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Studies on Homalomeneae (Araceae) of Borneo XXVII: A new *Homalomena* [Chamaecladon Clade] endemic to the Santubong Peninsula

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Abstract. A new species of *Homalomena* Chamaecladon Clade is described from the Santubong Peninsula, Kuching Division, Sarawak, to where it is endemic, and compared with *H. paucinervia* from the nearby Matang Massif, and with *H. atrox* from Sri Aman, the two other most similar described species from NW Borneo. All three species are illustrated from living plants, and keyed-out.

Keywords: Araceae, *Homalomena*, Chamaecladon clade, Sarawak, Borneo, Paleogene sandstones.

INTRODUCTION

Homalomena is one of the largest genera of aroids occurring on Borneo, with 64 accepted species, and with at least twice that number yet to be described (Boyce & Croat 2011). Species of the *Homalomena* Chamaecladon clade (*sensu* Wong et al. 2013) are distinctive by the spathe lacking a constriction and by having pistillate florets wherein the staminode is much shorter than the pistil. Currently the clade consists about 140 published names, of which about 40 are of unresolved status and 19 are confirmed synonyms. The clade occurs from Sumatera though to New Guinea, and as far north as southern Indochina. The principle areas of species' richness and diversity are Peninsular Malaysia and, especially, Sumatera wherein the diversity of form, especially epidermis ornamentation reaches extraordinary extremes (Wong et al. 2020). It is puzzling that Borneo, an island with a staggeringly rich aroid flora, appears to be much less provided for in species and with much lower diversity when it comes to the Chamaecladon clade.

Species of the *Homalomena* Chamaecladon clade (*sensu* Wong et al. 2013) occurring in NW Borneo pose taxonomic problems in part owing to misapplication of West Malaysian species' names to undescribed Bornean