

Exhibition among other roots that are eaten, and some of those shown were of great size.

**DIOSCOREA BULBIFERA.**

This unimportant yam was exhibited from Klang and from Seremban in the variety "sativa," which produces large and numerous edible bulbils at the expense of the root-tuber. The plants raised from the tubers obtained at the Exhibition proved identical, and appear to be not different from the "Otahaiti potato" which has been grown for some forty years in India, reaching India via the Andaman islands, and is known in various islands and shores towards the Pacific. The name Ubi Kastela (Castile yam) found applied to it in Singapore suggests that the Portuguese or the Spaniards had once something to do with its dispersal.

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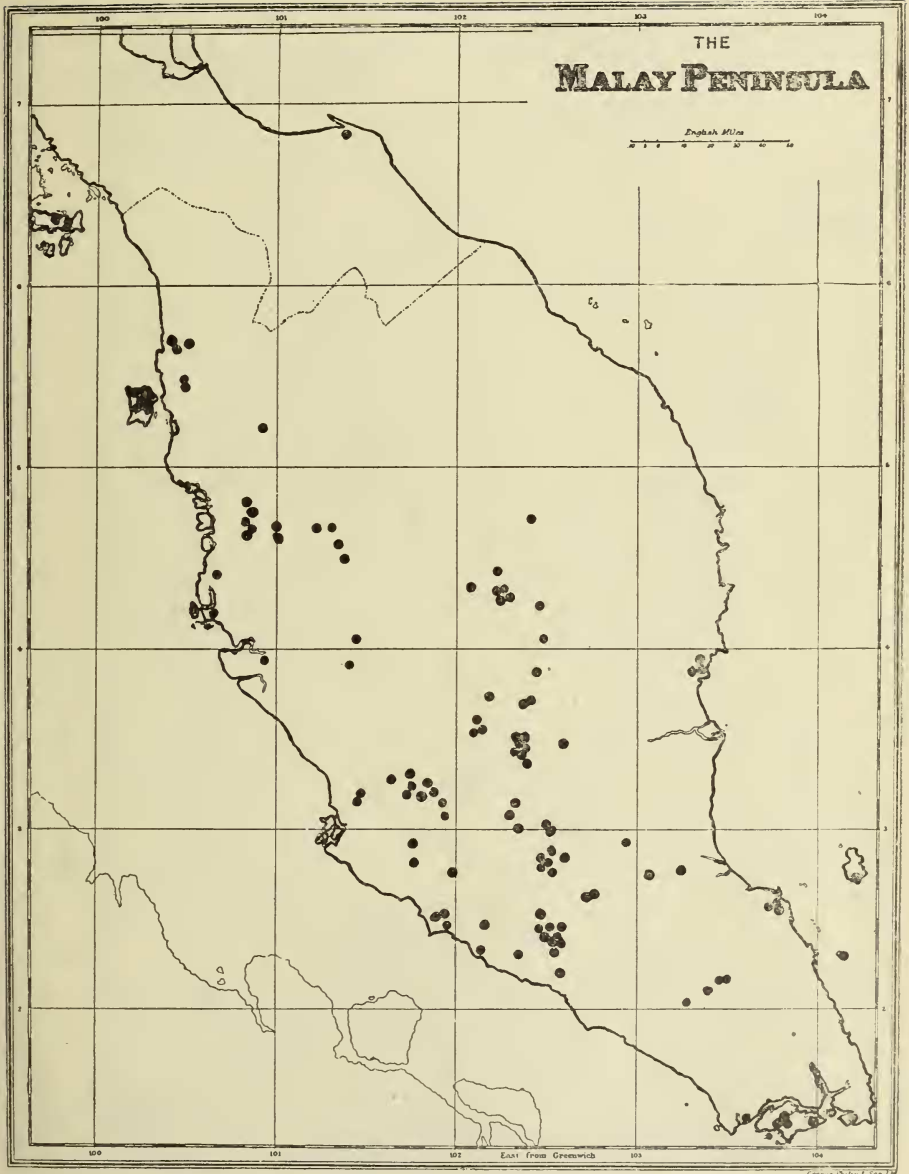
**THE AS-YET BOTANICALLY UNEXPLORED  
PARTS OF THE MALAY PENINSULA.**

The object of this note with its two maps is to indicate the parts of the Malay Peninsula which are at present botanically unexplored, and to ask for collections of dried plants from them. One of the maps is of the localities where determined species of the genus *Dipterocarpus* are known to occur: the other is of the localities where determined species of the genus *Dioscorea* are known to occur. The genus *Dipterocarpus* consists of important forest trees and their economic value has led the Forest Department to pay much attention to them: the genus *Dioscorea* consists of herbaceous climbers which do not demand attention in the same way: and for that reason the two maps are unlike although there is reason to believe that no wide stretches of the Peninsula are without representatives of either genus. As the maps show, neither genus is known from many parts, and only the one or the other from other parts.

The three Settlements, Penang, Malacca and Singapore, are demonstrated the best studied: after them the parts of Perak about Taiping and north and south of Ipoh; and the parts of Selangor adjacent to Kuala Lumpur: for *Dipterocarpus* Negri-Sembilan and the middle part of the Pahang river have been studied, but not for *Dioscorea*. Large areas of Kedah, the whole of Kelantan and the whole of Trengganu, large areas of Pahang, and also of Johore are without any of the dots that indicate the occurrence of a determined species of either genus.

What is demonstrated in these two maps for the two genera is true of plants of all kinds: Collections of dried plants are wanted from all the blank parts of the maps.

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Known Distribution of Dipterocarpus.