaceæ)</i>	Buluntoh Burong. Cherit Morai Pulong. Simambu Hutan (Lankawi).
Gnetum Brunonianum, Griff. <i>(Gnetaceæ)</i>	Akar Dagun Putih. Ekor Balangkas. Pantat Ulat. Sugi-Sugi.
G. <i>edule</i> , Bl. ...	Blay Kechil. B. Merah.
G. <i>funiculare</i> , Bl. ...	A. Dagun. A. Mantadu. A. Putat. A. Sebuseh Paya. A. Saburus. A. Tutubo.
G. <i>gnemon</i> , L. ...	Buah Manino. (Pinang) Maningo.
G. <i>neglectum</i> Bl. ...	Akar Jullah. A. Perut Tembu. A. Sacherit Hitam. A. Seraput Jantan. Selampah (Selangor).
Gomphandra lanceolata, King.	Chemperai Batu. Lambas Gurang Jantan. Kasturi Jantan. Mungilang Api. Meruseh Hitam.
G. <i>pinangiana</i> , Wall. ...	Lempedu Jawa. Lilan Hitam.
Gomphostemma crinitum, Wall. <i>(Labiatae)</i>	Munjulong Bukit.
Gomphia Hookeri, Pl. ... <i>(Ochnaceæ)</i>	Kasi (Johor) Tampoi Paya.

G. <i>sumatrana</i> , Pl. ... ...	Liba. Luis. Mata Ketam Batu. Murmagong. Siburu. Janggot Keli. Kelat Ampedu Jawa.
Goniothalamus <i>giganteus</i> , Hk. f. <i>(Anonaceæ)</i>	Galang Hutan.
G. <i>macrophyllus</i> , Hk. f. ... ...	Bongsoi. Sajur Wah.
G. <i>malayanus</i> , Hk. f. ... ...	Mupisang.
G. <i>Prainanus</i> , King. ... ...	Banitan.
G. sp. ... ... ...	Kobak Bassu.
G. <i>Tapis</i> , Miq. ... ...	Galai.
Goniocaryum <i>longeracemosum</i> , King. <i>(Olacineæ)</i> ... ...	Ruai Gajah. Sigam. Toioh (Singapore).
Gordonia <i>excelsa</i> , Bl. ... ... <i>(Ternstroemiacea)</i>	Pagar Anak Jantan. Kelat Assam.
Gossypium <i>herbaceum</i> , L. ... <i>(Malvaceæ)</i>	Kapas. K. Taun. K. Huma. K. Muri. K. Benggala. (Favre's names for varieties).
Gouania <i>macrocarpa</i> . ... ... <i>(Rhamneæ)</i>	Sibueh.
Gracilaria <i>lichenoides</i> , J. Ag. ... <i>(Algæ)</i>	Agar-Agar.
Grammatophyllum <i>speciosum</i> , ... <i>(Orchideæ)</i>	Bunga Bidadari. B. Putri.
Greenia <i>Jackii</i> , W. & A. ... <i>(Rubiaceæ)</i>	Lada Burong Besar. Landas Paya. Lundas Paya. Sikam Bulan.
Grewia <i>fibrocarpa</i> , Mast. ... <i>(Tiliaceæ)</i>	Chendrai. C. Hutan. C. Rimbah Damak. C. Asam.
G. <i>globulifera</i> , Mast. ...	Damak-Damak Buluh. Damak Merah. Sabut-Sabut.
G. <i>laevigata</i> , Vahl. ...	Sempelas Lidah Kuching.
G. <i>Miquelianiana</i> , Kurtz. ...	Chenderai Paya. Malabu (Johore).
G. <i>paniculata</i> , Rox. ...	Chenderai. C. Hutan.
G. <i>umbellata</i> , L. ...	Chenderai. Akar Sekapu. A. Kapialu. Sempelas Lidah Kuching. (S. Ujong)

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		Tongkat Ali.
Guilandina bonduc, L.	...	Bondok. Akar Kilichi ( <i>Leguminosæ</i> )
Gymnema acuminatum, Wall.	...	Akar Sibueh Api. ( <i>Asclepiadæ</i> )
Gymnopetalum cochinchinense,		Sipam (Lankawi). ( <i>Cucurbitaceæ</i> )
Gynocephalum coriacea, Miq.	...	Akar Lempedu Tanah. Akar Mali. ( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> )
G. sublanceolata, Miq.	...	Akar Lampai Hitam (Malacca).
Gynotroches axillaris, Miq.	...	Janggut Keli. Mata Keli Membuluh. M. Kechil.
Gynura sarmentosa, Dec.	...	Akar Sabiak. ( <i>Compositæ</i> )
Haemaria discolor, Lindl.	...	Baldu Merah. Daun Lau. ( <i>Orchidæ</i> )
Haeteria obliqua, Bl.	...	Tumbah Hutan. ( <i>Orchidæ</i> )
Harmania Kunstleri, King.	...	Mempudu Tanah. ( <i>Olacineæ</i> )
Hedychium longicornutum, Hk.f.		Ubat Chaching. ( <i>Scitamineæ</i> )
Hedyotis auricularia, L.	...	Kenikah Batu. Kerukoh Batu. ( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> )
H. capitellata, Wall.	...	Anga Besi. Keminyan Hantu. Akar Lidah Jin. Sampu Keladi. Sutnibut. Keresek Pisang (Selangor).
H. congesta, Br.	...	Lidah Jin, Sampu Puchut (Malacca).
H. glabra, Br.	...	Rumput Chenkring. R. Chin- kering. R. Sebueh Jantan. R. Sipitum (Pahang). R. Srigala.
H. pinifolia, Wall.	...	Rumput Biring.
H. vestita, Br.	...	Limgugat. Tokong Balu.
Helicia attenuata, Bl.	...	Golang Paya. Gurang Bukit. ( <i>Proteaceæ</i> ).

<i>H. excelsa</i> , Bl. ...	...	Mata Kaok. Medang Obu.
<i>H. petiolaris</i> , Benth. ...	...	Gong (Johore).
<i>H. robusta</i> , Wall. ...	...	Medang Keladi. M. Laiang. Putat Paya. P. Tepi.
<i>Helicteres isora</i> , L. ... <i>(Sterculiaceæ)</i> .	...	Chabei Pintal. C. Tali (Singapore). Kayu Ulas.
<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> , L. ... <i>(Boragineæ)</i> .	...	Rumput Olek. Seri Bumi.
<i>Hemigraphis affinis</i> , Nees. ... <i>(Acanthaceæ)</i> .	...	Langundi Pasir.
<i>H. confinis</i> , Ander.		Dilam. Nilam Jantan. Ruku Jautan.
<i>Hemigyrosa longifolia</i> , Heirn. <i>(Sapindaceæ)</i> .		Penupoh.
<i>Henslovia Lobbiiana</i> , A. D. C. <i>(Santalaceæ)</i> .		Api-Api. Benalu. Bendalu- Bendalu. Benelu. Akar Satubal. A Sumpah-Ulat. Teligan Kra.
<i>Heptapleurum heterophyllum</i> , Seem. ... ... .. <i>(Araliaceæ)</i> .	..	Akar Chabang Lima.
<i>H. subulatum</i> , Seem. ...	...	Kayu Mentas. Kukau. Akar Pusat Budak.
<i>H. venulosa</i> , Seem. ...	...	Sepuku. Teluta Jantan.
<i>Hernandia sonora</i> , L. ... <i>(Laurineæ)</i> .	...	Buah Keras Laut.
<i>Herpestes monnierae</i> , L. <i>(Scrophulariaceæ)</i> .	...	Bremi.
<i>Heriteria littoralis</i> , L. ... <i>(Sterculiaceæ)</i>	...	Atun Laut. Bayur Laut. Dungun. Peler Kambing.
<i>Heynea trijuga</i> , Rox. ... <i>(Meliaceæ)</i> .	...	Duak. Juak.
<i>Hibiscus abelmoschus</i> , L. <i>(Malvaceæ)</i> .	...	Kapas Hantu. K. Hutan.
<i>H. esculentus</i> , L. ...	...	Kachang Bendi. K. Lindir.
<i>H. floccosus</i> , Mast. ...	...	Kapas Kapas (Malacca). Petutu. Uunchang (P. W.)
<i>H. macrophyllus</i> , Rox.	...	Tutok.
<i>H. mutabilis</i> , L. ...	...	Baru Landak.

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H. <i>rosa-sinensis</i> , L. ...	Bunga Raya.
H. <i>surattensis</i> , L. ...	Asam Susor.
H. <i>tiliaceus</i> , L. ...	Baru. Ambaru. Waru. Baru Laut. Dedap Laut.
Hippocratea Cumingi, Laws. ... <i>(Malpighiaceæ).</i>	Gambir Ayer.
Hiptage <i>sericea</i> , Hk. f. ...	Akar Dedalu. Bukit (Malaca). A. Kirai. A. Kulu-pus. A. Papina. Sarun-chi (Johore).
Hodgsonia <i>heteroclita</i> , Hk. f. <i>(Cucurbitaceæ).</i>	Akar Papayong.
Homalium <i>propinquum</i> , Clarke.	Pantat Ulat Putih.
Homalium <i>foetidum</i> , Benth. ...	Ayer Anjing. Mensara Puteh (Johore).
H. <i>frutescens</i> , King ...	Anjing Ayer.
H. <i>grandiflorum</i> , Benth. ...	Kayu Batu.
H. <i>longifolium</i> , Benth.	Panasan. Pauh Kijang Jantan.
H. <i>Griffithianum</i> , Kurz. ...	Lagundi Laut (Kedah).
<i>Homalomena coeruleascens</i> , Jungh. ...	Keladi Moyiang. Kemoyang.
<i>(Aroideæ).</i>	Kelamoyiang.
Homalomena <i>rostrata</i> , Griff. ... <i>(Aroideæ).</i>	Keladi Moyang. Kemoyang. Kelamoyiang. Lumbah Paya.
H. <i>velutina</i> , Hk. f. ...	Puah Bukit.
Homalanthus <i>populinifolius</i> , Gray <i>(Euphorbiaceæ).</i>	Ludai Padi. Moya (S. Ujong). Mahang Makan Pelandok.
Hopea <i>globosa</i> , Brandis. <i>(Dipterocarpeæ).</i>	Damar Mata Kuching (Perak).
H. <i>Griffithiana</i> , Dyer	Meranti Puteh.
H. <i>intermedia</i> , King ...	Jangkang (Penang). Meranti (Jobore). Merawan. M. Kunyit. Mengarawan Jangel.
H. Mengarawan, Bl.	Merawan. M. Kunyit.
Hoya <i>caudata</i> , Hk. f. ... <i>(Asclepiadæ).</i>	Akar Supab.

<i>H. coronaria</i> , Bl. ...	... Akar Setebal.
<i>H. diversifolia</i> , Bl. ...	... Akar Sarapat. Susudu Bukit.
<i>Hullettia dumosa</i> , King	... Sunto Bukit. <i>(Urticaceæ).</i>
<i>Hunteria corymbosa</i> , Rox. ...	Gading (Penang). <i>(Apocynaceæ).</i>
<i>Hydnocarpus castaneus</i> , Hk. f.	Alai Batu. <i>(Birineæ).</i>
<i>H. sp.</i> ... ... ...	Akar Keranji.
<i>Hydnophytum formicarium</i> , Jack. ... ... ...	Kepala Berok. Padal Itek. Senala Api Laut. <i>(Rubiaceæ).</i>
<i>Hydrocera triflora</i> , W. & A. ...	Inai Paya. Tampinah. <i>(Geraniaceæ).</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle asiatica</i> , L. ...	Pegaga. <i>(Umbelliferæ).</i>
<i>Hygrophila salicifolia</i> , Nees. ...	Chukal (Malacca). Kurumak Rusa Maman Babi. <i>(Acanthaceæ).</i>
<i>Hygrophora punicea</i> , Fr. ...	Chendawan Telinga Tiong. <i>(Fungi).</i>
<i>Hyptis brevipes</i> , Poir. ...	Sari Ingank. S. Hutan. S. Enggang. <i>(Labiatae).</i>
<i>H. suaveolens</i> , Poir. ...	Malbar Hutan. Sapulut (Singapore). Selasih Hutan.
<i>Iguanaur polymorpha</i> , Becc. ...	Kelasak. Sapidan. <i>(Palmeæ).</i>
<i>I. sp.</i> ... ... ...	Teruno.
<i>Ilex cymosa</i> , Bl. ...	Musirah Bukit. M. Putih. Timah-Timah. Titimah. <i>(Icicinæ).</i>
<i>I. macrophylla</i> , Wall. ...	Medang Tulok (Pinang). Timah-Timah Bulan. T. Gading.
<i>Illicium anisatum</i> , L. ...	(Aniseed). Adas Manis. <i>(Magnoliaceæ).</i>
<i>Illigera appendiculata</i> , Bl. ...	Maralapit. <i>(Combretaceæ).</i>
<i>Impatiens Griffithii</i> , Hk. f. ...	Inai Bukit. <i>(Geraniaceæ).</i>

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<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> , Beauv. ...	Lalang.
	( <i>Gramineæ</i> ).
<i>I. exaltata</i> , Brngn. ...	Lalang Jawa.
<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> , L. ...	Nila. Tarum.
	( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).
<i>Inocarpus edule</i> , Forst. ...	Gayam.
	( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).
<i>Iodes velutina</i> , King ...	Akar China Bukit. A Sulu-pit.
	( <i>Olaceæ</i> ).
<i>Ipomoea angustifolia</i> , Jacq. ...	Kangkong Pasir. Akar Kurumak.
	( <i>Convolvulaceæ</i> ).
<i>I. aquatica</i> , Forst. ...	Kangkong.
<i>I. cymosa</i> , Roem. ...	Akar Ulan.
<i>I. digitata</i> , L. ...	Kangkong Laut. Akar Lana (Penang).
<i>I. peltata</i> , Miq. ...	Kangkong Bukit. Ulam Gajah.
<i>I. pes-caprae</i> , Roth. ...	Tapak Kuda.
<i>I. uniflora</i> , R. & S. ...	Lidah Patong. Ulam Putih.
<i>I. quamoclit</i> , L. ...	Bunga Jawa.
<i>Irvingia malayana</i> , Hk. f. ...	Pauh Kijang. Merlang.
	( <i>Simarubæ</i> ).
<i>Ischaemum muticum</i> , L. ...	Rumput Ekor Chari. R. Tembaga.
	( <i>Gramineæ</i> ).
<i>Ixonanthes icosaandra</i> , Jack. ...	Langgundi Bunga. Buah Tui.
	( <i>Lineæ</i> ).
<i>I. obovata</i> , Hk. f. ...	Pagar Anak. P. A. Merah. P. A. Hitam. P. A. Betina. Sankau Merah.
<i>I. reticulata</i> , Jack. ...	Jinjagong. Sakit Hudang (Malacca). Pagar Anak.
<i>Ixora amcena</i> , Wall. ...	Siantan Jantan. S. Hutan.
	( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).
<i>Ixora coccinea</i> , Br. ...	Jarum-Jarum Merah.
<i>I. fulgens</i> , Roxb. ...	Kramat Hujan. Pechah Priok.
<i>I. grandiflora</i> , Zoll. ...	Sampu Tikus, Segading Jantan, Trubol.
<i>I. nigricans</i> , Br. ...	Supati

I. opaca, Br. ...	...	Jambol Siol. Mumjilai Hutan.
I. parviflora, Vahl. ...	...	Kelat Tandok. Kupayiang Ayer. Padijang.
I. pendula, Jack. ...	...	Saratong Padi (Johore). Tabong Bunga.
I. spp. cultivated forms	...	Bunga China.
Jackia ornata, Wall. ...	...	Sintulang.
( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).		
Jasminum bifarium, Wall.	...	Kukulang Paya. Pakan. Hutan. P. Jantan. P. Betiu. Sumpoh. Pukan.
( <i>Oleaceæ</i> ).		
J. Griffithii, Clarke ...	...	Kumkumah Hutan. Akar Melor Hutan.
J. Sambac, Ait. ...	...	Melati. Malati. Malor. Melor.
J. smilacifolium, Griff.	...	Kenching Kambing. Akar Lumut Sial Munahon.
Jatropha curcas, L. ...	...	Jarak Blanda.
( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ).		
Jussiaea suffruticosa, L.	...	Bujang Semalam. Lakom Ayer. Pujong Malam.
( <i>Onagraceæ</i> ).		
Justicia gandarusa, L.	...	Gandarusa. Gendarusa. Kisi-Kisi (Selangore).
( <i>Acanthaceæ</i> ).		
J. sp. ...	...	Sibiak (Malacca).
Kœmpferia Galanga, L.	...	Chekur. Kenchur.
( <i>Scitamineæ</i> ).		
Kayea ferruginea, Pierre	...	Sumbawang.
( <i>Guttiferae</i> ).		
K. grandis, King ...	...	Bunuai. Penaga Paya.
Kibara coriacea, Endl.	...	Kutang tandok. Pakan Jantan. Setubah Paya.
( <i>Monimiaceæ</i> ).		
Kibessa galeata, Cogn.	...	Lagis Hutan Pukua.
( <i>Melastomaceæ</i> ).		
K. simplex, Korth. ...	...	Kelat Menaun. Mahubi. Munahon. Menaun. Sial Menaun. Sangkap Jantan. Sigumbong Paya. Sriau-Putih. Naun.
Kopsia sp. ...	...	Bangku.
( <i>Apocynaceæ</i> ).		

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<i>Kurrimia paniculata</i> , Wall. ...	Benak. Biko-Biko. Bunak.
( <i>Celastrinæ</i> ). .	
<i>K. pulcherrima</i> ...	Boko-Boko. Medang Gidap.
<i>Kyllingia brevifolia</i> , Rottb. ...	Rumput Kanching Baju Hutan.
( <i>Cyperaceæ</i> ). .	
<i>K. monocephala</i> , Vahl. ...	Rumput Tuki.
<i>Labisia pothoina</i> , Lind. ...	Berangkas Hutan. Mata Plandok Rimbah.
( <i>Myrsinæ</i> ). .	
<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i> , Ser. ...	Labu Jantong. L. Ayer Putih. L. Kendi.
( <i>Cucurbitaceæ</i> ). .	
<i>Lagerstroemia floribunda</i> , Jack. ...	Bongok. Bongor. Bongoh.
( <i>Lythraceæ</i> ). .	
<i>L. Flos-Regina</i> , Retz. ...	Bongok Raya. Sebugo.
<i>L. hexaptera</i> , Miq. ...	Bongok Balong. Mapot (Malacca).
L. sp. ... ... ...	Bongkok Malukut.
L. sp. ... ... ...	Bongkok Susor.
<i>Lasia spinosa</i> , Thw. ...	Gli-Gli. Bekil.
( <i>Aroideæ</i> ). .	
<i>Lansium domesticum</i> , Jack. ...	Langsat. Langsad. Lansat.
var. <i>Duku</i> . ...	Lansah. Duku.
( <i>Meliaceæ</i> ). .	
<i>Lantana Camara</i> , L. ...	Bunga Pagar. Tahi Ayam.
( <i>Verbenaceæ</i> ). .	
<i>Laportea crenulata</i> , Forst. ...	Jelatang. Daun Gatal. Rum-pai.
( <i>Urticaceæ</i> ). .	
<i>Lasianthus adpressus</i> , Hk. f. ...	Sebong Hutan.
( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ). .	
<i>L. Jackianus</i> , Hk. f. ...	Ayam-Ayam.
L. sp. ... ... ...	Binchi.
L. sp. ... ... ...	Meroyan Batu.
L. sps. ... ... ...	Jarka. Lankam.
<i>L. Wallichii</i> , Wight. ...	Buah Chabang Baju.
<i>L. Wightianus</i> , Hk. f. ...	Buntat Bahong. Daun Sekuntot.
<i>Lawsonia alba</i> , Lam. ...	Hina. Hinai. Inai.
( <i>Lythraceæ</i> ). .	

<i>Lecananthus erubescens</i> , Jack.	Ambun Akar.	Akar Dato
( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).	Rajah (Johore).	Akar
	Susor Paya (Malacca).	
<i>Leea æquatica</i> , L. ...	... Jolok-Jolok.	
( <i>Ampelidææ</i> ).		
<i>L. gigantea</i> , Griff. ...	... Gireng.	
<i>Leea sambucina</i> , Willd. ...	Jarak Laut.	Jolok-Jolok.
( <i>Ampelidææ</i> ).	Tumbo Daun	Bukit.
<i>L. sp.</i> ...	... Toi.	
<i>Lentinus exilis</i> ...	... Chendawang Batang.	
( <i>Fungi</i> ).		
<i>Leonurus sibiricus</i> , L. ...	... Tebing Aga, Seranting.	
( <i>Labiatae</i> ).		
<i>Lepidagathis hyalina</i> , Nees. ...	Kuntul Rimbeh.	
( <i>Acanthaceaæ</i> ).		
<i>L. longifolia</i> , Wight. ...	Peluroh.	Serga.
<i>Leptaspis urceolata</i> , Br. ...	Tampo Kulang.	Seruntu.
( <i>Gramineæ</i> ).	Getah Puyuh.	T. Gulang.
<i>Leptonychia glabra</i> , Willd. ...	Tingao.	Glang.
( <i>Sterculiaceaæ</i> ).		
<i>Leptospermum amboinense</i> , Bl.	Gelam	Bukit.
( <i>Myrtaceaæ</i> ).		
<i>Lettsonia Maingayi</i> , Clarke ...	Akar Butang Bunga.	A.
( <i>Convolvulaceaæ</i> ).	Kelupos.	Sumulut.
	A. Sumuntat.	Tentarong
<i>L. peguense</i> , Clarke ...	Terong-Terong.	
	Akar Tapak Rusa.	A. Tumi-
		ang.
<i>L. rubicunda</i> , Clarke ...	Akar Saga Moleh.	A. Ulan Bukit.
<i>Leucas zeylanica</i> , Br. ...	Katumbit.	
( <i>Labiatae</i> ).		
<i>Leuconotis eugeniæfolia</i> , De C.	Akar Garah.	A. Gegrip Sun-
( <i>Apocynaceaæ</i> ).		dek.
<i>Leucopogon Malayanus</i> , Jack.	Mentada.	
( <i>Apocynaceaæ</i> ).		
<i>Leucostegia parvula</i> , Wall. ...	Paku Lumut Batu	
( <i>Filices</i> ).		
<i>Licuala acutifida</i> , Mart. ...	Palas Tikus.	
( <i>Palmeæ</i> ).		

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L. <i>glabra</i> , Griff. ...	... Palas Padi.	P. Gunong.
L. <i>longipes</i> , Griff. ...	... Palas Batu.	
L. <i>paludosa</i> , Griff. ...	... Palas.	
L. <i>pusilla</i> , Becc. ....	... Gurcheng.	Palas Rewang.
Limacia <i>cuspidata</i> , Hk. f. <i>(Menispermaceæ)</i> .	... Akar Minyak.	
L. <i>oblonga</i> , Miers. ...	... Akar China.	
L. <i>triandra</i> , Miers. ...	... Akar Kunyit-Kunyit.	A. Kusin.
Limnophila <i>conferta</i> , Benth. <i>(Scrophularineæ)</i> .	... Bremi Hutan.	
Limnophila <i>villosa</i> , Benth. <i>(Scrophularineæ)</i> .	... Kerak Nasi Putih.	Sabueh Batu. Sibueh Batu.
Lindera <i>malaccensis</i> , Hk. f. <i>(Laurineæ)</i> .	... Medang Paya.	Serapu Putih.
L. sp. ... ... ...	... Medang Perauas.	
Lindsaya <i>scandens</i> , Hk. f. <i>(Filices)</i> .	... Paku Dudok Bukit	
Linostoma <i>pauciflora</i> , Griff. <i>(Thymelaeæ)</i> .	... Babora.	
L. <i>scandens</i> , Griff. ...	... Akar Kapang.	
Litsea <i>amara</i> , Bl. <i>(Laurineæ)</i> .	... Medang Buluko.	M. Monyang.
L. <i>lancifolia</i> , Rox. ...	.. Medang Kechawi.	M. Tam-po.
L. <i>myristicæfolia</i> , Wall. ...	... Medang Bunga.	M. Kela-yer. M. Tai Ayam.
L. <i>nitida</i> , Rox. ... ...	... Medang Kelor.	
L. <i>polyantha</i> , Juss. ... ...	... Bangang.	Medang Busuk.
L. sp. near <i>panamonja</i> , Hamm.	... Medang Katuko.	
L. sp. ... ... ...	... Bobokor (Selangor).	
L. <i>zeylanica</i> , Nees. ... ...	... Medang Saluang.	
Livistona <i>cochininchinensis</i> , Mart. <i>(Palmeæ)</i> .	... Serdang.	
L. Kingii, Hk. f. ... ...	Kepau (Selangor).	
Luvunga <i>scandens</i> , Ham. <i>(Rutaceæ)</i> .	... Akar Keping (Johore).	
Lophatherum <i>gracile</i> , Beauv. ... <i>(Gramineæ)</i> .	Rumput Jarang.	R. Kerubut. R. Kelurat.

Lophiocarpus guyanensis, Rich.	Kelipoh Padang.
( <i>Alismaceæ</i> ).	
Lophopetalum fimbriatum, Wight.	Krabu. Medang Asam.
( <i>Celastrineæ</i> ). ...	... ...
L. pallidum, Laws.	Kroi.
Loranthus ampullaceus, Rox.	Dudalu. Menalu. Sanalu
( <i>Loranthaceæ</i> ). ...	Api-Api Jantan.
L. crassus, Hk. f.	Benalu Api.
L. ferrugineus, Miq.	Benalu Api.
L. formosus, Bl.	Gilan (Johore).
L. grandifrons, King	Mendalu Besar.
L. pentandrus, L.	Lulor Api-Api. Sanalu Api.
( <i>Loranthaceæ</i> ). ...	Sulor Api Jantan.
Loranthus pentapetalus, Rox.	Mendalu Api.
( <i>Loranthaceæ</i> ). ...	
L. sps.	Api-Api.
Lowia longiflora, Scort.	Lobak Hutan.
( <i>Scitamineæ</i> ). ...	
Luffa aegyptica, L.	Petola Manis.
( <i>Cucurbitaceæ</i> ). ...	
L. cylindrica, Roem.	Ketola Manis.
Lumnitzera coccinea, Wight.	Api-Api.
Lycopodium cernuum	Rumput Sarani.
( <i>Lycopodiaceæ</i> ). ...	
Lygodium dichotomum,	Akar Sidin.
( <i>Filices</i> ). ...	
L. pinnatifidum	Akar Darsi Paya. Ribu-Ribu Gajah.
( <i>Ebenaceæ</i> ). ...	Ribu-Ribu.
Maba buxifolia, Pers.	Kayu Arang.
( <i>Ebenaceæ</i> ). ...	
Macaranga Hullettii, King	Mahang Bulan. M. Serendit.
( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ). ...	
M. hypoleuca, Muell.	Mahang Putih.
M. Javanica, Muell.	Mahang Bayan. M. Api. M. Lok. Selaru. Sugu-Sugu.
M. Lowii, King	Gireseh Padi. Rami Betina.

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M. <i>megalophylla</i> , Muell. ...	Chia Kubit. Kubin. Kuban. Sapedas. Bank.
M. <i>populifolia</i> , Muell. ...	Balik Angin Putih. Pulaun. Pipi.
M. <i>tanarius</i> , Muell. ...	Inchong (Pinang). Kundo.
M. spp. ... ...	Mahang. <i>(Myrsinaceæ).</i>
<i>Mallotus</i> , Caput-Medusæ, Hk. f. <i>(Euphorbiaceæ).</i>	Medang Jurnus.
M. <i>cochininchinensis</i> , Muell. ...	Balik Angin.
M. <i>floribundus</i> , Muell. ...	Sekubing Ayer.
M. <i>Griffithianus</i> , Hk. f. ...	Marpoh. Murpoh. Pulut- Pulut Bukit. Setampin (Selangore).
M. <i>lancifolius</i> , Hk. f. ...	Ludai Jantan. Medang Jarak.
M. <i>macrostachys</i> , Muell. ...	Balik Kuning. Duleh Merah. Berumbong.
M. <i>penangensis</i> , Muell. ...	Pulut-Pulut Poko.
M. <i>Porterianus</i> , Muell. ...	Pulut-Pulut Hutan.
M. <i>repandus</i> , Muell. ...	Akar Chiarek Putih.
M. <i>subspelatus</i> , Muell. ...	Jarak Gajah. J. Hutan.
<i>Mapania bancana</i> , Miq. <i>(Cyperaceæ).</i>	Rumput Giring-Giring. R. Supidang. R. Surat Belukar.
M. <i>humilis</i> , Naves ...	Siaik-Siaik Rimbah.
M. <i>hypolytroides</i> , Clarke ...	Pandan Biru.
M. <i>palustris</i> , Benth. ...	Mengkuang. M. tudong. Lobo.
Mangifera coesia, Jack. <i>(Anacardiaceæ).</i>	Binjai.
M. <i>foetida</i> , L. ...	Bachang. Machang. Ambachang. Kambachang. Machang Batu.
M. <i>indica</i> , L. ...	Mampelam. Ampelam. Hampelam.
M. <i>kemanga</i> , Bl. ...	Kemanga.
M. <i>Maingayii</i> , Hk. f. ...	Sepum.

M. oblongifolium, Hk. f.	..	Kuwini (Maingay).
M. odorata, Griff.	...	Kuwini.
M. sp. ...	...	Para (Johore).
M. sp. ...	...	Bachang Hutan.
M. sp. ...	...	Kijai.
Marasmius gordipes (Fungi).	...	Chindawan Rombut Ali.
Mariscus albescens, Gaud. (Cyperaceæ).	...	Rumput Bumbut.
M. pennatus, Clarke	...	Rumput Sulengsin. R. Surai.
M. umbellatus, Clarke	...	Janggut Baong. Rumput Pinang.
Marlea ebenacea, Clarke (Cornaceæ).	...	Lidah Kerbau Putih. Lidah Kayu. Puchut Kuning.
M. nobilis, Clarke	...	Sutubal.
Marumia verrucosa, Miq. (Melastomaceæ).	...	Akar Kamunting (Johore). A. Salan Hutan. A. Sendudok.
Marsdenia tinctoria, Br. (Asclepiadæc).	...	Akar Tarum.
M. sp. ...	..	Tarumbo (Pahang).
Matthæa latifolia, Perk.	...	Lumso.
Medinilla Hasseltii, Bl. (Melastomaceæ).	...	Asam Lokan Putih. Lokan Putih. L. Jantan. Akar Nubal (S. Ujong).
Melanochyla auriculata, Hk. f. (Anacardiaceæ).	...	Mumpian.
M. angustifolia, Hk. f.	...	Rapat Bukit.
M. Maingayi, Hk. f.	...	Chengal Batu Bukit.
Mezzettia Herveyana, Oliv. (Anonaceæ).	...	Mengkudang.
Melaleuca leucadendron, L. (Myrtaceæ).	...	Gelam. Kayu Putih.
Melastoma malabathricum, L. (Melastomaceæ).	...	Sendudok. Sendudu. Kedudok. Birurong Hitam (Clifford). Probably not Malay.
M. decemfida, Wall. ...	...	Sendudok Putih.

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Melochia corchorifolia, L.	...	Lumah Ketam.
( <i>Sterculiaceæ</i> ).		
Melodinus orientalis, Bl.	...	Getah Ujol.
( <i>Apocynaceæ</i> ).		
Melodorum fulgens, Hk. f.	...	Akar Larat. A. Lerek. A. Lerit. A. Kep.
( <i>Anonaceæ</i> ).		
M. hypoglaucum, Hk. f.	...	Akar Larak Merah.
M. latifolium, Hk. f.	...	Akar Pisang-Pisang Buldo.
M. manubriatum, Hk. f.	...	Akar Jankang. A. Kenching.
M. pisocarpum, Hk. f.	...	Akar Jinteh.
M. prismaticum, Hk. f.	...	Akar Pisang-Pisang Bukit.
Meliosma nitida, Bl.	...	Medang Siri. ( <i>Sabiaceæ</i> ).
Meliosma, sp.	...	Medang Berhulu.
M. sp.	...	Mengading.
Melothria affinis, King.	...	Akar Kundor Tikus. ( <i>Cucurbitaceæ</i> ).
M. marginata	...	Timun Tikus.
M. sp.	...	Akar Muntinum Pipit.
Memecylon acuminatum, Sm.	...	Magas. ( <i>Melastomaceæ</i> ).
M. caloneuron, Miq.	...	Kayu kapas. Api-Api Bukit.
M. coeruleum, Jack.	...	Api-Api Hutan. Dalek Jam- bu. Pantat Ulat. (Ma- laccia). Sinonia.
M. edule, Rox.	...	Dalek Ayer. Dulek Putih.
M. garcinoides, Bl.	...	Rangas. Jenitan. Liis. Ban- gas Merah.
M. heteropleurum, Bl.	...	Jambu Baning. Kuku Ban- ing.
M. Hulletti, King	...	Jambu Kalada.
M. leavigatum, Bl.	...	Dalek Tembaga.
M. multiflorum King.	...	Kuku Banning.
M. myrsinoides, Bl.	...	Bala. Dalek Putih. Kuku Banning. Kayu Nipis Kulit.
M. oleæfolium, Bl.	...	Dulek Putih.
M. oligoneuron, Miq.	...	Sial Munahon.
M. dichotomum, Clarke	...	Dalek Ayer. Delima Burong. Bagas Putih.

M. spp. ... ...	Dalek. Delek. Delak.
Mezoneuron sumatranum, Wall. ( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ). ...	Akar Darah Blut. A. Kelechi Remba.
M. leptopoda, Oliv. ...	Perah.
Melanorrhea Curtissii, Oliv. ... ( <i>Anacardiaceæ</i> ). ...	Rengas. Merah, Kluang.
M. Wallichii, Hk. f. ...	Rengas. R. Manan.
Mesua ferrea, L. ... ( <i>Guttiferae</i> ). ...	Matopus (Penang) Penaga Kunyit. P. Lilin. P. Putih. P. Saga. Tapis.
M. lepidota ... ...	Jambu Dulek.
Michelia champaca, L. ( <i>Magnoliaceæ</i> ). ...	Champaka. Chempaka.
Microdesmis casearifolia, Pl. ( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ). ...	Buah Chatang. Kenidei Badak.
Micromelum hirsutum, Oliv. ... ( <i>Rutaceæ</i> ). ...	Chenana (Pahang).
Micromelum pubescens, Bl. ...	Cherek Putih. Kurnan. Sagga Kayu. Titimah Betina (Malacca).
Micropora Curtissii, Hk. f. ( <i>Laurineæ</i> ). ...	Medang Kaki Liong. M. Salayun. M. Tuloh. M. Tandok (Pahang). Shinghe.
Microstemon velutinum, Engl. ( <i>Anacardiaceæ</i> ). ...	Sigundo Hutan.
Microstylis congesta, Lindl. ... ( <i>Orchidæ</i> ). ...	Akar Ulam Tikus. A. Churoma. A. Lupang.
Mikania scandens, Vahl. ... ( <i>Compositæ</i> ). ...	Tulang Dang. Chicha. Girah Paya.
Millettia atropurpurea, Benth. ( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ). ...	Akar Koyah. A. Kuaya. A. Kuayah. A. Pera.
M. eriantha, Benth. ...	Akar Nambu Jantan. A. Mumbol (Malacca).
M. sericea, W. & A. ...	Selowung.
Miquelia caudata, King. ( <i>Olacineæ</i> ). ...	Samalu (Singapore).
Mimosa pudica, L. ( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ). ...	

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Mimusops elengi, L. ....	Bunga Tanjong. ( <i>Sapotaceæ</i> ).
Mitragyne speciosa, Korth. ....	Biak. ( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).
Mitraphora macrophylla, Oliv. ....	Prusat. ( <i>Annonaceæ</i> ).
M. Maingayii, Hk. f. ....	Maribut Daun Besar (Penang).
M. reticulata, Hk. f. ....	Ringei-jerenang.
Metroxylon Rumphii, Mart. and M. Sagus. ....	Sagu. Rembia. Gumbia. ( <i>Palmeæ</i> ). Gombir
Modecca singaporiana, Mast. ....	Akar Gelumpong. A. Lupok. A. Lempedu Gajah. ( <i>Passifloræ</i> ). A. Laut. A. Merapoh. Kulipunang (S. Ujong).
Moesa ramentacea, ADC. ....	Akar Mumbolah. Bakaras. ( <i>Myrsinæ</i> ). Gegambir Jantan. Kampor. Selutang (Johore). Tulang Hutan. Belangkas Hutan.
M. Indica, L. ....	Kasih Hutan.
Mollugo stricta, L. ....	Rumput Belangkas. ( <i>Ficoideæ</i> ).
Monochoria hastaefolia, L. ....	Chachang Layer. ( <i>Pontederiaceæ</i> ).
Morinda citrifolia, L. ....	Mengkudu Jantan. ( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).
M. rigida, Miq. ....	Lumbu Jawa.
M. sarmentosa, Bl. ....	Buku Bemban.
M. tinctoria, Rox. ....	Mengkudu. Mangkudu. Bangkudu. Changkudu.
M. umbellata, L. ....	Mengkudu Kechil. Buah Butang.
Mormodica charantia, L. ....	Peria Laut. ( <i>Cucurbitaceæ</i> ).
Moringa pterygosperma, L. ....	Ramunggai. Kelor. Kachang Kelor. Kelu. ( <i>Moringæ</i> ).
Mucuna pruriens, De C. ....	Kachang Karkaras Gatal ( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ). Kachang Babi.

Murraya exotica, L. ....	Kamuning. ( <i>Rutaceæ</i> ).
Musa malaccensis, Ridl. ....	Pisang Karok. ( <i>Scitamineæ</i> ).
Musa sapentium, L. ....	Pisang.
Mussaenda glabra, Vahl. ....	Daun Petri (Favre). Balik Adap.
( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).	
M. variabilis, Hemsl. ....	Balik Adap. Bukit. Akar Bintang Merah. A. Bunga Bintang Kuning.
M. villosa, Wall. ....	Adap-Adap. Balik Adap.
Mussaendopsis Beccariana, Baill. ....	Selumar.
Myrialepis Scortechnii, Hk. f. ....	Rotan Gajah. R. Kirtong. ( <i>Palmeæ</i> ).
Myrica naga, L. ....	Gelenchak. Kayteng. Ku-sami. ( <i>Myricaceæ</i> ).
Myrsine capitellata, Wall. ....	Kicher-Kicher. ( <i>Myrsineæ</i> ).
Myristica Colletiana, King ....	Kayu Jermal. Pendara Paya. ( <i>Myristicaceæ</i> ).
M. crassa, King. ....	Pala Bukit.
M. crassifolia, Hk. f. ....	Pala Jantan Paya.
M. Curtisi, King ....	Pandaranan Bukit.
M. conferta, Bl. ....	Penara Bukit.
M. elliptica, Wall. ....	Pala Hutan. Sunkit.
M. Farquhariana, Wall. ....	Leleong Merah. Maralak. Masalak.
M. fragrans, L. ....	Pala.
M. geminata, King ..	Enggank. Ingank.
M. glaucescens, Hk. f. ....	Chindarah Laut. Pendarah Laut. Singga Putih.
M. globularia, King ...	Kadanga Hutan Hitam.
M. Griffithii, Hook. f. ....	Ampas Tebu.
M. Hookeriana, Wall. ....	Rengas Daun Besar. Ahtcho.
M. intermedia, Bl. ....	Medang Paya. Pendara Kikeh.
Myristica Irya, Gaertn. ....	Lempoyan Paya. Lumpoyan Paya.
M. Kunstleri, King ...	Pala Bukit.

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M. <i>Lowiana</i> , King	...	...	Pala Hutan Bulu.
M. <i>laurinum</i> , Bl.	...	...	Kamarahan. Kerantu. Tenol. Mumpisang Bulu.
M. <i>Maingayi</i> , Hk. f.	...	...	Chenderahan. Penarahan.
M. <i>missionis</i> , Will.	...	...	Chendarah Padi. Merbulu Kechil. Pendarah Padi.
M. <i>oblongifolia</i> , King	...	...	Pendara Hitam.
M. <i>paludicola</i> , King	...	...	Jankang Jaya.
M. <i>polyspherula</i> , Hk. f.	...	...	Jankang Bukit. Pandara. Hijau.
M. <i>Ridleyana</i> , King	...	...	Piango Jantan.
M. <i>Scortechinii</i> , King	...	...	Penara Batu.
M. <i>superba</i> , Hk. f.	...	...	Pendarah. Penarah. Menarah.
M. sp.	...	...	Chindarah.
M. sp.	...	...	Penaga Lilin. (Malacca).
M. sp. Nr. <i>polyspherula</i>	...	...	Tebuang Blang.
Myrmecodia <i>echinata</i> , Gaud.	( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).	...	Perutak. Priok Hantu. Samboko.
Myxopyrum <i>nervosum</i> , Bl.	( <i>Oleaceæ</i> ).	...	Akar Dudaro. A. Kulawi.
Nauclea, sp.	( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).	...	Pulasan Hutan. Timbang Dayong. Mumpoyan. Mupayian Kelimpayan.
Nelumbium <i>speciosum</i> , Willd.	( <i>Nymphaeaceæ</i> ).	...	Saroja. Seroja. Seratei.
Nenga <i>Wendlandiana</i> , Scheff.	( <i>Palmeæ</i> ).	...	Pinang Umu.
Nepenthes <i>gracilis</i> , Korth.	( <i>Nepenthaceæ</i> ).	...	Kanchong Kerah. Priok Kerah.
N. sps.	...	...	Priok Kerah.
Nephelium <i>costatum</i> , Hiern.	( <i>Sapindaceæ</i> ).	...	Rambutan Passeeh.
N. <i>eropetala</i> , Miq.	...	...	Gumpo. Sanggol Lubong.
N. <i>Litchii</i> , Camb.	...	...	Lichi. Kelingking (Favre).
N. <i>lappaceum</i> , L.	...	...	Rambutan.
N. <i>Maingayi</i> , Hiern.	...	...	Ridan.
N. <i>malaiense</i> , Griff.	...	...	Mata Kuching.
N. <i>mutable</i> , Bl.	...	...	Pulasan.

Nephrodium dissectum, Forst. ( <i>Filices</i> ). ...	Paku Kilat.
Neprolepis exaltata, L. ( <i>Filices</i> ). ...	Paku Uban.
Nerium oleander, L. ( <i>Apocynaceæ</i> ). ...	Bunga Anis. B. Japun.
Neuropeltis racemosa, Wall. ... ( <i>Convolvulaceæ</i> ). ...	Akar China Putih. Bunga Junkal. Akar Oran Merah (Malacca).
Nigella sativa, L. ( <i>Ranunculaceæ</i> ). ...	Jintan Hitam (imported).
Nipa fruticans, L. ( <i>Palmeæ</i> ). ...	Nipah.
Nicotiana imperialis, Horan. ( <i>Scitamineæ</i> ). ...	Kantan.
Norrisia malaccensis, Hk. f. ( <i>Loganiaceæ</i> ). ...	Jangkot. Kakaras. Saro- pok. Serupah Bukit.
Nymphaea stellata, L. ( <i>Nymphaeaceæ</i> ). ...	Ati-Ati Paya. Kelipoh. Teratei Kechil.
Oberonia tanceps, Lindl. ( <i>Orchideæ</i> ). ...	Sakat Lidah Buaya (Malac- ca).
O. stenophylla, Ridl. Ochlandra Ridleyi, Gamble ( <i>Gramineæ</i> ). ...	Nibong Palir (Johore). Buluh Kasap.
Ochanostachys amentacea, Mast. ( <i>Olacineæ</i> ). ...	Petaling.
Ochthocharis borneensis, Miq. ( <i>Melastomaceæ</i> ). ...	Sakalap (Johore).
O. javanica, Bl. Ocumum basilicum, L. ( <i>Labiateæ</i> ). ...	Silokan (Singapore). Selasih Antan.
Olax imbricata, Rox. ( <i>Olacineæ</i> ). ...	Maribut (Kedah).
Oldenlandia diffusa ... ( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ). ...	Rumput Jingah.
O. corymbosa, Heyne Uncosperma horrida ... ( <i>Palmeæ</i> ). ...	Tulo Belankas. Bayas.
O. sp. ... ... ...	Nibong Padi. N. Linau

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O. <i>tigillaria</i> , Jack. ... ...	Nibong. Anibong.
Ophiorrhiza, sps. ... ...	Changkoi Bahang. Kedumak. Sambu Badak. Sumpuh Badak.
( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ). Orania macrocladus, Mart. ...	( <i>Palmeæ</i> ). Ibul.
Oroxylon indicum, Vent. ...	( <i>Bignoniaceæ</i> ). Bulai.
Orthosiphon stamineus, Benth. ...	( <i>Labiatae</i> ). Kumis Kuching.
Ormosia venosa, Baker ...	( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ). Suga.
Osmelia Maingayi, King ...	( <i>Samydaceæ</i> ). Chindarong Bukit. Bangas Merah. Medang Keman-tow.
Ostodes macrophylla, Benth. ...	( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ). Chendarah Hantu. Chungah Putih. Dada Ruan. Ju-long Jantan. J. Putih. Kasumbo Jantan. Kayn Katu. Kasumbo Jantan Lalantar (Malacca). Langkuang. Sumpuyan Ular.
Oxymitra biglandulosa, Scheff. ...	( <i>Anonaceæ</i> ). Akar Mupisang Hitam.
O. sp. ... ... ...	Lingkean.
Oxytenanthera sinuata, Gamble ...	( <i>Gramineæ</i> ). Buluh Minyak.
Pachynocarpus Wallichii, King ...	( <i>Dipterocarpeæ</i> ). Damar Mata Kuching. Mer-batu Pasir. Petaling Ayer.
Pachyrhizus angulatus, Rich. ...	( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ). Kachang Bengkuang. K. Sengkuang.
Pæderia foetida, L. ...	( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ). Akar Sekuntut. Dandang-king (Johore).
Pancratium Zeylanicum, L. ...	( <i>Anaryllideæ</i> ). Bramban Hutan.
Pandanus atrocarpus, Griff. ...	( <i>Pandanaceæ</i> ). Mengkuang.
P. fascicularis Lam. ... ...	Mengkuang Laut. Pandan duri. P. laut. P. Darat

P. <i>Houilletiana</i> , Carr	...	Mengkuang Hutan.
P. <i>inermis</i> ...	...	Pudak (Favre).
P. <i>ovatus</i> , Kurz.	...	Pandan Tikus. P. Beduri.
P. <i>lævis</i> , Rumph.	...	Pandan Jelinkeh.
P. <i>helicopus</i> , Kurz.	...	Pandan Resau. P. Rasow.
P. sp. near <i>helicopus</i>	...	Pandan Telongkat (Selang-or).
P. <i>parvus</i> , Ridl.	...	Pandan Kura.
P. sp. n. aff. <i>ovatus</i>	...	Silangsang. Sendayan Mas-ing.
Pangium <i>edule</i> , Reinwdt. <i>(Bixineæ)</i> .	...	Payung. Kapayung.
Panicum <i>auritum</i> , Prest. <i>(Gramineæ)</i> .	...	Rumput Kumpai. Gumpai (Johore).
P. <i>colonum</i> , L.	...	Rumput Kusa-Kusa. R. Padi Burong.
P. <i>indicum</i> , L.	...	Rumput Bidis. R. Bonto Darat.
P. <i>italicum</i> , L.	...	Rumput Sekoyi.
P. <i>myosuroides</i> , Br.	...	R. Kumani.
P. <i>myurus</i> , H. B. K.	...	R. Kumpai.
I. <i>nodosum</i> , L.	...	R. Sarang Buaya.
P. <i>radicans</i> , L.	...	R. Telor Ikan. R. Upat.
Panicum <i>sarmentosum</i> , Rox.	...	Rumput Janggut Ali. R. Tongkat Ali. R. Kulu-bong.
P. <i>trigonum</i> , Retz.	...	R. Kurubong Padi. R. Mutubong.
Paramignya <i>longispina</i> , Hk. f. <i>(Rutaceæ)</i> .	...	Limau Lelang.
P. <i>monophylla</i> , Wight.	...	Akar Merlimau.
Parameria <i>glandulifera</i> , Ilk. f. <i>(Apocynaceæ)</i> .	...	Akar Serau.
P. <i>polyneura</i> , Hk. f.	...	Akar Sedang. A. Serapat.
Parastemon <i>urophyllum</i> , De C. <i>(Rosaceæ)</i> .	...	Siagnos Betina. Malas. Ke-lat Pasir.
Parinarium <i>Griffithianum</i> , Hk. f. <i>(Rosaceæ)</i> .	...	Merbatu Loyang. Chana. Mujagon. Sauh Hutan. Sunko Rimau.

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P. costatum, Hk. f. ...	...	Poko Obi. Sukupa.
P. nitidum, Hk. f. ...	...	Bangas Putih. Kelat Layu Hutan. Medang Kawan. Merbatu Kechil. M. Merah. M. Putih. Mumbatu. Marabetu. T u m b a t u . Mumpadang.
Parkia biglandulosa, W. & A. .... <i>(Leguminosæ).</i>		Petai.
P. Roxburghii, Don. ...	...	Petai. Beka. Boli. Gudaya.ng Kedawang. Kerayang. Gudawang. Kerayong (Selangor). Kurayong.
Passiflora foetida, L. ...	...	Letop-Letop (Malacca). Ti. mun Dindang. T. Padang.
( <i>Passifloræ</i> ).		
Paspalum scrobiculatum, L. ...	...	Rumput Hijau. R. Julong- R. Liku. R. Tulo Sintadok.
( <i>Gramineæ</i> ).		
Pavetta humilis, Hk. f. .... <i>(Rubiaceæ).</i>	...	Jarum-Jarum Batu.
Pavetta indica, L. ....	...	Gading Hutan. Jarum. Jarum-Jarum. J. Paya. Jejarum. Menjarum. Pecha. Priok Putih. Serau Lipis. Surungko.
Payena costata, King <i>(Sapotaceæ).</i>	...	Niato. N. Tembaga. N. Balau. N. Putih. N. Hitam. Munglut. Perut Pelandok. Samaram.
P. Leerii, Oliv. ...	...	Getah Sundik. Sundek.
P. Maingayi, C. B. C. ...	...	Getah Percha Burong.
P. quadrangularis, L. ...	...	Timun Hutan.
Peliosanthes albida, Hk. f. ...	...	Pinang Lumbah. Suludang Pinang, Tukus Tikus.
P. spp. ...	...	Lumlah Bukit.
Pellionia Duvaucana N. E. Br. ... <i>(Urticaceæ).</i>		Akar Siak Naga.
P. javanica, Wedd. ...	...	Chambai Batu.
Peltophorum dasyrrachis, Kz. .... <i>(Leguminosæ).</i>		Alai. Batai.

Pellacalyx saccardianus, Scort. ( <i>Rhizophoraceæ</i> ).	Kayu Johore. Mumbaloh Rimbah. Piango Jantan
Pentace eximia, King ( <i>Tiliaceæ</i> ).	... Medang Lusu.
P. triptera, Mast. ... ...	Medang Serai Johore. Kal- bal Ayam. Sepa Putri S. Petri.
Pentacme malayana, King ... ( <i>Dipterocarpeæ</i> ).	Timah Batu.
Pentaphragma begoniæfolia, Wall. ... ...	Balong Ayam Batu.
( <i>Campanulaceæ</i> ).	
Pentasacme caudata, Wall. ... ( <i>Asclepiadæ</i> ).	Chermin Batu (Pahang).
Pergularia minor, Andr. ... ( <i>Asclepiadæ</i> ).	Bunga Tongkin.
P. odoratissima, L. ... ...	Malati Tongking.
Peristrophe acuminata, Nees. ... ( <i>Acanthaceæ</i> ).	Rumput Lidah Jin.
P. montana, Nees. ... ...	Noja.
Pericampylus incana, Miers. ... ( <i>Menispermaceæ</i> ).	Gasing-Gasing. Gegasing. Jerkasing. Kelesu (Pe- nang).
Perotis latifolia ... ... ( <i>Gramineæ</i> ).	Rumput Ekor Kuching.
Petunia sp. ... ...	Tulang Betina.
P. venulosa, Hk. f. ...	Mempas Jantan. Peluk Han- tu. Pulas Hantu. Umpa- ong Hantu. Gading Lambai.
Phaseolus lunatus, L. ... ( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).	Kachang China (Favre). K. Serinding.
P. mungo, L. ... ...	Kachang Chindai. K. Hijau. K. Kechil. Keddi. Ke- deli.
P. vulgaris, L. ... ...	Kachang Bunche. K. Pen- dek.
Phaeanthus nutans, Hk. f. ... ( <i>Anonaceæ</i> ).	Pisang-Pisang Bukit. P. P. Kechil. P. P. Paya.

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Phoebe multiflora, Bl. ( <i>Laurineæ</i> ).	...	Medang Ketanah. M. Merah (Malacca). M. Pasir.
P. sp. ... ... ...	...	Medang Burong (Johore).
P. sp. ... ... ...	...	Medang Kasiri. Kusirai.
P. sp. ... ... ...	...	Silincha (Johore).
Phyllanthus distichus, Muell. ( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ).	...	Chermei. Chermela. Cham.
P. frondosus, Walt. ...	...	Cherek Hantu.
P. pectinatus, Hk. f. ...	...	Laka-Laka. Malaka.
P. pulcher, L. ...	...	Kanka Bona.
P. urinarius, L. ...	...	Ambelan Buah. Ambin Buah
Phyllagathis rotundifolia, Bl. ( <i>Melastomaceæ</i> ).	...	Banau Hutan. Bawal Hutan.
Philydrum lanuginosum, Br. ( <i>Philydraceæ</i> ).	...	Kepas. Kipas.
Phyllochlamys spinosa, Bureau. ( <i>Urticaceæ</i> ).	...	Supucha.
P. Wallichii, King ...	...	Gambadak (Kedah).
Physalis minima, L. ( <i>Solanaceæ</i> ).	...	Chipluan.
Phragmitis  Roxburghii, Steud. ( <i>Gramineæ</i> ).	...	Gudabong
Phrynum hirtum, Ridl. ( <i>Scitamineæ</i> ).	...	Lerak Betina.
Ph. Griffithii, Baker, and	...	
Ph. Malaccense, Ridl.	...	Lerek. Lerit.
P. Jagoratum, Koch.	...	Lerit Padi (Selangor).
Physostelma Wallichii, Wight. ( <i>Asclepiadeæ</i> ).	...	Akar Siak.
Phytocrene palmata, Wall. ( <i>Olaceæ</i> ).	...	Akar Pisang-Pisang Buloh.
Pimelandra Wallichii, A. De. ( <i>Myrsineæ</i> ).	...	Layan. Medang Katanah. M. Merah (Malacca). M. Pasir. Tambang Sisir.
Pimpinella anisum, L. ( <i>Umbelliferæ</i> ).	...	Jintan Manis. (Imported).
Pinanga disticha, Bl. ( <i>Palmeæ</i> ).	...	Pinang Boring Padi. P. Legong (Pahang).

P. malayana, Scheff. ...	...	Pinang Boring. P. Dampong.
P. polymorpha, Becc. ...	...	Pinang Kaki Pelandok.
P. Scortechinii, Becc. ...	...	Bayas Betina.
Piper caninum, L. ... <i>(Piperaceæ).</i>	...	Chabai Hutan. Akar Kalong. Lada Hantu. L. Anjing.
P. chaba, Hunter ...	...	Bakek. Lada China.
P. cubeba, L. ...	...	Kumukus (Singapore). Lada Ekor. L. Berekor.
P. Betel, L. ...	...	Sirih. S. Malayu. S. China.
P. lonchitis, R. & Sch. ...	...	Lada Antan.
P. longum, L. ...	...	Chabei. Kadok. Kadok. Kadanok. Kudak (Pinang). Keduk (Favre).
P. muricatum, Miq. ...	...	Kerubut Paya.
P. nigrum, L. ...	...	Lada Hitam.
P. ribesoides, Miq. ...	...	Kalong Ular. K. Gajah. Lada Rimba.
P. stylosum, Miq. ...	...	Kadok Hutan.
P. sp. ...	...	Akar Sangkap.
Piptospatha Ridleyi, Blk. f. <i>(Aroidæ).</i>	...	Salimpat.
Pistia stratiotes, L. ... <i>(Aroidæ).</i>	...	Kambiang. Kiamban. Ki-yambang (Favre).
Pisum sativum, L. ...	...	Kachang Putih.
Pithecellobium bubalinum, Benth. <i>(Leguminosæ).</i>	...	Giring Antan.
P. clypearia, Jack. ...	...	Jering Munyet.
P. contortum, Mast. ...	...	Asam Jawa Antan.
P. fasciculatum, Benth. ...	...	Jering Bali. Kachang Tupai, Saga Gajah.
P. lobatum, Benth. ...	...	Jering.
P. microcarpum, Blk. ...	...	Jering Tupai. Petai Belalang. Kurudus. Kerudas. K. Ayam. K. Api.
Pittosporum ferrugineum, Dryand. ... <i>(Pittosporacæ).</i>	...	Chabe Hantu (Penang). Bunga Sapong. Giramong (Jo-

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<i>Plantago asiatica</i> , L.	...	hore). Kapiala Pajan (Malacca). Lusai. Medang Kellelawak (Malacca). Suroras. Sereras (Malacca). Medang Pasir. Trangnok.
( <i>Plantagineæ</i> ).		Ekor Angin.
<i>Plectocomia Griffithii</i> , Hk. f.	...	Rotan Dahan. R. Tukus. Unak. Onak. Unar.
( <i>Palmeæ</i> ).		
<i>Pleopeltis angustata</i>	...	Hilan.
( <i>Filiceæ</i> ).		
<i>P. phymatodes</i> , L.	...	Paku Wangi.
<i>Pluchea indica</i> , L.	...	Beluntas.
( <i>Compositæ</i> ).		
<i>Plumeria acutifolia</i> , L.	...	Chempaka Biru, Kembaja (Favre).
( <i>Apocynaceæ</i> ).		
<i>Plukenetia corniculata</i> , Sm.	...	Pina-Pina.
( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ).		
<i>Plumbago rosea</i> , L.	...	Cheraka (Singapore). Sitaka (Favre). Binasa (Favre).
( <i>Plumbagineæ</i> ).		
<i>Podocarpus neglectus</i> , Bl.	...	Sentada. Setada.
( <i>Coniferæ</i> ).		
<i>Pogostemon Heyneanum</i> , Ilk.		
f. & T.	...	Nilam Bukit.
( <i>Labiatae</i> ).		
<i>P. Patchouli</i> , Pell.	...	Nilam.
<i>Pollia sorzogonensis</i> , Endl.	...	Tampo Kalin. Tubo Keloi.
( <i>Commelinaceæ</i> ).		
<i>Polianthes tuberosa</i> , L.	...	Sundal Malam.
( <i>Amaryllideæ</i> ).		
<i>Polyalthia Beccarii</i> , King	...	Ruseh.
( <i>Anonaceæ</i> ).		
<i>P. Jenkinsii</i> , Bth.	...	Mumpisang.
<i>P. Scortechinii</i> , King	...	Jankang Utan. Kenanga Hutan.
P. spp.	...	Pepisang.
<i>P. Teysmanii</i> , King	...	Larak Merah.
<i>Polygonum flaccidum</i> , Meissn.	...	Kalina Paya. Kasum.
( <i>Polygonaceæ</i> ).		

P. <i>peduncularis</i> , Wall.	...	Rumput Janggut Rimau. Rumput Kowah.
Polyosma <i>mutable</i> , Bl. ( <i>Saxifragaceæ</i> ).	...	Tembosa Jantan. Poko Tupai.
P. sp. ... ... ...	...	Lara Batang (Pahang).
Polyporus <i>sacer</i> , L. ( <i>Fungi</i> ).	...	Susu Rimau.
Polystictus <i>sanguineus</i> ( <i>Fungi</i> ).	...	Chendawan Boreng. C. Merah.
P. <i>xerampelinus</i> ...	...	Chendawan Telinga Kra.
Pometia <i>pinnata</i> , Forst. ( <i>Sapindaceæ</i> ).	...	Kasai.
Pongamia <i>glabra</i> , Vent. ( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).	...	Kachang Kayu Laut.
Popowia <i>fetida</i> , Maing. ( <i>Anonaceæ</i> ).	...	Pisang-Pisang Besar.
P. <i>nervifolia</i> , Maing.	...	Mumpisang Batu. Pasak Achong.
Portulaca <i>oleracea</i> , L. ( <i>Portulacaceæ</i> ).	...	Gelang Pasir. Segan Jantan (Penang).
P. <i>quadrifida</i> , L. ...	...	Memaniran Putih (Favre).
Pothos <i>Curtisii</i> , Hk. f. ( <i>Aroideæ</i> ).	...	Dendendong.
P. <i>latifolia</i> , Hk. f. ...	...	Lidah Buaya.
Pothomorphe <i>subpeltata</i> , Miq. ( <i>Piperaceæ</i> ).	...	Sigumbar Urat.
Pouzolzia <i>pentandra</i> , Benn. ( <i>Urticaceæ</i> ).	...	Balam.
Pouzolzia <i>indica</i> , Gaud.	...	Aring-Aring ; Urang Urang.
Preinna <i>cordifolia</i> , Rox. ( <i>Verbenaceæ</i> ).	...	Ambong-Ambong Laut. Buas-Buas. Babuas. Bruas.
P. <i>coriacea</i> , C. B. C.	...	Akar Mulor Padang.
P. <i>corymbosa</i> , Roth.	...	Kanrian.
P. <i>parasitica</i> , Bl. ...	...	Akar Buas.
Prismatomeris <i>albidiflora</i> , Wight. ( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).	...	Langsit. (Penang).
Psidium <i>guava</i> , L. ...	...	Jambu Biji. J. Belawas. Melukat (Johore).

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Psophocarpus tetragonolobus, ( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ). ...	Kachang Botol. K. Botor. Botor.
Psychotria angulata, Korth. ... ( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ). ...	Jarum Jarum Betina. Penawar Billah.
P. Jackii, Hook. ... ...	Ubat Halan.
P. Malayana, Jack. ... ...	Bayam Badak. Tulang-Tulang.
P. ovoidea, Wall. ... ...	Akar Ambelu.
P. polycarpa, Miq. ... ...	Bertis. Akar Chinta Mula. A. Nasi-Nasi. A. Sulong. Silam Kulu.
P. sarmentosa, Bl. ... ...	A. Daldaru. A. Rambeh Padang.
P. stipulacea, Wall. ... ...	Julong-Julong Bukit.
P. sp. ... ... ...	Akar Gandarusa.
P. sp. ... ... ...	Penoh-Penoh Hutan. Akar Gandarusa.
P. sp. ... ... ...	Akar Sabuseh Putih (Malaca). Sambarau Angin.
Pternandra capitellata, Jack. ... ( <i>Melastomaceæ</i> ). ...	Kulit Nipis (Penang).
P. coerulescens, Jack. ...	Benut Paya. Bunyut Paya. Kelat Biru. Manaon. Sial Munahon.
P spp. ... ... ...	Dalek. Delek. Delak.
Pterisanthes caudigera, Miq. ( <i>Ampelidæ</i> ). ...	Akar Gamat.
P. heterantha, Miq. ...	Akar Sebunkak.
Pterocarpus indica, Willd. ... ( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ). ...	Sena. Angsena.
Pterospermum diversifolium, Bl. ( <i>Sterculiaceæ</i> ). ...	Bayur Jantan.
P. Jackianum, Wall. ...	Bayur.
Ptychopyxis costata, Miq. ( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ). ...	Kaliah Toah. Mendarah.
Punica granatum, L. ... ( <i>Lythraceæ</i> ). ...	Buah Delima.
Pygeum acuminatum, Bl. ( <i>Rosaceæ</i> ). ...	Tampoi Dadah.

P. lanceolatum, Hk. f.		Merapit (Malacca).
P. sp. .... ...	...	Medang Chang Kauno. M. Chupona. M. Kelawar.
Pyrenaria acuminata, Bl. (Ternstroemiaceæ).	...	Chumpahong. Gelugur Gajah. Medang Gelugur. Samak Jantan.
Quercus encleisocarpa, Korth. (Cupuliferæ).		Berangan Babi Hutan.
Q. hystrix, Korth. ...	...	Gugiring. Kampuning.
Q. oidocarpa, Korth.	...	Berangan Antan.
Q. spicata, L. ...	...	Berangan Padi. Empening. Pening.
Q. sps. ...	...	Berangan Babi.
Q. Kunstlerii, King	...	Kelempening. (Lankawi).
Quisqualis densiflora, Wall. (Combretaceæ).	...	Selimpas. Sumang.
Q. indica, L. ...	...	Akar Pontianak. A. Suloh
Rafflesia Arnoldii, Bl.	...	Kerubut.
(Rafflesiaceæ).		
Randia anisophylla, Jack. (Rubiaceæ).	...	Bungkal. Chempakah Putih Hutan. Jarum-Jarum Jantan. Medang Gajah. Mumpulu Rimbah.
R. densiflora, Benth. ...	...	Burumbong Jantan. Gading Tulang. Geruseh. Gere-seh. G. Puteh. G. Jantan. Mata Ular. Merumbong Jantan. Musirah Mata Kerbau. Perawas.
R. fasciculata, De C.	...	Akar Bedarah Laut. A. Durri. A. Kukulang.
R. longiflora, Lam. ...	...	Siantan Hutan.
R. macrophylla, Bl. ...	...	Kachubong Rimbah. Kumatan. Pecha Pingan.
R. rugulosa, Thw. ...	...	Akar Suburus.
Raphidophora Lobbii, Hk. f. (Aroidæ).	...	Akar Asam Tebing Paya.
R. minor, Hk. f. .... ...	...	Akar Kelamoyiang.
Ratonia sp. .... ...	...	Pantat Ulat Putih.

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<i>Renanthera moschifera</i> , Linal. ( <i>Orchidææ</i> ).		Bunga Kasturi.
<i>Rhizophora conjugata</i> , L. ( <i>Rhizophorææ</i> ).	...	Akit.
<i>R. mucronata</i> , Lam. ...	...	Belukap.
<i>Rhodamnia trinervia</i> , Bl. ( <i>Myrtaceæ</i> ).	...	Empoyan. E. Batu. Mung-koyan Pinang. Rusa-Babi (Johore). Sedomang (Malacca).
<i>R. trinervia</i> , var. <i>montana</i> ...		Empoyan Bukit.
<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i> , Bl. ( <i>Myrtaceæ</i> ).	...	Kamunting. Kemunting.
<i>Rhynchosperma Wallichiana</i> , Kunth. ...	..	Bulang Rumput.
<i>Ricinus communis</i> , L. ( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ).	...	Jarak.
<i>Rosa centifolia</i> , L. ...	...	Bunga Mawar (The Rose).
<i>Roucheria Griffithiana</i> , Bl. ( <i>Lineæ</i> ).	...	Bhoi. Ipoh Akar Putih. Ipoh Putih. Akar Biji. Garam-Garam. Kait-kait. Akar Kait Putih. Akar Musiang.
<i>Rourea pubinervis</i> ( <i>Connaraceæ</i> ).	...	Akar Kachang Betina. Akar Kaldee. A. Tukekel.
<i>Rourea fulgens</i> , Wall. ( <i>Connaraceæ</i> ).	...	Akar Asam. Asam Akar. Semilat. Sembilat. Semilat Darah. S. Putih.
<i>R. rugosa</i> , Bl. ...	...	Akar Kelintat Kra. Semilat. Sembilat.
<i>Rubus glomeratus</i> , Bl. ( <i>Rosaceæ</i> ).	...	Akar Balik Adap. A. Bulan Mudu. Akar Kupor.
<i>R. moluccanus</i> , L. ...	...	Tempoh Ragat. (Pahang). Tempu Ranak (Malacca).
<i>Ruellia repens</i> , L. ( <i>Acanthaceæ</i> ).	...	Dras Malam. Akar Kurumak.
<i>Ruta graveolens</i> , L. ...	...	Aruda (Rue).
<i>Ryparia fasciculata</i> , King ( <i>Bixineæ</i> ).	...	Lumös. Musukang Putih. Surumkop. Tajam Bulat.

R. sp. ... ...	... ...	Yu.
Saccharum arundinaceum, L.	...	Tebrau. (Gramineæ).
S. officinarum, L.	...	Tebu.
S. Ridleyi, Hk. f.	...	Tebrau (Pahang).
Salacia flavescens, Kz.	...	Katimbong (Kedah). Sedang. (Celastrinæ).
S. grandiflora, Kz.	...	Ampadal Ayam. Empadal Ayam.
S. sp. ...	...	Nasi Sejuk (Kedah).
Salix tetrasperma, Rox.	...	Dalu-Dalu. Jendalu. Dahu. (Salicinæ).
Sauropolis albicans	...	Chekop Manis. Chermela Hutan. Tarok Manis. (Euphorbiaceæ).
Samadera indica, Gaertn.	...	Epo. (Johore). (Simarubeæ).
Sandoricum dasyneurum, Baill.	...	Kechapi Hutan. (Meliaceæ).
S. indicum.	...	Sentol. Setui. (Lankawi).
S. radiatum, King	...	Kechapi. Kulapi.
Salomonia cantoniensis, L.	...	Rumput Bua. (Polygaleæ).
Santalum album, L.	...	Chendana. (Santalaceæ).
Santiria apiculata, Benn.	...	Keranti Batu. (Burseraceæ).
S. fasciculata, Benn.	...	Kadongdong Bulan Putih.
S. Griffithii, Engl.	...	Kempas Roman.
S. kavigata, Bl.	...	Kerantei. Keratei. K. Merah. do. do.
S. multiflora, Benn.	...	Ludai. L. Pelandok. Rulus. (Euphorbiaceæ)
Sapium baccatum, Rox.	...	Gurah. Guring.
S. indicum, L.	...	Chumphong. Kusimbo. Marabuloh Paya.
Saprosma arboreum, Retz.	...	Daun Sekuntut.
S. sp. ...	...	Gapis Kunyit. Talan Kunyit. (Leguminosæ).

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S. <i>triandra</i> , Bak.	...	...	Gapis. Talan.
Sarcanthus <i>secundus</i> , Griff.	...	...	Sakat Ular. <i>(Orchideæ).</i>
Sarcocephalus <i>Junguhnnii</i> , Miq.	...	Bongkah Ayer. Chermin <i>Rubiaceæ).</i>	Ayer. Lempedu Jawa. Melada (Piang). Mem- pelu Tanah. Mungkal. Sebutah. Sebongkok Bu- kit.
S. <i>subditus</i> , Miq.	...	...	Magal. Markel. Sakir Da- mak (Johore). Subutu.
Sargassum sp.	...	...	Dandigum. <i>(Alge).</i>
Scævola <i>Koenigii</i> , Vahl.	...	...	Ambong-Ambong. Ambun- Ambun. Buas-Buas Laut.
Schizæa <i>dichotoma</i>	...	...	Paju Jarum. <i>Filices).</i>
Schoutenia <i>Mastersi</i> , King	...	...	Banitan Merah. <i>Tiliaceæ).</i>
Schizostachyum <i>aciculare</i> ,	...	Buluh Padi.	
Gamble.	...	...	
			<i>(Grammineæ).</i>
S. <i>Blumi</i> , Nees.	...	...	Buluh Juron.
S. <i>chilianthum</i> , Gamble	...	...	Akar Buluh.
S. <i>Zollingerii</i> , King	...	...	Buluh Tuloh.
Schima <i>Noronhae</i> , Reinw.	...	...	Medang Bekawi (Pinang). <i>(Ternstroemiaceæ).</i>
Schizophyllum <i>commune</i>	...	Chendawan Sesak.	
			<i>(Fungi)</i>
Scirpus <i>grossus</i> , Vahl.	...	Mendarong. Menerong. Rum- <i>(Cyperaceæ).</i>	put Murong. R. Musing.
S. <i>mucronatus</i> , L.	...	...	Rumput Kerchut. Kumbah.
S. <i>supinus</i> , L.	...	...	Rumput Perut Tikus.
Scirpodendron <i>costatum</i> , Thw.	...	Selensing. <i>(Cyperaceæ).</i>	
Scindapsus <i>hederaceæ</i> , Schott.	...	Akar Lubang Alah. <i>(Aroideæ).</i>	
S. <i>pictus</i> , Hassk.	...	...	Siri Chichewi. (P. Wellesley).
S. sp.	...	...	Akar Kelumpayang.

<i>Scleroderma flavo-crocatum</i>	...	Chendawan Tumbong Klapa. ( <i>Fungus</i> ).
<i>Scleria oryzoides</i> , Presl.	...	Rumput Liku Daun. ( <i>Cyperaceæ</i> ).
S. sps. ...	...	Rumput Sendarian.
<i>S. sumatrensis</i> , Retz.	...	Rumput Kumbar.
<i>Scolopia rhinanthera</i> , Clos.	...	Rukam Hutan. ( <i>Bixineæ</i> ).
<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> , L.	...	Bunga Baik Salam. Cha Padang. Te Macao Dulis. ( <i>Scrophularineæ</i> ).
<i>Scorodocarpus borneensis</i> , Becc.	...	Kulim. ( <i>Olaceæ</i> ).
<i>Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea</i> , Gaertn.	...	Chingum (Johore). Sabasoh. ( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).
<i>Sebastiana chamoelea</i> , Muell.	...	Amin-Amin. ( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ).
<i>Selaginella atroviridis</i>	...	Jambol Merak. ( <i>Lycopodiaceæ</i> ).
<i>Selliguea Feei</i> , Hk.	...	Paku Gala Hantu Laut. ( <i>Filices</i> ).
<i>Sesamum indicum</i> , D. C.	...	Bijan. Lenga. ( <i>Scrophularineæ</i> ).
<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> , Pers.	...	Turi. ( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).
<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> , L.	...	Gelang Laut. Sesepit (Singapore). ( <i>Ficoideæ</i> ).
<i>Setaria glauca</i> , Beauv.	...	Rumput Julong-Julong. ( <i>Gramineæ</i> ).
<i>Shorea acuminata</i> , Dyer	...	Meranti Paya. Rambeh Daun. ( <i>Dipterocarpeæ</i> ). Seraya Batu. (Maingay).
S. bracteolata, Dyer	...	Chingal.
S. barbata, Brandis	...	Resak.
S. Curtissii, Dyer	...	Meranti Tai.
S. glauca, King	...	Damar Laut Daun Besar.
S. macroptera, Dyer	...	Kepong. K. Hutan. K. Hantu.
S. parviflora, Dyer	...	Meranti Daun Kechil. Meranti Kerap. Seraya Samak.

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S. <i>utilis</i> , King	...	...	Damar Laut No. Satu.
S. sp. ...	...	...	Temah (Lankawi).
Sida <i>carpinifolia</i> , L.	...	...	Katumbar Hutan (Malacca). Kelulut Putih. Sada Turi. Telor Belangkas.
S. <i>rhombifolia</i> , L.	...	...	Bunga Padang. Seliguri Pa- dang. Sendaguri.
Sideroxylon <i>ferrugineum</i> , Hk.			Tawak. Tuak-Tuak.
( <i>Sapotaceæ</i> ).			
S. sp. ...	...	...	Chinta Mula Putih.
Sindora <i>siamensis</i> , Teys.	...	...	Saputi. ( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).
S. sp. ...	...	...	Saputi Minyak.
S. <i>Wallichii</i> , Benth.	...	...	Saputi Sindo.
Sloetia <i>sideroxylon</i> , Teys.	...	...	Tampinis. T. Merah T. Ke- rong. T. Putih T. Hi- tam are said to be slight varieties?
Smilax <i>calophylla</i> , Wall.	...	...	Itah Tembaga (Perak) Sada- wi. ( <i>Liliaceæ</i> ).
S. <i>China</i> , L.	...	...	Gadung China. Ubat Rajah. Ubi Rajah (Java).
S. <i>Helferii</i> , A. de C.	...	...	Akar Bana. Gadong Tikus. Kijil. (Selangor). Kutona Betina. Akar Seminjo (Pahang).
S. <i>leucophylla</i> , Bl.	...	...	Kuranting Jantan.
S. <i>megacarpa</i> , D. C.	...	...	Kluna. Akar Lampan Bu- kit. Rabano.
S. <i>myosotiflora</i> , D. C.	...	...	Akar Ali. Itah Visi.
Solanum <i>aculeatissimum</i> , Jacq.			Terong Asam Hutan. T. Blanda. T. Purat. ( <i>Solanaceæ</i> ).
S. <i>nigrum</i> , L.	...	...	Terong Meranti (Kedah). T. Parachichit.
S. <i>sarmentosum</i> , Nees.	...	...	Terong Tikus.
S. <i>torvum</i> , Swartz.	...	...	Terong Pipit.
S. <i>tuberosum</i> , L.	...	...	Ubi Benggala. Kentang.
S. <i>verbascifolium</i> , L.	...	...	Terong Raya. T. Bulah. T. Pipit. T. Rimban. Sukasap.

Sonerila heterostemon, Naud.	Ati-Ati Gajah.	Ati-Ati. Hu-
( <i>Melastomaceæ</i> ).		tan. Kerakap Ayer.
S. moluccana, Jack.	... Pouh (Jack).	
S. sp. ... ...	... Bubulus (Malacca).	Bulu
		Ulat.
Sonneratia acida, L.	... ... Bedat.	Bedata. Perupat.
( <i>Lythraceæ</i> ).		
S. Griffithii, Kz.	... Gadabu.	
Sorghum sacchariferum, L.	... Betari.	Batari.
( <i>Gramineæ</i> ).		
Soya hispida, Benth.	... Kachang Japun.	
( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).		
Sphenodesma barbata, Schawr.	Agalumut. Akor Chabang	
( <i>Verbenaceæ</i> ).	Lima. Lilimbo.	
S. pentandra, Jack.	... Akar Lintong Rusa.	A. Sul-
		lang. A. Tanak Rimau.
S. triflora, Wight.	... Akar Risa.	A. Meruan. A.
		Memali.
Spathoglottis plicata	... Lumbah.	
( <i>Orchideæ</i> ).		
Spatholobus ferrugineus, Benth.	Akar Jangat.	A. Sejangat.
( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).	A. Sekoet.	
Spermacoce hispida, L.	... Rumput Setarro.	R. Stan-
( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).		dang. R. Susor.
Sphaeranthus microcephalus, D.C.	Gelumak Susu.	
Spilanthes acmella, L.	... Gutang.	
( <i>Compositæ</i> ).		
Spinifex squarrosa, Lab.	... Rumput Lari-Lari.	
( <i>Gramineæ</i> ).		
Spondias mangifera, Willd.	... Kadongdong.	Kandong-
( <i>Anacardiaceæ</i> ).		dong. Dongdong.
Sporobolus diander, L.	... Rumput Tule Belalang.	
( <i>Gramineæ</i> ).		
Stachytarpheta indica, L.	... Selasih Dende.	S. Hutan.
( <i>Verbenaceæ</i> ).		
Stemona tuberosa	... Ubi Kumili Hutan.	
( <i>Roxburghiacæ</i> ).		
Stenochasma convolutum, Griff.	Pua Hitam.	
( <i>Scitamineæ</i> ).		

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S. sps.	...	...	...	Tepus.
Stenochlaena palustris	...	...	Lamiding. Miding. M. Betina. Paku Mesin. P. Mesah. P. Ramu. Sayur Paku.	( <i>Filices</i> ).
Sterculia campanulata,	Wall.	...	Kluet. Kulunot.	<i>(Sterculiaceæ)</i> .
S. Jackiana,	Wall.	...	Bayur Betina.	
S. Icavis, Jack.	...	...	Chempaka Janggi.	
S. macrophylla,	Vent.	...	Milian.	
S. parviflora,	Rox.	...	Kadampang, Rongga Jantan.	
S. rubiginosa,	Jack.	...	Dudanak Hitam. Kelunting-Saburu. Sakelat. Unting-Uting Besar.	
S. scaphigera,	Wall.	...	Kembang Samangko. Sialyer (Selangor).	
Stereum nitidulum	...	...	Chendawan Karang.	( <i>Fungi</i> ).
Stereospermum frimbiatum,	D.C.	...	Cha-Cha. Lumpoyan.	<i>(Bignoniaceæ)</i> .
S. glandulosum,	Miq.	...	Lempayan.	
S. hypostictum,	Miq.	...	Bunga Pawang.	
Stephogyne speciosa,	Miq.	...	Kutum (Pahang).	
Streptocaulon Wallichii,	W. & A.	...	Sarapapat. Akar Timah Ketam.	<i>(Asclepiadæ)</i> .
Striga lutea,	Lour.	...	Siku-Siku.	<i>(Scrophularineæ)</i>
Strophanthus dichotomus,	De C.	...	Akar Dudok Kijang. A. Tandok-Tandok.	<i>(Apocynaceæ)</i> .
S. jackianus,	Wall.	...	Bunga Hantu.	
Strychnos laurina,	Wall.	...	Akar Semijo.	<i>(Loganiaceæ)</i> .
S. pubescens,	Clarke	...	Blay Besar.	
S. Tieute,	Bl.	...	Blay Hitam. Ipoh Akar.	
S. sp.	...	...	Bedara Hutan. Akar Lada-Lada.	
Styrax benzoin,	L.	...	Keminiyan. Kumian. Kaminan. Kumeyan.	<i>(Styraceæ)</i> .
Susum anthelminticum,	Bl.	..	Bakung Ayer. B. Pantal. B. Suasa. Bangkong. Lo-	<i>(Flagellariæ)</i> .

		bak-Lobak. Lobak Jantan.
Swintonia Schwenkii, Teys. ...		Bajau Betina.
( <i>Anacardiaceæ</i> ).		
S. spicifera, Teys. ...	...	Mupus (Pinang).
Symplocos adenophylla, Wall. ...		Semugum.
( <i>Styracæ</i> ).		
S. fasciculatus, Zoll. ...	...	Jejuh. Lukot. Merpadi Paya.
S. ferrugineus, Rox. ...	...	Ganchil Kechil.
S. racemosa, Rox. ...	...	Marililin. Mempatu.
S. rigida, Clarke ...	...	Laga Egan (Johor).
S. rubiginosa, Wall. ...	...	Bantun.
S. sp. ...	...	Domun (Singapore).
Synadenium sp. ...	...	Sesudu Hutan (Pinang).
( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ).		
Syngramme alismæfolia, Hk. ...		Paku Tunjok Sanget.
( <i>Filices</i> ).		
Tacca cristata, Jack. ...	...	Kelemoyiang Ayer (Selangor). Sabiak. Sebiak.
( <i>Taccaceæ</i> ).		
T. pinnatifida, L. ...	...	Lukeh.
Tabernaemontana coronaria, Bl. ...		Bunga Susu. Manda Kaki (Malacca). Susun Kelapa.
( <i>Apocynaceæ</i> ).		
T. corymbosa ...	...	Istong Parah. Restong. Jantang Badak. Jelutong Badak. Saratong (Johore).
T. malaccensis ...	...	Gurang. Laggundi Bulan. Lada-Lada Jantan. Lelada. Lelada Padi. L. Hutan. Perachet. Puding Hutan. Penyoi (S. Ujong) Poko Restong.
T. pedunculare, Wall. ...		Sejarang. Sujarong.
Tæniochloea Griffithii. Hk f. ...		Borombong (Akar). Akar China. Kachang Purai.
( <i>Connaraceæ</i> ).		
Tænites blechnoides, Swartz ...		Paku Balu. B. Pijai.
( <i>Filices</i> ).		
Tamarindus indicus, L. ...		Asam Jawa.
( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).		
Tarrietia simplicifolia, Mast. ...		Merbayu. Mumbaju Siku Keluang. Traling.
( <i>Sterculiaceæ</i> ).		

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<i>Tectona grandis</i> , L.	...	Jati. ( <i>Verbenaceæ</i> ).
<i>Terminalia catappa</i> , L.	...	Ketapang. ( <i>Combretaceæ</i> ).
<i>T. phellocarpa</i> , King	...	Pelawai ( <i>Selangor</i> ). Mampa- lam Babi.
<i>T. subspathulata</i> , King	...	Jilawei.
<i>Tephrosia Hookeriana</i> , W & A.	...	Kachang Buloh. ( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).
<i>Ternstroemia pinangiana</i> , Chois.	...	Tengah Hutan. ( <i>Ternstroemiacæ</i> ).
<i>T. coriacea</i>	...	Buguas.
<i>Tetracera assa</i> , L.	...	Mempelas. Ampalas. Am- pelas. ( <i>Dilleniaceæ</i> ).
<i>T. macrophylla</i> , Hk. f.	...	Ampalas Gajah. A. Rimsau.
<i>Tetractomia laurifolia</i> , Bl.	...	Kertak Hudang. Medang Hudang. ( <i>Rutaceæ</i> ).
<i>Teysmannia altifrons</i> , Miq.	...	Daun Payong. (Pahang) Daun Segalor ( <i>Selangor</i> ). D. Selebar. Daun Sang (Kinta) C. C.
<i>Thamnopteris nidus-avis</i> , L.	...	Paku Langsuir ( <i>Selangor</i> ). ( <i>Filices</i> ). Rumah Langsuir. Paku Pandan.
<i>Theallchinensis</i> , L.	...	Te. Poko Cha (Pinang).
<i>Thecostele maculosa</i> , Ridl.	...	Sakat Bilimbi. ( <i>Orchideæ</i> ).
<i>Thespesia populnea</i> , L.	...	Baru. ( <i>Malvaceæ</i> ).
<i>Thottea grandiflora</i> , Rox.	...	Grobo ( <i>Malacca</i> ). Kurubut. ( <i>Aristolochiaceæ</i> ). Kerubut. Sambut. Sebu- rat. Saburut. Suprut.
<i>Thrixspermum lilacinum</i> , Rchb- fil.	...	Akar Sesudu Paya. ( <i>Orchideæ</i> ).
<i>Thunbergia alata</i> , Rox.	...	Akar Ulan. ( <i>Acanthaceæ</i> ).
<i>Thysanolaena acarifera</i> , Nees.	...	Buluh Tebrau. ( <i>Gramineæ</i> ).

Tinomiscium petiolare, Miers ... ( <i>Menispermaceæ</i> ).	Akar Langkap. A. Lempong (S. Ujong). A. Mumbulu.
Timonius jambosella, Thw. ... ( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).	Merombong (Malacca). Rio (Johore). Tabah (S. Ujong) Kurau (Penang).
Torenia asiatica, L. ... ( <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> ).	Kulalawat.
T. pedunculata, Benth. ...	Kelawat. Rulang Hutan.
T. polygonoides, Benth. ...	Kerak Merah. Terutop Batu
Trema amboinensis, Bl. ... ( <i>Urticaceæ</i> ).	Mundarong. Narong Jantan. Narong Paya.
Trevesia sundaica, Miq. ... ( <i>Araliaceæ</i> ).	Kabu-Kabu. Kakabu. Tapak Rusa.
Trichoranthes anguina, L. ... ( <i>Cucurbitaceæ</i> ).	Ketola Ular.
T. celebica, Miq. ...	Akar Tiga Chabang (Selangor). Timun Dendang Lunjung.
T. cordata, Rox. ...	Akar Labu Ayer Hutan. Akar Sunto. A. Lokar.
T. tricuspidata ...	Akar Katominan (Penang).
T. Wallichianum, Cogn. ...	Timun Gajak. Akar Balistur.
T. Wawraii, Cogn. ...	Akar Tiga Chabang.
Tridax procumbens, L. ... ( <i>Composite</i> ).	Rumput Kanching Baju.
Trichospermum Kurzii, King ... ( <i>Tiliaceæ</i> ).	Kasumba Bukit.
Trigonella Fenugaecum ...	Alba.
Trigonochlamys Griffithii, Hk. f. ( <i>Burseraceæ</i> ).	Babi Kurus. Damar Kijai. Kijai. Kasir. Kadongdong Mata Hari.
T. sps. ...	Kadengdong. Kadongdong.
Trigonostemon indicus ... ( <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> ).	Gadu Gajah. Pelandok Besar. Selendap Bukit.
T. sp. ...	Mantua Pelandok Jantan.
Trigoniastrum hypoleucum, Miq. ...	Maharajili (Johore). Mata Passeh (Maingay).
( <i>Polygalæ</i> ).	

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<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> , Jacq. ...	Champadang.
( <i>Tiliaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Tristania Maingayii</i> , Duthie. ...	Pasir Lingga.
( <i>Myrtaceæ</i> ).	
<i>T. Wightiana</i> , Griff. ...	Pelawan. Changal.
<i>Triphasia trifoliata</i> , De C. ...	Limau Keah. L. Kikit. L. Kaya.
( <i>Rutaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Turpinia pomifera</i> , De C. ...	Merpong Jantan.
( <i>Sapindaceæ</i> ).	
<i>Turnera ulmifolia</i> ...	Lidah Kuching.
( <i>Turneraceæ</i> ).	
<i>Typhonium divaricatum</i> , Decne. .	Birah Kechil.
( <i>Aroideæ</i> ).	
<i>Tylophora asthmatica</i> ; Wight.	Sembukan.
( <i>Asclepiadæ</i> ).	
<i>T. tenuis</i> , Wall. ...	Akar Saput Tungal.
<i>T. Wallichii</i> , Hk. f. ...	Akar Subidai.
<i>Uncaria ferrea</i> , De C. ...	Kait-Kait Bukit. Kait-Kait Merah.
( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ).	
<i>U. gambir</i> , Hunter ...	Gambir. Gatta Gambir.
<i>U. lanosa</i> , Wall. ...	Gegambir Paya. G. Hutan.
<i>U. pteropoda</i> , Miq. ...	Kait-Kait Darat (Malacca).
<i>U. sclerophylla</i> , Rox. ...	Belalai Gajah. Akar Selimbar (Favre).
<i>U. spp.</i> ...	Kait-Kait.
<i>Unona dasmychala</i> , Bl. ...	Chenang Hutan (Malacca).
( <i>Anonaceæ</i> ).	
<i>U. discolor</i> , Vahl. ...	Akar Darah. A. Kenanga Hutan.
<i>U. dumosa</i> , Rox. ...	Akar Kenchong Johu.
<i>U. longiflora</i> , Rox. ...	Jari Ayam.
<i>Uraria crinita</i> , Desv. ...	Ekor Kuching. Seringan. Pua Acoraging (Johor).
( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).	
<i>Urceola brachysepala</i> , Hk. f. ...	Gegrip Putih.
( <i>Apocynaceæ</i> ).	
<i>U. elastica</i> , Rox. ...	Gegrip Tembaga.
<i>U. lucida</i> , Benth. ...	Gegrip Merah. G. Nasi.
<i>U. malaccensis</i> , Hk. f. ...	Akar Sangkang Buaya. A. Serapat Jantan.

U. torulosa, Hk. f. ...	...	Akar Montek. A. Suapah.
Urena lobata, L. ...	...	Poko Kelulut. Perpulut. Pepulut. Pulut-Pulut.
( <i>Malvaceæ</i> ). Urophylgium Blumeanum, Wight.		Chemperai Dadis.
( <i>Rubiaceæ</i> ). U. Griffithianum, Wight. ...	...	Limputih Paya.
U. hirsutum, Wight. ...	...	Panchan (Malacca).
U. sps. .. ...	...	Jinteh Putih. Mata Keli Para.
Utricularia flexuosa, Vahl. ...	...	Lumut Ekor Kuning.
( <i>Lentibulariæ</i> ). Uvaria dulcis, Dunal. ....	...	Pisang-Pisang Hitam.
( <i>Anonaceæ</i> ). U. dumosa, Rox. ...	...	Pisang-Pisang Padi. P. P. Pipit.
U. purpurea, Bl. ...	...	Pisang-Pisang Jantan. P.-P. Kuming. P.-P. Tandok.
Vaccinium malaccense, Wight.		Kelempadang.
( <i>Vacciniæ</i> ). Vandellia crustacea, Benth. ...	...	Kerak Nasi.
( <i>Scrophulariæ</i> ). Vanda gigantea, Lindl. ...	...	Kayu Low (Lankawi) Pisang Kling (Lankawi) Low Kayu.
( <i>Orchidæ</i> ). Vanilla Griffithii, Reich. ...	...	Akar Penubal. Telinah Ker- bau Bukit.
Vatica Curtissii, King.		Pinang Baik (Penang).
( <i>Dipterocarpeæ</i> ). V. pallida, Dyer. ...	...	Merambong Bukit Besar.
Vernonia arborea, L. ....	...	Jankang Paya. Mengabong. Medang Gambong. Me- rompong Bukit.
V. Chinensis, Less. ...	...	Rukum Gajah.
V. Cinerea, Less. ...	...	Bujong Samalam. Ekor Ku- da. Rumput Sapagi. Sembong Hutan. Rum- put Susor Daun. Tahi Babi. Tambak Bukit. Tam- bak-Tambak.
V. scandens, De C. ...	...	Akar Lumboh (Malacca).

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V. sp.	...	...	...	Ragin.
Vitis adnata, Wall.	...	...	...	Chawat Udi. Akar Pakan Paya.
( <i>Ampelidæa</i> ).				
V. cinnamomea, Wall.	...	...	...	Akar Jari Biawak. Keladek Ingan. Susuwat.
V. diffusa, Miq.	...	...	...	Chiarek Merah. Lakom Laut. L. Jang-Jang. L. Umbon. Akar Mumpayang.
V. elegans, Kurz.	...	...	...	Akar Plas (Johore).
V. gracilis, Wall.	...	...	...	Keladek Tana.
V. glaberrima Wall.	...	...	...	Akar Asam Riang. A. Riang-Riang.
V. lanceolaria, Rox.	...	...	...	Akar Kangkong Gajah.
V. macrostachys, Miq.	...	...	...	Akar Charek-Charek. A. Sakariah.
V. mollissima, Wall.	...	...	...	Lakom Gajah. Akar Sebunkah. Peria Hutan.
V. novemfolia, Wall.	...	...	...	Lakom Terbau.
V. quadrangularis, Wall.	...	...	...	Salah Laku.
V. sps.	...	...	...	Lakom. Ati-Ati.
V. sp.	...	...	...	Akar Koyah Asam.
Vitex coriacea, Clarke ( <i>Verbenaceæ</i> ).	...	...	...	Jali Batu. Medang Pupoi (Malacca).
V. pubescens, Vahl.	...	...	...	Leban. L. Hitam. L. Tandok.
V. sp.	...	...	...	Leban Kunyit.
V. trifolia, L.	...	...	...	Lagundi. Legundi. Lenggundi. Langgundi. Langgudi.
V. vestita, Wall.	...	...	...	Alban. Halban. Bangus Jantan. Leban Bunga. L. Nasi-Nasi. Nasi Remba. Sepit. Sipet.
Viscum spp.	...	...	...	Api-Api.
( <i>Loranthaceæ</i> ).				
Viburnum sambucinum,	Rein.			Buas-Buas Bukit. Buas-Buas Paya.
( <i>Caprifoliaceæ</i> ).				
Vigna catiang, Endl.	...	...	...	Kachang Merah. K. Perut Ayam. K. Puru Ayam. K. Towchew. K. Panjang.
( <i>Leguminosæ</i> ).				

Ventilago leiocarpa, Benth. ...	Akar Hitam. A. Tukus. ( <i>Rhamnaceae</i> ).
V. Maingayii, Laws. ...	Kamayan Antan (Pahang). Kutapek.
Voandzeia subterranea, Thouars. ...	Kachang Manilla. ( <i>Leguminosae</i> ).
Walsura multijuga, King ...	Laka-Laka Jantan. ( <i>Meliaceae</i> ).
Webera grandiflora, Hk. f. ...	Julong-Julong Jantan. ( <i>Rubiaceae</i> ).
W. longifolia, Hk. f. ...	Kulu Babi. Sigauri.
W. mollis ...	Injau Belukar. Kelabu.
W. stellata, Hk. f. ...	Kuruseh Putih. Suluro.
Wedelia biflora, De C. ...	Sarune. Saruney (Favre). ( <i>Compositae</i> ).
Wikstroemia Candolleana, Meisn. ...	Serenah Laut. Sunai Laut. ( <i>Thymelaeaceae</i> ). Chandan (Pahang).
Willughbeia coriacea, Wall. ...	Getah Gaharu. G. Ujol. G. Menjawa (Malacca). Ujol. ( <i>Apocynaceae</i> ). Puchong Kapor.
W. firma, Bl. ...	Gegrip Hitam. G. Besi. Akar Sampat.
Wornica meliosmoeefolia, King ...	Simpoh Jantan. S. Bukit. S. ( <i>Dilleniaceae</i> ). Hutan.
W. oblonga, Wall. ...	Kambai Hutan.
W. pulchella, Jack. ...	Simpoh Paya.
Xanthium strumarium, L. ...	Buah Anjang. ( <i>Compositae</i> ).
Xanthophyllum affine, Korth. ...	Chubon. Gading Jantan. Li ( <i>Polygalaceae</i> ). mah Beruk Jantan.
X. Griffithii ...	Dudoli Paya.
X. Kunstleri, King ...	Bobrek. Limah Beruk Pu- tih. Minyak Beruk.
X. Maingayii, Hk. f. ...	Limah Beruk Betina.
X. obscurum, Benn. ...	Buah Kapas.
X. palembanicum, Miq. ...	Minyak Beruk.
X. rufulum, Benn. ...	Kapas Bulan. Krabu. Med- ang Katanahan. Minyak Beruk Jantan.

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X. Wrayii, King	...	...	Medang Surupo.
X. sps.	...	...	Limah Beruk. Lamah. Lu-mah. Minyak Beruk.
Xerospermum Norohnianum, Bl. ( <i>Sapindaceæ</i> ).			Rambutan Pachat.
X. Wallichianum, King	...		Balong Ayam.
Ximenia americana, L. ( <i>Olacineæ</i> ).	...		Bidara Laut.
Xylopia elliptica, Maingay ( <i>Anonaceæ</i> ).	...		Lilan.
X. ferruginea, Hk. f.	...		Jankang. J. Paya. J. Beti-na. J. Merah.
X. magna, Maingay	...		Kudago Hutan.
X. malayana, Maingay	...		Banit Kijang.
Xyris indica, L. ( <i>Xyridæ</i> ).	..		Baghao. Jeringu Padang.
Zalacca affinis, Griff. ( <i>Palmeæ</i> ).	...		Salak Betul.
Z. conferta, Bl.	...	...	Asam Kelubi. A. Paya. Kelubi.
Z. edulis, B.	...	...	Salak.
Z. macrostachya, Griff.	...		Salak Rungum.
Z. Wallitchianum, Mart.	...		Kumbak.
Zanthoxylum myriacanthum, Wall. ( <i>Rutaceæ</i> ).	...	...	Kabu-Kabu Hutan. Membuloh.
Zea mays, L. ( <i>Gramineæ</i> ).	...		Jagon.
Zingiber cassumunar	...	...	Bunglei, Lampayang. Lem-poyang.
( <i>Scitamineæ</i> ).			
Z. Griffithii, Baker	...		Boila Hitam.
Z. officinalis, L.	...		Aliya. Haliya.
Z. spectabilis, Griff.	...		Chadak (Selangor). Tupoi (Pinang).
Zizyphus calophylla, Wall. ( <i>Rhamneæ</i> ).	...		Dawai-Dawai. Deda wi. Akar Jambu Kelawar. Onak (Malacca). A. Pialu. A. Unak.
Z. jujuba, Lam.	...	...	Bedara China.

Z. *oenoplia*, Mills. ... ... Kuku Balam. K. Tupai. Ku-kulang.

## Silk and Cotton Dyeing by Malays.

BY W. W. SKEAT.

In Kelantan and Patani the material of which *sarongs*, *kain lepas*, etc., are made is now almost invariably silk or cotton thread imported from Singapore, but in out-of-the-way inland districts a few Malays of the older generation still manufacture a coarse but durable thread of native vegetable fibre (homespun). In the latter case the dyes most commonly used were blue (biru) and purple (umu) with occasionally some green (ijau or ēmpo) and a little yellow (kuning or tūla). Red, though much admired, was not commonly used owing to the difficulty of making it fast. When silk is to be dyed, from four or ten *kati's* weight is now usually bought from peddlers or in the bazaar at from \$4 to \$4.50 per *kati* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.). The following are the processes by which the required colours are obtained, both silk and cotton thread being similarly treated. I may add that the numbers correspond to a series of standard colours which were shown to my informants when the information was obtained, but which it is unfortunately impossible to reproduce here.

*Red*:—(1) To dye a *kati* of silk red from ten to fifteen fruits of the *asam gelugor*,\* with two or three common tamarinds, and as much alum as will cover the nail of the fourth finger, are together put into a pan (blanga), and heated up to boiling-point (sapā bōrgēlēgāk).† The silk is plunged into the liquid, which is kept on the fire till the whole has been well boiled, when the pan is taken off and allowed to stand all night. Next morning the silk is kneaded to clean it (di-kichāh, Selangor kinchah) taken out, and dried in the sun, and put out in the dew

\* *Garrinia atroviridis*,—H. N. R.

† I have given exact Kelantan and Patani pronunciations in this article as likely to be of most interest to the reader,—W. S.

for the night. This method of dyeing silk red is called by Patani and Kelantan Malays "chōlu mala" (or, in standard Malay, "chēlup malau.")

*Orange* :—(2) To dye silk orange [which is called *kuning pinè masák*, or "ripe betel-nut yellow"], the silk may be dipped into the already used red dye. Only a weak solution is required, so that if the strength of the dye (*pati*) has been absorbed by the first instalment of silk it does not really matter. Of course if a new solution is brewed, care must be taken to see that it is not too strong, but the former method is generally favoured. The silk is dipped into the liquid and stirred about, and then boiled a little, till it is as red as the *pulut-pulut* flower,\* my informant declared. On being taken out again, the dye is wrung out of it, when it is laid aside for the time being. About a "chupak" of the fruits of the *kaśoma klin* (*kasumba kling*) are then squeezed (*ramah*) into a dish (*pasu*), the husks being thrown away. To these are added about ten of the fruits of *belimbing masam*, which is also called "Buāh k'rih" in Kelantan and Patani from its being used for the express purpose of cleaning K'ris blades (*di-bacheē k'rih*). These being squeezed into the *pasu*, a pinch or two of alum is added, (as a mordant), and the mixture is ready. The silk is dipped into this liquid and kneaded in it for a few moments (*sa-jénih*), after which it is boiled for a short while on the fire. When taken out, it is hung up upon a line in a shady place to dry (*di-sidā di-tédoh*).† Shade is of importance, as if it is exposed to the sun the colour will fade. It is however exposed to the dew (*di-pérempong*) every night for three nights consecutively.

Dark orange is obtained from chips of the heart of the jackfruit (*nangka*) tree, with the usual mordant (alum and *asam gelugor*).

*Yellow* :—(3) and all the colours now to be mentioned are now usually obtained from aniline dye-stuffs imported from Singapore. In the absence of such dyes however they are still obtained as follows.

\* *Urena lobata* whose flower is pink.—H. N. R.

† In Selangor Malay = Sindal.

To dye silk *yellow*, turmeric or curcuma is pounded in a small specially-made mortar and wrung or squeezed by hand (di-p'râh) to get the juice out of it. Tamarinds, asam g  lugor, and alum are added in the same proportion as before, and the silk boiled in the mixture and hung up to dry, as in the "malau" process. This dye however like all other shades of yellow must be exposed to the action of the sun, as without this the required tint cannot be obtained.

For *yellow green* (4) the treatment commences with the same process as for yellow, but a mixture is added which is made from the root and heart of the "poko' k  dr  ." About a kati ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs) of this wood is taken, chopped up small (di-chich  ) and heated to boiling point. It is then allowed to stand and cool a little, when the clearer liquor at the top (siring) is spooned off (leaving the thicker stuff, called *dodo'* at the bottom), and added to the decoction of turmeric before referred to. The rest of the process is the same as before. The same colour is also given by young shoots of the Rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum*) tree, alum and asam g  lugor being added.

For *Green* (5) a larger proportion of the "kedrang" mixture is applied. For *Blue Green* (6) the process is twice repeated. For *Blue* (7) a decoction of indigo leaves takes the place of the turmeric. The process is otherwise the same but repeated two or three times till the right tint is obtained.

The following are the more important kinds of indigo known in Kelantan and Patani.

1. tarung k  chi' (= tarum kechil)
2. tarung g  l  ng   (= t. gelanggang)
3. tarung Si   (= t. Siam)
4. tarung ak   or tarung ut  .\* (= t. akar or t. eitan).

For *Indigo* (8) the leaves are gathered and thrown into a big earthenware jar called "t  pay  " (St. Mal. t  mpayan) together with the bark of the young shoots or young fruit-spikes of the coconut-palm (*k  li'p  ti'ny  *), one fruit-spike on an average going to each tepaya  . A lump of lime "as thick as a man's arm" (*b  s   leng  *) is added, and the silk steeped in the decoction till it becomes of the requisite tint.

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\* *Marsdenia tinctoria* (?)—H. N. R.

For *Violet* (9) commence with the light red dye (*mālā*), as before, but then steep the silk in fermented cocoanut milk (*ayi nyā 'dāh jadi ragi*) keeping the silk in it only just long enough to turn it of the requisite tinge, as if not watched, and allowed to remain too long, it will turn a rusty black.

*Purple* (10) may be obtained either from an infusion of tengar bark or by combination of the "mala" (light red) dyeing process with indigo; Dark purple from the *sērā kayu* (*Sel. kenundang*), a tree with small red edible fruits, with alum and asam gēlugor as usual. *White* (11) is obtained by steeping the silk in a decoction of (burnt) durian skin. Light black or *Black* (12) is obtained from an infusion of tengar bark or by repeated steepings in indigo; or by burying in the soil of the *gurah* tree,\* yarn already dyed yellow-green (4) or dark purple (10). *Dark black* (13) by still further repeated dyeing with indigo or fermented coconut milk; *Grey* (14, 15) by dipping in indigo; *Brown* (16, 17) by dyeing with "mundu" † bark, alum and tamarinds being added as required; *Brown* (18) by dyeing with "mundu" bark only; and *Brown* (19) by adding indigo to the above.

I may add that the most generally favourite colour is red after which come yellow and a kind of delicate rose-colour (or madder), which is called *kōmbang pētang* in Selangor (*kēmē pētū* in Kelantan and Patani). Darker and soberer tints are in vogue for the older folks, and the sarong-patterns worn by the women have smaller checks and are more tasteful than those worn by the men.

In Raman (an inland province of Patani), both Blue and Black dyes are obtained from either the wild or cultivated variety of indigo (*tarung utē* or *tarung kāpon*) the yarn being steeped in an infusion coloured by the young shoots until the requisite tint is obtained. The black is therefore merely the deepest shade of blue obtainable. Red is obtained from Brazil-wood or *sepang* mixed with an equal proportion of chips of the

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\* The yarn after dyeing is buried in soil taken from underneath the *gurah* tree, whose leaves are said to turn the soil underneath it black. The "gurah" tree is probably "*Excoecaria agallocha*," (H. N. R.) in which case it is the same as the *guring* (?).

† *Garcinia dulcis*.—H. N. R.

"kēdrēng" tree. The heart of the tree (*tērah*) is taken and steeped in water until the infusion becomes of a sufficiently deep red colour. Green is obtained by taking the old leaves of the Indigo and mixing them with the juice of young cocoanut-fruit pounded small (*ayer numbang\** *di-tumboh*).

Yellow† is obtained from equal proportions of turmeric (*kunyit*) and lime (*kapor*) which are mixed and allowed to ferment (*di-rapai jadi ragi*).

Purple is made by dipping red-dyed yarn in indigo.

Before concluding I may perhaps here add for the sake of comparison a few general notes on typical dyeing processes on the west coast (Selangor).

In Selangor mangrove bark (*kulit bakau*) is used as a black dye, whilst from *isi tēmu kunyit* or *tēmu kunchi* and *tēmu pauh* (especially from the first of these three) yellow dye is obtained. The yellow dye obtained from these latter preparations is darkened by the addition of lime (*kapor*) and asam gēlugor.

Red dye is obtained from Sepang and kēsumba k'ling: green from bunga tēlang (the creeper, not the bamboo); black from the fruit of the kēdudok (*Melastoma*) and from the fruit of the tumu, the latter giving the best results.

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\* In Raman called *gamē* (=*gumbang*).

† Probably the exact colour obtained would depend upon the length of the immersion. It might be expected that such a mixture as described would produce, when its full strength was brought out, a sort of burnt ochre.



## Malay Tiger-beetles.

BY H. N. RIDLEY.

The tiger beetles (*Cicindelidæ*) are among the most attractive and conspicuous of our smaller beetles on account both of their bright colours, and their rapid movements in the full sun, in the hottest time of the day. They are exclusively carnivorous, chasing their prey consisting of smaller insects and usually flying very briskly, and usually require the use of the net to capture them. The Malay species may be divided into two groups, the jungle-tiger beetles and the road-tiger beetles. The former include species of the genera *Tricondyla* and *Collyris*.

*Tricondyla aptera*, Oliv., is the only species of this genus I have seen in the peninsula, and it is by no means common. I obtained a single specimen in the Botanic Gardens in Singapore, and there is also a specimen from Penang in the British Museum. It seems to be abundant in New Guinea and occurs also in Amboina, Aru Islands and Solomon Islands. It is our largest species, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long, and is also remarkable for being quite wingless, a narrow, elongate, deep blue beetle with slender antennæ, prominent eyes, and long red legs. I found it running about on the ground with the workers of the common large ant known as Semut Rajah, (*Camponotus gigas*). This ant makes nests in the bases of hollow trees, and the workers are commonly to be seen scampering about on paths, especially in the early morning and late evening, in search of food. The *Tricondyla* appears to mimick the ant, for though when the two insects are compared the resemblance is less striking, the general form, long legs, and method of running about cause the beetle to so much resemble the ant that I very nearly let it escape mistaking it for the ant.

Of the genus *Collyris* we have three species here and probably more will be found, as the species very closely resemble one another. They are much smaller than the *Tricondyla* but of very much the same shape, though they have

wings, slender long-legged beetles, blue or violet, which are often to be seen flying and scampering over leaves on bushes in the bright sunny spots of the jungle. The commonest species is *C. dolens*, Chand., which I have collected in Singapore, Selangor, Penang and elsewhere. *C. filiformis*, Chand., is a more slender species, bright violet blue with red legs. *C. apicalis*, Chand., is rather larger, very dark in colour, almost black, with red legs and a reddish patch at the apex of the elytra. It is common in the Botanic Gardens.

*Therates humeralis* has broader elytra and more resembles a road tiger-beetle. It is blue with tawny shoulders and red legs. I have collected it in Singapore.

Of the road tiger-beetles with broad elytra, which dart about on sandy roads, taking short flights, then running a little on their long legs and off again, we have two genera, *Cicindela* and *Heptadonta*. The first genus seems to be very widely distributed, abundant in Europe and North America as well as in the tropics. The larvae of the temperate climate species are soft bodied with large heads and powerful jaws. They live in holes in the ground from the entrance of which they look out for passing insects on which to prey. The larvae of our species doubtless resemble those of colder climates, but they have not yet been investigated.

The commonest species is *Cicindela aurulenta*, Fabr., which is very abundant on sandy roads in Singapore, Perak, Penang, Province Wellesley and elsewhere. It is abundant on the west Hill in Penang at an altitude of 3000 feet. The upper surface is of a dark blue green with six golden spots on the elytra. The abdomen beneath is coppery red. It has very powerful black curved jaws, but cannot bite through the skin. Altogether it is a very beautiful beetle.

*C. fuliginosa*, Dej., is smaller and rather less common, though by no means rare. The elytra have a dark brown key pattern on a cream ground. I have met with it in Singapore, Penang, Province Wellesley and Perak, and it will probably be found all over the peninsula as well.

*Heptadonta analis*, Fabr., has the same form and habits as the two Cicindelas, but is a plain dark blue-green beetle without any spots. It is widely distributed, occurring in Penang,

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Selangor and Perak and is also found in Bombay, Java and Sumatra.

I identified these beetles by the collections in the Natural History Museum. There are probably other species to be found in the peninsula, especially in our hill regions, and as they are conspicuous and easy to catch there ought to be no difficulty in getting a complete set of the species of the peninsula.



## A List of the Reptiles of Borneo—Addenda et Corrigenda.\*

### P. 47.—*Brookeia baileyi*, Bartlett.

This species must now be known as *Orlitia borneensis*, Gray. *O. borneensis* was most incompletely described in 1873, from a very young mounted specimen, collected by Bleeker at Sintang, Dutch Borneo. Boulenger subsequently relegated the species to the genus *Bellia*, since the very immature specimens showed no characters on which to base a sound generic diagnosis. Adult specimens of this same species were later (1895 and 1897) described by Bartlett and Boulenger as *Brookeia baileyi* and *Liemys inornata* respectively. A skull of this tortoise in the Zoological Institute, Munich, was described by Baur in 1895 as *Adelochelys crassa* and referred to the super-family *Chelydroidea*, chiefly characteristic of the New World, and its habitat guessed at as Costa Rica! Finally Schenkel in 1901 suggested that *Brookeia baileyi* and *Bellia borneensis* were conspecific, and pointing out the differences between this species and a typical *Bellia*, revived Gray's Genus *Orlitia*. I had already pointed out to Mr. Boulenger the identity of his *Liemys inornata* with *Brookeia baileyi*, and recently was able to obtain, through the kindness of Mr. Bailey, of the Sarawak service, a young specimen of this oft-described tortoise; Mr. Boulenger has compared this with the type of *Orlitia borneensis*, itself a young specimen, and in a letter he informs me that the two are identical. The head and entoplastron alone shew that the species is not a *Bellia*, but must occupy a genus by itself, for which the name *Orlitia* has already been provided.

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\* See this Journal No. 35, pp. 43-68, 1901.

The species also occurs in Sumatra.

The following is a list of the literature relating to the species :—

*Orlitia borneensis*, Gray, A. M. N. H. (4) xi, p. 157, 1873.  
*Bellia borneensis*, Boulenger, Cat. Chelonians, Brit. Mus., p. 100, (1889).

*Hardella baileyi*, Bartlett, Sarawak Gazette, Vol. xxv, p. 83, 1895, and Zoolog. Note Book of Sarawak, No. 1, p. 60, 1895.

*Brookeia baileyi*, Bartlett, Sarawak Gazette, Vol. xxvii, p. 113, 1896, and Zool. N. B. of Sarawak, No. 2, p. 81, 1896.

*Adelochelys crassa*, Baur, Anat. Anz., xii, 1896, p. 314.

*Liemys inornata*, Boulenger, A. M. N. H. (5), Vol. 19, p. 868-469, 1897.

*Liemys inenata*, Siebenrock, Sitzb. Ak. Wien., cvi, 1, 1897, p. 248.

*Orlitia (Bellia) borneensis*, Shenckel, Verh. Nat. Ges. Basel, xiii, 1901, p. 196.

P. 47.—*Bellia borneensis*, Gray. Omit (see above).

P. 50.—*Tarentola delalandii*, D. & B.

This species should not be included in the Bornean fauna. Its habitat is West Africa and Madeira.

P. 54.—*Lygosoma whiteheadi*, Mocq.

This is conspecific with *L. bowringii*, Günth.

P. 58.—Add Mt. Saribau, Samarahan R. as another locality for *Opisthotropis typica*, Mocq., and *Hydrablabes periops*, Günth.

P. 58.—*Xylophis albonuchalis*, Günth.

This species, which was included by Günther in the genus *Geophis*, has been referred by Boulenger (Zool. Record, 1898) to *Agrophis*, next to *Idiopholis* (see p. 61).

P. 61.—After *Agrophis albonuchalis*, Günth, add :—

*Agrophis saravacensis*, Shelford. Shelford A. M. N. H. (7), Vol. viii, p. 516, 1901. S. M.

Kuching, (Shelford).

Type and only known specimen in the Sarawak Museum.

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After *Idiopholis collaris*, Mocq. add :—

*Idiopholis everetti*, Shelford, l. c. p. 517, 1901.

Sawa, N. Borneo (A. Everett) cf. The unique specimen is preserved in the British Museum.

P. 62.—For *Calamaria prakii* read *Calumaria prakii*.

P. 63.—For *Perraca* read *Perracca*.

*R. Shelford.*



**RULES  
OF THE  
STRAITS ASIATIC SOCIETY.**

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**I.—Name and Objects.**

1.—The name of the Society shall be "THE STRAITS ASIATIC SOCIETY."

2.—The objects of the Society shall be—

- a. The investigation of subjects connected with the Straits of Malacca and the neighbouring Countries.
- b. The publication of papers in a Journal.
- c. The formation of a Library of books bearing on the objects of the Society.

**II.—Membership.**

3.—Members shall be classed as Ordinary and Honorary.

4.—Ordinary Members shall pay an annual subscription of \$5, payable in advance on the 1st January of each year. Members shall be allowed to compound for life membership of the Society on payment of \$50.

5.—Honorary Members shall pay no subscription.

6.—On or about the 30th June of every year, the Honorary Treasurer shall prepare a list of those Members whose subscriptions for the current year remain unpaid, and such persons shall be deemed to have resigned their Membership. But the operation of this rule, in any particular case, may be suspended by a vote of the Council of the Society. No member shall receive a copy of the Journal or other publications of the Society until his subscription for the current year has been paid.

7.—Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by one and seconded by another member of the Society, and if agreed to by a majority of the Council shall be deemed to be duly elected.

8.—Honorary Members must be proposed for election by the Council at a general meeting of the Society.

### III.—Officers.

9.—The Officers of the Society shall be :—

A President ;  
 Two Vice-Presidents, one of whom shall be selected from amongst the members resident in Penang ;  
 An Honorary Secretary and Librarian ;  
 An Honorary Treasurer ; and  
 Five Councillors.

These Officers shall hold office until their successors are chosen.

10.—Vacancies in the above offices shall be filled for the current year by a vote of the remaining Officers.

### IV.—Council.

11.—The Council of the Society shall be composed of the Officers for the current year, and its duties shall be :—

- a. To administer the affairs, property and trusts of the Society.
- b. To elect ordinary members and recommend Honorary members for election by the Society.
- c. To decide on the eligibility of papers to be read before general meetings.
- d. To select papers for publication in the Journal, and to supervise the printing and distribution of the said Journal.
- e. To select and purchase books for the Library.
- f. To accept or decline donations on behalf of the Society.
- g. To present to the Annual Meeting at the expiration of their term of office a Report of the proceedings and condition of the Society.

12.—The Council shall meet for the transaction of business once a month, or oftener if necessary. At Council meetings three Officers shall constitute a quorum.

13.—The Council shall have authority, subject to confirmation by a general meeting, to make and enforce such by-laws and regulations for the proper conduct of the Society's affairs as may, from time to time, be expedient.

#### V.—Meetings.

14.—The Annual General Meeting shall be held in January of each year.

15.—General Meetings shall be held, when practicable, once in every month, and oftener if expedient, at such hour as the Council may appoint.

16.—At Ordinary General Meetings of the Society seven and at the Annual General Meeting eleven members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

17.—At all Meetings, the Chairman shall, in case of an equality of votes, be entitled to a casting vote in addition to his own.

18.—At the Annual General Meeting, the Council shall present a Report for the preceding year, and the Treasurer shall render an account of the financial condition of the Society. Officers for the current year shall also be chosen.

19.—The work of Ordinary General Meetings shall be the transaction of routine business, the reading of papers approved by the Council, and the discussion of topics connected with the general objects of the Society.

20.—Notice of the subjects intended to be introduced for discussion by any member of the Society should be handed in to the Secretary before the Meeting.

Visitors may be admitted to the Meetings of the Society, but no one who is not a member shall be allowed to address the Meeting, except by invitation or permission of the Chairman.

#### VI.—Publications of the Society.

21.—A Journal shall be published, when practicable, every six months, under the supervision of the Council. It shall com-

prise a selection of the papers read before the Society, the Report of the Council and Treasurer, and such other matter as the Council may deem it expedient to publish.

22.—Every member of the Society shall be entitled to one copy of the Journal, deliverable at the place of publication. The Council shall have power to present copies to other Societies and to distinguished individuals, and the remaining copies shall be sold at such prices as the Council shall, from time to time, direct.

23.—Twenty-four copies of each paper published in the Journal shall be placed at the disposal of the Author.

24.—The Council shall have power to sanction the publication, in a separate form, of papers or documents laid before the Society, if in their opinion practicable and expedient.

### VII.—Popular Lectures.

25.—Occasional Popular Lectures upon literary or scientific subjects may be delivered, under the sanction of the Council, on evenings other than those appointed for General Meetings of the Society.

### VIII.—Amendments.

26.—Amendments to these Rules must be proposed in writing to the Council, who shall, after notice given, lay them before a General Meeting of the Society. A Committee of Resident Members shall thereupon be appointed, in conjunction with the Council, to report on the proposed Amendments to the General Meeting next ensuing, when a decision may be taken, provided that any amendment to the Rules which is to be proposed by such Committee to the General Meeting shall be stated in the notice summoning the meeting.











## **PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.**

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