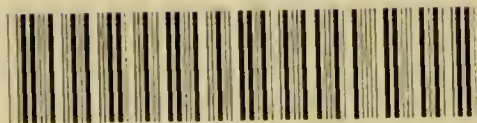




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Malay Materia Medica

(Straits Medical Society  
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# MALAY MATERIA MEDICA.

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(*Read 7th April, 1894.*)

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The study of the materia medica of any race which has derived its knowledge of medicine empirically is always one of considerable interest from an ethnological point of view inasmuch as it will be found to throw much light on the superstitions and ideas of the people, but it has a greater practical value when the drugs used are derived from the almost unknown flora of such a region as the Malay Peninsula.

There are many difficulties attending the study, chief among which are the correlations of the drug, often imported in the form of twigs or roots, with the living and identifiable plant, and though in many cases much help is to be obtained by the use of the native name, yet unless one can meet with a really cunning herbalist, one may often be deceived by the blunders of the informant, who, perhaps, will confuse two similar looking but different plants.

The cleverest herbalists are the Jakuns and Sakais from whom, doubtless, the Malays have learnt much. A man who has to depend entirely for his food and medicine on what is growing round him in the jungle naturally learns very soon the use of each herb and tree. But with the receding of the forests from the cultivated country and the introduction of European, Indian and Chinese drugs, the Malay medicines are less and less used and their uses are becoming forgotten.

I propose to confine this paper to the drugs of Malays, as they are very much less known than those of the Indian and Chinese pharmacopœia, though many of these are now regularly in use by Malays.

The Malay's knowledge of human physiology and anatomy is naturally very limited, and his nosology almost as scanty. He is acquainted with conspicuous and easily determined diseases such as dysentery and consumption, and seem to understand something about them, but obscurer diseases such as heart-disease, and hysteria, are ascribed to the influence of devils, or the action of witchcraft.

Indeed in looking into the Malay pharmacopœia one cannot help being struck by its resemblance to that of England five centuries ago and even later. We have the uses of various portions of animals such as the Slow Loris (*Kangkong*) long shown to be worthless as drugs. We have the same ideas that this or that plant with the addition of some rose water or pepper or some other substance will serve for any illness that can possibly occur.

We have also the sacred herbs brought from Mecca, such as the Rose of Jericho (*Anastasia hierochuntica*) which being brought from Mecca as a flower from Eve's grave, is supposed to have marvellous properties. It is soaked in water and the water given to the patient to drink. Or again the texts of the Koran are written on paper and soaked in water and tied on the head, and there are other semi-religious pharmaceuticals.

Again, we have even traces of the Doctrine of Signatures which may be illustrated by the use of *Balanophora* as an aphrodisiac. This plant grows on Mount Ophir, and has a most curious resemblance to the male organs, which is quite enough to induce Malays to make expeditions to Mount Ophir in search of so powerful an aphrodisiac. Strongly scented or flavoured plants are, of course, in great repute, and as in many cases the scent or flavour is due to some active principle, some of these will, perhaps, be found valuable additions to our pharmacopœia.

Many popular medicines seemed to have no definite properties at all, or if they have a principle, are so weak or are used in such small quantities that it is difficult to imagine their being of any value. Others, such as Pegaga (*Hydrocotyle Asiatica*) and *Cassia alata*, have well-known properties and are in use all over the regions in which they grow.

But there are a considerable number of herbs and trees which evidently have valuable properties but which have either not been tested scientifically at all, or have been rejected on account of their not giving good results when tested. In the latter cases, I believe that this is often due to bad preparation of the samples or the principle may, perhaps, be destroyed by drying, as in the case of gambier leaves, which though when green and fresh contain abundance of tannin, become brown and lose every trace of it a few hours after gathering.

Enemata and injections of any kind are quite unknown to the Malays, who, indeed, would be afraid to use any such operations. They are very fond of external applications either stimulant or cooling, and a very large number of leaves of different plants are applied to the head to cure headache.

They are also very partial to baths in which various substances are steeped, and are especially particular as to the bath used after confinement, into which decoctions, chiefly of astringents, are poured. In some cases the patient is smoked, and this is usual when he is possessed or under the influence of evil spirits. Thus, when a child suffers from "*Sampuh Pachut*," that is to say, when it persistently cries and will not take its food, it is treated in the following way:—The leaves of *Hedyotis congesta*, Br., a tall jungle weed, known as "*Lida Jin*," or "*Poko Sampuh Pachut*," are boiled with some other leaves till one-third of the liquor is evaporated and the decoction exposed to the dew for a night, and the child is bathed with it, or a quantity of roadside rubbish, dead leaves, sticks, chewed sugar cane etc., is boiled and the child is bathed in the liquid (it is washed afterwards) and it is then smoked over a fire consisting of a nest of a weaver bird (*Sarang Tampur*), the skin of a bottle gourd (*Labu*)

and a piece of wood which has been struck by lightning. The disease is supposed to be due to the influence of devils which are, by these means, driven away.

Chewing betel-nut while reciting certain passages of the Koran and then spitting on the head of the patient is believed to have a marvellous effect in curing fevers and other ailments. Forms of hypnotism are, I believe, used by the regular wizards, but I have not been able to properly investigate this.

Actual cautery is sometimes though rarely used and in the following manner for wounds, especially punctured ones:—A bit of wick or rag is dipped in coco-nut oil and lit, and the oil allowed to drop into the wound. I have seen a bad bamboo puncture which resisted all ordinary treatment heal up very speedily after this painful operation.

I have classified the drugs according to their uses but it must be remembered that a Malay medicine rarely consists of a single drug, and one celebrated medicine contains a hundred different ingredients.

#### *Aperients.*

The common aperients in use are:—

Castor oil (*Farah*), purging nuts (*Farah Blanda*), croton oil, aloes and senna leaves, (*Sena Makki*). This latter has a great reputation for all kinds of sickness especially as it comes from Mecca, and, consequently, has a semi-religious value attached to it. The leaves are ground to powder, and sifted and the weight of three drachms is a dose.

The long nutmeg (*Myristica fatua* L.) imported here in considerable quantity, is also used as a purgative, the seeds pounded and given alone or in combination with senna.

The seed of *Castanopsis*, a large one-seeded chestnut, given in small quantities, produces flatulence, a whole nut is purgative.

*Portulaca oleracea*, L., (*Gelang Pasir*) a common succulent weed used as a vegetable and commonly collected and sold for that purpose, combined with an aromatic little herb *Brimi Limnophila villosa*, Benth, is said also to be aperient.

#### *Astringents.*

The Malay suffers much from dysentery and diarrhœa, often due to the reckless way he gorges on unripe fruits, so that diarrhœa and dysentery medicines are in much request, and a great number are reputed valuable. Most of these are astringent, and probably contain tannin.

The most important are the following:—

*Carapa Moluccana*, Gaertn., Nireh bark. The bark of an abundant mangrove swamp tree.

The best method of using this is to boil the bark for two hours in a copper-pan, then, after straining, to continue boiling till the decoction becomes thick, and then dry off by slow heat. It forms a crystalline mass of a deep brown colour, soluble in water and spirits of wine. This should be dissolved in spirits and two tea-



spoonfuls given in water every day. It has a high reputation in dysentery, and seems to be well worth the attention of pharmacists.

*Garcinia Mangostana*, L., mangosteen husks. The rinds are collected and exported to China by the Chinese. Treated in the same way as the Nireh bark, it gives a very similar extract. The Natives prefer the husks of unripe fruits; they are regularly sold in the drug shops, and are very popular.

*Melastoma polyanthum*, Bl., "Senduduk." The common shrub known here as Singapore Rhododendron. The young shoots are boiled and the decoction used alone in combination with mangosteen bark.

*Uncaria Gambier*, Roxb., Gambier. The prepared extract is used usually in combination with other astringents.

Other commonly used plants are :—

*Rubus moluccanus*, L., (*Rosaceæ*) "Akar kupor", "Tempu ranak", the wild raspberry. A decoction of the roots is used like that of *Rubus canadensis* in America for dysentery.

*Decuspermum paniculatum*, Kurz., (*Myrtaceæ*) "Kelintek Nyamok." The leaves are chewed with betel for dysentery.

*Uraria crinita*, Desv., (*Leguminosæ*) "Poko ekor kucing." Roots for diarrhœa.

*Ancistrocladus extensus*, var., *Penangianus* (*Dipterocarpeæ*) "Akar julong hitam." Roots used.

*Punica granatum*, L., (*Lythrarix*) "Delima." Pomegranate. The bark of the root.

*Morinda citrifolia*, L., and *M. tinctoria*, Roxb. (*Rubiaceæ*) "Mengkudu." Decoction of bark. A coarse, strong astringent.

*Hedyotis capitellata*, Wall, (*Rubiaceæ*) "Akar sutnibut", "Akar kuminiyan hantu." Decoction of roots.

*H. glabra*, Br., "Rumput sibueh." Whole plant.

*Gynura sarmentosa*, Dec., (*Compositæ*) "Kulamayi merah," "Akar subiak." Decoction of roots.

*Didymocarpus reptans*, Jack., (*Gesneraceæ*) "Akar sumpuh darah," (lit. dysentery root). Roots and leaves in a decoction.

*Nepenthes Reinwardtii*, Miq., "Priok kra betina." a pitcher plant. Decoction of roots.

Those of *N. ampullacea* are boiled and rubbed on the stomach for stomachache.

*Cyathula prostata*, (*Amarantaceæ*) "Jarang-jarang." A decoction of the roots is given for dysentery.

*Lygodium scandens*, L., "Ribu Ribu." a climbing fern. The stem and fronds boiled for Dysentery.

*Polyporus sanguineus*, "Chendarawan merah." A common red fungus which grows on dead wood, is boiled and the decoction drunk, generally used in combination with other plants.

#### *Stomachics.*

*Hydrocotyle Asiatica* L., (*Umbelliferæ*) "Pegaga."

This is much valued by the Natives, and women may often be seen collecting the plant for sale. It is used in curry, as well as

for liver complaint. The leaves pounded on a stone and then put into a cup with water and left to stand for some hours, produce a decoction of some repute in consumption. In India and Mauritius it is said to be used for syphilis and leprosy. It is also said to be valuable in skin diseases. The properties of the herb seem to disappear, to a large extent at least, on drying, wherefor it has proved a failure in European medicine. A tincture made here from fresh leaves might prove valuable.

*Rourea fulgens*, Planch., (*Connaraceæ*) "Semilat."

An abundant climber in the jungles, conspicuous from its bright pink young leaves. This has a great reputation as a stomachic among the Natives. Its roots are boiled, and the decoction drunk for stomachache.

*Sterculia scaphigera* (*Sterculiaceæ*) "Kembang semangkok."

The seeds of this magnificent tree are imported into Singapore for sale in the drug shops, where there is a good demand for them. When steeped in water the testa produces a large quantity of mucilage, so that one seed will fill a cup whence the native name literally Fill-cup. One or two seeds are put in a cup of water overnight with a little sugar candy and mucilage is eaten on rising in the morning. It is supposed to clear the stomach and cool the blood. The active principle in the mucilage is bassorin.

#### *Stomach-complaints, Colic &c.*

*Vernonia scandens*, Dec., "Tombak tombak", "Ragin." Roots boiled and decoction drunk.

*V. cinerea*, Less., "Rumput sabagi", "Sembong hutan", "Tombak bukit." A common weed. A decoction of the roots is used for diarrhœa, and the leaves for colic.

*Blumea balsamifera*, Dec., "Sembong." The source of the Ai camphor. A coarse herb with a strong camphoraceous odour. A quantity of leaves distilled gave a clear, green oil, with distinctly rubefacient properties. This plant is employed in combination with many other drugs for various diseases, and is given alone for stomachache, as a decoction of leaves and roots. It is also used to put into the water in which a woman is bathed after confinement. The dry leaves powdered to dust is blown up the nose of a horse for cold.

*Eclipta alba*, L., (*Compositæ*) "Rumput migus", "Kerumak jantan." Decoction of leaves for bowel-complaints.

*Ardisia complanata*, Wall., (*Myrsinæ*). A common jungle shrub. A decoction of leaves for colic.

*A. odontophylla*, Wall., "Sumpo lumpuh", "Pasal". Is used in the same way.

*Coriandrum sativum*, L., (*Umbelliferæ*) "Jintan." Coriander seed. Is imported and used as a carminative here and elsewhere.

*Labisia potheria*, Lindl., (*Myrsinæ*) "Pinggan", "Mata pelandok rimbah." A common, small, shrubby, jungle plant. Decoction of the leaves for bowel-complaints (*see also Gonorrhœa*)

*Artemisia vulgaris*, L., (*Compositæ*) "Heeiya." Leaves used for colic (*see also Sores*.)

- Gynochthodes sublancoolata*, Miq., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Sulong akar." Roots and leaves given as a decoction for stomachache.
- Coptosapelta Griffithii*, (*Rubiaceæ*) "Akar sampu puchut," "Akar malong." Decoction of roots given for stomachache.
- Hedyotis congesta*, Br. (*Rubiaceæ*) "Lida jin".
- Cleome viscosa* L. (*Capparidæ*). A decoction of the whole plant is used for stomachache.
- Cnestis ramiflora*, Griff., (*Connaraceæ*). A decoction of the roots for stomachache.
- Canthium angustifolium*, Roxb., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Akar surumat". Decoction of roots for stomachache.
- Mussaenda glabra*, Wall., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Balik adap." Leaves made into tea for bowel-complaints (also see Coughs).
- Adenosma cœruleum*, Br., "Timbah tasek," and *A. capitatum*, Benth., "Kuching kuching" (*Scrophularinæ*). Aromatic herbs, the roots are boiled and a decoction given for colic.
- Callicarpa longifolia*, Lam., "Tampo besih" (*Verbenaceæ*). A common shrub; a decoction of the leaves for colic.
- Bridelia tomentosa*, Bl., "Kenidei". Decoction of leaves for colic.
- Ficus recurva*, Bl., "Akar dahara." A climbing fig. Decoction of roots for colic.

The stomach, about the navel, is also rubbed with pounded leaves of *Dysophylla auricularia* (*Labiata*), "Ekor kuching," mixed with chunam (lime) for colic.

*Kœmpferia rotunda*, L., (*Scitamineæ*) "Kunchor." The rhizomes are used as a stomachic. The plant is commonly cultivated for this purpose and is sold in the shops. It is apparently not a native of the Peninsula.

### Febrifuges.

The Malay is not very accurate in his diagnosis of malarial fever, but often talks of suffering from fever when he is merely suffering from cold, or is, generally speaking, slightly unwell, but shivering fever, or any of the more acute form of malaria he often correctly diagnoses, and uses either internal or external applications.

The best of all the former is "Bidara Pahit" or "Penawar pahit" (*Eurycoma latifolia*), an elegant shrub allied to *Picroæna excelsa*, Lindl., (which produces Quassia Wood) and to *Quassia amara* Bitter wood and like these and indeed nearly all of the small order of *Simarubæ*, *Eurycoma* contains an exceedingly bitter principle. The bark of the root is the part used, but the whole shrub contains the principle. It is a most appetizing bitter and is, I think, well worthy of the attention of pharmacists, but it has not yet been examined.

Other roots in use here for fever, are those of *Vernonia Chinensis* Less. (*Compositæ*) "Ruku gajah", "Sumpu angin." A common village weed.

*Anplectrum glaucum*, Triana, (*Melastomaceæ*) "Senduduk akar, "Damah bukit." A climbing shrub.

*Melodorum pisocarpum* Hook. fil. (*Anonaceæ*).

*Thottea grandiflora*, Rottb., "Seburut." A tonic of some reputation.

*Alternanthera sessilis* (*Amarantaceæ*) "Rumput aôh." A decoction of the whole plant is used.

A tea made of the leaves of *Bæckia frutescens* or *Leptospermum amboinense* (*Myrtaceæ*), is used for fever and lassitude. They are aromatic bushes and make a very refreshing drink.

#### External.

For external applications the drug, if a root, is boiled, ground down to a powder, and then rubbed over the whole body. The following roots are in use.

*Orophea setosa* (*Anonaceæ*) "Pialu." A Jakun remedy.

*Coptosapelta flavescens* Korth., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Akar malong."

*Clerodendron nutans* (*Verbenaceæ*) "Muroyan kabut."

*Chloranthus officinalis* (*Chloranthaceæ*) "Samban paya."

And the leaves of:—

*Abutilon indicum* L., (*Malaceæ*) "Kambang lobo".

*Limnophila villosa* (*Scrophularineæ*).

*Aristolochia Roxburghiana* (*Aristolochiaceæ*). "Akar ketola hutan".

*Cyrtandra acuminata*, Benth., "Sugumber putih".

#### Expectorants and Cough Medicines.

There is a considerable list of herbs used in cases of colds and coughs, several of which at least have diuretic properties.

*Abrus precatorius*, L., (*Leguminosæ*) "Akar saga betina." False liquorice has long been known as a cough medicine, but it has passed out of the British Pharmacopœia. The Natives boil the leaves and roots and chew them with betel-nut.

*Phyllanthus niruri* and *Ph. urinaria*, L., "Dukong anak," are diuretic plants which are used for coughs especially in children, and also for urinary diseases, especially gonorrhœa. As the scientific name of the latter denotes, the plant has long been known as a diuretic.

For dry cough in children the base of the stem and roots of *P. niruri*, with flowers of *Ocymum basilicum*, L., ("Ruku ruku"), two slices of ginger, and some sugar candy are boiled together and the decoction is given as a drink.

The *P. niruri* is supposed to have another marvellous property, which, however, is hardly medicinal. If the leaves are chewed for a few minutes, it will be found that it is possible to chew up glass without any risk of cutting the mouth.

*Orophea*, sp., (*Anonaceæ*) "Supucha pelandok." A rather rare tree, the roots are chewed with betel-nut for coughs, and those of the remarkable climbing, *Dischidia Rafflesiana*, Wall., (*Asclepiadæ*) "Akar kul", "Akar bano", are used in the same manner.

*Mussœnda glabra*, Vahl., "Balik adap" (*Rubiaceæ*) and *M. variabilis*, Hemsley, "Balik adap bukit." A decoction of the roots is used for coughs, and a tea of the leaves is used for fevers.

*Elephantopus scaber*, L., (*Compositæ*) "Tutup bumi" is a common South American weed; a decoction of the roots of which are used for coughs. It also enters into the composition of many other medicines.

*Emilia sonchifolia*, Dec., (*Compositæ*) "Tetumbak merah", "Ketumbi jantan", is also used in the same way, and is sold in the shops as a herb for this purpose. It has a reputation for consumption.

*Scoparia dulcis*, L., "Te' Macao" is also in use here as it is in its native country of Brazil. It appears to be quite a recent introduction into the East Indies, but has spread everywhere now. Mixed with the roots of *Eryngium fœtidum*, also a South American weed, it is used for stomachaches.

*Didymocarpos platypus*, C. B. Clarke. A decoction of the roots is used for cough.

*Pericampylus incanus*, Miers., (*Menispermaceæ*) "Akar kělēm-pěngang." A climber, the leaves of which are pounded and made into decoction with those of *Kibessia simplex*, Korth, "Sial manaun" and administered for cough and asthma.

*Cyathula prostrata*, (*Amarantaceæ*) "Jarang jarang." A decoction of the roots is given for infantile cough.

*Plantago Major*, L., (*Plantagineæ*) "Ekor angin." The roots and leaves are used as was formerly the case in England.

*Gmelina villosa*, Roxb., (*Verbenaceæ*) "Bulangan." The fruit, preserved in syrup, is given for consumption.

*Vitex trifolia*, L., (*Verbenaceæ*) "Lagundi." The leaves ground with garlic, pepper, saffron and boiled rice, are made into pills and given for consumption, and the patient is bathed with a decoction of the leaves.

*Polyporus*, sp., (*Fungi*) "Susu rimau." This is rather an interesting medicine. The plant produces a sclerotium of considerable size, which is sometimes found in decaying wood, or apparently loose in the ground. It has a great reputation for consumption and colds, and commands a high price. It really appears, like other sclerotia, to contain much pectine, but the infinitesimal doses administered can be of but little use.

#### Alteratives.

*Acanthus ebracteatus*, Vahl., and *A. ilicifolius*, L., (*Acanthaceæ*) "Jeruju". A common tidal river plant with prickly leaves and white or blue flowers. The seeds pounded are administered in water in cases of outbreaks of boils. The Natives say that as many seeds as the patient takes so many years he will be free from recurrence of the boils. The drug has apparently been successful in some European cases and seems worth paying some attention to.

#### Dropsy.\*

*Rennellia speciosa*, Hook., fil., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Mengkudu rimbah",

\* NOTE,—Beri-Beri is usually included under Dropsy by Malays.

“Lumpudu tanah”. A decoction of the roots is administered for dropsy and rheumatism, and it is also used as a bath for rheumatism.

*Gmelina villosa*, Roxb., (*Verbenaceæ*) “Bulangan.” The fruit is rubbed up with lime and garlic and the body rubbed with it, for dropsy.

#### *Anthelmintics.*

I cannot find many of these in use, but the Natives have recourse chiefly to:—

*Combretum trifoliatum*, Vent., “Akar songsong harus.” The curious four-angled fruits of this plant are used for *Ascaris*, and are commonly sold in the druggists' shops. They seem to be chiefly imported from India but the plant, a long creeper with green flowers, grows wild in Malacca.

*Bonnaya verbenæfolia*, Benth., (*Scrophularinæ*) “Poko sumpu chaching.” A decoction of the whole plant is used as an anthelmintic.

*Hedychium longicoruuatum*, Bak., (*Zingiberaceæ*) “Ubat chaching”, Roots used as an anthelmintic and also for Syphilis.

*Punica Granatum*, Pomegranate. Bark of Roots used.

As in olden times, external applications for worms are popular, and among them are recommended:—

*Pilea muscosa*, Lindl., commonly known as the “Artillery Plant,” a little garden weed which is rubbed up with garlic and salt and applied to the stomach of a child to expel ascarides, and *Hyptis brevipes*, Poit. the leaves of which are applied to the belly as a poultice.

#### *Rheumatism and Lumbago*

are usually treated by rubbing the affected part with decoctions of various roots and leaves, or with these boiled and ground up. Some of these have aromatic properties, others are stimulant and rubefacient.

*Dryobalanops camphora*, Gaertn., (*Dipterocarpeæ*) “Kapur barus,” Borneo camphor oil.

The camphor tree produces both solid camphor and camphor oil, which latter is found in clefts in the trunk of the tree. It is obtained in Borneo, Sumatra and on the Indau River in Johore and Rawang in Selangor. The oil is used to rub in for rheumatism and is much valued, being very expensive.

A favourite rubefacient is the following recipe:—Pound up together ginger, garlic, mustard and the bark of *Moringa pterygosperma* (*Morunggei*) the horse radish tree, add vinegar to moisten it and rub on the part affected.

*Justicia gendarussa*, L., (*Acanthaceæ*) “Ganda rusa” is cultivated in all Malay villages but apparently is not wild here. It has a high reputation for all kinds of diseases, and especially for rheumatism and lumbago. The leaves are rubbed up with those of “Bakung” *Crinum Asiaticum*, L. and black pepper, and applied to the loins for lumbago.

The roots or leaves of the following plants are thus used also:—

*Memecylon Ridleyi*, Cogn., (*Melastomaceæ*). A small tree common in hill jungles, the roots of which are used by Jakuns.

*Uncaria pteropoda*, Miq., (*Rubiaceæ*). A wild gambier, the leaves of which are rubbed on the side for pain.

*Hedyotis capitellata*, L., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Akar sutnibut."

*Petunga venulosa*, Roxb., (*Rubiaceæ*).

*Ardisia odontophylla*, (*Myrsinæ*) "Pasal." Of these, the roots are used boiled as a fomentation or merely rubbed in.

*Erigeron linifolium*, (*Compositæ*) "Chapu", "Kupugis." A common wayside weed.

*Ardisia complanata*, (*Myrsinæ*).

*Sphenodesma barbatum*, (*Verbenaceæ*). Of these, the leaves are used.

*Sida carpinifolia*, L., (*Malvaceæ*) "Siliguri", "Katumba hutan" is like other mallows a demulcent, and the leaves and roots are put on the chest as a poultice for coughs and pain in the chest.

#### *Anodynes.*

*Datura fastuosa*, L., and *D. metel*, L., (*Solanaceæ*) "Kechubong." These well-known poisonous plants are used for applying to injured parts of the body to allay pain, the leaves are pounded and laid on the injury. They are sometimes cultivated for this purpose. The plants are considered too dangerous for any internal use, but are sometimes used for criminal purposes.

*Datura stramonium*, L., is sometimes given in books as "chubong" but this plant does not occur in the Peninsula so far as I have seen.

Another plant used for sprains and bruises is the common *Stachytarpheta Indica*, L., "Selasih dindi", the leaves of which are rubbed on the injured part.

#### *Applications for Ulcers and Sores in the Legs.*

Malays, like other half civilized Natives, are very fond of dressing wounds and sores (to which they are very liable) with pounded or ground up leaves of various kinds. I have an extensive list of leaves in use for this purpose. Most of them are common weeds, with apparently no definite properties, but are more or less juicy and possibly in this way allay inflammation.

One, however, is a well-known medicinal plant which in early English pharmacopœias was used for the same purpose, that is, wormwood (*Artemisia vulgaris*), L., "Heeiya", a decoction of the leaves of which is used for washing sores. The plant is cultivated here and there by the Chinese and is half wild in some places. It is regularly sold in the markets.

List of herbs used for ulcers, and wounds:—

*Wedelia biflora*, Dec., (*Compositæ*) "Serēnah laut."

*Emilia sonchifolia*, Dec., "Tetumbak merah."

*Artemisia vulgaris*, L., "Heeiya."

*Dentella repens*, Forst., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Bunga karang."

*Ophiorrhiza Harrisiana*, Heyne, "Kudunak."

*Spermacoce hispida*, L., "Rumput sulawo."

*Oldenlandia corymbosa*, L., "Tulang belankas", "Rumput siku siku", "Rumput sibu." Used in combination with turmeric.

*Limnophila villosa*, Benth., (*Scrophularinæ*) "Bremit."

*Torenia polygonoides*, Benth.

*Striga lutea*, Lour, "Rumput siku siku."

*Vandellia crustacea*, Benth., "Kera nasi."

*Ruellia repens*, L., (*Acanthaceæ*), "Kurunak."

*Loranthus pentandrus*, Mig., (*Loranthaceæ*), "Sunalu api."

*Pouzolzia pentandra*, L., (*Urticaceæ*).

*Ebermaiera setigera*, Nees., (*Acanthaceæ*). Leaves chewed with betel for sore mouth.

*Melodorum fulgens*, L., (*Anonaceæ*), "Akar kep."

*Petunga venulosa*, Roxb., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Umpaong puteh." Roots ground and used.

#### For Boils and Abscesses.

*Sida rhombifolia*, (*Malvaceæ*) "Seliguri". A common weedy shrub with yellow flowers growing in waste ground, the leaves of which are pounded and applied to boils or abscesses to ripen them.

*Desmodium heterophyllum*, Benth., (*Leguminosæ*) "Rumput sisik naga," "Rumput tilinga tikus". The leaves are used for making poultices for sores and for ear-ache.

*Trichosanthes cuspidata*, Lam., (*Cucurbitaceæ*) "Akar sânto." The leaves are used for poulticing boils.

*Aralidium pinnatifidum*, (*Araliaceæ*). Leaves used for poulticing boils.

#### Skin Diseases.

*Cassia alata*, L., (*Leguminosæ*) "Gelenggang", "Daun kurap." This is so well known as a remedy for "Kurap," *Tinea tonsurans* and other skin diseases, that it is hardly necessary to do more than mention it. The best way of applying the leaves is to pound them with water and apply them in the form of a poultice. It is especially valuable for dhoby-itch.

*Polyporus sanguineus*, (*Fungi*), "Chendawan merah." The common red tree fungus is sold in the shops and used for eczema.

*Modecca Singaporiana*, Mast., (*Passifloreæ*). Roots boiled and applied for ringworm. The fruit is said to be poisonous.

*Hydrocotyle rotundifolia*, L., "K'ra K'ra." The leaves rubbed up with alum are applied to skin disease of the testicles.

*Leucas zeylanica* (*Labiataæ*), "Ketumbit." Leaves used for itch; a very well-known native remedy.

Small-pox is treated by external application of the leaves of *Pithecolobium microcarpum*, Benth., (*Leguminosæ*), "Petai belalang", which are pounded up and rubbed over the body, or a decoction of the roots of *Acacia pinnata*, sp., (*Leguminosæ*) "Akar chuis", "Akar kupoh" is used to wash the body with.

#### Styptics.

*Cibotium Barometz*, L., (*Filices*). The golden furry hair from the base of the leaf stalks of this fern is sold in the druggist's shops, as a styptic to stop bleeding from cuts, for which it seems well adapted.



*Orchitis.*

For swollen testicles, the fruits of *Pternandra cœrulescens* Jack (*Melastomaceæ*) "Sial munahon paya" are pounded up with water and applied, and the ground up roots of *Tabernæmontana corymbosa*, Roxb., (*Apocynaceæ*) "Jelutong badak," are used in the same way. This latter has also a reputation for syphilis.

Swollen glands are poulticed with the leaves of *Fussieua suffruticosa*, "Lakom ayer" or those of *Ardisia oxyphylla* (*Myrsineæ*), "Bujong samalam bukit."

*Tooth-ache.*

For tooth-ache the gums are rubbed with the boiled leaves and roots of *Pilanthus acmella*, "Krabo", "Gulang." A common waste ground weed often known as the "tooth-ache plant." It is rather pungent and acts as a counter irritant. It is sold in the herb shops.

*Sphæranthus Indicus* (*Compositæ*), "Gelumbiah lumbu," is used in the same way, with the addition of pounded coriander seed, and *Eclipta alba*, also a common weed, is similarly used, as are the leaves of *Gmelina villosa* (*Verbenaceæ*) "Bulangan." Cloves "Chingkeh" (*Eugenia Caryophyllea*), are pounded and stuffed into decayed teeth, or the face is poulticed with leaves of *Sida rhombifolia*, L., (*Malvaceæ*).

*Ophthalmia.*

For this the eyes are bathed with a decoction of the roots of *Limacia triandra* Miers (*Menispermaceæ*) "Akar kuning", or the leaves of *Milletia sericea*, Benth., (*Leguminosæ*) "Akar mumbol", are used for poulticing. Weak eyes are shaded with pieces of plantain leaf, which make an excellent cool, green shade and are readily procurable.

*Headache.*

A large number of leaves of different kinds are used for applying to the head in cases of headache and one can often see Natives going about decorated with them. They appear to be chiefly those of juicy plants which merely cool the head, and so allay the pain somewhat.

*Pericampylus incanus*, Miers., (*Menispermaceæ*), "Akar kelempenang."

*Fussieua suffruticosa*, L., (*Lythraceæ*) "Lakom ayer."

*Gynotroches axillaris*, Forst., (*Rhizophoraceæ*) "Mata kli."

*Quisqualis indica*, L., (*Combretaceæ*)

*Kalanchoe*, sp., (*Crassulaceæ*) "Sedingen."

*Crotalaria verrucosa*, L., (*Leguminosæ*) "Gigiling jantan."

*Acaca pinnata*, L., (*Leguminosæ*) "Akar kupoh."

*Anplectrum glaucum*, Triana., (*Melastomaceæ*) "Sendudu kaya" especially used for giddiness.

*Hedyotis glabra*, Roxb., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Rumput sibueh."

*Spermacoce hispida*, L., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Rumput sumbro."  
*Curanga amara*, Juss., (*Scrophularinæ*) "G'lumak susu",  
 used with coriander "Jintan itam."

*Henslowia Lobbiania*, Dec., (*Santalaæ*) "Akar api-api."

*Musa Sapientum*, L., (*Musaceæ*) "Pisang", Banana.

The red pumpkin of *Trichosanthes Wallichiana*, Cogn., (*Cucurbitaceæ*) is pounded up and put on the head for headache. It is said to be poisonous if taken internally.

The leaves of *Matthæa sancta* (*Monimiaceæ*) "Churoin" are smoked with tobacco by Jakuns for headache.

### Infantile Disease.

#### Thrush.

Recipe:—Take "Adas" (Aniseed), "Pulasari" the bark of *Alyxia stellata* and a red onion "Bawang merah," pound them up and put in a plantain leaf (*Plantago major*, L.) which put on the embers and cook, squeeze the juice out and apply to the child's mouth.

For heavy perspiration at night and restlessness in children, *Ruellia repens*, L., "Dras malam" (*Acanthaceæ*) a small creeping herb common in hedges, is used, the leaves are pounded with rice and saffron and the powder rubbed over the child's body.

#### Hysteria.

and other ailments supposed to be caused by devils are usually cured by ceremonies, but "Medang asam" *Litsea penangiana*, Hook. fil., is used for the disease called "sakenah," when a patient through a fright gets hysterical. The leaves are pounded and applied over the head and body for a few days.

#### Alexipharmics.

Snake-bite is very rare in the Peninsula, though poisonous snakes abound, but there are many other venomous beasts which inflict a certain amount of injury, such as centipedes, scorpions, bees, hornets and caterpillars.

For snake-bite the leaves of *Hedyotis capitellata*, L., (*Rubiaceæ*) and *Curanga amara*, Juss., "Gelumak susu", are ground up and applied to the wound.

For scorpion and bee sting, lime (Chunam) is often applied and has the advantage of being at hand when required if any betel chewer is by, and *Psychotria Jackiana*, Hook. fil., (*Rubiaceæ*) "Ubat halan" is also considered an antidote for insect stings and snake-bite.

#### Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.

*Labisia pothoina* (*Myrsinæ*) (see also Stomachics) "Akar Fati-mah."

A decoction of the roots is used for gonorrhœa.

*Phyllanthus niruri*, L., (*Euphorbiaceæ*) "Dukong-dukong anak," (see also Expectorants).

Recipe:—1. Chew the leaves and roots and swallow the saliva for gonorrhœa or dysentery.

Recipe:—2 "Dukong-dukong anak" a handful, coco-nut milk five spoonfuls, onions five whole ones, juice of a lime, pound up all together, strain and drink early in the morning for three mornings.

*Physalis minor*, L., (*Solanaceæ*). The leaves are used to make a decoction with those of the plantain (*Plantago major*, L.) which is given for gonorrhœa. *P. alkekengi* is used in Europe as a diuretic and the plantain is also said to be diuretic.

*Cassia angustifolia*, Vahl, "Senna makki." Leaves pounded and mixed with ghee and sugar will remove venereal diseases from the body, according to a Malay work on this drug.

### *Syphilis.*

*Tabernæmontana malaccensis*, Hook., "Lada-lada padang", "Perachit" and *T. corymbosa*, Roxb., "Jelutong badak" roots ground together and administered for "Rētong," tertiary syphilis, when the nose is attacked.

Another recipe for disease of the nose, presumably syphilitic, is to inhale the smoke of the following:—

Pounded seeds of *Solanum aculeatissimum*, Jacq., "Trong blanda."  
 " " *Solanum*, sp., "Trong punah."  
 " " *Xanthoxylum myriacanthum*, Wall., *Mamalli*  
 with incense and balarang.

As nearly all the gonorrhœa medicines are diuretics I take the opportunity to call attention to the fruits of the two leguminous trees, *Parkia biglandulosa*, Roxb., "Petai" and *Pithecolobium lobatum*, L., "Jering." The fruits of both of these are very popular with the Malays who eat them with curry. They cause the whole body and especially the urine to exhale a most fœtid odour, and also act as diuretics. "Petai" also produces looseness of the bowels. Excess in eating "Jering," is said to produce stricture which is cured by *Alchornea villosa*, Muhl., "Ramin bukit," a common euphorbiaceous shrub.

### *Aphrodisiacs.*

Many things are used as aphrodisiacs by the Natives for which form of medicine there is always a very great demand. Among them are the ovipositor of a grasshopper which is popularly supposed to be the male organ of the squirrel; *Balanophora*, sp., a rare plant growing on Mount Ophir; and the Durian (*Durio zibethinus*.)

*Cinnamomum parthenoxylon*, Meiss., "Kayu gadis," a strongly scented species of cinnamon, has a great reputation for strengthening young girls.

*Smilax calophylla*, Vahl., "Itah tembaga" (Perak) and *S. myosotiflora*, Dec. "Itah visi" (Perak) are said by Mr. WRAY to be used as aphrodisiacs. The former having the greatest reputation.

*Abortients.*

The following recipes have been given me as valuable abortients:—

1. Take of hedge bamboo (*Bambusa nana*) a handful of shoots and about 100 white pepper corns, pound them and add a small quantity of hot water, drink, and repeat this for three mornings.

2. Take one wine glassful of honey and mix with it the juice of a young raw pineapple cut into small bits and squeezed, drink this early in the mornings for three mornings.

3. Take of "Getah api-api" (*Avicennia officinalis*) the weight of one cent. Daun kasum (*Polygonum flaccidum*) one handful, pound them and add the juice of a young pineapple peeled and cut into bits, and drink early in the mornings when the stomach is empty, for two mornings. *Polygonum flaccidum* is also used an emmenagogue.

4. Take a handful of "Ruku-ruku" (*Ocimum basilicum*) with the roots, and pound them and add water in which a table spoonful of ashes ("ati abu") has soaked for two hours. This will produce a miscarriage in three hours after drinking. *Ocimum basilicum*, L., is also used as an expectorant for coughs.

5. Take a piece of the root of "Tuba" (*Derris elliptica*. Benth.) put some opium on the cut end and insert in the vagina. It should be left in all night or used for a short time for a few nights in succession.

6. *Plumbago rosea* (*Plumbaginææ*) "Cheraka merah." The roots chewed for seven days in the morning and evening with betel-nut, produces miscarriage.

7. *Lepidagathis Wightiana*, Benth., (*Acanthaceæ*) "Poko pen-luroh." A decoction of the roots of this rather rare jungle plant is used as an abortient, at three months.

*Diseases of Women.*

The Malays have a very extensive series of medicines for female use, and especially during and after confinement do they ply the patient with elaborate compositions, among which highly celebrated are the "Ubat priok," "Ubat beranak," and "Jejamu," which chiefly consist of aromatic and diuretic drugs. Besides internal medicines at this time they use astringent washes, and powdered spices are rubbed over the abdomen. Receipts for these are given below.

As emmenagogues *Polygonum flaccidum* (*Polygonaceæ*) "Daun kasum", a common knot grass growing in wet places, is used. The leaves are mixed with aniseed "Adas manis" and bark of Pulasari (*Alyxia stellata*) ground up and given to drink. A closely allied species (*P. hydropiper*) is used in the United States, for the same purpose.

*Phyllanthus urinaria* L., "Dukong anak" mentioned above as a diuretic is also used, and the red coral (*Tubipora*) is sold in the shops for the same purpose.

Though the Malay is not, as a rule, highly prolific, yet he finds it sometimes well to restrict the number of his family and this is effected by the aid of *Erigeron linifolius* (*Compositæ*) "Rumput penjarang", a common introduced weed which is supposed to have the effect of preventing too rapid conception.

For preventing the flow of milk the leaves of "Murungei" *Moringa pterygosperma*, Gaertn., are rubbed on the breasts, and for pain in the breasts, the roots of *Desmodium polycarpum* (*Leguminosæ*) "Rumput kerbau d'rapat" are boiled and applied to the painful part.

For retention of urine in women during confinement the pith of the roots of *Bragantia corymbosa* "Akar julang bukit" is eaten with betel-nuts.

*Medicines used in or after Confinement.*

1. "Ubat beranak", is composed of the following drugs pounded together:—

Merchabolong—galls.

Sudah Ayer—flowers.

Changkok Bunga.

Bunga Kasumba (*Carthamus tinctorius*, L.)—flowers.

Chuchor or Churan Atap (Tr.) (*Boeckia frutescens*)—leaves.

Chabei Tali (*Helicteres Isora*, L.)—fruits.

Separ Antu (*Sindora Wallichii*, Benth.)—pods.

Tahi Angin (*Usnea barbata*).

Buah Anjang (*Xanthium strumarium*, L.)—fruits.

Kuskus (*Andropogon muricatus*)—roots.

Katambar (*Coriandrum sativum*, L.)—fruits.

Jemuju—caraways (*Carum carui*) fruits.

Pound and make a drink:—

2. "Ubat Jejamu."

Kayu Serapat, (*Micrechites ovalifolia*),—stem.

Kayu Manis China (*Cinnamomum*, sp.)

Katambar (*Coriandrum sativum*)—seeds.

Musi apparently *Artemisiu* buds.

Mersawir.

Jintan Manis—Cumin seed.

Jintan Hitam (*Nigella sativa*) seeds.

Ujong Rahab.

Pulasari (*Alyxia stellata*, Roem)—bark.

Puchok.

Ganti.

Kalambac (*Aquilaria malaccensis*)—wood.

Chukar—vinegar.

Kedawung (*Parkia Roxburghana*) Wall seeds.

Sudah Ayer.

Kulit Manis—Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, L.)—bark.

Tahi Angin (*Usnea barbata*).

Daun Perawas (*Lindera*, sp.)—leaves.

Buah Pala, Nutmeg, (*Myristica fragrans*)—seeds.

Gadong China (*Smilax China*)—tubers.

Majakani—Galls of some plant.

Jiringu (*Acorus calamus*, L.)—rhizome.

Tumu Lawak (*Curcuma Zedoaria* L., )—rhizome.

Kapu Kaya (*Elettaria cardamomum*, Thw.,—seeds

Lada Ekor (*Piper Cubeba*, L.)—fruits.

Chabei Tali (*Helicteres Isora*, L.)—fruits.

Chabei, (*Piper officinale*)—inflorescence.

Bawang Puteh (*Allium*) Onion bulbs.

Bunga Chingkeh (*Eugenia caryophyllus*, L.)—cloves.

Kuskus (*Andropogon*)—roots.

Lada Hitam (*Piper Nigrum*, L.)—fruits.

All are ground up together and a decoction made which is drunk at intervals.

A decoction of the roots of *Dissochaeta punctulata*, "Akar meroyan busuh," is also given after confinement, as are those of *Clerodendron nutans*, L., "Meroyan kabut;" *Gomphostenma crinitum*, Wall., "Mumjulong bukit"; the rhizome of *Alpinia galanga*, "Lankwas" and of *Globba Wallichii*, "Muroyan tingal," or "Haliya hutan", and *Eranthemum Malaccensis*, C. B. C., "Tampan putri."

Other preparations are made for rubbing over the body after confinement, among which are "Ubat bedah" or "Ubat param" and "Ubat baru."

*Ubat Bedah or Param* is made of the following ground up and made into cakes:—

Lampoyang—rhizome of *Zingiber*.

Akar Morunggei—roots of *Moringa pterygosperma*, Gaertn.,

Akar Kaliki—roots of *Carica papaya*, the papaw.

Kunyit bonglei—rhizome of *Zingiber*.

Pulasari—bark of *Alyxia stellata*, Roem.

These cakes are dissolved in warm water and rubbed over the whole body for forty-four days after confinement.

*Ubat baru* is composed of:—

Asam Gelugur—dried fruit of *Garcinia atroviridis*, Griff.

Arang Parah—soot from the kitchen.

Arang Tumpurong—charcoal of coco-nut shell.

Jeringu—rhizome of *Acorus calamus*, L.

Bonglei—*Zingiber*.

Haliya Barah—*Zingiber, officinale* L., Ginger.

This is dissolved in vinegar and rubbed over the whole body.

from the author.

## Malay Plant Names.

The Malay language is remarkably rich in names of plants, and hitherto these names have either been incorrectly determined or not determined at all in the few dictionaries in which one might expect to find them. This is the more regrettable since these names often possess a considerable amount of interest, as they often occur in Malay writings and a very large number of names of places are based on names of plants, such for instance are Malacca, Pekan, Setul, Penang, Changi, Cape Rumenia, Tanjong Ru, Gunong Pulai. The importance of correctly correlating the native names of drugs, timbers and other economic products with the scientific ones needs no explanation. Dictionaries and Vocabularies, such as those of Marsden and Favre, contain indeed a number of plant names, many of which are derived from Pijnappel, Klinkert, and Horsfield, but a considerable proportion of these appear to be Sumatran, and Javanese. Nor does Filet (*Plantkundige Woordenboek*) help much, for most of his Malay words are, as far as I have seen, not known in the Peninsula, or if they are in use are applied to a totally different plant from that which he gives. Thus the well-known plant Ampalas, the leaves of which are used for polishing wood, is given as signifying one or other of about ten kinds of fig trees, only one of which, as far as I know, is found in the Malay Peninsula, while the name is generally used here for a climber *Tetracera* belonging to quite a different order, viz: *Dileniaceæ*. Curiously, Filet does not appear to have made much use, if any, of Rumph's *Herbarium Amboinense*, a work containing a very large number of native names. Rumph gives a good many Malay names for his plants, and some of these are decidedly nearer those in use in the Peninsula than Filet's

Malay words. I have not incorporated these however as there is no reason to think that they belong to the Malay of the Peninsula.

A list of Malay plant names from Maingay's manuscripts at Kew was published in the Kew Bulletin 1890 p. 112-134, but in many cases these names were miscopied so as to be unidentifiable and in some are evidently wrongly identified with the plants.

In Jack's descriptions of Malay plants (Malayan Miscellanies, Bencoolen 1820-22) reprinted in the miscellaneous papers of this Society, Series II. Vol. II. pp. 209-295, several native names are given and these where they are given for Penang plants I have incorporated, adding Jack as authority, some of these being otherwise quite unknown to me and perhaps erroneously applied.

From this list I have excluded some Persian and Hindu words, which have been included in some Malay Dictionaries and Vocabularies, as the plants intended either do not occur here at all or if they do are known under some other name. Javanese words usually in use here for cultivated plants, are excluded unless often employed, or used for well-known plants. I have added a few words which are almost certainly Sakai, when I have been able to come across them.

The list is very far from perfect, for not only have I been unable to procure many names from some of the Native States, but also a number of plants for which I have native names, are either as yet unidentified botanically or absolutely undescribed. Many of the timber trees and the rattans too have names only used for the trade product, and it is by no means easy in our present state of knowledge to identify accurately the prepared timber with the tree from which it came, which often has in the jungle an entirely different native name.

Most plants have more than one name, and many have a



considerable number. This is sometimes due to dialectic variation:—thus the horse-mango is called Bachang, Machang, Hembachang, Membachang, etc., according to locality. But often the local names have no connection with each other, being evidently derived from different roots. Again, a Malay may call a plant by different names according to the products or properties of it he may be thinking of: thus the Gelenggang, *Cassia alata*, is also known as Daun Kurap—the leaf for the cure of the disease Kurap.

Again, sometimes one name is used for several trees with apparently no connection, as Resak, which includes one species or more of *Shorea* (*Dipterocarpaceæ*), an oak, and one or two unidentified plants, the name really being applied to the timber which in these trees is somewhat similar. It is probable that in all these cases the different Resaks will be found to have qualifying words to distinguish them apart, but these are known to but few Malays. While many of the names are remarkably opposite others are either apparently meaninglessly obscene, or their signification is quite obscure. I have added translations of such as are translatable, but many of these are only tentative.

In some cases the obscurity arises in the following way. A plant originally receives a suitable name, such as Ati-Ati (hearts) for the garden coleus, because of its heart-shaped leaves, but some resemblance is noticed between this plant and another (*Sonerila*) and though the leaves of this are not heart-shaped, it is called Ati-Ati hutan, that is to say really jungle coleus. The Malay has on the whole a very good eye for resemblance in plants and some of his identifications are really quite remarkable: thus Kerubut is applied to the *Rafflesia* and a shrub known as *Thottea*, two utterly different looking plants to the eye of an ordinary observer, but which are considered in botany to be allied. Again, he is seldom wrong when

speaking of an orchid (*Anggrek*) though I have more than once known educated Europeans sadly at fault.

To all the names given in the list the word *Pokok*, tree or shrub, must be added, unless the plant is a climber, when *Akar* is used, or it is small and herbaceous when *Rumput* is added. There are several Malay words which appear to have special meanings when applied to plant-names. *Jantan* (male) appears usually to mean that the fruit is less abundant or conspicuous in the species than it is in some other which is qualified by the name *Betina*. *Gajab* (elephant) conveys the idea of large. *Tikus* or *Tupai*, (mouse or squirrel) small. *Hantu* (ghost) corresponds to our word "false" as applied to plant names. *Hutan* signifies wild, as opposed to cultivated. *Antan*, a word sometimes used, I have been unable to get any meaning for, though there is a word spelt in the same way which signifies a pestle: as applied to plants it seems to bear the same meaning as "false."

Till we know more of the Malay and allied languages it would be premature to form any deduction as to the origin of many of the plant-names, or their primitive meaning. Some it is true, like *Nyur* (cocoanut), *Nanas* (pine apple), *Nona* (custard apple), have evidently accompanied the plants from afar and have been introduced with them, and in some cases may possibly throw light on the original home of some of the rather numerous cultivated plants not known to be wild anywhere, and whose origin is not yet known. Other names have evident reference to the various properties or the appearance of the plant.

This list must be considered only a preliminary one which, it may be hoped, will be considerably augmented as our knowledge of things Malayan increases.

## ADAL-ADAL. (Javanese)

The croton of gardens. *Codiaum variegatum* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

## ADAS CHINA.

## ADAS MANIS.

Aniseed. *Illicium anisatum*. (*Magnoliaceae*). Used in medicine. Imported. Also anise (*Anethum graveolens* L.) according to Clifford, who also gives the variant adis.

## ADAP-ADAP.

*Mussaenda variolosa* Wall, and *M. glabra* Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*). Common climbing shrubs with yellow flowers and conspicuous white bracts.

## AGALUMUT. (Pahang)

*Sphenodesma barbata* Schauer. (*Verbenaceae*). A climbing shrub.

## AGAR-AGAR.

*Gracilaria lichenoides*, J. Ag. A seaweed; collected and used for making jelly.

## AGAS-AGAS.

*Aporosa Mainyayi*. Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A shrub.

## AHO-LUMUT.

*Alsodeia echinocarpa*. Korth. (*Violaceae*). A shrub with mossy fruit, the seeds used as a purgative.

## AHTCHO. (Johor)

*Myristica Hookeriana* Wall. (*Myristicaceae*.) A large wild nutmeg.

## AKAR.

Any climbing plant. The word is always used before the name of a climber to distinguish it from a Pokok of the same name; e. g. Pokok asam jawa,—the tamarind; Akar asam,—*Rourea fulgens*, Wall. the leaves of which suggest those of a tamarind.

The word also signifies the root of a plant.

## AKIT.

*Rhizophora conjugata* L. (*Rhizophoreae*.) One of the Mangrove trees (Bakau) used for firewood, and the bark for tanning nets.

## ALAI.

*Peltophorum dasprachis* Kurz (*Leguminosae*.) A handsome tree with yellow flowers. Also known as Batai.

## ALAI BATU.

*Hydnocarpus castanens* Hook. fil. (*Bixineae*.)

## ALBAN also HALBAN.

*Vitex vestita*. Wall. (*Verbenaceae*.) Perhaps a variant of Leban, which see. A common tree in secondary jungle which is used in native medicine.

## ALI. (Akar)

*Smilax myosotiflora* Dec. (*Liliaceae*.) A climber in jungles. The word *ali* means a sling. The plant is used as an aphrodisiac.

## ALIYA see Halia.

*Zingiber officinalis* L. (*Zingiberaceae*) The cultivated ginger.

## ALUMUT.

*Ficus Ribes* Reinwdt. (*Urticaceae*.)

## ALWAH. (Persian)

Aloes; used in medicine

## AMBACHANG.

The horse-mango. *Mangifera foetida*. (*Anacardiaceae*)  
More commonly Bachang, also Hambachang and Machang.

## AMBARU.

More commonly Baru, which see. *Hibiscus tiliacens*, L.

## AMBELAN BUAH.

*Phyllanthus urinaria* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A common little weed in waste ground; used in native medicine.

## AMBELU. (Akar)

*Psychotria ovoidea* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*.) A climber with small greenish flowers and white fruits.

## AMBIN BUAH. (Rumput)

*Phyllanthus urinaria* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) Also Ambin Dukong anak. see Dukong anak. Mengambin, to carry something slung on the back; alluding to the fruits being

suspended at the back of the leaves. The plant is a common little weed ; used in native medicine as a diuretic.

AMBIN JANTAN.

*Euphorbia pilulifera* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common little weed.

AMBONG-AMBONG.

*Scaevola Koenigii* Vahl. (*Goodenoviae*). Also ambun-ambun. A sea shore shrub with white flowers, and fruit.

AMBONG-AMBONG LAUT.

*Premna cordifolia* Roxb. (*Verbenaceae*). A shrub or small tree, with small white flowers in corymbs, leaves strongly scented.

AMBONG-AMBONG PUTIH.

*Callicarpa arborea* Roxb. (*Verbenaceae*). A tree with violet flowers.

AMBONG BUKIT.

*Ebermaiera Griffithiana* Anders. (*Acanthaceae*.) A small herb with white tubular flowers. Common in many jungle ravines.

AMBUN AKAR.

*Lecananthus erubescens* Jack. (*Rubiaceae*.) An epiphytic plant with white flowers in heads of purple bracts.

AMBUN-AMBUN.

*Scaevola Koenigii* Vahl. (*Goodenoviae*.) see Ambong-ambong.

AMIN-AMIN.

*Sebastiania chamœlea* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A small sea-side herb with narrow leaves and green flowers. Used in native medicine for fever.

AMPADAL AYAM.

*Salacia grandiflora* Kurz. (*Rhammeae*.) A shrub with eatable fruit. Lit. fowl's gizzard.

AMPALAM also AMPELAM. see MAMPELAM.

*Mangifera indica* L. (*Anacardiaceae*.) The mango.

AMPALAS also AMPELAS. see MEMPELAS.

*Tetracera assa* L. (*Dilleniaceae*.)

## AMPALAS GAJAH. AMPALAS RIMAU.

*Tetracera macrophylla* Hook. fil. (*Dilleniaceae*.) A climber with rough leaves.

## AMPALAS HARI also MAMPELAS HARI &amp; PŪLASARI.

*Alyxia stellata* Roem. and *A. lucida* Wall. (*Apocynaceae*.)

The stems of these climbers are strongly scented like new mown hay and are used in native medicine.

## AMPALAS PUTIH also AMPALAS HARI BETINA and AMPALAS TIKUS.

*Dehnia sarmentosa* L. (*Dilleniaceae*.) A climber with small white flowers in large bunches.

## AMPALAS WANGI. (Selangor)

*Alyxia pilosa* Miq. (*Apocynaceae*.) A climbing herb occurring on hills at an altitude of 3000 feet.

## AMPAS TEBŪ.

*Myristica Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*.) Lit. sugar cane refuse. A wild nutmeg.

## ANDONG.

The dracaena of gardens. (*Cordyline terminalis*.) Probably Javanese, but often used by Malays.

## ANDONG HIJAU.

(*C. terminalis*.) The green leaved form.

## ANDONG MERAH.

The red variety (*var. ferrea*).

## ANGA BESA.

*Hedyotis capitellata* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*) A common climbing herb.

## ANGGOR.

The vine, *Vitis vinifera*, but most commonly wine, the plant being unknown here. A Persian word.

## ANGGREK.

Any epiphytic orchid, really Javanese or Sundanese but often used by Malays. The word has been used in science to form the generic word *Angraecum*, but unfortunately applied to a genus which does not occur in this region.

## ANGGREK MERPATI.

The pigeon orchid. *Dendrobium crumenatum* Sw. (*Orchideae*.)

ANGGU also INGGU. (Persian)

Asafoetida the gum of *Ferula Narthex*. Used in medicine, imported.

ANGKOP MERAH. (Malacca)

*Cyathula prostrata* Bl. (*Amarantaceae*). A common creeping weed.

ANGOS (Kayu.) (Kedah)

*Chaillietia* sp. Kedah (Curtis 2579) (*Chaillietiaceae*.)

ANGSANA.

*Pterocarpus indicus* Willd. (*Leguminosae*). This is really a Javanese word but much used in the Straits. The real Malay word is Sēna.

ANIBONG.

*Oncosperma tigillaria* (Jack). (*Palmae*). More commonly called Nibong which see.

ANIS (Bunga Anis)

The oleander. *Nerium oleander* L. (*Apocynaceae*). This is given by Favre.

ANTOI HITAM.

*Drepananthus pruniferus* Hook. fil. Tall straight trees never of any very large size. They are used for timber.

ANTOI PUTIH.

*Drepananthus cauliflorus* Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*).

AOLI (Akar Rumpot).

*Alternanthera sessilis* Br. (*Amarantaceae*). A common little weed with white tufts of flowers in the axils of the leaves. It is eaten as a vegetable.

API-API.

A name often applied to mangrove trees especially *Lumnitzera coccinea* and *Avicennia* probably from their being used as firewood. And also to various species of mistle-toe *Loranthus* and *Viscum* because they destroy the branches of their host, so that they look as if burnt.

API-API (Akar). (Malacca)

*Henstowia Lobbiana* A Dec. (*Santalaceae*). A climber vaguely suggesting one of the *Viscums* (Api-api).

## API-API HUTAN.

*Memecylon coeruleum* Jack. (*Melastomaceae*). This probably means merely a fire wood tree, compare Medang api-api. A small tree or shrub with blue flowers.

## API-API JANTAN.

*Loranthus ampullaceus* Roxb. (*Loranthaceae*.) One of the commonest mistletoes with green and yellow flowers.

## API TELINGA GAJAH.

*Ficus diversifolia* Bl. (*Urticaceae*). An epiphytic fig tree resembling a *Loranthus* in habit. Lit. elephant's ear mistletoe.

## ARA (Akar).

*Aristolochia Roxburghiana* Kl. (*Aristolochiaceae*). A curious climber with brown flowers.

## ARA.

A name applied to various species of *Ficus*. (*Urticaceae*.)

## ARA AKAR.

*Ficus Binnendykii* King.

## ARA BATU.

*Ficus Miquelii* King. A common tree with green figs.

## ARA BULUH (Akar).

*Ficus villosa* Blume. A climbing fig.

## ARA BURUTEH.

*Ficus acamptophylla* Miq.

## ARA DAUN LĒBAR. (Johor)

*Ficus rylophylla* Wall.

## ARA GAJAH.

*Ficus dubia* Wall. A large tree.

## ARA JANGKANG.

*Conocephalus amarus* King. (*Urticaceae*) A scandent epiphyte. It is more commonly known as Tentawan.

## ARA JEJAWI.

*Ficus retusa* L.

## ARA JULUTEH, also JELOTEH.

*Ficus altissima* Bl. and *Ficus diversifolia* Bl.



## ARA KECHIL.

*Ficus microstoma* Wall.

## ARA KUAP.

*Ficus dubia* Wall.

## ARA KUBANG.

*Ficus dubia* Wall.

## ARA KELALAWAK.

*Ficus globosa* Bl.

## ARA KUBANGAN ARA KUBUNG.

*Ficus annulata* Bl.

## ARA LAMPONG.

See Kelampong. *Ficus Miquelii*. King.

## ARA LIDAH RIMAU.

*Ficus pisifera* Wall. A shrub with very rough leaves hence the name "tiger's tongue."

## ARA LUMUT.

*Croton caudatus* Geisel. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A climber with mossy looking flower spikes.

## ARA NASI.

*Ficus glabella* Bl. A shrub or tree with small white figs, supposed to look like rice.

## ARA PAYA.

*Ficus globosa* Blume. A shrub or small tree with green figs generally found in swampy jungle.

## ARA PERAK.

*Ficus alba* Reinwardt. "Silver Fig" from the silvery backs of the leaves. A common shrub in secondary jungle.

## ARA SUBURUTEH.

*Ficus pisifera* Wall.

## ARA SIPADEH.

*Ficus villosa* Blume. Compare Sūpideh.

## ARA SUPUDE. ARA SUPIDE PAYA.

*Ficus pisifera* Wall and *F. urophylla* Wall.

ARA TAMPO PINANG. ARA TANDOK.

*Ficus indica* Linn.

ARA TANAH.

*Euphorbia pilulifera* D. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

ARANG (Kayu). (Johor)

*Maba buxifolia* Pers. also *Diospyros lucida* Wall. (*Ebenaceae*).

Ebony trees, the word means charcoal.

ARDANI. (Pahang)

*Alsodeiae chinocarpa* Korth. (*Violaceae*.)

ARU *see* RU.

*Casuarina equisetifolia* Forst. (*Casuarineae*). Marsden gives

Arau as does Filet who however marks the word as a Rhio one.

ARŪDA.

*Ruta graveolens* L. Rue. (Favre.) The plant is practically unknown here being only cultivated occasionally by the Chinese. I find, however, in a list by Mr. Hervey a name Arūda butan, but with no clue to what this is.

ASAM AKAR. (Province Wellesley).

*Rourea fulgens* Wall. (*Connaraceae*.) So called from the resemblance of its leaves to those of the tamarind. It is more commonly known as Semilat.

ASAM GELUGUR.

*Garcinia atrovirdis* Griff. (*Guttiferae*.) A tree with large orange acid fruits used in curries.

ASAM JAWA.

The tamarind. *Tamarindus indicus* L. (*Leguminosae*.)  
Fruit used in curries.

ASAM JAWA ANTAN.

*Pithecolobium contortum* Mart. (*Leguminosae*.) A common tree with twisted red pods.

ASAM KELUBI.

*Zalacca conferta* Bl. (*Palmae*.) See Asam paya.

ASAM LOKAN PUTIH.

*Medinilla Hasseltii* Blume. (*Melastomaceae*.) An epiphytic plant with conspicuous branches of red berries.

## ASAM PAYA

*Zalacca conferta* Bl. (*Palmae*). A thorny palm growing in jungle swamps the fruit of which is very acid. It is sold in the markets. In the centre of the Peninsula it is known as Kelubi.

## ASAM RIANg (Akar).

*Cissus hastatus* Miq. (*Ampelideae*). A common wild vine with an acid taste. Riang, a name often applied to vines, means a Cicada.

## ASAM SUSOR.

*Hibiscus surattensis* L. (*Malvaceae*). A herbaceous hibiscus with large yellow flowers with a maroon eye. Common in and round villages.

## ASAM TEBING DARAT.

*Anadendron montanum* Schott. (*Aroideae*). A common aroid which climbs on trees.

## ASAM TEBING PAYA (Akar).

*Raphidophora Lobbi* Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). A climbing aroid.

## ASAM TIKUS.

*Chamaecladon Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). A small terrestrial aroid common in jungles.

## ATAP CHUCHUR.

*Calamus castaneus* Griff. (*Palmeae*). See Rotan chuchur. One of the few rattans which make no climbing stem. Its leaves are used for ataps.

## ATI-ATI. (Singapore)

The garden coleus. *C. Blumei*, etc. (*Labiatae*). From its heart shaped leaves.

## ATI-ATI GAJAH. ATI-ATI HUTAN.

*Sonerila heterostemon* Naud. (*Melastomaceae*). Perhaps from its suggesting a coleus. A small herb, the leaves green with white spots, and pink flowers.

## ATI-ATI PAYA.

The common water lily, *Nymphaea stellata*, also *Cryptocoryne cordata* Griff, an aquatic aroid.

## ATUN LAUT.

*Heritiera littoralis* L. (*Sterculiaceae*). From atung—to float. The fruits float in the sea. A common sea shore tree, often known as Dungun.

## AUR.

A name applied to many kinds of Bamboo. Filet gives *Awi* (as Sundanese) and *Aule* as Amboinese. Forbes gives *Au* as Timorese.

## AUR GADING.

*Bambusa vulgaris* var. The large yellow bamboo with green stripes.

## AUR (Rumput).

*Commelina nudiflora* L. (*Commelinaceae*). A common weed with fugacious bright blue flowers.

## AYAM-AYAM. (Singapore)

*Lasianthus Jackianus* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A small jungle shrub with bright blue berries.

## AYER ANJING. (Johore)

*Homalium foetidum* Benth. (*Samydaceae*).

## BABI (Rumput.)

*Blainvillea latifolia* A. de C. (*Compositae*) A common weed in villages, with small white heads of flowers. (lit. Pigweed)

## BABI BUAH.

*Crypteronia pubescens* Bl. (*Lythraceae*). A medium sized-tree

## BABI KURUS.

*Trigonochlamys Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Burseraceae*). Lit. The thin pig. A fair sized tree.

## BABORA. (Penang)

*Linostoma pauciflorum* Griff. (*Thymeleaceae*). A climber.

## BABUTA.

Contraction for Buta-Buta, which see. *Cerbera odollam* L. (*Apocynaceae*).

## BACHANG also MEMBACHANG, etc.

*Mangifera foetida* Lour. (*Anacardiaceae*). A well-known native fruit; the horse-mango; used in curries, etc.

## BACHANG HUTAN.

*Mangifera* species. A tree with bright yellow wood.

## BAGAN (Akar). (Singapore)

*Alyxia lucida*, Wall. (*Apocynaceae*). A climber; often cultivated for its sweet-scented white flowers.

## BAGAS PUTIH.

*Memecylon Ridleyi*, Cogn. (*Melastomaceae*). A small tree with pink flowers, growing in dense jungle. The name Bagas is probably a variant of Mangas, a common name for several of the Memecylons.

## BAGHAO.

*Xyris indica* L. (*Xyrideae*). A herb with grassy leaves and a cone-like head of yellow flowers. It grows in rice fields.

## BAHAR, also BEHAR.

Which is given as a seaweed in Clifford's Dictionary is a marine animal.

BAIK SALAM (Bunga). *Scoparia dulcis* L. (*Scrophularineae*).

A common weed, with small white flowers.

## BAKARAS. (Pahang)

*Moesa ramentacea* A. de. C. (*Myrsineae*). A scandent shrub, with very small white flowers.

## BAKAU.

A name applied to mangrove trees, chiefly *Rhizophoreae*.

## BAKAU PUTIH.

*Bruguiera caryophylloides*, Blume.

## BAKEK.

*Piper Chaba*, Hunter. (*Piperaceae*). A pepper often cultivated; the fruit spikes are long and red.

## BAKUNG.

*Crinum asiaticum*, L. (*Amaryllideae*). A large white flowered lily-like plant; common on sea shores.

## BAKUNG AYER. BAKUNG PANTAI. BAKUNG SUASA.

*Susum anthelminticum*, Bl. (*Flagellariaceae*). A common jungle plant with large leaves like those of a *Crinum*; the flowers small and green in a panicle.

## BAKUNG AYER.

Is also applied sometimes to *Chamaecladon angustifolium*.  
Schott. (*Aroideae*). A small aroid.

## BĀLA.

*Memecylon Myrsinoides*, Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). A small tree  
with a hard wood, used for posts.

## BALAI also TINGAL BALAI.

*Aralidium pinnatifidum*, Miq. (*Araliaceae*). A large shrub.

## BĀLAM.

*Bassia Balem*, Miq. (*Sapotaceae*). A Sumatran word only,  
I think.

## BĀLAM.

*Pouzolzia pentandra*. (*Urticaceae*.) A common weed.

## BALAU also EMBALAU.

A large tree producing a good timber much in use. The  
plant has never been identified. It has large strongly  
ribbed leaves, white beneath, and oblong woody fruits.

BALAU BUNGA, BALAU BATU, BALAU TELOR have  
also not been identified.

## BALAU BETINA.

*Swintonia Schwenkii*, Teysm. (*Anacardiaceae*). (Maingay's  
list). A large tree with good timber.

## BĀLDU MERAH.

*Huemia discolor*, Lindl. (*Orchideae*). A well-known foliage  
orchid, with deep brown purple leaves veined with gold.

## BALIK ADAP.

*Mussaenda variolosa*, Wall. and *M. glabra* Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*.)  
*see* Adap-Adap.

## BALIK ADAP (Akar).

*Rubus glomeratus*, Bl. (*Rosaceae*.) A raspberry, the backs of  
the leaves of which are buff-coloured.

## BALIK ADAP BUKIT.

*Mussaenda variabilis* Hemsl. (*Rubiaceae*). A superb climber  
with star-like red flowers turning orange. This species  
does not possess the white bracts of *M. variolosa* from  
which the plant takes its native name.

## BALIK ANGIN.

*Mallotus Cochinchinensis*. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common tree the leaves of which are white beneath so that when the wind blows they turn and show the white backs, whence, the name, literally "turn in the wind."

## BALIK ANGIN BUKIT.

*Croton sublyratus*, Kurz. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub, the backs of the leaves of which are silvery.

## BALIK ANGIN LAUT.

*Callicarpa lanata* Griff. (*Verbenaceae*). A shrub the leaves of which are white on the backs.

## BALIK ANGIN PUTIH.

*Macaranga populifolia* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large tree, with entirely green rather small leaves.

## BALIK KUNING.

*Mallotus macrostachyus*, Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A shrub, the leaves of which have yellowish backs.

## BALISTUR (Akar).

*Trichosanthes cordata*, Roxb. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A wild pumpkin with white flowers and showy scarlet gourds.

## BALONG AYAM.

*Antidesma Ghoesembilla*, Gaertn. (*Euphorbiaceae*) in Penang. A shrub or small tree.

Also *Xerospermum Wallichianum*, King. (*Sapindaceae*) in Pahang. A tree with sweet yellow fruit, like those of the Rambutan Pachat.

## BALONG AYAM BATU.

*Pentaphragma begoniaefolium*, Wall. (*Campanulaceae*). Lit. Rock-cockscomb, from the shape of the flower spike. A herb with cream coloured flowers; common on rocks and banks in jungles.

## BALONG HIJAU.

*Epiprinus malayanus*, Griff. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A big tree.

## BALUN HIJAU.

*Dysoxylon cauliflorum* Hiern. Also *Aglaia minutiflora* (*Meliaceae*). This name is applied to a number of Meliaceous trees, some of which produce a good second-class timber.

BANA (Akar). (Selangor).

*Smilax Helferi*, A. de C. (*Liliaceae*). A climbing shrub, with green flowers in heads.

BANAU HUTAN.

*Phyllagathis rotundifolia*, Blume (*Melastomaceae*). A low herb with large round green leaves and compact heads of magenta flowers; occurs in thick jungle.

BANGANG. (Singapore),

*Litsea polyantha*, Juss. (*Laurineae*). A large tree with tufts of small yellow flowers.

BANGAS PUTIH.

*Parinarium nitidum* Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). A tree with small drupes, eaten by children.

BANGKAWANG *see* Mengkuang.

BANGKONG also Bakung, which *see*.

*Susum anthelminticum*, Bl. (*Flagellariaceae*.)

BANGKUDU *see* Mengkudu.

*Morinda tinctoria* L. (*Rubiaceae*).

BANGUS JANTAN.

*Vitex vestita* Wall. (*Verbenaceae*). A small tree with yellow flowers; common in jungles.

BANIT KIJANG.

*Xylopia Malayana* Maingay (*Anonaceae*). A small tree.

BANĪTAN.

*Goniothalamus Prainimus* King. (*Anonaceae*).

BANĪTAN MERAH.

*Schoutenia Mastersi* King. (*Tiliaceae*). A big tree.

BANGKO.

*Eugenia Maingayi* Duthie. (*Myrtaceae*). A fairly large tree with white clove-like flowers.

BANGKU. (Johor)

*Kopsia* probably an undescribed species near *K. arborescens* (*Apocynaceae*). A shrub with rather large white flowers.

BANK. (Johor)

*Macaranga megalophylla* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).



## BANO. (Akar)

*Dischidia Rafflesiana* Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*). A remarkable epiphytic climber easily distinguished by its curious conical yellow pitchers.

Also *Sarcolobus globosus* Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climber with small yellow flowers and globose fruits.

## BANTUN.

*Symplocos rubiginosa* Wall. (*Styraceae*). A large shrub with bright green leaves and white flowers. Also a species of *Coelodepas* (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## BANTUN HITAM.

*Epiprinus Malacensis* (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## BANTUNAN.

*Aporosa nigricans* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree with very dark green leaves.

## BAPULUT.

*Adenosma caeruleum* Br. (*Scrophularineae*). An aromatic herb with pale lilac flowers.

## BAREK.

*Antidesma leucoclades* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree or shrub.

## BARONG. (Johor)

*Eleocarpus robustus* Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*). A tree with white flowers.

## BARU also WARU and BARU LAUT.

(Appears as Fau and Vau in Polynesia, and Varu and Baru in Malagasy. Guppy. lc.) *Hibiscus tiliaceus* Linn. (*Malvaceae*). A seashore tree, the wood used for various small articles, and the bast as fibre. The name is also sometimes applied, perhaps by error, to *Thespesia populnea* L. a seashore tree much resembling it.

## BARU CHINA.

*Artemisia vulgaris* L. (*Compositae*). The common worm-wood which is often cultivated by the Chinese.

## BARU LANDAK.

*Hibiscus mutabilis* L. (*Malvaceae*). A well known ornamental

shrub with white flowers which turn red in the evening.

BARU LAUT.

This which is really *Hibiscus tiliaceus* is sometimes applied to *Gnettarda speciosa* L. (*Rubiaceae*).

BARUS. (Malacca)

*Garcinia* sp. (*Guttiferae*).

BATIL.

*Mangifera foetida* Lour. (*Anacardiaceae*). More commonly known as Bachang.

BATU. (Akar)

*Byttneria Maingayi*, Hook. fil. (*Tiliaceae*). A large climber with curious white and pink flowers.

BAWAL HUTAN.

*Phyllagathis rotundifolia* Blume. (*Melastomaceae*).

BAWANG.

An onion or leek.

BAWANG BENGALA and BAWANG BUMBÉ

Are large-sized onions imported.

BAWANG CHINA.

Garlic. *Allium sativum* L. (*Liliaceae*). Also BAWANG PUTIH.

BAWANG HUTAN.

*Crinum asiaticum* L. (*Amaryllidaceae*). Also BAWANG TEMBAGA. See Bakung and Tembaga Suasa.

BAWANG KUCHEI.

Leeks. *Allium porrum* L.

BAWANG MERAH.

Onion. *Allium Cepa* L.

BAWANG (Rumput)

*Fimbristylis asperima* Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*). A sedge, the leaves of which vaguely suggest those of an onion.

BAYA ROASA (Rumput).

*Corchorus acutangulus* Lam. (*Tiliaceae*). A weedy plant with yellow flowers.

## BAYAM.

Several *Amarantaceae* used as spinach are known by this name.

## BAYAM BADAQ.

*Psychotria Malayana* Jack. (*Rubiaceae*).

"Rhinoceros spinach." (Jack is the authority for this name). It is a low jungle shrub with large leaves.

## BAYAM BETUL.

*Amaranthus retroflexus* Linn. according to Favre.

## BAYAM DURI. BAYAM HUTAN.

*Amaranthus spinosus* L. (*Amarantaceae*). A good spinach.

## BAYAM EKOR-KUCHING.

*Celosia cristata* L. (*Amarantaceae*). Lit. Cat's tail spinach. The cockscomb of gardens.

## BAYAM MERAH.

*Amaranthus gangeticus* L. (*Amarantaceae*). The red leaved spinach.

## BAYAM MUNYET. "Monkey-spinach." BAYAM PUTIH.

"White-spinach." *Amaranthus viridis* L. (*Amarantaceae*).

## BAYAM PASIR.

*Alternanthera sessilis* Br. (*Amarantaceae*). Lit. sand spinach.

## BAYAM RUSA.

*Cyathula prostrata* Bl. (*Amarantaceae*). Lit. deer spinach.

## BAYAM SĒLASIH.

*Amaranthus caudatus* L. (*Amarantaceae*).

## BAYAS.

*Oncosperma horrida* (*Palmae*). A common palm resembling the Nibong *O. tigillaria* Griff., but has not the drooping leaflets of that species. It is useless as timber.

## BAYAS BETINA.

*Pinanga Scortechinii* Becc. (*Palmae*). A small erect jungle palm.

## BAYUR.

*Pterospermum Jackianum* Wall. (*Sterculiaceae*). A medium

or large tree with small leaves buff coloured beneath.

BAYUR BETINA. (Penang)

*Sterculia Jackiana* Wall. (*Sterculiaceae*). A small tree conspicuous from its scarlet pods and black seeds.

BAYUR JANTAN.

*Pterospermum diversifolium* Bl. (*Sterculiaceae*.) A much larger tree than *P. Jackianum* with very large flowers, and broad leaves white beneath.

BAYUR LAUT.

*Heritiera littoralis* Dryand. (*Sterculiaceae*.) A seashore tree with leaves silvered at the back.

BEBUAS. *see* Buas-Buas.

BEDARA.

Used for many plum-like fruits.

BEDARA CHINA.

The jujube. *Zizyphus jujuba* Lam. (*Rhamnaceae*.)

BEDARA HUTAN.

*Strychnos* sp. near *pubescens* Wall. (*Loganiaceae*.) A climbing shrub with small ovate leaves, and for a *strychnos* small fruits.

BEDARA LAUT.

*Ximenia Americana* L. (*Olacineae*.) A seashore shrub with white flowers and small yellow plums.

BEDARA LAUT. (Akar)

*Randia fasciculata* Dec. (*Rubiaceae*.) A common seashore thorny shrub with white flowers.

BEDARA PAHIT.

*Eurycoma latifolia* Jack. (*Simarubeae*.) A shrub the bark of which is very bitter and used in medicine for fever.

Also called, BEDARA PUTIH, BEDARA MERAH and PENAWAR PAHIT.

BĒDAT.

*Sonneratia acida* Linn. fil. (*Lythraceae*.) A seacoast tree.

BEDĪ. (Penang)

*Choetocarpus castanocarpus* (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

## BEDIL LALAT.

*Diospyros argentea* Griff. (*Ebenaceae*). Lit. flies' gunpowder (or crackers). The leaves when burnt make a crackling sound supposed to drive away mosquitoes.

## BĚDŪRI.

*Calotropis gigantea* Br. (*Asclepiadeae*). The Mudar fibre plant, cultivated and used in medicine, and the plumes of the seed to stuff pillows.

## BEGUNG.

An *Amorphophallus* (*Aroideae*). Used in making dart poison (see Likir). (Vaughan Stevens).

## BĚKA. (Kelantan and Patani)

*Parkia Roxburghii* Don. (*Leguminosae*). Commonly known as Petai.

## BEKÁ-BEKÁ. (Selangor)

A big leguminous tree with pale bark, flowers yellow, and fruit like a nutmeg. It gives a good timber. I have seen neither flowers nor fruit.

## BEKIL. (Perak)

*Lasia spinosa* Thw. (*Aroideae*). A thorny plant growing in swamps. The common name for it is Gli-gli.

## BEKWOI. (Penang)

*Crypteronia pubescens* Blume. (*Lythraceae*). A common tree in Penang.

## BELALAI GAJAH.

*Uncaria sclerophylla* Roxb. (*Rubiaceae*). One of the finest wild gambiers, with large heads of silky white flowers.

## BELANGKAS.

*Aglaia odorata* Lour. (*Meliaceae*). A Chinese shrub with very small yellow flowers, sweetly scented in the evening. The Belangkas is the king-crab (*Limulus*). Applied to plants, it appears to be used for those which have very small round flowers suggestive of the little round eggs of the king-crab.

## BELANGKAS. (Rumput)

*Mollugo stricta* L. (*Ficoideae*). A very small weed with white flowers.

BELANGKAS HUTAN.

*Alseodaphne umbelliflora* Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*). A small tree.

BELANGKAS HUTAN.

*Labisia pothoina*, Lindl. (*Myrsineae*). A small jungle-shrub about a foot tall, with little pink and white flowers and red berries.

BELIAN.

*Eusideroxylon Schwageri* Teysomm, (*Laurineae*). The well-known Borneo iron-wood, imported here as timber.

BELIAN WANGI.

*Dichopsis obovata* Clarke (*Sapotaceae*). Maingay's list. A well-known timber. The tree also produces a good getah-percha.

BELIMBING. BELIMBING BULUH.

*Averrhoa Bilimbi* L. (*Geraniaceae*). A well-known fruit.

BELIMBING. (Akar)

*Abrus precatorius* L. (*Leguminosae*). A well-known climber with lilac flowers and scarlet and black peas.

BELIMBING BESI. BELIMBING BULAT.

BELIMBING HUTAN. BELIMBING KERIS.

BELIMBING KRA. BELIMBING PENJURU. BELIMBING PIPIT.

*Connaropsis monophylla* Planch. (*Geraniaceae*). A tree with dark-red acid fruits.

BELIMBING KEMBOLA. BELIMBING MANIS. BELIMBING BATU.

*Averrhoa Carambola* L. (*Geraniaceae*).

BELUKAP.

*Rhizophora mucronata* Lan. (*Rhizophoreae*). One of the mangroves.

BELUNTAS. BELUNTAS PAYA.

*Pluchea Indica* L. (*Compositae*). A seashore shrub with lilac flowers.

## BELUNTAS BUKIT.

*Erythroxylon Burmanicum* Griff. (*Lineae*). A large tree with small deep green leaves.

## BELUNTAS PADI. (Malacca)

*Clitoria cajanaefolia* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A small shrub with large pale violet or white flowers. Common in waste country but probably introduced here.

## BĒLŪRU (Akar)

*Entada scandens* L. (*Leguminosae*). A very large climber with immense pods.

## BEMBAN. BEMBAN GAJAH.

*Clinogyne grandis* Benth. (*Marantaceae*).

## BEMBAN AYER. (Selangor)

*Clinogyne dichotoma*. Salisb.

## BEMBAN KELICHAP. (Selangor)

Cl. A species with a very hard stem.

These plants are stiff shrubby plants with white flowers.

*C. grandis* Benth. common in damp jungles, grows about 12 feet tall and the stems are used for making baskets.

*C. dichotoma* grows on the borders of streams and is a much smaller plant. The third mentioned by the Malays I have not met with.

BEMBARU. *see* BARU.

## BENAK.

*Kurrimia paniculata* Wall. (*Celastrineae*). A medium sized tree, *see* Biko-biko.

## BENĀLU also

BENDALU, BENDALU-BENDALU, SANALU and BENELU. *see* Dalu-Dalu and Mendalu.

*Henslowia Lobbiana* A. De C. (*Santalaceae*). A common half climbing shrub with red berries, occurring usually on the seacoast.

## BENĀLU API.

*Loranthus crassus*. Hook. fil. and *L. ferrugineus* Miq. (*Loranthaceae*). The word appears to be used for several of the broad-leaved mistletoes.

## BENGKAL. BENGKAL PAYA.

*Cenolophon parvifolius* Oliv. (*Olacineae*). A large tree.

## BENGKAL BUKIT.

*Mastixia Junghuhniana* Miq. (*Cornaceae*). A tree with greenish white flowers.

## BENGKAWANG.

*Gleichenia linearis* (*Filices*). (Clifford's Dictionary). The common fern known also as Resam.

## BENGKUANG also SENGGUANG.

*Pachyrrhizus angulatus* Rich. (*Leguminosae*). The yam bean, often cultivated.

## BENUT PAYA.

*Pternandra caerulescens*, Jack. (*Melastomaceae*).

## BERANGAN.

Chestnut. (*Castanopsis*).

## BERANGAN ANTAN.

*Quercus oidocarpa* Korth.

## BERANGAN BABI.

Oaks. *Quercus* spp. Commonly used for *Quercus lamponga*, Miq., *Q. Rassa*, Miq., etc.

## BERANGAN BABI HUTAN.

*Quercus encleisocarpa* Korth.

## BERANGAN DURI.

*Castanopsis Javanica* Dec. (*Cupuliferae*).

## BERANGAN GAJAH.

*Castanopsis* sp. A chestnut with a single very large oblong seed which is used in medicine as a purgative.

## BERANGAN PADI.

*Quercus spicata* L. An oak with large spikes of acorns.

## BERANGAN PAPAN.

*Castanopsis Hulletti* King.

## BEREKSA. Also BIRAKSA and BREKSA.

*Cassia fistula* L. (*Leguminosae*).

## BERINGIN. see WARINGIN.

*Ficus Benjamina* L. (*Urticaceae*).



BERINGIN. (Akar)

*F. pisifera* Wall.

BERTAM.

*Eugeissona tristis* Griff. (*Palmae*). The split leaf-stalks are used for making chicks.

BERTIS. (Selangor)

*Psychotria polycarpa* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). Climber with small white flowers, and conspicuous white berries.

BERUBONG.

*Adina rubescens* Hemsl. (*Rubiaceae*).

BERUMBONG BUKIT.

*Duabanga sonneratioides* Ham. (*Lythraceae*). A large tree.

BERUNUS. (Akar)

*Æschynanthus radicans* Jack. (*Gesneraceae*). A climbing epiphyte with scarlet tubular flowers.

BESUMBONG. (Malacca)

*Mallotus macrostachyus* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

BETARI. BATARI.

*Sorghum saccharatum* L. (*Gramineae*). A grass cultivated sometimes for its grain.

BĚTI-BĚTI.

*Eugenia zeylanica* L. (*Myrtaceae*) see Nasi-Nasi.

BETI PAYA.

*Eugenia* species.

BĚTIK.

The papaya. *Carica papaya* L. (*Papayaceae*).

BETIK BELULANG.

A hard variety.

BETIK BUBOR.

A soft variety.

BETIK RAMBAL.

The hermaphrodite form.

BETUTU. (Malacca)

*Eurya acuminata* L. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A small tree, common in secondary jungle.

- BEU. (Rumput) (Singapore)  
*Eclipta alba* L. (*Compositae*). A small white-flowered weed.
- BHOI.  
*Roucheria Griffithiana* Planch. (*Lineae*). Probably a Sakai word; given me by Professor Vaughan-Stevens. The plant is also known as Ipoh akar putil, which see.
- BLAK. (Perak)  
*Mitragyne speciosa* Korth. (*Rubiaceae*). Leaves used as a substitute for opium in Perak, according to Mr. Wray.
- BLAWAK RIMBA.  
*Eugenia* sp. (*Myrtaceae*).
- BIDATA.  
*Sonneratia acida* Linn fil. (*Lythraceae*). Favre and Filet both give this. I have not met with it.
- BIDIS. (Rumput)  
*Panicum indicum* L. (*Gramineae*).
- BIJAN.  
*Sesamum indicum* De Cand. (*Pedaliaceae*). The cultivated plant which produces the Til-seed.
- BIJI. (Akar) (Johor)  
*Roucheria Griffithii* Planch. (*Lineae*).
- BIKO-BIKO.  
*Kurrimia paniculata* Wall. (*Celastrineae*).
- BILA.  
The Bâel tree. *Aegle Marmelos* Corr. (*Rutaceae*). Sometimes cultivated.
- BILIS JANTAN. (Rumput)  
*Cyperus haspan* L. (*Cyperaceae*).
- BINASA.  
*Plumbago rosea* L. (*Plumbagineae*). A cultivated plant with red flowers generally called Cheraka. Favre gives *Binasa*.

## BINCHE. (Daun)

*Lasianthus* sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A small roughly hairy shrub with blue berries.

## BINGKIRING. (Johor)

*Garcinia* sp. (*Guttiferae*). An enormous tree of which I was only able to obtain a few fruits and leaves.

## BINJAL.

*Mangifera coesia* Jack. (*Anacardiaceae*). A common fruit-tree.

## BINTAN.

*Cerbera odollam* L. (*Apocynaceae*) also BINTARO. See BUTA-BUTA.

## BINTANG MERAH. BINTANG KUNING.

*Mussoenda variabilis* Hemsl. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with red star-like flowers.

## BINTANGOR. Also MENTANGOR.

Various species of *Calophyllum* (*Guttiferae*). Medium or large trees with bunches of white flowers. The timber of some kinds is used for building houses and boats.

The *Calophyllums* are called: Fetau (Samoa), Vetau (Fiji), Betau (Macassar), and Viritanina (Malagasy). (Guppy, Polynesians and their plant names). All words evidently connected.

## BINTANGOR BATU. BINTANGOR BESAR.

## BINTANGOR BUKIT.

*Calophyllum pulcherrimum* Wall.

## BINTANGOR BUNGA.

*Calophyllum inophyllum* L. also *C. spectabile* Willd.

## BINTANGOR BUNUT.

*Calophyllum spectabile* Willd.

## BINTANGOR MERAH.

*Calophyllum Wallichianum* Planch. From the red wool on the young leaves.

## BINTANGOR RIMBA.

*Calophyllum macrocarpum* Hook. fil. (*Guttiferae*.)

## BIRAH.

A name applied to various aroids chiefly wild. Guppy, etc., gives *Via* (Fiji) *Viha* (Malagasy) *Bia* (Sundanese) as allied words.

## BIRAH AYER.

*Aglaonema marantifolium* Schott. (*Aroideae*). A large aroid growing in swampy jungle.

## BIRAH HUTAN.

*Cyrtosperma lasioides* Griff. (*Aroideae*). A big aroid with sagittate leaves with prickly petioles; growing in swamps.

## BIRAH KECHIL.

*Typhonium divaricatum* Decne. (*Aroideae*). A common little aroid; growing as a weed in waste ground.

## BIRAH KELADI.

*Colocasia antiquorum* Schott. (*Aroideae*). The cultivated Keladi, widely used as food.

## BIRAH NEGRI. BIRAH NAGRI. (Favre)

*Alocasia macrorrhiza* Schott. (*Aroideae*). A large cultivated aroid.

## BIRAKSA.

*Cassia fistula* L. (*Leguminosae*) (Favre). Evidently not a Malay word: the tree is only cultivated here and that not often.

## BIRING. (Rumput)

*Hedyotis pinifolia* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A road-side weed with small white flowers.

## BIRURONG HITAM.

*Melastoma polyanthum* Bl.

## BIRURONG MERAH.

*Melastoma asperum* Bl. These two words are given in Clifford's Dictionary as Malay. Filet gives them as Rhio words, I have never heard them used for the Melastomas, which are here usually known as Senduduk.

## BISA (Akar.)

*Sphenodesma triflora* Wight. (*Verbenaceae*). Lit. Poison-climber.

## BITTÔT.

*Cansjera Rheedii* Walk. Arn. (*Olacineae*). A shrub.

## BLAN. (Johor)

*Canarium* sp. (*Burseraceae*).

## BLAY BESAR.

*Strychnos pubescens* Clarke. (*Loganiaceae*). A poisonous plant used in making dart-poison by the Sakais.

## BLAY HITAM.

*Strychnos Tieute* Bl. (*Loganiaceae*). One of the poisonous plants used in making Sakai dart-poison. Mr. Vaughan-Stevens is the authority for the name Blay.

## BLAY KECHIL; BLAY MERAH.

*Gnetum edule* Bl. (*Gnetaceae*). A climber with rather large brown fruits. It is used in making the dart-poison of the Sakais. (Vaughan-Stevens).

## BOBOKOR. (Selangor)

*Litsea* sp. (*Laurineae*). A tree with large ovate leaves and round green fruits.

## BOBOREK.

*Xanthophyllum Kunstleri* King. (*Polygalaceae*). A handsome dark green tree with white flowers.

## BÔDI. BUDI.

*Ficus religiosa* L. (*Urticaceae*). The Peepul tree.

## BOGAH. (Province Wellesley)

*Cycas Rumphii* Miq. (*Cycadeae*).

## BOILA HITAM. (Kemaman)

*Zingiber Griffithii* Bak. (*Zingiberaceae*). Vaughan-Stevens gives this word. I imagine the first part is Sakai.

## BOKO-BOKO.

*Kurrimia pulcherrima* Wall. (*Celastrineae*).

## BÔLI.

*Parkia Roxburghiana* Don. (*Leguminosae*). According to Clifford.

## BONDOK.

*Guilandina bonduc* L. (*Leguminosae*). A thorny climber with yellow flowers, usually found near the sea.

## BONG-BONG.

*Carallia integerrima* Dec. (*Rhizophoreae*)

## BONGKAH AYER.

*Sarcocephalus Junghuhii* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A tree.

## BONGKONG. (Perak)

The Chempedak, *Artocarpus Polyphema* Persoon.  
(*Urticaceae*)

## BONGOH. BONGOR.

*Lagerstroemia floribunda* Jack. (*Lythraceae*).

## BONGOH BALONG.

*L. hexaptera*. Mq.

## BONGOH MALUKUT.

*L. sp.*

## BONGOH RAYA.

*L. flos-Reginae* Retz.

## BONGOH SUSOR.

*L. sp.*

The Bongohs—*Lagerstroemia*—are fair sized trees with showy purple or pink flowers. They inhabit banks of rivers. The timber is used for boat building.


## BONGSOL.

*Goniothalamus macrophyllus* Hook. fil. (*Anouaceae*)

## BONTO DARAT. (Rumput)

*Panicum indicum* L. (*Gramineae*).

## BOROMBONG. (Akar.)

*Taeniochloena Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Connaraceae*). A climbing plant. 

BŌTOR. *see* KACHANG BOTOR.

*Psophocarpus tetragonolobus* Dec. (*Leguminosae*). A cultivated bean. The word is said to be a perversion of "bottle," but Rumph gives it from the Arabic *Batr*, a lobe.

## BRAC. (Johor)

*Eugenia* Sp. (*Myrtaceae*).

## BRAMBAN.

*Allium cepa* L. (Favre). "A white fragrant lily." (Clifford).

## BRAMBAN HUTAN.

*Pancratium zeylanicum* L. (*Amaryllideae*). (Clifford.) This is really a Javanese word which corresponds to the Malay Bawang.

BRANG. *see* Buluh-brang.

BRANGAN. *see* Berangan.

## BRAS-BRAS.

*Aporosa Maingayi* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

## BRAS-BRAS HITAM.

*Antidesma bunias* Muell. Arg. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) All these plants (Bras-Bras) are small jungle trees.

## BRAS-BRAS HUTAN.

*Aporosa Praineana* Hook fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

## BRAS-BRAS MERAH.

*Aporosa microcalyx* Hook. fil.

## BREDIN. (Province Wellesley)

*Caryota mitis* Lour. (*Palmae*.) *see* Tukul.

BREKSA. *see* Bereksa.

## BRĒMI.

*Herpestes monniera* L. (*Scrophularineae*.) A small scented herb used by the natives as an alterative.

## BREMI HUTAN.

*Linnophila conferta* Benth. (*Scrophularineae*.)

BRUAS. *see* Buas-buas.

## BRUNGIN.

*Ficus Benjamina* L. Variant of Beringin (Clifford's Dictionary.) Filet gives it as a Rhio word.

## BUA (Rumput.)

*Salomonía cantoniensis* Lour. (*Polygalaceae*.) A little pink-flowered weed growing in grass plots.

## BUAH. Fruit.

Appears as Vua in Malagasy.

BUAH BRAS. (Province Wellesley)

*Chasalia curviflora* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*.)

BUAH BUTANG.

*Morinda umbellata* L. (*Rubiaceae*.) A shrub with orange button-like heads of fruits.

BUAH KERAS.

*Aleurites Moluccanus* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) The candle-nut called here also Kamiri and Singapore nuts.

BUAH KERAS LAUT.

*Hernandia sonora* L. (*Laurineae*.) A large seashore tree.

BUAH SUNGEL. (Selangor)

*Ficus chartacea* Wall. (*Urticaceae*.) A common little shrubby fig.

BUAS (Akar.)

*Premna parasitica* Bl. A climbing species.

BUAS-BUAS.

Contracted to Bebuas, and a variant is Bruas. *Premna cordifolia* Roxb. and other species (*Verbenaceae*.) Strong scented shrubs or trees with corymbs of white flowers.

BUAS-BUAS BUKIT. BUAS-BUAS PAYA.

*Viburnum sambucinum* Reinwtd. (*Caprifoliaceae*.) The plant somewhat resembles a *Premna*.

BUAS-BUAS LAUT.

*Scaevola Koenigii* L. (*Goodenovieae*.) A seashore shrub more commonly known as Ambong-Ambong.

BUBONGKAL.

*Bridelia pustulata* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

BUBULUS. (Malacca.)

Also Bulu-Ulat. *Sonerila* sp. (*Melastomaceae*.) A herb with pink flowers.

BŪBŪRAS PADI.

*Aporosa microcalyx* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A contraction for Bras-Bras.

BUBURUS.

*Alstonia macrophylla* Wall. (*Apocynaceae*.)



BUDI, also BODI.

*Ficus religiosa* L. (*Urticaceae*.)

BUJANG SAMALAM.

*Jussiaea suffruticosa* L. (*Onagraceae*.) A herb with yellow flowers growing in swamps. Literally, Bachelor for an evening.

BUJANG SAMALAM BUKIT.

*Ardisia oxyphylla* C. B. Clarke. (*Myrsineae*.) A low shrub with pink flowers.

BUJANG SAMALAM (Rumput)

*Vernonia cinerea* Less. (*Compositae*) A common pink flowered groundsel.

BUKU BEMBAN.

*Morinda sarmentosa* (*Rubiaceae*.) The words also mean a "peculiar knot plaited with several strands" (Clifford's Dictionary.) Perhaps the knot-like head of fruits of the plant is referred to by the native name.

BUKU BULOH (Rumput.)

*Fuirena glomerata* L. (*Cyperaceae*.) Buku is a joint or knot.

BULAI.

*Oroxylon indicum* Vent. (*Bignonaceae*.) A small tree easily known by its enormous sword shaped pods.

BULAN AYER. (Selangor)

*Cratoeva religiosa* var. *Narvala* (*Capparideae*.) A shrub or small tree with cream coloured flowers and large oblong hanging brown fruits said to be poisonous.

Another plant called Bulan betul appears to be a *Cratoeva* but the fruit is said to be red.

BULAN MUDU (Akar.)

*Rubus glomeratus* Lind. (*Rosaceae*.) The common wild raspberry.

BULANG or BULANGAN.

BULANG GAJAH. BULANG KECHIL.

*Gmelina villosa* (*Verbenaceae*) also *Canthium horridum* (*Rubiaceae*.) Both of these are thorny shrubs, with yellow acid berries about an inch long.

BULANG PELANDOK (Akar.)

*Canthium oliganthum* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*.)

BLANG TIKUS. BULANG HITAM.

*UCanthium horridum* Bl. (*Rubiaceae*.)

BULANGKAN.

*Cynometra polyandra* Roxb. (*Leguminosae*.)

BULONGGO.

*Dehaasia* sp. (*Laurineae*.)

BULU-BULU.

*Diospyros argentea* Griff. (*Ebenaceae*.) See Bedil Lalat.

Bulu signifies fur. The leaves of the plant are covered beneath with short hairs.

BULU ULAT.

*Sonerila* sp. (*Melastomaceae*.) A small hairy herb with pink flowers.

BULUH. BULOH.

A bamboo. The word runs through much of the Archipelago and appears as Fafulu in Timor.

BULUH (Akar.)

A name applied to several of the scandent species such as *Bambusa Ridleyi* Gamble. *Schizostachyum chilianthum* Gamble. *Gigantochloa Kurzii* Gamble. (*Gramineae*.)

BULUH BALAI.

*Bambusa tuldoides* Munro.

BULUH BATU.

*Dendrocalamus strictus* Nees.

BULUH BERSUMPITAN.

*Bambusa Wrayi* Stapf. Used in making blowpipes.

BULUH BETONG PERIH.

*Dendrocalamus flagellifer* Munro.

BULUH BRANG.

The male bamboo. *Dendrocalamus strictus*. Ham. (see Clifford's Dictionary.)

BULUH CHINA.

*Bambusa nana* Roxb. The hedge bamboo.

## BULUH DURI.

*Bambusa Blumeana* Sch. The spiny bamboo.

## BULUL JURON.

*Schizostachyum Blumei* Nees.

## BULUH KASAP.

*Ochlandra Ridleyi* Gamble.

## BULUH MATA RUSA.

*Gigantochloa Kurzii* Gamble. (Wray)

## BULUH MINYAK.

*Oxytenanthera sinuata* Gamble.

## BULUH PADI.

*Schizostachyum aciculare* Gamble.

## BULU PAN.

*Bambusa vulgaris* L. (Wray)

## BULUH PERINDU.

*Bambusa nana* Roxb. According to Wray, but this I gather from a letter from Mr. Skeat is not the Buluh Perindu used in magic by the Malays, which is at present unknown.

## BULU PLANG.

*Gigantochloa Wrayi* Gamble. (Wray)

## BULUH RAYA.

*Gigantochloa Scortechinii* Gamble. (Wray)

BULUH TEBRAU. *see* TEBRAU.

Almost any of the larger grasses, especially *Thysanolaena acarifera* Nees.

## BULUH TEMIANG.

*Bambusa Wrayi* Hook. fil. The bamboo used for blow-pipes.

## BULUH TEMPAT.

*Dendrocalamus strictus* Nees. The Male bamboo.

## BULUH TILAN.

*Gigantochloa heterostachya* Munro.

## BULUH TILAN MINYAK.

*G. latispiculata* Munro.

## BULUH TULOH.

*Schizostachyum Zollingeri* Kurz.

## BULUNTOH BURONG.

*Glycosmis sapindoides* Lindl. (*Rutaceae*). A common shrub, with small white flowers.

BUMBAN. *see* BEMBAN.

## BUMBOT. (Rumput)

*Mariscus albescens* Gaud. (*Cyperaceae*).

## BŪNAK.

*Kurrimia paniculata* Wall. (*Celastrineae*).

## BŪNEH. (Favre) BUNI. (Clifford)

*Antidesma bunias*. (*Euphorbiaceae*). This is given by Favre and Clifford as Malay. Filet gives it as Makasar. The plant, is a tree with small acid red fruits.

## BUNGA. A flower.

## BUNGA BIDADARI. BUNGA PUTRI.

*Grammatophyllum speciosum* (Marsden) (*Orchideae*). The words signify two kinds of fairies. I never heard either expression used.

## BUNGA BIRU.

*Clitorea ternatea* L. (*Leguminosae*). Lit. Blue flower.

## BUNGA CHINA.

*Ivora*, cultivated varieties. It is also sometimes applied to *Gardenias*.

## BUNGA KASTURI.

*Renanthera moschifera* Lindl. (*Orchideae*). "Musk-flower." The scorpion orchid.

## BUNGA KASUT.

*Cypripedium barbatum* Lindl. (*Orchideae*). "Shoe flower." I doubt this being a genuine Malay name but it is often used by the orchid dealers.

## BUNGA MAS.

*Asclepias curassavica* L. (*Asclepiadaceae*). Lit. Gold flower. An introduced weed with bright-yellow and red flowers.

## BUNGA PAGAR.

*Lantana camara* L. (*Verbenaceae*). Pagar is a hedge.  
The common Lantana.

## BUNGA PALA.

Mace—the aril of the Nutmeg.

## BUNGA RAYA.

*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L. (*Malvaceae*). The cultivated Hibiscus.

## BUNGA SAPONG.

*Pittosporum ferrugineum* L. (*Pittosporaceae*). A common sea-shore tree with white flowers and yellow fruits.

## BUNGA SUSU.

*Gardenia florida* L. (*Rubiaceae*) also *Tabernoemontana coronaria* Br. (*Apocynaceae*.) “Milk flower.” Well known cultivated plants.

## BUNGA TULIS. (Malacca)

*Anoectochilus Reinwardtii* Bl. (*Orchideae*.) One of the ornamented foliage orchids, with deep maroon leaves veined with gold.

## BUNGKAL.

*Randia ausophylla* Jack (*Rubiaceae*.) A common jungle tree.

## BUNGKUP. (Johor)

*Bruguiera* species (*Rhizophoraceae*.)

## BUNGLEI.

*Zingiber Cassumunar* (*Zingiberaceae*.) A ginger often to be seen near villages the rhizomes of which are used in medicine and as spice.

## BUNGOH. (Penang) BUNGUR. (Favre)

*Lagerstroemia Reginae* and allied species; see BONGOR.

## BUNTAT BAHONG.

*Lasianthus Wightianus* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*.) A very foetid shrub, one of the plants called Daun Sekuntut.

## BUNTAT ULAR. (Akar)

*Ficus urophylla* Wall. (*Urticaceae*.) A common fig climbing on other trees.

## BUNUT PAYA.

*Pternandra coerulescens* Jack. (*Melastomaceae*.) See BENUT  
PAYA.

## BŪNŪAI.

*Kajea grandis* King. (*Guttiferae*.)

## BURUMBONG JANTAN.

*Randia densiflora* Benth. (*Rubiaceae*.)

## BŪRUBAH RIMBAH. (Malacca)

*Antidesma velutinosum* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A common  
jungle shrub.

## BURUNAI.

*Antidesma alatum* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A small tree.

## BURUTTA (Bunga.)

*Connarus ferrugineus* Jack. (*Connaraceae*.) Jack is the  
authority for this.

## BUSOK-BUSOK.

*Cassia nodosa* Ham. (*Leguminosae*.) Also contracted to  
Sibusok. A large tree with pink flowers.

## BUTA-BUTA also BABUTA.

*Cerbera odollam* L. and *C. lactaria* Ham. (*Apocynaceae*.)  
The milk produces blindness (Buta = blind.)

## BUTA-BUTA DARAT.

*Alstonia macrophylla* Wall. (*Apocynaceae*.) A tree allied to  
*Cerbera*, but the flowers are much smaller.

## BUTANG (Rumput.)

*Eriocaulon sexangulare* L. (*Eriocauloneae*) also *Rhynchospora*  
*Wallichiana* Korth. (*Cyperaceae*.) Butang is a modi-  
fication of the English *Button*. Both plants have small  
heads of flowers more or less like buttons.

## BUTANG BUNGA (Akar.)

*Lettsomia Mainjaya* Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*.) A climber with  
large heads of purple flowers.

## BUTULANG.

*Canthium didymum* Roxb. (*Rubiaceae*.) A small tree.

## CHA PADANG.

*Scoparia dulcis* L. (*Scrophulariaceae*). A weed used for making a kind of tea. The name means field tea. It is also called Té macao.

## CHABANG BAJU. (Bnäh)

*Lasianthus Wallichii* Wight. or a closely allied species (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers and blue berries.

## CHABANG LIMA. (Akar)

*Sphenodesma barbata* Schauer. (*Verbenaceae*). Literally Five branches. A climber with small violet flowers in a head surrounded by bracts.

## CHABANG LIMA. (Akar).

*Heptapleurum heterophyllum* Seem. (*Araliaceae*). An epiphytic plant with five leaflets to each leaf.

## CHABANG TIGA. (Selangor)

*Trichosanthes celebica* Miq. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A wild pumpkin with five lobes to the leaf and red fruits. The leaves are used as a bait for the Kelawei fish.

## CHABANG TUJOH.

*Ampelocissus* sp. (*Ampelidaceae*). A vine with seven-lobed leaves.

## CHABEL.

Long pepper. *Piper longum* L. (*Piperaceae*) Also used in some places for Capsicums.

## CHABEI HUTAN.

*Piper caninum* L. (*Piperaceae*). A wild pepper.

## CHABEI PINTAL. (Penang) CH. TALI. (Singapore)

*Helicteres Isora* L. (*Sterculiaceae*). The capsules used in native medicine.

## CHA-CHA.

*Stereospermum fimbriatum* De C. (*Bignoniaceae*). A handsome small tree with lilac tubular flowers the petals of which are beautifully fringed.

## CHACHANG LAYAR.

*Monochoria hastaeifolia* Pres L. (*Pontederiaceae*). An aquatic herb with blue flowers.

- CHABE HANTU. (Penang).  
*Pittosporum ferrugineum* Ait. (*Pittosporaceae*).
- CHADAK. (Selangor)  
*Zingiber spectabile* Griff. (*Zingiberaceae*). A very handsome wild ginger with brilliant yellow or red spikes and black flowers spotted with yellow.
- CHALANG PAYA.  
*Croton oblongifolius* Roxb. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large shrub with spikes of green flowers.
- CHAMAU. CHEMAU.  
*Dracaena Mainzayi* Bak. *D. angustifolia* Wall., and other tree *Dracaenas* (*Liliaceae*).
- CHAMBAI BATU.  
*Pellionia Javanica* Wedd. (*Urticaceae*). A herb common on rocks.
- CHAMIN-CHAMIN.  
*Cicca acidissima* (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree with green acid fruits used in curries.
- CHAMPADANG.  
*Triumfetta rhomboidea* Jacq. (*Tiliaceae*). A common weed with yellow flowers and fruits like small burrs.
- CHANA.  
*Parinarium Griffithianum* Hook fil. (*Rosaceae*). A big tree with masses of white flowers.  
 Also *Cesalpinia pulcherrima* Roxb. (*Leguminosae*) (according to Favre) (*Leguminosae*.) An ornamental bush often cultivated.
- CHANGEI. *see* CHENGEL.
- CHANGI ULAR.  
*Bragantia corymbosa* (*Aristolochiaceae*.) A half climbing shrub with small flowers and long twisted pods.
- CHANGKOI BAHANG.  
*Ophioriza* sp. (*Rubiaceae*.)
- CHANJAL.  
*Tristania Whitiana* Griff. (*Myrtaceae*.) A big tree more commonly known as Pelawan.



## CHĀPA. CHAPU.

*Blumea balsanifera* De. C. (*Compositae*.) A large half shrubby weed common in waste grounds. It is strongly scented, and produces the Ngai camphor of the Chinese and is used in native medicine.

## CHAPAH. CHAPANENG.

*Clerodendron villosum* Bl. (*Verbenaceae*.) A common large shrub with white flowers.

## CHAREK-CHAREK. (Akar)

*Vitis macrostachya* Miq. (*Ampelideae*.) A large vine with long hanging spikes of flowers.

## CHATENG. (Buah)

*Microdesmis caseariaefolia* Planch. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A small tree.

## CHATO.

*Ardisia oxyphylla* Wall. (*Myrsineae*.)

## CHAWAT UDI.

*Vitis adnata* Wall. (*Ampelideae*.) A slender vine.

## CHEKOP MANIS.

*Sauropus albicans* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) Favre gives Chekōh. A small shrub cultivated as a spinach.

## CHEKOW. (Pahang)

*Garcinia Praineana* King. (*Guttiferae*.)

## CHAMANTONG GAJAH.

*Aporosa Praineana* Hook fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A small tree with round orange coloured fruits.

## CHEMANTON MERAH.

*Eloeocarpus Mastersi* Hook fil. (*Tiliaceae*.)

## CHEMPEDAK.

*Artocarpus polyphema* Pers. (*Urticaceae*.) The wellknown native fruit.

## CHEMPEDAK AYER,

*Artocarpus Maingaji* King. (*Urticaceae*.)

## CHEMPAKA. CHAMPAKA.

The champak tree. *Michelia Champaca* L. (*Magnoliaceae*.)

## CHEMPAKA BIRU.

*Plumiera acutifolia* L. (*Apocynaceae*). The Frangipani.  
(Clifford's Dictionary).

## CHEMPAKA BUKIT. (Malacca)

*Cephaelis Griffithii* Hook fil. (*Rubiaceae*.) A small shrub  
with a sweet scented flower.

## CHEMPAKA HUTAN.

*Gardenia Griffithii* Hook fil. (*Rubiaceae*.) A shrub or tree  
with sweet scented orange flowers.

## CHEMPAKA JANGGI.

*Sterculia laevis* Jack. (*Sterculiaceae*.) A small tree or shrub  
with a scarlet fruit.

## CHEMPAKA PUTIH HUTAN.

*Randia anisophylla* Jack. (*Rubiaceae*.) A small tree with  
small white flowers.

## CHEMPERAI. CHIMPERAI.

*Champereia Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Santalaceae*.)

Also *Cansjera Rheedii* Gmelin. (*Olacineae*.) Seashore shrubs  
with inconspicuous flowers.

## CHEMPERAI BATU.

*Gomphandra lanceolata* King. (*Olacineae*.)

## CHEMPERAI DADIS. (Malacca)

*Urophyllum Blumeanum* Wight. (*Rubiaceae*.) A common  
jungle shrub with white flowers, with yellow or orange  
berries.

## CHENAMA.

*Clausena excavata* Burm. (Penang), and *Micromelum hirsutum*  
Oliv. in Pahang. (*Rutaceae*.)

## CHENANG HUTAN. (Malacca)

*Unona dasymaschala* Bl. (*Anonaceae*) A low shrub.

## CHENARA.

*Commersonia echinata* Forst. (*Tiliaceae*). A common tree in  
secondary jungle with white flowers.

## CHENDANA.

Sandal-wood, *Santalum album* L. (*Santalaceae*). Imported  
and sold in the shops.

## CHENDAWAN.

A fungus. Chiefly applied to *Agarici*.

## CHENDAWAN BATANG.

*Lentinus exilis*. A dry brown fungus growing on old rotten tree stems.

## CHENDAWAN BORENG. CHENDAWAN MERAH.

*Polystictus sanguinea*. A woody scarlet fungus common on wood, used in native medicine as an astringent

## CHENDAWAN IPOH.

A white Agaric with dull violet fur on the top.

## CHENDAWAN JUMPUT-JUMPUT.

*Daldinia vernicosa* Cesati. A bun-shaped black polished fungus growing on wood. Jumput-jumput is a kind of bun.

## CHENDAWAN KARANG.

*Clavaria* various species. The branched fungi known in England as witches butter. Literally coral fungus. Also applied to a woody coral-like grey fungus *Stereum nitidulum*.

## CHENDAWAN RAMBUT ALI.

*Marasmius gordipes*. A very common plant with hair like stems running over dead leaves and small yellow pilei.

## CHENDAWAN SAMANGKOK.

*Cyathula* sp. A small cup shaped fungus growing on wood.

## CHENDAWAN TELAKONG.

*Dictyophora campanulata* Nees. The common stink-horn, a white fungus with a beautiful white lacework veil hanging from the upper part.

## CHENDAWAN TELINGA KRA.

*Polystictus xerampelinus* Kalchbr. "Ape's ear fungus." A brown woody fungus which grows on wood.

## CHENDAWAN TELINGA TIONG.

*Agaricus species*. A bright orange red fungus suggesting the wattles on the ear of the Tiong bird. *Mainatus javanicus*.

## CHENDAWAN TUMBONG KLAPA.

*Scleroderma flavo-crocatum*. Tumbong kelapa is the ball-shaped mass of kernel of the coconut when germinating. The fungus is a yellow puff-ball, with a black inside when ripe, common on paths in woods.

## CHENDERAI. CHENDERAI HUTAN.

*Grewia paniculata* Roxb. also *G. fibrocarpa* Mast. (*Tiliaceae*). Small trees with white flowers.

## CHENDERAI. (Akar)

*Grewia umbellata* Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*.) A climbing species.

## CHENDERAI GAJAH.

*Croton argyratus* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

## CHENDERAI PAYA.

*Grewia Miqueliana* Kurz. (*Tiliaceae*.)

## CHENDERAI RIMBA.

*Grewia fibrocarpa* Mast, also *G. umbellata* L. (*Tiliaceae*.)

## CHENDĒRU.

*Diplanthera bancana* Scheff. (*Bignoniaceae*.) Tree with golden yellow flowers.

## CHENDRA. CHENDUI.

*Epiprinus Malayanus* Griff. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

## CHENGAI PETRI.

*Alstonia macrophylla* Wall. (*Apocynaceae*.)

## CHENGAI also CHENGAL.

*Balanocarpus maximus* King. (*Dipterocarpeae*.) One of the best native timbers. A gigantic tree, now getting scarce.

## CHENGAL BATU BUKIT.

*Melanochyla Maingayi* Hook. fil. (Maingay's list) "A tree yielding a black varnish, wood pale yellowish white with a small brown centre, grain fine, medium hard."

## CHENGKRING.

*Erythrina stricta* Roxb. *E. indica* L. (*Leguminosae*.) CHENGKRING ABANG (Clifford and Swettenham) is probably this species. A well-known tree with orange coloured flowers which is grown as a shade tree or as a pepper support.

CHENGKRING (Rumput).

*Hedyotis glabra* Br. (*Rubiaceae*.) A common weedy herb with small white flowers.

CHEREK EANTU.

*Phyllanthus frondosus* Wall. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

CHEREK HITAM.

*Clausena excavata* Burm. (*Rutaceae*.) A small tree with strongly scented leaves used in curries.

CHEREK JANTAN.

*Brucea Sumatrana* Wall. (*Simarubaceae*.) A shrub with an aromatic scent.

CHEREK PUTIH.

*Micromelum pubescens* Bl. (*Rutaceae*.)

CHERIT BÛDĀK.

*Croton argyratus* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

CHERIT HUTAN.

*Clerodendron deflexum* Wall. (*Verbenaceae*.) A common jungle shrub with heads of white flowers and red bracts.

CHERIT MORAI.

*Glycosmis sapindoides* Lindl. (*Rutaceae*.)

CHERMEI also CHERMELA and CHAMIN.

*Phyllanthus distichus* Muell. Arg. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A fruit tree.

CHERMEI ANTAN.

*Glochidion obscurum* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

CHERMELA HUTAN. (Sungei Ujong.)

*Sauropus albicans* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) Also CHEKOP MANIS, which see.

CHERMIN AYER.

*Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii* Korth. (*Rubiaceae*.) A tree with balls of yellow flowers.

CHERMIN BATU. (Pahang)

*Pentasacme caudata* Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*.) A slender herb with white flowers growing on rocks in streams.

CHIA KUBET.

*Macaranga megalophylla* Muell. Arg. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

CHIAREK MERAH. (Akar)

*Vitis diffusa* (Ampelideae.) A common wild vine.

CHIAREK PUTIH. (Akar)

*Mallotus repandus* Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae.)

CHICHA.

*Daphniphyllum laurinum* Baill. (Euphorbiaceae.) A common shrub.

Also *Millettia atropurpurea* Benth. (Leguminosae.) A large tree with purple flowers.

CHIKU.

The Sapodilla, *Achras sapota* L. (Sapotaceae.)

CHIMPOH. *see* SIMPOH.

CHINA PUTIH. (Akar)

*Neuropeltis racemosa* Wall. (Convolvulaceae.) A climber with small white flowers.

CHINA. (Akar)

*Limacia oblonga* Miers. (Menispermaceae.) Also *Toeniochloena Griffithii* Hook. fil. (Connaraceae.)

CHINA (Bunga).

*Ixora*, cultivated forms and Gardenias.

CHINA BUKIT. (Akar)

*Iodes velutina*. King. (Olacineae.)

CHINDARAH. *see* PENDARA.

Various wild nutmegs. (*Myristica*.)

CHINDARAH HANTU.

*Ostodes macrophyllus* Benth. (Euphorbiaceae.)

CHINDARAH LAUT.

*Myristica glaucescens* Hook. fil.

CHINDARAH PADI.

*Myristica Missionis* Wall. (*Myristicaceae*.)

CHINDURU.

*Diplospora* sp. (*Rubiaceae*.) A small tree with green flowers.

CHINGAL.

*Shorea bracteolata* Dyer. (*Dipterocarpeae*.) A large timber tree.

- CHINGKEH. CHINGKAIH. CHENGKE.  
Cloves. *Eugenia caryophyllus* L. (*Myrtaceae*.)
- CHINGKERING (Rumput). Also CHENKERING.  
*Hedyotis glabra* Br. (*Rubiaceae*.)
- CHINGUM. (Johor)  
*Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea* Gaertn. (*Rubiaceae*.) A bush growing on the sea-shore.
- CHINTA MULA.  
*Erythroxylum burmanicum* Griff. (*Lineae*.) A big tree with small dark green leaves and white flowers.
- CHINTA MULA. (Akar)  
*Psychotria polycarpa* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*.) see BERTIS.
- CHINTA MULA HITAM.  
*Cinnamomum parthenoxylum* Meissn. (*Laurineae*.) See KAYU GADIS.
- CHINTA MULA PUTIH.  
*Sideroxylon* sp. (*Sapotaceae*.)
- CHUBON.  
*Xanthophyllum affine* Korth. (*Polygalaceae*.) A shrub or small tree with white flowers.
- CHŪKĀL. (Malacca)  
*Hygrophila salicifolia* Nees. (*Acanthaceae*.) A herb with violet flowers, growing by rivers.
- CHUKOR KERBAU (Rumput).  
*Cyperus turgidulus* (*Cyperaceae*.) Literally Buffalo-Razor grass.
- CHULAK.  
*Callicarpa lanata* L. (*Verbenaceae*.)
- CHULAN.  
*Aglaia odorata* Lour. (*Meliaceae*.) Favre is the authority for this.
- CHUMA PADANG. (Kedah)  
*Breynia coronata* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)
- CHUMANTONG. (Sungei Ujong)  
*Ficus alba* Reinwdt. (*Urticaceae*.) see ARA PERAK.

- CHUMBAL ULAR. (Akar) (Malacca)  
*Bragantia corymbosa* Griff. (*Aristolochiaceae*)
- CHUMPAHONG.  
*Pyrenaria acuminata* Planch. (*Ternstroemiaceae*) A small tree with white flowers.
- CHUMPONG.  
*Saprosma arboreum* (*Rubiaceae*) A very foetid shrub.
- CHUNGAH PUTIH.  
*Ostodes macrophyllus*. Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*)
- CHUPŪ.  
*Garcinia Praineana* King. (*Guttiferae*.)
- CHUROM.  
*Matthoea sancta* Bl. (*Monimiaceae*.) A shrub with long pendent or straggling branches, small green flowers and deep steel-blue fruits.
- CHUROMA. (Akar)  
*Mikania scandens* Willd. (*Compositae*.) A climbing plant common in grass.
- DADA KURA. (Selangor)  
*Fagroea morindaeifolia* Bl. (*Loganiaceae*.) Literally Turtle's breast. A large shrub with pinkish flowers. The leaves are ground and smoked with Chinese tobacco for cases of cold in the head.
- DADA RUAN.  
*Ostodes macrophylla* Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*) in Malacca.  
*Boschia Griffithii* Nees. (*Malvaceae*) in Johor. See DAUN DURIAN.
- DĀDAP. *see* DEDAP.  
*Erythrina* spp. (*Leguminosae*.) Large trees with scarlet flowers, used as shade trees for cocoa, and as pepper supports. *E. indica* Lam. and *E. stricta* Roxb. are the usual ones cultivated.
- DADAUP. (Akar) (Pahang)  
 Also DAU. *Bauhinia integrifolia* Roxb. (*Leguminosae*.) A large climber with great masses of orange flowers.



## DAGŪN.

*Gnetum funiculare* Bl. (*Gnetaceae*.) A big climber which produces a strong fibre.

## DAGUN PUTIH. (Akar)

*Gn. Brunonianum* Griff.

## DALDARU. (Akar)

*Psychotria sarmentosa* Bl. (*Rubiaceae*.)

## DALEK. DELEK. DELAK.

A name applied to various species of *Memecylon* and the allied genus *Pternandra*, (*Melastomaceae*.) Small trees with pink or blue flowers; the timber of which is used in house building.

## DALEK AYER.

*Memecylon Ridleyi* Cogn. and *M. edule* Roxb.

## DALEK JAMBU.

*M. coeruleum* Jack.

## DALEK PUTIH.

*M. myrsinoides* Bl.

## DALEK TEMBAGA.

*M. loevigatum* Bl.

## DALEK LIMAU MANIS.

*Anisophyllea grandifolia* Henslow. (*Rhizophoreae*.) A tree with very large oblong woody fruits.

## DALU-DALU. Also JENDALU. DAHU.

*Salix tetrasperma* Roxb. (*Salicinae*.) Filet gives Dalu-Dalu as West coast Sumatran for *Salix Sumatrana* Miq. The only willow in the peninsula.

## DAMAK-DAMAK ASAM.

*Grewia fibrocarpa* Mast. (*Tiliaceae*).

Damak-Damak is often contracted to Dudamak.

## DAMAK-DAMAK BULU. Also DAMAK MERAH.

*Grewia globulifera* Mast. (*Tiliaceae*).

## DAMAK-DAMAK PAYA.

*Aporosa stellifera* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## DAMAR.

The resin produced by trees of the order *Dipterocarpeae* and a few others. The Dammars are collected in the jungle where the tree has dripped and most are named according to the colour of the Dammar and not according to the tree producing them. But some trees are called by the name of the resin they produce.

## DAMAR HITAM.

*Balanocarpus Penangianus* King. (*Dipterocarpeae*). Black Dammar.

## DAMAR KEPONG. See KEPONG.

## DAMAR KIJAI.

Produced by *Trigonochlamys Griffithii* Hook fil. (*Burseraceae*).  
See Kijai. Also *Canarium secundum*. Benn. (*Burseraceae*.)

## DAMAR LAUT NUMBER SATU.

*Shorea utilis* King. One of the most valuable timbers.

## DAMAR LAUT DAUN BESAR.

*Shorea glauca* King. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

## DAMAR MATA-KUCHING.

*Hopea globosa* Brandis; in Perak. *Pachynocarpus Wallichii* King. (*Dipterocarpeae*). The Cat's Eye dammar is a clear light coloured dammar and I believe comes from different trees but the above-mentioned trees are stated to produce it and are named from the Dammar.

## DAMAR MERANTI. See MERANTI.

## DAMAR MINYAK.

The resin of *Dammara orientalis* Lam. (*Coniferae*). Lit. Oil-Dammar. It is a turpentine and does not get hard like the resins of the *Dipterocarpeae*.

## DAMAR SERAYA. See SERAYA.

## DANDANGKING. (Johor)

*Poederia foetida* L. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with lilac flowers, very foetid.

## DANDIGUM.

*Sargassum* sp. (*Algae*). A floating sea-weed.

DANGSA. (Penang)

*Phoenix paludosa* Roxb. (*Palmae*). A date palm growing in tidal swamps.

DARAH. (Akar)

*Unona discolor* Vahl. (*Anonaceae*). A climbing shrub used in native medicine for dysentery, whence perhaps the native name, Blood-climber.

DARAH BLUT. (Akar). (Selangor).

*Mezoneurum Sumatranum* Wall. (*Leguminosae*). A climber growing on riverbanks; leaves reddish, flowers yellow and red. Lit. Eel's blood.

DARAI PAYA. (Akar)

*Lygodium pinnatifidum*. (*Filices*). A common climbing fern.

DARU-DARU.

A high class timber is known by this name but the tree producing it has not been identified. It is probably belongs to the order *Sapotaceae*.

DARUMUN. (Malacca)

*Elaeocarpus polystachyus* Wall. (*Tiliaceae*), and other species. See also a variant Jurumong. Trees with white flowers.

DARUMUN BABI.

*Elaeocarpus polystachyus* Wall.

DARUMUN HITAM.

*E. paniculatus* Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

DARUMUN PADI.

*Elaeocarpus salicifolius* King. and *E. pedunculatus* Wall.

DARUMUN PELANDOK.

*Elaeocarpus stipularis* Bl.

DARUMUN PIPIT.

*Elaeocarpus Hullettii* King. (*Tiliaceae*.)

DATOH RAJA. (Johor)

*Lecananthus erubescens* Jack. (*Rubiaceae*.)

DAUN. A leaf.

## DAUN KURAP.

*Cassia alata* L. (*Leguminosae*.) Kurap is a skin disease for which the leaves of this plant are a well-known remedy. A large shrub with showy spikes of yellow flowers. It is also known as Gelenggang.

## DAUN LOW.

*Hoemaria discolor* Lindl. (*Orchideae*.) Sir Hugh Low's leaf. A name used in Singapore by the orchid collectors.

## DAUN PAYONG. (Pahang)

*Teyssmannia altifrons* Miq. Literally Umbrella leaf. A superb stemless palm with enormous paddle shaped leaves.

## DAUN PUTRI.

*Mussoenda glabra* Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*.) Favre is the authority for this.

## DAUN SAPENOH.

*Eurycles amboinensis* (*Amaryllideae*.) An ornamental plant often cultivated, and wild in sandy places in Pahang and elsewhere.

## DAUN SEGALOR. (Selangor) DAUN SELEBAR.

*Teyssmannia altifrons* Miq. (*Palmaceae*.) See DAUN PAYONG.

## DAWAI-DAWAI.

*Zizyphus calophyllus* Wall. (*Rhamneae*.) A large and strong thorny climber.

## DEDALU BUKIT. (Akar) (Malacca)

*Hiptaje sericea* Hook. fil. (*Malpighiaceae*.)

## DEDAP. see DADAP.

*Erythrina indica* L. and other species. (*Leguminosae*.)

## DEDAP LAUT.

*Hibiscus tiliaceus* L. (*Malvaceae*.) More commonly known as Baru.

## DEDAWAI.

Contraction for Dawai-Dawai. *Zizyphus calophyllus* Wall. (*Rhamneae*.)

## DELIMA.

Pomegranate. *Punica granatum* L. (*Lythraceae*.)

## DELIMA BURONG.

*Memecylon Ridleyi* Cogn. (*Melastomaceae*.)

## DELIMA HUTAN.

*Gardenia tubifera* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*.) Because the fruit looks something like that of a pomegranate. A large shrub with orange-coloured flowers.

## DENDENDONG. (Selangor)

*Pothos Curtisii* Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*.) A climbing Aroid, the shoots of which are a favourite food of the Lotong (*Semnopithecus*).

## DENDURIAN.

Contraction for Durian-Durian. *Boschia Griffithii* Nees. (*Malvaceae*.)

## DERINGŪ.

*Acorus calamus* L. (*Aroideae*.) Cultivated as a medicinal plant. It has apparently been introduced from China and never flowers here.

## DERINGU LAUT.

*Enhalus acoroides* Zoll. (*Hydrocharideae*.) A marine flowering plant with long narrow leaves suggestive of those of *Acorus*. More commonly known as Setul.

## DILAM.

*Hemigraphis confinis* Auders. (*Acanthaceae*.) A creeping weed on road sides, common in Malacca.

## DODOL.

*Ficus rhododendrifolia* (*Urticaceae*) Also called Ara Jejawei. A big figtree with small leaves and pink figs.

## DOMUN. (Singapore)

*Symplocos*. sp. (*Styraceae*.)

## DONDONG.

*Canarium nitidum* A. W. Bean. (*Burseraceae*.) See also Kadondong.

## DOSONO. (Pahang)

*Dysoxylum angustifolium* King. (*Meliaceae*.)

## DRAS MALAM.

*Ruellia repens*, L. (*Acanthaceae*.) A common little herb which creeps in grass. It has tubular violet flowers.

## DRING. (Johor)

*Cryptocarpa Griffithiana* Wight. (*Laurineae*.)

## DRUM. (Penang)

*Cratoxylon polyanthum* Korth. (*Hypericineae*.)

## DUAK. Also JUAK.

*Heynea trijuga* Roxb. (*Meliaceae*.)

## DUDALI PAYA.

*Xanthophyllum Griffithii*

## DUPALU.

Perhaps a contraction for Dalu-Dalu. *Loranthus ampullaceus* Roxb. (*Loranthaceae*.) Other forms are Menalu and Sanalu. One of the commonest mistletoes, parasitic on many kind of trees.

## DUDAMAK.

Contraction for Damak-Damak, which see.

## DUDANAK HITAM.

*Sterculia rubiginosa* Jack. (*Sterculiaceae*.)

## DUDAWO. (Akar)

*Myxopyrum nervosum* Bl. (*Oleaceae*.)

## DUDOK KIJANG. (Akar)

*Stropanthus dichotomus* De C. (*Apocynaceae*.) A scandent bush with curious white and purple flowers. The name means the resting place of the Kijang (*Cervulus muntjac*.)

## DUDULANG. (Akar)

Contraction for Dulang-Dulang. *Embelia Limpani* Scheff (*Myrsineae*.)

## DUKONG ANAK.

*Phyllanthus urinaria* L. and *Ph. niruri* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)  
See Ambin Buah.

## DULANG.

*Cassia javanica* L. (*Leguminosae*.) A medium sided tree with rose-pink flowers.

## DULANG-DULANG.

*Aralia* near *Thomsoni* Seemann (*Araliaceae*). A thorny shrub not rare in the central range of the Peninsula, apparently as yet undescribed.

## DULEH MERAH. (Sungei Ujong)

*Mallotus macrostachyus* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Possibly this should be Dalek.

## DULIS.

*Scoparia dulcis* L. (*Scrophularineae*). A weedy plant of South American origin, common in waste grounds.

## DUMAH BUKIT. (Akar)

*Anplectrum glaucum* Triana (*Melastomaceae*).

## DUNGUN.

*Heritiera littoralis* Dryand (*Sterculiaceae*). See Atun laut.

## DURI.

A thorn.

## DURI. (Akar)

*Randia fasciculata* De C. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with thorns and white flowers.

## DURIA (Rumput).

*Eriocaulon truncatum* Ham. (*Eriocauloneae*). A little herb with white heads of flowers, common in swamps.

## DURIAN.

*Durio zibethinus* L. (*Malvaceae*).

## DURIAN BLANDA.

The sour sop. *Annona muricata*. (*Anonaceae*). Literally Dutch durian, because it was introduced by the Dutch.

## DURIAN DAUN.

*Durio oxleyanus* Griff. A wild durian.

## DURIAN-DURIAN.

Contracted to Dendurian, *Boschia griffithii* Nees. (*Malvaceae*). Also DURIAN HAJI. A small or medium-sized tree with white flowers and small scarlet durians.

## DURIAN TANAH also DURIAN BURONG.

*Durio testudinarius* Bec. Lit. Ground durians, because the fruits are borne at the base of the tree.

## DURIAN TUPAI.

*Commersonia echinata*. Forst (*Tiliaceae*.) Lit. Squirrel durian.  
The small fruits resembling somewhat a durian. A common tree in secondary jungle with white flowers.

## EKOR ANGIN.

*Plantago asiatica* L. (*Plantagineae*.) Literally Wind-tail.  
The common plantain.

## EKOR BALANGKAS.

*Gnetum Brunonianum* Griff. (*Gnetaceae*.) "King-crab's tail."  
A small shrub with spikes of flowers.

## EKOR CHARI. (Rumput)

*Ischoemum muticum*. (*Gramineae*.) Chari is a fish. One of the commonest grasses here.

## EKOR KUCHEING.

*Dysophylla auricularia* Bl. (*Labiatae*.) Also *Uraria crinita* Deso. (*Leguminosae*) Literally "Cat's tail." Both are small plants with close spikes of flowers suggesting a cat's tail.

## EKOR KUCHING. (Rumput)

*Perotis latifolia* (*Gramineae*.) A brush-like grass, common in sandy spots.

## EKOR KUDA.

*Vernonia cinerea* L. (*Compositae*.) "Horse-tail." A common weed with pink heads of flowers.

## EMBALAU. E. BETINA. E. PADANG.

*Brucea sumatrana* Wall. (*Simarubeae*.) A shrub with spikes of small purple flowers and black berries, very coarse scented.

## EMPEDAL AYAM. see AMPADAL AYAM.

*Salacia grandiflora* Kurz. (*Rhamneae*.)

## EMPĒNAI. (Pahang)

*Atalantia monophylla* Corr. (*Rutaceae*.) A small wild lime tree.

## EMPENING. Also PENING. see MEMPENING.

*Quercus spicata*, etc. (*Cupuliferae*.) A name applied to several of our oaks.



EMPOYAN. EMPOYAN BATU. see MEMPOYAN.

*Rhodamnia trinervia* Bl. (*Myrtaceae*). A common tree with flowers.

EMPOYAN BUKIT.

*Rhodamnia trinervia* var. A mountain form on Mt. Ophir.

EMPOYAN PADANG.

*Decaspermum paniculatum* Kurz. (*Myrtaceae*). A large shrub with white flowers.

ĒNAU.

*Arenga saccharifera* L. (*Palmeae*) This name appears to be used for the wild form of the Kabong or sugar-palm, a somewhat different looking plant from the common cultivated one.

ENDEBI.

*Allomorphia exigua* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*.) A shrub with small green flowers, common in many woods.

ENGGANK. see INGGANK.

*Myristica geminata* (*Myristicaceae*).

EPOH. (Johor)

*Samadera indica* Gaertn. (*Simarubeae*) A shrub.

GADABU.

*Sonneratia Griffithii* Kurz. (*Lythraceae*). A sea-shore tree. Much resembling Perupat.

GADING. (Penang)

*Hunteria corymbosa* Roxb. (*Apocynaceae*.) Gading signifies ivory and is applied to several plants with white ivory-like wood. And also to a number of shrubs, usually rubiaceous, the leaves of which are made into a kind of tea.

GADING.

*Canthium* species and *Petunga venulosa* Hook fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

GADING BETINA.

*Aporosa aurea* Hook fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## GADING GAJAIL. (Anggrek) (Malacca)

*Eria peltipes* Lindl. (*Orchideae*). A small epiphytic orchid, so named from the leaves being shaped like tusks.

## GADING GALOK.

*Chasalia curriflora* Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). A common jungle shrub two or three feet tall with tubular white or purplish flowers.

## GADING HUTAN.

*Pavetta indica* L. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

## GADING JANTAN.

*Xanthophyllum affine* Korth. (*Polygalaceae*). Leaves used as tea.

## GADING TULANG.

*Randia densiflora* Benth. (*Rubiaceae*). A large shrub or small tree.

## GADIS. Also KAYU GADIS.

*Cinnamomum parthenoxylum* Meissn. (*Laurineae*). The specific name is a translation of the Malay. It is medicinally used for girls.

## GADONG. Also GADUNG.

*Dioscorea daemonum* Roxb. (*Dioscoreaceae*). A climber with large tubers, used in the manufacture of dart poison, and also eaten after repeated washing to extract the narcotic properties they contain.

## GADUNG CHINA.

*Smilax China* L. (*Liliaceae*). The tubers of which are sold in the drug-shops as medicine. China-root.

## GADONG TIKUS.

*Smilax Helferi* A De C. (*Liliaceae*). A thorny climber.

## GADU GAJAH.

*Trigonostemon indicus* Muell. Arg. (*Euporbiaceae*).

## GAHARU. Also GAGAHRU.

*Aquilaria malaccensis* Lam. (*Thymelaceae*). Produces the well known incense wood lign-aloes.

## GAJAH.

*Dehausia* sp. (*Laurineae*).

## GAJUS.

*Anacardum occidentale* L. (*Anacardiaceae*). The Cashew.  
The word is a modification of Cashew.

## GAJUS HUTAN.

*Dehaasia* sp. (*Laurineae*). The fruit suggests in form a cashew nut.

## GALAI.

*Goniothalamus Tapis* Miq. (*Anonaceae*). A shrub with yellowish flowers.

## GALANG HUTAN.

*Goniothalamus giganteus* Hook fil. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree with large yellow flowers.

## GAMAT. (Akar)

*Pterisanthes caudigera* Miq. (*Ampelideae*). A vine with the rachis developed into a flat red plate on which the flowers are borne.

## GAMBADAK. (Kedah)

*Acronychia laurifolia* Bl. (*Rutaceae*) and *Phyllochlamys Wallichii* King. (*Urticeae*).

## GAMBAH PUTIH. (Pahang)

*Cardiopteris lobata* Br. (*Olacineae*). A climbing plant.

## GAMBIR.

*Uncaria gambir* (*Rubiaceae*). The product is sometimes erroneously spoken of as Getah gambir. The word getah is without doubt an error for gatta, a form of katé which was originally the native word for cutch (the bark or product of *Acacia catechu* L). The product of *Uncaria gambir* was originally Katé Krambu, lit. scented cutch, and it is so known to Tamils to this day. The Malays modified this into Gatta Gambir.

## GAMBIR-GAMBIR. see GEGAMBER.

## GĀMĪ. Also GAMO.

*Antidesmu cuspidatum* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*) A shrub or small tree.

## GANCHIL KECHIL.

*Symplocos ferruginea* Roxb. (*Styracaceae*). A large shrub with white flowers.

## GANDARUSA.

*Insticia gandarusa* L. (*Acanthaceae*). Often cultivated and half wild. A shrub used in medicine.

## GANDARUSA. (Akar)

*Psychotria* sp. (*Rubiaceae*.)

## CANDARUSA JANTAN.

*Chasalia curviflora* Thw. (*Rubiaceae*.)

## GANJA. Also GUNJA.

Indian hemp. *Cannabis sativa* L. (*Urticaceae*). Only known here as an imported plant. see GUNJA.

## GAPIS.

*Saraca triandra* Bak. (*Leguminosae*.) A half scandent shrub with orange red flowers.

## GAPIS KUNYIT.

*Saraca cauliflora* Bak. (*Leguminosae*.) A very fine tree with large bunches of yellow flowers and pink pods.

## GARAII. (Akar)

*Lenconotis eugenifolius* De C. (*Apocynaceae*.) A climber producing a rubber.

## GARUM-GARUM. (Akar)

*Roncheria Griffithii* Plauch. (*Lineae*.)

## GARING-GARING. (Akar)

*Cnestis ramiflora* Griff. (*Connaraceae*.) A climbing shrub with pink flowers and showy red pear-shaped capsules.

## GARONTONG TENGAH. (Johor)

*Chisocheton divergens* Bl. (*Meliaceae*.)

## GASING-GASING. Contracted into GEGASING.

*Cissampelos Parura* L. also *Pericampylus incanus* Miers. (*Menispermaceae*.) Slender climbing plants much resembling each other though of different genera. They are used medicinally.

## GATAL. (Daun.)

*Saportea crenulata* Forst. (*Urticaceae*.) "Stinging leaf."

This plant, the giant nettle, is more often called JELATANG here. Favre gives the above name.

## GAYAM.

*Inocarpus edulis* Forst. (*Leguminosae*.) The Otaheite chestnut; only known here in cultivation. I am doubtful as to the origin of this word. It is probably not Malay.

## GEGAMBER. (Akar)

*Combretum sundaicum* Miq. (*Combretaceae*.) A contraction for gambir-gambir. A climbing shrub with small green flowers in heads.

## GEGAMBER PAYA. GEGAMBER HUTAN.

*Uncaria lamosa* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*.) A reduplication of Gambir. One of the wild gambirs.

## GEGAMBER JANTAN.

*Moesa ramentacea* A de C. (*Myrsineae*.) A climbing shrub.

## GEGRIP.

A contraction for Gërip-gërip, also called Getah-gërip and Singgairip. Rubber-vines belonging to the order *Apocynaceae*.

## GEGRIP HITAM. Also GEGRIP BESI.

*Willughbeia firma* Bl. (*Apocynaceae*.) One of the best of the rubber-vines, a big climber with black bark, whence its name.

## GEGRIP MERAH.

*Urceola lucida* Beuth. Also *Chonemorpha macrophylla* (*Apocynaceae*).

## GEGRIP NASI.

*Urceola lucida* Beuth. (*Apocynaceae*.)

## GEGRIP PUTIH.

*Urceola brachysepala* Hook fil. (*Apocynaceae*.)

## GEGRIP SUNDIK.

*Leuconotis eugeniaefolius* Bl. (*Apocynaceae*.)

## GEGRIP TEMBAGA.

*Urceola elastica* Roxb. (*Apocynaceae*.)

## GĚLAM.

*Melaleuca leucadendron* L. (*Myrtaceae*.) The Cajeput oil tree, from the leaves of which an aromatic oil is extracted.

## GĚLAM BUKIT.

*Leptospermum amboinense* Bl. (*Myrtaceae*.) An aromatic shrub with white flowers growing on hills at about three thousand feet elevation. The leaves are used as tea in fever.

## GĚLAM CHICHA.

*Coelodiscus montanus* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

## GELANG LAUT.

*Sesuvium portulacastrum* L. (*Ficoideae*.) A succulent herb with pink flowers common on mud by the sea.

## GELANG PASIR.

*Portulaca oleracea* L. (*Portulacaceae*.) A common weed in waste places, with yellow flowers.

## GELANG SUSU.

*Euphorbia pilulifera* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A little weed in waste places.

## GELAM TIKUS.

*Eugenia pustulata* Duthie in Singapore; and *E. grata* Wall. in Penang (*Myrtaceae*.)

## GELENGGANG. Also GELUNGANG and GELINGGANG.

*Cassia alata* L. (*Leguminosae*.) Also often called Daun Kurep, which see.

## GELENGGANG KECHIL. GELENGGANG PADANG.

*Cassia Tora* L. (*Leguminosae*.) A common weedy shrub used in native medicine.

## GELINCHEK.

*Myrica nagi* (*Myricaceae*.) A small tree or shrub, growing usually on the sea coast.

## GELUGUR. see ASAM GELUGUR.

## GELUGUR GAJAH.

*Pyrenaria acuminata* Planch. (*Ternstroemiaceae*.) Gelugur means the pips of an orange. See ASAM GELUGUR.

## GELUGUR SALAH.

*Cyclostemon longifolius* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A tree with long pendent branches and large oblong leaves.

## GELUMAK SUSU.

*Curanga amara* Juss. (*Scrophularineae*.) A small creeping weed used in native medicine.

## GELUMBIAH LUMBA.

*Sphaeranthus microcephalus* De C. (*Compositae*.)

## GELUMPONG. (Akar)

*Modecca singaporeana* Mast. (*Passiflorae*.) A climber with green flowers and showy scarlet fruits which split and disclose the seed enclosed in a white pulp hanging from the placentas. The fruits are said to be poisonous.

## GĒMIA.

A variant of Rumbia. (Haughton. Journ. Soc. As. St. Br. 20 page 77.)

## GERONGGANG. Also GERONGGONG.

*Cratoxylum arborescens* Bl. (*Hypericneae*.) A tall tree with small deep red flowers, which gives a good timber.

## GERUSEH. GERESEH. GURUSEH. G. PUTIH. G. JANTAN.

*Randia densiflora* Benth. (*Rubiaceae*.)

## GERUSEH PUTIH.

*Antidesma Moritzii* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

## GETAH.

Latex or gum, usually containing Caoutchouc, produced by trees belonging usually to the order *Sapotaceae* or by climbers of the order *Apocynaceae*. The latter are generally known as GETAH GERIP or GEGRIP.

The rubber is collected by making cuts in the bark and catching the milk and is sold as rubber or gutta percha, or used as bird lime.

## GETAH GAHARU.

*Willughbeia cãriacea* Wall. (*Apocynaceae*.) A climber with white flowers and large round fruits. Also known as GETAH UJOL.

GETAH GĚRIP. Also GĚRIP-GĚRIP.

Commonly contracted to GĚGRIP. Also SINGGARIP. The name given to many Apocynaceous rubber producing climbers. See GĚGRIP.

GETAH HUDANG. (Johor)

*Garcinia* sp. (*Guttiferae*.) Literally "Prawn getah."

GETAH JELUTONG.

*Dyera costulata* Hook fil. (*Apocynaceae*.) See JELUTONG.

GETAH MENJAWA. (Malacca)

*Willughbeia caribaea* Wall. (*Apocynaceae*.) Also known as GETAH UJOL and GAHARU.

GETAH PERCHA.

*Dichopsis Gutta* Benth. (*Sapotaceae*.) see GETAH TABAN MERAH.

GETAH PERCHA BURONG.

*Payena Maingayi* C. B. Clarke (*Sapotaceae*.) A tree.

GETAH PULAI.

*Alstonia scholaris* Br. (*Apocynaceae*.) see PULAI.

GETAH PUYUH.

*Leptaspis urceolata* Br. (*Gramineae*.) A grass with very adhesive spikelets which may adhere to quails (Puyuh.)

GETAH SUNDIK.

*Payena Leerii* Oliv. (*Sapotaceae*.) A large tree which gives a good second quality gutta percha.

GETAH SUSU.

A trade name for GETAH JELUTONG. *Dyera costulata* (*Apocynaceae*.)

GETAH TABAN CHAIU. (Perak)

*Dichopsis pustulata* C. B. Clarke (*Sapotaceae*.) Gives a gutta percha. A tree.

GETAH TABAN MERAH also GETAH PERCHA.

*Dichopsis Gutta* Benth. (*Sapotaceae*.) The best gutta percha tree.

GETAH TABAN PUTIH.

*Dichopsis obovata* C. B. Clarke (*Sapotaceae*.) A good gutta percha tree.



## GETAH TERAP.

*Artocarpus Kunstleri* King (*Urticaceae*). see TERAP.

## GETAH UJOL.

*Willughbeia coriacea* Wall. also *Melodinus orientalis* Bl. (*Apocynaceae*). The rubber from these sets very slowly and it is only used for bird lime and for mixing with other rubbers. They are both climbers.

## GIGELING. GIGELING JANTAN.

*Crotalaria verrucosa* L. (*Leguminosae*). A tall herb with blue flowers.

## GIGIT BUNTAI.

*Cunarium Kadondon* Berm. (*Burseraceae*).

## GILAN. (Johor)

*Loranthus formosus* Bl. (*Loranthaceae*). A fine mistletoe with large pink flowers.

## GINGIN. (Malacca)

*Alpinia involucrata* Griff. (*Scitamineae*).

## GIRAH. (Rumput)

*Fimbristylis pauciflora* (*Cyperaceae*).

## GIRAH PAYA.

*Nulletia atropurpurea* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A very fine large tree with purple flowers.

## GIRAMONG. (Johor)

*Pittosporum ferrugineum* Ait. (*Pittosporaceae*).

## GIRENG.

*Leea gigantea* Griff. (*Ampelideae*). A shrub with heads of green and white flowers and black berries.

## GIRESEH PADI.

*Macaranga Lowii* (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## GIRING ANTAN.

*Pithecolobium bubalinum* Benth (*Leguminosae*). A small tree

## GIRING-GIRING also GURING-GURING.

*Crotalaria striata* De C. (*Leguminosae*). A weed in waste ground with yellow flowers. When the seed is ripe it rattles in the pod whence the name.

GIRING-GIRING. (Rumput)

*Mapania bancana* (Cyperaceae). Literally "rattles."

GIRING LANDAK.

*Crotalaria setusa* L. (Leguminosae). "Porcupine-rattles."

A sea-shore herb with fine yellow flowers.

GISING.

*Eugenia filiformis* Wall. (Myrtaceae). A small tree.

GLI-GLI.

*Cyrtosperma lasioides* Griff. and *Lasia spinosa* Thw. (Aroideae).

Two aquatic aroids with arrow-shaped prickly leaves.

The former is much the larger of the two.

GOLANG PAYA.

*Helicia attenuata* Bl. (Proteaceae).

GOMBANG.

*Dipterocarpus crinitus* Dyer. (Dipterocarpeae). A lofty tree producing a good timber for bridges.

GONG. (Johor)

*Helicia petiolaris* Benth. (Proteaceae). A tree.

GRISEK. (Kayu)

*Cryptocarya coesia* Bl. (Laurineae). A large tree.

GROBO. (Malacca)

*Thottea grandiflora* Roxb. (Aristolochiaceae). A small shrub about a foot or two high with bell-shaped flowers, purple inside, as large as a tumbler. Used in native medicine.

GRONGGANG. see GERONGGANG.

GUAH HITAM.

*Cassia siamea* Lam. (Leguminosae). More commonly called JUAL. A small tree with yellow flowers and long narrow pods.

GUATAK.

*Dysoxylum cauliflorum* Hiern. (Meliaceae). A small tree with spikes of white sweet-scented flowers borne on the trunk, and bright red fruit.

GUCHE GAJAH. (Pahang)

*Antidesma velutinosum* Bl. (Euphorbiaceae).

## GUDABONG.

*Phragmites Roxburghii* (Gramineae). The common reed.

## GUDAYANG. Also KEDAWUNG.

*Parkia Roxburghiana* (Leguminosae).

## GUGATING.

*Bassia* sp. (Sapotaceae).

## GUGIRING.

*Quercus hystrix* Korth. (Cupuliferae). An oak with a spiny acorn cup.

## GULA. (Kayu) (Penang)

*Adinandra dumosa* Jack. (Ternstroemiaceae). A common tree usually known as TIAP-TIAP.

## GULAWAI.

*Buchanania acuminata* Turcz. (Anacardiaceae). A small tree.

## GULUMBON HANTU.

*Croton Griffithii* Hook fil. (Euphorbiaceae).

## GULUNO. (Akar)

*Dioscorea pyrifolia* Kurth. (Dioscoreaceae). A climber with small green flowers in spikes.

## GUMAPONG.

*Aporosa*.

## GUMBOT.

*Adenosma caeruleum* Br. (Scrophularineae). An aromatic herb with blue flowers.

## GUMPAI. (Johor)

*Panicum auritam*. (Gramineae). A common grass in wet spots.

## GUMPÔ.

*Nephelium eriopetalum* Miq. (Sapindaceae). A handsome wild rambutan.

## GUNCIIAK. (Penang)

*Antidesma Ghoesaubilla* Gaerth. (Euphorbiaceae). A large bush.

GUNCHIAN GAJAH. (Kedah)

*Antidesma fullax* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

GUNJA also GANJA.

Indian hemp. *Cannabis sativa* L. (*Urticaceae*). Also *Clerodendron siphonanthus* (*Verbenaceae*), the leaves of which are used for the same purpose.

GUNUM.

*Chilocarpus Mainyaji* Hook fil. (*Apocynaceae*). A climber producing India-rubber.

GURAH.

*Sapinum indicum* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

GURAH BUKIT.

*Eranthemum mstraceuse* Clarke. (*Acanthaceae*). A handsome shrub with violet flowers.

GURANG.

*Tabernoemontana ma'acceensis*. (*Apocynaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

GURANG BUKIT.

*Helicia attenuata* Bl. (*Proteaceae*). See GOLANG PAYA.

GÛRANG JANTAN.

*Gomphandra lanceolata* King. (*Olacineae*).

GURCHENG.

*Licuala pusilla* Becc. (*Palmeae*). A small fan palm.

GURIAM. (Sungei Ujong)

*Clerodendron disparifolium* Bl. (*Verbenaceae*). A small tree with yellow flowers.

GURING also GURAH.

*Sapinum indicum* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

GURUGA LAUT more commonly JERUJU.

*Acanthus ebractiatus* Wall. (*Acanthaceae*).

GURUGUN.

*Celastrus monosperma* (*Celastrineae*). A climbing shrub.

GURUMONG JANTAN and G. BETINA.

*Glochidion superbum* Baill. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common tree in secondary jungle.

GURUSEH. see GERUSEH.

GUTANG.

*Splanthes accuella* L. (*Compositae*). The tooth-ache plant.  
A shrub with small heads of flowers very pungent, rubbed  
on the jaw for tooth-ache.

HA-HA.

*Coelostegia Griffithii* Masters. (*Malvaceae*). More commonly  
known as PUNGAI, which see. This name I am told is  
due to a story to the effect that a man once hung the  
fruit, which resembles a durian, above his door, and a  
demon passing by mistaking it for that fruit attempted  
to seize it, but on finding out his error left it and fled,  
exclaiming Ha-Ha.

HALIYA.

Ginger. *Zingiber officinalis* L. (*Zingiberaceae*).

HALIYA HUTAN.

*Globba* spp. (*Scitamineae*). These plants are elegant herbs  
with terminal spikes or panicles of yellow or white flowers.  
The rhizomes which are aromatic are used in medicine.

HĀLŪŌ. (Akar)

*Ficus apiscarpa* Miq. (*Urticaceae*). A climbing fig.

HAMBACHANG.

Variant of BACHANG.

HAMBALAU.

Variant of BALAU.

HAMPELAM.

Variant of MAMPELAM.

HAMPELAS.

Variant of MAMPELAS.

HAMPEDU BRUANG. (Favre)

*Brucea sumatrana* Wall. (*Simarubaceae*). Lit "bear's bile."  
Also EMBALAU.

HANTU. (Bunga)

*Strophanthus Jackianus* Wall. (*Apocynaceae*). "Ghost  
flower."

HATI-HATI. see ATI-ATI.

HEEYAH.

*Artemisia vulgaris* L. (*Compositae*). The wormwood, cultivated by the Chinese and occurring here and there as an escape. The word is probably not Malay.

HIJAU. (Rumput)

*Paspalum scrobiculatum* L. (*Gramineae*). Literally "green grass." A very common grass.

HILAN.

*Pleopeltis angustata* (*Filices*). A common epiphytic fern.

HINA. HINAI. Also INAI, which see.

The henna. *Lawsonia alba* Lam. (*Lythraceae*). The use of this plant for dyeing the nails and hair red is well-known.

HITAM. (Akar)

*Ventilago leiocarpa* Benth (*Rhamnaceae*). Lit. "black climber."

HITAM MATI.

*Diospyros lucida* Wall. (*Ebenaceae*). One of the ebony producing trees.

HUJAN PANAS.

*Breynia coronata* Hook fil. and *B. reclinata* Hook fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Literally "warm rain."

HUJAN PANAS PUTIH.

*Glochidion sericeum* (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LANG-IANG.

A variant of RIANG-RIANG. *Archytea Vahlü* Chois. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). See also AKAR RIANG-RIANG, *Cissus hastatus*.

IBUL.

*Orania macrocladus* Mast. (*Palmaceae*). A very fine tall palm.

IGA-IGA.

Favre gives this as a form of AGAR-AGAR.

INA-KECHIL.

*Alsodeia lanceolata* Wall. (*Violaceae*). A shrub.

INAI.

See also HINAI. Henna. *Lawsonia alba* Lam.

INAI BATU.

*Impaticus Griffithii* Hook fil. (*Balsamineae*). A pink balsam growing on Mount Ophir and other hills. It is said to be used for dyeing like the henna.

INAI PAYA.

The water balsam. *Hydrocera triflora* W. A. (*Balsamineae*).

INCHONG. (Penang)

*Macaranga tauriarins* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

INGAN. (Province Wellesley)

*Desmodium* sp. (*Leguminosae*).

INGANK.

*Myristica geminata*. (*Myristicaceae*).

INGGU also ANGGU.

*Asafoetida*, the gum of *Ferula Narthex*. Used in native medicine. (Persian)

INJAH. (Rumput)

*Oldenlandia diffusa* (*Rubiaceae*). A small weed with little white flowers, common in grass.

INJAU BELUKAR.

*Webera mollis* (*Rubiaceae*). A large shrub with softly hairy leaves and corymbs of white flowers.

IPOH. IPOH BATANG.

*Antiaris toxicaria* Bl. (*Urticaceae*). The well known upas tree.

IPOH AKAR.

*Strychnos Tiente* Bl. (*Loganiaceae*). A decoction of the bark is mixed with the true Ipoh (*Antiaris*). It contains much Brucine. The plant is a large climber with round grey fruits and small white flowers.

IPOH PUTIH. (Akar)

*Rancheria griffithii* Plauch (*Lineae*). This is also used in the preparation of Ipoh but its chemical properties are not known. It is a common climber with white stems of yellow flowers followed by small red berries.

## ISTONG PARAH.

*Tabernaemontana corymbosa* (Apocynaceae). A variant of Restong (i.e. syphilis) for which this plant is used.

## ITAH TEMBAGA. (Perak)

*Smilax calophylla* (Liliaceae). Authority of Wray.

## ITAH VISI.

*Smilax myosotiflora* De C. Mr. Wray is the authority for these names.

## JABBET. (Ubi)

*Dioscorea pentapylla* L. (Dioscoreaceae). A wild yam much sought by the Sakais for food. Professor Vaughan Stevens is the authority for this. It may be a Sakai word, or perhaps a perversion of Chiabet.

## JAGONG.

Indian corn. *Zea Mays* L. (Gramineae).

## JALI.

A rattan according to Favre.

## JALI BATU.

*Vitex caribaea* Clarke. (Verbenaceae).

## JAMBAH SURAI. (Akar)

*Anplectrum polyanthum* C. B. Clarke. (Melastomaceae). A climber with violet flowers. The roots used for fever.

## JAMBELAN.

*Eugenia Jambolana* L. More commonly known as JIWYT. Favre gives this word.

## JAMBOL MERAK.

*Selaginella atroviridis* (Lycopodiaceae). The name signifies the tuft on a peacock's head, which the plant is supposed to resemble.

## JAMBOL SIOL.

*Ixora opaca* Br. (Rubiaceae). A shrub.

## JAMBOL SIOL. (Akar)

*Erycibe princei* Wall. Convolvulaceae. A climber with small white flowers.



## JAMBU AYER.

*Eugenia aquea* Burm. (*Myrtaceae*). One of the rose-apples.

## JAMBU AYER CHILI PUTIH.

*Eugenia caryophylla* Wight. (*Myrtaceae*). A medium sized tree with small white eatable fruits.

## JAMBU AYER HUTAN.

*Eugenia macrocarpa* Roxb. and *E. densiflora* De C. (*Myrtaceae*).

## JAMBU AYER LAUT.

*Eugenia grandis* Wight (*Myrtaceae*). A large tree usually growing near the coast, often used as a shade tree in Singapore.

## JAMBU BANING.

*Memeylon heteropteurum* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). A shrub, with fruits somewhat resembling a very small rose-apple. Literally, the tortoise rose-apple.

## JAMBU BATU HUTAN.

*Gardenia tubifera* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A wild tree-gardenia. The fruits, which are hard and stony, resemble rose-apples in shape, whence the name "Wild stone-rose-apple."

## JAMBU BIJI.

The guava. *Psidium guava* L. (*Myrtaceae*). Also JAMBU MELUKAT, (Johor) and JAMBU BELAWAS.

## JAMBU BOL.

*Eugenia malaccensis* Linn. (*Myrtaceae*).

## JAMBU BUKIT.

*Eugenia macrocarpa* Roxb. (*Myrtaceae*).

## JAMBU DULEK.

*Mesua lepidota* (*Guttiferae*).

## JAMBU KELAT LAWAR PUTIH.

*Elococarpus parvifolius* Wall. (*Tiliaceae*). Perhaps a perversion of Jambu Kelawar.

## JAMBU KELAWAR.

*Elococarpus parvifolius* Wall (*Tiliaceae*). Bat's rose-apple. Fruit bats are very fond of this fruit.

## JAMBU KELAWAR. (Akar)

*Zizyphus calophyllus* Wall. (*Rhamnaceae*). A climber with sweet eatable fruits.

## JAMBU MAWAR.

*Eugenia Jambos* L. (*Myrtaceae*). The rose-apple, a well known fruit.

## JAMBU MUNYET.

The cashew. *Anacardium occidentale* L. Literally, monkey's Jambu. Also JAMBU TRONG and JAMBU GULA. (Sugar rose-apple).

## JAMBU SUSU also JAMBU BOL.

*Eugenia malaccensis* Linn. (*Myrtaceae*). A large rose apple, white or pink, the flowers deep crimson

## JANGAT (Akar) also SEJANGAT.

*Spatholobus gyrocarpus* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A very large climber with small purple flowers. It is one of the water vines. The stem when cut produces excellent water.

## JANGEL.

*Hopea Mengarawan* Bl. (*Dipterocarpeae*). Possibly a variant of CHENGAL. A very large tree producing a good timber.

## JANGGUS.

The cashew. *Anacardium occidentale* L. (*Anacardiaceae*).

## JANGGUT ALI. (Rumput)

*Panicum sarmentosum* Roxb. (*Gramineae*). A large grass with elegant panicles of flowers, common on the hedges of jungles. Literally Ali's beard.

## JANGGUT BAONG (Rumput)

*Mariscus umbellatus* C. B. Clarke. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge in waste ground.

## JANGGUT KELI.

*Gynotroches axillaris* Miq. (*Rhizophoreae*). A very common tree in secondary jungle.

Also *Carallia integerrima* De C. (*Rhizophoreae*), and in Penang applied to *Gomphia Sumatrana* Jack. (*Ochnaceae*).

## JANGGUT KULONAK.

*Dioscorea glabra* Roxb. (*Dioscoreaceae*). A wild yam.

## JANGGUT RIMAU (Rumput).

*Polygonum pedunculare* Wall. (*Polygonaceae*). Lit. tiger's beard. A little plant growing in ditches with heads of pink flowers.

## JANGKA. (Johor)

*Lasianthus species* (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub.

## JANGKANG, JANGKANG PAYA. JANGKANG BETINA or MERAH.

*Xylopia ferruginea* Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A tall slender tree used in house building. In Penang the name is applied to *Hopea intermedia* (*Dipterocarpeae*). One of the Meranti trees.

## JANGKANG. (Akar)

*Melodorum manubriatum* Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*).

## JANGKANG BUKIT.

*Myristica polysphaerula* Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*). A wild nutmeg with small fruits.

## JANGKANG HUTAN.

*Polyalthia Scortechinii* King. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree with large green flowers like those of the Cananga.

## JANGKANG PAYA.

*Vernonia arborea* L. (*Compositae*). A large tree with lavender coloured flowers. Also *Myristica paludicola* King. (*Myristicaceae*) and *Xylopia ferruginea* Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*).

## JANGKAT.

*Norrisia malaccensis* Hook. fil. (*Loganiaceae*). A small or medium sized tree with numerous small white flowers.

## JANTAN TIOH. (Kedah)

*Antidesma species* (*Euphorbiaceae*). Apparently undescribed.

## JANTONG BADAQ.

*Tabernaemontana corymbosa* Roxb. (*Apocynaceae*). A small tree with white flowers.

## JAPUN. (Bunga)

*Nerium oleander* L. (*Apocynaceae*). Favre gives this name for the oleander.

## JARAK.

Castor oil. *Ricinus communis* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## JARAK BLANDA.

The purging nut. *Jatropha curcas* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).  
Literally, the Dutch castor oil. It is also called Jarak  
Kafri—African castor oil. Often cultivated in villages.  
The seed is sometimes used in medicine.

## JARAK GAJAH.

*Mallotus subpeltatus*, Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## JARAK HUTAN.

*Mallotus subpeltatus* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

## JARAK LAUT.

*Leea saumbucina* Willd. (*Ampelideae*). A bush.

## JARAK PIPIT.

*Cleistanthus levis* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## JARANG. (Rumput)

*Lophatherum gracile* Beauv. (*Gramineae*). Jarang means  
separated, or spread apart, perhaps referring to the  
branches of the panicle.

## JARANG-JARANG. (Rumput)

*Cyathula prostrata* Bl. (*Amarantaceae*).

## JARI AYAM.

*Unoua longiflora* Roxb. (*Anonaceae*).

## JARI BIAWAK. (Akar)

*Vitis cinnamomea* Wall. (*Ampelideae*). A slender vine, with the  
leaves red beneath. Literally, toes of the monitor lizard.

## JARKA.

*Lasianthus species* (*Rubiaceae*).

## JARUM HITAM.

*Chasalia curviflora* Thw. (*Rubiaceae*).

## JARUM-JARUM. Also JEJARUM and MENJARUM.

*Pareta indica* L. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white  
flowers. Favre gives also Jarung-jarung. Jarum is a  
needle, the conspicuously prolonged styles looking like  
needles is doubtless alluded to in the name.

- JARUM-JARUM BATU.  
*Pareta humilis* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).
- JARUM-JARUM BETINA.  
*Psychotria angulata* Korth. (*Rubiaceae*).
- JARUM-JARUM JANTAN.  
*Randia anisophylla* Jack. (*Rubiaceae*).
- JARUM-JARUM MERAH.  
*Ixora concinna* Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A handsome red flowered  
 Ixora.
- JARUM-JARUM PAYA.  
*Pareta indica* Var. (*Rubiaceae*). Jarum-jarum padang, is  
 also a variety of the same very variable plant.
- JATEK-JATEK. Also JENTEK-JENTEK.  
*Eloeocarpus Jackianus* Wall. (*Tiliaceae*). A tree.
- JATI.  
 Teak. *Tectona grandis* Linn. (*Verbenaceae*). Commonly used  
 here for the timber. It is however really a Javanese word.
- JAWA. (Bunga)  
*Ipomea quamoclit* L. (*Convolvulaceae*). A little scarlet  
 convolvulus with finely cut leaves, often cultivated.  
 Favre gives this word.
- JAWI-JAWI. Contracted to JEJAWI also ARA JEJAWI.  
*Ficus rhododendrifolia* Miq. (*Urticaceae*). A large fig tree  
 with small leaves.
- JEJAWI. See JAWI-JAWI.
- JEJUANG. (Singapore)  
*Cordyline terminalis* Korth. (*Liliaceae*).
- JEJUH.  
*Symplocos fasciculata* Zoll. (*Styracaceae*). A common tree in  
 secondary jungle.
- JEJUWAI.  
*Grewia laurifolia* Hook fil. (*Tiliaceae*). A tall tree.
- JELATANG.  
*Laportiea crenulata* Forst. (*Urticaceae*.) The tree nettle.

## JELATANG AYAM.

*Fleurya interrupta* Gaud. (*Urticaceae*). A common little nettle in waste ground.

## JELATANG BADAQ.

*Cnesmone javanica* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Literally rhinoceros nettle.

Also JELATANG RUSA. Deer nettle. A stinging climber.

## JELUTONG.

*Dyera Maingayi* Hook fil. and *D. costulata* Hook fil. A big tree which gives a very inferior india rubber, and a timber used for clogs, boxes and such things.

## JELUTONG BADAQ.

*Tabernaemontana corymbosa* Roxb. (*Apocynaceae*.)

## JELUTONG LAUT. (Singapore)

*Euphorbia atoto* Forst. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small milky plant growing on the seashore.

## JELUTONG PIPIT.

*Dyera costulata* Hook fil. (*Apocynaceae*.)

## JENDALU. see DALU-DALU.

*Salix tetrasperma* Miq. (*Salicaceae*.)

## JENTA-JENTA.

*Alsodeia echinocarpa* Korth. (*Violaceae*.)

## JENTEK-JENTEK. See JATEK-JATEK.

*Eloeocarpus Jackianns* Wall. (*Tiliaceae*.)

## JERENANG.

*Daemonorops draco* L. (*Palmae*). The Dragon's blood. See ROTANG JERENANG.

## JERING.

*Pithecolobium lobatum* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A medium-sized tree with brown curled pods, which are eaten by the Malays, and which exhale and cause their eaters to exhale a very nauseous odour.

## JERING BALAI.

*Pithecolobium fasciculatum* Benth. (*Leguminosae*.)

## JERING TUPAI.

*Pithecolobium microcarpum* Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

## JERING MUNYET.

*Pithecolobium clypearia* Jack. (*Leguminosae*).

## JERINGU. Also DERINGU.

*Acorus Calamus* L. (*Aroideae*).

## JERINGU LAUT.

*Enhalus acoroides* (*Hydrocharideae*).

## JERINGU PADANG.

*Xyris indica* L. (*Xyrideae*).

## JERKASING.

*Pericampylus incanus* Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

## JERMAL. (Kayu)

*Myristica Collettiana* King. (*Myristicaceae*). A big tree.

## JEROK PUTIH. (Selangor)

*Ardisia colorata* Roxb. (*Myrsineae*). A shrub with small pink flowers.

## JERUJUJH.

*Acanthus ebracteatus* Vahl (*Acanthaceae*). A shrub with white or blue flowers and holly-like leaves, growing commonly in tidal mud. The seeds pounded up are used as a blood purifier in cases of boils.

## JILAWEI.

*Terminalia* n. sp. near *T. bialata*. A large tree.

## JILEI BATU.

*Coix lachryma Jobi* L. (*Gramineae*). "Job's tears."

## JILEI PULUT,

A dark coloured variety. Favre gives Jeley.

## JINJAGONG.

*Iconanthes reticulata* Jack. (*Lineae*). (Maingay's list).

## JINJARONG JANTAN.

*Daphniphyllum taurinum* Baill. (*Euphorbiaceae*). (Maingay's list).

## JINJINTA.

*Aporosa nervosa* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). (Maingay's list).

## JINTAN.

Caraway seed. *Carum Carui* L. (*Umbelliferae*). Imported.

## JINTAN HITAM.

The seeds of *Nigella sativa* L. (*Ranunculaceae*) often known as black cumin. They are imported and sold, being used in medicine.

## JINTAN MANIS.

Anise seed. *Pimpinella anisum* L. (*Umbelliferae*). Imported into Singapore and sold. See also Adas manis.

## JINTAN PUTIH.

Cumin-seed. *Cuminum Cyminum* L. (*Umbelliferae*). Imported. Both of these spices are used in curry.

## JINTEH (Akar).

*Melodorum pisocarpum* Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*).

## JINTEH MERAH.

*Baccaurea Wallichii* Hook. fil. and *B. Griffithii* Hook. fil. Trees with spikes of green or white flowers and eatable fruits.

## JINTEH PUTIH.

*Urophyllum* sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

## JIRAK.

*Eurya acuminata* De C. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A common little tree in secondary jungle.

## JIWAT.

*Eugenia jambolana* Lam. (*Myrtaceae*).

## JIWAT PADI.

*Eugenia caryophylla* Wight. (*Myrtaceae*).

## JOHOR. (Kayu)

*Pellacalyx saccardianus* Scortech. (*Rhizophoreae*). A small straight tree with greenish white flowers.

## JOLOK HANTU.

*Arthrophyllum diversifolium* Bl. also *A. pinnatum* C. B. Clarke (*Araliaceae*.) The first is a very common small tree in secondary jungle. The second only grows in the hills at an elevation of 2000 feet.



## JOLOK-JOLOK.

*Leea sambucina* Willd and *Leea aequata* De C. (*Ampelideae*.)

## JUA. JUAL. Also GUAH, which see.

*Cassia Siamea* Lam. (*Leguminosae*).

## JUAK also DUAK.

*Heynea trijuga* Roxb. (*Meliaceae*). *Eurycoma longifolia* Jack (*Simarubaceae*) in Province Wellesley.

## JUALA (Rumput.)

*Bidens pilosa* L. (*Compositae*). A weed with white and yellow flowers.

## JUANG-JUANG BUKIT.

*Dracaena congesta* Ridl. (*Liliaceae*). A dwarf *Dracaena*.

## JUJAMO.

*Aporosa microcalyx* Hassk. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## JULLAH. (Akar)

*Gnetum neglectum* Bl. (*Gnetaceae*.)

## JULONG BUKIT. (Akar)

*Brugantia corymbosa*. Griff. (*Aristolochiaceae*).

## JULONG. (Rumput)

*Paspalum scrobiculatum* L. (*Gramineae*). One of the commonest grasses.

## JULONG HITAM. (Akar)

*Ancistrocladus Penangianus* Wall. A climber with woody black stems.

## JULONG JANTAN and JULONG PUTIH.

*Ostodes macrophyllus* Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## JULONG-JULONG.

*Agrostostachys longifolia* Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub about a foot tall the leaves of which were used formerly for wrapping opium.

## JULONG-JULONG. (Rumput)

*Setaria glauca* Beauv. (*Gramineae*).

## JULONG-JULONG BUKIT.

*Psychotria stipulacea* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

## JULONG-JULONG JANTAN.

*Webera grandifolia* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A small shrub with large leaves and white flowers.

## JUNKAL. (Bunga)

*Neuropeltis racemosa* Wall. (*Convolvulaceae*). A climber with small white flowers.

## JURUMONG. See DARUMONG.

*Elaeocarpus* species.

## JURUNANG.

*Alpinia conchigera* Griff. (*Scitamineae*).

## JUWAT. See JIWAT.

## KAATI. (Johor)

*Chamaecladon angustifolium* Schott. (*Aroideae*).

## KABAL AYAM.

*Pentace triptera* Masters. (*Tiliaceae*). A gigantic tree with white flowers.

## KABOK.

The cotton tree. *Eriodendron anfractuosum* (*Malvaceae*).

## KABOK BASSU.

*Goniothalamus* sp. (*Anonaceae*).

## KABU-KABU also KAKABU.

*Trevesia sundaica* Miq. (*Araliaceae*). A shrub with a thorny stem and lobed leaves, the lobes connected by a wing.

## KABU-KABU HUTAN.

*Zanthoxylum myriacanthum* Wall. (*Rutaceae*). A shrub with a thorny straight stem.

## KABUNG.

The sugar palm. *Arenga saccharifera* L. (*Palmae*).

## KACHANG.

A bean.

## KACHANG BENDI also KACHANG LUNDIR.

*Hibiscus esculentus* L. (*Malvaceae*). The okra or beni fruit.

## KACHANG BOTOL. KACHANG BOTOR.

*Psophocarpus tetragonolobus* De C. (*Leguminosae*). A culti-

vated bean with winged pods. The word Botor and Botol is said to be a modification of "bottle," which the bean is said to resemble, but Rumph gives the derivation from Batr, an Arabic word signifying a lobe.

## KACHANG BULUH.

*Tephrosia Hookeriana* W. and A. (*Leguminosae*).

## KACHANG BUNCHE.

Kidney beans. *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. A black variety. Evidently derived from the Dutch word Boontje.

## KACHANG CHINA.

*Phaseolus lunatus* L. (*Leguminosae*). The cultivated haricot bean according to Favre, but in Singapore the peanut (*Arachis*) is known by this name.

## KACHANG CHINA. KACHANG GORENG. KACHANG TANAH.

The pea-nut. *Arachis hypogaea* L. (*Leguminosae*).

## KACHANG CHINDAI.

*Phaseolus Mungo* L. (*Leguminosae*). A commonly cultivated bean with yellow flowers and narrow usually hairy pods. There are a number of cultivated kinds with green, black or yellow seeds.

Favre gives also KACHANG HIJAU, and KACHANG KECHIL for the variety *radiatus*, and KEDDI for the variety *max*.

## KACHANG HANTU.

*Canavalia ensiformis* Var. *virosa* (*Leguminosae*). A large pink flowered bean growing on trees by the sea. The beans are said to be poisonous.

## KACHANG HANTU DARAT.

*Crotalaria alata* Hamilt. (*Leguminosae*). A herb with yellow flowers and winged stems.

## KACHANG JAPUN.

*Soya hispida* (*Leguminosae*). The soy bean. Favre gives this. I do not know of the plant as cultivated here.

## KACHANG JARIJI.

*Dolichos lab-lab*. According to Favre.

## KACHANG-KACHANG.

*Ageloea vestita* Wall. (*Connaraceae*). A large climbing shrub with small pink flowers and red capsules.

## KACHANG KARKARAS. KARKARA.

*Dolichos lab-lab* L. (*Leguminosae*). A common cultivated bean. Favre gives also KACHANG MUNYIT.

## KACHANG KARKARA GATAL.

*Mucuna pruriens* De C. (*Leguminosae*). The Cowhage. According to Favre.

## KACHANG KAYU.

*Cajanus indicus* L. (*Leguminosae*). The dall of India; only cultivated here.

## KACHANG KAYU BETINA.

*Desmodium polycarpum* De C. (*Leguminosae*). A small shrubby vetch with pink and purple flowers.

## KACHANG KAYU LAUT.

*Pongamia glabra* Vent. (*Leguminosae*). A shrub or small tree with pink flowers growing near the sea.

## KACHANG KELOR.

*Moringa pterygosperma* Gaertn (*Moringeae*). The horse radish tree.

## KACHANG KOTA.

*Cassia occidentalis* L. (*Leguminosae*). A common weed with yellow flowers.

## KACHANG LAUT. (Pahang)

*Dioclea reflexa* Hook fil. (*Leguminosae*).

## KACHANG MANILA.

*Voandzeia subterranea* Thou. (*Leguminosae*). A yellow flowered bean which ripens its fruit under ground like the pea-nut.

## KACHANG MERAH.

*Vigna catiang* Endl. (*Leguminosae*). A red seeded variety.

## KACHANG PARANG.

*Canavaha ensiformis* De C. (*Leguminosae*). A cultivated form with very large pods.

## KACHANG PENDEK.

The French bean. *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. (*Leguminosae*), according to Favre under the name *Ph. compressus*.

## KACHANG PERUT AYAM; KACHANG PURU HAYAM.

according to Favre. *Vigna catiung* L. (*Leguminosae*). Lit. "hen's intestine bean," also known as

## KACHANG PANJANG.

Lit "long bean," and

## KACHANG PUTIH.

"White bean." This latter name is also given to Peas *Pisum sativum* L.

## KACHANG PURAI,

*Toenochlaena Griffithii*. Hook fil. (*Conmaraceae*).

## KACHANG SERINDING.

Lima beans. *Phaseolus lunatus* L.

## KACHANG TOWCHEW.

A black seeded variety of *Vigna catiung*.

## KACHANG SENKUANG. Also BENGKUANG.

*Pachyrrhizus angulatus* Rich. (*Leguminosae*). The yam-bean, cultivated for its tuberous root.

## KACHANG TELANG.

*Clitoria Ternatea* L. (*Leguminosae*).

## KACHANG TUPAI.

*Pithecolobium fasciculatum* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). See under JERING.

## KACHU.

*Areca catechu* L. The betel nut (*Palmae*). The word is rarely used, Pinang being the common name.

## KACHUBONG.

*Datura metel* L. and *D. fatuosa* L. (*Solanaceae*). Well known poisonous plants with white or purple flowers, the leaves of which are used as an anodyne for bruises and sprains.

## KACHUBONG. (Akar)

*Byttneria Maingayi* Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). The prickly fruit resembles slightly that of *Datura*.

## KACHUBONG PAYA.

*Gardenia tentaculata* Hook fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

## KACHUBONG RIMBAIL.

*Randia macrophylla* Br. (*Rubiaceae*). So called on account of the resemblance of the flowers to those of *Datura*.

## KADAMPANG.

*Sterculia parviflora* Roxb. (*Sterculiaceae*). A big tree.

## KADANGA HUTAN HITAM.

*Myristica globularia* Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*).

## KADAT.

*Cratoeva macrocarpa* King. (*Capparideae*).

## KADOK. Also KADAWAK and SIRIH KADOK.

Long pepper. *Piper longum* L. (*Piperaceae*). Favre gives KEDUK.

## KADOK HUTAN.

*Piper stylosum* Miq. (*Piperaceae*). A wild jungle pepper.

## KADENDONG. Also KONDONDONG and DONDONG.

Various species of the genera *Canarium santiria* and *Trigonochlamys* (*Burseraceae*). All are fairly large trees. In Penang the name is applied to the cultivated hog-plum, *Spondias mangifera* Willd.

## KADONDONG BULAN.

*Canarium rufum* Benn. Also *santiria tara* King.

## KADONDONG BULAN PUTIH.

*Santiria fasciculata* Benn.

## KADONDONG KRUT.

*Canarium pilosum* A. W. Benn. Also *C. Kadondon* A. W. Benn.

## KADONDONG KRUT MERAIL.

*Canarium* sp.

## KADONDONG MATA-HARI.

*Canarium kadondon* A. W. Benn. Also *Trigonochlamys Griffithii* Hook fil.

## KODONDON HUTAN.

*Canarium nitidum* A. W. Benn.

KADUDOK. KEDUDUK.

Variant of SENDUDOK, which see.

KADUDOK GAJAH. (Penang).

*Allomorpha erigua* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*).

KAHWAH.

Coffee, *Coffea liberica* Hiern. (*Rubiaceae*.) This word is not used in Singapore and only rarely in the Peninsula.

KAIT-KAIT. (Akar)

The name of many climbers with hooks (kait signifying a hook); especially applied to the wild gambiers *Uncaria* spp. and *Roucheria Griffithiana* Planch.

KAIT-KAIT BUKIT.

*Uncaria ferrea* De C. (*Rubiaceae*).

KAIT-KAIT DARAT. (Malacca)

*Uncaria pteropoda* Miq.

KAIT-KAIT MERAH.

*Uncaria ferrea* De C.

KAIT PUTIH. (Akar)

See IPOH AKAR PUTIH. *Roucheria Griffithii* Planch. (*Linea*).

KAJU.

The cashew-nut. *Anacardium occidentale* L. (*Anacardiaceae*).  
Given by Favre, not often used.

KAKABU.

*Trevesia Sundaica* Miq. (*Araliaceae*) Shortened form of  
KABU-KABU.

KAKARAS.

*Norrisia malaccensis*. Hook fil. (*Loganiaceae*). Also *Aquilaria malaccensis* Lam. see under KARAS.

KAKOP. (Akar)

*Dioscorea glabra* Roxb. (*Dioscoreaceae*).

KALAMBAK.

The best kind of Gaharu Wood.

KALAYO HITAM.

*Arytera littoralis* Miq. (*Sapindaceae*). A tree with white flowers.

## KALUMBER. (Pahaug).

*Desmodium polycarpum* De C. (*Leguminosae*). A small shrubby plant with purple flowers.

## KALAPA.

Coconut. *Cocos nucifera* L. (*Palmae*).

## DAUN KALAPA.

*Bacelaya motleyana*. Hook. fil. (*Nymphaeaceae*). The jungle waterlily a plant with small round leaves and dull brownish pink and yellow flowers.

## KALAPA PUYUK.

*Curculigo sumatrana* Roxb. (*Hydrocharitaceae*). Jack is the authority for this name, which means quail's coconut, probably from the shape of the leaves resembling of a young coconut, and from the quail's hiding beneath them.

## KALENTIL PADANG.

*Decasperma paniculatum* Kurtz. (*Myrtaceae*).

## KALIAH TOAH.

*Ptychopyxis costata* Miq. (*Ephorbiaceae*). A medium-sized tree.

## KALINIA PAYA.

*Polygonum flaccidum* Meissn. (*Polygonaceae*). A common weed in ditches.

## KALING LILIN. (Johor)

*Eulophia graminea* Lindl. (*Orchideae*). A ground orchid with a panicle of small pink and green flowers.

## KALINTEK JAMUK.

*Arytera littoralis* (*Sapindaceae*).

## KALONG. (Akar)

*Piper caninum* L. (*Piperaceae*). A common wild pepper, probably from Kalung, a necklace, referring to the strings of fruit.

## KALONG ULAR. KALONG GAJAH. (Akar)

*Piper ribesiodes* Miq. (*Piperaceae*). A large climbing wild pepper used medicinally.



- KAMAGAN ANTAN. (Pahang).  
*Ventilago Maingaji* Laws. (*Rhamnaceae*). A climber with small green flowers.
- KAMAHANG (Akar).  
*Dioscorea laurifolia* Wall. (*Dioscoreaceae*).
- KAMANI BABI.  
*Desmodium latifolium* Wall. (*Leguminosae*). A shrubby weed with yellow flowers.
- KAMANJONG (Pahang).  
*Dysoxylum angustifolium* King. (*Meliaceae*).
- KAMARAHAN.  
*Myristica laurina* Bl. (*Myristicaceae*). Compare CHENDERAHAN.
- KAMBAI HUTAN.  
*Wormia oblonga* Wall. (*Dilleniaceae*). A tree with large golden-yellow flowers.
- KAMBIANG. Also KIAMBAN.  
*Pistia stratiotes* L. The water lettuce (*Aroideae*). A floating herb, often cultivated by the Chinese to feed pigs.
- KAMBONG LOBO.  
*Abutilon indicum* L. A shrubby weed with yellow flowers common in waste ground.
- KAMIRI.  
*Aleurites moluccanus* L. The candle-nut. (*Euphorbiaceae*).  
 A name only used in trade. BUAH KERAS is more commonly used here. Kamiri is probably a Moluccan word and is connected with Ampiri, a Buginese word for the plant.
- KÂMPOR.  
*Moesa ramentacea* A De C. (*Myrsinaceae*).
- KAMPUNING.  
 Variant of MEMPUNING see also EMPENING. *Quercus hystrix* Korth. (*Cupoliferae*).
- KAMOYAN.  
*Eranthemum malaccense* Clarke. (*Acanthaceae*). A handsome jungle shrub with violet flowers.

## KAMUNING.

*Murraya exotica* L. (*Rutaceae*). A small tree, the wood of which is used for the sheaths and handles of krises.

## KAMUNING JANTAN HUTAN.

*Canthium confertum* Korth. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

## KAMUNING BATU.

*Decaspermum paniculatum* Kurz. (*Myrtaceae*).

## KAMUNTING.

The Rose-Myrtle. *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa* Bl. (*Myrtaceae*).

A common shrub on the sea-shore with pink or white flowers and purplish eatable fruits.

## KAMUNTING (Akar). KAMUNTING BUKIT.

*Anplectrum divaricatum* Triana. (*Melastomaceae*).

## KANANGA. see KENANGA.

## KANCHIL (Kayu)

*Anisophyllea disticha* Hook. fil. (*Rhizophoreae*). The Kanchil is a small mouse deer, (*Tragulus kanchil*). The plant is a common shrub with elegant foliage.

## KANCHING BAJU. (Rumput)

*Tridax procumbens* L. (*Compositae*). Literally coat buttons. A small daisy-like weed growing in sandy spots.

## KANCHING BAJU JANTAN. (Rumput)

*Kyllinga brevifolia* Rottb. (*Cyperaceae*). A small sedge with the flowers clustered in a little green head, common in grassy spots.

## KANCHONG KERAH. (Selangor)

*Nepenthes gracilis* Korth. (*Nepenthaceae*). The small pitcher plant, often called PRIOK KERAH.

## KANDIS.

*Garcinia nigrolineata* Planch. (*Guttiferae*). A tree with an eatable fruit.

## KANDIS GAJAH.

*Garcinia Andersoni* Hook. fil. An allied plant with much larger leaves and acid fruit resembling an apple in size and form.

## KANDURI BATANG.

*Adenanthera paronina* L. (*Leguminosae*). A common tree with scarlet flattened seeds.

## KANG KACHANG.

Contraction for KACHANG-KACHANG. *Ageloea vestita* Wall (*Connaraceae*).

## KANKANG KATOK. (Selangor)

*Bauhinia integrifolia* Roxb. (*Leguminosae*). A large climber with great masses of red flowers.

## KANGKONG.

*Ipomea aquatica* Forst. (*Convolvulaceae*). A white or pink flowered convolvulus cultivated and commonly used as a spinach.

## KANGKONG AYER.

*F. oscopa scaudens* Lour. (*Commelinaceae*). A marsh plant with close panicles of pinkish flowers.

## KANGKONG BUKIT.

*Ipomea peltata* Miq. (*Convolvulaceae*). A very large climber with beautiful yellow flowers.

## KANGKONG GAJAH. (Akar)

*Vitis lanceolaria* Roxb. (*Ampelideae*).

## KANGKONG LAUT.

*Ipomea digitata* L. (*Convolvulaceae*). A large pink flowered convolvulus with digitate leaves.

## KANGKONG PASIR.

*Ipomea angustifolia* Jacq. (*Convolvulaceae*). A small yellow convolvulus with a purple eye.

## KANKA BONA.

*Phyllanthus pulcher* Wall. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A low shrub.

## KANRIAN.

*Premna corymbosa* Roth. (*Verbenaceae*). A large climbing shrub with small white flowers.

## KANTAN.

*Nicotia imperialis* Horan. (*Scitamineae*). A large wild ginger with cone-shaped heads of pink and white flowers and bracts. The buds are used in curries.

## KANTAN HUTAN.

*Alpinia involucrata* Griff. (*Scitamineae*).

## KAPALA BERUK.

*Hydrophytum formicarum* Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). The Ant-plant; literally Ape's head. A curious epiphyte, the stem of which swollen into a tuber is channelled and forms a nest for ants.

## KAPANG. (Akar)

*Linostoma scandens* Griff. (*Thymeleaceae*). A long slender shrubby climber with greenish white tubular flowers.

## KAPAS.

Cotton. The various cultivated forms chiefly, *Gossypium herbaceum* L. (*Malvaceae*). The word is derived from the Sanskrit Kārpasa. Favre gives KAPAS TAUN, KAPAS HUMA, KAPAS MURI, as names for various forms of *G. herbaceum* L.; KAPAS BENGKALA, *G. herbaceum*, var *vitifolium* KAPAS BESAR for *G. arboreum* L.

## KAPAS-KAPAS. (Malacca)

*Hibiscus floccosus* Mast. (*Malvaceae*). A big tree Hibiscus, the fibre of which is used as bast.

## KAPAS HANTU also KAPAS HUTAN.

*Hibiscus abelmoschus* L. (*Malvaceae*) The seeds are ground and used as a powder for the face. A common weed in villages. the flowers are large and yellow with a maroon eye.

## KAPAS (Buah).

*Xanthophyllum obscurum* Benn. (*Polygalaceae*). A tree with large globular brown fruits.

## KAPAS BULAN.

*Xanthophyllum rufum* King. (*Polygalaceae*).

## KAPAYUNG Also PAYUNG.

*Pangium edule* Miq. (*Bixineae*). A tree from the seeds of which oil is made.

## KAPAYUNG. (Akar) (Pahang)

*Hodgsonia heterochlita* Hook. fil. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A large woody ground with big seeds like those of the POKO KAPAYUNG. (*Pangium edule*, Bl.) from which oil is made.

## KAPAYUNG AYER.

*Gardenia tentaculata* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with green flowers spotted with red.

## KAPAYUNG IPAS.

*Gardenia tubifera* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*.)

## KAPIALU. (Akar)

*Grewia umbellata* Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

## KAPIALU PAJAN. (Malacca)

*Pittosporum ferrugineum* Ait. (*Pittosporaceae*).

## KAPONG. see KEPONG.

## KAPOK.

*Eriodendron anfractuosum* Dec. (*Malvaceae*). The cotton tree. This I believe Javanese, but is sometimes used here, though KABOK is more common in use. Pilet gives Kaboh as Javanese and Malay.

## KAPOK. (Akar)

*Acacia intsia* Willd. (*Leguminosae*). A climbing shrubby plant.

## KAPO-KAPO. (Malacca)

*Allomorphia Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Melastomaceae*).

## KAPUR.

Camphor.

## KAPUR BARUS.

Sumatran camphor. *Dryobalanops aromatica* Gaertn. (*Dipterocarpeae*) from Barus a place in Sumatra.

## KAPUR TOHORI.

Japan camphor. The product of *Cinnamomum camphora* L. (*Lauraceae*).

## KARANCHONG. (Pahang)

*Bryophyllum calycinum* Salisb. (*Crassulaceae*). A large fleshy leaved herb common on the coast.

## KARANG. (Bunga)

*Dentella repens* Forst. (*Rubiaceae*). Lit. coral flower. An inconspicuous little weed with white flowers.

## KARAS. KARAS GAHARU. KAKARAS.

See also TUI KARAS. The lign aloes, or Gaharu Wood.  
*Aquilaria malaccensis* Lam. (*Thymeleaceae*).

## KARÊH HITAM.

*Linostoma scandens* Griff. (*Thymeleaceae*).

## KASAI.

*Aporosa Benthamiana* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

Also more commonly *Pometia pinnata* (*Sapindaceae*). A large tree common on river banks. The timber is good but rarely straight.

## KASAP.

*Clerodendron villosum* Bl. (*Verbenaceae*). A rough (kasap) hairy shrub with white flowers common in waste ground.

See also BULUH KASAP.

## KASASUS.

The cashew nut. *Anacardium occidentale* L. (*Anacardiaceae*).

## KASI. (Johore)

*Gomphia Hookeri* Planch. (*Ochnaceae*). A small tree with deep claret-coloured flowers.

## KASIDANG. (Malacca)

*Canarium Scortechinii* King. (*Anonaceae*). A tree.

## KASIH HUTAN.

*Moesa Indica* L. (*Myrsineae*).

## KASIP BUKIT.

*Aglaiia cordata* Hiern. (*Meluceae*).

## KASIP HUTAN.

*Dysoxylon macrothyrsum* King. (*Meliaceae*).

## KASIR.

*Trigonochlamys Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Burseroaceae*).

## KASTURI.

Musk. See BUNGA KASTURI.

## KASTURI HUTAN.

*Gomphandra lanceolata* King. (*Olucineae*). Lit. wood-musk.

## KASUM.

*Polygonum flaccidum* Meissn. (*Polygonaceae*). See KALIMA  
PAYA.

## KASUMBA.

The Arnotto. *Bixa orellana* L. (*Bixineae*). Also *Epiprinus  
Malayanus* Griff. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## KASUMBA or KASAMBEE.

*Canarium secundum* Benn. (*Burseraceae*). Also *Antidesma  
Ghaesembilla* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). (Maingay's list).

## KASUMBA BUKIT.

*Trichospermum Kurzii* King. (*Tiliaceae*). So called from  
the resemblance of the pods to those of Arnotto.

## KASUMBA JANTAN.

*Ostodes macrophyllus* Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## KATAH HUDANG. KATAWA HUDANG. (in Maingay's list)

*Buchanania acuminata* Turcz. (*Anacardiaceae*). See OTAK  
HUDANG.

## KATA BILEH.

*Castanopsis hystrix* A. De C. (*Cupuliferae*). A large wild  
chestnut.

## KATAH.

*Desmodium latifolium* Wall. (*Leguminosae*).

## KATCHAM. (Johore)

*Eugenia lineata* Bl. (*Myrtaceae*). A common tree more  
often known as Kelat.

## KATIAK.

*Acronychia Porteri* Wall. (*Rutaceae*).

## KATIMBONG. (Kedah)

*Salacia flavescens* Kurz. (*Rhamneae*). A large shrub with  
small yellowish flowers and globose orange fruits.

## KATOMINON. (Penang)

*Trichosanthes cordata* Roxb. (*Cucurbitaceae*). Probably a  
variant of TIMUN, which see

## KATONG.

*Cynometra polyandra* Roxb. (*Leguminosae*).

## KATU (Kayu).

*Ostodes macrophyllus* Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## KATUMBAR.

*Desmodium polycarpum* De C. (*Leguminosae*). Also *Coriandrum sativum*. The coriander seed. (*Umbelliferae*).

## KATUMBAR HUTAN. (Malacca)

*Sida carpinifolia* L. (*Malvaceae*). A common little shrub with buff flowers, growing in waste ground.

## KATUMBET.

*Leucas zeylanica* Br. (*Labiatae*). A common white flowered herb used in skin diseases by the Malays.

## KATUMBET JANTAN.

*Emilia sonchifolia* De C. (*Compositae*). A kind of groundsel with pink flowers.

## KATUMBET PADANG.

*Blainvillea latifolia* De C. (*Compositae*). A common little weed.

## KATUP-KATUP.

*Bauhinia bidentata* Jack. (*Leguminosae*). A handsome climbing shrub with orange flowers.

## KAYAP (Akar). (Selangor)

*Acacia intsia* Willd. (*Leguminosae*). A climbing thorny shrub.

## KAYTENG.

*Myrica Nagi* L. (*Myricaceae*). A sea-shore tree.

## KAYU.

Wood.

## KAYU MANIS.

Cinnamon. *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* L. (*Laurineae*). The name is also used for the wild cinnamon, *C. iners* Bl.

## KAYU MANIS (Akar),

*Acacia pinnata* Willd. (*Leguminosae*).

## KAYU PUTIH.

The Cajeput oil tree. *Mela'euca leucadendron* L. (*Myrtaceae*). This word has been perverted through the Dutch spelling



KATJOE POETHI, into Cajeput. It merely means white wood. It is given by Favre as Malay, but the plant is always called GELAM here.

## KECHAPI.

*Sandoricum radiatum* King. (*Meliaceae*). A fruit tree occurring wild and in cultivation. The fruit much resembles the allied Sentol, *S. indicum*.

## KECHAPI HUTAN.

*Sandoricum dasyneuron* Baill. (*Melastomaceae*).

## KEDANGSA.

The pumelo (*Citrus decumanus*) according to Favre.

## LIMAU KEDANGSA.

A cultivated form of the lime, *Citrus acida* Roxb. (*Rutaceae*).

## KEDAWANG. Also KERAYANG and GUDAWANG.

*Parkia Roxburghii* (*Leguminosae*). A big tree with feathery foliage and large woody pods the seeds of which are used as peppermint by the Natives in cases of stomach ache.

## KEDELI.

*Phaseolus mungo* L. See under KACHANG.

## KEDUDUK.

More commonly SENDUDUK, which see. *Melastoma polyanthum* Bl. and other species. (*Melastomaceae*).

## KELABU.

*Weberia mollis* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). "The grey plant." A shrub with white flowers the leaves of which are softly hairy and give it a greyish appearance from which perhaps it takes its name.

## KELADEK INGAN.

*Vitis cinnamomea* Wall. (*Ampelideae*). A common wild vine.

## KELADEK TANA.

*Vitis gracilis* Wall. (*Ampelideae*).

## KELADI RIMAU. KELADI ULAR.

*Alocasia longiloba* Miq. (*Araceae*). "Tiger or snake caladium," so called from the mottled leaf stalk. A common wild aroid.

## KELADI PARI.

*Cyrtosperma lasioides* Griff. (Aroideae). A thorny stemmed aroid growing in swamps. Also called GIL-GIL.

## KELADI MOYIANG.

*Homalomena coerulescens* Jungh. This is often contracted to KELAMOYIANG and this to KEMOYANG.

## KELADI SEBARING.

*Alocasia macrorrhiza* Schott. (Aroideae) A very large aroid very commonly cultivated for its eatable stem.

## KELADI TELOR.

*Colocasia antiquorum* L. (Aroideae). The common small keladi cultivated everywhere.

KELADI CHINA, KELADI HUDANG are other cultivated forms.

## KELAMA HIJAU.

*Alternanthera sessilis* Br. (Amarantaceae).

## KELAMOYIANG. Also KEMOYANG.

*Homalomena coerulescens* Jungh. *H. rostrata* Griff. and other species (Aroideae). Common plants in wet jungle. This word appears to be a contraction for KELADI MOYIANG signifying ancestral keladi.

## KELAMOYIANG. (Rumput)

*Alpinia conchigera* Griff. (Scitamineae). A grassy leaved ginger more commonly known as LANKUAS RANTING.

## KELAMOYIANG. (Akar)

*Raphidophora minor* Hook. fil. (Aroideae). A climbing aroid growing upon trees.

## KELAMOYIANG PADI.

*Chamaecladon Griffithii* Schott. (Aroideae). A small aroid growing on banks in jungle.

## KELANTING. (Bunga)

*Eurya acuminata* De C. (Ternstroeniaceae). A common little tree in secondary jungle.

## KELAT.

A name applied to many species of *Eugenia* of the sec-

tion *Syzygium* and other trees somewhat resembling them. (*Myrtaceae*)

## KELAT AMPEDU JAWA.

*Gomphia Sumatrana* Jack. (*Ochnaceae*). A medium-sized tree with yellow flowers.

## KELAT API.

*Eugenia filiformis* Wall. *E. acuminatissima* Kurz.

## KELAT ASAM.

*Eugenia decussata* and *E. acuminatissima* Kurz. Also *Gordonia excelsa* Bl. (*Terastroemiaceae*). (Malacca)

## KELAT BESAR.

*Eugenia pendens* Duthie. A straggling tree with large white flowers growing in densely wooded ravines.

## KELAT BELIAN.

*Eugenia filiformis* Wall. *E. acuminatissima* Kurz. and *E. subdecussata* Wall.

## KELAT BIRU.

*Pternandra coerulescens* Jack. (*Melastomaceae*). A medium-sized tree with small blue flowers.

## KELAT BISING.

*Eugenia Griffithii* Duthie.

## KELAT BURONG.

*Eugenia macrocarpa* Roxb.

## KELAT HITAM.

*Ctenolophon parvifolius* Oliv. (*Olacineae*). A large tree.

## KELAT JAMBU.

*Eugenia macrocarpa* Roxb.

## KELAT JAMBU AYER.

*Eugenia venulosa* Wall.

## KELAT JANTAN.

*Eugenia cymosa* Lam.

## KELAT JULONG PUTIH.

*Aphania paucijuga* King (*Sapindaceae*).

## KELAT KOBU.

*Eugenia subdecussata* Wall.

## KELAT LAPIS.

*Eugenia filiformis* Wall. also *E. acuminatissima* Kurz. *E. lineata* Bl. and *E. pyriformis* Wall.

## KELAT LAYU HUTAN.

*Parinarum nitidum* Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). A medium sized tree the small fruits of which are eaten.

## KELAT LAYU LAUT. (Singapore)

*Erioglossum edule* Bl. (*Sapindaceae*). Also called KELAT JANTAN. A medium sized tree with very small eatable fruits. It is called MERTA JAM in many places.

## KELAT MENAUN. Also SIAL MENAUN.

*Kibessia simplex* Korth. (*Melastomaceae*). A small useless tree with blue flowers.

## KELAT MERAH.

*Eugenia lineata* Bl. and *E. pyriformis* Wall.

## KELAT PASIR.

*Parastemon urophyllum* A. De C. (*Rosaceae*). A good sized tree growing in sandy spots.

## KELAT PAYA.

*Decaspermum paniculatum* Kurz. (*Myrtaceae*).

## KELAT PENAGA.

*Eugenia cymosa* Lam.

## KELAT PUTIH.

*Eugenia lineata* Bl. and *E. pyriformis* Wall.

## KELAT PUTIH BUKIT.

*Eugenia densiflora* De C.

## KELAT PUTRA.

*Eugenia venulosa* Wall.

## KELAT TANDOK.

*Ixora parviflora* Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*).

## KELAT TULANG.

*Aphania paucijuga* King. (*Sapindaceae*).

## KELAPIT NYAMOK. (Singapore).

*Decaspermum paniculatum*. Kurz., also *Eugenia lineata* Bl.

## KELAWAT.

*Torenia peduncularis* Benth. (*Scrophulariaceae*). A small herb with conspicuous blue flowers growing in swampy fields.

## KELEBOK. (Selangor).

*Ficus Roxburghii* Wall. (*Urticaceae*). A large fig tree, with clusters of big figs on the stem.

## KELEDANG.

*Artocarpus lanceaefolia* Roxb. (*Urticaceae*). A large tree, which supplies one of the first class timbers.

## KELEDANG BERUK.

*Artocarpus Lakoocha* Roxb. (*Urticaceae*).

## KELEMBAI. (Malacca)

*Craetaeva macrocarpa* King. (*Capparidaceae*).

## KELEMBANANG. (Selangor)

*Alocasia* sp. (*Aroideae*). A wild species with rounded leaves probably undescribed.

## KELEMOYIANG AYER. (Selangor)

*Tacca cristata* Jack. (*Taccaceae*). The leaves somewhat resemble those of some of the *Homalomenas*.

## KELEMPADANG.

*Vaccinium malaccense* Wight. (*Vacciniaceae*). A shrub with sweet scented pink flowers and black eatable berries.

## KELEMPENING. (Lankawi)

*Quercus Kunstleri* King. (*Cupuliferae*). An oak-tree. The word is a variant of Empening and Mempening.

## KELEMPETI. (Malacca)

*Aporosa Benthamiana* Hook fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## KELUMPAYANG. (Akar)

*Scindapsus* sp. (*Aroideae*)

## KELIMPAYAN.

*Anthocephalus cadamba* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

## KELIPOH.

The water lily. *Nymphaea stellata* Wild. (*Nymphaeaceae*).

## KELIPOH PADANG.

*Lophiocarpus guyanensis* Rich. (*Alismaceae*). An aquatic plant growing in rice fields, with round leaves and white flowers.

KELOMPANG KRAS. (Kedah)

*Buchanania lucida* Turcz. (*Anacardiaceae*).

KELUMPUNG MATA PUNAI.

*Ficus chartacea* Wall. (*Urticaceae*).

KELUMPUNG. K. GAJAH. K. BUKIT.

*Ficus Miquelii* King. (*Urticaceae*). The word Kelumpung signifies a mass and probably refers to the mass of figs borne on the branches of the tree.

KELUMPUNG BURONG. K. JANTAN. K. AYER.

*Ficus alba* Reinw. (*Urticaceae*).

KELUMPUNG AGAS.

*Ficus subulata* Bl.

KELUPOS (Akar).

*Lettsomia Maingayi* Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*).

KELURAT. (Rumput)

*Lophatherum gracile* (*Gramineae*).

KELESU PINANG.

*Pericampylus incanus* Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

KELILAYAN PUTIH.

*Cupania pallidula* Hiern. (*Sapindaceae*).

KELINGKING.

*Nephelium Litchi* Camb. (*Sapindaceae*). Favre is the authority for this name. The tree never fruits here, but the fruit is imported from China.

KELINTAT NYAMOK. Also KELINTAT KRING.

*Decaspermum paniculatum* Kurz. (*Myrtaceae*).

KELINTAT KRA. (Akar)

*Rourea rugosa* Benth. (*Connaraceae*).

KELOR. Also KELU.

*Moringa pterygosperma* Gaertn. (*Moringaceae*). The horse-radish tree. See also KULUK.

KELULUT MERAH.

*Cyathula prostrata* Bl. (*Amarantaceae*).

KELULUT PUTIH. (Malacca)

*Sida cordifolia* L. (*Malvaceae*). The Kelulut is a small bee

(*Trigona*) which may often be seen at the flowers. The plant is a common little shrub with buff flowers.

## KELULUT. (Poko)

*Urena lobata* L. (*Malvaceae*). A common little shrub with pink flowers. Commonly known as PERPULUT.

## KELULUT GAJAH.

*Artanema sesamoides* Wall. (*Scrophularineae*.)

## KELULUT. (Rumput)

*Puirena glomerata* (*Cyperaceae*).

## KELUNTING.

*Sterculia rubiginosa* Vent. (*Sterculiaceae*).

## KEMANGA.

*Mangifera kemanga* Bl. (*Anacardiaceae*). A very large tree

## KEMBANG BANGKEL.

*Amorphophallus variabilis* Bl. (*Aroideae*). This is given by Clifford and Swettenham as Malay, by Filet as Malay and Sundanese, but the plant has not yet been found in the Malay Peninsula. It is a native of Java.

## KEMBANG SAMANGKO.

*Sterculia scaphifera* Wall. (*Sterculiaceae*). The name means that which fills a cup, alluding to the peculiar property of the seeds which if placed in a cup of water appear to swell so as to fill a small cup. The outer coat of these seed contains much mucilage, which swells in water so as to form a large soft gummy mass, which is supposed to be very wholesome to eat. The plant is an enormous tree.

## KEMBAJA.

*Plumiera acutifolia* (*Apocynaceae*). The Frangipanni. Favre gives this as Malay.

## KEMINGU.

*Calotropis gigantea*. (*Asclepiadeae*).

## KEMINIYAN. Also KŪMIAN, KAMINAN and KUMEYAN.

Gum benjamin. *Styrax benzoin* L. (*Styraceae*). A medium sized tall tree with sweet scented white flowers. The gum is obtained by cutting the bark, whence after some days it exudes.

KEMINIYAN PAYA. (Akar)

*Dioscorea pyriformis* Kunth. (*Dioscoreaceae*)

KEMINIYAN HANTU.

*Hedyotis capitellata* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A climbing plant.

Also *Dioscorea oppositifolia* L. (*Dioscoreaceae*),

KEMPAS.

*Cunpassia malaccensis* Maingay (*Leguminosae*). A vast tree, with very hard wood which is only used for charcoal.

KEMPAS ROMAN.

*Santiria Griffithii* (*Burseraceae*).

KEMUNTING.

*Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*. (*Myrtaceae*).

KENANGA. Also KANANGA.

*Cananga odorata* L. (*Anonaceae*). A tree with scented green flowers used for making perfume.

KENANGA HUTAN.

*Polyalthia Scortechinii* King (*Anonaceae*). A tree the flowers of which resemble those of the *Cananga* very closely.

KENANGA HUTAN (Akar).

*Unona discolor* Vahl. (*Anonaceae*).

KENANGA PAYA.

*Unona longiflora* Roxb. (*Anonaceae*). A shrub.

KENARI.

*Canarium commune* L. (*Burseraceae*). Filet gives Kanarie as Malay and Sundanese. The plant is hardly known here not being indigenous.

KENARI WOLANDA.

The Almond (*Amygdalus persica*) (*Rosaceae*). This is given by Filet and others as a Malay word. I have never met with it.

KENCHING KAMBING.

*Jasminum smilacifolium* (*Oleaceae*). A rather rare wild Jasmine. The name means goat's urine.



KENCHING KERBAU. (Akar)

*Fibraurea chloroleuca* Miers. (*Menispermaceae*). Lit. Buffalo-urine. Probably from its yellow juice. It is often called AKAR KUNING. The plant is a common woody climber formerly used to supply a yellow dye.

KENCHING PELANDOK.

*Apostasia nuda* Wall. (*Apostasiaceae*). A small plant with white flowers.

KENCHONG.

*Ellipeia nervosa* Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A tree.

KENCHONG. (Akar)

*Melodorum Manubriatum* Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A large woody climber.

KENCHONG JOHU. (Akar)

*Unona dumosa* Roxb. (*Anonaceae*).

KENIDEI. KENIDEI JANTAN.

*Bridelia tomentosa* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Also more rarely NIDEI. A shrub or small tree.

KENIDEI BADAK.

*Microdesmis caseariaefolia* Planch. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KENIDEI BABI.

*Bridelia stipularis* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KENIDEI BUKIT.

*Glochidion sericeum* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KENIDEI HUTAN. K. GAJAH.

*Bridelia pustulata* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KENIDEI PAYA.

*Glochidion brunneum* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KENIDEI PUNAI.

*Antidesma cuspidatum* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KENIKAH BATU.

*Hedyotis Auricularia* L. (*Rubiaceae*).

KENTANG.

The potato. *Solanum tuberosum* L. (*Solanaceae*).

## KEP.

*Melodorum fulgeas* Hook. fil. (*Auonaceae*). A climber.

## KEPAS. Also KIPAS.

*Philydrum lanuginosum* Br. (*Philydraceae*). An aquatic plant with tall spikes of yellow flowers.

## KEPAU. (Selangor)

*Livistona Kingii* Hook. fil. (*Palmae*). A very fine large fan palm.

## KEPING. (Akar) (Johor)

*Luvunga scandens* Ham. (*Rutaceae*). A strong climber with white orange blossoms.

## KEPONG. KEPONG HUTAN. KEPONG HANTU.

*Shorea macroptera* Dyer. (*Dipterocarpeae*). Bark used for making houses.

## KERAKAP AYER.

*Sonerila heterostemon* Naud. (*Melastomaceae*). A herb with pink flowers and green leaves spotted with white.

## KERAK RIMBAH.

*Ebermaera angustifolia* T. Anders. (*Acanthaceae*). A little herb with white flowers growing in rocky ravines.

## KERAK-KERAK PAYA.

*Alternanthera sessilis* Br. (*Amaranthaceae*.)

## KERAK NASI.

*Vandellia crustacea* Benth. (*Scrophularineae*). Literally the rice which remains at the bottom of the pot.

## KERAK-NASI PUTIH.

*Limaophila villosa* Benth. (*Scrophularineae*.)

## KERAK-KERAK JANTAN MERAH.

*Bonnaya veronicaefolia* Spr. (*Scrophularineae*.)

## KERAK MERAH.

*Toreaia polygonoides* Benth. (*Scrophularineae*.)

## KERANDANG.

*Carissa Kerandas* L. (*Apocynaceae*). A shrub with white flowers and dark red berries cultivated for its fruit.

KERANJI (Akar).

*Hydnocarpus* Sp. (*Bivineae*.)

KERANJI SEKĀLAT. (Malacca). Also

KERANJI TEMBAGA. (Selangor)

*Dialium platysepalum* Baker. (*Leguminosae*.)

KERANJI UMBUT.

*Dialium patens* Baker (*Leguminosae*.)

KERANJI BURONG.

*Dialium Maingayi* Baker. (*Leguminosae*.)

KERANJI PAPAN.

*Dialium laurinum* Baker and *D. platysepalum* Baker. (*Leguminosae*.)

KERANTEI. Also KERATEI. KERANTEI MERAH.

*Santiria loevigata* Bl. (*Burseraceae*.) Also *S. multiflora* A. W. Benn.

KERANTEI BATU.

*Santiria apiculata* A. W. Benn. (*Burseraceae*.)

KERANTU.

*Myristica laurina* Bl. (*Myristicaceae*.)

KERTAK HUDANG.

*Tetractomia laurifolia* Bl. (*Rutaceae*.) Lit. prawn's spines.

KERAS. (Buah)

*Aleurites moluccanus* Willd. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) The candle nut. See also KAMIRI.

KERAT TELAMPOK also KERAT TULUNJOK.

*Canarium rufum* A. W. Benn. (*Burseraceae*.)

KERAYONG. (Selangor)

*Parkia Roxburghii* Don. (*Leguminosae*.)

KERBAU JALANG. (Selangor)

*Gluta* sp. (*Anacardiaceae*.) One of the Rengas trees. A large tree with fruit like a betel nut but green. I have seen neither fruit nor flowers. The name, meaning Buffalo on the loose, seems to be a humorous one given on account of the poisonous properties of the tree.

KERBAU DRAPAH. (Rumput)

*Desmodium polycarpum* De C. (*Leguminosae*.)

KERCHUT. (Rumput)

*Scirpus mucronatus* L. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge in wet places. The stems are used for making mats.

KERUBUT.

*Rafflesia Arnoldi* Br. (*Rafflesiaceae*). Compare KURUBUT  
*Thottea grandiflora*.

KERUBUT PAYA.

*Piper muricatum* Miq. (*Piperaceae*).

KERUKAP RIMAU. (Malacca)

*Allomorphia exigua* Blume. (*Melastomaceae*).

KERUING also KORING.

Wood oil. Applied to the product and the tree.

MINYAK KERUING.

*Dipterocarpus cornutus* Dyer and *D. Hasseltii* (*Dipterocarpeae*)

KERUING CHAIA.

*Dipterocarpus Kerrii* King. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

KERUING BULUH. (Minyak)

*Dipterocarpus crinitus* Dyer. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

KERUING DADEK. Also KERUING BUKU.

*Dipterocarpus pterygocalyx* Scheff. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

KERUKOH BATU.

*Hedyotis auricularia* L. (*Rubiaceae*).

KETAPANG.

*Terminalia Catappa* L. (*Combretaceae*). The Indian almond.

KETOLA or PETOLA.

Various pumpkins.

KETOLA HUTAN. (Akar).

*Aristolochia Roeburghiana* Bl. (*Aristolochiaceae*).

KETOLA MANIS.

*Luffa cylindrica* Roem (*Cucurbitaceae*). A cultivated gourd.

KETOLA ULAR.

*Trichosanthes anguina* L. (*Cucurbitaceae*). The Serpent gourd.

- KIAMBAN. KIYAMBANG (Favre). Also KAMBIANG.  
 The water lettuce. *Pistia stratiotes* L. (*Aroideae*). An aquatic plant often cultivated by the Chinese to feed the pigs.
- KIANDONG.  
*Evodia Roxburghiana* Benth. (*Rutaceae*). A common shrub in open country.
- KICHER-KICHER.  
*Myrsine capitellata* Wall. (*Myrsineae*). A shrub with very small flowers and white drupes.
- KICHIE.  
*Cryptocarya impressa* Miq. (*Laurineae*). A tree.
- KILICHI. (Akar)  
*Guilandina bonduc* L. (*Leguminosae*). A very thorny creeper with yellow flowers forming bushes on the sea coast.
- KILICHI RIMBAH. (Akar)  
*Mezoneurum sumatranum* W. and A. (*Leguminosae*). A thorny climber with spikes of flame coloured flowers.
- KIPAS.  
*Philydrum lanuginosum* (*Philydraceae*). This word means a fan or fanned, probably alluding to the waving about of the plant in the wind. It is an aquatic plant with yellow flowers.  
 See Also ROTAN KIPAS.
- KIRAI. (Akar)  
*Hiptage sericea* Hook. fil. (*Malpighiaceae*).
- KĪSAR. (Bunga) (Malacca)  
*Abutilon indicum* L. (*Malvaceae*). "Wheel flower." Perhaps in allusion to the circular flowers or the shape of the fruit.
- KISI-KISI. (Selangor)  
*Justicia Gendarussa* L. (*Acanthaceae*). More commonly known as *Gendarusa*.
- KIJAL.  
*Mangifera* Sp. (*Anacardiaceae*) *Trigonochlamys Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Burseraceae*) Produces an expensive Dammar (Maingay's list.)

- KIJIL. (Sakai of Selangor).  
*Smilax Helferi* A. D. C. (*Liliaceae*). See BANA.
- KLANA. (Akar)  
*Dioscorea oppositifolia* Linn. (*Dioscoreaceae*)
- KLASAK.  
*Iguanura polymorpha* Becc. (*Palmae*). A small palm.
- KLUET.  
*Sterculia campanulata* Wall. (*Sterculiaceae*).
- KLUNA.  
*Smilax megacarpa*. (*Liliaceae*). A climber with large green berries.
- KOGUEL.  
*Diospyros lucida* Hiern. (*Ebenaceae*). Also KAYU ARANG.
- KOMBEL. (Malacca).  
*Dysoxylum macrothyrsum* Miq. (*Meliaceae*).
- KONDONDONG. Also KADONDONG, which see, and DONDONG  
*Cunarium* Spp.
- KOPIE.  
 Coffee. *Coffea liberica* Hiern. and *C. arabica* L. The commonly used word in towns where KAHWAH, the Arabic one, is not known.
- KOPING AYER. (Johore)  
*Gardenia tubifera* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).
- KORMA.  
*Phoenix paludosa*. (*Palmae*). The wild date palm growing in muddy tidal swamps.
- KORNUM.  
*Glochidion hirsutum* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)
- KOWOH. (Rumput)  
*Polygonum pedunculare* (*Polygonaceae*). A small plant with heads of pink flowers, growing in ditches.
- KOYAH. (Akar) Also KUAYA.  
*Millettia eriantha* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A lofty climber with purple flowers covered in part with a golden pubescence.

## KOYAH ASAM. (Akar)

*Vitis* sp. (*Ampelidaceae*). Also called AKAR CHABANG TUJUH.

## KRABU.

*Xanthophyllum rufum* Benn. (*Polygalaceae*). Maingay's list.  
*Lophopetalum fimbriatum* Wight. (*Celastrineae*) in Singapore. A gigantic tree.

## KRAMAT HUJAN.

*Ixora fulgens* (*Rubiaceae*). The large orange *Ixora* common in jungles.

## KREAN BATU. (Penang)

*Eugenia grandis* Wight. (*Myrtaceae*). A large tree. See JAMBU AYER LAUT.

## KREAN LADA.

*Eugenia brachiata* Roxb.

## KROIE.

*Lophopetalum pallidum* Laws. (*Celastrineae*) This was given to me by Professor Vaughan-Stevens who says the plant is poisonous.

## KUAYAH. (Akar)

*Millettia eriantha* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). Also KOYAH.

## KUBANGAN.

*Ficus annulata* Bl. (*Urticaceae*).

## KUBIN. (Malacca) Also KUBANG.

*Macaranga megalophylla* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A soft wooded tree used for making whirligigs to frighten birds.

## KUBIS.

A cabbage. *Brassica oleracea* L. (*Cruciferae*).

## KUCHING-KUCHING.

*Adenosma capitatum* Benth. (*Scrophularineae*). Lit. cats.

## KŪDADĀ.

*Duabanga sonneratioides* Ham. (*Lythraceae*).

## KUDAGA HUTAN.

*Xylopia magna* Maingay. (*Anonaceae*).

## KUDAK. (Penang)

*Piper longum* L. (*Piperaceae*). Perhaps a form of KADOK.

## KUDUMAK.

*Ophiorrhiza* sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A small herb growing on rocks in jungle.

## KUGIT-KUGIT BABI.

*Coscinium fenestratum* Colebr. (*Menispermaceae*). A large climber.

## KUKU. (Johor)

*Myrsine capitellata* Wall. (*Myrsineae*).

## KUKU BALAM. (Akar)

*Zizyphus Oenoplia* Mill (*Rhamnaceae*). Also KUKU TUPAI. L. KUKULANG. A common thorny scandent bush.

## KUKU BANING.

*Memecylon heteropleurum* Bl. and *M. myrsinoides* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*).

## KUKU BANING. (Akar)

*Canthium* sp. (*Rubiaceae*). Apparently an undescribed species. It is a climbing thorny shrub with soft leaves and small green flowers.

## KUKULANG. (Akar)

*Randia fasciculata* De C. (*Rubiaceae*). "Eagle's claws" from its hooked thorns, a shrub sometimes climbing, with white flowers common near the sea.

## KUKULANG PAYA.

The wild Jasmin, *Jasminum bifarum* Wall. (*Oleaceae*). This is probably so named from its resemblance to the *Randia fasciculata* Dec, as it is quite unarmed.

## KUKULANG RIMBAH. K. BETINA.

*Zizyphus calophyllus* Wall. (*Rhamnaceae*). A very thorny climber.

## KUKUPO.

*Commelina nudiflora* L. (*Commelinaceae*). A little herb with bright blue flowers, common in waste ground.

## KUL. (Akar)

*Dischidia Rafflesiana* Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climbing epiphyte.



## KULALAWAT.

*Torenia asiatica* L. (*Scrophulariaceae*). A blue flowered herb often cultivated.

## KULALAYO HITAM.

*Arytera littoralis* Bl. (*Sapindaceae*). A tree.

## KULAPI. See KECHAPI.

*Sandoricum radiatum* King. (*Melaceae*).

## KULAT.

A fungus, usually an agaricus.

## KULAWAI. (Akar)

*Myxopyrum nervosum* Bl. (*Oleaceae*).

## KULEUN.

*Dysoxylum cauliflorum* Hiern. (*Meliaceae*).

## KULIM.

*Sorodocarpus borneensis* (*Olacineae*). A large tree every part of which smells strongly of onions. The timber which is dark red is of high class quality.

## KULIPUNANG. (Sungei Ujong)

*Modecca singaporeana* Mast. (*Passifloreae*).

## KULIT LAYU.

*Erioglossum edule* Bl. according to Jack. See KELAT LAYU.

## KULIT LAWA.

*Cinnamomum parthenoxylum* Meissn. (*Laurineae*). But the name properly belongs to *C. culit lawan* Nees. and *C. camphoratum* Bl. of Java and Sumatra. The word is generally used for the aromatic bark imported from Sumatra.

## KULIT NIPIS. (Penang)

*Pternandra capitellata* Jack. (*Melastomaceae*). A tree.

## KŪLÔ.

*Dolichandrone Rheedii* Seem. (*Bignoniaceae*). A shrub or small tree growing in tidal spots, with large white tubular flowers very fugacious.

## KULU BABI.

*Webera longifolia* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

## KULUMBAR.

*Eryngium foetidum* L. (*Umbelliferae*). A thistle-like weed with a nauseous odour common in villages. It is used in native medicine.

## KULUMBAI.

*Crataeva macrocarpa* King. (*Capparideae*).

## KULUBONG. (Rumput)

*Panicum sarmentosum* Roxb.

## KULUNOT.

*Sterculia campanulata* Wall. (*Sterculiaceae*).

## KULUPUS. (Akar)

*Hiptage sericea* Hook. fil. (*Malpighiaceae*).

## KULUR. Also KELUR.

*Artocarpus incisa* Var. A cultivated variety of the bread fruit.

## KULUSOM.

*Euphorbia pilulifera* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## KUMANI.

*Panicum myosuroides* Br. (*Gramineae*).

## KUMAN JOLOH.

*Phyllanthus urinaria* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## KUMATAN.

*Randia macrophylla* Br. (*Rubiaceae*).

## KUMAYANG. See KELAMOYANG.

*Chamaecladon Griffithii* Schott. and other aroids.

## KUMBAH.

*Scirpus mucronatus* L. (*Cyperaceae*)

## KUMBAK.

*Zalacca Wallichiana* Mart. (*Palmae*). A large almost stemless palm with large thorny leaves.

## KUMBAR (Rumput).

*Scleria sumatrensis* Retz. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge.

## KUMILI HUTAN (Ubi).

*Stemona tuberosa* Lour. (*Roxburghiaceae*). A climbing plant

resembling a yam but with curious brown purple flowers.

KUMINIYAN. See KEMINIYAN.

KUMIS KUCHING.

*Orthosiphon stamineus* Benth. (*Labiatae*). Lit. Cat's whiskers.  
A herb cultivated for its flowers, which are white or pale violet with long projecting stamens like a cat's whiskers.

KUMKUMAH.

Saffron (Pollen of *Crocus Sativus* L.) Imported and much used by natives.

KUMKUMA HUTAN.

*Jasminum Griffithii* C. B. C. (*Oleaceae*).

KUMOI. (Penang)

*Diospyros oblonga* Wall. (*Ebenaceae*).

KUMOJA BATU.

*Ebermaiera angustifolia* Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A small herb with white flowers.

KUMOJA HUTAN.

*Eranthemum album* Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A tall half shrubby plant with a raceme of white flowers, common in jungles.

KUMPAS DADEH.

*Anisophyllea Griffithii* Oliv. (*Rhizophoreae*).

KUMPA MANANG.

*Aporosa Prainiana* King. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KUMPAI. (Rumput)

*Panicum myurus* H. B. K. also *P. auritum* Presl. (*Gramineae*).  
Swamp-grasses the pith of which is used for making candles.

KUMPAI BUNANG.

*Eriocaulon sexangulare* L. (*Eriocauloneae*).

KUMPAI TIKUS.

*Floscopa scandens* Lour. (*Commelinaceae*).

KUMUKUS (Singapore).

Cubeb, *Piper cubeba* L. (*Piperaceae*).

KUMUS (Selangor).

*Irringia malayana* Hook. fil. (*Simarubeae*). This tree was pointed out to me as KUMUS, a timber of great reputation.

The tree is commonly called PAUH KIJANG elsewhere.

KUMUTING (Akar) (Johore).

*Marumia verrucosa* Miq. (*Melastomaceae*). A rather rare climber with rosy flowers. The word may be allied with KAMUNTING, the rose myrtle (*Rhodomyrtus*), the flowers of which resemble those of the Marumia.

KUNDANGAN.

*Bouea macrophylla* Griff. (*Anacardiaceae*). A fruit tree.

KUNDO.

*Macaranga tanarius* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KUNDOR.

The wax gourd. *Benincasa cerifera* Savi. (*Cucurbitaceae*). Two varieties of this are recognised; KUNDOR CHINA, with large fruit glabrous and covered with a waxy bloom when ripe; and KUNDOR JAWA, in which the fruit is covered with hair when ripe.

KUNING (Akar).

*Fibraurea chloroleuca* Miers (*Menispermaceae*).

KUNKUNAN JANTAN.

*Elaeocarpus robustus* Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

KUNUS. Also KUNUS BRUANG.

*Ctenolophon parvifolius* Oliv. (*Olacineae*).

KUNYIT JAWA.

Arnotto. *Bixa orellana* L. (*Bixineae*).

KUNYET-KUNYET. (Akar)

*Limacia triandra* Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

KUNYET-KUNYET.

*Curcuma longa* L. (Turmeric). (*Scitamineae*).

KUNYIT. (Kayu)

*Cryptocarya impressa* Miq. (*Laurineae*). "Yellow-wood."

KUNTUT (Daun). See SEKUNTUT.

KUPAYIANG AYER.

*Irova parviflora* Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*). Compare KAPAYUNG AYER.

KUPOI. See PUPOI.

*Coumaropsis* sp.

## KUPOH.

*Acacia pinnata* Willd. (*Leguminosae*). Also KAPOH.

## KUPOR. (Akar)

*Rubus moluccanus* L. (*Rosaceae*). The common wild raspberry.

## KURANTING JANTAN.

*Smilax leucophylla* Bl. (*Liliaceae*).

## KURUP. (Daun)

*Cassia alata* L. (*Leguminosae*). See GELENGGANG.

## KURAYONG. See KEDAWUNG.

*Parkia Roxburghii* Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

## KURIPAL. (Johor)

*Durio Oxleyanus* Mast. (*Malvaceae*).

## KURNAN.

*Micromelum pubescens* Bl. (*Rutaceae*).

## KURUBUT. KERUBUT.

*Thottea grandiflora* Rottb. (*Aristolochiaceae*).

## KURUBONG PADI. (Rumput)

*Panicum trigonum* Retz (*Gramineae*).

## KURUDAS. KERUDAS. K. AYAM. K. API.

*Pithecolobium microcarpum* Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

## KURUDAS BUKIT.

*Cleistanthus hirsutulus* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## KURUKAP RIMAU.

*Allomorpha Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Melastomaceae*).

## KURUMAK HUTAN.

*Cleistanthus laevis* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## KURUMAK BUKIT PAYA.

*Alternanthera sessilis* Br. (*Amarantaceae*).

## KURUMAK (Akar).

*Ruellia repens* L. (*Acanthaceae*). A little violet and white flowered weed common in grass. Also *Ipomea augustifolia* Jacq. (*Convolvulaceae*). A small yellow convolvulus.

KURUMAK RUSA.

*Hygrophila salicifolia* Nees. (*Acanthaceae*).

KURUMAK SUSU.

*Euphorbia pilulifera* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KURUMAK JANTAN.

*Eclipta alba* Hassk. (*Compositae*).

KURUNIT.

*Aneilema nudiflorum* Br. (*Conneliaceae*).

KURUPOH BUKIT.

*Chailletia Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Chailletiaceae*).

KURUSEH PUTIH.

*Webera stellata* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). Compare GERUSEH.

KERURUT. (Rumput)

*Lophatherum gracile* Brngn (*Gramineae*).

KURUTOT.

*Chailletia Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Chailletiaceae*).

KUSA-KUSA. (Rumput)

*Panicum colonum* L. (*Gramineae*). Favre is the authority for this.

KUSAMI.

*Myrica Nagi* L. (*Myricaceae*).

KUSEP KULUDU.

*Erismanthus obliquus* Wall. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KUSIN (Akar).

*Limacia triandra* Miers (*Menispermaceae*).

KUSINGA.

*Carallia integerrima* De C. (*Rhizophoreae*).

KUS-KUS.

*Andropogon muricatus* Retz (*Gramineae*). The Vetiver, or Cuscus grass.

KUSIMBO.

*Saprosma arboreum* Retz. (*Rubiaceae*).

KUTAK HUDANG. (Johor) Usually OTAK HUDANG.

*Buchanania acuminata* Turcz (*Anacardiaceae*).

## KUTANG TANDOK.

*Kibara coriacea* Endl. (*Monimiaceae*).

## KUTAPET.

*Ventilago Maingayi* Laws. (*Rhamnaceae*).

## KUTEPENG (Malacca).

*Cleome viscosa* L. (*Capparideae*). A weed with yellow flowers common in waste ground.

## KUTONA BETINA.

*Smilax Helferi* A. De C. (*Liliaceae*).

## KUTUM (Pahang).

*Stephegyne speciosa* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

## KUTUNT RIMBAH.

*Lepidagathis hyalina* Nees (*Acanthaceae*.) A herb with white flowers. The leaves are chewed for coughs.

## KUTONG PULUT. (Rumput)

*Alternanthera sessilis* Br. (*Amarantaceae*).

## KUWINI.

*Mangifera odorata* Griff. (*Anacardiaceae*). A wild mango. According to Maingay the KUWINI is *M. oblongifolia* Hook. fil.

## LABANG.

*Curanga amara* Juss. (*Scrophularineae*). A little creeping herb used in native medicine.

## LABU AYER.

A pumpkin. *Cucurbita pepo* L. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

## LABU AYER HUTAN.

*Trichosanthes cordata* Roxb. A small wild pumpkin with bright red fruits.

## LABU JANTONG,

The bottle gourd. *Lagenaria vulgaris* Ser. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

## LABU AYER PUTIH.

Is another form in the shape of a club and LABU KENDI one in the shape of a bottle.

## LABU MANIS. LABU PRINGGI.

Are varieties of the gourd *Cucurbita pepo* L.

## LABU MERAH.

The gourd, *Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

## LADA ANTAN.

*Piper lonchites* R. and Sch. (*Piperaceae*). A wild climbing pepper.

## LADA BURONG BESAR.

*Greenia Jackii* W. and A. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with small white flowers and fruits like pepper-corns.

## LADA CHINA.

*Piper chaba* Hunter. (*Piperaceae*).

## LADA EKOR. LADA BEREKOR.

Cubeb. *Piper cubeba* Miq. (*Piperaceae*). Lit. tailed pepper. on account of the pedicels of the fruit.

## LADA HANTU.

*Piper canium* Bl. (*Piperaceae*). Marsden gives also *Lada anjing*. A wild jungle pepper.

## LADA HITAM.

Black pepper. *Piper nigrum* L. (*Piperaceae*).

## LADA MERAH.

*Capsicum annuum* L. (*Solanaceae*). The red pepper or chilies. The word CHABAI is more often used.

## LADA RIMBA.

*Piper ribesoides* Wall. (*Piperaceae*). A large wild climbing pepper.

## LALADA or LELADA. A contraction for LADA-LADA.

*Alsodeia echinocarpa* Korth. (*Violaceae*). Also *Tabernaemontana malaccensis* Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

## LADA-LADA JANTAN. PADI. HUTAN.

*Tabernaemontana malaccensis* Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*). Contraction LELADA.

## LADA-LADA. (Akar)

*Strychous* Sp. (*Loganiaceae*). A climbing shrub.

## LAGA EGAN. (Johor)

*Symplocos rigida* C. B. C. (*Styracaceae*)



## LAGAN.

*Pimelandra Wallichii* A Dec. (*Myrsineae*). A small tree with small pinkish white flowers and white fruits spotted with gray.

## LAGIS HUTAN PUKŪA. (Johore)

*Kibessa galeata* Cogn. (*Melastomaceae*).

## LAGUNDI. Also LEGUNDI. LENGGUNDI. LANGGUNDI. LANGGUDI.

*Vitex trifolia* Linn fil. (*Verbenaceae*). A small tree with violet flowers and aromatic leaves used in native medicine.

## LAGUNDI LAUT. (Kedah)

*Homalium* sp. (*Samydaceae*).

## LAIANG.

*Cryptocarya Griffithiana* Wight. (*Laurineae*).

## LAKA-LAKA. MALAKA.

*Phyllanthus emblica* L. and *P. pectinatus* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). From this plant Malacca is said to be named. The two species mentioned are hardly distinct, but the latter is the commoner form. The timber is of good quality and the fruits are eaten.

## LAKA-LAKA JANTAN.

*Walsura multijuga* King (*Meliaceae*).

## LAKOM.

*Vitis* sp. A name applied to several wild vines, the leaves of which are used to make a kind of tea.

## LAKOM BULAN.

Also LAKOM LAUT, L. IANG-IANG GAJAH and L-UMBON.

A common wild vine.

*Vitis diffusa* Miq. (*Ampelideae*).

## LAKOM AYER.

*Jussiaea suffruticosa*. L.

## LAKOM GAJAH.

*Vitis mollissima* Wall. (*Ampelideae*).

LAKOM TEBRAU.

*Vitis novemfolia* Wall. (*Ampelideae*).

LALANG.

*Imperata cylindrica* Beauv (*Gramineae*).

LALANG JAWA.

*Imperata exaltata* Brngn.

LALANTAR. (Malacca)

*Ostodes macrophyllus* Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LAMBAL.

*Petunga venulosa* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

LAMBAS.

*Gomphandra lanceolata* King. (*Olacineae*).

LAMBEGA.

*Calotropis procera* Br. (*Asclepiadeae*).

LAMBUSU.

*Fagroea Maingayi* Clarke. (*Loganiaceae*).

LAMBUSU PAYA.

*F. morindaefolia* Bl. A derivative from TEMBUSU.

LAMIDING. Also MIDING.

*Stenochloena palustris* (*Filices*). A common climbing fern  
the shoots of which are eaten.

LAMPAI.

*Aporosa Maingayi* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LAMPAN BUKIT. (Akar)

*Smilax megacarpa* De C. (*Liliaceae*).

LAMPAI HITAM. (Akar). (Malacca)

*Gynochthodes sublanceolata* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber  
with small white flowers and lead colored berries.

LAMPANG BADAQ. LELAMPING BADAQ.

*Clerodendron disparifolium* Bl. (*Verbenaceae*). A small tree  
with yellow flowers.

LAMPAYANG. Also LEMPOYANG.

*Zingiber Cassumunaar* L. (*Scitamineae*). A ginger often  
cultivated and used as a spice.

## LAMPUN HITAM.

*Gelonium bifarium* Roxb. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## LANA. (Akar) (Penang)

*Ipomea digitata* L. (*Convolvulaceae*). A large convolvulus with lobed leaves and pink flowers.

## LANDAK. (Bunga)

*Barleria prionitis* L. (*Acanthaceae*). Lit. Porcupine flower.  
A bush with spiny bracts and leaves and orange-yellow flowers.

## LANDAP. Also SILANDAP.

*Crinum asiaticum* L. (*Amaryllideae*).

## LANDAS BUKIT

*Macaranga triloba* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## LANDAS PAYA.

*Greenia Jackiana* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). Also *Macaranga triloba* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## LANDONG PADI.

*Conocephalus subtrinervius* Miq. (*Urticaceae*). A shrub with violet balls of flowers.

## LANGGADI.

*Diospyros lucida* Wall. (*Ebenaceae*).

## LANGGUNDI, See LAGUNDI.

## LANGGUNDI BULAN.

*Tabernaemontana Malaccensis* Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

## LANGGUNDI BUNGA.

*Ixonanthes icosandra* Jack. (*Lineae*).

## LANGUNDI PASIR.

*Hemigraphis affinis* Nees (*Acanthaceae*). A creeping herb on sandy banks.

## LANGIRTAN KWAS.

*Cryptocarya fervea* Bl. (*Laurineae*).

## LANGKAP.

*Arenga obtusifolia* Mart. (*Palmae*).

## LANGKAP. (Akar)

*Tinomiscium petiolare* Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

## LANKAM.

*Lasianthus* sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

## LANKĒTING.

*Myrica nagi* Thunb. (*Myricaceae*).

## LANGKUANG.

*Ostodes macrophyllus* Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## LANKWAS.

*Alpinia Galanga* L. (*Scitamineae*). An aromatic plant used in making curries.

## LANKWAS RANTING.

*Alpinia conchigera* Griff. (*Scitamineae*). A small wild ginger.

## LANGSAT. LANGSAD. LANSAT. LANSAH.

*Lansium domesticum* Jack. (*Meliaceae*). A well known fruit.

## LANGSIT. (Penang)

*Prismatomeris albidiflora* Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with sweet white flowers.

## LARA BATANG. (Pahang)

*Polyosma* sp. (*Saxifragaceae*).

## LARAH. (Akar)

*Melodorum fulgens* Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*).

## LARAK. LARAT. Also LEREK and LĒRIT.

*Phrynium parviflorum* Roxb. (*Scitamineae*) and *Phr. Griffithii* Bak.

## LARAK BETINA.

*Phrynium* near *parviflorum*, but apparently undescribed.

## LARAK MERAH.

*Polyalthia Teysmanni* King. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree with orange flowers.

## LARAK MERAH. (Akar)

*Melodorum hypoglaucum* (*Anonaceae*).

## LARAT. (Selangor)

*Acrostichum aureum* L. (*Filices*). A very common large tidal-river fern. The shoots are eaten as a vegetable. The name POKO LARAT means the spreading plant.

LARI-LARI. (Rumput)

*Spmifex squarrosus* Lab. (*Gramineae*). Literally, the running grass, because of the way the heads of flowers run along the sands blown by the wind.

LASANA.

*Acacia Farnesiana* Willd. (*Leguminosae*). A shrub with yellow sweet scented balls of flowers. Common on seacoasts.

LAWANG.

Cloves, according to Favre. See KULIT LAWANG. *Cinnamomum culitlawan* Nees.

LEBAN. LEBAN HITAM. LEBAN TANDOK.

*Vitex pubescens* Vahl. (*Verbenaceae*). A tree with light blue flowers common in secondary jungle.

LEBAN BUNGA. LEBAN NASI-NASI.

*Vitex vestita* Wall. (*Verbenaceae*). A tree with yellow flowers common in the jungle.

LEBAN KUNYIT.

*Vitex* sp. Allied to the last but apparently undescribed.

LEBAN PELANDOK Also LEBAN NASI and LEBAN JANTAN.

*Evodia latifolia* De C. (*Rutaceae*). A tree with white flowers.

LEGUNDI. See LAGUNDI.

LELADA. See LALADA.

LEMPŪYANG. See LAMPOYANG.

LEREK. See LARAK.

LELANG.

*Cinnamomum nitidum* Bl. (*Laurineae*). A wild cinnamon.

LELEONG MERAH.

*Myristica Farquhariana* Wall. (*Myristicaceae*).

LEMPAYAN.

*Stereospermum glandulosum* Miq. (*Bignoniaceae*). A small tree, with fair-sized lilac flowers.

LEMPEDA BUAYA.

*Aralidium pinnatifidum* Miq. (*Araliaceae*.)

## LEMPEDU BURONG.

*Eloeocarpus Mastersi* King. (*Tiliaceae*).

## LEMPEDU BURONG. (Akar)

*Canthium* sp. (*Rubiaceae*). It is also called KULURAI and SURUMAT.

## LEMPEDU GAJAH. (Akar)

*Modecca Singaporeana* Mast. (*Passifloreae*).

## LEMPĒDU JAVA.

*Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). Also *Gomphandra Penangiana* Wall. (*Olacineae*).

## LEMPEDU PAHIT. Also BIDARA PAHIT.

*Eurycoma longifolia* Jack. (*Simarubeae*).

## LEMPEDU TANAH. (Akar)

*Gynochthodes coriacea* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber.

## LEMPOYAN PAYA.

*Myristica Irya* Gaertn. (*Myristicaceae*). A tall wild nutmeg generally found in wet places.

## LEMPOYANG. (Akar) (Sungei Ujong)

*Tinomisium petiolare* Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

## LENGA.

*Sesamum indicum* De C. (*Pedalineae*). More commonly known as BIJAN.

## LENGGADI.

*Bruguiera parriflora* W. and A. (*Rhizophoreae*).

## LENJUANG MERAH.

The common red *Dracaena*. *Cordyline terminalis* var. *ferrea*. (*Liliaceae*).

## LERIT PADI. (Selangar)

*Phrynium* new species (*Scitamineae*). Compare LARAK.

## LETOP-LETOP. (Malacca)

*Passiflora foetida* L. (*Passifloreae*). A common creeper near cultivated places.

## LIBA.

*Gomphia sumatrana* (*Ochnaceae*).

## LICHI.

*Nephelium Litchi* Camb. (*Sapindaceae*). Imported fruits.

## LIDAI API.

*Croton Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## LIDAH BADAH.

*Pothus latifolius* Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). Lit. Rhinoceros' tongue. A climbing aroid.

## LIDAH BUAYA.

*Aloe ferox* Haw. (*Liliaceae*). "Crocodile's tongue," from the spines on the edge of the leaf. Cultivated, the leaves are used as a hair wash.

## LIDAH GAJAH. (Daun)

*Aglaonema oblongifolium* Schott. (*Aroideae*). "Elephant's tongue leaf." A large broad leaved aroid growing in wet jungles.

## LIDAH JIN.

*Hedyotis congesta* Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A common herb in jungles.

## LIDAH JIN. (Akar)

*H. capitellata* Wall.

## LIDAH JIN. (Rumput)

*Peristrophe acuminata* Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A common herb with pink flowers.

## LIDAH KERBAU. LIDAH KERBAU BETINA.

*Clerodendron deflexus* Wall. (*Verbenaceae*).

## LIDAH KERBAU PUTIH. Also LIDAH-LIDAH KAYU.

*Marlea ebenacea* C. B. C. (*Cornaceae*). A large tree with white flowers.

## LIDAH LUMBU.

*Ancilema nudiflorum* Br. (*Commelinaceae*). "Ox tongue." A little weed with pink flowers.

## LIDAH KUCHING.

*Turnera ulmifolia* (*Turneraceae*). Lit. cat's tongue. An introduced weed with yellow flowers.

## LIDAH MENKERANG. (Rumput)

*Fuirena glomerata* Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*).

## LIDAH PATONG.

*Ipomea uniflora* R. & S. (*Convolvulaceae*).

## LIDAH RUSA.

*Fagroea racemosa* Jack. (*Loganiaceae*). "Deer's tongue."  
A small tree with pinkish flowers.

## LIKIR. Also LOKIE.

*Amorphophallus Prainiana* Hook. fil. and allied species  
(*Aroideae*). The tubers are used in making arrow poison.

## LIKU. (Rumput)-

*Paspalum scrobiculatum* L. (*Gramineae*).

## LIKU DAUN, (Rumput)

*Scleria oryzoides* Presl. (*Cyperaceae*).

## LILAN.

*Xylopia elliptica* Maingay. (*Anonaceae*).

## LILAN HITAM.

*Gomphandra penangianum* Wall. (*Otaceae*).

## LILIMBO.

*Sphenodesma barbata* Schau. (*Verbenaceae*).

## LIMAH BERUK.

A name applied to many species of *Xanthophyllum*. There are also the variants LAMAH and LUMAH. Some of the larger species give good timber.

## LIMAH BERUK JANTAN.

*Xanthophyllum affine* Korth. (*Polygalaceae*).

## LIMAH BERUK BETINA.

*X. Maingayi* Hook fil.

## LIMAH BERUK PUTIH.

*X. Kunsteeri* King.

## LIMAH KĒTAM.

*Melochia corchorifolia* L. (*Sterculiaceae*). A common weed.

## LIMAU ABONG.

The Pumelo. *Citrus decumana* L. Also LIMAU BATAWI.  
"Batavia Lime," according to Favre, and LIMAU BESAR.

## LIMAU ABONG HANTU. (Selangor) and



LIMAU HANTU. (Pahang, Malacca)

The wild pumelo. *Citrus decumana* L. var (*Rutaceae*). A tree with a large green fruit with the rind an inch thick or more and very little extremely acid flesh inside.

LIMAU BALI.

The citron. *Citrus medica* L. From the island Bali. Favre gives this. The plant is very rarely cultivated.

LIMAU GEDE.

The bitter orange. *Citrus aurantium* var Bigaradia, according to Favre.

LIMAU HUTAN.

*Acronychia Porteri* Hook. fil. (*Rutaceae*). A small tree with green aromatic fruits as big as peas.

LIMAU KAPAS. LIMAU KASTURI. LIMAU KEDANGSA. LIMAU KERBAU. LIMAU NIPIS. LIMAU PERUT. LIMAU SUSU.

And a number of other names are given to varieties of the sour lime, *Citrus acida* L.

LIMAU KEAH.

*Triphasia trifoliolata* De C. The lime berry.

LIMAU LELANG.

*Paramignya longispina* Hook. fil. (*Rutaceae*). A shrub; the fruits of which are used in native medicine.

LIMAU LELANG ANTAN.

*Balanostreblus ilicifolius* Kurz. (*Urticaceae*). A shrub with holly-like leaves.

LIMAU-LIMAU.

*Gelonium bifarium* Roxb. (*Euphorbiaceae*). The foliage of this shrub has somewhat the appearance of a lime.

LIMAU MANIS.

Orange. *Citrus aurantium* L.

LIMAU NIPIS.

The common lime. *Citrus acida* Roxb. "Thin-skinned lime."

LIMAU PAGAR.

*Atalantia Roxburghiana* Hook. fil. (*Rutaceae*).

## LIMAU WANGKANG.

Chinese orange. *Citrus aurantium* var.

## LIMGUGAT.

*Hedyotis vestita* Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A common weed.

## LIMPONG JANTAN.

*Eugenia* Sp. (*Myrtaceae*). A tree.

## LIMPUTIH PAYAH.

*Urophyllum Griffithianum* Wt. (*Rubiaceae*).

## LINGGUNI.

*Ardisia crenata* Roxb. (*Myrsinaceae*). A shrub with pink flowers and red berries. More commonly known as  
MATA PELANDOK.

## LINGKEAN.

*Ocymitra* sp. (*Anouaceae*).

## LINSUBAH. (Pahang) See LUMBAIL.

*Curculigo sumatrana* Roxb. (*Hyporhizaceae*).

## LINTANG RUAS. (Akar)

*Sphaenodesma pentandra* Jaek. (*Verbenaceae*).

## LIS-LIS. (Rumput)

*Acalypha indica* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A little weed common in villages.

## LOBAK.

The Chinese radish, *Raphanus caudatus* (*Cruciferae*).

## LOBAK-LOBAK. Also LOBAK JANTAN.

*Susum anthelminticum* Bl. (*Flagellariaceae*).

## LOBAK HUTAN.

*Lowia longiflora* Seort. (*Scitamineae*).

## LOKAN. (Akar)

*Trichosanthes nervifolia* Linn. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

## LOKAN PUTIH. LOKAN ASAM.

*Medinilla hasseltii* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). An epiphytic plant conspicuous from its red berries.

## LOKIE ULAR.

*Amorphophallus Prainii* Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). See LERIB.

## LONTAR.

*Borassus flabellifer* L. (*Palmae*). The palmyra palm.

## LOW. (Daun)

Various species of *Anoectochilus orchideae*. (See under DAUN LOW).

## LOW. (Kayu) (Lankawi)

*Vanda gigantea* Lindl. (*Orchideae*).

## LUBAN JAWI.

Gum benjamin, the product of *Styrax benzoin*.

## LUBANG ALAH. (Akar)

*Scindapsus hederaceus* Schott. (*Aroideae*).

## LUDAI. LUDAI PELANDOK.

*Sapium baccatum* Roxb. (*Euphorbiaceae*). The leaves are used to entice the mouse deer (Pelandok) into a trap.

## LUDAI JANTAN.

*Daphniphyllum laurinum* Baill. and *Mallotus lancifolius* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## LUDAI PADI.

*Homalanthus populifolius* Gray. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## LUDAI BULAN.

*Cupania Lessertiana* Camb. (*Sapindaceae*). A small tree.

## LUIS.

*Gomphia sumatrana* Hook. fil. (*Ochnaceae*).

## LUKEH.

*Tacca pinnatifida* L. (*Taccaceae*).

## LUKAT.

*Aporosa Maingayi* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## LUKOT.

*Symplocos fasciculata* Zoll. (*Styraceae*).

## LULANGRING BUDAN.

*Clerodendron disparifolium* Vahl. (*Verbenaceae*).

## LULOR API JANTAN.

*Loranthus pentandrus* L. (*Loranthaceae*).

## LULUMBAH PAYA.

*Corymborchis veratrifolia* Thouars. (*Orchideae*). A tall large-leaved ground orchid with deliciously scented white flowers.

## LUMAI HITAM.

*Blumea lacera* De C. (*Compositae*). A herb with yellowish flowers,

## LUMBAH.

Strictly applied to *Curculigo* but other plants with similar looking leaves such as *Calanthe* and *Spathoglottis* are also called by the same name.

## LUMBAH MERAH.

*Curculigo recurvata* Dryand. (*Hypoxidaceae*).

## LUMBAH RIMBAH.

*C. sumatrana* Roxb.

## LUMBAH BUKIT.

*Peliosanthes* spp. (*Liliaceae*). Small jungle plants with broad leaves and green or purple flowers.

## LUMBAH PAYA.

*Homalomena rostratum* Griff. (*Aroideae*).

## LUMBOH. (Akar) (Malacea)

*Vernonia scandens* De C. (*Compositae*).

## LUMSU.

*Matthea sancta* Bl. (*Monimiaceae*).

## LUMÔS.

*Ryparia fasciculata* King. (*Birnieae*).

## LUMPANG.

*Cissampelos Pareira* L. (*Menispermaceae*).

## LUMPOYAN.

*Stereospermum fimbriatum* De C. (*Bignoniaceae*).

## LUMPOYAN PAYA. See LEMPOYAN.

*Myristica Irya* Gaertn. (*Myristicaceae*).

## LUMUT.

Moss, also applied to any mossy looking plant.

## LUMUT RUMPUT.

*Blyxa malaccensis* Ridl. (*Hydrocharitaceae*). A common aquatic plant with a tuft of narrow grassy leaves.

## LUMUT. (Akar)

*Jasminium smilacifolium* Griff. (*Oleaceae*).

## LUMUT EKOR KUNING.

*Utricularia flexuosa* Vahl. (*Lentibulariaceae*). Lit Yellow tail moss. A waterweed with yellow flowers.

## LUNCHUL. (Penang)

*Cratogeomys polyanthum* Korth. (*Hypericaceae*).

## LUNDAS PAYA.

*Greenia Jackii* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*).

## LUNDÔ.

*Antidesma Bumias* Spr. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## LUNURANOP.

*Glochidion leiostylum* Kurz. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

## LUPANG. (Akar)

*Mikania scandens* Willd. (*Compositae*).

## LUPOK. (Akar)

*Modecca Singaporeana* Mast. (*Passifloraceae*).

## LUPONG MERAH.

*Ficus subulata* Bl. (*Urticaceae*). Perhaps a variant of Kelampong.

## LUPONG JANTAN.

*Antidesma velutinosum* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## LUSAL.

*Pittosporum ferrugineum* Ait. (*Pittosporaceae*).

## LŪTŪŠ.

*Ardisia humilis* Vahl. (*Myrsinaceae*).

## MADANG. See MEDANG.

## MAGAL. Also MARKEL.

*Sarcocephalus subtilis* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A tree with a good yellow timber suitable for house building.

## MAGUN JANTAN.

*Adenosma coeruleum* Br. (*Scrophulariaceae*).

## MAHANG.

*Macaranga* spp. A genus of trees, usually small, of little use except as fire wood.

PAHANG, the name of state is said to be a variant of MAHANG.

## MAHANG BAYAN. (Malacca) MAHANG API.

*Macaranga javanica* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). The commonest Mahang, abundant in secondary jungle. It is used for fire wood whence its second name.

## MAHANG BULAN.

*Macaranga Hullettii* King. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## MAHANG KUKUR.

*Macaranga triloba* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common tree. The KUKUR (*Turtur tigrinus*) is often to be seen about this tree feeding on the seed.

## MAHANG MAKAN PELANDOK.

*Homalauthus populneus* Grah. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Lit. The *Macaranga* that the mouse deer eats.

## MAHANG PUTIH.

*Macaranga hypoleuca* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree with greyish white stems and white underside to the leaves.

## MAHANG SERINDIT.

*Macaranga Hullettii* King. (*Euphorbiaceae*). The SERINDIT is the common little lovebird.

## MAHUBI.

*Kibessa simplex* Korth. (*Melastomaceae*).

## MAIANG.

*Bassia motleyana* Clarke. (*Sapotaceae*). A big tree.

## MAKACHANG HIITAM. (Akar)

Variant of KACHANG-KACHANG. *Ageloea vestita* Hook. fil. (*Conmaraceae*).

## MALABU. (Johore)

*Grewia miqueliana* Kurz. (*Tiliaceae*).

## MALAKA.

*Phyllanthus pectinatus* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*) Also  
LAKA-LAKA.

## MALANKAN.

Variant of BULANKAN. *Cynometra polyandra* Roxb. (*Ley-  
uminosae*).

## MALATI. Also MELATI.

*Jasminum Sambac* Ait. (*Oleaceae*). A cultivated jessamine.

## MALATI TONKING.

The Tongkin creeper. *Perularia odoratissima*. (*Asclepiadeae*).

## MALAUT. (Penang)

*Balanocarpus anomalus* King. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

## MALBAR.

*Abutilon indicum* L. (*Malvaceae*).

## MALBAR HUTAN.

*Hyptis suaveolens* Poir. (*Labiatae*).

## MALEBERA. (Selangor) MALBEIRA. (Malacca)

*Fagroea fastigiata* Bl. (*Loganiaceae*). A small tree with a  
few spreading branches, and very large cabbage-like  
leaves. It occurs in tidal swamps, and the timber is  
valuable for piles as it resists the action of the Tereido.

## MALI. (Akar)

*Gynochthodes coriacea* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

## MALI-MALI.

Contracted to MEMALLI. *Leea Sambucina* Wild. (*Ampeli-  
deae*). A shrub common in open country.

## MALI BEDURI.

*Leea horrida* Miq. A thorny species.

## MALI-MALI BUKIT.

*Clerodendron nutans* L. (*Verbenaceae*). A shrub with white  
flowers.

## MALONG.

*Coptosapelta Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber  
with white flowers.

MALUKUT. (Akar)

*Embelia amentacea* C. B. C. (*Myrsineae*).

MALUKUT. (Kayu)

*Chrysophyllum Roxburghii* Don. (*Sapotaceae*). From Main-  
gay's list.

MALUKUT JANTAN. MEDANG MALUKUT JANTAN.

*Eurya acuminata* De C. (*Ternstroemaceae*). A small tree com-  
mon in secondary jungles.

MALUKUT PAYA.

*Asclepias curassavica* L. (*Asclepiadeae*). A showy red and  
yellow flowered weed introduced from America.

MALUR.

*Jasminum sambac* Ait. and other cultivated jasmines. See  
MELOR.

MAMAN BABI.

*Hygrophila salicifolia* Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A common herb  
with violet flowers occurring in ditches and by streams.

MAMBU JANTAN. (Akar)

*Millettia sericea* W. and A. (*Leguminosae*). A lofty climber.

MAMPELAM. Also AMPELAM and HAMPELAM.

The mango. *Mangifera indica* L. (*Anacardiaceae*).

MAMPELAM BABI.

*Terminalia affentens* (*Combretaceae*). A big tree with fruits  
like mangoes.

MANAMAK.

*Cryptocarya* sp. (*Laurineae*).

MANCHONG.

*Myristica tomentosa* Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*). Also *Glo-  
chidion leiostylum* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MANGABONG.

*Vernonia arborea* Ham. (*Compositae*). A large tree with  
lavender coloured flowers.



## MANGAS.

*Memecylon acuminatum* Sm. and similar species. (*Melastomaceae*). Small trees with small blue or pink flowers. The timber though small is good for posts and other house work.

## MANGGIS.

*Garcinia mangostana* L. (*Guttiferae*).

## MANGGIS HUTAN.

*Garcinia Hombroviiana* Pierre. (*Guttiferae*). A wild mangosteen.

## MANINGO.

*Gnetum guemon* L. (*Gnetaceae*). A tree sometimes cultivated for its fruit. Not native.

## MANTADU. (Akar)

*Gnetum funiculare* Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

## MANTĒGA. (Buah)

The butter fruit. *Diospyros discolor* Willd. (*Ebenaceae*). A native of the Philippine islands, sometimes cultivated. From the Portuguese word *Manteiga* butter.

## MANTUA PELANDOK.

*Ardisia colorata* Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

## MANTUA PELANDOK JANTAN.

*Trigonostemon* sp. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub.

## MANTULONG.

*Ardisia colorata* Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

## MAPAT. (Malacca)

*Lagerstroemia hecaptera* Miq. (*Lythraceae*).

## MARABATU.

See MERBATU.

## MARABULOH.

*Aporosa Benthamiana* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## MARABULOH PAYA.

*Saprosma arboreum* (*Rubiaceae*).

## MARAI.

*Croton Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common jungle shrub.

## MAHARAJALI. (Johore)

*Trigoniastrum hypoleucum* Miq. (*Polygaleae*).

## MARAJAN MINKO. (Pahang).

*Alsodeia Kunstleriana* King. (*Violaceae*).

## MARALAK.

*Myristica Farquhariana* Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*).

## MARANBI. (Johore)

*Hopea intermedia* (*Dipterocarpeae*).

## MARANTING.

*Ardisia colorata* Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

## MARBULOH. Also MARABULOH, MUMBULOH, and MUBOLOH.

*Gynotroches axillaris* Miq. (*Rhizophoreae*). see MATA KELI

## MARIBUT. (Kedah)

*Olae imbricata* Roxb. (*Olacineae*). A sea shore shrub.

## MARIBUT DAUN BESAR. (Penang)

*Mitrephora Maingayi* Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A tree.

## MARILILIN.

*Symplocos racemosa* Roxb. (*Styracaceae*).

## MARKEL. (Pahang)

*Sarcocephalus subditus* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). See MAGAL.

## MARPOH. Also MERPOH.

*Mallotus Griffithianus* Hook. fil. and *M. Penangensis* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## MAS. (Bunga)

*Asclepias curassavica* L. (*Asclepiadeae*). See BUNGA MAS.

## MASALAK.

*Myristica Farquhariana* Wall. (*Myristicaceae*)

## MATA AYAM.

*Baccaurea brevipes* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Also *Ardisia crenata* Roxb. in Province Wellesley. The latter plant is more commonly known as MATA PELANDOK.

## MATA BISOL,

*Aglaonema commutata* Schott. (*Aroideae*).

## MATA BURONG PUDING. (Rumput).

*Phragmites Karka* Trin. (*Gramineae*). "Variegated bird's eyes." A tall reed common near streams.

## MATA HUDANG. (Buah)

*Aglaonema minus* Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). A little herbaceous aroid growing in water, with red fruits. Lit. Prawn's eyes.

## MATA KAOK.

*Helicia excelsa* Bl. (*Proteaceae*). A small tree.

## MATA KELAT.

*Ctenophon parvifolius* Oliv. (*Olacineae*).

## MATA KĒLI.

*Gynotroches axillaris* Miq. (*Rhizophoreae*). The KĒLI is a fish. The tree is common in woody places; it has small white flowers and black or red berries collected in the axils of the leaves.

## MATA KELI JANTAN.

*Canthium confertum* Korth. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

## MATA KELI PARA.

*Urophyllum* sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

## MATA KETAM BATU.

*Gomphia sumatrana* Jack. (*Ochnaceae*). A small to medium tree with yellow flowers. Literally, Rock crab's eyes.

## MATA KUCHING.

*Nephelium malaiense* Griff. (*Sapindaceae*). A well known fruit tree. The small round seeds enclosed in semi-transparent white pulp are thought to resemble "cats eyes."

## MATA PASSEH.

*Trigoniastrum hypoleucum* Miq. (*Polygalaceae*). (Maingay's list).

## MATA PELANDOK.

*Ardisia crenata* Roxb. (*Myrsinaceae*). Lit, mouse deer's eyes. A shrub with pink flowers and round red berries.

## MATA PELANDOK GAJAH.

*Ardisia villosa* Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

## MATA PELANDOK RIMBA.

*Labisia potherina* Lindl. (*Myrsineae*). A small shrubby plant with red berries resembling those of *Ardisia crenata*.

## MATA PUNAI.

*Antidesma Bunias* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). "Pigeon's eyes." from the small red fruits.

## MATA ULAR.

*Randia densiflora* Benth. (*Rubiaceae*). "Snake's eyes." A tree with orange red berries and white flowers.

## MATOPUS. (Penang)

*Mesua ferrea* L. (*Guttiferæ*). The Iron wood of Ceylon.

## MAURA. (Kayu)

*Mastiria Junghuhmanni* C. B. C. (*Cornaceae*).

## MAWAR.

The Rose. (*Rosa centifolia* L).

## MAWES. (Akar)

*Dioscorea glabra* Roxb. (*Dioscoreaceae*).

## MAYIAM.

*Commelina bengha'ensis* L. (*Commelinaceae*). A weed in cultivated grounds.

## MEDANG.

Usually applied to trees of the order *Laurineae*, and to others which have a timber similar in appearance. Filet gives MADANG, but MEDANG appears to be the commoner form. The name is often confused with MEDONG (MENDONG) *Elaeocarpus* (*Tiliaceae*).

## MEDANG AMPAS TEBU and AMAS TEBU.

*Girounera nerrosa* Planch and *G. parvifolia* Planch. (*Urticaceae*). Trees of fairly large size with small hard yellow nuts.

## MEDANG API.

*Elaeocarpus parvifolius* Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

## MEDANG API-API.

*Adinandra dumosa* Jack. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A common tree in secondary jungle used as firewood.

## MEDANG ASAM.

*Elaeocarpus Mastersi* King. (*Tiliaceae*). Also *Lophopetalum jimbratum* Wight. (*Celastrineae*). A very large tree. And *Phoebe multiflora*. Bl. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG BEKWOI. (Penang)

*Schima Noronhae* Reinwdt. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

## MEDANG BERHULU.

*Meliosma* sp.

## MEDANG BUAYA.

*Cryptocarya Griffithiana* Wight. (*Laurineae*). "Crocodile-laurel." Also *Kurrimia Mainyaji* Laws. (*Celastrineae*).

## MEDANG BŪBŪLA.

*Aglaia cordata* Hiern. (*Meliaceae*).

## MEDANG BULANAK.

*Girromiera subaequalis* Planch. (*Urticaceae*). Also MEDANG BULAPO.

## MEDANG BULUKO.

*Litsea amara* Bl. (*Laurineae*). A small tree.

## MEDANG BUNGA.

*Litsea myristicaefolia* Wall. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG BUNUT.

*Anisophyllea* sp. (*Rhizophoraceae*).

## MEDANG BURONG. (Johore)

*Phoebe* sp. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG BUSUK.

*Litsea polyantha* Juss. (*Laurineae*). The wood has a foetid smell whence the name Busuk—stinking.

## MEDANG CHANG KAUNO and MEDANG CHUPONA.

*Pygeum* sp. (*Rosaceae*). A small tree common in Singapore but probably undescribed.

## MEDANG GAJAH.

*Ruellia anisophylla* Jack. (*Rubiaceae*).

## MEDANG GELUGUR.

*Pyrenaria acuminata* Planch. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

## MEDANG GIDAP.

*Kurrimia pulcherrima* Wall. (*Celastrineae*).

## MEDANG GOMBANG.

*Vernonia arborea* Ham. (*Compositae*).

## MEDANG HITAM.

*Gironnera nerrosa* Planch. (*Urticaceae*). Also *Litsea myristicaefolia* Wall. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG HUDANG.

*Tetractomia laurifolia*. (*Rutaceae*).

## MEDANG JARAK.

*Mallotus lancifolius* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## MEDANG JUMUS.

*Mallotus Caput Medusae* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## MEDANG KAKI LIONG.

*Micropora Curtisii* Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG KAMANGI.

*Cinnamomum parthenoxylon* (*Laurineae*). A strongly scented tree used in native medicine.

## MEDANG KASAP.

*Gironniera nerrosa* Planch. and *G. parvifolia* Planch. (*Urticaceae*).

## MEDANG KASIRI. Also KUSIRAI.

*Phoebe* Sp. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG KASUNGKO.

*Chisocheton penduliflorus* Planch. (*Meliaceae*).

## MEDANG KATANAHAN.

*Xanthophyllum rufum* A. W. Benn. (*Polygalaceae*).

## MEDANG KATUKO.

*Litsea near panamonja* Ham. (*Laurineae*). Also *Leora parviflora* Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*).

## MEDANG KAWAN.

*Elaeocarpus obtusus* Bl. (*Tiliaceae*). Also *Parinarium nitidum* Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*).

## MEDANG KECHAWI.

*Litsea lancifolia* Roxb. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG KELADI.

*Helicia robusta* Wall. (*Proteaceae*). Also *Litsea myristicaefolia* Wall. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG KELAWAR. Also MEDANG CHANG KAUNO.

*Pygeum* Sp. (*Rosaceae*).

## MEDANG KELAYAR.

*Litsea Myristicaefolia* Wall. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG KELELAWAK. (Malacca)

*Pittosporum ferrugineum* Ait. (*Pittosporae*).

## MEDANG KELOR.

*Litsea nitida* Roxb. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG KETANAH.

*Pinelundra Wallichii* A De C. (*Myrsineae*). Also *Phoebe multiflora* Bl. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG KETANAHAN.

*Alseodaphne umbelliflora* Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG KIRISA.

*Casearia Lobbiana* Turcz. (*Samydaceae*).

## MEDANG KLABU.

*Endospermum malaccense* Muell. Arg. (*Euphorbiaceae*)  
Maingay's list.

## MEDANG KUNING. M. KUNYIT.

*Actinodaphne* sp. Also *Cryptocarya coesia* Bl. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG LAGUNDI.

*Erythrozyton birmanicum* Griff. (*Linaeeae*).

## MEDANG LANSOR.

*Elaeocarpus Mastersii* King. (*Tiliaceae*).

## MEDANG LAIANG.

*Helicia robusta* Wall. (*Proteaceae*).

## MEDANG LASA.

*Cryptocarya coesia* Bl. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG LEBAR DAUN.

*Alseodaphne semecarpifolia* Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG LOK.

*Macaranga jaranica* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## MEDANG LOSO.

*Alseodaphne umbelliflora* Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG LUSA.

*Pentace erimia* King. (*Tiliaceae*).

## MEDANG MALUKUT JANTAN.

*Eurya acuminata* (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

## MEDANG MANTU.

*Cryptocarya Griffithiana* Wight. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG MERAH. (Malacca).

*Phoebe multiflora* Bl. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG MIYANG.

*Litsea amara* Bl. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG NAU.

*Cryptocarya impressa* Miq. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG OBU.

*Helicia excelsa* Bl. (*Proteaceae*).

## MEDANG PANJANG.

*Pimelandra Wallichii* A De C. (*Myrsineae*).

## MEDANG PASIR.

*Phoebe multiflora* Bl. (*Laurineae*). Also applied to *Vatica Ridleyana* Brandis. (*Dipterocarpeae*) and *Pittosporum ferrugineum* Ait. (*Pittosporaceae*).

## MEDANG PAYA.

*Lindera malaccensis* Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*). Also *Myristica intermedia* Bl. (*Myristicaceae*). Also *Elaeocarpus obtusus* Bl. (*Tiliaceae*) but this probably is an error for MENDONG.

## MEDANG PEPILAKAN.

*Elaeocarpus integra* Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

## MEDANG PERAWAS.

*Lindera* sp. (*Laurineae*). A tree the bark of which is used



in native medicine. Filet gives MADANG PRAWAS as *Polyadenia lucida* Nees.

## MEDANG PETUTU.

*Adinandra dumosa* Jack. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

## MEDANG PIPIT.

*Eleocarpus parvifolius* Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

## MEDANG PUPOI. (Malacca)

*Vitex coriacea* Clarke. (*Verbenaceae*).

## MEDANG RASAP. See MEDANG KASAP.

*Gironniera nervosa* Planch. (*Urticaceae*).

## MEDANG SALUANG.

*Litsea Zeylanica* Nees. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG SALAN. (Pahang)

## MEDANG SELAYUN. (Malacca)

*Micropora Curtisii* Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG SALUSUL.

*Grewia laurifolia* Hook. fil. (*Tiliaceae*).

## MEDANG SERAI. (Johore)

*Pentace triptera* Hook. fil. (*Tiliaceae*). A vast tree with white flowers.

## MEDANG SERIL.

*Cupania lessertiana* Camb. (*Sapindaceae*).

## MEDANG SIRI.

*Meliosma nitida* Bl (*Sabiaceae*).

## MEDANG SUGGUEH.

*Elaeocarpus Mastersi* King. (*Tiliaceae*).

## MEDANG SURUPO.

*Xanthophyllum Wrayii* King. (*Polygaleae*).

## MEDANG TAHI AYAM.

*Litsea myristicaefolia* Wall. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG TAHI KERBAU.

*Alstonia macrophylla* Wall. (*Apocynaceae*).

## MEDANG TAMPO.

*Litsea lancifolia* Roxb. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG TANAH.

*Eleocarpus obtusus* Bl. (*Tiliaceae*).

## MEDANG TANDOK. (Pahang)

*Micropora Curtisii* Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG TANJONG.

*Elaeocarpus integra* Wall. (*Tiliaceae*). Also *Kingstonia nervosa* King. (*Anonaceae*).

## MEDANG TARAII.

*Gironnièra nervosa* Planch. (*Urticaceae*).

## MEDANG TELOR.

*Eugenia Griffithii* Duth. (*Myrtaceae*). Also applied to *Actinodaphne* sp. MEDANG KUNING.

## MEDANG TERUTAU.

*Alsodeia echinocarpa* Korth. (*Violaceae*).

## MEDANG TIJO.

*Elaeocarpus stipularis* Bl. (*Tiliaceae*).

## MEDANG TULOH.

*Micropora Curtisi* Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

## MEDANG TULOK. (Penang)

*Ilex macrophylla* Wall. (*Ilicineae*). A common tree.

## MEDANG WANGI.

*Erythroxylon burmanicum* Griff. (*Lineae*).

## MEDANGKOK.

An unidentified tree with a yellow timber often used; a very similar wood was given me as MBACHANG HUTAN in Selangor.

## MEDARAH.

*Ptychopyxis costata* Miq. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## MELADA. (Penang)

*Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

## MELAMAN.

*Acronychia Porteri* Wall. (*Rutaceae*).

## MELATI. Also MELOR.

Jasmines, (*Jasminum*).

## MELOR ANGIN.

*Alsodeia membranacea* King. (*Violaceae*). A shrub.

## MELOR HUTAN. (Akar)

*Jasminum bifarium* Wall. (*Oleaceae*). The common wild jessamine.

## MELOR HUTAN. (Poko)

*Eranthemum malaccense* C. B. Clarke (*Acanthaceae*). A shrub with conspicuous violet flowers.

## BUNGA MELOR HUTAN. (Akar)

*Coptosapelta Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with white flowers like jessamine.

## MEMALI. See MALI-MALI.

## MEMALI. (Akar)

*Sphenodesma trifloru* Wight. (*Verbenaceae*).

## MEMANIRAN PUTIH.

*Portulaca quadrifida* L. (*Portulacaceae*). A little weed with yellow flowers. Favre is the authority for this.

## MEMBACHANG. See BACHANG.

## MEMBALIK PADANG.

Leea.

## MEMBATU LAIANG.

*Ficus rhododendrifolia* Miq. (*Urticaceae*.)

## MEMBULAH.

*Zanthoxylum myriacanthum* Wall. (*Rutaceae*).

## MEMBULUH. (Akar)

*Gynotroches axillaris* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

## MEMPAS JANTAN.

*Petunga venulosa* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

## MEMPAT-MEMPAT HUTAN.

*Cratoxylon formosum* Benth. also *C. polyanthum* Korth. (*Hypericaceae*). See also MEMPITIS. Common and beautiful trees with good timber, and pink flowers.

## MEMPAT PADANG.

*Daphniphyllum laurinum* Baill. (*Euporbiaceae*).

## MEMPATU.

*Symplocos racemosa* Wall. (*Styracaceae*). A small tree with racemes of white flowers.

MEMPEDAL AYAM. See AMPEDAL AYAM.

MEMPOYAN. See EMPOYAN.

## MEMPEDU TANAH.

*Harmandia Kunstleri* King. (*Olacineae*).

## MEMPELU TANAH.

*Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). Compare LEM-  
PEDU TANAH.

## MEMPENING. MEMPUNING.

*Quercus Hystrix* Korth. (*Cupuliferae*). Also KAMPUNING.

## MEMPENING BAGAN.

*Quercus sundaica* Bl. (*Cupuliferae*).

## MEMPENING BUNGKUS.

*Quercus spicata* Sm. (*Cupuliferae*).

## MEMPENING JANTAN. MEMPENING PUTIH.

*Quercus Eichleri* Wenz. MEMPENING PUTIH is also the name of *Quercus encleisocarpa* Korth. and *Q. omalkos* Korth.

## MEMPITIS. (Johore)

*Cratogeomys formosum* Benth. (*Hypericineae*).

## MEMPUNAI BUKIT.

*Antidesma velutinosum* Muell (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large shrub.  
Also *Arthropphyllum diversifolium* Bl. (*Araliaceae*).

MEMPUNING. See MEMPENING.

## MENARONG GAJAH.

*Trichospermum Kurzii* King. (*Tiliaceae*).

## MENDALU. Also DEDALU. SANALU. JINALU.

Various species of *Loranthus* (*Loranthaceae*).

## MENDALU API.

*Loranthus pentapetalus* Roxb. *L. pentandrus* L.

## MENDALU BESAR.

*L. grandifrons* King.

## MENDALU API BATANG.

*Henslowia lobbiana* A. De C. (*Santalaceae*). The name means the mistletoe which forms a stem. The *Henslowia* is usually a climber but sometimes forms a bush.

## MENDARONG. Also MENERONG.

*Scirpus grossus* Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*). A sedge used for mat making.

## MENDARONG EKOR TUPAI.

*Mariscus umbellatus* C. B. C. (*Cyperaceae*). Lit. Squirrel-tail sedge. The flower spikelets are arranged in brush-shaped spikes suggesting a squirrel's tail.

## MENDONG-MENDONG.

*Elaeocarpus*. A genus of trees of no very great size, with white flowers and oblong or globose green or blue drupes. See under MEDANG.

## MENDONG KELAWAR.

*Elaeocarpus parrifolius* Wall. (*Tiliaceae*). "Bat's *Elaeocarpus*." A very popular fruit with fruit bats.

## MENDONG MUSANG.

*Elaeocarpus paniculatus* Wall. (*Tiliaceae*). "Civet cat's *Elaeocarpus*."

## MENDONG PEPILAKAN.

*Elaeocarpus integra* Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

## MENGADING.

*Meliosma* sp.

## MENGKUANG.

*Pandanus atrocarpus* Griff. (*Pandanaceae*). The common screw-pine. The leaves much used for making roofs and covering for carts, etc.

## MENGKUANG HUTAN.

*P. Houlletianus* Carr.

## MENGKUANG AYER. (Selangor)

*Pandanus* sp. apparently undescribed. It has a prostrate stem with large leaves like those of *P. atrocarpus* Griff. but with a long point. The head of fruits is solitary one foot long and three inches through.

## MENGKUANG LAUT.

*Pandanus fascicularis* Lam. The common sea-coast species often cultivated for the leaves which are used to make mats. It is more commonly known as PANDAN DURI.

## MENGKUANG LOBO. MENGKUANG TEDONG.

*Mapania palustris* (Cyperaceae). A broad leaved sedge, resembling a screw pine.

## MENGKUDANG.

*Mezettia Herveyana* Oiv. (Anonaceae). A large tree.

## MENGKUDU. Also MANGKUDU. BANGKUDU. CIANGKUDU.

*Morinda tinctoria* Roxb. (Rubiaceae). A common tree of which the bark is used for dyeing.

## MENGKUDU BADAQ.

*Fagroea morindaefolia* Bl. (Loganiaceae).

## MENGKUDU KECHIL.

*Morinda umbellata* L. The climbing Morinda.

## MENGKUDU JANTAN. MENGKUDU RIMBAH.

*Morinda citrifolia* L. The wild form of *M. tinctoria* Roxb.

## MENGKUNYIT. (Akar)

*Coccium Blumeianum* Miers. (Menispermaceae).

## MENSARAH PUTIH. (Johore)

*Homalium foetulum* Benth. (Samydaceae).

## MENTADA.

*Leucopogon malayanus* Jack. (Epacrideae). A heath-like shrub with small white flowers.

## MENTANGOR. See BINTANGOR.

## MENTIMUN. See TIMUN.

Pumpkins. (Cucurbitaceae).

## MENTUBA. (Malacca)

*Diospyros* sp. near *Embryopteris* (Ebenaceae). A tree with round fruit which are said to be poisonous.

## MENUMPANG. (Daun)

Any epiphytic plant.

## MERAH KELUANG.

*Melanorrhœa Curtisii* Oliv. (*Anacardiaceae*). A large tree, with red winged fruits. It is one of the plants included under the name Rengas.

## MERAMBONG BUKIT BESAR.

*Vatica pallida* Dyer. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

## MERANTI.

A name given to many of the *Shoreas*. (*Dipterocarpeae*) the timber of which is in great request for building, and planking.

## MERANTI DAUN KECIL.

*Shorea parvifolia* Dyer.

## MERANTI PAYA.

*Shorea acuminata* Dyer.

## MERANTI PUTIH,

*Hopea Griffithiana* Dyer.

## MERANTI TAHI.

*Shorea Curtisii* Dyer.

## MERAPIT. (Malacca)

*Pygeum lanceolatum* Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*).

## MERAPOH. (Akar)

*Modecca Singaporiana* Mast. (*Passifloraceae*).

## MERAWAN. MERAWAN KUNYIT.

*Hopea mengarawan* Bl. (*Dipterocarpeae*). The name Mera-  
wan is also applied to *H. pierreii* Hance and *H. intermedia*  
King. These trees supply a very good timber resembling  
MERANTI.

## MERBATU KECIL. M. MERAH. M. PUTIH.

*Parinarium nitidum* Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). There are also  
the variants MORABATU, MARABATU, MUMBATU, TEM-  
BATU.

## MERBATU LOYANG.

*Parinarium Griffithianum* Benth. (*Rosaceae*).

## MERBATU PASIR.

*Pachynocarpus Wallichii* King. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

## MERBAYU.

*Tarrietia simplicifolia* Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). A gigantic tree.

## MERBONG JANTAN.

*Turpinia pomifera* De C. (*Sapindaceae*).

## MERBULOH. MERBULOH JANTAN.

*Gynotroches axillaris* Miq. (*Rhizophoreae*) see MARBULOH.

## MERBULU KECHIL.

*Myristica missionis* Ham. (*Myristicaceae*).

## MERABAU AYER. Also MERABAU KUNYIT and MERABAU TANDOK.

*Azelia coriacea* Bak. (*Leguminosae*).

## MEREBAU PUTIH. MERBAU.

*Azelia palembanica* Bak. (*Leguminosae*). One of the finest timbers in the peninsula.

## MERELANG. (Selangor)

*Pterospermum diversifolium* Bl. (*Sterculiaceae*). A large tree

## MERJAGONG.

*Ixonanthes obovata* Hook. fil. (*Lineae*).

## MERKASIH.

*Eugenia zeylanica* Wt. (*Myrtaceae*).

## MERLIMAU. (Akar)

*Paramignya monophylla* Wight. (*Rutaceae*). A scandent thorny wild orange.

## MEROMBONG. (Malacca)

*Timonius jambosella* Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree common in open country.

Also *Adina polycephala* Benth. (*Rubiaceae*).

## MEROMBONG BUKIT.

*Vernonia arborea*. Ham. (*Compositae*).

## MEROYAN BATU.

*Lasianthus* sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub.

## MEROYAN BUNGKE.

*Dianella ensifolia* Red. (*Liliaceae*).



## MEROYAN BUSUK.

*Dissochoeta punctulata* Hook. fil. (*Melastomaceae*).

## MEROYAN JANTAN. MEROYAN PAYA.

*Dissochoeta celebica* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*).

## MEROYAN KABUT.

*Clerodendron nutans* L. (*Verbenaceae*).

## MEROYAN NIBUT.

*Didymocarpus atrosanguineus* Ridl. (*Cyrtandraceae*). A  
small plant with beautiful deep red flowers.

## MEROYAN PAPAN.

*Aspidium Singaporianum* (*Filices*). Medicine for fever

## MEROYAN SEJUK. (Akar)

*Dissochoeta bracteata* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*).

## MEROYAN SUMBONG.

*Anulendrum montanum* Schott. (*Aroideae*).

## MEROYAN TINGAL.

*Globba* sp. (*Scitamineae*).

## MERPADI PAYA.

*Symplocos fasciculata* Zoll. (*Styraceae*).

## MERPOH See MARPOH.

## MERPOIN.

*Carallia integerrima* Dec. (*Rhizophoreae*).

## MERSAWAH.

*Anisoptera* spp. (*Dipterocarpeae*). Tall trees giving a good  
timber.

## MERSAWA MERAH.

*Anisoptera g'abra* Kurz.

## MERTAJAM.

*Erioglossum edule* Bl. (*Sapiindaceae*).

## MERUAN. (Kayu)

*Croton Griffithii* (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## MERUAN. (Akar)

*Sphenodesma barbata* Schauer. (*Verbenaceae*).

## MESERAH JANTAN.

*Erodia Korburghiana* Benth. (*Rutaceae*).

MIDING BETINA. Also LAMIDING.

*Stenochloena palustris* (Filices). A climbing fern.

MIKU.

*Artocarpus Lowii* King. (Urticaceae).

MILIAN.

*Sterculia macrophylla* Vent. (Sterculiaceae). A tree with large red capsules.

MILOR. (Perak)

*Alyria stellata* var *acuminata* (Apocynaceae). Wray is the authority for this.

MINTA ANAK. (Kedah)

*Arthrophyllum pinnatum* C. B. Clarke. (Araliaceae). A shrubby araliad growing on the higher hills.

MINTAGU.

*Pemphis acidula* Forst. (Lytharaceae). A shrub growing on the sea coast, with small white flowers.

MINYAK.

Oil. Wood-oils, the chief of which are MINYAK KERUEN (see KERUEN) and MINYAK DAMAR. (see DAMAR).

MINYAK. (Akar)

*Limacia cuspidata* Hook. fil. (Menispermaceae). A slender climber.

MINYAK BERUK.

A name applied to many species of *Xanthophyllum* (Polygalaceae) e. g. *X. palembanicum* Miq. *X. Kunstleri* King. Some of them produce valuable timber, and nearly all are trees.

MINYAK BERUK JANTAN.

*Xanthophyllum rufum* A. W. Benn. (Polygalaceae)

MIRLANG.

*Iringia malayana* Oliv. (Simarubaceae). Maingay's list. Maingay says the wood is pale yellowish buff and used for kris handles. It is a vast tree and is more commonly known as PAUH KIJANG.

## MISKAM.

*Baccaurea* sp. (*Euphorbiaceae*) sp. A. Flor. Brit. Ind. An undescribed species.

## MODU.

*Aglaia argentea* King. (*Meliaceae*).

## MONTEK. (Akar)

*Urceola torulosa* Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

## MORABATU.

*Parinarium nitidum* Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). A variant of MERBATU.

## MOYIA. (Sungei Ujong)

*Homalanthus populifolius* Gray. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## MUBAGON.

*Aporosa aurea* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## MUJAGON.

*Parinarium Griffithianum* Benth. (*Rosaceae*).

## MURANANG.

*Alpinia Galanga* L. (*Scitamineae*). Commonly known as LANKWAS.

## MULAI TIKUS.

*Coix lachryma-Jobi* L. (*Gramineae*). "Job's tear's."

## MULAR PADANG. (Akar)

*Premna coriacea* C. B. Clarke. (*Verbenaceae*).

## MULUMUT.

*Camposperma oxyrrhachis* Engl. (*Anacardiaceae*).

## MUMBAJU.

*Tarrietia simplicifolia* Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). A very large tree.

## MUMBATU.

*Parinarium nitidum* Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). See MERBATU.

## MUMBOL. (Akar) (Johore)

*Millettia sericea* W. & Arn. (*Leguminosae*).

## MUMBULOH. (Akar)

*Moesa ramentacea* A. De C. (*Myrsineae*). A common large half climbing shrub with very small white flowers.

## MUMBULOH RIMBA.

*Pellacalyx saccardianus* Scort. (*Rhizophoreae*). A medium sized tree.

## MUMBULU. (Akar)

*Tinomiscum petiolare* Miers. (*Menispermaceae*). A stout woody climber, with panicles of small white flowers from the old wood.

## MUMJILAI.

*Aphania paucijuga* Radlk. (*Sapindaceae*).

## MUMJILAI HUTAN.

*Irora opaca* Br. (*Rubiaceae*).

## MUMPADANG.

*Parinarium nitidum* Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*).

## MUMPANANG. (Akar)

*Cissampelos Pereira* L. (*Menispermaceae*). Also LUMPANANG.

## MUMPANJOR.

*Dialium Mangayii* Bak. (*Leguminosae*).

## MUMPAT JANTAN.

*Cryptocarya ferrea* Bl. (*Laurineae*).

## MUMPAYIAN.

*Anthocephalus Calumba* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

## MUMPAYANG. (Akar)

*Vitis diffusa* Miq. (*Ampelideae*). A common wild vine with black grapes.

## MUMPIANG.

*Melanochyla auriculata* Hook. fil. (*Anacardiaceae*)

## MUMPISANG.

*Polyalthia Jenkinsii* Benth. (*Anonaceae*) (Mangay's list). Probably a variant of PISANG-PISANG. A commonly applied to anonaceous plants.

## MUMPISANG BULU.

*Myristica laurina* Bl. (*Myristicaceae*).

## MUMPOYAN.

*Anthocephalus Cadamba*. Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

## MUMPULU RIMBAH.

*Randia anisophylla* Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). A common small tree in forests.

## MUNAHON. Also MANAON, SIAL MUNAHON, and NAUN.

*Kibessia simplex* Korth. (*Melastomaceae*).

## MUNDARONG.

*Trema amboinensis* Bl. (*Urticaceae*). A common shrub. See NARONG.

## MUNDU.

*Garcinia dulcis* (*Guttiferae*).

## MUNGILANG API.

*Gomphandra lanceolata* King. (*Olacineae*).

## MUNGKĒ.

*Croton argyratus* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*). See SIMMUNGKE.

## MUNGKAL.

*Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii* (*Rubiaceae*). Compare MAGAL.

## MUNGKOL.

*Canthium glabrum* Bl. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

## MUNGKOYAN. (Penang)

*Rhodanmia trinervia* Bl. (*Myrtaceae*).

## MUNGLUT.

*Pajena costata* King. (*Sapotaceae*). A small or medium sized tree.

## MUNGOL.

*Adinandra* sp. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

## MUNJUAT.

*Cryptocarya impressa* Miq. (*Laurineae*).

## MUNJULONG BUKIT.

*Gomphostemma crinitum* Wall. (*Labiatae*). A herb with yellow flowers, resembling a yellow-dead nettle.

## MUNOT.

*Epiprinus Malayanus* Griff. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## MUNSAGA.

*Eloeocarpus parrifolius* Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

## MUNSIAL.

*Ardisia colorata* Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

## MUNSIANG. (Rumput) MANSIYANG.

*Cyperus procerus* Rottb. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge which is used for making mats. Compare MUSIANG.

## MUNSIRAH. See MUSIRAH.

## MUNUBONG.

*Aporosa aurea* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## MUNUJAN. (Akar)

*Dioscorea glabra* Roxb. (*Dioscoreaceae*).

## MUPISANG.

*Goniothalamus Malayanus* Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). Compare MUMPISANG.

## MUPISANG. (Akar)

*Cyathostemma Scortechinii* King. (*Anonaceae*).

## MUPISANG BATU.

*Papouia nervifolia* Maingay (*Anonaceae*).

## MUPISANG HITAM. (Akar)

*Ocymitra biglandulosa* Scheff. (*Anonaceae*).

## MUPOYAN PAYA.

*Dissochoeta celebica* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*).

## MUPUS. (Penang)

*Swintonia spicifera* Teysm. (*Anacardiaceae*). A large tree.

## MURAI BATU.

*Erismanthus obliqua* Wall. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## MURAMBONG.

*Ardisia crassa* Clarke. (*Myrsineae*).

## MURMAGONG.

*Gomphia sumatrana* Jack. (*Ochnaceae*).

## MUROMBONG.

*Adina rubescens* Hemsl. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

## MURONG. (Rumput)

*Scirpus grossus* L. (*Cyperaceae*).

## MURUBONG JANTAN.

*Randia densiflora* Benth. (*Rubiaceae*).

## MURUSEH HITAM.

*Gomphandra lanceolata* King. (*Olivaceae*).

## MUSIANG. (Rumput)

*Scirpus grossus* L. (*Cyperaceae*). See MUNSIANG.

## MUSIANG. (Akar)

*Roucheria Griffithiana* Planch. (*Linaceae*).

## MUSIRAH BUKIT. MUSIRAH PUTIH.

*Ilex cymosa* Bl. (*Ilexaceae*). A common small tree with white stem, small white flowers and red berries.

## MUSIRAH MATA KERBAU.

*Randia densiflora* Benth. (*Rubiaceae*).

## MUSTAH. (Legeh)

*Garcinia mangostana* L. (*Guttiferaceae*). A northern name for the Mangosteen.

## MUSUKANG PUTIH.

*Ryparia fasciculata* King. (*Bixineae*).

## MUTUBONG. (Rumput)

*Panicum trigonum* L. (*Gramineae*).

## NAH SEPAT. (Pahang)

*Antidesma cuspidatum* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## NAM-NAM.

*Cynometra cauliflora* L. (*Leguminosae*).

## NAMO.

*Connarus gibbosus* Wall. (*Connaraceae*). A shrub with light pink flowers.

## NANA. (Akar)

*Dioscorea* sp.

## NANAS.

The pine-apple. *Ananassa sativa* L. (*Bromeliaceae*).

## NANCHONG BESI. (Penang)

*Freyinetia angustifolia* Bl. (*Pandanaceae*). A climbing screw-pine.

## NANGKA.

The Jack. *Artocarpus integrifolia* L. (*Urticaceae*).

## NANGKA PIPIT.

*Artocarpus lanceaefolia* Roxb. (*Urticaceae*).

## NANGKA WOLANDA.

The Sour-sop. *Anona muricatu* L. (*Anonaceae*). More commonly called in the Straits DURIAN BLANDA.

## NARONG JANTAN. NARONG PAYA.

*Trema amboinensis* Bl. (*Urticaceae*). A common shrub in waste ground.

## NASI-NASI. Also KELAT NASI-NASI.

*Eugenia zeylanica* L. (*Myrtaceae*). A small tree with white fruits which suggest rice in appearance.

## NASI-NASI. (Akar)

*Psychotria polycarpa* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with white fruits.

## NASI-NASI BUKIT.

*Adenosacme longifolia* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A small shrub with white fruits.

## NASI RIMBA.

*Vitex vestita* Wall. (*Verbenaceae*).

## NASI SEJUK. (Kedah)

*Salacia* sp. (*Rhamnaceae*). A shrub with fruit resembling an orange but with seeds wrapped in sweet pulp inside.

## NAULI-NAULI. (Malacca)

*Ardisia colorata* Roxb. (*Myrsinaceae*).

## NERRUM. (Pahang)

*Dipterocarpus ob'ongifolius* Bl. *D. pulcherrimus* Ridl. (*Dipterocarpeae*). A large and beautiful tree.

## NAUN. See MANAUN.

NIATO. NIATO TEMBAGA. N. BALAU. N. PUTIH.  
N. HITAM.

*Payena costata* King. (*Supotaceae*). A timber tree of some repute.



## NIBONG.

*Oncosperma tigillaria* Griff. (*Palmeae*). A well known palm used in house-building.

## NIBONG PADI. NIBONG LENAU.

*Oncosperma* sp. perhaps only varieties of the preceding.

## NIBONG PALIR. (Johor)

*Oberonia Stnophylla* Ridl, (*Orchideae*).

## NILA.

Indigo. *Indigofera tinctoria* L. (*Leguminosae*).

## NIDEI. See KENIDEI.

Various species of *Bridelia*.

## NILAM.

*Pogostemon Patchouli* Pell. (*Labiatae*). The Patchouli plant.

## NILAM BUKIT.

*P. heyneanum*. Hook. and Thoms.

## NILAM JANTAN.

*Hemigraphis confinis* Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A weed growing on dry banks.

## NILAU.

*Cupania pallidula* Hiern. (*Sapindaceae*).

## NILAU PAYA.

*Commersonia echinata* Forst. (*Tiliaceae*).

## NIPAH.

*Nipa fruticans* L. (*Palmeae*).

## NIPIS KULIT.

*Memecylon myrsinoides* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). The name is often applied to other *Memecylons*.

## NIPIS KULIT BETINA.

*Aporosa Maingayi* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## NIPIS KULIT PUTIH.

*Aporosa stellifera* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*) Probably shortened from SEBASAH NIPIS KULIT.

## NIREH.

*Carapa moluccana* Lam. (*Meliaceae*).

## NOJA.

*Peristrophe montana* Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A herb used for dyeing pink.

## NONA.

The Custard apple. *Anona squamosa* L. (*Anonaceae*).

## NONA KAPRI.

*Anona reticulata* L. The "Bullock-heart."

## NUBAL. (Akar) (Sungei Ujong)

*Medinilla Hasseltii* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*).

## NIYUR.

Coconut. *Cocos nucifera* L. (*Palmeae*).

## OBAH.

*Eloeocarpus robustus* Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

## OBI.

*Parinarium costatum* Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*).

## OLEH. (Rumput)

*Heliotropium indicum* L. (*Boraginaceae*). A common weed.

## OMBA-OMBA. (Singapore)

*Desmodium heterophyllum* De C. (*Leguminosae*). A creeping herb common in grass.

## ONAK. (Malacca)

*Zizyphus calophyllus* Wall. (*Rhamnaceae*). A strong climber with hooked thorns.

## ORAN MERAH. (Akar). (Malacca)

*Neuropeltis racemosa* Wall. (*Convolvulaceae*).

## ORAWARI RUNGKUP.

*Clerodendron fallax* L. (*Verbenaceae*).

## OTAK HUDANG.

*Buchanania acuminata* (*Anacardiaceae*). Lit. Prawn's brains, A tree so called on account of the redness of the wood.

## PADAL ITEK.

*Hydnophytum formicarium* Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). A remarkable epiphyte, the Ant's nest plant. Perhaps a modification of AMPEDAL ITEK, Duck's gizzard, referring to the curious tuberous stem.

## PADANG. (Akar)

*Cnestis ramiflora* Griff. (Commaraceae). Lit. Field-climber.

## PADANG. (Bunga)

*Melochiu corchorifolia* L. (Sterculiaceae) and *Sida rhombifolia* L. (Malvaceae). Lit. Field-flower. Common shrubs growing in open fields.

## PADANG. (Bua) (Pahang)

*Willughbeia dulcis* Ridl. (Apocynaceae.)

## PADI.

Rice. *Oryza sativa* L. (Gramineae).

## PADI BURONG. (Rumpu)

*Panicum colonum* L. (Gramineae). Lit. Bird-rice. A common grass.

## PADIJANG.

*Exora parviflora* Wall. (Rubiaceae). A tree.

## PAGAR. (Bunga)

The common Lantana. *Lantana camara* L. (Verbenaceae). Literally Fence flower.

## PAGAR ANAK. Also P. ANAK MERAH. P. ANAK HITAM. P. ANAK BETINA.

*Ixonanthes obovata* Hook. fl. (Lineae). There is also a variant PAGU ANAK. A tree of moderate size, giving a good timber.

## PAGAR ANAK JANTAN.

*Gordonia excelsa* Bl. (Ternstroemaceae). A moderate sized tree.

## PAH KUDAH. (Akar).

*Chailletia deflexifolia* Turz. (Chailletiaceae).

## PAH KEDAH. (Akar)

*Derris Maingayana* Benth. (Leguminosae).

## PAJU JARUM.

*Schizoea dichotoma* (Filices). Paju is a spur, and jarum a needle. The name probably has reference to the long slender needle-like branches of the frond.

## PAKAN PAYA. (Akar)

*Vitis adnata* Wall. (Ampelideae).

## PAKAN JANTAN.

*Kibara coriacea* Endl. (*Monimiaceae*).

## PAKAN RIMBAIL. (Malacca)

*Allomorpha exigua* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*)

## PAKAN PAYA.

*Fagroea racemosa* Jack. (*Loganiaceae*)

## PAKAN HUTAN. Also PUKAN. P. BETINA. P. JANTAN.

*Jasminum bifarium* Wall. (*Oleaceae*). The common wild jasmine.

## PAKU. Also PAKIS.

A fern, probably because the young fronds are rolled up like nails.

## PAKU AJI.

*Cycas Rumphii* (*Cycadeae*). Also called PAKU LAUT. This plant has the young leaves rolled up like those of ferns.

## PAKU BALU,

*Taenites blechnoides* Sw.

## PAKU BENAR.

*Anisogonium esculentum* Presl.

## PAKU BIAWAK.

*Aspidium Singaporianum* Wall. Biawak is the monitor-lizard. *Hydrosaurus salvator*.

## PAKU BINET.

*Diplazium tomentosum* Hook.

## PAKU CHIAI.

*Pleopeltis nigrescens* Bl.

## PAKU DUDOK BUKIT.

*Lindsaya scandens* Hook.

## PAKU GADING.

*Aspidium Leuzeanum* Hook.

## PAKU GAJAH PAYA.

*Cyathea Brunonis* Wall.

## PAKU GALA HANTU LAUT.

*Selliguea Feei* Hook.

PAKU HITAM PAYA.

*Cyathea Brunonis* Wall.

PAKU IKAN.

*Blechnum orientale* L.

PAKU KIJANG.

*Diplazium sorzogonense* Presl. The Kijang is the muntjac.  
(*Cervulus muntjac*).

PAKU KIKIR.

*Aspidium polymorphum* Wall.

PAKU KILAT.

*Nephrodium dissectum* Forst.

PAKU LANGSUIR. (Selangor) Also RUMAH LANGSUIR.

*Thamnopteris nidus-avis* L. (*Filices*). The bird's nest fern.

The Langsuir is a remarkable kind of Goblin which is supposed to make its home in this fern.

PAKU LUMUT BATU.

*Leucostegia parvula* Wall.

PAKU MESIN. PAKIS MERAH.

*Stenochlaena palustris* L.

PAKU MURAK.

*Aspidium singaporiannum* Wall. "Peacock-fern."

PAKU PAHAT.

*Cyathea Brunonis* Wall.

PAKU PANDAN.

*Thamnopteris nidus-avis* L. Because the leaves are like those of a pandan.

PAKU PIJAI. (Pahang)

*Taenites blechnoides* Sw.

PAKU PINANG.

*Nephrolepis exaltata* L.

PAKU NINGEH.

*Nephrolepis volubilis* Sm.

PAKU RAMU.

*Stenochlaena palustris* L.

## PAKU RESAM.

*Gleichenia linearis* Burm. See RESAM.

## PAKU RESAM PADI. P. R. LUMUT.

*Cheilanthes tenuifolia* Sw.

## PAKU RUSA.

*Diplazium Sorzogonense* Presl.

## PAKU SELAMAH.

*Cyathea Brunonis* Wall.

## PAKU TANJONG.

*Anisogonium esculentum* Presl.

## PAKU TEMBAGA.

*Aspidium cicutarium* Sw.

## PAKU TOMBAK.

*Syngramme alismaefolia* Hook. Because its fronds are like leaves of tobacco (tombak).

## PAKU TUMBAR.

*Schizaea dichotoma* Sw.

## PAKU TUNJOK SANGET.

*Syngramme alismaefolia* Hook.

## PAKU UBAN.

*Nephrolepis exaltata* L.

## PAKU UBIL.

*Blechnum orientale* L.

## PAKU ULAR.

*Blechnum orientale* L. "Snake fern."

## PAKU WANGI.

*Pleopeltis phymatodes* L. "Scented fern."

## PALA.

Nutmeg. *Myristica fragrans* L. (*Myristiceae*). This word with adjuncts is used also for some of the wild nutmegs, especially the large fruited ones which resemble the tree plant. The smaller fruited ones with some of the larger fruited ones are called, PENDARA, or the variants PENARA, MENARA, PENDERHAN, or CHENDERAHAN.

## PALA HUTAN BULU.

*Myristica Lowiana* King.

## PALA BUKIT.

*Myristica crassa* King. and *M. Knustleri* King.

## PALA HUTAN.

*Myristica elliptica* Wall.

## PALA JANTAN PAYA.

*Myristica crassifolia* Hook. fil.

## PALA-PALA. (Akar)

*Ficus aurantiaca* Griff. (*Urticaceae*). A climbing fig, the figs of which are as large as a very large wild nutmeg and orange-red.

## PALAS.

*Licuala paludosa* Griff. (*Palmeae*) and other species. The Licualas are fan palms, the leaves of which are cut into segments.

## PALAS TIKUS.

*Licuala acutifida* Mart. (*Palmae*) and *L. pusilla* Becc. The name is also applied to *Iguanura geonomoformis* Mart.

## PALAS BATU.

*Licuala longipes* Griff.

## PALAS REWANG.

*Licuala pusilla* Becc. (*Palmae*).

## PALAS PADI.

*Licuala glabra* Griff. Also PALAS GUNONG according to Griffith (*Palms of British India*). A small dwarf species occurring on hills at about 2000 feet altitude.

## PALI MUNYIT. (Pahang)

*Anacardora Scortechinii* King. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree.

## PALUNG.

*Eugenia nitida* Duthie. (*Myrtaceae*). Maingay's list.

## PANĀSAN.

*Homalium longifolium* Benth. (*Samydaceae*).

## PANCHAN. (Malacca)

*Urophyllum hirsutum* Wight. (*Rubiaceae*).

## PANDAN.

A name given to the smaller screw pines (*Pandanaceae*).  
The leaves of which are used in making mats.

## PANDAN BIRU.

*Mapania hypolytroides* C. B. C. (*Cyperaceae*). A broad leaved sedge resembling a pandan.

## PANDAN DURI. PANDAN DARAT. PANDAN LAUT.

*Pandanus fascicularis* Lam. The common sea-shore screw-pine.

## PANDAN JELINKEH.

*Pandanus laevis* Rumph. The leaves are used to flavor rice, for which purpose the plant is often cultivated.

## PANDAN KARA.

*Pandanus* sp. A dwarf species (No. 15 Fl. Brit. Ind. p. 487)  
This plant appears as yet to be unnamed.

## PANDAN RESAU.

*Pandanus Rusow* Miq. A pandan which forms dense lofty thickets along the edges of rivers in Johore and elsewhere.

## PANDAN TETONGKAT. (Selangor)

*Pandanus* sp. near *P. Rusow* Miq. but apparently undescribed.

## PANDAN TIKUS. PANDAN BEDURI.

*Pandanus ovatus* Kurz. A small prostrate kind.

## PANGHONG.

*Allomorpha exigua* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*).

## PANTAT BERUK. (Akar)

*Geophila reniformis* Don. (*Rubiaceae*). A small creeping herb.

## PANTAT ULAT. (Malacca)

*Memecylon coeruleum* Jack. (*Melastomaceae*).

## PANTAT ULAT. (Akar)

*Gnetum Brunonianum* Griff. (*Gnetaceae*).

## PANTAT ULAT PUTIH.

*Ratonia* sp.

## PAPINA. (Akar)

*Hiptage sericea* Hook. fil. (*Malpighiaceae*).



PARA. (Johore)

*Mangifera*. sp. (*Anacardiaceae*).

PARA-PARA. (Rumput) (Malacca)

*Cyperus pilosus* Rottb. (*Cyperaceae*).

PARAH BETINA. (Rumput)

*Cyperus polystachyus* L. (*Cyperaceae*).

PAROH.

*Eloeocarpus parvifolius* Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

PAROH UNGANK.

*E. stipularis* Bl.

PARONG.

*Dysoxylon cauliflorum* Hiern. (*Meliaceae*).

PASAK ACHONG.

*Popowia nerrifolia* Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*).

PASAK LINGGAH.

*Dysoxylon acutangulum* King. also *Aglaia glabriflora* Hiern. (*Meliaceae*). This name appears to be applied to several kinds of Meliaceous trees, which produce a fairly good timber.

PASAK LINGGA JANTAN. P. LINGGA MERAH.

*Walsura multiuga* (*Meliaceae*).

PASAK BRAS-BRAS. Also PASAK MERAH.

*Aglaia glabriflora* Hiern.

PÂSAL.

*Ardisia odontophylla* Wall. (*Myrsineae*).

PASIR. (Rumput)

*Adenostemma viscosum* Forst (*Compositae*). A common weed in villages especially in sandy spots. Lit. Sand-herb.

PASIR LINGGA.

*Tristania Maingayi* Duthie. (*Myrtaceae*).

PAUH KIJANG.

*Irringia Malayana* Oliv. (*Simarubeae*). A gigantic tree, wellknown as giving a high class timber. The fruit resembles that of a Mango.

PAUH KIJANG JANTAN. (Malacca)

*Homalium longifolium* Benth. (*Samydaceae*).

PAUH-PAUH. PAUH-PAUH PRAYA.

*Erodia Roxburghiana* Benth. (*Rutaceae*). A shrub with white flowers common in open country.

PAUH-PAUH BETINA.

*Erodia tatifolia* De C. (*Rutaceae*). A fairly large tree.

PAUH-PAUH PASIR.

*Croton caudatus* Geisel. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PAWAN.

*Clerodendron inerme* Gaertn. (*Verbenaceae*).

PAWANG. (Bunga)

*Stereospermum hypostictum* Miq. (*Bignoniaceae*).

PAYONG ALI.

*Biophytum adiantoides* Wt. (*Geraniaceae*). Ali's Umbrella. A small herb the leaves of which spread out so as to suggest an umbrella.

PAYUNG. Also KAPAYUNG.

*Pangium edule* Bl. (*Bixineae*).

PERUPAT.

*Sonneratia acida* Griff. (*Lythraceae*). A big tree growing in mud on the coast, used for making the knees of boats.

PECHA PINGAN.

*Randia macrophylla* Br. (*Rubiaceae*). Literally "The broken plate."

PECHA PIRING HITAM.

*Chasalia curviflora* Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). "Black broken plate." On account of the dark purple coloring of the stem and leaves.

PECHA PRIOK.

*Irora fulgens* Roxb. and other species (*Rubiaceae*). Literally "Broken pot," the petals being supposed to resemble a red pot broken. Possibly it was originally PATJAR, a word used in Javanese and Sundanese, for several plants, especially the Henna.

## PECHA PRIOK HITAM.

*Clerodendron deflexum* Wall. (*Verbenaceae*). A small shrub somewhat resembling an *Ixora*.

## PECHA PRIOK PUTIH.

*Pareta indica* L. Also *Chasalia curviflora* Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). Common shrubs with white flowers.

## PECHA PRIOK BIRU.

*Eranthemum malaccense* C. B. Clarke. A shrub with violet flowers.

## PECHA PRIOK BABI.

*Clerodendron villosum* Bl. (*Verbenaceae*).

## PEGAGA.

*Hydrocotyle asiatica* L. (*Umbelliferae*). A creeping herb much sought for medicine.

## PEGAGA ULAR. PEGAGA TEKU.

*Geophila reniformis* Don. (*Rubiaceae*). A creeping plant with the habit of the *Hydrocotyle*.

## PEKAN.

*Dehaasia* sp. (*Laurineae*).

## P'LAS. (Akar) (Johore)

*Vitis elegans* Kurz. (*Ampelideae*).

## PELER MUSANG.

*Fagroea auriculata* (*Loganiaceae*). A large shrub with enormous white flowers.

## PELER KAMBING.

*Heritiera littoralis* Dryan. (*Sterculiaceae*).

## PELUK HANTU.

*Petunga venulosa* Hook. fil. Also PULAS HANTU.

## PELAWAS. (Akar).

*Calycopteris floribunda* Lam. (*Combretaceae*).

## PELAWAN.

*Tristania whitiana* Griff., *T. Maingayi* Duthie, and *T. burmanica* Griff. (*Myrtaceae*). Large trees with bunches of small white flowers, and the stems red and covered with bark which flakes off and remains in piles at the base of the tree. The timber is hard and good.

## PELAWAN BERUK.

*Ethenies leucocarpa* Jack. (*Ochnaceae*). A small shrub with white, rose, or red berries. Jack is the authority for this.

## PELAWEI. (Selangor)

*Terminalia foetidissima* Griff. (*Combretaceae*). A big tree common in wet places, flowers small white in spikes, fruit like a small green mango. It gives a good timber.

## PELANDOK BESAR.

*Trigonostemon indicus* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## PELANGI.

*Aporosa microcalyx* Hassk. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## PENAGA.

*Calophyllum inophyllum* L. (*Guttiferae*). More commonly called BINTANGOR.

## PENAGA BATU.

*Calophyllum Wallichianum*. King.

## PENAGA HITAM.

*Cratogeomys arborescens* Bl. (*Hypericineae*).

## PENAGA KUNYIT. Also PENAGA LILIN. PENAGA PUTIH. P. SUGA.

*Mesua ferrea* L. (*Guttiferae*).

## PENAGA LILIN. (Malacca)

*Myristica* sp.

## PENAGA NASI.

*Litsea myristicaefolia* Wall. (*Laurineae*).

## PENAGA PAYA.

*Kayea grandis* King. (*Guttiferae*).

## PENAH-PENAH HUTAN. (Akar)

*Psychotria* sp. (*Rubiaceae*). It is also called AKAR GANDARUSA, and is used in native medicine.

## PENAWAR BILLAH.

*Psychotria angulata* Korth. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub the leaves of which are used for large sores.

## PENAWAR HITAM.

*Goniothalamus giganteus* Hook. fil. Lit. "Black medicine." A drug of great repute among the Malays.

## PENAWAR PAHIT.

*Eurycoma latifolia* Jack. (*Simarubeae*). "Bitter medicine"  
A small tree with very bitter bark and wood used for  
fever by the natives.

## PENDARAH. Also PENARA and MENARA.

*Gomphia sumatrana* Jack. (*Ochnaceae*).  
Also commonly applied to the wild Nutmegs *Myristica su-*  
*perba* Hook. fil. and other species (*Myristicaceae*).

## FENARA BATU.

*Myristica Scortechinii* King.

## PENARA BUKIT.

*Myristica conferta* Bl.

## PENDARA HIJAU.

*Myristica polysphaerula* Hook. fil.

## PENDARA HITAM.

*M. oblongifolia* King.

## PENDARA KIKEH.

*M. intermedia* Bl.

## PENDARA LAUT.

*Myristica glaucescens* Hook. fil.

## PENDARA PADI.

*Myristica missionis* Ham.

## PENDARA PAYA.

*Myristica Collettiana* King.

## PENDERAHAN. Also CHENDERAHAN.

*Myristica Maingayi* Hook. fil. *M. tomentosa* Hook. fil. and  
other species.

## PENDARAHAN TANDOK.

*Myristica Curtisii* King.

## PENGURAK. (Johor)

*Asystasia intrusa* Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A herb with violet  
flowers common in hedges.

## PENING-PENING. See MEMPENING.

## PENKILAI.

*Clerodendron paniculatum* L. (*Verbenaceae*).

## PENLUROH.

*Lepidagathis longifolia* Wight. (*Acanthaceae*).

## PENĀTON.

*Clerodendron siphonanthus* Br. (*Verbenaceae*). Favre is the authority for this.

## PENGGEHE.

*Aglaonema angustifolium* N. E. Br. (*Aroideae*).

## PENURUN LUTONG. (Johore)

*Galearia subulata* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub.

## PEPISANG. Contraction for PISANG-PISANG.

*Polgalthia* sp. (*Anonaceae*).

## PEPITAM.

*Clitoria cajanaefolia* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A low shrub with large pale violet flowers.

## PEPULUT. A contraction for PULUT-PULUT, which see

*Urena lobata* L. (*Malvaceae*).

## PERAWAS.

*Randia densiflora* Benth. (*Rubiaceae*). See also MEDANG PERAWAS.

## PERIA LAUT.

*Momordica charantia* L. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A cultivated pumpkin.

## PERIA HUTAN.

*Vitis mollissima* Wall. (*Ampelideae*). A wild vine.

## PERIA BULAN.

*Cardiospermum Halicacabum* L. (*Sapindaceae*). The balloon-vine.

## PERINGAT.

*Breynia reclinata* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## PERINGAT KATING.

*Croton caudatus* Geisel. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## PERACHET.

*Tabernaemontana malaccensis* Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*). A shrub used in native medicine.

## PERAH.

*Mezettia leptopoda* Oliver. (*Anonaceae*). A tall straight tree with good timber.

## PERAH. (Rumput)

*Fimbristylis diphylla* Rottb. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge.

## PERAH PAYA.

*Elaeocarpus Mastersi* King. (*Tiliaceae*). A tree with white flowers.

## PERCHA.

*Dichopsis gutta* Benth. (*Sapotaceae*). See GETAH PERCHA.

## PERUPOH.

*Hemigyroza longifolia* Hiern. (*Sapindaceae*).

## PERJEP. (Akar)

*Cnestis ramiflora* Griff. (*Connaraceae*).

## PEREPAT BUKIT.

*Cupania Lessertiana* Camb. (*Sapindaceae*). A tree.

## PEROPONG. (Malacca) Also BERUBONG.

*Adina rubescens* Hemsl. (*Rubiaceae*).

## PERUT GAGAK. (Akar) Also PERUT KECHAU.

*Byttneria Maingayi* Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). A large climber. The first name means Crow's intestine.

## PERUT KERBAU. PERUT KIJANG.

*Erycibe Princei* Hook. fil. (*Convolvulaceae*). Literally Buffalo intestine or Muntjac's intestine.

## PERUT TEMBU. (Akar)

*Gnetum neglectum* Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

## PERUT TIKUS. (Rumput)

*Scirpus supinus* L. (*Cyperaceae*). A slender sedge common in rice fields. Lit. Mouse intestine grass.

## PERUTAK.

*Myrmecordia echinata* Gaud. (*Rubiaceae*). One of the ant-plants. Favre is the authority for this.

## PETAI.

*Parkia biglandulosa* W. & A. (*Leguminosae*). A tree, the pods of which are eaten by Malays.

## PETAI BELALANG.

*Pithecolobium microcarpum* Benth. and *P. angulatum* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). Trees with red curled pods.

## PETAI LAUT.

*Desmodium umbellatum* Dec. (*Leguminosae*).

## PETALING.

*Ochanostachys amentacea* Mast. (*Olucineae*). One of the best timbers, a fair sized tree.

## PETALING AYER.

*Pachynocarpus Wallichii* King. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

## PETALING TANDOK.

*Aporosa Praineana* King. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub or small tree.

## PETALING TUGO.

*Antidesma cuspidatum* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## PETUTU.

*Hibiscus floccosus* Mast. (*Malvaceae*). A fair sized tree with yellow flowers, with a purple eye, the bast used for string.

## PETOLA MANIS.

The loophar. *Suffia oegyptiaca* L. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

## PIALU. (Malacca)

*Orophea setosa* King. (*Anonaceae*), *Cinnamomum mollissimum* Bl. (*Laurineae*) in Johore.

## PIALU. (Akar)

*Zizyphus calophyllus* Wall. (*Rhamnaceae*).

## PIANGO.

*Clerodendron nutans*. Wall. (*Verbenaceae*).

## PIANGO HUTAN. (Akar). (Pahang)

*Ficus consociata* Bl. (*Urticaceae*).



## PIANGO JANTAN.

*Pellacalyx Saccardianus* Oliv. (*Rhizophoreae*). Also. *Myristica Ridleyana* King. (*Myristicaceae*).

## PINA-PINA.

*Plukenetia corniculata* sm. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## PINANG.

The betel-nut. *Areca catechu* L. (*Palmae*).

## PINANG BAIK. (Penang)

*Vatica Curtisii* King. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

## PINANG BORENG,

*Pinanga malayana* Scheff. (*Palmae*).

## PINANG BORENG PADI.

*P. disticha* Blume.

## PINANG LUMBAH.

*Peliosanthes albida* Hook. fil. and other species (*Ophiopogoneae*). Herbs with broad green leaves like those of a young betel nut (*Pinang Curculigo* or LUMBAH).

## PINANG. (Rumput)

*Mariscus umbellatus* C. B. C. (*Cyperaceae*).

## PINANG RAJAH.

The red-stemmed palm. *Cyrtostachys lacca* Scheff. (*Palmae*).

## PINANG UMU.

*Nenga Wendlandiana* Scheff. (*Palmae*). A palm with purplish leaf sheaths.

## PINANG LEGONG. (Pahang)

*Pinanga disticha* (*Palmeae*).

## PINANG DAMPONG.

*Pinanga malaiana* Scheff. (*Palmae*).

## FINANG KAKI PELANDOK.

*Pinanga polymorpha* Becc. (*Palmae*).

## PIPIT. (Rumput)

*Andropogon intermedius* Br. (*Gramineae*). "Sparrow grass."

## PISANG.

The banana. *Musa sapientum* L. (*Scitamineae*). There is a

very large number of cultivated kinds which have all distinct names. Guppy in "Polynesian Plant Names" gives Saing as the Philippine name, and Soanga as Fiji; words possibly connected with Pisang.

The different rows of bananas on the bunch have different names. The first row nearest the stalk is called Tadah Ambun (lit the Dew-tray) as it is supposed to catch the dew; the second is Tengkok; the terminal one Chichit.

#### PISANG KAROK.

The wild plantain. *Musa malaccensis* Ridl. (*Scitamineae*). The commonest wild species. It is probably the origin of some of our cultivated bananas.

#### PISANG K'LING.

A name applied to *Vanda gigantea* Lindl. (*Orchideae*) in Lankawi.

#### PISANG SEBIAK.

*Canna edulis*; *C. indica* L. (*Scitamineae*). Sebiak means a bead. The name refers to the seeds of the canna.

#### PISANG-PISANG.

Any wild anoneaceous plants especially climbing ones e. g. *Uraria purpurea* Bl. The bunches of fruit are supposed to suggest those of a plantain. Contraction forms of the word are PEPISANG and MUPISANG, or MUMPISANG.

#### PISANG-PISANG BESAR.

*Popowia foetida* Maingay. (*Anonaceae*).

#### PISANG-PISANG BUKIT. Also PISANG-PISANG KECHIL and PAYA.

*Phaeanthus nutans* Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A shrub with green flowers.

#### PISANG-PISANG BUKIT. (Akar)

*Melodorum prismaticum* Hook. fil.

#### PISANG-PISANG BULDO. (Akar)

*Melodorum latifolium* Hook. fil.

#### PISANG-PISANG BULUH. (Akar)

*Phytocrene palmata* Wall. (*Olacineae*). A climber with the fruits forming a large globose head.

## PISANG-PISANG BUKU.

*Unona discolor* Vahl. (*Anonaceae*).

## PISANG-PISANG JANTAN. And PISANG-PISANG KUNING.

*Uvaria purpurea* Bl. (*Anonaceae*). A half climbing shrub with showy red flowers.

## PISANG-PISANG HITAM.

*Uvaria dulcis* Dunal. (*Anonaceae*).

## PISANG-PISANG PADI. PISANG-PISANG PIPIT.

*Unona dumosa* Roxb. (*Anonaceae*).

## PISANG-PISANG TANDOK.

*Uvaria purpurea* Bl. (*Anonaceae*).

## PONG-PONG. (Selangor)

*Cerbera lactaria* Ham. (*Apocynaceae*). A big shrub with large white flowers.

## POUH.

*Sonerila moluccana* Jack. (*Melastomaceae*). Jack is the authority for this.

## PONTIANAK. (Akar)

*Quisqualis indica* L. (*Combretaceae*).

## PRIOK KRA.

Any species of *Nepenthes* (*Nepenthaceae*). Lit. "Ape's cup." The pitcher plants.

## PRIOK HANTU.

*Myrtecodia echinata* Gaud. (*Rubiaceae*). Lit. "Ghost's cup."

## PRUSAT.

*Mitrephora macrophylla* Oliver. (*Anonaceae*). A tree.

## PUA.

A name applied to many wild gingers (*Scitamineae*). Filet gives the word POEAS.

## PUA. (Akar)

*Millettia eriantha* Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

## PUA BUKIT.

*Homalomena velutina* Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*).

## PUA HITAM.

*Stenochasma convolutum* Griff. (*Scitamineae*).

## PUA PUTIH.

*Alpinia involucrata* Griff. (*Scitamineae*).

## PUA ACORAGING. (Johor)

*Uvaria crinita* Desv. (*Leguminosae*). A small shrubby plant with a dense spike of violet flowers.

## PUA MUNKANG.

*Alpinia Rafflesiana* Wall. (*Scitamineae*).

## PUCHOT KUNIANG.

*Marlea ebenacea* C. B. Clarke (*Cornaceae*). A big tree.

## PUDAK.

*Pandanus inermis* according to Favre. Filet gives it as Malay and Sundanese for *P. moschatus* Rumph.

## PUDI. (Malacca)

*Calophyllum inophyllum* L. (*Guttiferae*). See BINTANGOR.

## PUDING.

*Codiaeum variegatum* L. The garden Croton, the word mean variegated. Filet gives the word for *Graptophyllum hortense* Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A common cultivated plant with variegated leaves.

Also *Clerodendron disparifolium* (*Verbenaceae*).

## PUDING HUTAN.

*Tabernaemontana malaccensis* Griff. (*Apocynaceae*).

## PUDIN RIMBAH. (Akar)

*Ampelocissus cinnamomea* (*Ampelideae*).

## PUKAN. (Akar). (Sungei Ujong)

*Jasminum bifurium* Wall. (*Olaceae*).

## PUJONG MALAM. See BUJANG SAMALAM.

*Jussiaea suffruticosa* L. (*Onagraceae*).

## PUKI ANJING.

*Cynometra cauliflora* L. (*Leguminosae*)

## PULAI.

*Alstonia scholaris* Br. (*Apocynaceae*). A large tree.

## PULAI PIPIT.

*Elaeocarpus stipularis* Bl. (*Tiliaceae*).

## PULAMPAS BUDAK.

*Apostasia nuda* Br. (*Apostasiaceae*). A herb with narrow leaves and small white flowers.

## PULANGGA PAYA.

*Aporosa ficifolia* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## PULASARI.

*Axlyia lucida* Wall. (*Apocynaceae*). A drug used in medicine.

## PULAS HANTU. Also PELUK HANTU.

*Petunga venulosa* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

## PULASAN.

*Nephelium mutabile* Bl. (*Sapindaceae*). A well-known fruit.

## PULASAN HUTAN. (Bunga). (Selangor)

*Anthocephalus Cadamba* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A tree. The flower heads are globular and suggest the form of the PULASAN.

## PULAU HANTU. (Akar). (Malacca)

*Connarus ferrugineus* Jack. (*Connaraceae*).

## PULAU PIPI.

*Macaranga populifolia* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## PULEY.

*Alstonia scolaris* (*Apocynaceae*). Favre gives this spelling. It is usually Pulai.

## PULIS HUTAN.

*Connarus ferrugineus* Jack. (*Connaraceae*).

## PULO BIJOH.

*Ficus globosa* Bl. (*Urticaceae*).

## PULUT.

Soft Rice. *Oryza sativa* L. var. (*Gramineae*).

## PULEH KAMBING. (Akar). Also PULEH ANGIN,

*Chaillietia Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Chaillietiaceae*).

## PULUT-PULUT. Contracted to PEPULUT.

*Urena lobata* L. (*Malvaceae*).

## PULUT-PULUT POKO.

*Chrysophyllum Roxburghii* Don. (*Sapotaceae*) also *Mallotus penangensis* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## PULUT-PULUT BUKIT.

*Mallotus Griffithianus* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## PULUT-PULUT HUTAN.

*M. Porterianus* Muell.

## PULUT. (Rumput).

*Fimbristylis asperima* Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*).

## PUNGGAI.

*Coelostegia Griffithii* Mast. (*Malvaceae*). A big tree of which the bark is used for tanning.

## PULUONG.

*Glycosmis sapindoides* Lindl. (*Rutaceae*).

## PUMATON. (Selangor).

*Dracaena breviflora* Ridl. (*Liliaceae*).

## PUNAI MENGANTOK. (Buah). (Penang)

*Gelonium multiflorum*. A Juss. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## PUNUBAL. (Akar)

*Vanilla Griffithii* Rehb. fil. (*Orchideae*). The wild Vanilla.

## PUPOI.

*Connaropsis* sp. A tree, the fruit of which is eaten.

## PUPULAT HUTAN.

*Cephaelis Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

## PURUJOL. (Sungei Ujong)

*Tabernaemontana malaccensis*. Cf. PERACHIT.

## PURUAN HITAM.

*Antidesma alatum* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## PURŪN BATU. (Rumput)

*Fimbristylis diphylla* Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge.

## PURUT PELANDOK.

*Payena costata* King. (*Sapotaceae*).

## PUSAT BUDAK. (Akar)

*Heptapleurum venulosum* Seem. (*Araliaceae*).

## PUTAT DARAT.

*Barringtonia macrostachya* Wall. (*Myrtaceae*).

## PUTAT GAJAH.

*Barringtonia pterocarpa* Kurz. (*Myrtaceae*).

## PUTAT PADI.

*Barringtonia racemosa* Thw. (*Myrtaceae*).

## PUTAT BUKIT.

*Barringtonia* sp.

## PUTAT PAYA. PUTAT TEPI.

*Helicia robusta* Wall. (*Proteaceae*).

## PUTAT. (Akar)

*Gnetum funiculare* Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

## PUTRI. (Bunga)

*Grammatophyllum scriptum* according to Favre. *G. speciosum* is probably intended.

## PUTRI (DAUN).

*Mussoenda frondosa* Vahl. According to Favre.

## RABANU.

*Smilax megacarpa* A. De C. (*Liliaceae*). See also BANO, a name applied to several kinds of *Smilax*.

## RABU KUMBANG.

*Clerodentron fragrans* Vent. (*Verbenaceae*). Also *Alchornea rugosa* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## RAGIN.

*Vernonia* sp. (*Compositae*).

## RAJA SARI. (Rumput)

*Dendrobium conostaliæ* Rehb. fil. (*Orchideae*). A slender terrestrial orchid, common in wet spots.

## RAJANA.

*Alstonia spathulata* Bl. (*Apocynaceae*). A tree with small spathulate leaves common in wet jungle.

## RAMBAHAN BUKIT.

*Alchornea villosa* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Also *Cryptocarya Griffithiana* Wight. (*Laurineae*).

## RAMBAI. RAMBEH.

*Baccaurea motleyana* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common fruit tree.

## RAMBAI PONTIANAK.

*Galearia affinis* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## RAMBAI BUKIT.

*Baccaurea brevipes* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## RAMBAI AYAM.

*Baccaurea Wallichii* (*Euphorbiaceae*). Also *Ryparia fasciculata* King. (*Bixineae*). Also *Anisophyllea disticha*.

## RAMBAI HUTAN.

*Baccaurea bracteata* Muell. *B. brevipes* Hook. fil. *B. parviflora* Muell, and other species. Also *Ostodes macrophylla* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## RAMBAI CHUCHUT. (Malacca)

*Aporosa aurea* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## RAMBAI DAUN.

*Galearia phlebocarpa* Br. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## RAMBEH DAUN. (Akar)

*Aeschynanthus radicans* Jack. (*Cyrtandraceae*). An epiphytic climber with tubular scarlet flowers, the hanging stems with their round leaves suggest the hanging spikes of Rambeh fruits (*Baccaurea motleyana* Hook. fil.).

## RAMBEH DAUN.

*Shorea acuminata* Dyer. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

## RAMBUT CHAMBAI. (Akar)

*Cynanchum* sp. (*Asclepiadeae*). A monstrosity of some species of this genus, with abortive flowers.

## RAMBUTAN.

*Nephelium lappaceum* L. (*Sapindaceae*). The well known fruit tree.

## RAMBUTAN PASSEH.

*Nephelium costatum* Hiern. (*Sapindaceae*) (Maingay's list)

## RAMBUTAN PACHAT.

*Xerospermum noronhianum* Bl. (*Sapindaceae*). Pachat is a



jungle leech. A wild Rambutan, with yellow eatable fruit.

## RAMBUTAN HUTAN.

*Erioglossum edule* Bl. (*Sapindaceae*). This common tree is more often called MERTA JAM.

## RAMI-RAMI. Also RAMIN.

*Boehmeria nivea* Hook. (*Urticaceae*). The Rhea or China grass, a well known fibre plant.

## RAMI BETINA.

*Macaranga Lowii* King. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

## RAMI HUTAN.

*Ficus chartacea* Wall. (*Urticaceae*). The bark of which is used as string Also. *Commersonia echinata* Bl. (*Tiliaceae*).

## RAMI HUTAN. RAMI BUKIT.

*Alchornea villosa* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large common shrub, from which a fibre is obtained.

## RAMUNGGAI.

*Moringa pterygosperma* L. (*Moringaceae*). The "Horse radish tree."

## RANANG.

*Glochidion brunneum* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A big shrub or small tree.

## RANGAN.

*Cryptocarya caesia* (*Laurineae*). A big tree.

## RANG-RANG.

*Crotalaria striata* De C. (*Leguminosae*). A common yellow flowered herb.

## RANG-RANG (Kachang).

*Canaralia obtusifolia* De C. (*Leguminosae*). The large pink-flowered sea-shore bean.

## RANEK DAUN.

*Eurya acuminata* De C. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A small tree common in secondary jungle.

## RAPAT BUKIT.

*Melanochyta angustifolia* Hook. fil. (*Anacardiaceae*). (Main-gay's list).

## RAU.

*Canarium lacum* A. W. Benn. (*Burseraceae*). A fair-sized tree.

## RASOW.

*Pandanus Russow* Miq. (*Pandanaceae*). This screw-pine forms dense lofty thickets along the banks of tidal rivers forming a most conspicuous part of the scenery.

## RAYA. (Bunga).

The cultivated Hibiscus or shoe-flower, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L. (*Malvaceae*).

## REJANG.

*Acronychia laurifolia* Bl. (*Rutaceae*). A small tree with little dark green aromatic fruits.

## REJANG. (Malacca)

*Alstonia scholaris* Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*) More commonly called PULAI which see.

## REMPENANG. (Akar). (Selangor)

*Cyrtia arnotti* Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

## RENGAS.

*Melanorrhoea Curtisii* Oliv. *M. Wallichii* Hook. fil. Also. *Gluta Rengas* Miq. (*Anacardiaceae*). The "Mahogany" of the Straits. All of these have a fine red timber but are impregnated with a very poisonous black varnish.

## RENGAS MANAU.

*Melanorrhoea Wallichii* Hook. fil. (*Anacardiaceae*).

## RENGAS DAUN BESAR.

*Myristica Hookeriana* Wall. (*Myristicaceae*). A very large leaved wild nutmeg.

## RENGUT.

*Epipremnum giganteum* Schott. (*Aroideae*). A large creeping Aroid, with huge leathery leaves. It is one of the herbs used in making the poison for darts, by the Sakais.

## RENKONG. (Penang)

*Anisoptera Curtisii* King. (*Dipterocarpeae*). A fine large timber tree.

## RESAK

A name applied to a variety of trees producing similar timber including *Shorea barbata* Brandis, *Dipterocarpeae Castanopsis nephelioides* (*Capuliferae*).

## RESAK PICHA. (Penang)

*Macaranga Lowii* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## RESAM.

*Gleichenia linearis* (*Filices*). A common fern.

## RESTONG. (Poko)

*Tabernaemontana malaccensis* Hook. fil. and. *T. corymbosa* Roxb. (*Apocynaceae*). The word signifies venereal disease, for which the plant is a native remedy.

## RIDAN.

*Nephelium Mainyaji* Hiern. (*Sapindaceae*). A tree with rather sour fruits resembling those of a rambutan but almost perfectly smooth and bright red.

## RIUNG. (Prov. Wellesley)

*Anthistiria gigantea* Cav. (*Gramineae*). A very tall showy grass forming dense tufts of leaves and throwing up stems about eight feet tall.

## RIANG-RIANG.

*Archytea VahlII* Chois. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). The name Riang-Riang is applied to the Cicada.

## RIBU-RIBU.

*Lygodium scandens* (*Filices*).

## RIBU-RIBU GAJAH.

*L. pinnatifidum* (*Filices*). Two common climbing ferns.

## RINGEI JERENANG.

*Mitrephora reticulata* Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A tree.

## RINGGIN. (Rumput)

*Carex cryptostachys* Hance. (*Cyperaceae*).

## RIO. (Johore)

*Timonius Jambosella* (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree or large shrub with yellow flowers common in secondary jungle.

## RONGGA.

*Dysoxylon* sp.

## RONGGA JANTAN.

*Sterculia parviflora* Roxb. (*Sterculiaceae*). A large tree with showy pink pods.

## ROSOK.

*Glochidion superbum* Baill. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common tree in secondary jungle.

## ROTA. (Johore)

*Canarium* sp. (*Burseraceae*).

## ROTAN.

A rattan or climbing palm. Generally applied to the plants belonging to the genera *Calamus* and *Daemonorops*. There are a large number of different kinds and still more names, and owing the incompleteness of the descriptions of many species, it is not easy to identify the Malay names. Besides there are a number of trade names applied to the rattans as brought into the market, which apply to the form of the rattan rather than to the kind.

Griffith (*Palms of British India*) describes and figures a number obtained in Malacca; to these he gives in many cases Malay names, but I cannot find that these names are now at least applied to the species he describes even in Malacca.

## ROTAN BAKAU

*Daemonorops propinquus* Becc. A rattan which is often to be seen on edges of mangrove swamps.

## ROTAN BATU.

*Calamus insignis* Griff. (*Palmae*).

## ROTAN BINNI. Also ROTAN TIKUS.

*Flagellaria indica* L. (*Flagellariaceae*). Lit. the Wife's Rattan or the Mouse-Rattan. A common climber, the leaves of which have prehensile tips. It grows on the edges of mangrove swamps. Baskets are made of the stems.

## ROTAN BUAH.

*Daemonorops Hystrix* (*Palmae*). More commonly called

ROTAN SABUT which see. It produces very large sprays of fruit whence the name.

ROTAN CHICHE.

*Daemonorops oblongus* Mart. (*Palmae*).

ROTAN CHUCHUR. Also ATAP CHUCHUR.

*Calamus castaneus* Griffith. (*Palmae*). This rattan does not produce climbing stems, so the Malays usually call it simply Atap Chuchur. It forms large dense thorny tufts the leaves are used for thatching and making Ataps.

ROTAN CHUCHUR MINYAK.

*Daemonorops calicarpus* Griffith.

ROTAN DAHAN.

*Plectocomia Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Palmae*). A gigantic rattan common every where. The stems are used for making baskets, chiefly used in tin mining and for legs of long chairs. They also produce much water when cut, and thus are classed among the water vines by the Malays.

ROTAN GAJAH.

*Myrialepis Scortechinii* Hook. fil. Also ROTAN KERTONG, which see.

ROTAN GETAH. ROTAN HUDANG.

*Calamus didymophyllus* Becc. (*Palmeae*). One of the species in which the skin of the fruit produces a red coloring matter known as Dragon's blood. The stem is full of a white latex whence its name Rotan Getah. The shoots are eaten by Malays.

ROTAN GUNONG.

*Calamus exilis* Griff. according to Griffith. "Mountain-rattan."

ROTAN JERENANG.

*Daemonorops Draco* L. (*Palmae*). The true Dragon's blood rattan. It is very doubtful whether this plant occurs in the Peninsula. Griffith's plant described under the name of ROTANG JERNANG from Malacca has been separated under the name of *D. propinquus* by Beccari.

## ROTAN KERALI.

*Daemonorops geniculatus* Mart. (*Palmae*).

Also called ROTAN KAMANTING, ROTAN CHIN-CHIN, ROTAN GULANG and ROTAN TUNGUL.

## ROTAN KERTONG.

*Myrialepis scortechinii* Hook. fil. (*Palmae*). A curious rattan of large size, resembling *Plectocomia*, but the fruits are round and green, covered with minute scales like shagreen.

## ROTAN KIPAS

*Ceratolobus kingianus* Becc. (*Palmae*). A very long Rotan with fan-shaped leaflets.

## ROTAN KUMBONG.

*Calamus ornatus* Griff. (*Palmae*).

## ROTAN LILIN.

*Calamus javensis* Bl. (*Palmae*). A very slender rattan with a few broad leaflets on each leaf. It is considered one of the most valuable kinds.

See also ROTAN SINDEK, ROTAN TUNGUL.

## ROTAN MACHAP.

*Daemonorops longipes*. Also ROTAN SEPAIL, ROTAN CHOCHOR.

## ROTAN MANANA.

*Calamus conirostris* Becc. (*Palmae*). A very beautiful rattan the leaflets close set together, deep green above and white beneath. The fruit is prolonged into a beak and black.

## ROTAN MUSANG.

*Freycinetia angustifolia* Bl. (*Pandaneae*). A climbing screw pine, common in woods.

## ROTAN SABUT.

*Daemonorops hystrix*. An exceedingly thorny rattan, one of the commonest species.

## ROTAN SEGA BADAQ.

*Calamus ornatus* Griff. (*Palmae*).

## ROTAN SEMAMBU.

*Calamus scipionum* Lour. The Malacca cane. The name is

also applied to *Doemonorops grandis*.

ROTAN SEMUT.

*Korthalsia scapligera* Mart. (*Palmae*). A slender climbing ratan, with an enlarged ligule in which ants make their nests, whence its native name.

ROTAN SINDEK. (Perak)

*Calamus javensis* Bl. (*Palmae*). See also ROTAN TUNGUL and ROTAN LILIN.

RU. RU LAUT. Also ARU.

*Casuarina equisetifolia* Forst. (*Casuarinae*). A common tree often planted and wild along the sea coasts.

RU BUKIT.

*Dacrydium elatum* Wall. (*Coniferae*). From the resemblance of the plant to the *Casuarina*. It is a Cypress-like plant growing on the hills at two thousand feet altitude and upwards.

RUAI GAJAH.

*Goniocaryum longerracemosum* King. (*Olacineae*). A large shrub.

RUAS-RUAS.

*Gelonium bifarium* Roxb. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree.

RUAS-RUAS JANTAN.

*Daphniphyllum laurinum* Baill. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A big shrub.

RUDOMO.

*Erodia Roxburghiana* Benth. (*Rutaceae*). More often called PAUH-PAUH which see.

RUKAM.

*Flacourtia cataphracta* Roxb. and other species (*Bixineae*). Trees usually armed at the base with strong thorns. They produce an excellent little fruit, dark-red in color as big as a cherry, with a taste of a goosberry.

RUKAM HUTAM.

*Scolopia rhinantha* Clos. (*Bixineae*). A shrub resembling the true Rukam (*Flacourtia*) to which indeed it is closely allied.

RUKU GAJAH. (Sungei Ujong)

*Vernonia chinensis* Less. (*Compositae*). A common village weed.

RUKU HUTAN. (Penang)

*Adenosma capitatum* Benth. (*Labiatae*).

RUKU-RUKU.

Basil. *Ocimum basilicum* L. and *O. album* (*Labiatae*). A kind of mint-herb much used in medicine.

RUKU JANTAN.

*Hemigraphis confinis* Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A low herb which vaguely suggests the RUKU-RUKU. (Basil)

RULANG HUTAN.

*Torenia peduncularis* Benth. (*Scrophularineae*). A small herb with blue flowers which grows in damp fields.

RULUS.

*Sapum baccatum* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree.

RUMAH LANGSUIR.

*Thamnopteris nidus avis* (*Filices*). The birds-nest fern. See PAKU LANGSUIR.

RUMANG PANAS.

*Breynia coronata* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Also Hujan Panas which see.

RUMBIA. Also REMBIA

*Sagus laevis* Roxb. (*Palmae*) This is a common name for the Sago-palm in many parts, but in others it is commonly called *Sagu*.

RUMININIYA. Also RUMIA.

*Bouea microphylla* Griff. (*Anacardiaceae*). A common fruit tree bearing small yellow very acid mangos.

RUMPEL.

*Laportea crenulata* Forst. (*Urticaceae*). The tree-nettle, the leaves of which usually sting violently. It is one of the ingredients in the Sakais dart poison.

RUMPO-RUMPO.

*Fagraea racemosa* Jack. (*Loganiaceae*). A large shrub more rarely a tree.



## RUMPUT.

Herb especially grass. The different plants called Rumpuť are to be found under their specific names.

## RUNDA. (Province Wellesley).

*Gardenia carinata* Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). A very fine tree gardenia with fine orange flowers.

## RUPAH.

*Daphniphyllum laurinum* Baill. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## RUSA-BABI. (Johore)

*Rhodamnia trinervia* Bl. (*Myrtaceae*). A common tree in the low-country.

## RUSA-RUSA. (Akar)

*Agelaea vestita* Hook. fil. (*Connaraceae*). A large jungle climber with small velvety wrinkled scarlet pods.

## RUSEH.

*Polyalthia Beccarii* King. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree with orange flowers in tufts on the stem.

## SĀBA.

*Cycas Rumphii* Miq. (*Cycadeae*). Favre is the authority for this.

## SABALAT. (Malacca)

*Aralidium pinnatifidum* Miq. (*Araliaceae*).

## SABASAH. Also SEBASAH.

A name applied to several small trees or shrubs, chiefly of the order *Euphorbiaceae* such as *Glochidion desmocarpon* Hook. fil. Also *Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea* Gaertn. (*Rubiaceae*). A seashore shrub.

## SABASAH BATU.

*Cleistanthus nitidus* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

## SABASAH HITAM. SABASAH MINYAK. SABASAH NIPIS KULIT.

*Aporosa aurea* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## SABASAH JANTAN.

*Aporosa sicifolia* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## SABERNAS. (Akar)

*Dischidia albida* Griff. (*Asclipiadeae*). A small creeping epiphyte with succulent leaves and very small white flowers.

## SABIAK. Also SEBIAK.

*Tacca cristata* Jack. (*Taccaceae*). A herb common in jungles with large broad leaves, and curious purple flowers, with large purple and white bracts.

## SABIAK. (Akar)

*Gynura sarmetosa* De C. (*Compositae*). A climber with yellow flowers and a purple involucre.

## SABIAK GAJAH.

*Cephaelis Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

## SABUEH BATU.

*Limnophia villosa* Benth. (*Scrophulariaceae*). A little blue flowered herb.

## SABUREH PAYA. (Akar)

*Gnetum funiculare* Bl. (*Gnetaceae*). A strong climber.

## SABUREH PUTIH. (Akar) (Malacca)

*Psychotria* sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

## SABURU.

*Sterculia rubiginosa* Vent. (*Sterculiaceae*). A small tree, with pink flowers, and scarlet capsules with black seeds.

## SABURŪS. (Akar) See also SABUREH.

*Gnetum funiculare* Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

## SABURUTEH.

*Ficus pisifera* Wall. (*Urticaceae*).

## SABUSUH. (Akar)

*Coptosapelta flavescens* Korth. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with white flowers.

## SABUSUH BETINA.

*Canthium glabrum* Bl. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub or small tree.

## SABUSUK. (Rumput)

*Clitoria cajanifolia* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A small shrub with large pale violet or white flowers, common in open

country. Probably introduced from South America.

SABUT. (Akar)

*Hedyotis capitellata* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A climbing herb with tufts of white flowers.

SABUT-SABUT.

*Grewia globulifera* Hook. fil. (*Tiliaceae*). A small tree.

SACHERIT HITAM. (Akar) (Malacca)

*Gnetum neglectum* Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

SADAPU.

*Chisocheton* sp. (*Meliaceae*).

SADA TURI.

*Sida carpinifolia* L. (*Malvaceae*). A small shrub with buff flowers common in waste ground.

SADAWI. (Akar)

*Smilax calophylla* Wall. (*Liliaceae*).

SADINGIN. (Malacca)

*Bryophyllum calycinum* Salisb. (*Crassulaceae*). A common succulent herb on seacoasts, often cultivated as a curiosity, on account of the ease with which it grows from portions of leaves.

SAGA.

*Adenanthera pavonina* L. (*Leguminosae*). A well-known tree with small scarlet seeds.

SAGA BETINA.

*Abrus precatorius* L. (*Leguminosae*). The Crab's-eye plant, or Weather-plant. A small climbing herb with round scarlet and black seeds.

SAGA PAYA.

*Dalbergia Junghuhnii* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A climber with greenish white flowers.

SAGA GAJAH.

*Pithecolobium fasciculatum* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A large tree with twisted red pods and black seeds.

SAGA KAYU.

*Micromelum pubescens* Oliv. (*Rutaceae*).

## SAGA MOLEH. (Akar)

*Lettsomia rubicunda* Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*).

## SAGADING.

*Gironniera parrifolia* Planch. (*Urticaceae*).

## SAGU.

*Metroxylon sagus* Rottb. and *M. Rumphii* Mart. The sago palms. But the word is more often applied to the flower, the trees being more usually called REMBIA.

## SAGUT.

*Aglaonema angustifolium* N. E. Br. (*Aroideae*). A common herb with narrow deep green leaves.

## SĀJĀ. (Akar)

*Abrus precatorius* L. (*Leguminosae*). This word is perhaps a variant of SAGA, which see.

## SAJUR WAH.

*Gomothalamus macrophyllus* Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree.

## SAKARIOT. (Akar)

*Vitis macrostachys* Miq. (*Ampelideae*). A vine with long hanging spikes of green flowers.

## SAKAI.

*Dracontomelum mangiferum* Bl. (*Anacardiaceae*). A tree with large plum-like fruits.

## SAKACHA LIMA.

*Clerodendron deflexum* Wall. (*Verbenaceae*).

## SAKARITO. (Akar) (Pahang)

*Embelia coriacea* Var. (*Myrsinaceae*). A climber with small white flowers.

## SAKAT.

A name applied to many epiphytes especially Aroids and ferns.

## SAKAT BAWANG. Also SAKAT UBAT KAPIALU.

*Acriopsis javanica* Reinwdt. (*Orchideae*). A small epiphytic orchid, with pink flowers. Lit. Onion-orchid, from the

shape of its pseud bulbs, and Head-ache orchid, the decoction of it being used for fever.

SAKAT BILIMBI.

*Thecostele maculosa* Ridl. (*Orchideae*). A little orchid often to be found on Bilimbing trees (Bilimbi).

SAKAT. (Bunga)

*Agrostophyllum glumuceum* Hook. fil. (*Orchideae*). An epiphytic orchid with small white flowers in heads.

SAKAT GAJAH.

*Anadendrum medium* Schott. (*Aroideae*). A climbing epiphytic aroid.

SAKAT RIBU-RIBU.

*Drymoglossum piloselloides* (*Filices*). A common fern creeping on trees.

SAKAT KALUMBAL.

*Dendrobium pumilum* Roxb. (*Orchideae*). A small orchid common on trees.

SAKAT LIDAH BUAYA. (Malacca)

*Oberonia anceps* Lindl. (*Orchideae*). A small epiphytic orchid.

SAKAT TULONG ULAR.

*Coelogyne Rochussenii* De Vr. (*Orchideae*). An epiphytic orchid with long hanging racemes of flowers.

SAKAT ULAR.

*Sarcanthus secundus* Griff. (*Orchideae*).

SAKATI LIMAH. (Pahang)

*Aganosma marginata* Don. (*Apocynaceae*). A climber with white flowers.

SAKELAT.

*Sterculia rubiginosa* Vent. (*Sterculiaceae*). A tree with scarlet fruits. SAKELAT is said to be a modification of the English scarlet.

SAKELAT. (Akar) Also AKAR MERAH.

*Connarus ferrugineus* Jack. (*Connaraceae*). A climber with red fruits and shoots.

## SAKELLET. (Pahang)

*Antidesma leucocladon* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub or small tree.

## SAKIJANG. (Akar)

*Erycibe malaccensis* Clarke and *E. Princei* Wall. (*Convolvulaceae*). Common climbers with small white flowers.

## SAKIR DAMAK. (Johore)

*Sarcocephalus subditus* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

## SAKIT HUDANG. (Malacca)

*Iconanthes reticulata* Jack. (*Lineae*). A tree often called also PAGAR ANAK.

## SAKULAN. (Johore)

*Oethocharis borneensis* Miq. (*Melastomaceae*). A sea-shore shrub with pink flowers.

## SALAH NAMA.

A name often given by Malays to plants of which the proper name is obscene. Such as *Decaspermum paniculatum* Kurz. "Kelintek Nyamok."

## SALAH LAKU.

*Vitis quadrangularis* Wall. (*Ampelideae*). Favre is the authority for this.

## SALAK.

*Zalacca edulis* Bl. (*Palmae*). Also called *Salak kumbar* according to Griffith. A stemless thorny palm, the brown scaly fruits of which are eaten by natives.

## SALAK BETUL.

*Zalacca affinis* Griff. (*Palmae*).

## SALAK RUNGUM.

*Z. macrostachya* Griff. (*Palmae*). Griffith (Palms of British India) is the authority for these names. The first is, I think, doubtfully identified, as the real Salak is *Z. edulis*.

## SALAM.

*Eugenia cymosa* Lam. (*Myrtaceae*). Favre is the authority for this.

## SALAMANI.

*Blainvillea rhomboidea* Dec. (*Compositae*). A common little

weed with white flowers.

SALAN HUTAN. (Akar)

*Marumia verrucosa* (Melastomaceae).

SALEMBAT.

*Eugenia conglomerata* Duthie. (Myrtaceae). A large tree.

SALEMPAR. (Akar)

*Antrophyum reticulatum* (Filices). A fern with broad entire fronds, found on rocks.

SALIMPAT.

*Piptospatha Ridleyi* Hook. fil. (Aroideae). A small aroid with the leaves either green with yellowish spots or plain. It grows on rocks in Johore.

SĀLIMPAT AYER.

*Aglaonema minus* Hook. fil. (Aroideae). A small aroid common in wet jungles.

SALUNTAS ORANG TINGGI.

*Ardisia villosa* Roxb. (Myrsineae). A small shrubby plant with pink flowers.

SAMAK.

A name given to a variety of trees the bark of which is used for tanning.

SAMAK BUKIT.

*Eugenia papillosa* Duthie. (Myrtaceae).

SAMAK DARAT.

*Eugenia pyriformis* Wall. (Myrtaceae).

SAMAK JANTAN.

*Pyrenaria acuminata* Planch. (Ternstroemiaceae).

SAMAM PAYA.

*Eugenia inophylla* Roxb. (Myrtaceae).

SAMAK PULUT.

*Eugenia subdecussata* Wall. (Myrtaceae).

SAMAK SERAI.

*Glochidion nanogynum* Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae).

SAMAK TEBRAU. Also SAMAK UBAR.

*Eugenia lepidocarpa* Wall. (*Myrtaceae*). The most commonly used of the Samaks.

SAMALU. (Singapore)

*Mimosa pudica* L. (*Leguminosae*). The sensitive plant.

SAMARUM.

*Payena Leerii* Oliv. (*Sapotaceae*). A large timber tree,

SAMBARAN ANGIN.

*Psychotria* sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

SAMBAN.

*Eleusine coracana* L. (*Gramineae*). A grass the grain of which is used though rarely as food.

SAMBOKO.

*Myrmecodia echinata* Gaud. (*Rubiaceae*). One of the Ant's nest plants. An epiphyte with a large tuberous stem covered with thorns.

SAMBON PAYA.

*Chloranthus officinalis* Bl. (*Chloranthaceae*). A herb with white flowers and fruits used in native medicine.

SAMBU BADAQ.

*Ophiorrhiza* sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A small herb.

SAMBUKAN. (Singapore)

*Tylophora asthmatica* Wight. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climbing plant with small yellowish flower.

SAMPAT. (Akar)

*Willughbeia firma* Bl. (*Apocynaceae*). One of the rubber vines (Getah Grip).

SAMPO PAYA. (Akar)

*Aspidopterys concava* Juss. (*Malpighiaceae*).

SAMPU CHACHING.

*Bonuaea verouicaefolia* Spr. (*Scrophulariaceae*). A little creeping herb with pale blue flowers.

SAMPU KELADA. (Akar)

*Hedyotis capitellata* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*).



- SAMPU PUCHUT. (Malacca)  
*Hedyotis congesta* Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A tall herb growing  
 in the jungle, used in native medicine.
- SAMPU TIKUS.  
*Ixora grandifolia* Zoll. (*Rubiaceae*).
- SAMUBUT.  
*Thottea grandiflora* Rottb. (*Aristolochiaceae*).
- SĀNA. Also SĒNĀ. And ANGSANA.  
*Pterocarpus indicus* L. (*Leguminosae*).
- SANALU API. See BENDALU.  
*Loranthus pentandrus* L. (*Loranthaceae*).
- SANDANG. (Rumput).  
*Fimbristylis globulosa* Benth. (*Cyperaceae*).
- SANDANG PADI. (Akar)  
*Conocephalus subtrinervius* Miq. (*Urticaceae*).
- SANDĒRAP. (Akar)  
*Connarus ferrugineus* Jack. (*Connaraceae*).
- SANGGOL LUTONG.  
*Nephelium eriopetalum* Miq. (*Sapindaceae*). A wild rambu-  
 tan with the flowers and fruits in hanging spikes.
- SANGGOL LUTONG HITAM.  
*Chisocheton penduliflorus* Planch. (*Meliaceae*).
- SANGKAP JANTAN.  
*Kibessia simplex* Korth. (*Melastomaceae*).
- SANGKAP. (Akar)  
*Piper* sp. (*Piperaceae*). A wild pepper.
- SANJUANG. See SENJUAN.
- SANGKANG BUAYA. (Akar)  
*Urceola malaccensis* Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).
- SANKAU MERAH.  
*Ixonanthes obovata* Hook. fil. (*Lineae*).
- SANGKUANG. Also CHANGKUANG.  
*Dracontomelum mangiferum* Bl. (*Anacardiaceae*).

## SAPADAN.

*Iguanura polyomorpha* Becc. (*Palmae*). A small palm.

## SAPAGI. (Rumput)

*Vernonia cinerea* Bl. (*Compositae*). A common weed with purple flower heads.

## SAPEDAS.

*Macaranga megalophylla* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## SAPONG.

*Pittosporum ferruginum* Ait. (*Pittosporae*).

## SAPULUT. (Singapore)

*Hyptis suaveolens* Poit. (*Labiatae*) A strongly scented mint-like herb.

## SAPARU KRAS.

*Asparagus*. *A. officinalis* L. (*Liliaceae*). This which means "half-hard" is a native perversion of the word *Asparagus*.

## SAPUT TUNGAL. Akar

*Tylophora tenuis* Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climber with small pink flowers.

## SAPULI. Pahang

*Fagraea racemosa* Jack. (*Loganiaceae*).

## SAPUTI.

*Sindora siamensis* Teysm. (*Leguminosae*).

## SAPUTI SINDO.

*S. Wallichii* Benth. Lofty trees producing a valuable timber. They can be easily recognized by the prickly round flat pods.

## SAPUTI MINYAK.

*Sindora* sp. A species with no prickles on the pods. It produces an oil.

## SARAH JANTAN. (Buah) (Penang)

*Kunstleria Kingii* Prain. (*Leguminosae*). A lofty climber.

## SARANG PIPIT. (Rumput)

*Anthistiria arguens* (*Gramineae*). A rough grass common on road-sides. Literally Sparrow's nest grass.

- SARANG PUNAI. (Akar)  
*Chaetelia deflexifolia* Turcz. (*Chaeteliaceae*). Lit. Pigeon's nests. A climbing shrub.
- SARANG BUAYA. (Rumput)  
*Panicum nodosum* (*Gramineae*). "Crocodile grass."
- SARANG TUPAI.  
*Ancilema nudiflorum* Br. (*Commelinaceae*). Literally "Squirrel's nest." A common little herb with pink flowers.
- SARANGAN.  
 A variant of BERANGAN according to Favre.
- SARANI. (Rumput)  
*Lycopodium cernuum* (*Lycopodiaceae*). The common clubmoss.
- SAROJA. See SEROJA.  
*Nelumbium speciosum* Willd. (*Nymphaeaceae*). The lotus.
- SARAPAPAT. (Akar)  
*Streptocaulon Wallichii* W. and A. (*Asclepiadeae*). A very milky climber.
- SARAPAT. (Akar)  
*Iloja diversifolia* Bl. (*Apocynaceae*). A pink wax-flower.
- SARAPAT JANTAN. (Akar)  
*Gnetum neglectum* Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).
- SARAPOK.  
*Norrisia malaccensis* Oliv. (*Loganiaceae*). A tree with white flowers.
- SARAPOH JANTAN.  
*Erodia latifolia* Dec. (*Rutaceae*). A tree with large masses of small white flowers.
- SARATONG. (Johore)  
*Tabernaemontana corymbosa* Roxb. (*Apocynaceae*). A small tree with showy white flowers.
- SARATONG PADI. (Johore)  
*Loraa pendula* Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with bunches of pink and white flowers on long hanging stalks.
- SARI BUMI.  
*Heliotropium indicum* L. (*Boraginaceae*). The little wild helio

trope with small white flowers.

SARI BULAN. (Sungei Ujong)

*Erigeron linifolius* Willd. (*Compositae*). A tall weed common in waste ground.

SARI INGANK. SARI HUTAN.

*Hyptis brevipes* Poit. (*Labiatae*). A weedy herb the leaves of which are eaten as a vegetable.

SARPANG. (Malacca)

*Kurrimia* sp. (*Rhamnaceae*).

SARUDANG BETINA.

*Combretum extensum* Roxb. (*Combretaceae*). A climber with green flowers.

SARUNE.

*Wedelia biflora* De C. (*Compositae*). A sea-shore shrub with yellow flowers. See SERENAH.

SARUNCHÉ. (Johore)

*Hiptage sericea* Hook. fil. (*Malpighiaceae*).

SASARAN. (Akar)

*Conocephalus subtrinervus* Miq. (*Urticaceae*). A small herb with violet balls of flowers.

SATAGIT.

*Dianella ensifolia* Red. (*Liliaceae*). A common herb in woods with blue or white flowers and berries.

SATUBAL. (Akar)

*Henslowia Lobbiana* A. D. C. (*Santalaceae*).

SAUH. SAWA.

*Mimusops kauki* L. (*Sapotaceae*). A fruit tree.

SAUH HUTAN.

*Parinariium Griffithianum* Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). A large tree with deep green leaves, white flowers and yellow plum-like fruits.

SAU MANILLA. SAWA MANILLA.

The Chiku or Sapoti. *Achras Sapota* L. (*Sapotaceae*). This may be a Malaicised form of Sapodilla, the West Indian name for the fruit.

## SAUT. (Akar)

*Modecca singaporeana* Mast. (*Passifloreae*). A climbing plant with small green flowers and scarlet fruits containing black seeds in a white fleshy aril. It is said to be poisonous.

## SĀWI. Also SESAWI.

Mustard. *Brassica nigra* L. (*Cruciferae*).

## SAYUR.

Mustard. *Brassica nigra* L. (*Cruciferae*). Also a common word for vegetable.

## SAYUR PAKIS.

*Stenochloena palustris* (*Filices*). A common climbing fern found in swamps the shoots of which are commonly eaten.

## SEBASAH.

*Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea* Gaertn. (*Rubiaceae*). See SABASAH.

## SEBEH

"*Canna pulchra*" according to Favre. Probably *Canna indica* L. (*Scitamineae*) the Indian shot is meant.

## SEBIAK. See SABIAK.

## SEBILEK.

*Castanopsis hystrix* Dec. (*Cupuliferae*). A wild chestnut.

## SEBONG HUTAN.

*Lasianthus appressus* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A hairy shrub with small white flowers and blue berries.

## SEBUGO.

*Lagerstroemia Flos-reginae* Retz. (*Sythraeae*). More commonly known as BUNGOH, which see.

## SEBUNGKAH. (Akar).

*Vitis cinnamomea* Wall. (*Ampelideae*). A wild vine.

## SEBUNKAK. (Akar).

*Pterisanthes heterantha* Miq. (*Ampelideae*).

## SEBURAS.

*Polka Aclisia* Hassk. (*Commelinaceae*) A herb with white

flowers and blue berries.

## SEBURAT.

Variants SABURUT and SUPRUT. *Thottea grandiflora* Rottb.  
(*Aristolochiaceae*).

## SEBUSOK. SIBUSUK. Also BUSOK-BUSOK.

*Cassia nodosa* L. (*Leguminosae*). A common tree with pink  
flowers.

## SEBUTA.

*Sarcocephalus Inughuhii* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

## SEDANG.

*Salacia flarescens* Kurz. (*Rhamneae*). A scandent shrub.

## SEDANG. (Akar)

*Parameria polynema* Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*). A climbing  
shrub with pink flowers which produces a rubber.

## SEDAPAT. (Akar)

*Aspidopetrys concava* Juss. (*Malpighiaceae*).

## SEDOMANG. (Malacca)

*Rhodamnia triuerria* Bl. (*Myrtaceae*).

## SEGADLNG JANTAN.

*Exora grandifolia* Zoll. (*Rubiaceae*).

## SEGAN BEDAHAN.

*Arthropodium diversifolium* (*Araliaceae*). A common small  
tree in open country.

## SEGAN JANTAN. Penang

*Portulaca oleraceae* L. (*Portulacaceae*). Purslane. A com-  
mon weed with yellow flowers.

## SEGAN PADANG.

*Euphorbia thymifolia* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small weed.

## SEGAN PAYA.

*Jackia ornata* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*).

## SEGOREH.

*Mussaenda glabra* Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*). *Ardisia villosa* Roxb.  
(*Myrsinaceae*).

- SEGUMPA BETINA. Malacca  
*Alsodeia echinocarpa* Korth. (*Violaceae*).
- SEJANGAT. (Akar)  
*Spatholobus gyrocarpus* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A big climber with small purple flowers. One of the water vines.
- SEJARANG.  
*Tabernaemontana peduncularis* Wall. (*Apocynaceae*).
- SEKAM BULAN.  
*Greenia Jackii* W. and A. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with green flowers.
- SEKAPU. (Akar)  
*Grewia umbellata* Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).
- SEKOYI.  
 Italian millet. *Panicum italicum* L. (*Gramineae*).
- SEKOET. (Akar)  
*Spatholobus gyrocarpus* Benth. (*Leguminosae*).
- SEKUBING AYER.  
*Mallotus floribundus* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).
- SEKUNTUT. (Akar)  
*Paederia foetida* L. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with a very unpleasant scent.
- SEKUNTUT.  
*Saprosma* sp. and *Lasianthus* sp. (*Rubiaceae*). Shrubs with white flowers exhaling a very foetid odour when broken.
- SELARU.  
*Macaranga javanica* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).
- SELASIH ANTAN.  
*Ocimum basilicum* L. (*Labiatae*). Basil. A kind of mint often to be found in villages.
- SELASIH DENDE. Also SELASIH HUTAN.  
*Stachytarpheta indica* L. (*Verbenaceae*). A common little shrub with blue flowers.
- SELASIH HUTAN.  
*Hyptis suaveolens* Poit. (*Labiatae*). Also *Stachytarpheta*

*indica* L. (*Verbenaceae*).

SETAWO. (Rumput)

*Spermacóce hispida* L. (*Rubiaceae*). A common prostrate weed in waste ground with small pink flowers.

SELEMBAH. (Akar)

Selambar according to Favre. *Uncaria sclerophylla* Roxb. (*Rubiaceae*). A large wild gambier.

SELEMPAH. (Selangor)

*Gnetum neglectum* Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

SELENDAP.

*Crinum asiaticum* L. (*Amaryllideae*). Favre is the authority for this.

SELENDAP BUKIT.

*Trigonostemon indicum* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

SELIGURI. (Akar)

*Desmodium parvifolium* Bak. (*Leguminosae*). A little creeping plant with very small pink flowers, common in grass.

SELIGURI and SELIGURI BETINA.

*Clerodendron disparifolium* Bl. (*Verbenaceae*). A shrub or small tree wsth yellow flowers.

SELIGURI PADANG.

*Sida rhombifolia* L. (*Malvaceae*). A common small shrub in open country.

SELIMPAS.

*Quisqualis densiflora* Wall. (*Combretaceae*). A climber in pink flowers.

SELINSING

*Scirpodendron costatum* Thw. (*Cyperaceae*). A narrow leaved sedge forming close thickets by river banks especially near the sea.

SĚLOWUNG

*Miqelia caudata* King. (*Olacineae*). A rather rare climber with small green flowers and curious red flattened ovate fruits in a head. It is used in making the poison for darts by the Sakais. According to Vaughan-Stevens.



## SELUANG MUDIK.

*Artanema sesunoides* Benth. (*Scrophulariaceae*). A herb with violet flowers growing in swamps, the narrow leaves are supposed to be of the shape of the Seluang fish.

## SELUBAT.

*Aralidium pinnatifidum* Miq. (*Araliaceae*).

## SELUMAR.

*Mussaendopsis Beccuriana* Baill. (*Rubiaceae*). A tree with yellow flowers with one lobe of the calyx produced into a large white petaloid limb.

## SEMBARANG.

*Ardisia lanceolata* Roxb. (*Myrsineae*). A shrub with pink flowers.

## SEMBANG.

*Clerodendron disparifolium* Bl. (*Verbenaceae*).

## SEMBONG. Also SUMBONG.

*Blunea balsamifera* De C. (*Compositae*). A strongly scented herb producing the Ngai camphor of the Chinese, and used by the Malays in native medicine.

## SEMBONG HUTAN.

*Vernonia cinerea* Bl. (*Compositae*).

## SEMBONG GAJAH.

*Adenostemma viscosum* Forst. (*Compositae*). A common village weed with mauve flowers.

## SEMBONG HUTAN JANTAN.

*Clerodendron deflexum* Wall. (*Verbenaceae*).

## SEMIJO. (Akar)

*Strychnos laurina* Wall. (*Loganiaceae*). A shrub with small green flowers.

## SEMILAT. Also SEMBILAT and SEMELIT.

*Rourea fulgens* Planch. also *R. rugosa* Planch. (*Connaraceae*). The former is also called SEMILAT DARAT and S. PUTIH. Climbing shrubs with small leaves often red when young, and pink or white flowers. Used for stomach-ache by natives.

SEMILAT MERAH. Also SEMILAT PAPAN.

*Cnestis ramiflora* Griff. (*Conuaraceae*). A common large climber with red shoots and pink flowers, fruits red, pear-shaped.

SEMPELAS LIDAH KUCHING. (Akar) (Malacca)

*Grewia laerigata* Vahl. (*Tiliaceae*).

SEMPEDU PAHIT.

*Eurycoma longifolia* Jack. (*Simarubeae*). Variant of LEMPEDU. See BIDARA PAHIT.

SEMPIAN PETRI.

*Clerodendron disparifolium* Bl. (*Verbenaceae*).

SEMUGUM.

*Symplocos adenophylla* Wall. (*Styraceae*). A small tree.

SENA.

A variant of SANA i. e. ANGSANA *Petrocarpus indicus* L. Chiefly used by Europeans in error for SANA.

SENA. SENA MAKI.

The Senna. *Cassia angustifolia* Vahl. (*Leguminosae*). the leaves of which are imported from Arabia whence the plant derives its name of Mecca Senna.

SENAIAN API.

*Xanthophyllum rufum* A. W. Beun. (*Polygalaceae*). A tree.

SENALA API LAUT.

*Hydnophytum formicarium* Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). The ant's nest plant.

SENAMBON.

A variant for SETAMBON; *Baccaurea parviflora* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SENANCHONG.

*Croton argyrites* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub.

SENDAGURI.

Variant of SELIGURI. *Sida rhombifolia* L. (*Malvaceae*).

SENDERAI.

Variant for CHENDERAI. *Grewia* spp. (*Tiliaceae*).

## SENDEREIAN. (Rumput)

A name for several kinds of Sedges, chiefly *Scleria* (*Cyperaceae*).

## SENDOK-SENDOK.

*Endospermum malaccense* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Lit.  
"Spoons" on account of the spoon-shaped leaves. A big tree with rather soft wood used for making clogs.

## SENDUDOK. Also SENDUDU.

*Melastoma polyanthum* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*) and allied species. Shrubs with showy pink flowers, commonly called "Singapore Rhododendrons."

## SENDUDOK. (Akar)

*Marumia muscosa* Vahl, and other climbing *Melastomaceae* such as *Anplectrum glaucum* Triana and *Dissochaeta punctulata* Hook. fil.

## SENDUDOK GAJAH. SENDUDOK HUTAN.

*Allomorpha exigua* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). A shrub with greenish flowers.

## SENDUDOK PUTIH.

*Melastoma sanguineum* Sims. (*Melastomaceae*). A shrub with showy pinkish flowers.

## SANJUAN BUKIT.

*Dracaena terniflora* Roxb. (*Liliaceae*). A dwarf *Dracaena*.

## SENJUANG HUTAN. Also SANJUAN.

*Aglaonema minus* Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). Also *Apostasia nuda* R. Br. (*Apostasiaceae*).

## SENGKAWAS.

*Diospyros lucida* Wall. (*Ebenaceae*). An Ebony tree.

## SENGKUANG. Also BENGKUANG.

*Pachyrhizus angulatus* Rich. (*Leguminosae*). The Yam-bean. A bean with a tuberous root like a turnip, eaten by natives.

## SENTADA. Also SETADA.

*Podocarpus neglectus* Bl. (*Coniferae*). A tree like yew, common near the sea.

## SENTOL.

*Sandoricum indicum* L. (*Meliaceae*). A well known fruit-tree.

## SEPADAS BUNGA.

*Cratoxylon formosum* Benth. (*Hypericaceae*). According to Jack.

## SEPA PUTRI. SEPA PETRI.

*Pentace triptera* Mast. (*Tiliaceae*). A big timber tree, with white flowers. Also *Gonystylus Maingayi* Hook. fil. in Malacca.

## SĒPAN. (Malacca)

*Dialium patens* Bak. (*Leguminosae*). A word used in Malacca for KRANJI.

## SEPANG.

Sappan wood. *Asalpinia Sappan* L. (*Leguminosae*). A thorny tree with yellow flowers. The wood gives a red dye.

## SEPIT.

*Vitex vestita* Wall. (*Verbenaceae*). A tree with yellow flowers.

## SEPUIL.

*Arthropylum diversifolium* Bl. (*Araliaceae*).

## SEPUKU.

*Heptapleurum renulosum* Seem. (*Araliaceae*). An epiphytic shrub.

## SEPUM.

*Mangifera Maingayi* Hook. fil. (*Anacardiaceae*). A large wild mango with eatable fruits.

## SERAFAT. (Akar)

*Parameria polyneura* Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*). A climbing rubber-vine with pink flowers, the bark used in native medicine. SERAPAT or SERAPIT is a name applied to several climbers chiefly *Apocynaceae* some of which are used in medicine.

## SERAPAT JANTAN. (Akar)

*Urceola malaccensis* Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

## SERAPAT KUNING.

*Gymnema acuminatum* Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climber.

## SERAPOH.

*Daphniphyllum laurinum* (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub or tree.

## SERAPOH. (Akar)

*Celastrus monosperma* Roxb. (*Celastrineae*). A climbing shrub.

## SERAPU.

*Gironniera parvifolia* Planch. (*Urticaceae*). A shrub.

## SERAPU PUTIH.

*Lindera malaccensis* Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*). A common shrub or small tree.

## SERAU. (Akar)

*Parameria glandulifera* Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

## SERAU LIPIS.

*Pavetta indica* L. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

## SERAWAN.

*Erycibe* Sp. (*Convolvulaceae*).

## SERAWAN. (Akar) Also SURAWAN.

*Roucheria Griffithii* Planch. (*Lineae*).

## SERAWAN KUBANG.

*Ebermacra setigera* Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A little white flowered herb, common in woods.

## SERAWAS. SERAWAS PAYA. Also SURUAS.

*Fagraea racemosa* Jack. (*Loganiaceae*). Often known as Sapuli.

## SERAYAH.

A name given to timber of several trees belonging to the genera *Shorea*, and *Hopea* (*Dipterocarpeae*).

## SERDANG.

*Livistona cochinchinensis* (*Palmar*). A tall fan palm.

## SERGA.

*Lepidagathis longifolia* Wight. (*Acanthaceae*). A tall herb with dull purple flowers inhabiting dense jungles, used as an abortient by natives.

## SĒRĒNAH LAUT.

Saruney according to Favre. *Wedelia biflora* De C. (*Compositae*). A yellow flowered composite common near the sea.

## SERERAS. (Malacca)

*Pittosporum ferrugineum* Ait. (*Pittosporaceae*).

## SEREY.

Citronella grass. *Andropogon Schoenanthus* L. (*Gramineae*).

## SEREY BUKIT.

*Gahnia javanica* Zoll. (*Cyperaceae*). A tall sedge with black flower and spikes growing on mountains.

## SERI ENGGANG.

*Hyptis brevipes* Poit. (*Labiatae*).

## SERENGAN.

*Desmodium latifolium* Dec. (*Leguminosae*). Also KAMANI BABI.

## SERINGAN.

*Uraria crinita* Desv. (*Leguminosae*). The Malay Lupine. A small shrub with thick spikes of violet flowers.

## SERINGAN JANTAN.

*Flemingia congesta* Roxb. (*Leguminosae*).

## SERŌJA.

The lotus. *Nelumbium speciosum* Br. (*Nymphaeaceae*).

## SERTONG. (Malacca)

*Kopsia pauciflora* Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

## SERUNTU.

*Lepidagathis longifolia* Wight. (*Acanthaceae*).

## SERUPAH BUKIT.

*Norrisia malaccensis* Gardn. (*Loganiaceae*). Also SARAPOK.

## SESAWI.

Mustard. *Brassica nigra* L. (*Cruciferae*).

## SESAWI PASIR.

*Artanema sesamoides* Benth. (*Scrophulariaceae*).

## SESENDOK.

Contraction for SENDOK-SENDOK. *Endospermum malaccense* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## SESEPIT. (Singapore)

*Sesuvium portulacastrum* L. (*Ficoideae*). A creeping succulent plant with pink flowers common on tidal mud.

## SETAMBON. Also SENAMBUN.

*Baccaurea parvifolia* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree the wood of which is used for making sticks. It is very hard and yellow.

## SETAMBON BETINA.

*Baccaurea Wallichii* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## SETAWBON LILIN.

*Baccaurea brevipes* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## SETAMPIN. (Selangor)

*Mallotus Griffithianus* Hook. fil.

## SETAWA. Also SATAWA.

*Costus speciosus* L. (*Scitamineae*) also *Forrestia* spp. (*Comelinaceae*). Herbs, the creeping stem of which are used in medicine. Variants are TAWA-TAWA and TAWAGA.

## SETAWA GAJAH. SETAWA BETINA.

*Forrestia mollis* Clarke.

## SETAWA JANTAN. SETAWA HUTAN.

*Forrestia Griffithii* Clarke.

## SĚTĚBAL.

*Fagrae racemosa* Jack. (*Loganiaceae*). A variant of Sūtūbal.

## SETEBAL. (Akar)

*Hoja coronaria* Bl. (*Apocynaceae*). A wax flower with downy leaves and large waxy white star shaped flowers.

## SETŪ or SETŪL.

*Enhalus acoroides* Zoll. (*Hydrocharideae*). A marine plant, the fruits of which are eaten by children.

## SETUI. (Lankawi)

A local variant for Sentol (*Sandoricum indicum*).

- SETUBAL. (Akar) Also SATUBAL.  
*Henslowia Lobbiana* De U. (*Santalaceae*).
- SETUBAL PAYA.  
*Kibara coriacea* Endl. (*Monimiaceae*).
- SETULANG. (Johore)  
*Moesa ramentacea* A. De U. (*Myrsineae*).
- SHINGHE.  
*Microstemon velutina* Engler. (*Anacardiaceae*). A big tree  
 said to produce a dammar.
- SIAK. (Akar)  
*Physostelma Wallichii* Wight. (*Asclepiadeae*). A slender  
 climber with white flowers. The roots are sweetly scented  
 and are used in native medicine.
- SIAK-SIAK JANTAN.  
*Dianella ensifolia* Red. (*Liliaceae*).
- SIAK-SIAK RIMBAH.  
*Mapania humilis* Naves. (*Cyperaceae*).
- SIAL MUNAHON. See MANAON.  
*Pternandra coerulescens* Jack. (*Melastomaceae*). A tree.
- SIAL MUNAHON. (Akar)  
*Jasminum smilacifolium* Griff. (*Oleaceae*). The three nerv-  
 ed leaves suggest those of *Pternandra* whence the name.
- SIAMET (Rumput)  
*Fimbristylis asperrima* Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge.
- SIANGGIT. (Sungei Ujong)  
*Ageratum conyzoides* L. (*Compositae*). The white weed.
- SIANGAN JANTAN.  
*Diospyros* sp. (*Ebenaceae*).
- SIANGUS.  
*Croton Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common  
 shrub.
- SIANTAN JANTAN. Also SIANTAN HUTAN.  
*Ixora amoena* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). An orange red *Ixora*.



## SIANTAN HUTAN.

*Randia longiflora* Lam. (*Rubiaceae*).

## SIBILEK.

*Alsodeia echinocarpa* Korth. (*Violaceae*). A shrub with mossy fruit of which the seed is used in medicine as a purgative. Compare SEBILEK.

## SIBONGKOK BUKIT.

*Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

## SIBU. (Rumput)

*Oldenlandia corymbosa* L. (*Rubiaceae*). A weed with small white flowers.

## SIBUEH API. (Akar)

*Gymnema acuminatum* Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*).

## SIBUEH BATU.

*Linnophila villosa* Benth. (*Scrophularineae*). A little herb.

## SIBUEH JANTAN. (Rumput)

*Hedyotis glabra* Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A common weed.

## SIBUEH. (Akar)

*Gouania macrocarpa* De C. (*Rhamnaceae*). A climber.

## SIBURU.

*Gomphia Sumatrana* Jack. (*Ochnaceae*). According to Jack.

## SIDIN. (Akar)

*Lygodium dichotomum* (*Filices*). A common climbing fern.

## SIAGNOS BETINA.

*Parastemon urophyllum* E. (*Rosaceae*). A tree.

## SIBIAK. (Malacca)

*Justicia* sp. (*Acanthaceae*).

## SIGAM.

*Goniocaryum longeracemosum* King. (*Olacaceae*). A half scandent shrub with long hanging racemes of purplish green flowers.

## SIGOH. Also SIGONIAH.

*Alsodeia Kunstleriana* King. (*Violaceae*). Also *Microdesmus cascarifolia* (*Euphorbiaceae*). Shrubs or the colter sometimes a small tree.

- SIGRAN. (Akar)  
*Willughbeia firma* Bl. (*Apocynaceae*).
- SIGUMBONG PAYA.  
*Kibara coriacea* Endl. (*Monimaceae*).
- SIGUMBOR URAT.  
*Pothomorphe subpeltata* Miq. (*Piperaceae*). A large leaved pepper common in the hill districts.
- SIGUN.  
*Cryptocarya Griffithiana* Wight. (*Laurineae*). A large tree.
- SIGUNDOL.  
*Microstylis congesta* Lindl. (*Orchideae*). A small ground orchid.
- SIGURAI.  
*Webera longifolia* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.
- SIKAP DADA.  
*Oxalis corniculata* L. (*Geraniaceae*). A little yellow-flowered weed common in gardens.
- SIKU-SIKU.  
*Striga latea* Lour. (*Scrophularineae*). A small herb with yellow or pink flowers growing in grass. The name is also applied to *Oldenlandia corymbosa* (*Rubiaceae*).
- SIKU KELUANG.  
*Tarrietia simplicifolia* Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). Lit. "Bat's elbow," on account of the winged fruits. A vast tree.
- SILAM KULU.  
*Psychotria polycarpa* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A climbing plant common in hedges.
- SILANGSANG.  
*Pandanus* n. sp. A dwarf species allied to *P. oratus* with globose heads of fruit. It also called SINDAYEN MASING.
- SILAYER. (Selangor)  
*Sterculia scaphigera* Wall. (*Sterculiaceae*). More commonly known as KUMBANG SAMANGKO.
- SILINCHA. (Johore)  
*Phoebe* sp. (*Laurineae*).

SILAT KAIN. (Rumput)

*Cenotheca lappacea* Beau. (*Gramineae*). A grass the heads of which are very adhesive to cloth whence the name.

SILOKAN. (Singapore)

*Ochtocharis javanica* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). A seashore shrub with pink flowers.

SIMAMBA HUTAN. (Langkawi)

*Glycosmis sapindooides* Lindl. (*Rutaceae*).

SIMPAYAN ULAR. (Malacca)

*Cupania pleuropteris* Hiern. (*Sapindaceae*). A common tree

SIMPOH.

Favre gives also SIMPUH and there is a variant CHIMPOH. *Dillenia indica* L. (*Dilleniaceae*). A large tree with very large white flowers. Also *Randia anisophylla* Jack, which is also called SIMPOH GAJAH.

SIMPOH AYER.

*Cleistanthus hirsutulus* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SIMPOH BUKIT.

*Cryptocarya Griffithiana* Wight. (*Laurineae*).

SIMPOH JANTAN. SIMPOH BUKIT. SIMPOH HUTAN.

*Wormia meliosmaefolia* King. (*Dilleniaceae*). A yellow flowered tree common in hill woods.

SIMPOH PAYA.

*Wormia pulchella* Jack. (*Dilleniaceae*).

SIMPOR. (Perak)

*Dichopsis* sp. (*Sapotaceae*). A Gutta-percha producing tree.

SIMINJOH. (Akar) (Pahang)

*Smilar Helferi* A. De C. (*Liliaceae*). A climbing shrub.

SIMMUNGKE. Also MUNGKE.

*Croton argyratus* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SINDARONG.

*Glochidion sericeum* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree.

SINGGA.

*Antidesma cuspidatum* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## SINGGA BETINA.

*Cinnamomum iners* Bl. (*Laurineae*). A common wild cinnamon.

## SINGGA PUTIH.

*Myristica glaucescens* Hook. fl. (*Myristicaceae*).

## SININTOT. (Johore)

*Evodia* sp.

## SINJARANG. (Akar) See also JARANG-JARANG.

*Cyathula prostrata* Bl. (*Amarantaceae*).

## SINONIA.

*Memecylon coeruleum* Jack. (*Melastomaceae*). A shrub with blue flowers.

## SINTENG.

*Cassia tomentosa* L. (*Leguminosae*). A hairy weed with yellow flowers introduced from South America.

## SINTULANG.

*Jackia ornata* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*).

## SIPET.

*Vitex vestita* Bl. (*Verbenaceae*).

## SIPITUM. (Pahang)

*Hedyotis glabra* Br. (*Rubiaceae*).

## SIRIH.

Betle pepper. *Piper betle* L. (*Piperaceae*). There are two cultivated varieties, SIREH MALAYU and SIRIH CHINA.

## SIRIH AYER.

*Piper miniatum* Bl. (*Piperaceae*). A wild pepper with red spikes of fruit.

## SIRIH KADOK.

*Piper longum* L. (*Piperaceae*). See also KADOK.

## SIRI CHICHEWI. (Province Wellesley)

*Scindapsus pictus* Hassk. (*Aroideae*). A climbing aroid with variegated leaves like those of a pepper.

## SIRIT BUDAK. (Johore)

*Garcinia* sp. (*Guttiferae*).

## SISIK NAGA.

*Burmannia coelestis* Don. (*Burmanniaceae*). Lit. "Dragon's scales." A little herb with violet urn-shaped flowers growing in grass.

## SISIK NAGA. (Akar)

*Desmodium heterophyllum* Bak. (*Leguminosae*). A small creeping plant with pink flowers.

## SISIK NAGA. (Akar)

*Pellionia Duranana* N. E. Br. (*Urticaceae*). A creeping plant with green or purple variegated leaves often cultivated.

## SITAKA.

*Plumbago rosea* L. (*Plumbagineae*). According to Favre; in Singapore it is called CHERAKA.

## SITOE SOPIE.

*Elaeocarpus robustus* Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

## SITULANG. (Pahang)

*Coptosapelta Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

## S'RIAN PUTIH.

*Kibara coriacea* Endl. (*Monimiaceae*).

## SRIGALA.

*Hedyotis glabra* Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A common herb.

## SRI KAYA.

The "Bullock's heart." *Anona squamosa* L. (*Anonaceae*).

## SRI KAYA BLANDA. Also NONA BLANDA.

The "Sour-sop." *Anona muricata* L. (*Anonaceae*).

## S'TANDANG. (Rumput)

*Spermacoce hispida* Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A little pink flowered creeping herb.

## SUAPAH. (Akar)

*Urceola torulosa* Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

## SUASA. (Rumput)

*Eriocaulon sexangulare* L. (*Eriocauloneae*). A herb with the flowers in white balls on the end of the peduncles, common in and near water.

- SUBANG. (Akar)  
*Sphenodesma pentandra* Jack. (*Verbenaceae*).
- SUBIDAI. (Akar)  
*Tylophora Wallichii* Hook. fil. (*Asclepiadeae*).
- SUBURUS. (Akar)  
*Randia rugulosa* Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). A thorny climber with white flowers.
- SUBURUS HITAM.  
*Diplospora* sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree with green flowers.
- SUBURUTEH. See ARA SUBURUTEH.  
*Ficus pisiifera* Wall. (*Urticaceae*).
- SUBURUTEH PUTIH. (Akar)  
*Psychotria* sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A climbing species.
- SUBUTA.  
*Sarcocephalus subditus* Korth. (*Rubiaceae*).
- SUGA.  
*Ormosia venosa* Bak. (*Leguminosae*). A tree with white flowers.
- SUGAÔ PETALING.  
*Diplospora* sp. (*Rubiaceae*).
- SUGI.  
*Cupania pubescens* Radlk. (*Sapindaceae*) in Maingay's list.
- SUGI JANTAN.  
*Byttneria uncinata* Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). (Maingay's list.)  
 Maingay says this has dull red wood and is used for the sides of Gharries. He is the only person who has collected the plant.
- SUGI-SUGI.  
*Gnetum Brunonianum* Griff. (*Gnetaceae*). Also *Aporosa microcalyx* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).
- SUGU-SUGU.  
*Macaranga javanica* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).
- SUGUNJA.  
*Anadeudron montanum* Schott. (*Aroideae*). An aroid climbing on trees.

## SUJARONG.

*Tabernaemontana peduncularis* Wall. (*Apocynaceae*).

## SUKAM BULAN.

*Greenia Jackii* Wight. (*Rubiaceae*).

## SUKAM MERAH.

*Aporosa microsphaera* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## SUKUN.

The bread fruit. *Artocarpus incisa* L. (*Urticaceae*).

## SULIMBAT.

*Eugenia conglomerata* Duthie. (*Myrtaceae*).

## SULENGSEN. (Rumput)

*Mariscus pennatus* C. B. G. (*Cyperaceae*).

## SULOI. (Akar)

*Quisqualis indica* L. (*Combretaceae*). A climber with red flowers often cultivated.

## SULOI BELALANG. (Rumput)

*Cyperus Iria* L. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge.

## SULOI HUTAN. (Akar)

*Urceola torulosa* Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

## SULONG. (Akar)

*Psychotria polycarpa* Miq. Also *Gynochthodes sublanceolata*, Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

## SULOR API JANTAN.

*Loranthus pentandrus* L. (*Loranthaceae*).

## SULUANG MUDEH.

*Eranthemum malaccense* A. B. G. (*Acanthaceae*).

## SULUBAT JANTAN.

*Aglaia odoratissima* L. (*Meliaceae*).

## SULUDANG PINANG.

*Peliosanthes albida* Hook. fil. (*Ophiopogonaceae*).

## SULU KRANG.

*Embelia Ribes* L. (*Myrsinaceae*). A common woody climber with small white flowers and black berries. SULU is a long shoot and KRANG is coral.

## SULUMSAI.

*Aporosa Maingayi* Hook. fl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## SULUPUT. (Akar)

*Iodes velutina* King. (*Olucineae*). A climber with green flowers.

## SULURO.

*Webera stellata* Hook. fl. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

## SUMANG.

*Quisqualis densiflora* Wall. Jack is the authority for this.

## SUMANGSO.

*Croton argyrites* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## SUMBAN PAYA.

*Chloranthus officinalis* Bl. (*Chloranthaceae*).

## SUMBAWANG. (Johore)

*Kayea ferruginea* Pierre. (*Guttiferae*).

## SUMBO. (Rumput)

*Cyperus Haspau* L. (*Cyperaceae*).

## SUMBONG. See SEMBONG.

## SUMBONG MERAH.

*Didymocarpus crinitus* Jack. (*Cyrtandraceae*).

## SUMBOR.

*Breynia reclinata* Hook. fl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## SUMIN JANTAN.

*Alchornea villosa* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## SUMPAYAN ULAR.

*Cstodes macrophyllus* Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## SUMPELAS LIDAH KUCHING. (Sungei Ujong)

*Greigia umbellata* Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

## SUMPUH. (Akar)

*Jasminum bifarium* Wall. (*Oleaceae*). The wild Jasmine.

## SUMPUH BADAK.

*Ophiorrhiza* sp. (*Rubiaceae*)



- SUMPUH BULAN. Also SUMPUR KRING.  
*Aglaonema angustifolium* N. E. Br. (Aroideae).
- SUMPUH KELADA.  
*Hedyotis capitellata* Wall. (Rubiaceae).
- SUMPUH KRING.  
*Argostemma elatostemma* Hook. fil. (Rubiaceae).
- SUMPU KUHAO. (Malacca)  
*Clerodendron deflexum* Wall. (Verbenaceae).
- SUMPUH LANDAK.  
*Forrestia Griffithii* Clarke. (Commelinaceae).
- SUMPUH LUMPÔ.  
*Ardisia odontophylla* Wall. (Myrsinaceae).
- SUMPUH MUNAHAN.  
*Cyrtandromea megaphylla* Hemsl. (Cyrtandraceae).
- SUMPU PUCHOT.  
*Coptosapelta Griffithii* Hook. fil. (Rubiaceae).
- SUMPU TILINGA BADAQ.  
*Crypteronia Griffithii* Clarke. (Lythraceae). A fairly large tree.
- SUMPUH SEMUT.  
*Chasalia curviflora* var. *angustifolia* (Rubiaceae).
- SUMPUH ULAT. (Akar)  
*Henslowia Lobbiana* A. De C. (Santalaceae).
- SUMULUT. (Akar)  
*Lettsomia Maingayi* Clarke. (Convolvulaceae).
- SUMUNLAT. (Akar)  
*Lettsomia Maingayii* C. B. Clarke. (Convolvulaceae).
- SUNAI LAUT. See SERENAH LAUT.  
*Wedelia biflora* De C. (Compositae).
- SUNARONG BETINA.  
*Corchorus capsularis* L. (Tiliaceae). A herb with yellow flowers.
- SUNDAL MALAM.  
*Polianthes tuberosa* L. (Amaryllidaceae). The tuberose.

## SUNDIK. GETAH SUNDIK.

*Pajena Leerii* Oliv. (*Sapotaceae*). A tree producing a good Gutta percha.

## SUPAH. (Akar)

*Hoya caudata* Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

## SUNGOL HUTAN. SANGAL HUTAN.

*Canarium rufum* A. W. Benn. (*Burseraceae*) (Maingay's list).

## SUNGOL LUTONG. Also SANGGOL LUTONG.

*Nephe'ium eriopetalum* Miq. (*Sapindaceae*). A wild Rambutan with pendent spikes of flowers and fruits.

## SUNG-SUNG HARUS. (Akar)

*Combretum trifoliatum* Vent. (*Combretaceae*). The fruits are sold in the shops as an anthelmintic.

## SUNKIT.

*Myristica elliptica* Wall. (*Myristicaceae*). A large wild nutmeg.

## SUNKO RIMAU.

*Parinarium Griffithianum* Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*).

## SUNTANG PUTIH.

*Cedrela febrifuga* Bl. (*Meliaceae*).

## SUNTO BUKIT.

*Hullettia dumosa* King. (*Urticaceae*).

## SUPATI.

*Ixora nigricans* Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A white-flowered Ixora.

## SUPIDANG. (Rumput)

*Mapania bancana* Miq. (*Cyperaceae*). A sedge

## SUPUCHA.

*Phyllochlamys spinosa* Bureau. (*Urticaceae*). A compact thorny shrub.

## SUPUDEH. Also SUPIDEH. See under ARA.

*Ficus urophylla* Wall. (*Urticaceae*).

## SUPIDEH JANTAN.

*Ficus alba* Wall. (*Urticaceae*).

## SUPUJIT BUKIT.

*Cyrtandromoea megaphylla* Hemsl. (*Cyrtandraceae*). A large herb with white flowers and a red calyx.

## SURAI. (Rumput)

*Mariscus pennatus* (*Cyperaceae*).

## SURAI. (Akar) (Sungei Ujong)

*Bragantia corymbosa* Griff. (*Aristolochiaceae*).

## SURANGKING.

*Cleistanthus* sp. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## SURORAS. (Malacca)

*Pittosporum ferrugineum* Ait. (*Pittosporaceae*).

## SURUAS. SURUAS PAYA. See SERAWAS.

*Fuyraea racemosa* Jack. (*Loganiaceae*).

## SURUMAT. (Akar)

*Canthium* sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

## SURUNDANG. (Akar)

*Anadenobron montanum* Wall. Also *Scindapsus Perakensis* Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*).

## SURUNGKO.

*Pavetta indica* L. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

## SURUNKOP.

*Ryparia fusciculata* King. (*Bivineae*). A small tree with flowers in slender spikes.

## SURUNTING. (Akar)

*Dioscorea laurifolia* Wall. (*Dioscoreaceae*). One of the wild yams with spikes of green flowers.

## SURUYIAN.

*Breynia rhamnoides* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large shrub.

## SURAT BELUKAR. (Rumput)

*Mapania bancana* (*Cyperaceae*).

## SUSAWAT.

*Vitis cinnamomea* Wall. (*Ampelideae*).

## SUSOR. (Rumput)

*Spermacoce hispida* L. (*Rubiaceae*).

- SUSOR DAUN. (Rumput)  
*Vernonia cinerea* Bl. (*Compositae*).
- SUSOR PAYA. (Akar) (Malacca)  
*Lecananthus erubescens* Jack. (*Rubiaceae*).
- SUSU. (Bunga)  
*Tabernaemontana coronaria* Br. (*Apocynaceae*). Lit. milk flower a common cultivated plant. Favre gives SUSUNG.
- SUSU RIMAN.  
 The Sclerotium or resting stage of a fungus. *Lentinus* sp. (*Tuber regium*) of Rumph. (Herb. Amboin VI.) Used in native medicine.
- SUSU PUTRI. (Akar)  
*Ficus* sp. (*Urticaceae*).
- SUSUDU BUKIT. (Akar)  
*Hoya diversifolia* Bl. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climbing plant with pink flowers, one of the wax plants.
- SUSUDU HUTAN.  
*Synadenium* sp. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A milky succulent herb growing on rocks at Penang.
- SUSUN KELAPA.  
*Tabernaemontana malaccensis* Oliv. (*Apocynaceae*).
- SUTAPO.  
*Aporosa Praineana* King. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large shrub.
- SUTAPO BUKIT.  
*Antidesma relutinosum* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).
- SUTNIBUT.  
*Hedyotis capitellata* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*).
- SUTUBAL.  
*Marlea nobilis* C. B. A. (*Cornaceae*) Also *Fagrea racemosa* (*Loganiaceae*). Compare SETEBAL.
- TABAH. (Sungei Ujong)  
*Timonius Jambosella* Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.
- TABAN. TABAN MERAH.  
*Dichopsis gutta* Benth. (*Sapotaceae*). The Gutta percha.

## TABONG BUNGA.

*Isora pendula* Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with pink and white flowers.

## TAH. (Kelantan)

*Borassus flabelliformis* L. (*Palmae*). The Palmyra palm. Compare LONTAR.

## TAHI AYAM.

*Lantana mixta* L. (*Verbenaceae*). Also called Tahi Ayam BUSUK. The name is also applied to *Vinca rosea* and *Ageratum coryzoides* L. These are all weeds which spring up near houses and so are supposed to be connected with chicken's dung which the name means.

## TAHI BABI.

*Vernonia cinerea* Bl. (*Compositae*). Literally Pig's dung. A common weed.

## TAHI KERBAU. (Rumput)

*Fimbristilis miliacea* Benth. (*Cyperaceae*). "Buffaloe dung." The buffaloes eat the plant and the seeds passed often germinate.

## TAJAM BALAT.

*Ryparosa fasciculata* King. (*Birnieae*).

## TAJAM MOLEH.

*Baccaurea brevipes* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree with eatable fruits.

## TALAN.

*Saraca triandra* Bak. (*Leguminosae*). A half scandent shrub or a small tree with red flowers.

## TALAN KUNYIT. (Malacca)

*Saraca cauliflora* Bak. (*Leguminosae*). A tree with large masses of yellow flowers, and long pink pods.

## TALAN. (Rumput)

*Adenosma capitatum* Benth. (*Scrophularineae*)

## TAMAN. (Rumput)

*Cyperus pumilus* Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*). A small sedge.

## TAMBAK.

More usually TOMBAK which see. Tobacco.

## TAMBAK BUKIT.

*Vernonia cinerea* Bl. (*Compositae*).

## TAMBANG SISIR.

*Pimelandra Wallichii* A. De C. (*Myrsineae*). A small tree.

## TAMBO.

*Euthrenis leucocarpa* (*Ochnaceae*). A little shrub with terminal spikes of pink flowers, and red or white berries.

## TAMBON CHUCHUT.

*Aporosa aurea* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## TAMPANG.

*Artocarpus Gomeziana* Wall. (*Urticaceae*). Also called TAMPANG TULONG and TAMPANG NASI and TAMPANG BURONG. A large tree with soft eatable fruits green outside and pink within.

## TAMPANG BURONG.

*Ficus vasculosa* Wall. (*Urticaceae*). This name is also applied to *Artocarpus Gomeziana*, Wall. which is the true TAMPANG.

## TAMPANG BULAT.

*Artocarpus Gomeziana* Wall. var *Griffithii* (*Urticaceae*).

## TAMPANG MANIS. TAMPANG AMBONG.

*Artocarpus Lakoocha* Roxb. (*Urticaceae*).

## TAMPAN PUTRI.

*Eranthemum malaccense* Clarke. (*Acanthaceae*). A shrub with violet flowers.

## TAMPONG BESIH. Also TAMPOH BESIH.

*Callicarpa longifolia* Lam. (*Verbeanceae*).

## TAMPONG BESIH PUTIH.

*Callicarpa cana* Lam. There are shrubs with violet flowers and small black or white fruits. The latter has the backs of the leaves white.

## TAMPONG ARI. (Akar)

Also RUMPUT ULAR ARI. (Clifford and Swettenham). *Erycibe angulata* King. (*Convolvulaceae*). Ari is a poisonous snake. A climbing shrub.

## TAMPINAH.

*Hydrocera triflora* W. and A. (*Geraniaceae*). The water-balsam.

## TAMPINES.

*Sloetia sideroxylon* Teysm. (*Urticaceae*). A well known timber. Slight variations or states of the plant are known as T. MERAH, T. KERONG, T. PUTIH, T. HITAM.

## TAMPO KALIN.

*Pollia sorzogonensis* Endl. (*Commelinaceae*). A herb occurring in hill jungles.

## TAMPO KULANG. Also GULANG and GLANG.

*Leptaspis urceolata* Br. (*Gramineae*). A broad leaved grass growing in jungles. Also called GETAH PUYUH.

## TAMPON TULONG.

*Aralidium pinnatifidum* Miq. (*Araliaceae*).

## TAMPOI.

*Baccaurea malayana* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A well known fruit.

## TAMPOI PAYA. (Johore)

*Gomphia Hookeri* Hook. fil. (*Ochnaceae*). A tree with red flowers.

## TAMPOI TUNGA. TAMPOI TUNGNAU.

*Baccaurea macrophylla* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree with brown fruits.

## TAMPOI DADA.

*Pyrenaria acuminata* Planch. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

## TAMPOI PACHAT.

*Aporosa Maingayi* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## TAMPUNEH.

*Artocarpus rigida* Bl. (*Urticaceae*). The Monkey-jack. A big tree with an excellent fruit.

## TANAK RIMAU. (Akar)

*Sphenodesma pentandra* Jack. (*Verbenaceae*).

## TANDOK-TANDOK. (Akar)

*Strophanthus dichotomus* De C. (*Apocynaceae*). Lit. "Horns"

on account of the horn-shaped fruits. A climber with curiously shaped tailed flowers purple and white. The name is also applied to some other kinds of Apocynaceous climbers with similar fruits.

TANJONG. (Bunga)

*Minusops Elengi* L. (*Sapotaceae*). A commonly planted tree.

TANTAN. (Buuga)

*Amomum xanthophlebium* Baker. (*Zingiberaceae*). A wild ginger the flowers of which are used in curries.

TAPAK BURONG.

*Aneilema nudiflorum* L. (*Commelinaceae*). Also *Mollugo stricta* L. (*Ficoideae*). Lit. "Bird's feet." Little straggling weeds common in waste ground.

TAPAK ETIE.

*Floscopa scandens* (*Commelinaceae*). Lit. "Duck's feet." A herb with pink flowers growing in wet places.

TAPAK KERBAU.

*Clerodendron villosum* Bl. (*Verbenaceae*). "Buffalo's feet." A common shrub with white flowers.

TAPAK KUDA.

*Ipomea pes-caprae* Roth. (*Convolvulaceae*) Lit. "Horse feet" from the shape of the leaves. The Goat's foot convolvulus, a pink convolvulus common on sea coasts.

TAPAK RIMAU

*Trevesia sundaica* Miq. (*Araliaceae*). "Tiger's feet" A shrub; curious palmate leaves suggesting the paw marks of a tiger

TAPAK RUSA. (Akar)

*Lettsomia penguensis* Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*). Lit. Deer's feet.

TAPIS. (Johore)

*Mesua ferrea* L. (*Guttiferae*). The Ceylon Iron wood.

TARASAY MANIS.

*Glochidion insulare* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A sea shore shrub.



## TARING PELANDOK.

*Diospyros hirsta* var *lucida* Wall. (*Ebenaceae*). (Maingay's list).

## TAROK MANIS.

More commonly CHEKOP MANIS. *Sauropus albicans* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## TARUM.

Indigo, *Indigofera tinctoria* L. (*Leguminosae*).

## TARUM. (Akai)

*Marsdenia tinctoria* Br. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climber sometimes but seldom cultivated for indigo.

## TARUMBO. (Pahang)

*Marsdenia* sp.

## TASAL. (Malacca)

*Cupania Lessertiana* Camb. (*Sapindaceae*). A tree.

## TASEH-TASEK.

*Adenosma capitatum* Benth. (*Scrophularineae*).

## TAWAK.

*Sideroxylon ferrugineum* Hook. (*Sapotaceae*). A small tree with coppery leaves common on the sea coast.

## TAWAGA. (Penang)

*Forrestia mollis* Hassk. (*Commelinaceae*). See SETAWA.

## TAWA-TAWA ANTAR. See SETAWA.

*Costus speciosa* L. (*Scitamineae*) A tall plant with large white flowers and red calyces. The name Tawa-Tawa is most commonly modified into Setawa and is applied to this plant and various species of *Forrestia* (*Commelyniaceae*) The creeping stems of both being used in medicine.

## TEBRAU.

A name applied to several of the larger grasses chiefly *Sacharum arundinaceum* L. *S. Ridleyi* Hook. (Pahang) and *Thysanolaena acarifera* Nees.

## TÉ.

*Thea chinensis* (*Ternstroemiaceae*). The tea plant.

## TÉ (Poko)

*Pauax fruticosum* L. (*Araliaceae*). A commonly cultivated ornamental shrub.

## TÉ MACAO. (Malacca)

*Scoparia dulcis* (*Scrophularineae*). An introduced weed with small white flowers. Leaves used to make a medicinal tea.

## TEBAN.

Variant of TABAN. *Dichopsis gutta* Benth. (*Sapotaceae*).

## TEBING AGA.

*Leonurus sibiricus* L. (*Labiatae*). A pink flowered weed sometimes cultivated by the Chinese.

## TĒBU.

Sugar-cane. *Saccharum officinarum* L. (*Gramineae*).

## TEBUANG B'LANG.

*Myristica* sp. near *polysphaerula* Hook. fil. One of the wild nutmegs.

## TEJEH.

*Cinnamomum mollissimum* Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*). Favre gives Tēja. A wild cinnamon with downy leaves.

## TELINAH KERBAU BUKIT.

*Vanilla Griffithii* Rehb fil. (*Orchideae*). A climbing orchid.

## TELINGA TIKUS. (Akar)

*Desmodium heterophyllum* De C. (*Leguminosae*). Lit. mouse-ear; a little creeping plant probably so called from the shape of its leaves.

## TELINGIN KRA. (Kedah)

*Henslowia Lobbianana* A. De C. (*Santalaceae*). "Ape ears."

## TELOR BELANGKAS.

*Sida carpinifolia* L. (*Malvaceae*). "King-crab's eggs." Also *Maesa ramentacea* A. De C. (*Myrsineae*) from the resemblance of the small round fruits to the eggs.

## TELOR BUJAK. (Akar)

*Ageloea vestita* Hook. fil. (*Connuaceae*).

## TELOR IKAN. (Rumput)

*Panicum radicans* L. (*Gramineae*). A grass with a very fine panicle of small black spikelets. Literally "Fish-egg grass."

## TELUTA JANTAN.

*Heptapleurum revulosum* Seem. (*Araliaceae*).

## TEMAH. (Lankawi)

A species of *Shorea* (*Dipterocarpeae*) I have seen no flowers.

## TEMAH BATU.

*Pentacme Malayana* King. (*Dipterocarpeae*). A straggling tree on lime-stone rocks.

## TEMAGNU. (Singapore)

*Glochidion superbum* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree common in open country.

## TEMBAGA. (Rumput)

*Ischaemum muticum* Vahl. (*Gramineae*). One of the commonest grasses.

## TEMBAGA SUASA. (Bunga)

*Crinum asiaticum* L. (*Amaryllideae*). "The Pinch-beck onion." A common sea-shore plant, with white flowers. The coppery sheaths of the bulb are alluded to in the native name.

## TEMBATU.

*Parinarium nitidum* Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). See also MERBATU. A big tree with a good timber. Also applied to *Scortechinia Kingii* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## TEMBUSU. Also TEMUSU.

*Fagraea fragrans* Roxb. (*Leguminosae*). A very common large tree giving a first class timber.

## TEMBUSU JANTAN.

*Polyosma mutabile* Bl. (*Saxifragaceae*). A tree with good timber whence the confusion with *Fagraea fragrans* Roxb., the real TEMBUSU.

## TEMBUSU PAYA.

*Alstonia macrophylla* Wall. (*Apocynaceae*).

- TEMIN. (Prov. Wellesley)  
*Balanostreblus ilicifolius* Kunz. (*Urticaceae*). A thorny shrub.
- TEMOHONG.  
*Buchanania acuminata* Turcz. (*Anacardiaceae*). A tree with white flowers.
- TEMPAH RAGAT. (Pahang). TEMPU RANAK. (Malacca)  
*Rubus moluccanus* L. (*Rosaceae*). The wild raspberry.
- TEMU.  
 A name given to many wild gingers, (*Scitamineae*).
- TEMU KUNCHI.  
*Koempferia pandurata* Rosc. A small cultivated ginger.
- TEMU KUNYIT.  
 Turmeric. *Curcuma longa* L.
- TEMU LAWAS.  
*Curcuma zedoaria* Rosc. The Zedoary. A white turmeric used in curries.
- TEMURUS.  
*Ardisia oxyphylla* Wall. (*Myrsineae*). A shrub with pink flowers.
- TENGAH.  
*Ceriops candolleana* Arn. (*Rhizophoreae*). A mangrove of which the bark is extensively used for tanning and dyeing.
- TENGAH HUTAN.  
*Ternstroemia penangiana* Chois. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A tree with deep green leaves, white flowers, and very conspicuous plum-shaped red fruits which split and let the seeds which are scarlet hang out.
- TENGGEH BURONG. Also S'TENGAH BURONG.  
*Evodia Roxburghiana* Benth. *E. latifolia* De C. and other species. Shrubs or trees with corymbs of white flowers.
- TENGKAWANG. (Minyak)  
 The fat of *Diplocnemia sebifera* Pierre. It is imported into Singapore from Borneo.

## TENGGOK BIAWAK.

*Pagraea racemosa* Jack. (*Loganiaceae*). Also *Allomorpha exigua* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). Lit Lizard's neck.

## TENGGOK BIAWAK HITAM. (Akar)

*Ficus aurantiaca* Griff. (*Urticaceae*). A climbing fig with large orange figs. Literally, the black lizard's neck.

## TENOL.

*Myristica laurina* Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*). A small tree.

## TENTAWAN. (Akar)

*Conocephalus suaveolens* Bl. (*Urticaceae*). One of the water producing vines, with large leaves and balls of pinkish flowers.

## TENTULANG MERAH.

*Garcinia eugeniaefolia* Wall. (*Guttiferae*). Contraction for TULANG-TULANG?

## TENTARONG. (Akar)

*Lettsomia Mangayi* C. B. Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*).

## TEPUS.

Wild gingers, chiefly of the genus *Stenochasma* etc. (*Scitamineae*).

## TEPUS DANA.

*Stenochasma urceolare* Griff. A large plant with the red flowers borne in heads, on the under ground portion of the stem just appearing above ground.

## TEPUS KIJOI.

*Alpinia Rafflesiana* Wall. A pretty ginger with a terminal spike of orange and red flowers.

## TEPUS MERAH.

*Annonum aculeatum* Roxb.

## TERAP.

*Artocarpus Kunstleri* Hook. fil. (*Urticaceae*). A tree producing a kind of rubber used for catching birds and a bark cloth used by the Sakais.

## TERATEI.

*Nelumbium speciosum*, Willd. (*Nymphaeaceae*). The Lotus

## TERATEI KECHIL.

The common Water lily. *Nymphaea stellata* Wall.

## TERENTANG.

*Campnosperma auriculata* Hook. fil. (*Anacardiaceae*). A big tree with large leaves and small green flowers. The wood though soft is good as it is of a beautiful silvery white.

## TERENTANG BUKIT.

*Allophylus cobbe* L. (*Sapindaceae*). A common shrub.

## TERMAL.

*Myristica colletiana* Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*).

## TERONG.

A name given to various species of *Solanum* (*Solanaceae*).

## TERONG ASAM HUTAN. TERONG BLANDA. TERONG PURAT.

*Solanum aculeatissimum* Jacq. A small species very thorny with globose orange fruits.

## TERONG KUMAN. (Lankawi)

*Cyclea arnotti* Miers. (*Menispermaceae*). A climbing plant.

## TERONG MERANTI. (Kedah) TERONG PARACHICHIT.

*Solanum nigrum* L. A common weedy plant growing all over the world. It is eaten as a spinach.

## TERONG PIPIT.

*Solanum torvum* Swartz also *S. verbascifolium* L. Common shrubs in waste grounds.

## TERONG RAYA. Also T. BULAH and TERONG PIPIT. TERONG RIMBANG.

*Solanum verbascifolium* L. A shrub with white flowers.

## TERONG TIKUS.

*S. sarmentosum* Nees. (*Solanaceae*).

## TERONG-TERONG. (Akar)

*Lettsonia Maingayi* C. B. Clarke (*Convolvulaceae*).

## TERUNTUM.

*Aegiceras majus* Gaertn. (*Myrsineae*). A sea-shore shrub.

## TERUTAP BATU.

*Torenia polygonoides* Benth. (*Scrophulariaceae*). A small creeper common in grass, flowers brown and white.

## TERUTUS. (Rumput)

*Ischoemum muticum* (*Gramineae*).

## TIGA CHABANG. (Akar)

*Trichosanthes Wavraei* Cogn. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A wild pumpkin with trifoliate leaves.

## TIGA SARI. (Rumput)

*Cyperus compressus* L. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge. Lit three-angled grass.

## TIMAH BANGAN.

*Glochidion superbum* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## TIMAH-TIMAH. Contrated to TITIMAH.

*Ilex cymosa* (*Ilicineae*). A small tree with a very white stem flowers very small greenish white.

## TIMAH-TIMAH BULAN, T. GADING,

*Ilex macrophylla* Wall. (*Ilicineae*).

## TIMAH KETAM. (Akar)

*Streptocaulon Wallichii* W. and A. (*Asclepiadeae*). A very milky climber.

## TIMBAH TASEK. Also TASEK-TASEK.

*Adenosma coeruleum* Benth. (*Scrophulariaceae*).

## TIMBANG DAYONG. (Sungei Ujong)

*Anthocephalus Cadamba* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

## TIMUN. Also MENTIMUN, KUTIMUN, and TIMUN-TIMUN.

Any small pumpkins (*Cucurbitaceae*) and passion-flowers (*Passifloreae*).

## TIMUN CHINA.

The cucumber. *Cucumis sativus*, L.

## TIMUN DENDANG.

*Passiflora foetida* L. Also *Modecca Singaporeana* Mast. (*Passifloreae*).

## TIMUN DENDANG LUNJUNG.

*Trichosanthes celebica* Cogn. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A wild pumpkin with white flowers and scarlet fruits.

## TIMUN GAJAH.

*Trichosanthes Wallichianum* Cogn. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

## TIMUN GAJAH MERAH.

*Modecca singaporeana* Mast. (*Passifloraeae*).

## TIMUN HUTAN.

*Passiflora quadrangularis* L. (*Passifloraeae*). The grénádilla.

## TIMUN PADANG.

*Passiflora foetida* L. (*Passifloraeae*). A passion flower with small white flowers and red fruit enclosed in a viscid calyx, common in waste ground but not indigenous.

## TIMUN PAYA.

*Modecca singaporeana* Mast. (*Passifloraeae*).

## TIMUN TIKUS.

*Mukia* sp. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A small wild pumpkin with fruits no bigger than peas.

## TINGAL BALAI.

*Aralidium pinnatifidum* Miq. (*Araliaceae*).

## TINGAO.

*Leptonychia glabra* Turcz. (*Sterculiaceae*). A shrub with small green flowers.

## TINGAR BELUKAR.

*Elaeocarpus paniculatus* Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

## TIRAK.

*Eurya acuminata* De C. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A small tree.

## TITIMAH.

Contraction for TIMAH-TIMAH. *Ilex cymosa* Bl. (*Ilicineae*).

## TITIMAH BETINA. (Malacca)

*Micromelum pubescens* Bl. (*Rutaceae*).

## TIUP-TIUP.

*Adinandra dumosa* Jack. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A small tree common in secondary jungle; flowers white.



## TIYUNG.

*Cycas Rumphii* (Cycadeae) according to Favre. It is more commonly known here as PAKU LAUT.

## TOI.

*Leea* sp. (Ampelideae).

## TOIOH. (Singapore)

*Goniocaryum longiracemosum* King. (Olacineae). A large shrub.

## TOKONG BULU.

*Hedyotis vestita* Br. (Rubiaceae). A weed with small lilac flowers.

## TOL.

*Cosciniium fenestratum* Colebr. (Menispermaceae). On the authority of Prof. Vaughan-Stephens. Probably a Sakai word. A large climber used in native medicine.

## TOMBAK-TOMBAK. TOMBAK BUKIT.

*Vernonia cinerea* Bl. (Compositae). The name is also applied to several other composites found in waste ground. See TAMBAK.

## TOMBAK-TOMBAK JANTAN.

*Ageratum conyzoides* L. (Compositae).

## TONGKAT ALI. (Poko)

*Grewia umbellata* Roxb. (Tiliaceae).

## TONGKAT ALI. (Rumput)

*Panicum sarmentosum* Roxb. (Gramineae). A large grass common in woods.

## TONGKAT BAGINDA. (Penang)

*Eurycoma longifolia* Jack. (Simaruceae). See BIDARA PAHIT.

## TONGKAT SETAU.

*Clinogyne grandis* Benth. (Scitamineae).

## TONGKING. (Bunga)

*Pergularia minor* Andr. (Asclepiadeae). The well-known Tongkin Creeper.

## TONGMOGU.

*Cleistanthus hirsutulus* Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae).

## TRALING.

*Trrietia simplicifolia* Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). A gigantic tree. (Maingay's list). Traling is a very good timber much in request.

## TRANGNOK.

*Pittosporum ferrugineum* Ait. (*Pittosporaceae*).

## TUAK-TUAK. Also TAWAK.

*Sideroxylon ferrugineum* Hook. (*Sapotaceae*).

## TUBA.

*Derris elliptica* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A climber with pink flowers. The roots used a fish poison.

## TUBA-TUBA. (Akar)

*Derris maingayana* Hook. fil. (*Leguminosae*).

## TUBANG.

*Chasalia curviflora* Thw. (*Rubiaceae*).

## TUBO.

*Adinandra* sp. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

## TUBO BUAH.

*Cryptocarya Griffithiana* Wight. (*Laurineae*).

## TUBO KELOI.

*Pollia sorzogonensis* Endl. (*Commelinaceae*).

## TUDONG RUMAN.

*Clerodendron disparifolium* Wall. (*Verbenaceae*).

## TUGOR PONTIANAK. (Akar)

*Chailletia deflexifolia* Turcz. (*Chailletiaceae*).

## TUI. (Buah)

*Ironanthes icosandra* Jack. (*Lineae*).

## TUI KARAS.

*Aquilaria malaccensis* Lam. (*Thymeleaceae*). See also GAHARU. This name is applied to the young plants of Gaharu.

## TUKAS. (Akar)

*Ventilago leiocarpa* Benth. (*Rhamnaceae*).

## TUKI. (Rumput)

*Kyllinga monocephala* Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*).

## TOKO TAKAL. (Akar)

*Croton candatus* Geisel. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A bush or climber with yellowish globular fruits.

## TUKO TAKAL. (Poko)

*Baccaurea wallichii* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree.

## TUKUL.

*Artocarpus* n. sp. (*Urticaceae*). An undescribed species of *Artocarpus* with pinnate leaves common in Singapore.

## TUKUS.

*Caryota mitis* Lour. (*Palmeae*). A common palm.

## TUKUS TIKUS.

*Peliosanthes albida* Hook. fil. (*Ophiopogoneae*). A herb with broad leaves and white flowers found in woods.

## TULANG BETINA.

*Petunga* sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

## TULANG BUKIT.

*Derris thyrsiflora* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A scandent shrub with white flowers.

## TULANG DAENG.

*Millettia aburpurea* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A big tree with deep purple flowers.

## TULANG HUTAN.

*Moesa ramentacea* Vahl. (*Myrsineae*). A scandent shrub.

## TULANG PADANG. (Akar)

*Connarus gibbosus* Wall. and *C. grandis* Jack. (*Connaraceae*) Climbing shrubs.

## TULANG-TULANG.

*Garcinia nigrolineata* Planch. (*Guttiferae*). Commonly known as KANDIS.

Also *Psychotria malayana* Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). Tulang-Tulang, literally Bones, seems to refer to the wood of the plants which is white and bony. I do not however see why it is applied to the second of these, which is a small shrub.

## TULO BELALANG. (Rumput)

*Sporobolus diander* L. (*Gramineae*). A common roadside grass.

## TULO BELANGKAS.

*Oldenlandia corymbosa* Heyne. (*Rubiaceae*). A common little weed.

## TULOH BIJO.

*Ficus globosa* Bl. (*Urticaceae*). A shrub with green figs.

## TULO BUJAK. (Akar)

*Agelaea vestita* Hook. fil. (*Connaraceae*). A scandent shrub.

## TULO PUTIH.

*Callicarpa lanata* Benth. (*Verbenaceae*).

## TULO SINTADOK. (Rumput)

*Paspalum scrobiculatum* L. (*Gramineae*). A very common grass. SINTADOK is a caterpillar. The name refers to the spikes, which resemble them

## TUMBAH UTAN.

*Hetaeria obliqua* Bl. (*Orchideae*). A little ground orchid.

## TUMBET KAYU.

*Allophyllus cobbe* Bl. (*Sapinduceae*). A common shrub.

## TUMBO DAUN.

*Bryophyllum calycinum* Salisb. (*Arassulaceae*).

## TUMBO DAUN BUKIT.

*Leea sambucina* Willd. (*Ampelideae*).

## TUMIANG. (Akar)

*Lettsonia peguensis* C. B. Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*).

## TUMILANG.

*Aglaia odoratissima* (*Meliaceae*).

## TUMMU.

*Didymocarpus crinitus* Jack. (*Ayrtandraceae*).

## TUMMU KECHIL.

*D. reptans* Jack. Jack is the authority for these two. I never heard the name.

## TUMPANG.

*Croton Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## TUMU.

*Bruguiera gymnorhiza* Lam. One of the mangrove trees.

the wood used for firing, the bark for tanning.

## TUMURUANG.

*Maba cordata* Hiern. (*Ebenaceae*).

## TUMURUS.

*Ardisia oxyphylla* Wall. (*Myrsineae*).

## TUPAI. (Poko)

*Polyosma mutabilis* Bl. (*Saxifragaceae*). Lit. Squirrel tree.

## TUPOI. (Penang)

*Zingiber spectabile* Griff. (*Scitamineae*).

## TURI.

*Agati grandiflora* Desv. (*Leguminosae*). An ornamental tree with large white or pink flowers.

## TURI. (Rumput)

*Clitoria cajanifolia* Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

## TURUBOL.

*Ixora grandifolia* Zoll and Mor. (*Rubiaceae*).

## TURUKOP BUMI.

*Cassia nodosa* Ham. (*Leguminosae*).

## TUTOK.

*Hibiscus macrophyllus* Roxb. (*Malvaceae*). A tree of which the bark is used for fibre.

## TUTUBO. (Akar)

*Gnetum funiculare* Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

## TUTUMBA MERAH.

*Emilia sonchifolia* De C. (*Compositae*). The pink groundsel  
A common weed.

TUTUMBA is perhaps a contraction for TOMBAK-TOMBAK.

## TUTUP BUMI.

*Elephantopus scaber* L. (*Compositae*). Lit. Cover the ground  
a pink flowered weed common in grass plots.

## TUTUP BUMI PAYA.

*Blainvillea latifolia* De C. (*Compositae*). A small white  
flowered weed.

## TUTUP BUMI RIMBAH.

*Allomorpha Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Melastomaceae*). A herb in

woods with large round leaves red beneath, and white flowers.

## UBAH.

Various species of *Glochidion* (*Euphorbiaceae*). Some of which supply a first class timber.

## UBAH HITAM.

*Gl. desmocarpum* Hook. fil.

## UBAH KECHIL.

*Glochidion leiostylum* Hook. fil.

## UBAH MERAH.

*Glochidion brunneum* Hook. fil. Also called UBAH PAYA.

## UBAH PAYA.

*Glochidion microbotrys* Hook. fil. also *G. brunneum*.

## UBAI-UBAI.

*Pouzolzia pentandra* Berm. (*Urticaceae*). A common weed.

## UBAK.

*Galearia phlebocarpa* Br. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## UBAN KAYU. (Akar)

*Cardiospermum Halicacabum* L. (*Sapindaceae*). The balloon-vine. A slender climber.

## UBAT.

Drug or medicine.

## UBAT CHACHING.

*Hedychium longicornutum* Hook. fil. (*Scitamineae*). Lit. "Anthelmintic." One of the very few Epiphytic Gingers, the roots used in medicine for worms.

## UBAT HALAN.

*Psychotria Jackiana* (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub the roots of which are used in cases of snake-bite.

## UBAT RAJA.

*Smilax china* L. (*Liliaceae*). A well-known Chinese drug. The tubers are sold in the markets. It is called UBI RAJAH in Java.

## UBI.

Any yam or tuberous root. Most are classified under their special names.

## UBI BENGGAJA.

The potato (*Solanum tuberosum*). See also under KENTANG.

## UBBI KAYU.

Tapioca. *Manihot utilissima* (*Euphorbiaceae*).

## UBI NASI.

*Dioscorea alata* Roxb. The commonest cultivated yam.

## UBI PASIR.

*Dioscorea pentaphylla* L. (*Dioscoreaceae*). Also UBI JABBET  
see under JABBET.

## UJOL.

*Willughbeia coriacea* Wall. (*Anocynaceae*). A lofty jungle climber supplies an Indian rubber; see GETAH UJOL.

## ULAN. (Akar)

*Thunbergia alata* Roxb. (*Acanthaceae*). Also *Ipomea cymosa* (*Convolvulaceae*) and *Aspidopterys concava* (*Malpighiaceae*)

## ULAN BUKIT.

*Lettsomia peguensis* C. B. Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*).

## ULAM GAJAH.

*Ipomea peltata* Miq. (*Convolvulaceae*).

## ULAN JANTAN. (Akar)

*Erycibe Princei* Hook. fil. (*Convolvulaceae*). A climber with small white flowers.

## ULAN PUTIH.

*Ipomea uniflora* Roem. (*Convolvulaceae*). A white convolvulus.

## ULAN RAJAH.

*Cosmos caudatus* (*Compositae*). Leaves used as a vegetable.  
A herb common around villages.

## ULAM TIKUS. (Akar) (Malacca)

*Mikania scandens* Wahl. (*Compositae*).

## ULAR. (Akar)

*Freycinetia angustifolia* (*Pandanaceae*). Lit. Snake climber;  
a common climber in the jungles.

## ULAR ARI. (Rumput)

*Erycibe angulata* King. (*Convolvulaceae*).

## ULAS. (Kayu)

*Helicteres Isora* L. (*Sterculiaceae*). A shrub the fruits of which imported from India, are much used by Malays in medicine.

## ULOH-ULOH.

*Diplospora* sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

## UMBAL.

*Mapania hypolytroides* Benth. (*Cyperaceae*). A sedge used for making mats.

## UMPAONG PUTIH.

*Petunga venulosa* Roxb. (*Rubiaceae*).

## UMU. (Akar). (Johore)

*Conocephalus scortechinii* Hook. fil. (*Urticaceae*). "Purple climber," from its violet flower heads.

## UNAK. Also spelt ONAK, and UNAR.

*Plectocomia Griffithii* (*Palmae*). A common climbing rattan more commonly known as ROTAN DAHAN.

## UNAK. (Akar)

*Zizyphus calophyllus* Wall. (*Celastrineae*). A climber with strong short hooks.

## UNCHONG. (Province Wellesley)

*Hibiscus floccosus* Mast. (*Malvaceae*). A tree; Hibiscus with yellow flowers with a narrow eye.

## UNTING-UNTING.

*Clerodendron nutans* (*Verbenaceae*).

## UNTING-UNTING BESAR.

*Sterculia rubiginosa* Jack. (*Sterculiaceae*). According to Jack.

## UPAS.

*Antiaris toxicaria* (*Urticaceae*). Given by Favre as Malay, but rarely if ever used in the Peninsula. See IPOH.

## UPAT.

*Panicum radicans* (*Gramineae*).

## WA-WA.

*Dipodium pictum* (*Orchideae*). Authority of Prof. Vaughan-Stevens. Probably a Sakai word.



WAMPANU. (Johore)

*Antidesma salicifolia* Hook. fil. (*Ephorbiaceae*). A shrub with long narrow leaves.

WANGI. (Akar)

*Andropogon muricatus* L. (*Gramineae*). The Vetiver or Kuskus grass; literally scented root. It is a native of India and sometimes though rarely cultivated here.

WANGI. (Rumput)

*Cyperus distans* L. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge.

WARANGAN.

Variant of BERANGAN, which see.

WARINGIN.

*Ficus benjamina* L. (*Urticaceae*). Also BARINGIN. A large fig tree often cultivated. Probably a Javanese word.

WARŪ.

Variant of BARU. *Hibiscus tiliaceus* L.

YU.

*Ryparia* sp. (*Bixineae*).

## ADDENDA.

## BALAU.

This proves to be *Parinarium oblongifolium* Hook. fil.  
(*Rosaceae*).

## CHICHIT.

*Popowia ramosissima* King. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree.

## GERITTA.

*Turpinia pomifera* De. C. (*Sapindaceae*). A tree.

## HALIYA ENGGANG. (Lankawi)

*Calanthe rubens* Ridl. Literally "Horn-bill's ginger."  
A handsome orchid; the pseudobulbs used in native  
medicine.

## KATA KRAN.

*Callicarpa arborea* Roxb. (*Verbenaceae*). A tree with pink  
flowers.

## KELIPONG.

A variant for KELUMPUNG.

## LOW KAYU. (Lankawi).

*Vanda gigantea* Lindl. (*Orchideae*). Compare DAUN LOW.

## LUMBU JAWA.

*Morinda rigida* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber used for bird-  
lime.

## MARALAPIT.

*Ilhgera appendiculata* Bl. (*Combretaceae*). A climber used in  
native medicine for rheumatism.

## MALAS.

*Parastemon urophyllum* A. De. C. (*Rosaceae*). A big tree  
with a useful timber.

## PEPARU.

*Cyperus venustus* Br. (*Cyperaceae*). A large and handsome  
sedge.

## RAMBEH PADANG. (Akar)

*Psychotria sarmentosa*. Bl. (*Rubiaceae*).

## ROTAN TUKUS.

*Plecticomia Griffithii* Hook. fil.

## SEMANTAH.

*Vitex simplicifolia*. Clarke. (*Verbenaceae*). A tree.



## CORRIGENDA.

Pg.	40	line	25	<i>xylophylla</i> .	read	<i>xylophylla</i> .
"	46	"	27	<i>Aussaenda</i> .	"	<i>Mussaenda</i> .
"	93	"	2	<i>Saportea</i> .	"	<i>Laportea</i> .
"	96	"	10	<i>cariacea</i> .	"	<i>coriacea</i> .
"	"	"	29	<i>Dichops pustulatu</i> .	"	<i>Dichopsis pustulatus</i> .
"	97	"	21	<i>Nulletia</i> .	"	<i>Millettia</i> .
"	98	"	4	<i>setusa</i>	"	<i>retusa</i> .
"	99	"	12	TIAP-TIAP	"	TIUP-TIUP
"	"	"	33	<i>Ghaesaubilla</i>	"	<i>Ghaesembilla</i> .
"	100	"	13	<i>malvacense</i>	"	<i>malaccense</i> .
"	"	"	30	<i>Acanthus ebractiatus</i>	"	<i>Acanthus ebractatus</i> .
"	101	"	3	<i>accuella</i>	"	<i>acmella</i> .
"	"	"	21	<i>apiscarpa</i>	"	<i>apiocarpa</i> .
"	103	"	4	<i>Impaticus</i>	"	<i>Impatiens</i> .
"	"	"	10	<i>tariarius</i>	"	<i>tanarius</i> .
"	"	"	33	<i>Rancheria</i>	"	<i>Roucheria</i> .
"	104	"	24	JIWYT	"	JIWAT.
"	152	"	15	<i>canium</i>	"	<i>caninum</i> .
"	193	"	7	<i>Stenophylla</i>	"	<i>stenophylla</i> .
"	208	"	24	<i>Suffa</i>	"	<i>Luffa</i> .
"	249	"	29	<i>Olainceae</i>	"	<i>Olacineae</i> .









