



PRINTED ISSN : 0215-4706  
ONLINE ISSN : 2469-6944

# FLORIBUNDA

## JURNAL SISTEMATIKA TUMBUHAN

Floribunda 6(4): 117–166. 30 April 2020

### DAFTAR ISI

Keanekaragaman Genetik Kapulasan [*Nephelium ramboutan-ake* (Labill.) Leenh.]  
di Jawa Berdasarkan Marka SSR dan ISSR

Nina Ratna Djuita, Alex Hartana, Tatik Chikmawati, Dorly ..... 117–126

A New Record of *Chloothamnus* Buse (*Poaceae: Bambusoideae*) from Sumbawa Island  
and Notes on the Genus in Malesia

I Putu Gede P. Damayanto, Ida Bagus K. Arinasa, I Gede Tirta,  
Elizabeth A. Widjaja ..... 127–132

Keanekaragaman Spesies Lumut Hati Epifit dan Rekaman Baru untuk Jawa

Afiatry Putrika, Shela Kartika Wijaya, Astari Dwiranti, Mega Atria ..... 133–140  
Leaf Anatomical Comparison Between Natural Hybrid *Nepenthes ampullaria* Jack  
× *Nepenthes mirabilis* (Lour.) Druce with the Parental Species in Kerinci, Jambi

Dee Dee Al Farishy, Nisyawati, Destario Metusala ..... 141–153  
Studi Perbandingan Karakter Makroskopis dan Mikroskopis Tiga Jenis  
*Phyllanthus* L.

Anshary Maruzy, Dewi Athikah Fatkhul Jannah, Ari Pitoyo, Dyah Subositi ..... 154–166

*Floribunda* merupakan organ resmi Penggalang Taksonomi Tumbuhan Indonesia, diterbitkan dua kali setahun dan menerbitkan makalah dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris mengenai pelbagai gatra sistematika keanekaragaman flora Malesia pada umumnya dan Indonesia pada khususnya yang berasal dari hasil penelitian, pengamatan lapangan, pengalaman pribadi, telaahan beragasan, dan tinjauan kritis.

#### **Sidang Penyunting**

##### **Ketua Penyunting**

Tutie Djarwaningsih (BO)

##### **Penyunting**

Bayu Adjie (KREKB)

Ida Haerida (BO)

Abdulrokhman Kartonegoro (BO)

Deden Girmansyah (BO)

Priyanti (UIN)

Dewi Susan (BO)

##### **Penyunting Pelaksana**

Wita Wardani (BO)

##### **Tata Letak**

Andi Hapid (BO)

Petunjuk kepada pengarang

#### **Jenis tulisan**

Makalah lengkap memuat hasil penelitian floristik, revisi, atau monografi unsur-unsur flora Malesia. Komunikasi pendek mencakup laporan kemajuan kegiatan penelitian, pengembangan dan rekayasa keanekaragaman flora Malesia yang perlu segera dikomunikasikan.

Tulisan lain meliputi obituar tokoh keanekaragaman flora, tinjauan kritis beragasan, telaahan serta pembahasan persoalan aktual seputar kegiatan penelitian, pengembangan dan rekayasa tetumbuhan Indonesia, serta timbangan buku akan dimuat berdasarkan undangan.

#### **Rujukan pembakuan**

Pemakaian Bahasa Indonesia sepenuhnya mengikuti *Pedoman Umum Ejaan yang Disempurnakan*, *Pedoman Umum Pembentukan Istilah*, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, serta kamus-kamus istilah yang dikeluarkan Pusat Bahasa. Bahasa Inggris yang dipakai adalah the Queen English dengan berpedoman pada *Oxford Dictionary of the English Language*. Ketentuan-ketentuan yang dimuat dalam *Pegangan Gaya Penulisan, Penyuntingan, dan Penerbitan Karya Ilmiah Indonesia*, serta *Scientific Style and Format: CBE Manuals for Author, Editor, and Publishers*, dan buku-buku pegangan pembakuan lain akan sangat diperhatikan. Kepatuhan penuh pada *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* bersifat mutlak.

#### **Gaya penulisan**

Penulisan naskah yang akan diajukan supaya disesuaikan dengan gaya penulisan yang terdapat dalam nomor terakhir terbitan *Floribunda*.

Abstrak informatif supaya diberikan dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris yang masing-masing tidak melebihi 200 kata. Sediakan sekitar 7 kata kunci untuk keperluan pengindeksan dan pemindaian.

Bilamana diperlukan ucapan terima kasih dan bentuk persantunan lain dapat dicantumkan sesudah tubuh teks tetapi sebelum daftar pustaka.

Pengacuan pada pustaka hendaklah dilakukan dengan sistem nama-tahun. Daftar pustaka supaya disusun berdasarkan alfabet nama pengarang dengan memakai sistem Harvard.

Gambar dan tabel merupakan pendukung teks sehingga perlu disusun secara logis dalam bentuk teks atau tabel atau sebagai gambar, tetapi tidak dalam bentuk ketiganya sekaligus. Siapkan gambar yang lebarnya dua kolom cetak.

#### **Penyumbangan naskah**

Naskah dikirimkan secara *online* atau melalui *e-mail*. Naskah yang ingin diterbitkan dalam *Floribunda* akan dipertimbangkan pemuatannya hanya jika pengirimannya disertai pernyataan tertulis dari 2 (dua) orang mitra bestari yang dipilih sendiri oleh penulisnya (akan lebih diutamakan bila mitra bestari dipilihkan dari luar lingkungan kerja penulis), yang menyatakan bahwa secara ilmiah keorisinalan dan makna sumbangannya naskah tersebut memang layak diterbitkan. Makalah yang dimuat dikenai biaya Rp. 450.000,00 untuk anggota PTTI dan Rp. 500.000,00 untuk non anggota.

#### **Pengolahan naskah**

Sidang penyunting bersama sekelompok mitra bestari akan mengaji ulang kesesuaian isi dan keselarasan format setiap naskah dengan *Floribunda*. Perubahan yang dilakukan akan dikomunikasikan kepada penulis dalam bentuk contoh cetak akhir sebelum diterbitkan.

#### **Kantor penyunting**

Sidang penyunting *Floribunda*

Herbarium Bogoriense, Cibinong Science Center

Jalan Raya Bogor KM 46 Cibinong 16911

Telepon : (021) 8765066-67

Fax : (021) 8765059

E-mail : floribundapti@gmail.com;

floribunda@ptti.or.id



## FLORIBUNDA

Jurnal Sistematika Tumbuhan

DOI : 10.32556/floribunda.v6i4.2020.282

P-ISSN : 0215 - 4706

E-ISSN : 2460 - 6944

### A NEW RECORD OF *CHLOOTHAMNUS* BUSE (*POACEAE*: BAMBUSOIDEAE) FROM SUMBAWA ISLAND AND NOTES ON THE GENUS IN MALESIA

I Putu Gede P. Damayanto<sup>1</sup>, Ida Bagus K. Arinasa<sup>2</sup>, I Gede Tirta<sup>2</sup> & Elizabeth A. Widjaja<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1)</sup>Herbarium Bogoriense, Research Center for Biology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)

Jl. Jakarta-Bogor km 46, Cibinong, Bogor, West Java. Indonesia. 16911.

<sup>2)</sup>“Eka Karya” Bali Botanic Garden, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)

Candikuning, Baturiti, Tabanan, Bali. Indonesia. 82191.

<sup>3)</sup>Present address: RT/RW 03/01, Kp. Cimoboran, Ds. Sukawening,

Dramaga, Bogor, West Java. Indonesia. 16680.

Correspondence: parlida.damayanto.tab@gmail.com

I Putu Gede P. Damayanto, Ida Bagus K. Arinasa, I Gede Tirta, Elizabeth A. Widjaja. 2020. Rekaman Baru *Chloothamnus* Buse (*Poaceae*: Bambusoideae) dari Pulau Sumbawa dan Catatan Tentang Marganya di Malesia. *Floribunda* 6(4): 127–132. — Dari hasil eksplorasi yang dilakukan di P. Sumbawa ditemukan jenis *Chloothamnus schmutzii* yang semula dilaporkan hanya tumbuh di daerah Manggarai, P. Flores. Dengan ditemukannya jenis ini membuktikan bahwa Sumbawa mempunyai hubungan erat secara geografi dengan daratan Flores Barat. Pertelaan jenis *C. schmutzii* disiapkan untuk melengkapi pertelaan jenisnya yang waktu dipertelakan tidak lengkap. Foto pelepas buluh spesimen *C. schmutzii* disajikan. Secara keseluruhan, terdapat 11 jenis *Chloothamnus* di Malesia (delapan di Papua New Guinea, dua di Kepulauan Sunda Kecil, satu di Jawa).

Kata kunci: *Chloothamnus schmutzii*, rekaman baru, Pulau Sumbawa.

I Putu Gede P. Damayanto, Ida Bagus K. Arinasa, I Gede Tirta, Elizabeth A. Widjaja. 2020. A New Record of *Chloothamnus* Buse (*Poaceae*: Bambusoideae) from Sumbawa Island and Notes on the Genus in Malesia. *Floribunda* 6(4): 127–132. — From the exploration occurred at Sumbawa Island, it was found that *Chloothamnus schmutzii* which was reported only found in Manggarai District, Flores Island. Through the discovery of this species proves that Sumbawa has close relationship geography with the West Flores mainland. The description of *C. schmutzii* is presented to fulfil the species description which was not completed when it is described. The photograph of culm-sheath of *C. schmutzii* specimen is presented. Overall, there are 11 species of *Chloothamnus* in Malesia (eight in Papua New Guinea, two in the Lesser Sunda Islands, one in Java).

Keywords: *Chloothamnus schmutzii*, new record, Sumbawa Island.

The Lesser Sunda Islands (LSI), geographically, is located in the east part of Java Island, Indonesia. From west to east the main LSI are Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Sumba, and Timor (Steenis-Kruseman 1950). There are some studies of bamboo diversity conducted in the LSI, especially in Bali (Widjaja *et al.* 2004), Sumba (Soenarko 1977, Widjaja & Karsono 2005, Damayanto *et al.* 2018) and Flores (Schmutz 1979, Dransfield 1980). In Flores, Schmutz (1979) reported 11 species of bamboos occurred there. A year later,

based on his specimen (Schmutz 2789) from Nungan, Manggarai, a new species of bamboo then published by Dransfield (1980), namely *Nastus schmutzii* S.Dransf. In 2016, this species was revised to *Chloothamnus schmutzii* (S.Dransf.) Widjaja (Widjaja & Wong 2016). This species is endemic to Flores (Dransfield 1980; Widjaja 2001a; Widjaja & Wong 2016) and the vernacular name of this bamboo is *heso* (Dransfield 1980; Widjaja 2001a).

An exploration in April 2015 to Sumbawa

found an unidentified flowering bamboo specimen (*I Gede Tirta* 3496). The vernacular name of this bamboo is *ropeng*. This specimen was identified later as *C. schmutzii* that previously only found in Flores. Hereinafter, an expedition was conducted by Herbarium Bogoriense staff in May 2016, took place in Sumbawa also. They found a flowering specimen of bamboo (*LD Sulistyaningsih* 297) that was also identified as *C. schmutzii*. Both specimens were found around Batulanah, Sumbawa Besar. Therefore, *C. schmutzii* is no longer endemic to Flores and it is newly recorded in Sumbawa after 22 years without any collected specimens since 1993. The description of *C. schmutzii* is presented bellow to fulfil the species description which was not completed when it was described. A note on this genus in Malesia is also provided.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fieldworks were conducted in April 2015 and May 2016, took place on Batulanah, Sumbawa Besar District, Sumbawa Island. This study was conducted by using a method of collecting flora diversity by Rugayah *et al.* (2004). Morphology, location, coordinates, altitude, local name, and habitat data were collected. All of the specimens were sent to the Herbarium Bogoriense (BO) for further processing, following Djarwansingsih *et al.* (2002). The specimens were identified by using related literature such as Soenarko (1977), Dransfield (1980) and Widjaja (2001a) and available BO specimens.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### The New Record

*Chloothamnus schmutzii* (S.Dransf.) Widjaja, Sandakania 22: 39. 2016. Basionym: *Nastus schmutzii* S.Dransf., Reinwardtia 9(4): 388. 1980. Type: Schmutz 2789, Manggarai, Nunang, Todong Rancang (holo BO!).

Scrambling bamboo. Shoot green. Culm internode 45–55 cm and 3–5 cm in diameter. Culm-sheath (Fig. 1) 22–27 × 9.2–10.5 cm; green when young, yellow when mature; young and mature culm-sheath covered by white wax (spreading) and blackish brown hairs; auricle horn-like, easily broken, 0.5–0.6 cm high with bristles 1–1.5 cm long; ligule toothed 1–2 mm high, glabrous; blade deflexed when mature, narrowly lanceolate, 17–22.7 × 1–1.2 cm. Leaves 9–14.3 × 1.4–2 cm, pubescent beneath; auricle horn-like 2–2.5 cm high with bristles 0.5–1 cm long; ligule serrate and glabrous. Flowering branches with leaf-blades 2.5–4.5 × 4–8 mm wide, glabrous, lanceolate with a tapering tip.

Spikelet 5–6 mm long, glabrous; first glumes up to 1.5 mm long and mucronate, second glumes up to 2 mm long and mucronate, third glumes up to 2.5 mm long and acuminate, fourth glumes up to 3.5 mm long and acuminate; lemma and palea up to 6.5 mm long, acuminate, and glabrous; lodicules three up to 1 mm long; stigma three; stamen six.

Distribution: Lesser Sunda Islands; Flores Island (Nusa Tenggara Timur) and Sumbawa Island (Nusa Tenggara Barat).

Habitat: Grows near the lake in Flores at the altitude of 700–1,083 m and in Sumbawa, this species grows in protected forest and also forest border at an altitude 707 m.

Vernacular names and uses: the vernacular names of this bamboo are *heso* (Flores) and *ropeng* (Sumbawa). No uses of *C. schmutzii* have been recorded.

Conservation status: This bamboo found abundantly in Sumbawa and occupied a large area of the forest. However, the accurate information of the population of *C. schmutzii* is not available, thus, the conservation status is Not Evaluated (NE).

Notes: This species originally only found in Manggarai District, Nunang, West Flores that was collected by Schmutz (no. 2789) on 18 November 1971. After his first collection, he collected again in Nunang on 16 January 1976 (no. 3853). Finally, these collections were published by Dransfield (1980) as *Nastus schmutzii*, although without culm-sheath information (now, *N. schmutzii* is a synonym of *C. schmutzii*). This species was also collected by Widjaja (no. 6602) on 20 January 1993 in Perwakilan Komodo-Manggarai District, Werak, Flores. Twenty-two years later, on 20 April 2015, I Gede Tirta (no. 3496) collected this species in Batulanah Subdistrict, Sumbawa Besar District, Sumbawa. This species was collected again in Batulanah on 16 May 2016 by Lulut D. Sulistyaningsih (no. 297). This new record showed that there is a biogeographical relation between Sumbawa and West Flores. Although Monk *et al.* (1997) mentioned that Lombok and Sumbawa are the easternmost islands of the Sunda Arc. The discontinuity between the Sunda Arc and the Banda Arc is marked by the Sumba Fracture separating Sumba and Flores from Sumbawa (Hutchinson 1992). In fact, bamboo which originally found in West Flores is also still found in Sumbawa.

Specimens examined: Lesser Sunda Islands: Flores, Manggarai, Nunang, Todong Rancang, 18 November 1971, Schmutz 2789 (BO); Flores, Nunang, 16 January 1976, Schmutz 3853 (BO);

Flores, Perwakilan Komodo-Manggarai District, Werak Subdistrict, Kp. Taal, 20 January 1993, *Widjaja* 6602 (BO); Sumbawa, Sumbawa Besar District, Batulanter Subdistrict, Ds. Batu Dulang, Renik Forest, 08°36'123"S 117°14'369"E, 20 April

2015, *I Gede Tirta* 3496 (BO); Sumbawa, Sumbawa Besar, KPPH Batulanter, Berang Hode, 08°35'613"S 117°15'870"E, 16 May 2016, *LD Sulistyaniingsih* 297 (BO).

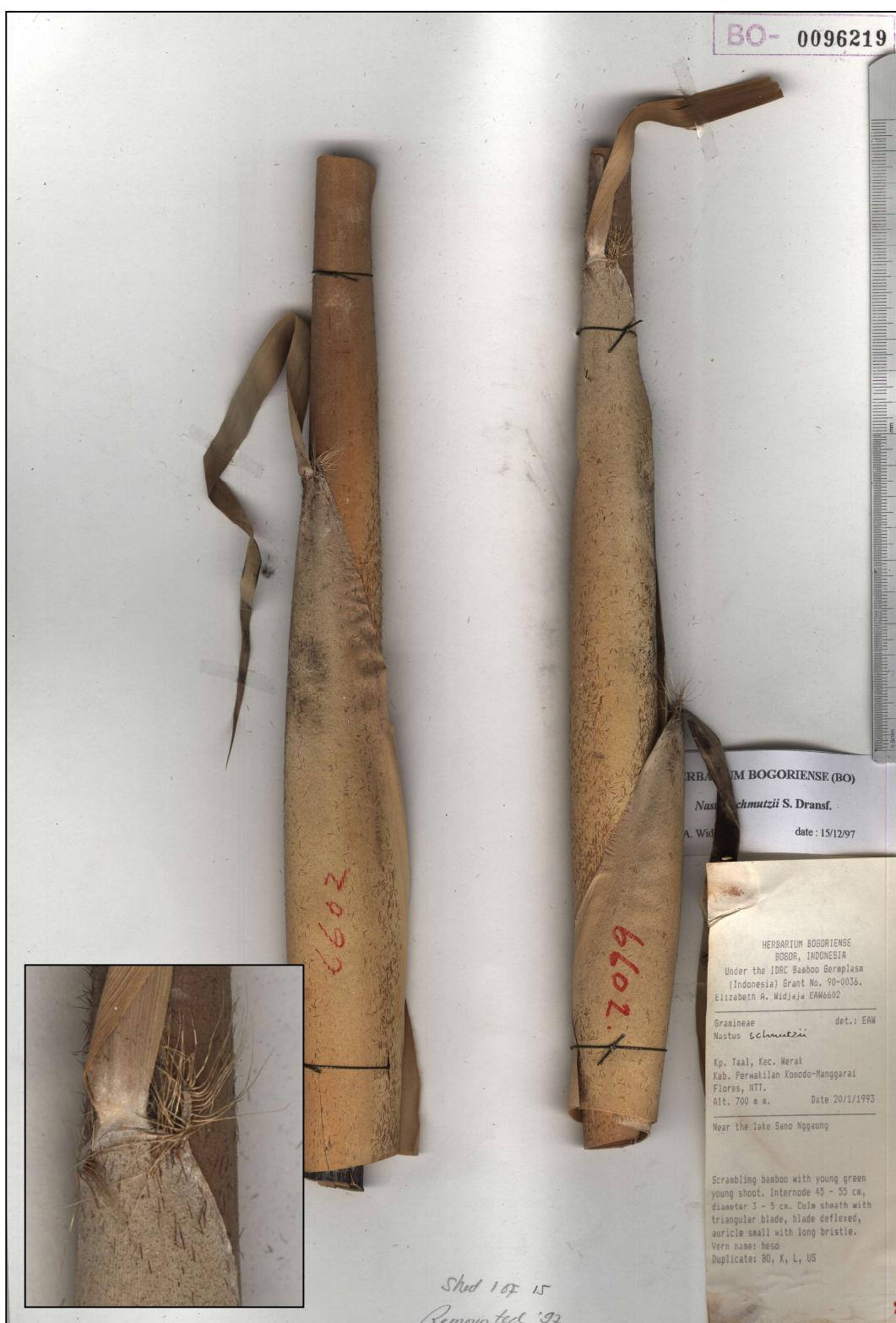


Figure 1. Culm-sheath of *Chloothamnus schmutzii* (S.Dransf.) Widjaja, horn-like auricle with long bristles (inset). Based on a specimen of Widjaja 6602 (BO).

### Notes on the Genus *Chloothamnus* in Malesia

*Chloothamnus* can be recognized with scrambling culms with one dominant lateral branches and several smaller branches. The lateral branches elongated and climbing to another tree. Culm-sheath auricles rounded with bristles. Blades of culm-sheath triangular and spreading. Leaf-sheath auricles rounded. This species is mostly grown in ultrabasic soil and limestone in the highland forest (Ervianti *et al.* 2019).

*Chloothamnus* was first described by Buse in 1854 (Henrard 1936) based on *Chloothamnus chilianthus* Buse as a type species (see Miquel 185–1857). In fact, *C. chilianthus* is a synonym of *C. elegantissimus* (Hassk.) Henrard (Holttum 1955, Wong & Dransfield 2016), thus, *C. chilianthus* is an invalid name. Holttum (1955) then transferred all members of *Chloothamnus* (and also *Oreostachys* Gamble) to *Nastus* Juss, joined with African *Nastus*. Recently, Chokthaweepanich (2014), Wong *et al.* (2016), and Zhou *et al.* (2017) confirmed that the Malesian *Nastus* were clearly misplaced in that genus. Wong & Dransfield (2016) then proposed three distinct genera of Malesian *Nastus*: *Chloothamnus* Buse, *Ruhooglandia* S.Dransf. & K.M.Wong, and *Widjajachloa* K.M.Wong & S.Dransf. Hereinafter, Widjaja & Wong (2016) recombined the nine species

of Malesian *Nastus* into *Chloothamnus*.

According to Widjaja & Wong (2016), there are 11 species of *Chloothamnus* in the world and all of them occurs in Malesia (Fig. 2). Eight of them are found in Papua New Guinea i.e. *C. elatoides* (Widjaja) Widjaja, *C. elatus* (Holttum) Widjaja, *C. glaucus* (Widjaja) Widjaja, *C. holttumianus* (Bor) Widjaja, *C. longispiculus* (Holttum) Widjaja, *C. obtusus* (Holttum) Widjaja, and *C. rudimentifer* (Holttum) Widjaja, and *C. schlechteri* (Pilg.) Henrard (see Bor 1972; Widjaja 1997; Widjaja & Wong 2016). Two species are found in LSI i.e. *C. reholttumianus* (S.Soenarko) Widjaja which endemic to Sumba Island (Soenarko 1977; Widjaja 2001a; Widjaja & Karsono 2005) and *C. schmutzii* (S.Dransf.) Widjaja which previously endemic to Flores Island (Dransfield 1980; Widjaja 2001a) but now found in Sumbawa Island. Only one species is found in Java, *C. elegantissimus* (Widjaja 2001b) and endemic to West Java (Dransfield & Widjaja 1995). In addition, actually, Ervianti *et al.* (2019) noted that *Chloothamnus* also occurred in Sulawesi, particularly at Mt Mekongga, based on a specimen of Widjaja 8863 (BO!, K, L). However, this *Chloothamnus* is still unidentified to species level and it has been put under the *Chloothamnus* at the time being, due to peculiar bud character (Ervianti *et al.* 2019).

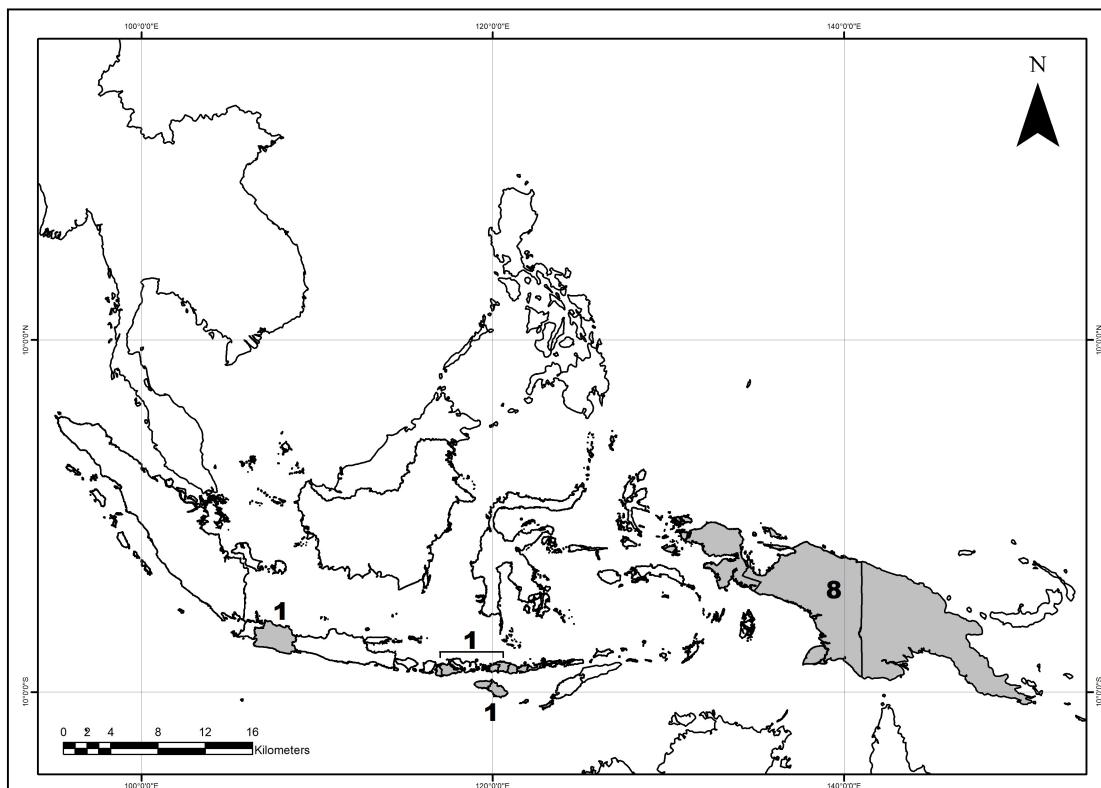


Figure 2. A distribution of genus *Chloothamnus* in Malesia. The number shows the number of species.

According to Holttum (1955), *N. elegantissimus* (now *C. elegantissimus*) found in Java and also Sumatra. The Sumatran specimen collected by Junghuhn s.n. from Hoch-Angkola, South Tapanuli as a type of *C. chilianthus* Buse in *Miq. Pl. Jungh.* (see Miquel 1851–1857; Henrard 1936). The specimens of Junghuhn s.n. for *C. chilianthus* was kept in L and Holttum (1955) also include this species as the synonym of *N. elegantissimus*. A further study need to be done to review whether the type specimens of *C. chilianthus* (Junghuhn s.n.) from Sumatra is same as the type of *N. elegantissimus* (Junghuhn 143) which collected from Java, although we doubt this species occurs in Sumatra because the author (EAW) has collected extensively in Sumatra and did not record the presence of this species until now. It could be that Junghuhn's material collected in Java before 1839 and after March 1842, and in Sumatra during 1840–1842 had been mixed up (Wong & Dransfield 2016). An exploration to Angkola need to be done to find out whether this species can be found in that area, and then after a careful study on both type specimen of Junghuhn and result of the exploration, a conclusion can be made.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to express our gratitude to Herbarium Bogoriense (BO) - LIPI and "Eka Karya" Bali Botanic Garden - LIPI for funding this exploration. Sincerely thanks to Local Forestry Department in Sumbawa for granting permits to collect bamboo specimens. Our colleagues in BO, L.D. Sulistyaningsih and D. Girmansyah, are much thanked for helping to collect the bamboo specimens. We thank Dita Ervianti for helpful prepared the map.

#### REFERENCES

- Bor NL. 1972. A new species of *Nastus* from New Guinea. *Osterr. Bot. Z.* 120: 87–91.
- Chokthaweepanich H. 2014. Phylogenetics and Evolution of the Paleotropical Woody Bamboos (*Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae*). *Graduate Theses & Dissertations, Paper 13778*. Iowa State University, Ames. 212 p.
- Damayanto IPGP, Mahendra T, Rosalina D. 2018. Bamboo diversity at Laiwangi-Wanggameti National Park, Sumba, Indonesia. *Buletin Kebun Raya* 21(1): 45–52.
- Djarwaningsih T, Sunarti S, Kramadibrata K. 2002. *Panduan Pengolahan dan Pengelolaan Material Herbarium serta Pegendalian Hama Terpadu di Herbarium Bogoriense*.
- Herbarium Bogoriense, Bidang Botani, Pusat Penelitian Biologi-LIPI, Bogor. 69 p.
- Dransfield S. 1980. Three new Malesian species of *Gramineae*. *Reinwardtia* 9(4): 385–392.
- Dransfield S, Widjaja EA [editors]. 1995. *Plant Resources of South-East Asia No. 7. Bamboos*. Backhyus Publisher, Leiden. 189 p.
- Ervianti D, Widjaja EA, Sedayu A. 2019. Bamboo diversity of Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Biodiversitas* 20(1): 91–109.
- Henrard JT. 1936. *Chloothamnus*, a neglected genus of *Bambusaceae*. *Blumea* 11(2): 60–73.
- Holttum RE. 1955. The bamboo-genera *Nastus* and *Chloothamnus*. *Kew Bulletin* 10(4): 591–594.
- Hutchinson CS. 1992. *Geological Evolution of South-East Asia*. Oxford Science Publications, Oxford. 368 p.
- Miquel FAW. 1851–1857. *Plantae Junghuianae: Enumeratio Plantarum, Quas, in Insulis Java et Sumatra*. Lugduni-Batavorum. 570 p.
- Monk KA, de Fretes Y, Reksodihardo-Lilley G. 1997. *The Ecology of Nusa Tenggara and Maluku*. The Ecology of Indonesia Series vol. 5. Periplus Edition, Singapore. 960 p.
- Rugayah, Retnowati A, Windadri FI, Hidayat A. 2004. Pengumpulan Data Taksonomi. Dalam: Rugayah, Widjaja EA, Praptiwi (eds.). *Pedoman Pengumpulan Data Keanekaragaman Flora*. Bogor (ID): Puslit-LIPI. hlm 5–42.
- Schmutz E. 1979. *Die Flora der Manggarai*. Heft 5: 1–20.
- Soenarko S. 1977. A new species of *Nastus* Nees (*Gramineae*) from Sumba. *The Garden's Bulletin Singapore* 30: 17–19.
- Stenis-Kruseman MJV. 1950. Malaysian plant collectors and collections. *Flora Malesiana* 1(1): 1–639.
- Widjaja EA. 1997. New taxa in Indonesian bamboos. *Reinwardtia* 11(2): 57–152.
- Widjaja EA. 2001a. *Identikit Jenis-jenis Bambu di Kepulauan Sunda Kecil*. Puslitbang Biologi-LIPI, Bogor. 33 p.
- Widjaja EA. 2001b. *Identikit Jenis-jenis Bambu di Jawa*. Puslitbang Biologi-LIPI, Bogor. 101p.
- Widjaja EA, Astuti IP, Arinasa IBK. 2004. New species of bamboos (*Poaceae-Bambosoideae*) from Bali. *Reinwardtia* 12(2): 199–204.
- Widjaja EA, Karsono. 2005. Keanekaragaman bambu di Pulau Sumba. *Biodiversitas* 6(2): 95–99.

- Widjaja EA, Wong KM. 2016. New combinations in *Chloothamnus* (*Poaceae: Bambusoideae*), a genus of Malesian bamboos formerly confused with *Nastus*. *Sandakania* 22: 37–40.
- Wong KM, Dransfield S. 2016. *Ruhooglandia* and *Widjajachloa*, two new genera of Malesian bamboos (*Poaceae: Bambusoideae*) and their distinction from *Nastus* and *Chloothamnus*. *Sandakania* 22: 1–9.
- Wong KM, Goh WL, Chokthaweepanich H, Clark LG, Sungkaew S, Widjaja EA, Xia N-H. 2016. A subtribal classification of Malesian and Southwest Pacific woody bamboos (*Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Bambuseae*) informed by morphological and molecular studies. *Sandakania* 22: 11–36.
- Zhou M-Y, Zhang Y-X, Haevermans T, Li D-Z. 2017. Towards a complete generic-level plastid phylogeny of the paleotropical woody bamboos (*Poaceae: Bambusoideae*). *Taxon* 66(3): 539–553.



Dewan Penyunting *Floribunda* amat berterima kasih kepada:

Prof. Dr. Mien A. Rifai (AIPPI Jakarta)

Dr. Atik Retnowati (BO Bogor)

Dr. Fitmawati (Universitas Riau, Pekanbaru)

Dr. Etti Sartina Siregar (Universitas Sumatera Utara)

Hernawati S.Si., M.Si.(Universitas Muhammadiyah, Sumatra Barat)

Dr. Joko Witono (PKT-KRB, Bogor)

Dr. Himmah Rustiami (BO Bogor)

Prof. Dr. Amin Retnoningsih (Universitas Negeri Semarang)

Dr. Deby Arifiani (BO Bogor)

Dr. Gunawan M.Si (Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Kalimantan Selatan)

atas kesudiannya bertindak selaku mitra bestari untuk terbitan

*Floribunda* 6(4) April 2020

\*\*\*

## FLORIBUNDA

ISSN: 0215 – 4706; e – ISSN: 2469 – 6944

Diterbitkan oleh:

## PENGGALANG TAKSONOMI TUMBUHAN INDONESIA

d.a. "Herbarium Bogoriense" Bidang Botani, Puslit Biologi, CSC-LIPI  
Jl. Raya Jakarta Bogor, Km. 46. Cibinong, Bogor. 16911. Indonesia