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JOURNAL
 OF THE
STRAITS BRANCH
 OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society

AUGUST, 1895.

Agents of the Society:

London and America TRUBNER & Co.
 Paris ERNEST LEROUX & CIE.
 Germany K. F. KOEHLER'S ANTIQUARIUM, Leipzig.

SINGAPORE:

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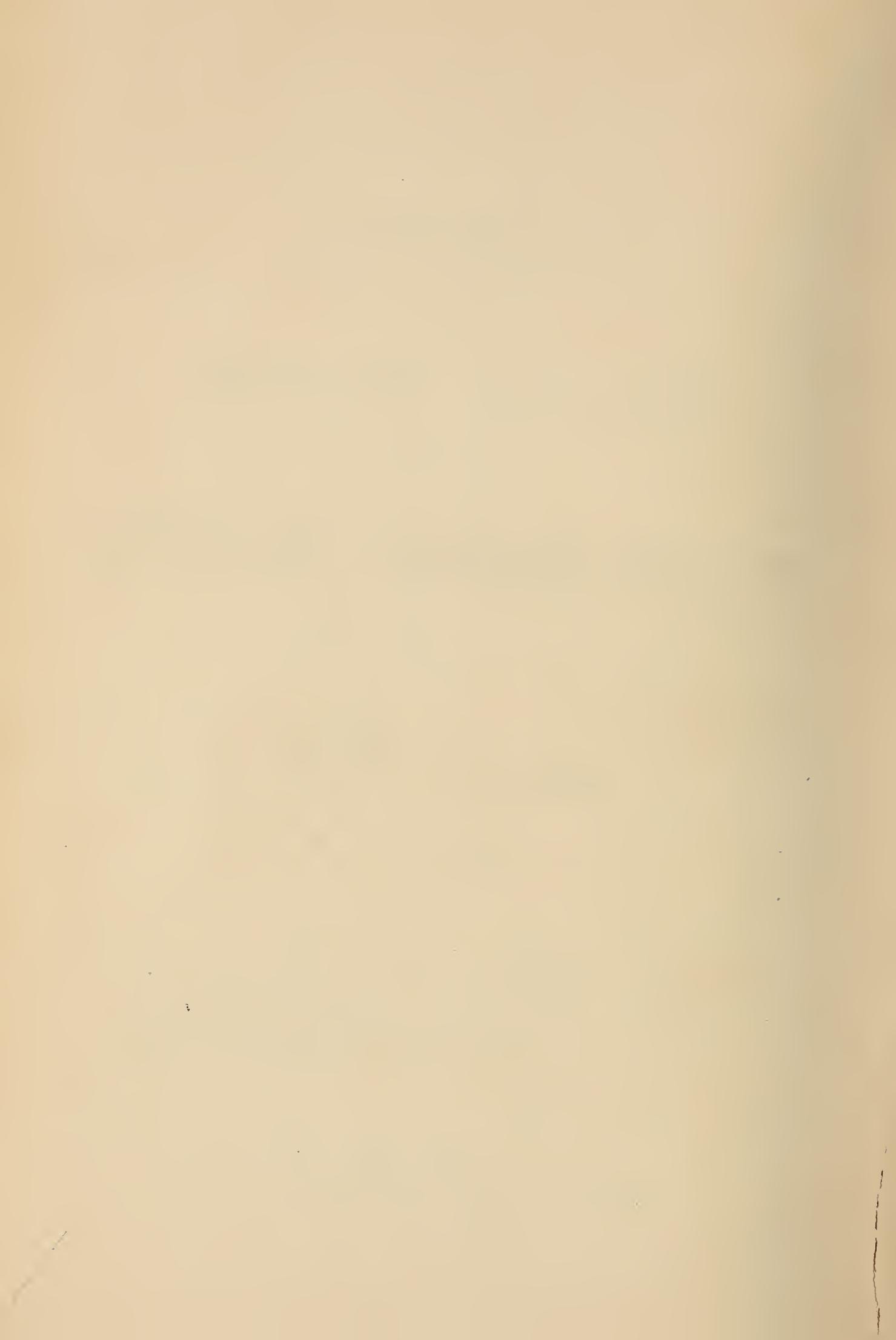


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RULES

OF THE

STRAITS ASIATIC SOCIETY.



I.—Name and Objects.

1. The name of the Society shall be "THE STRAITS ASIATIC SOCIETY."
2. The objects of the Society shall be:—
 - a. The investigation of subjects connected with the Straits of Malacca and the neighbouring countries.
 - b. The publication of papers in a Journal.
 - c. The formation of a Library of books bearing on the objects of the Society.

II.—Membership.

3. Members shall be classed as Ordinary and Honorary.
4. Ordinary Members shall pay an annual subscription of \$5, payable in advance on the 1st January of each year.
5. Honorary Members shall pay no subscription.
6. On or about the 30th June of every year, the Honorary Treasurer shall prepare a list of those Members whose subscriptions for the current year remain unpaid, and such persons shall be deemed to have resigned their membership. But the operation of this rule, in any particular case, may be suspended by a vote of the Council of the Society.
7. Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by one and seconded by another Member of the Society, and if agreed to by a majority of the Council shall be deemed to be duly elected.

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

III.—Officers.

9. The Officers of the Society shall be:—

A President;

Two Vice-Presidents, one of whom shall be selected from amongst the members resident in Penang;

An Honorary Secretary and Librarian;

An Honorary Treasurer; and

Five Councillors.

These Officers shall hold office until their successors are chosen.

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

IV.—Council.

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

a. To administer the affairs, property and trusts of the Society.

b. To elect Ordinary Members, and recommend Honorary Members for election by the Society.

c. To decide on the eligibility of papers to be read before general meetings.

d. To select papers for publication in the Journal, and to supervise the printing and distribution of the said Journal.

e. To select and purchase books for the Library.

f. To accept or decline donations on behalf of the Society.

g. To present to the Annual Meeting, at the expiration of their term of office, a Report of the proceedings and condition of the Society.

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

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

V.—Meetings.

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

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

16. At Meetings of the Society, eleven members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

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

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

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

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

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

VI.—Publication of the Society.

21. A Journal shall be published, when practicable, every six months, under the supervision of the Council. It shall comprise a selection of the papers read before the Society, the Reports of the Council and Treasurer, and such other matters as the Council may deem expedient to publish.

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

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

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

VII.—Popular Lectures.

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

VIII. Amendments.

26. Amendments to these Rules must be proposed in writing to the Council, who shall, after notice given, lay them before a General Meeting of the Society. A Committee of Resident Members shall thereupon be appointed, in conjunction with the Council, to report on the proposed Amendments to the General Meeting next ensuing, when a decision may be taken.

THE
STRAITS BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

COUNCIL FOR 1895.

The Right Rev. Bishop HOSE, *President.*

The Rev. G. M. REITH, *Vice-President, Singapore.*

D. LOGAN, Esquire, *Vice-President, Penang.*

R. J. WILKINSON, Esquire, *Honorary Secretary.*

J. O. ANTHONISZ, Esquire, *Honorary Treasurer.*

G. T. HARE, Esquire,

W. N. BOTT, Esquire,

A. KNIGHT, Esquire,

A. H. LEMON, Esquire,

H. H. HUDSON, Esquire,

} *Councillors.*

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF THE
STRAITS BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,
HELD AT THE
RAFFLES MUSEUM
ON
THURSDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1895.

PRESENT :

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Singapore, Labuan and Sarawak, *President* (in the Chair), and Messrs. ANTHONISZ, REITH, NORONHA, KNIGHT, COLLYER, LITTON, HARE, LEMON, WILKINSON, LITTLE, DE CAMUS, JEFFREY, ST. CLAIR, SEAH LIANG SEAH and Dr. BOTT.

The Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and approved.

The Secretary proposed, and Mr. HARE seconded, that the Bibliography of Malaya be discontinued.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers and Council for the ensuing year. The following were elected :—
President,—The Right Rev. Bishop HOSE.

Vice-President,—The Rev. G. M. REITH.

Treasurer,—Mr. J. O. ANTHONISZ.

Secretary,—Mr. R. J. WILKINSON.

Councillors,—Messrs. HARE, BOTT, KNIGHT, LEMON and HUDSON.

The President then addressed the meeting to express the sense of loss felt by the Society at the departure of Messrs. HERVEY and MAXWELL, who had done so much for the interests of the Society in the past ; and proposed a vote of thanks to the Honorary Secretary.

The meeting then adjourned.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COUNCIL
OF THE
STRAITS BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,
FOR THE YEAR 1894.



The Council are happy to state that the affairs of the Society continue to be in a satisfactory condition.

The following members have been elected at or since the last general meeting:—

His Honour Mr. Justice W. R. COLLYER.		Mr. E. A. BARTLETT.
Mr. R. J. WILKINSON.		Mr. L. A. M. JOHNSTON.
Mr. W. G. SHELLABEAR.		Dr. G. D. FREER.
Mr. A. H. LEMON.		The Rev. W. H. DUNKERLEY.
The Rev. D. D. MOORE.		Mr. G. T. HARE.
		Mr. H. FORT.

Messrs. J. B. ELCUM and W. T. WRENCH have resigned their membership of the Society, and the Council regret to record the loss by death of two members of the Society—Mr. D. G. PARKES, and Mr. E. A. WISE, who was killed at Jeram Ampai during the Pahang Rising.

During the year, Nos. 25, 26 and 27 of the Society's Journal have been published, and Nos. 28 and 29 are being printed and will shortly be in the hands of members. Materials are also in hand for another number.

It is regretted that little progress has been made with the new map of the Malay Peninsula. It is reported that the Topographical Survey of the State of Selangor will not be complete before June, while no reliable map can at present be made of considerable portions of the State of Pahang.

A number of publications have been added to the Society's Library during the year.

Honorary Treasurer's Cash Account for the year ending December 31st, 1894,—Continued.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

<i>Brought forward,...</i>	\$	c.
	1,951	42
<i>Brought forward,...</i>	\$	c.
	713	92
By American Mission Press for printing Journal No. 27, ...	263	80
" Discount on Penang & Perak Cheques, ...	0	46
" Balance in Chartered Bank, ...	673	31
" Mercantile Bank, ...	296	28
" Honorary Treasurer, ...	3	65
	1,951	42
	1,951	42

J. O. ANTHONISZ,
Honorary Treasurer.

MEMOIR OF CAPTAIN FRANCIS LIGHT, WHO FOUNDED PENANG.

[DIED OCTOBER 21ST, 1794.]



FRANCIS LIGHT was born at "Dallington (? Dal-lingho) in Suffolk" about 1745, and came to the East at an early age in the Marine Service of the East India Co.

There is scarcely one of our Straits worthies of whom so few personal particulars are known. He has of course left official records, and several of his private letters have been printed and preserved. There is also the official Diary he kept during the first few months in Penang, which is printed in Logan's Journal Vol. III; but this is all. Captain LIGHT belongs to the "active period" of the Straits, to which, as in other places, the "literary period" succeeded. The latter began with MARSDEN and LEYDEN of "many-languaged lore," who commenced his journeys in Sumatra and the Peninsula in 1805. During the next fifty years there was no lack of scholars and writers in these countries.

But before their time almost the only English literature of the Far East consisted of accounts by ship captains, like DAMPIER and FORREST, of their own and others' voyages. In these narratives there is much that is useful; but we miss the literary side and the personal details that make LEYDEN, MARSDEN and RAFFLES seem so much more familiar to us than their predecessors.

The first heard of Captain LIGHT is in 1771, when he states he entered into correspondence with WARREN HASTINGS as to the desirability of a repairing harbour in these waters, recommending Penang as a "convenient magazine for the Eastern trade." There was no doubt negotiation for many years after in the intervals of trading tours.

In 1779, we come across Captain LIGHT in one of these voyages; more than one reference being made to him in the Journal* of Dr. KOENIG, the Danish Botanist, during that year. He met Captain LIGHT trading at Junk Ceylon in May, and at Malacca in November, 1779; and he refers to him in terms that show there was friendship between them, and that the Botanist found him an enlightened and sympathetic companion. It is curious that this MS. also contains for the first time a tolerably full mention of Penang and of the deep-water approaches in the North channel, which justified its selection by Captain LIGHT seven years later.

In 1780-1, a scheme had at last been matured for settling Junk Ceylon, through private subscription but with the consent of the Governor-General in Council (then WARREN HASTINGS). There is in the British Museum a Paper which bears on this scheme, being a description of Junk Ceylon transmitted by Captain LIGHT to Lord CORNWALLIS in his letter of 18th June, 1787.† The wars with the French and Dutch in 1781-3 delayed its execution, and shortly after Captain LIGHT decided on the superior merits of Penang harbour. He was at first for settling at one and the same time in both places; but when the friendly ruler of Junk Ceylon died in December, 1785, it was finally resolved by the Governor-General to make the experiment at Penang alone, which the young Raja of Kedah had offered to cede for \$6,000 a year.

In June, 1786, Captain LIGHT left Calcutta with Sir J. MACPHERSON'S authority to act. He was given 100 Native "new-raised Marines" and 30 Native Lascars, as well as 15 Artillerymen (European) and 5 Officers to support him in his undertaking to carry out the settlement of Penang. He first proceeded to Kedah. There he completed his negotiations, and provisioned his party. Sailing thence with three vessels on the evening of the 14th July, 1786, he anchored off Pulau Tikus the following day. The first two days he stayed on board, and was busy surveying the harbour and testing the

* In MS. in British Museum (translated S. A. S. Journal 27.)

† See Logan's Journal, Vol. V, and p. 11 *infra*.

anchorage. At last, on the 17th, he "disembarked Lieut. GRAY with the Marines upon Point Penagger—a low sandy "point covered with wood—and employed them in clearing "the ground." This ground is the present Esplanade, which with great foresight he reserved when so freely giving away all other lands. He took formal possession of the Island on the 11th* August.

The place was practically unoccupied; the only Malay inhabitants heard of were 52 Malays who came over, apparently from near Tanjong Tokong, to help in felling the forest.

Shortly afterwards an ancient clearing with coco-nuts, fruit trees and a burial-ground came to notice at Datoh Kramat; and in 1795 a grant of this clearing (measuring 13 orlongs) was given to Maharaja SETIA, on the express ground that he was a "relation by descent of the Datoh Kramat who cleared "the ground 90 years before."

With these exceptions, the whole place was one great jungle.† Clearing went on with energy; wells were dug which yielded water that was fit to drink, but uninviting through being stained red by the roots of the penaga tree. Huts were run up for the marines and lascars, the tents which the settlers had brought not affording sufficient room. A month passed away quietly enough in the performance of these first labours, and the little party on the point was still unmolested by prying and undesirable intruders. But this was not to last long. Writing to Mr. ANDREW ROSS of Madras, Captain LIGHT says: "Before we could get up any defence we "had visitors of all kinds, some for curiosity, some for gain, "and some for plunder."

No Malay wearing a *kris* was at first allowed ashore, and care was taken to confine to their boats parties of those Achinesē

* By a curious error this event came afterwards to be celebrated on the 12th August, and is so kept in Penang even now. It is easy to explain how the mistake occurred; the 12th August was the Prince Regent's birthday, after whom the Settlement was named. So far back as 1823, the 12th is given as the date of foundation in a minute on Land Administration by Mr. PHILLIPS, who came to Penang with Sir GEORGE LEITH in 1800.

† The island had been cleared by Kedah of its piratical inhabitants about 1750.

and other warlike spirits who were above using the *bliong* in the jungle. Captain LIGHT had seen too many ruins of the old factories which these gentry had "cut off" to trust them as settlers. To encourage the wood-cutters, he is said to have ingeniously loaded a gun with a bag of dollars and fired it into the jungle. It is mentioned also that the Malays provided *nibongs* for the stockade which was the precursor of Fort Cornwallis. On the 10th August, two of the Company's ships, the *Vansittart* and the *Valentine*, hove in sight, and Captain LIGHT, thinking the occasion a favourable one for the christening of the infant colony, invited the Captains ashore to assist in the ceremony on the 11th August. "At "noon," he tells us, "all the gentlemen assembled under the "flagstaff, and unitedly hoisted the flag, taking possession of "the island in the name of His Britannic Majesty and for the "use of the Honourable East India Company, the artillery "and ships firing a Royal salute, the marines three volleys." The following day being the birthday of the PRINCE OF WALES, it occurred to our founder to name the island in his honour; but this name has been unable to compete with the shorter one of native origin, and exists only in official documents. Once the establishment of the Settlement became known, people began to flock in from all quarters to live under the protection of the British flag.

His work progressed favourably, especially in the matter of health. The early entries in his Diary often express surprise at the absence of all serious sickness; until the following year. Then the dry season affected many, and struck him down with fever very severely in January, 1787. About the same time he began to feel the want of support from Calcutta. In February, 1787, he writes to Mr. A. ROSS, of Madras:—"I "have received nothing from the Bengal Government since my "departure from Calcutta." But the Settlement prospered and grew notwithstanding, the number of settlers being stated at "about 10,000" by the end of 1789, and at over 20,000 in 1795.*

* Of this number the Chinese were then not much over 3,000; and Captain LENNON, R. E., who visited Penang, in November, 1795, expressly states, That the *Chuliahs* were more numerous. (S. A. S. Journal, vol. 7.)

The task of governing this mixed multitude fell entirely on the shoulders of Captain LIGHT himself, for he received but little encouragement from the Indian Government, who long regarded the Establishment at Penang with doubts and even with jealousy. There had been a rival settlement formed at the Andamans in 1791, under the patronage of Admiral CORNWALLIS; but it never prospered, and in 1796, was abandoned. Meanwhile Penang had natural advantages which served it better than any patronage. The Superintendent, as he was called, lost no opportunity of assuring the East India Company of the success of his beloved Settlement as a commercial enterprise, and implored the Directors to establish a proper Government and to make provision for the administration of justice. This was a difficulty most keenly felt, but in spite of his earnest recommendation no proper remedy was applied. The sole tribunal up to the beginning of the 19th century was an informal kind of Court Martial, composed of Officers and respectable inhabitants. All the minor offences and petty disputes were adjudicated by the "Captains" or headmen of the various nationalities inhabiting the island; and there was no regularly organised judicial system in the island till the establishment of the Recorder's Court in 1805. In Captain LIGHT'S time persons convicted of murder were sent prisoners to Bengal; and by the express order of the Indian Government it was "made understood upon the island for the sake of example that they were to remain in "slavery for life." This bugbear of slavery in Bengal was a childish subterfuge wherewith to maintain the majesty of the law; but LIGHT was no party to such folly; and continually urged his Government to provide proper Courts endowed with full authority.

Early in 1788, the financial question confronted the Superintendent of the new Colony. He was much averse to laying burdens on the people, and especially to interfering with the freedom of the port, and expresses his regret at the insistence of Government. In a despatch addressed to Lord CORNWALLIS, dated 20th June, 1788, he urges: "Some reasonable time "should be allowed the first settlers to enable them to bear

“the expense of building, &c. I arrived here in July, 1786. It is now almost two years, but the inhabitants have not slept in their houses more than twelve months. I should not have scrupled to give my word to them that they would not be taxed in three years, but as the necessities of government will not admit of a delay, I offer the following modes to your Lordship’s consideration.” He suggests twelve possible methods for raising revenue, including ground-rent on houses, shop-tax on retailers, a spirit farm, duties on alienation and succession, and import duties on foreign goods. The Government approved of these, but consented to postpone the evil day. Later on, however, in 1801, Penang became a “customs port;” and was not set free from this obstruction to its trade till 1826.

In 1789, Captain LIGHT went to Calcutta, and was closely questioned by the Government as to the capabilities of Penang. Thus challenged, he proved equal to the occasion, and eulogised his Settlement in a voluminous reply. He concludes a despatch by the following optimistic summary of such advantages as, he says, are visible and undeniable:—

“1. A harbour with good anchorage, secured from bad weather and capable of containing any number of vessels.

“2. An island well watered, of excellent soil, capable of sustaining 50,000 people and abounding in all necessary materials for their service and security.

“3. A port favourable to commerce, the present imports amounting to upwards of \$600,000 per annum.

“4. A place of refuge for merchant ships where they may refit and be supplied with provisions, wood and water, and protected from the insults of enemies.

“5. An emporium centrally situated where the merchants of all nations may conveniently meet and exchange their commodities.”

LIGHT’S instincts were true; yet he failed to convince his Government, and for many years the life of Penang hung on a thread; indeed it was not till recently that revenue began to cover expenditure, and that our founder’s forecast was justified in this respect.

In 1790, LIGHT began to find that the duties of Superintendent of the growing Settlement were incompatible with his position as a merchant,* while the small salary (Rs. 1,000 per month) which he received from Government was insufficient to warrant his giving up trade. So strongly did he feel this that we find him proposing to the authorities in Calcutta that he should be precluded from engaging in trade, receiving "such increase of salary as will support the office with decency and enable me to make a small provision for approaching old age." Few of his acts reveal an honourable and upright character more clearly than this. His combined position of Superintendent and principal merchant in Penang gave him abundant opportunity of enriching himself; and in those lax days, with examples like VANSITTART and MACPHERSON before him, such scruples must have seemed to many almost Quixotic. In the following year there was trouble with Kedah. The Raja of that country, grown jealous of the prosperous Settlement that had sprung up in his neighbourhood, collected a force, and in 1791 instigated a fleet of twenty Lagoon boats to enter Pry River. These were joined by the Kedah Bandahara. A land force also came down to the banks of the river and threw up entrenchments. LIGHT'S force numbered 400 men, all well armed and disciplined. He took the initiative and attacked by land and sea the force at Kuala Pry, which had swelled to the number of over 8,000 Malays. After a few hours fighting the enemy were dispersed, notwithstanding their great preponderance of numbers. Since that day Penang has remained free from the attack of any enemy, native or foreign, even when the Siamese troops of the PHYA LIGOR were over-running Kedah in 1821. LIGHT was justly proud of his victory and called his next son FRANCIS LAGOON LIGHT in honour of it.

In a despatch dated 24th August, 1792, Captain LIGHT continues to sound the trumpet of his little Colony and to predict for it that success which it has since attained. One admires the earnest way in which its earliest ruler stood

† He was partner with JAMES SCOTT in SCOTT & Co., afterwards BROWN & Co.,

forth as the champion of Penang. We have had other champions since, and ardent ones too, but must give FRANCIS LIGHT the palm. In the same despatch he alludes to the discovery of tin on Bukit Timah (the spur to the north of the "Crag" where the new Sanitarium of the Pulau Tikus College now stands), and the discovery of a wild nutmeg "whose fruit so nearly resembles a nutmeg that the Buggesses and a Dutchman who had been at the spice islands declared to be the real nutmeg." He goes on to say: "I have great hopes that the fruit may be improved so as to become an article of commerce." This prediction was verified, but not for some years after, till Mr. CHRISTOPHER SMITH'S Agricultural Mission in 1802; and then it was the imported nutmeg plant from Amboyna which for a time flourished so greatly in the island. The whole tone of Captain LIGHT'S letters bears testimony to the singleness of purpose and administrative insight that characterised this remarkable man, and it is matter of deep regret that he was not spared longer to bring his labours to full fruition. The use he made of his short period of power in the Far East, and his great capacity as a leader of pioneer enterprise, prove him a worthy forerunner to Sir STAMFORD RAFFLES, who founded Singapore, 35 years later, on very similar lines.

Captain LIGHT died at Penang, like so many of the early Chiefs of the Settlement, on the 21st October, 1794. Some fever like that severe one recorded in his Journal in February, 1787, probably caused his death; at any rate he was able to make a Will on the previous day.

A letter to Government published in Vol. V of Logan's Journal, p. 7, is the last official record of his work, bearing date 25th January, 1794. In this he pleaded that a Civil Assistant trained to the work might be his successor, "in case of his removal by death or otherwise," instead of the Officer Commanding as arranged in 1787. He also advocates "a mild and at the same time an active Government" as necessary for the "most wealthy and useful inhabitants"—that is, the Chinese, whose numbers he estimated at about 3,000.

He ends with the following characteristic paragraph:—"A regular form for administering justice is necessary, both for the peace and welfare of the society and for the honour of the nation who have granted them protection; it is likewise improper the Superintendent should have it in his power to exercise an arbitrary judgment upon persons and things; whether this judgment is iniquitous or not the mode is still arbitrary and disagreeable to society."

Under date August 1st, 1794, the Governor-General, Lord TEIGNMOUTH, replied that "he did not at present think himself authorised to establish formal and regular Courts," but passed, and transmitted to Captain LIGHT, certain Regulations for preserving the peace of the island. These long remained effective; and Mr. Justice DICKENS, on 22nd October, 1805, eleven years after, declared them to be the only laws even then in force. These Regulations must have reached Captain LIGHT just before his death, and the establishment of Mr. MANNINGTON as Magistrate with the first approach to regular law in his infant Settlement appropriately closes the public career of such a man. His chronicler—Colonel LOW—thus sums up his character and work:—

"Although the rather implicit credence which he gave at first to the Rajah of Kedah's assertion of his independence of Siam, might have led to more serious consequences than it did, still it would appear that he was a man of sound sense, probity and judgment—active, practical, and moderate. That certainly reprehensible credence, however, secured to the British merchant and to the world the port of Pinang, the most eligible one at this extremity of the Straits. (Vol. III of LOGAN'S Journal, 1848).

This seems to be a just and friendly reference as regards him personally. But in estimating the political criticism it must be remembered who it is that writes. Colonel LOW was an avowed partisan in the curious political controversy of his time regarding the status of Kedah. This matter bears so closely on Captain LIGHT'S principal works, and on his judgment and sincerity in carrying it out, that it must not be passed over in any account of his action as the Founder of the Settlement.

The old controversy upon the point has long subsided. As a matter of practical politics, the general "suzerainty" of Siam is now, and since the Malay Restoration in 1842, expressly admitted; but that in 1786 it was admitted, or even claimed, in any European sense of the word, "suzerainty," cannot be maintained. The view favouring Captain LIGHT'S direct negotiation with Kedah was supported by Mr. J. R. LOGAN, and was held by those best-informed in Straits affairs when the dispute arose. The opposite case, of which Colonel LOW, a Siamese scholar, made himself the chief exponent, is best disposed of by quoting his own admissions in his paper on the question in Vol. III of LOGAN'S Journal:—

P. 602. He admits that "no coercion or intimidation was "employed to obtain the cession of Penang in 1786."

P. 601. That the Rajah protested his independence, and was believed by the Government of India (after enquiries protracted during 1778-86); while "Siam would readily have consented" if consulted.

P. 613. That there was an "*ancient* dependence, and a rebellion against Siam *in 1720*," which shews the unpractical character of the claim, so many years after.

Pp. 603-13. In fact the triennial "*bunga mas*" remains the sole piece of evidence on which the whole figment has been constructed. The value of this evidence can be gauged by Colonel LOW'S own reference (p. 613) to "the rival nations of Ava and Siam" *both* receiving this token (see also p. 610 where the Rajah of Kedah claimed our help against *both* Burmese and Siamese). The *bunga mas* was no more than a token of inferior pretensions, offered by a second-rate to a first-rate Eastern Power, in the same way as it was formerly offered by Siam to China.

It is clear from many of these passages (pp. 600 to 609 and elsewhere) that Colonel LOW imported into his chronicle in LOGAN'S Journal questions which sixty-five years before had never been raised* at all, but which afterwards excited

* In 1802 the Advocate-General at Calcutta advised on the question whether the sovereignty of the Island had been ceded to Britain, and in the course of his formal "Opinion" the very existence of the Siamese is ignored.

much feeling in the controversy of his day. So also it must be confessed did Mr. Secretary ANDERSON and the partisans on the other side.

The unfairness of this as affecting Captain LIGHT'S action is obvious: especially because the strongest argument for his view of the independence of Kedah lay just in the fact that the question of dependence was never raised at all in the early days. In the later controversy, at a time when the Siamese invasion was pressing and the Dutch power had passed away from the Peninsula, it was forgotten that in the eighteenth century things were different. Far more important than Siam stood out the other factor in the question—the Dutch—who in 1783-5 were engaged in active hostilities* with Selangor and Rio. It is stated in ANDERSON'S "Considerations," (1824) on the authority of a letter from LIGHT to the Governor-General, that the Dutch in 1783 wrote to the Rajahs of Kedah and Tringganu for assistance, and fearing Dutch hostility when the Malacca siege was over, those Rajahs made in 1785 spontaneous offers of a British settlement in their respective States.

One thing is certain—that in writing his criticism in 1848, Colonel LOW was ignorant of Captain LIGHT'S despatch to Lord CORNWALLIS in 1787; and in consequence misrepresents the whole of the official negotiations respecting Salang and Penang as though these had turned upon "whether the islands formed a portion of the Siamese Empire." The printing of this despatch in a later volume of LOGAN'S Journal at once made it clear that nothing of that kind came into the question; its entire absence is in fact most noticeable. Captain LIGHT explained fully the whole of the circumstances of his selecting these islands in the official letter mentioned above, dated 18th June, 1787 (published in LOGAN, Vol. IV, p. 634). This letter shows that in 1780 WARREN HASTINGS' Council sanctioned "in a public letter" Captain LIGHT'S "plan for employing subscriptions," already actually raised for a Settlement on

*See S. A. S. Journal, Vol. XXIV, "Raja Haji's War."

Salang (Junk Ceylon); which was in course of being carried out when "before the troops and ships were made ready, the "war with France in 1781-2 led to its being neglected."

The letter adds how, at the conclusion of the war, HASTINGS took the matter up again. "But for the death of a friendly Governor of Salang in December, 1785," Captain LIGHT—who had however in the meanwhile been struck by the superior advantages of Penang "as a barrier to the Dutch encroachment"—would, he says, "have taken both islands."

In the end, Sir J. MACPHERSON, HASTINGS' successor, "readily accepted Penang, but declined taking Salang" on the two grounds:—

(1)—that "it required a greater force" to keep;

(2)—that "as Government required a naval port with a port of commerce, Penang is more favourable than Salang."

There is no doubt that Captain LIGHT honestly believed it to be within the competence of the Rajah of Kedah to make over to the East India Company the island of Penang, and that nobody then questioned it. It is also certain that when his ships—the *Eliza*, the *Prince Henry* and the *Speedwell*—came to Penang, they went there with the Rajah's full consent and support, though after some opposition from the Laxamana and the Chiefs. Captain LIGHT'S Journal shews that the 11th, 12th and 13th July, 1786, were spent at Kedah "in embarking the people and provisions" for this expedition. There was nothing secret about it. Once arrived in Penang, he very wisely acted with a sole view to the success and safety of his young Settlement. His Diary describes the numerous risks incurred in such an undertaking, and shows how piracy, scanty provisions, disease, the hostility of the Dutch in Malacca, the jealousy of Kedah, had to be encountered in turn.

One story that has obtained currency perhaps deserves contradiction, for strange to say it is repeated in a Work like BALFOUR'S "Encyclopædia of India" (Vol. III), 1885, published by BERNHARD QUARITCH:—

"PENANG.—It was an uninhabited forest, when given "by the King of Quedah to Captain Light in 1785, as the "marriage portion of the King's daughter whom Captain

"*Light married*; but it was sold to the British by the King "in 1800."

The statement about "the marriage portion" is of course unfounded. It has been repeated from old gossip* on this subject in a way that is as discreditable as the other obvious errors in the dates, &c. Captain LIGHT certainly allied himself in 1772 with MARTINA ROZELLS, but she was neither a Malay nor a Princess, but was apparently a Portuguese Christian of the Roman Catholic Mission at Kedah or Junk Ceylon. The old Junk Ceylon Mission removed about that time to Kedah, and in 1786 to Pulau Tikus village at Penang. She lived with him to his death, and inherited his house "Suffolk" and other property. She bore him five children, one of whom at least he took care to bring up in England†—Colonel WILLIAM LIGHT, born in 1784, died 1839. This son followed in his father's steps; for it was his pride to be the "Founder of Adelaide." As the companion and "Surveyor-General" of Sir J. HINDMARSH, first Governor of the new Colony of South Australia, he selected the site of the new Capital on December 28th, 1836.

The success of Captain LIGHT'S enterprise in establishing Penang was already clear at the time of his death. This is shown by Admiral CORNWALLIS' rival Settlement at the Andamans being abandoned two years later in favour of Penang. It is also testified to in the account of no less a personage than the great DUKE OF WELLINGTON (then Col. WELLESLEY) which is to be found, under date 1797, in Vol. I of GLEIG'S "Supplementary Despatches." Finally it was made manifest to all the world in the despatch of the Court of Directors on establishing the Presidency Government at Penang, in September, 1805. (Published in LOGAN'S Journal, Vol. V.)

* No doubt the story was honestly accepted and propagated by Colonel LIGHT, and his English friends, when having distinguished himself in the Peninsular War he became the Duke's confidential A.D.C.

† It appears from his Will that £2,000 was provided for this purpose. The other domestic facts are also gathered from it and from some Memoranda industriously collected by Mr. F. LIGHT, a direct descendant.

This despatch gives no mean tribute to Captain LIGHT'S work; and it deserves to be quoted at some length, for it explains with curious minuteness the policy of the East India Company during the first nineteen years of Penang history. It testifies that "from the spirit of British rule, "even when imperfectly administered, industry, enterprise "and improvement have appeared to a considerable extent on "the island, and its population, produce and commerce are "already very respectable." As regards the future, it adds: "The position of this island, its climate, its fertility, its "harbour, its produce of large timber, its contiguity to Pegu "which contains the most abundant of teak forests in Asia, "have long pointed it out as an acquisition of very great im- "portance in a commercial and political view, being situated "in a most favourable situation for an emporium of commerce "in the Eastern seas."

This important document, of 14 closely printed pages and 74 paragraphs, must have been framed in the latter part of 1804, just ten years after Captain LIGHT'S death. It is difficult to conceive a better testimony to his work and to the merits of his young Settlement. Among other things, it describes minutely how "no Import and Export duties were "imposed up to the time of the 2 per cent. *ad valorem* duty "levied in 1801, on the importation of tin, pepper and betel- "nut, which in that year produced \$13,076"; and also how "upon our first taking possession of the island..... "ground was said to be of such little value that to ask was "to have, or to appropriate was equivalent to legal right."

To check this some instructions had been invited and a Regulation had been passed on August 1st, 1794, "respecting grants of land for the period of 5 years"; and resolving that for the future "no grant of land be made to Europeans "exceeding in quantity 300 orlongs, preferring to encourage "the clearing and cultivation of the island by making small "grants of land to the industrious Chinese."

Unfortunately for this policy, the Chinese would not look at such short leases. The emergency thus created at the close of

his life brought out the resource and political courage which were the secret of Captain LIGHT'S success. This Regulation stopping perpetuity grants in favour of five-year leases was to take effect from 1st January, 1795. When the Resolution arrived he allowed it to be known and stopped issuing grants; but at the same time he informed Mr. YOUNG and others that he would not promulgate it, but would get it rescinded: "well knowing (says Mr. YOUNG) the publication would instantly stop all further advance," and especially the pepper-planting near Glugor which he had started in 1790 and had done so much to promote. Before the Resolution could come into force, he had died. But his immediate successor Mr. MANNINGTON took the same view; and on the 22nd August, 1796, "the Governor-General in Council rescinded his Resolution of the 1st August, 1794," *viz.*, that no allotments of land be made in perpetuity. (Papers relating to Land Revenue Administration, published 1884.)

It has since been contended that these Perpetuity Grants were a mistake; but the contemporary evidence points entirely the other way. In any case the blame would fall on his superiors. The responsibility for that policy lies with Sir J. MACPHERSON, who, when Captain LIGHT sounded him in April, 1786, before he started on his expedition, as to "granting settlers a portion of land," replied "That would be proper;" and with his successor, Lord CORNWALLIS, whose first despatch to Captain LIGHT dated 22nd January, 1787, stated: "We leave it to your discretion to receive such colonists as "you may think it safe and advisable to admit and to give each "family such portion of land as circumstances will allow and "you may judge expedient." To Lord CORNWALLIS' wise and liberal statesmanship on this and similar points the Settlement owes much of its rapid progress. His preference for "perpetuity settlement" may have carried him too far in an old country like Bengal. But in a new Colony it is the only policy that can succeed; as was soon made clear at Penang when he left, and when Lord TEIGNMOUTH endeavoured to reverse it and adopt restrictive measures.

In this matter as in so many others Captain LIGHT did his

duty well, as the local Chief, in saving the Government he served from making what would have been a very serious mistake. This was frankly admitted in paragraph 164 of Lord AUCKLAND'S well-known minute of 1837.

But this controversy belongs to a later chapter. The Founder's work was done, and it did not "follow him." He had been entirely successful in a kind of enterprise in which disastrous failure has been so common.

His "infant Port," once made a Presidency Government, lay very snugly under the shelter, not only of Penang Hill but of the "Honourable Court" itself. What the Treaty of Holland effected for the security of Singapore, the recognition given in 1805 by this new Commission of Government effected for Penang. Henceforth experiments could be tried without risking the very life of the Settlement. Some of them succeeded—like that of receiving Indian convicts, and like the "forward policy," which culminated in our occupying Java, and afterwards Singapore. Some of them failed—like the attempts to evacuate Malacca in 1808, and to federate with Acheen in 1811-18. Most of the experiments encountered, as usual, something both of failure and success. Among these may count the rage for nutmeg-planting, in 1802-20, and the Honourable Court's attempt to make Penang pay its way by Customs duties and otherwise.

No period of its history can better illustrate "the spirit of "British rule even when imperfectly administered" than that in which Captain LIGHT played his part alone. Those first eight years form a truly successful record of what British courage and perseverance, local experience amounting to adroitness, and a large-minded sense of public duty can achieve, even when almost unsupported. These qualities are shewn by the public records.

The inscription to his memory at St. George's Church by a contemporary Penang resident—ROBERT SCOTT—adds to the favourable impression made by the public records a warm testimony to his worth:—

IN MEMORY
OF
FRANCIS LIGHT ESQ.
WHO FIRST ESTABLISHED THIS ISLAND
AS AN ENGLISH SETTLEMENT,
AND WAS MANY YEARS GOVERNOR.
BORN IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK IN ENGLAND,
AND DIED OCTOBER 21ST, 1794.

IN HIS CAPACITY AS GOVERNOR,
THE SETTLERS AND NATIVES WERE GREATLY ATTACHED TO HIM
AND BY HIS DEATH, HAD TO DEPLORE THE LOSS OF ONE
WHO WATCHED OVER THEIR INTERESTS AND
CARES AS A FATHER.

The best part of his life—from 1771 to 1794—had been given to this place, and he rests in our old Cemetery. His grave and the brief Inscription on it (the first four lines as printed above) are well kept. Next to him lies PHILIP DUNDAS, the first Presidency Governor; and within a few yards are the tombs of Captain SCOTT and Captain GLASS, his earliest fellow settlers.

It is only right that his successors should gratefully recall those who came first and bore the hard work of Pioneers; and should give special honour to so worthy a "Founder," upon the hundredth Anniversary of his Death.

A. M. S.

Penang, 21st October, 1894.

ADDRESS

BY

MR. J. A. KRUYT,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE INDIAN SOCIETY,

ON

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

AND

THE MALAY PENINSULA.



IN the immediate vicinity of our East Indian possessions lie the Straits Settlements, an English Crown Colony, of which Singapore and Penang are the chief ports. These are often touched at by passing Civil Servants, Officers and other Dutchmen on their way to Holland, and also on the way to or from Acheen or the East Coast of Sumatra. They see then in a cursory way something of these English trading places, but in general Dutchmen still know very little of this Colony, and of the adjacent Malay Peninsula. I was astonished to see how little of the literature that exists on this subject is to be found in Holland. If the contents of the library of this Society disappointed me in this respect, and those of the Library of the "Koninklijk Instituut voor taal-land-en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indie," I was still more disappointed, when I came to enquire in the Royal Library, as to what was to be found of this part of the world upon this subject.

And yet these regions should inspire us with especial interest not only as belonging to our closest neighbours, but also because they belong to a world-nation, to the first Colonial power, and are governed in an entirely different way to our possessions.

The influence that for years has spread of its own accord and in a natural way from there to our Colonies, ought not to be under-estimated. To enquire into these influences, to put to a certain extent on a safe footing the relations between both Colonies, is naturally the delicate task of the Dutch Consular Officials in Singapore and Penang, who are, as it were, our advance guards there. For some years I have been honoured with this trust in Penang.

For this reason, I wish this evening, at the solicitation of your Committee, to draw your attention to this interesting part of the English transmarine possessions, in the hope that this lecture may contribute in some degree to increase your interest in these regions, and may perhaps induce you to make a closer investigation into the present condition of things prevailing in the Straits Settlements and in the Malay Peninsula.

I would ask your indulgence for any deficiencies and shortcomings which may be found in this contribution, which had to be compiled from scattered notes.

The Malay Peninsula, formerly called the Malacca Peninsula, or simply Malacca, by which is understood the portion of Further India to the South of the Isthmus of Kra, is washed on the West by the Gulf of Bengal and the Straits of Malacca, and on the East by the Chinese Sea and the Gulf of Siam. It is 600 English miles long, near Kra 40 miles broad, and further down averages 150 English miles in breadth, giving an area of about 75,000 English square miles, of which 40,000 are under Siam, and 35,000 under England, with a population of about one-and-a-half million souls. To Siam belong, on the West Coast, Kedah with Perlis and Situl, Junk Ceylon with Tongkah, Renong with Trang and Kra, and, on the East Coast, Tringganu, Kelantan, Patani, Singgora and Ligor.

We shall leave these undiscussed, so that we can confine ourselves exclusively to the English portion.

The mountain ranges that run through the whole length of the Peninsula are continuations of the mountain land of Further India, chiefly of granite formation, not subject to volcanic influences, and varying in height from 4 to 12 thousand feet. The highest peaks are in Kedah, Perak and Tringganu. These mountain ranges are bordered on both sides by alluvial plains from 10 to 30 English miles broad, broader as a rule on the West than on the East Coast. The hills are covered with rich forests, in which the wild tribes that live from the chase lead a wandering life; the plains, with their fertile soil and rich tropical cultivation, are inhabited by the more stationary population. The wild tribes (Negritos), which are but scanty in numbers, are called *Sakais* North of the Perak River, and South of that *Semangs*; older Malay hill-dwellers are distinguished as *Orang Benua*. The stationary population consists in the North to the 8th degree North latitude of pure Siamese, between the 7th and 8th degree of latitude they are called *Samsams*, a mixture of Siamese and Malays, and South of that the population is Malay. In addition, there are to be found settlements of aliens, chiefly Chinese, Klings and Arabs.

Numerous but necessarily small streams, flow from the mountains to both coasts. The Perak and Pahang Rivers are the most considerable and the most navigable. They have more value for drainage and irrigation purposes than for purposes of communication, and provide the plains with a plentiful supply of water. The mouths of the rivers are, on both coasts, nearly everywhere shallow, and blocked by sand and mud banks. Those on the East coast are, during the whole of the East monsoon, closed to navigation, but on the West coast are generally well protected, and only now and then rendered less secure by heavy short squalls known as "Sumatras." Towards the North, on both coasts, there are numerous coral reefs and islands.

The soil is rich in minerals, especially tin, gold, silver,

lead, etc. The land is adapted to nearly every kind of tropical cultivation. In the animal kingdom are to be found the rhinoceros, the tapir, the elephant, the tiger, the bison, the wild bull, apes, snakes, etc. Further, a rich variety of birds, fish and splendid butterflies is to be found.

The climate is warm and damp, especially on the South, but the nights are very cool. The dry weather of the North-East monsoon prevails from the middle of October to the middle of April, the wet weather of the South-West monsoon during the rest of the year.

The digging of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Krah has been for some years the subject of enquiry and discussion, and was especially a favourite idea of the French. The journey from Europe to Siam and China would thus be shortened by 660 miles. The plan that is now in view of a railway connection between Penang and Singgora is, on the other hand, more in accordance with English ideas.

The Malay Peninsula, long before Europeans came there, was, like many other countries in Eastern Asia and many islands in the East Indian Archipelago, tributary to China to a certain extent. In spite of the fact that its coasts and harbours were from the earliest times visited by navigators and traders, and subsequent to the voyages of discovery by Europeans, more especially by Spaniards, Portuguese, English and Dutch; in spite of the fact that it has repeatedly been the scene of sanguinary conflicts between these nations, as well as between Javanese, Malays, Siamese and Achinese; in spite of the fact that we Dutch for two and a half centuries were in almost unbroken possession of Malacca, and maintained trading relations with the surrounding States of Selangor, Perak, Kedah, Johor, Junk Ceylon, Patani, Tringganu and Kelantan, where we had factories for shorter or longer periods—in spite of all this, it remained till our own times pretty well a *terra incognita*.

In his treatise on Malacca in 1795, the English Admiral MAINWARING says:—"Malacca, although excellently situated "and for more than 250 years in the hands of Europeans,

“is, outside the town, desert and uncultivated, as if there had never been a settlement there. This is to be attributed to the narrow policy of the Dutch at Batavia, who make it their duty to concentrate everything in Java, and to make everything dependent upon it.”

It was under the English that all further development of this portion of the East took place. We have contributed almost nothing to this, and confined ourselves almost exclusively to the town of Malacca, where all our Government and trading influence in that district were concentrated. In Malacca itself there was no further extension than was absolutely necessary, and indeed, on many occasions, the interests of Malacca were sacrificed to those of Java. Tin, pepper, and also gold were already then the most considerable articles of export, and our efforts were directed to obtain the monopoly of these in every way. Achinese influence was at first great on the Peninsula, so that it was even necessary to obtain the sanction of the Sultan of Acheen to trade either with Perak or Kedah. The rôle which we played here was not always a brilliant one, as may be seen from an article entitled “The Dutch in Perak,” written, for the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, by the present Acting Governor of the Straits Settlements, Mr. W. E. MAXWELL.

The proportion of English trade at this period in these parts was small, although they, the indefatigable rivals of the Dutch, also had their factories in many places. Indeed, India took up nearly all their attention, just as Java and the Moluccas did with us.

Mr. SKINNER writes as follows in his “British Connections with Malaya” (a name first given, a short time ago, on the founding of the above-mentioned Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, to the whole of the countries where Malay or one of its related dialects is spoken, viz., the Malay Peninsula from Tenasserim and the great India Archipelago, from Sumatra to New Guinea):—“The contact of the English with this part of the world may be divided into three periods—

“I.—That of individual trade, 1602-1684.

“II.—That of the trade of the East India Company, 1684-1762.

“III.—That of political and military interference, 1762 “till now.”

Thus this contact was of a purely commercial character till 1762, when the consolidation of the position of the English in British India, and circumstances in Europe, led them to pay more attention to Eastern lands, and politics came more into the front.

The first expedition of the English against Manila took place in 1763. Their fleet had stopped at Penang, and they were struck with the importance of the position of that place. This expedition ended with the occupation of the island of Balambangan, opposite Marudu Bay in North Borneo. It was abandoned again in 1804, on account of its unhealthiness. The island of Labuan was then occupied, but was almost immediately abandoned, and in 1846 was again taken possession of.

The desirability of obtaining some fixed place in or near the Straits of Malacca was the more evident from the circumstance that the trading fortresses in Sumatra, of which Bencoolen, raised in 1763 to an independent Presidency, was the capital, were less suited for that purpose. Acheen was chosen, but the negotiations with the Sultan of that kingdom led to no satisfactory result. Now, FRANCIS LIGHT, of the British India Marine, who was acquainted with the trade of Kedah, came with the proposal to choose for this the island of Penang, which was to be acquired by a payment to the Sultan of Kedah. It was then a desert, uncultivated, almost uninhabited island, and was only touched at by ships to take water or to wait for good weather. The first Englishman whom we know to have done this was Captain LANCASTER of the *Bonaventura*, who visited Penang in 1592, and the first Dutchman was CORNELIS MATELIEF, who went there in 1607.

The East India Company agreed to LIGHT's proposal, and in August, 1786, took formal possession of Penang, in consideration of the payment of a fixed annual sum to the Sul-

tan of Kedah. Pulau Pinang was christened Prince of Wales' Island, and the Settlement of the English George Town, but up till the present day it has been called Penang. In 1791, a stretch of land, now Province Wellesley, or simply the Province, on the mainland just opposite Penang, was purchased from the Sultan of Kedah, and in 1823 was considerably extended. The Straits Government pays up till the present time to him a rent or hire of from 10,000 to 12,000 dollars.

For political reasons, the British Government did everything in its power to further British influence in these parts, and Penang was the starting point for several expeditions during the great war. In 1795, Malacca was taken from us from there, and other possessions on the West coast of Sumatra came into the hands of the English. In 1797-98, a second expedition against Manila was prepared. The later expeditions against Java and the Moluccas were also got together and prepared in Penang.

Penang was at first governed in a very irregular way by commercial superintendents. In 1796, it was established as a Penal Settlement for Indian convicts, and remained so till 1857, the year of the Indian Mutiny. In 1800, it was put under a Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1805 was promoted to be a Presidency, but still placed under the East India Company in Bengal.

It is natural that Penang, through one thing and another, should become a place of importance as a free port. Its trade had at once become noticeable as a trading centre for the neighbouring coasts, and it soon not only took the place of Malacca, but the merchants from still more distant places, came to trade in free Penang.

Malacca was given back to us by the English in 1818, after they had made agreements with Perak and other States, which made it impossible for us to regain or improve our former position. In 1825, it was given over to them by us for good, but has remained what it still is, a place of small commercial importance with only limited local sources of trade and cultivation.

From the beginning, the object and aim of the English in these parts was the overthrow of the trade monopoly of the Dutch, and this was joined to a hatred born of jealousy or ignorance, and a contempt which shows itself in almost all writings of this period. Thus one may read the following, in a letter of Sir FRANCIS LIGHT, in 1787, from Penang:—"I suspected the Dutch would throw obstacles in my way. The contempt and derision however with which they treat this place and the mean dirty acts they use would dishonour any but a Dutchman."

As a consequence of the so-called free-trade commercial policy, which however, as has been observed before, was dictated by political considerations, the commercial treaties with Perak and Selangor were concluded in 1818. England obtained for herself, by these, the position of the most-favoured nation, and thus prevented the granting of monopolies or favours to others. In 1819, Singapore was founded by RAFFLES, after he had been obliged to give back to us Java and the other Dutch possessions. This island, on which the town of Singapore stood in the twelfth century, he had purchased from Johor, which, at the same time, came under English influence and has remained so since. In 1820, a sort of treaty was made with Acheen, by which England stipulated or got the right to place a Resident in Acheen, and to exclude other European nations from establishing a Settlement there. The English, however, have never carried this treaty out. In 1826, the independence of Perak, which had been to a certain extent tributary to Siam, was recognised by treaty, and protection against Siam and Selangor was guaranteed. The English obtained by it the right to establish a Settlement on the island Pangkor, which we had previously repeatedly occupied. The remains of this occupation—kept in repair by the English—are to be seen at the present day.

In all this, the chief aim of the English was the weakening of Dutch interests, and the breaking up of their monopoly system—an aim that was pursued by RAFFLES with indefatigable zeal, and was finally crowned with wonderful

success, although he often had to meet obstruction and misunderstandings even from his own countrymen. The founding of Singapore is a proof of this enterprising spirit and clear sight. It took place in opposition to instructions from Bengal, and completed the downfall of Malacca, which, lying between Penang and Singapore, lost its value and importance. It also neutralized to some extent the surrender of Java to us, an action that, to this day, no Englishman can remember without vexation and remorse. In a letter in the Raffles Museum in Singapore, we read the following on this subject:—"Not our interests alone have suffered by "this unexpected return (of the Dutch to Java) but those of "humanity and civilization suffer more deeply. They (the Dutch) "ought to have had some common feeling for humanity, some object in view beyond the cold calculations of profit and loss" etc.

First Singapore came under the Presidency of Bencoolen; in 1823 it came with Penang under the Government of Bengal, and in 1825 Penang, Singapore and Malacca were united as a Presidency with Penang as capital, until 1837, when Singapore, which had developed very rapidly, was appointed the seat of Government as it now is.

However, it was not till 50 years after the English had become masters of the Straits of Malacca that they busied themselves directly with the affairs of the Peninsula. Different forms of Government were in use during this interval until 1st April, 1867, when the three Settlements, under the name of the Straits Settlements, were separated from British India, and as a Crown Colony, were brought under the direct authority of the mothercountry.

Although during this time the local Government attempted on several occasions to extend its jurisdiction, these plans never met with the sanction or approval of the Home Government, and accordingly the policy of non-intervention in the Malay Peninsula was observed. The so-called Naning War, which ended in an extension of the territory of Malacca, formed an exception to this. Naning, one of the Negri Sembilan hereafter mentioned and a real nest of robbers, was then incorporated with Malacca. In view of the fact that the British India Government had to pay the cost of this, and had always, even in ordinary circumstances, to lend the three Settlements pecuniary support, the expenses were limited to what was strictly necessary, and these possessions were left to themselves "to develop on their own resources." Thus the development of Penang and Singapore as trade centres became almost

the only aim. In Calcutta, very little was known of this portion of the globe. In 1837, an official wrote of them to his chief as follows:—"These details may appear petty to your Lordship, but "then everything connected with these States is petty, except their "annual surplus cost to the Government of India."

Although it falls outside the proper province of what concerns the Straits Settlements, I must add the following, as it is altogether in accordance with the later programme of the English in this part of the globe. In 1842 JAMES BROOKE took possession of Sarawak and in 1846, Labuan was occupied by the English. There were incessant attempts made by individuals from the Straits to establish themselves in different points in our territory, just as JAMES BROOKE did in Sarawak, especially on the East Coast of Sumatra. These proceedings gave rise to much trouble, and on several occasions we were obliged to drive these fortune hunters by force from there. They frequently used as a pretext their ignorance of the boundaries of Acheen.

A new period begun in the history of these places with the establishment of the Straits Settlements as a Crown Colony. We have chosen this evening as a subject for further discussion the remarkable progress which this Colony has enjoyed in the last years, by which it has become the most flourishing of all the English Crown Colonies, and the almost entirely peaceful growth of its influence upon the Malay Peninsula.

Let us now pass over the five years before the Straits Government interfered actively and formally with the affairs of the Independent Native States, and the policy of non-intervention made way for that of "active advice, assistance and control."

The occasion for this was given by the piracies along the coast, the general insecurity in which British subjects and British interests were placed, the state of anarchy, the wars between chiefs, the oppression, slavery, bondage, and poverty to which the people were a prey. Attacks upon vessels under the British flag occurred, and even upon the boats belonging to men-of-war, and upon British Settlements.

The knowledge that existed regarding the Malay Peninsula was then very small. The issue of the Journal of the Indian Archipelago had contributed somewhat to spread this knowledge, although this as well as other writings of this period dealt chiefly with our possessions, but after this publication ceased, nothing more was done during 20 years. The present Resident Councillor

of Penang could say with truth in his address before the Royal Asiatic Society "a long night has since settled down upon the "Straits lasting some 20 years." The Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has since done a great deal to spread knowledge in this direction. A change in the right direction was due to the initiative of Sir ANDREW CLARKE, who still could speak of "our "absolute ignorance of geographical and physical features of those "countries."

Meanwhile it is very apparent that the English themselves troubled very little, after the time of RAFFLES, about "humanity and civilisation," about which he was so hard upon us, and that with them, too, "trade and commerce" were the only "objects in view."

When we look at the map of the Malay Peninsula, we see between Province Wellesley (opposite Penang) and Malacca, Perak first, with a coast line of 80, then Selangor with a coast line of 120 English miles, and the little State of Sungei Ujong with Jelebu. Further inland, bordering Malacca, are the so-called Negri Sembilan, now consisting of six States. Between Malacca and Singapore lies Johor, with a coast line of 120 miles (English), and further up the East coast is Pahang. Under Siam, to the North of the Province is Kedah, with several other small States: and North of Pahang are Kelantan, Tringganu and Patani. Different agreements with England have given Tringganu, Kelantan and Kedah certain rights to British protection.

The state of insecurity mentioned before resulted in several punitive expeditions by men-of-war, but this led to no permanent improvement. In 1871, on account of piracies and other acts of violence, the expedition from Langkat took place, and in 1872 and 1873, those at other places on the Jugra River in Selangor. In five large districts, of which it then consisted, great discord, civil war, and anarchy reigned. All of these districts considered themselves independent. The *hasil* was here, in general, the origin of disputes. The same condition of things prevailed in Sungei Ujong which was also mixed up in these quarrels, and was, in addition continually at war with Rembau. Both of these States border upon the territory of Malacca. Linggi was also in a state of insecurity; also the more inland States, particularly Jelebu, Sri Menanti and Muar, were constantly in a state of arms against one another. All of these received criminal refugees and vagabonds from the Straits, and only gave them up on payment of ransom

The demands of British subjects upon their Chiefs met with no attention. The then Governor of the Straits, Sir HARRY ORD, wrote in November, 1872:—"If persons, knowing the risk they run owing to the disturbed state of these countries, choose to hazard their lives and property for the sake of the large profits which accompany successful trading, they must not expect the British Government to be answerable if their speculations prove unsuccessful." Things were as we found them in Acheen, and these little States also provided themselves with weapons and even with combatants from the neighbouring Settlements.

The Chinese tin-miners in Perak, who had immigrated by thousands to different parts of the Peninsula, were especially the cause of great disorder; their tribes or *kongsis* had been for years in conflict with one another, with varying success, over the question of the possession of the tin mines. The Prince of Perak and his Chieftains had taken sides in the matter; with them the question was who should appropriate the export duties. Thus the Mantri of Larut, then the richest tin district, where about 40,000 Chinese of the Go Kwan tribe lived, had declared himself, in 1871, in favour of these, and, by appropriating the rich revenues, had been able to make himself independent of the Sultan, who, in the interior had allied himself with the more warlike Si Kwans. Battles in which, it is said, that more than 3,000 Go Kwans perished, brought the Si Kwans into Larut; they took possession of the forts and of the river; robbery, murder and assassination became the order of the day, and a general cessation of business and flight of population ensued. The Mantri who, among others, had English Officers in his service, was a prisoner in his own country and found himself shut in on all sides at Kotah, the then Capital.

When these Si Kwans had been insolent enough to extend their devastations and plunderings beyond Perak, and even in Penang and its harbour attacks and *kongsi* fights occurred, in 1873, their fortifications were taken and destroyed by the English under Captain WOOLCOMBE, and the Mantri came again into possession of his river.

Thanks to the influence of the Straits Government, the only orderly State being situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Singapore was Johor. But even here disputes as to boundaries, &c. could not be altogether prevented.

There was thus every inducement for the Governor, Sir ANDREW CLARKE, to interfere and to endeavour to put an end once and for

all to this unsatisfactory state of things, and to prevent the Chinese from forming themselves, as it were, into independent colonies on the mainland. Their secret societies would be a danger to the British Settlements, and the inland Chiefs were quite unable to control them and to keep them under. Sir ANDREW CLARKE said in the sitting of the Legislative Council, in September, 1874:—
“Our mission as a civilized nation in the middle of semi-civilized people is not only that of trade, but the higher duty, which we as Englishmen owe to our flag and our Queen. By the spread of other European nations in this part of the world our interests also want a larger field of operation.”

After the punishment of the Chinese disturbers in Perak, he called the heads of the *kongsis* together to Pangkor and the result of this was that piracy and wars among the Chiefs ceased, and a year later Larut had again a population of 35,000 souls, and a revenue of \$30,000 a month. Indeed, the Chinese were beginning themselves to have enough of it, and it only required a strong leading and organising hand to settle the existing differences. One of their Chiefs was heard to exclaim at this time:—“When the British flag is seen over Perak and Larut, every Chinaman will go down on his knees and bless God.” This was probably a Go Kwan.

Now an attempt had to be made to settle the differences of the Malay Chiefs in Perak. They too all came to Pangkor and their mutual relations towards one another and towards England were defined by the Treaty of Pangkor of the 25th January, 1874. By it Perak came under English protection, a piece of land in Perak on the other side of the Krian River was joined to the Province, and the Dinding Islands and a piece of the mainland on the Pangkor River under the name of the “Dindings” were joined to Pangkor, where now for the first time an English Settlement was established, at first under the authorities at Singapore, and afterwards and now under Penang. The different States had to pay the cost of the former armed interference. At the request of the Sultan of Perak, the Straits Government sent a Resident there in 1874 to lend the Native Government “active advice and assistance.”

Selangor and Sungei Ujong, too, placed themselves under British protection, after K^a Langat, the place of residence of the Sultan of Selangor, having been punished again for the usual acts of robbery and some disturbances in the interior having been settled by the intervention of the Straits Government.

British Residents were put in Selangor in 1874, and in 1875 in Sungei Ujong.

These Residents were placed, and are still under the supervision and guidance of the Governor of the Straits, and are responsible to him.

Meanwhile it was soon evident that this settlement with the Chiefs of Perak was only satisfactory on the surface. In November, 1875, at Pasir Sala, the first Resident, Mr. BIRCH, was treacherously murdered, and the whole of Upper Perak rose against the English. The British Government was compelled to send an important expedition there in order to punish this crime and to restore order in the country. The Sultan was taken prisoner and banished, and another was appointed in his place. As there were at the same time appearances of disorder in Sungei Ujong and the Negri Sembilan, it was not till 1877 that it can be said that quiet and order returned to all these countries.

It was then that the rapid development in progress and well-being began, which has never since been disturbed by any resort to arms.

In 1883, the then Governor Sir FREDERICK WELD, after various preliminary discussions, induced the so-called Negri Sembilan to enter into an agreement and to place the Government under the protection and guidance of the Straits Government represented by a Resident. This was first carried into execution in 1887.

The independent State of Pahang, situated to the North of Singapore, refused stubbornly, till, 1888, to enter into a treaty with the Straits Government. The misgovernment and insecurity that prevailed there formed a marked contrast to the condition of things in the neighbouring State of Johor. On several occasions the relations between Pahang and Singapore itself were very strained, and the interference of France was once spoken of. However that may be, Pahang acknowledged the sovereignty of England in 1888 and signed an agreement similar to that of Johor, which, in 1885, had come definitely under British influence.

In 1892, serious disturbances took place in Pahang, which had every appearance of insurrection against the English, and led to the so-called Pahang war, which ended in the restoration of the former order of things. It is remarkable that almost exclusively Perak Police was employed against Pahang.

There came no change in the relations with Tringganu and Kelantan. The friendly influence of the English, through peaceful

means, and through the example of the well-being of the Native States, is very great there.

Outside the Straits, in 1880, a portion of North Borneo was occupied by the recently formed "North Borneo Co.," and in 1888 followed by a British protectorate over this portion of North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak. The Governor of the Straits was then appointed Consul-General in these lands, just as the Resident Councillor of Penang is, for the so-called Siamese States on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. This, in view of the existing ex-territorial rights, gives them great power over the thousands of Natives who call themselves British subjects, and at the same time over those States themselves, and, in my opinion, prepares the way for future annexation.

In 1885, England established herself in the Eastern portion of New Guinea. In 1886, she took possession of the Cocos or Keeling Islands to the South of Java, which were joined to the Straits and in 1888 of Christmas Island, which is also situated in the Indian Ocean.

It is my pleasant duty to add here that the Straits authorities have always maintained a most considerate and friendly attitude towards us, especially during the Achinese war.

Let us now return to the Colony as it now is. It is impossible for any one who travels now through the Protected States of the Malay Peninsula and sees everywhere the outward signs of civilization and meets with an industrious, contented population, to picture to himself what their condition was a short time ago under the Native Government. Without any military assistance, the Residents have been able to bring their residencies to a flourishing condition and continual progress. Surrounded by a staff of able Europeans and Natives, they formed part of the legislative and executive power, the State Council, or rather, with their powerful personality, they alone represented it. Indeed the articles of the above-mentioned Pangkor Treaty left great power to the discretion of these Residents, whose advice had to be sought and followed by the Princes in all questions which did not affect religion and custom, while the collection and control of the revenues, as well as the general government of the land, depended upon their advice. They were responsible for everything to the Governor of the Straits.

The present Resident of Perak has recently spoken of this as follows:—"I have spoken of the Residential system, but in real-

“ity there was no system, what there is now, has grown of experience in attempting the untried. A British Officer acting under the instructions of a distant Governor is sent to advise a Malay Ruler and his Chiefs. The Officer is told he is responsible for everything, but he is not to interfere in details. His advice must be followed, but he must not attempt to enforce it, and so on. He must keep the peace, see that justice is administered, respect vested interests, do his best for the State, and obey instructions he receives from Singapore, and with all this he is at peril to remember that he is only the adviser of the Malay Ruler. Out of this difficult position has grown the present administration.” The Residents supported by the confidence of the Governor, have made use of their power with great tact. They took measures to further and extend trade, cultivation and industry, and to develop the resources of the country, to maintain order and justice, to facilitate communication by roads, railways and telegraph, and to improve the education and instruction, and thus the material and moral condition of the people.

Sixteen years ago there was almost no roads: one had to travel on foot or by elephant, armed, and generally accompanied by an armed escort, and to take shelter in the best native house one could find. The whole population went about armed. Now there are everywhere to be found in all the States broad, hard, carriage roads, railways, and free Government buildings, schools, hospitals and police stations, and these like all other works of evident utility are being continually extended. The population has increased, and security reigns everywhere. Slavery and bondage have completely disappeared, while it was calculated that even in 1882, one-sixteenth of the population was still in slavery. Armed Natives are now never seen.

The development of the Protected and Native States was naturally accompanied by increased prosperity and progress in Penang and Singapore. This was enhanced by the contemporaneous success of the Deli tobacco cultivation, the improvement in the tin-mining industry and land cultivation on the example of its neighbours, in Kedah and other small Northern States tributary to Siam, and the late opening for trade, industry and cultivation of a greater part of British and Dutch Borneo, of Palembang, Indragiri, the Rhio Islands, Singkep, etc.

What Singapore now is many of us know from our own observation. Always extending and beautifying itself, with its splendid

harbour and docks, as a free port and centre of commerce, it draws towards itself more and more the fruits of the development of the surrounding countries. It stands in commercial importance on the same footing as Malta and Hongkong, and surpasses all the ports of the other Crown Colonies in importance. As the seat of Government, and a strongly fortified "coaling station"—ships take in in New Harbour from 1,600 to 1,800 tons of coal in four hours—it forms one of the most strategical points of the English, on the great highway of traffic between Europe, British India, and East Asia. It may be seen from the following figures how greatly it has grown:—The population of the town and island, 27 miles broad and 14 miles long, amounted in 1819 to 150 Malays, in 1821 to nearly 5,000 souls, in 1871 to nearly 100,000 and in 1891 to 185,000. The amount of import and exports was in 1823, \$12,000,000, in 1860 \$51,000,000, and in 1890 had risen to \$200,000,000.

The shipping without counting the numerous Native coast vessels, amounted in 1879 (earlier figures are not at my disposal) to 4,443 ships with a tonnage of three millions, and in 1891 to 8,339 ships with a tonnage of nearly seven millions.

Penang, which also profited from the development of the countries in her neighbourhood, increased as much in size, prosperity and well-being. The population of the town and island, 15 miles long and 9 miles broad, amounted, with Province Wellesley, in 1786 to 600 Malays, in 1812 to 27,000, in 1871 to 133,000, and in 1891 to 235,000 inhabitants. The amount of imports and exports was in 1790 \$240,000, in 1867 \$20,000,000, and in 1888 \$95,000,000. The shipping rose from 1,900 ships with a tonnage of 970,000 in 1872, to 3,400 ships with a tonnage of 1,765,000 in 1878, and 6,078 ships with a tonnage of 3,500,000 in 1890. It seems, to put the mildest construction upon it, to be a gross error to say that the trade of Penang has seriously suffered through the Achinese war. This complaint has several times been made to the English Government by Penang agitators, and unfortunately has been supported by some of the authorities. Sir FREDERICK WELD said in a lecture at the Royal Colonial Institute in London on the 10th June, 1884:—"The pepper trade of Penang with Sumatra has suffered most seriously from the Acheenese war."

Malacca, which up till the present day has preserved its Portuguese-Dutch features, remained a station of less importance. It was thrown upon its own resources, and made but slow progress.

The development of the Negri Sembilan and of Pahang by the construction of a railway will probably result to her advantage, in view of the fact that there are no good ports in Pahang. Its population in 1817 was 20,000, in 1871, 77,000, and was in 1891, 92,000. The trade in 1826 was \$1,590,000, in 1860 \$4,600,000, and in 1889 nearly \$5,000,000. The shipping consisted in 1878 of 1,173 ships, with a tonnage of 340,000, and was improving somewhat, but not much.

Although Penang and Singapore thus took an important position, the Protected Native States afforded a no less remarkable spectacle of progress.

Let us begin with Perak. Its population was at first estimated at very different figures, but we may take it that, without counting the wild tribes living in the forests and which were reckoned to comprise 6,000 souls, the Malay population amounted to from 25,000 to 50,000, to which later 40,000 Chinese were to be added. In 1891, this had risen to 213,000, of which 100,000 were Malays.

The Revenues, arising chiefly from export duties and from the farms, amounted in 1875 to \$226,000, and increased continually till they reached in 1891 the figure of 2½ millions. The export duties upon tin are very high, and amount to from 12 to 15 per cent. There seems to be an inexhaustible supply of this metal. More than two-thirds of the tin of the whole world comes from the Straits. The output amounted in 1892 to 636,000 pikuls, representing a value of about 24 million dollars.

After paying all its debts, and the costs of the war to England, after having constructed roads and railways, and after having carried out all the other works of public utility and general advantage, Perak still possessed on the first of January, 1891, a cash surplus of \$2,000,000. It possesses among other things an excellent little force of 1,000 Sikh soldiers under English Officers. Four hundred of these, almost unaided, brought the Pahang war to an end. On receiving sudden orders, they were, in the space of one hour, ready for marching, and remained four months in the wilds of Pahang, without one of them having to be sent back during that time on account of illness. The figure for export and import was in 1876 one-and-a-half million dollars, ten years later, in 1886, fifteen, and in 1891 it had risen to 18½ millions. Perak possesses excellent ports in Port Weld (in Larut) and Telok Anson on the large and deep River Perak. Both of these are the termini of the existing railways to the tin districts.

In Selangor, which in 1891 had a population of 140,000, the number was 30,000 in 1879, and the Revenues, which in 1875 amounted to about \$100,000, had risen in 1890 to nearly two millions. The duties upon tin and the farms contributed chiefly to this. Gold mine workings are also found here, and more agriculture than in Perak. It is for this reason that the economical condition of this country is supposed to be healthier than that of Perak. Trade here increased in the same proportion, and you find here in other respects the same favourable state of things as in Perak. Selangor had on the 1st January, 1887, still a debt of \$500,000, and on the 1st of January, 1891, a cash surplus of \$720,000. The port of Selangor is Klang, the terminus of the railway to the capital of the country, Kuala Lumpur, which is situated inland. The Klang River is shallow higher up, and there is for this reason a proposal to extend the railway to the Kuala, and to make a new port there.

Of Sungei Ujong and the Negri Sembilan, with respective populations of 24 and 40 thousand (the latter having come so much later under British protection), there is not much to say, except that, with the construction of railways and roads, by the help of advances from the Straits Government, the exploiting of tin and agriculture promises them (especially the last mentioned) a good future. Jelebu, one of the Negri Sembilan, which is rich in tin mines, was, in 1885, joined to Sungei Ujong, which possesses little mineral wealth, and is thus thrown more upon agriculture. It (Sungei Ujong) had formerly not 4,000 inhabitants. The revenue in 1886 was \$120,000, in 1887 \$141,000 and in 1890 had risen to \$278,000. On 1st January, 1891, it still owed the Colony \$190,000. The port of Sungei Ujong is Port Dickson, with a splendid and safe harbour, from which a railway leads to the capital—Seram-ban.

The Negri Sembilan had, in 1886, an income of scarcely \$2,500, which, in 1890, had risen to \$170,000. On the 1st of January, 1891, it owed \$180,000 to the Colony. They are thus just beginning, but are on the right way.

Pahang, which possesses rich gold mines, with a population of 35,000, had, in 1890, an income of \$62,077 and a debt to the Colony of \$372,000, to which are to be added the cost of the last war.

It remains only to mention Johor. This little State with its population of about 100,000 under its enlightened and energetic

Sultan, surrounded by a capable staff of Europeans, has derived every advantage from its position in the immediate neighbourhood of Singapore. Chinese capital and labour have been attracted there and have brought it to a state of great prosperity and wealth, especially through the cultivation of pepper, gambier and tapioca, as minerals are not found there. The Sultan stays a good deal in Europe, and returned a short time ago from England.

I can add here that the Chinese, who have done everything under British guidance, and still do so, are the pioneers of progress in the Malay Peninsula and in the Settlements. Sir CHARLES DILKE says of this in his "Problems of Greater Britain":—"Our great success in the Malay Peninsula has lain in enlisting upon our side the warm and ever enthusiastic co-operation of the Chinese. "In no part of the world can we point to more obvious results from good government than throughout the Malay Peninsula, where England, in fact, presides over a federation of Malay Princes, to whom we have taught the art of success, but to whose former subjects we have added a vast population of Chinese. "The future of Malaya lies in the development of great natural, mineral and agricultural wealth by patient Chinese labour."

This is the case too in Kedah and in the more northern Siamese States, in some of which Penang Chinese have been able to get themselves appointed Rajas. Chinese, too, are members of the Legislative Council, of the Municipal Councils, and of the State Councils. There can be no doubt as to the future of the Malay Peninsula, outside the towns of Penang and Singapore, under an enlightened and liberal-minded Government.

We have seen that in the Native States, and also in Kedah, the tin industry has been the principal one of the country up till now. However, considerable experiments have been made in the cultivation of rice, pepper, sugar, tapioca, gambier, tobacco, coffee, tea, cocoa, etc., but by far not on a sufficiently large scale to be regarded as a permanent form of cultivation. This can be said of the islands of Singapore and Penang, and of the districts in their immediate neighbourhood—the Province, Malacca, Johor and Kedah—as regards sugar, pepper, gambier and tapioca; in Perak too the cultivation of sugar may be regarded as permanent, but the Straits planters have much to learn from Java as regards cheap and increased production. Cheap transport, local markets, and a low rate of exchange are factors in their favour. Arabian and especially Liberian coffee has been started in all the States. Perak tea has

been very favourably judged in the London market. Pepper is planted everywhere on a small scale; tapioca grows especially in Sungei Ujong and the Negri Sembilan. Experiments with silk worm binding have been made in Perak, and are said to have given good results. Experiments with tobacco, on the other hand, have not been successful. Coco-nuts, betel-nuts, fruits, especially pine-apples, the preserving of which has become a considerable industry, and vegetables are cultivated everywhere and supply chiefly local requirements.

In the Straits Settlements, one-third is cultivated, and in the Native States scarcely one two-hundredth part. There is thus an abundance of waste land waiting to be developed by capital and enterprise. The Government does its best to encourage this, being convinced of the desirability of obtaining a more permanent form of revenue from agriculture, in view of the uncertainty of tin, the supply of which must some time be exhausted. This has already happened, for instance, in Larut. The income from the opium farm is also dependent upon the tin mines. Land can be obtained everywhere. The first pioneers in the Native States received pieces of land of 1,000 acres (one acre is about $1\frac{3}{4}$ *bouws*) quite free. Those who came later paid a rent of 20 cents an acre after the second year, for opening up the land, or three dollars per acre at once, which made them owners of the land. The Government can demand $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as export duty upon the produce.

The population of the English part was in 1891, 512,342 for the three Settlements; for the Native States with Johor 518,644; thus about 1,000,000 in all.

The area of the three Settlements is 1,310 English square miles, and of the Protected States 35,509 square miles. There are thus in the three Settlements, counting the towns of course, nearly 400, and in the States only 15 inhabitants to the English square mile.

From this it may be seen that the Malay Peninsula is thinly inhabited, and but little cultivated. By far the largest proportion of this population consists of Chinese, who live at the mines, in the cultivated districts, and especially in the towns along the coasts. Fishing is practised by them on a large scale, and is an important means of existence, and a considerable branch of industry.

Malays live further away from the towns, and supply, just, as in Deli, the daily necessities of the industrial centres, among others ataps and other building materials for the East coast of Sumatra. Cattle rearing is also in their hands, and is a very considerable in-

dustry, while formerly jungle produce was collected and exported by them on such a large scale that it degenerated into depredation. In Perak, for instance, the export of gutta had to be forbidden to prevent the further destruction of the gum trees. In Perak and Kedah there is an old population settled there centuries before Europeans came. In Selangor and Sungei Ujong, and especially in the Negri Sembilan, much younger settlements are to be found. They are chiefly from Java, Borneo, Celebes, the highlands of Padang, Batta, Korintji, Jambi and elsewhere in Sumatra. Two-thirds of the Malay population of these States were originally Netherlands Indian subjects. In the beginning of the 18th century a settlement of Bugis from Goa in Celebes established themselves in Selangor.

If agriculture is to be extended as in the case of mining, labour must be imported, chiefly Chinese and Kling, and this is the great difficulty. The Government accordingly spares no pains to meet the planter and assist him in this respect. However, as long as the tin mines last, the Chinese will prefer that kind of work, just as is the case with tobacco on the East coast of Sumatra.

The Government of the Straits Settlements depends directly, as we have seen, upon the Mother-country, and is carried on by a Governor appointed by the Queen, supported by a Legislative and Executive Council. The majority of the members of the Legislative Council—the “Official members”—are so by virtue of their position. They form the Executive Council. The unofficial members, who form the minority, are private individuals, and are partly nominated by the Government and partly elected by the Chambers of Commerce. All bills, all important Government measures, as well as the budget, are laid before the Council and dealt with, and must, after approval, be sanctioned by the Government of the Mother-country; although the official members nearly always vote with the Government, and the opposition can thus have but little influence in any other direction, still its existence has this indisputable advantage, that all Government matters are treated, discussed and decided upon publicly, and this compels the Government to consider carefully what it brings forward, and abstain from everything that will not stand the test of publicity.

Young officials, after passing an examination in England, are sent out as “Cadets” to the Straits, and are there employed in most of the Government positions, except legal, military, and some technical ones. The Judges come from other places. The Colony

does not possess its own army or fleet. The Colony pays a fixed contribution towards the support of the garrison of the Straits which belongs to the English army. The men-of-war of the China squadron visit from time to time different parts of the Colony, whenever it is necessary or desirable. The excellently organized Police, with European officers and staff, consists of Europeans, Sikhs, and Malays, and fulfils all requirements.

In Penang and Malacca, the Government is represented by Resident Councillors, and though the Governor occupies this place in Singapore, affairs are usually managed, to a certain extent, by the Colonial Secretary, who is the highest official after the Governor. Under these are Magistrates, Collectors and District Officers, who with all others except the Municipal officials are nominated by the Governor. The paid Presidents of the Municipal Council are appointed by the Governor, just as the Residents are in the Native States. One-half of its members are appointed by the Governor, and the other half elected by the voting members of the community.

The officials in the Native States are appointed by the Sultan after consultation with the Resident. The budgets and laws in these States have to be sanctioned only by the Governor. The Police are under the direct orders of the Resident.

The Revenues of the Colony, which are contributed to by the three Settlements alone, and are derived from the farms, especially for the sale of opium, stamp fees, land rents, harbour and port duties, fines, &c., amounted in 1868 to about one-and-a-half, and in 1890 to four million dollars. At the end of 1891, the Colony possessed a surplus of two and a quarter million dollars of which, it had but one-and-a-half million as advances to Municipal bodies and Native States.

The Municipal revenues reach about the following amounts yearly: —Singapore, \$500,000; Penang, \$300,000; Malacca, \$30,000. They are derived from assessment of houses, local land rents, taxes upon vehicles, horses and dogs, the letting of Municipal property, such as markets and sheds, and finally the proceeds of passes, licenses, certificates, water rates, &c.

From these are paid the salaries of the Municipal Officials, the contributions to the Colonial Police, the cost of the keeping up of buildings and other institutions, the public roads and bridges, draining and cleansing, street lighting, the fire brigade, &c.

We have thus in the immediate neighbourhood of our posses-

sions (where also changes in administrative matters, and decentralisation are being prepared) a remarkable instance although upon a small scale, of administrative and financial decentralisation which works successfully—a central Government with central revenues and budget for the whole Colony, with three Municipal administrations for Singapore, Penang and Malacca, and the five separate Governments of the Protected States, besides the State of Johor, which is independent as regards administration and where everything also goes as well as one can wish.

Still neither here all is perfect, and complaints occur. The Settlements complain that the Protected States do not contribute directly to the Colonial Treasury, although they enjoy the advantages which are derived from the order of things that has been called into existence through the agency of the Straits Settlements.

This is still less the case with Johor. It is probable that these States will, after some time, either be incorporated in the Colony, or will form with it a federation. Circumstances, too, such as the recent complications between France and Siam, may soon lead the way (which is already prepared) to the annexation of the Siamese Malay States, from Kedah to Mergui and Tringganu with Kelantan all of which are rich in gold and lead. In a speech to the Legislative Council in Singapore in 1887, Sir FREDERICK WELD, while discussing the policy of the last years, said:—"This policy will extend itself from Burma southwards, and from Pahang northwards until it includes the whole Peninsula and embraces also those dominions which are now nominally under Siam."

Other parties, for instance, in Penang, insist upon a further separation in matters of administration, so that the contributions of one Settlement towards the central Treasury may be employed more in and for that Settlement than is the case at present. Out of the central revenues are paid the expenses for salaries and pensions of officials, the cost of the military garrison, the expenses of Justice and Police, the medical service, education, harbours, coast lights and beacons, roads and bridges outside the Municipality, gaols, hospitals, schools, Government buildings, Colonial vessels, etc., etc. Penang pretends that Singapore, the lion town, also gets the lion's share, much more than is proportionate to her contributions. Thence in Penang a cry for Home Rule. It may be seen from this, that however much decentralisation there may be there will be always parts which consider themselves placed in a disadvantageous position with others.

That many affairs are better arranged by our older Colonial Government than by our English neighbours, is recognised by Englishmen of authority, for instance, by KENSINGTON (1892), MONEY and BOYS. I need only mention the government of the Native population through the direct agency of their chiefs—a system that is followed in the Native States.

A bonus of \$500 has recently been offered to any officials in the Straits who learn and shew a knowledge of our language, in order to make the Dutch Colonial literature more accessible to the English.

But there is, I think, also something for us to learn from our neighbours, especially now when we seem to have arrived at an epoch of transition, and therefore I think it would be advantageous if our officials were to go there a little more than they do now, and enquire into and compare the state of things there with that of our own Colonies, and if such visits were not only facilitated but also encouraged. The new regulations on leave are already a step in that direction.

They would remark, among other things, how the advancement of British trade is the chief aim with every Government, in the Straits or elsewhere, wherever the British flag waves, and that every governing official, however much he may talk of “humanity and civilisation,” devotes his attention in the first place to this.

Trade has been the chief factor in making the greatness of that “Greater Britain” that Sir CHARLES DILKE has sketched for us.

Every official is impregnated with this idea, and nothing strikes an observant and unbiassed visitor to the English Colonies so much as the zealous and indefatigable devotion of all, each in his own circle to the furtherance of this greatness of the British Empire, even when such endeavours are frequently made at a sacrifice of personal interests and comfort.

This is the cause of the great national pride that Englishmen possess, which may appear silly and narrow to the foreigner, but fills them however with that prodigious self-confidence, which leads to great deeds.

This British Empire forms a body of which England is the heart. Whatever forms of Government the different parts may assume, as regards the important points of protection, free trade, Imperial federation, still every man in England follows with interest the events in these parts, and every one outside of it thinks with love, reverence and pride of his “old England” and always goes back there. We might well learn that from them. How often do we

hear the Motherland spoken of depreciatingly and ungratefully in the Colonies? What little interest again, do most Dutchmen show in Colonial matters?

Thanks to the circumstance that young people in England are not unnecessarily crammed with all sorts of learning, but try to acquire what is useful for a definite sphere of work, so that most of them are behind other nations in so-called general development they have always time for healthy exercise, for their "sport," and thus become accustomed to privation, are strong, hardy, enterprising, sober, and little given to sensual enjoyment, pleasure-seeking or excessive sentimentality.

Thus in different English Colonies may be seen how old and young, high and low, ladies and gentlemen, and even natives, take part in this "sport," and how the courage, strength, agility, dexterity and "pluck" of their European rulers excites the admiration and especially the sympathy of the Natives.

Indeed the intercourse between the higher and lower grades in both the official and military classes is quite different to what it is with us. There is much more mutual confidence and comradeship in it, more good nature, if I may so speak. The same may be observed in the intercourse with the Natives. There is one law for all without distinction of race or religion, and it is quickly acted upon.

Good officials in the Straits are kept as long as possible in the same posts, and when they go on leave, which occurs frequently (so that they keep touch with the Mother-country, and do not become Indians) the post is generally filled up by an acting officer until they return. They are thus altogether intimate with the duties attaching to that post, and are quite absorbed, in the interest that are entrusted to them, which they can and often do watch during their leave. From 1878 to 1889 there was one Resident in Perak, Sir HUGH LOW, and from 1885 to 1890, I knew four different Residents in the much more important Residency of the East Coast of Sumatra; they had no time to become duly acquainted with the country.

In conclusion, I must finish with a word that has no direct bearing upon the subject under discussion, but which, I feel, I must not leave unsaid.

The same policy that Sir F. WELD described as the goal to be aimed at on the Malay Peninsula is consolidating itself also in North Borneo, in New Guinea, and is surrounding our Archipelago

elsewhere with a girdle of English possessions.

This and other circumstances mentioned in this paper should remind us as a small nation, but with rich and large Colonies, and as the second colonial power of the times in which we live, to caution and urge us to move with the times.

In our East Indian possessions, where there are such great resources, and there is such a rich field for work, we shall, I think, accomplish better results, if we recognize more generally, that the time is past for maintaining our power by artificial means, and if we give our governing officials (especially those outside of Java) opportunities, each in his own sphere, to act more independently and thus, with the means at their disposal in their sphere, by decentralization, to further the development of the immeasurable resources of the country, to the good of the population, and the welfare of the Mother-country.

This can then be, in the words of Mr. VAN GENNEP, in the sitting of the First Chamber of the 28th December, the beginning of a new period, of which we may expect the best results in the fields of politics, economics, and finance.

Steam and electricity have abolished distances. The press discusses everything. The Natives know what occurs elsewhere and thus as a Madurese Chief once expressed himself "by building our forts in the hearts of the Natives" we can strengthen ourselves and meet the future with confidence.

DISCUSSION

ON

MR. KRUYT'S PAPER.

MR. G. E. V. L. VAN ZUYLEN.—As none of the gentlemen present seem disposed to discuss any of the points raised in Mr. KRUYT'S excellent address, may I be permitted to ask the honourable reader of the address one question as to a matter of detail, viz., how matters stand at present as regards the digging of a canal through the Isthmus of Krah? There were two plans in connection with the isthmus—one to dig a canal through it, and the other to construct a railway for ships across it as has been done in Canada. Is either of these plans still spoken of?

MR. KRUYT.—I believe the plans have been given up. Anything of this kind would not be in accordance with the interests of England, and as the influence of England there has greatly increased it is not likely that the scheme will be brought into prominence again. There is a Chinese Raja there who is Penang born and a British subject. He will take good care that nothing happens that can be in conflict with the wishes of the British.

MR. VAN ZUYLEN.—I ask the question, as I imagine that if the canal were dug it would be a matter of no small importance to us.

MR. KRUYT.—I agree with you that it could be of some importance to us.

MR. P. J. VAN HOUTEN.—I should like to ask Mr. KRUYT the following question. What does the honourable gentleman think about Pulau Weh? Can this port attain to any importance? Could it in future be detrimental to Penang and Singapore? I doubt it myself. It is useless to make of it a coaling-station for Ombilien coals which cannot be employed in every kind of steamship traffic. It is necessary therefore to bring in the first place Newcastle and Cardiff coals there suitable for long voyages. This, however, can only be done at a great cost, as transport to Pulau Weh would be dearer than to Singapore, because in the latter port ships would be sure of getting a cargo. This would not be the case in Pulau Weh. I do not therefore anticipate much in the future

for Pulau Weh. Is that opinion shared by the honourable gentleman?

MR. KRUYT.—I also do not anticipate any great future for Pulau Weh. The first condition necessary for the development of Pulau Weh is wanting. First of all an orderly state of things in Acheen must be established, and then with careful management—it being of course taken for granted that there is a coaling depôt there—the pepper trade of Acheen might gradually be concentrated there. It is of course a matter of indifference to the Chinese whether they sell their pepper at Penang or at Pulau Weh, provided they get a proper profit. But the Achinese ask for more. They do not go to Penang to sell alone, but also to buy. They take this opportunity of making a little journey. A journey of this kind to Penang is a pleasure-trip; they go to the *wayang*, to the Malay comedy, and to other places. When they are able to find all this at Pulau Weh, it might become the central port for North Sumatra. Would Pulau Weh then become an important port for European ships?

The only foreign ships to whose interest it might be to take coals at Pulau Weh at dearer prices are the Russian and French men-of-war and perhaps some tea-steamers as the island lies in a better position than Singapore as a half-way place on the *route* between Europe and North China. I do not believe, however, that Pulau Weh will ever become the trade emporium that some people imagine.

MR. VAN ZUYLEN.—If I have understood you rightly, you mean to say that if Achinese affairs are put in a better state this port might be one of importance for North Sumatra.

MR. KRUYT.—Yes, if the business is taken seriously in hand and the circumstance is not lost sight of that the Achinese must find the same facilities and the same treatment as he has always met with in the Straits.

MR. W. ELOUT VAN SOUTERWONDE.—If I venture, Mr. President, to put a question with reference to one of the many subjects touched upon by the honourable gentleman, I must first say that his excellent address has interested me in the highest degree. One subject touched upon by him especially struck me, viz., the prosperous condition of the Chinese in the Straits and their influence there. We have heard that Sir CHARLES DILKE in his "Greater Britain" praised the Chinese for having been the means of developing the Straits and we have been told of a Chinaman, born in the

Straits, who has become a Raja of one of the Native tribes. Now I should like to hear from the honourable gentleman, especially with regard to the opium-farm, if the influence of the Chinese is about the same in his opinion over the Natives as it is in Java. Further, I should like to ask if the other farms are in the hands of the Chinese, and if the Government has ever experienced any trouble from the presence of the Chinese in the Straits in such large numbers. If I am not mistaken it has been more than once necessary to take active measures against the secret societies? The Chinese have, I believe, in the Straits their own chiefs to a certain extent, but I gather from what Mr. KRUYT has told us that they have the same position as regards the Courts of Justice as Europeans. I should very much like to be further enlightened upon this matter. It is, Mr. President, certainly somewhat indiscreet on my part to put all these questions, but the Chinese seem to be so much better received on the Peninsula and so much more favourably judged than in other places they have gone to, that it would be most interesting to learn something more on the subject.

Mr. KRUYT.—The Chinese in the Straits are perfectly free except the Chinese secret societies, which are under strict surveillance. Those who do anything contrary to the regulations in this matter are dealt with very severely, and the leaders are often banished to China. The farms are all in the hands of the Chinese. The native Malay population is small compared to the Chinese. The Chinese are not under their own chiefs, but are under the same laws as the rest of the population. The Chinese have a high sense of their own worth. I have often observed that people from our Colonies, for instance, naval officers and officials, were annoyed that the Chinese did not shew them a sufficient politeness, for instance, that they did not make way for them. I have always found the Chinese most polite, but it depends upon how one treats them. They possess, and one should not forget this, a feeling of equality.

The authorities in British India and in the Straits would not like to see the opium revenues decrease, as these form the most important source of revenue and if they fell off the whole financial system would fall into confusion. In Penang, there is a Chinese bank. The only European who is there is one of the junior clerks. The bank is in prosperous circumstances, due, most likely, to the activity of the directors. The Chinese are from early morning till late in the evening on the spot, while Europeans open late and close early. If you come to their place after closing-time, you hear

very soon "Come to-morrow, the office is open at 10 o'clock." The Chinese look on Penang and Singapore as Chinese places, the administration of which is left to the English.

Mr. G. A. DE LANGE.—Do the Chinese live in different quarters?

Mr. KRUYT.—No.

Mr. ELOUT VAN SOUTERWONDE.—Are other farms besides the opium farm in the hands of the Chinese?

Mr. KRUYT.—There are in the Straits somewhat the same farms as we have—*gambling*, pawn-houses, spirits, etc. All these are in the hands of the Chinese.

Mr. T. H. DER KINDEREN.—I should like to hear from the honourable gentleman something as to the legal position of the Chinese, not only in Penang and Singapore, but in the whole of the Straits Settlements where they form a considerable portion of the population. Are they under the English law as regards civil matters as well as regards criminal law? How are they situated particularly as regards their personal rights? For instance, by what restrictions and rules are their marriages governed? How do they stand as regards their laws of inheritance? Are their own customs and institutions, as they are in China, followed, or are the English laws adhered to?

Mr. KRUYT.—The civil and criminal law is the same for all; all come before the same Judge. The place is full of lawyers. The Chinese are, by nature, fond of litigation. For a trifle, for a fowl that is not worth a guilder, they will run to a lawyer and pay \$50 to fight the matter out. As regards marriages, etc., Chinese customs are adhered to, but there is an institution there that is unknown in Java, viz., the Chinese Protectorate. The Protector of Chinese, is as it were, the head of the Chinese. Assisted by a good staff, he looks after everything that concerns the Chinese, for instance, in matters connected with the rights of inheritance in which Chinese customs are followed as far as they do not conflict with the usages of civilised nations. This is a good institution.

Mr. DER KINDEREN.—There are then no special Judges for Natives and Chinese?

Mr. KRUYT.—No.

Mr. DER KINDEREN.—How is justice administered in the States where a Resident is at the head of affairs?

Mr. KRUYT.—The State Court is there with a Chief Magistrate and in smaller places there are District Courts with Magistrates

at the head supported by Native assessors. There, justice is administered according to the same laws and regulations as in the Straits, but with reference to "*adat*" and religion. In this respect, Natives and Chinese are on the same footing as Europeans.

Mr. DER KINDEREN.—Is the adoption of children regulated by law? Are the usages of China followed?

Mr. KRUYT.—I cannot say that. I know there are Chinese who adopt children but I do not know what the laws are as regards the adoption of children.

Mr. VAN HOUTEN.—Mr. President, there is still another question that I should like to ask the honourable gentleman. It is said that three-fourths of the trade of Penang is with Sumatra. That is perhaps exaggerated on our side, but if half of it is with Sumatra it is important enough, and for that reason I should like to ask the honourable gentleman if, in his opinion, it is not possible to divert a part of that trade to our territory by making either Belawan or Telok Semawe free ports, so that we could have great depôts where ships could unload, and what was sold could be shipped to the different districts in the neighbourhood.

Perhaps other means might be found and employed, as the portion of Penang is naturally very strong. The commercial houses there are now firmly established and have a fixed business with all kinds of steam and sailing vessels; they have their agents and correspondents everywhere, so that it will be difficult to win trade away from them. However, I think the matter is worth some exertion, as we should get not only the export trade into our hands but the import trade too, which is certainly not less important.

Mr. KRUYT.—Pepper can certainly be brought elsewhere. Since the establishment of the Koninklijke Nederlandsche Paketvaartmaatschappij, a step has been made in that direction, where the freights are not opposed to it. It is established that cheap freights are the most important factor in this matter, and now that the ships of the Paketvaartmaatschappij visit the whole island of Sumatra, this is, in a great measure, in their hands. Trade generally goes where it is served most quickly, most easily and most cheaply. Where these factors exist, viz., cheap, quick and easy dealing, there will trade certainly be attracted. As soon as articles can be obtained as cheap and as good from Batavia as from Penang, they may be brought from there to Deli. The creation of free ports will, I believe, be of little assistance. The declaring of Belawan to be a free port will not divert trade. Many

years must pass before trade can be diverted. The great advantage of the ports in the Straits is that they are centres of trade, and that they lie on the great highway of traffic and close by. No day passes without ten, twelve or fifteen steamers going in and out of Penang and Singapore.

Mr. VAN HOUTEN.—After the last answer of the honourable gentleman, I may observe that I do not see any great objection to the low import duties levied at our Indian custom-houses—one can always leave wares in the depôt—but I think that at all places where custom duties are levied the formalities which one has to comply with during importing and exporting prevent trade from being drawn thither.

Mr. KRUYT.—The journey from Belawan to Batavia lasts three or four days, and if there were need for it more steamers would soon be put upon this run. As soon as the planters in Deli can provide themselves as well and as cheaply from Batavia they will probably get things from Java. But this condition does not exist at present. The nearer ports in the Straits offer also greater facilities in other respects.

The PRESIDENT.—As no one wishes to make any further remarks, I close the meeting with a vote of thanks to Mr. KRUYT for his interesting and instructive address.

Aturan Sungei Ujong.

This is the origin of the Waris Sungei Ujong in their two branches, that is to say, the Waris di Darat and the Waris di Ayer.

A Sultan of Johor had three children—the eldest a daughter, the second a son, and the third a daughter.

The eldest Princess had a son, to whom was given the title of Bendahara. The Prince succeeded his father as Sultan, and had sway over three kingdoms. The younger Princess had two children: the elder, a son, was given the title of Temenggong, and founded the State of Muar. The younger, a daughter, married her cousin the Bendahara, and bore a daughter, named To' Tunggal Titek. The Tungku Bendahara, with his wife and child and his five chiefs, came to Kuala Linggi. These were the (titles of the) five chiefs. First, the Dato' Raja Mambang; 2nd, Sri Maharaja Chulan; 3rd, Paduka Raja; 4th, To' Gantam Saribu; 5th, Panglima Besar Laut. Now when the Bendahara had ascended the river as far as Sempang Rembau he debated with his five chiefs as to how they should proceed, and while they were discussing, some sugar cane refuse and a head of jagong (Indian corn) came floating past them. Then said the Tengku Bendahara: "There must be inhabitants up the left branch of the stream; let us ascend it;" so he gave the order, and they ascended the river to Pengkalan Durian, where they made fast their prahu, and landed and followed a beaten track till they were close to the Batin's house.

The Tengku Bendahara then proceeded to fire a shot from his gun, and hid himself in the jungle. The Batin hearing the shot came out to see where it came from, but seeing no one, returned to his house. The Bendahara then fired three shots more and again concealed himself. The Batin came out as before and seeing no one he cried out, "Who is this that has fired twice and remains invisible? Come out, whether he be man or spirit, and thou shalt be my master" (Penghulu). When the Tengku Bendahara heard that, he came out at once and presented himself to

the Batin. The Batin looked at him, and prostrating himself said: "O my lord, you shall indeed be my Penghulu." So the Batin went with Tengku Bendahara to his prahu where they feasted and ate and drank. And when the Tengku Bendahara asked him, the Batin said, "My name is Saribu Jaya and I am "the Penghulu of all the Jakuns in this country." So the Tengku Bendahara, after he had remained there a while entertaining the Batin, asked the Batin to lead him up-stream to some place where he could make a settlement. The Batin gladly consented to accompany him, and they went further up the river to Silian. There the Tengku Bendahara built an Istana, and many people came to pay their respects to him, and the country was named Sungei Ujong. And the Tengku Bendahara married his daughter Tunggal Titek to Raja Mambang, who was of the Benor (?) people.

They had five children—the eldest of whom was Penghulu Silian; the second, Penghulu Salat; the third, a daughter, named Dâto' Semarga; the fourth, a son, named To' Mohamad Jumbu who was styled Penghulu Klambu; and the fifth, a daughter, named the Dâto' Sri Mani.

Now after a time the Tengku Bendahara sent for the To' Batin, and thus spoke to him: "O my brother, I have sent for "you because I desire to leave to you the care of my children "such as they are. You know them, and, O my brother, treat "them not other than your own children and teach them." The To' Batin prostrated himself and said, "I will carry out whatever "my lord has ordered." Then the Tengku Bendahara sailed away to Pahang and returned no more, and from the time of his going the To' Batin ever continued to look after the children and grandchildren of Tengku Bendahara. Pengulu Silian returned to the Mercy of God and was buried at Silian. His brothers, Penghulu Selat and Penghulu Klambu sent for the To' Batin Saribu Jaya to come to Sungei Ujong, and when he had come, Penghulu Selat said: "O nenek (grandfather), I have sent for you because I desire to seek some other place to live in. Help us to "find some other favourable place." The Batin replied "I will "go with you wherever you desire." Then Penghulu Selat and Dâto' Klambu and Dâto' Semarga, and Dâto' Sri Mani went up the river till they came to Rahang. There they determined to settle, and the To' Batin returned to Pengkalan Durian. And after

Penghulu Selat and Dâto' Klambu had made a settlement at Rahang many of the Jakun people came to them and were received into the faith of Islam and many traders also visited them. The Dato' Semarga, sister of Penghulu Selat, was married to an Achinese from Pasi who was styled Dâto' Rambutan Jantan. From these came three children: the first, Dâto' Kling; the 2nd, a daughter, named Dâto' Dara Darani; the 3rd, a daughter, styled Dâto' Pinang Panjang Rambut. The Dâto' Sri Mani, who married Perdana Amping, having no children, adopted the Dâto' Pinang Panjang Rambut as her daughter, and lived at Ampangan. Penghulu Selat made a settlement at Setul, and married the daughter of a Batin. They had no children, but Penghulu Selat adopted a Jakun of his wife's family, who had adopted the faith of Islam, as his son and gave him a place in his house. When Penghulu Selat returned to the Mercy of God Most High his adopted son inherited all his kampong and other property. He married and his descendants multiplied. Now as to Dâto' Klambu, on a certain day he went to Sempang Ampat, near Beranang, and there he saw a Jakun woman, the daughter of Batin Raja, the Jakun Penghulu. Her name was Ma' Seraya and she found favour in the eyes of Dâto' Klambu. He asked the Batin to give her to him in marriage, and, with the Batin's consent, took her to Rahang, where he married her and she adopted Islam. They had three children: the first, a son named Jintek; the second, a daughter, named Dara; the third, a son, named Musang.

One day the Dâto' Klambu sent for the To' Batin Saribu Jaya, and To' Batin Mambut, and Nenek Jenang; and when they had come he thus spoke to the two Batins: "I have sent for you, Nenek, to consult you about the titles and dwelling-places of my children and my "anak buah," the children of Dâto' Semarga. I am going to send all my children to live at Pantai Layang, and to appoint Jintek to be Penghulu for all of them that dwell in the country of Batin Mambut, and one of my nephews (anak buah) shall be Bandar to govern all who live in the country of Batin Saribu Jaya." Then Dâto' Klambu enquired what were the boundaries of the Batins' countries, and the Batins told him. "From "Jeram Jipon, Bukit Sepam, Ginting Paung towards the ulu as "far as Bukit Bukan; the hills and valleys (Gaung Guntong) belonged to Batin Mambut; and from there downstream to the sea "belonged to To' Batin Sribu Jaga." Dâto' Klambu said, "Be it

“so, but my children (by the Batin’s daughter Ma’Seraya) and my ‘anak buah’ (relations on the male side) will have hence forth their separate districts. If there is ever any question that concerns the whole country, they must consult together, and not act separately. Also, the Raja, who shall be guided by the ‘adat Temenggong,’ must be from Johor.”

Then Dâto’ Klambu fixed the titles and dwelling places of his descendants, and the Batins returned each to his own place. His children were taken by the To’Batin to Pantai Layang and were looked after by the Old Man (Nenek) Jenang. In course of time Dâto’ Klambu returned to the Mercy of God Most High and was buried at Rahang, and the place is named Klambu even to this day.

Penghulu Jintek married the daughter of To’ Alun Tujoh, and Dâto’ Musang married the daughter of Batin Mambut, and Dâto’ Dara married the son of Nenek Jenang.

Now after the death of Dâto’ Klambu, Penghulu Jintek addressed the Bandar as follows: “By the dying directions of our father, Dâto’ Klambu, we are to be vassals of the kingdom of Johor; what is to be done, O brother?” So they consulted, and finally Penghulu Jintek went to Johor, and the Bandar Kling, remained in charge of the country. When Penghulu Jintek got to Johor he presented himself before Sultan Abd-el-Jalil, who declared as follows: “The four Penghulus of Sungei Ujong, Johol, Naning and Jelebu are no longer subject to me, for I have transferred my authority over them to the Raja of Menangkabau. Let the four Penghulus address him.” Then the Sultan explained to Penghulu Jintek how he came to transfer his suzerainty to Menangkabau: “On a certain day a man came to present a nangka (Jackfruit) to my father the Sultan at Kota Tinggi. On the way he met the wife of Mokeh Segama, who being great with child, desired the nangka, and asked for a piece of it. He gave her a little of it, and then went on, and presenting himself before my father, asked him to accept the nangka. My father accepted it, and then saw that the nangka was not a whole one. ‘What is this?’ he said, ‘how does this nangka come to have a piece out of it?’ ‘O my lord,’ the man said, ‘this is nothing, only that the wife of Mokeh Segama being great with child, wanted some nangka and asked your slave for a little, and your slave being sorry for her gave her a little. O my lord, have mercy on your slave and

“forgive this offence.’ When my father heard that, wrath arose in him, and he ordered the wife of Mokeh Segama to be arrested. So they went out and searched for her, and brought the woman before my father, and my father ordered her to be cut open. And they had her cut open according to my father’s order, and they found the child in her womb holding the nangka with both hands. It was also dead, and they buried them with the usual rites. Now when this happened Mokeh Segama was away, and on his return my father summoned him to his presence. Mokeh Segama presented himself before my father who said to him ‘I have sent for you, O Mokeh Segama, to announce to you that I have caused your wife to be cut open because she took a piece out of my nangka.’ Mokeh Segama bowed low and said ‘O my lord, I am beneath your feet, and whatever the justice of my lord has ordered, to that do I bow my head.’ Then the Mokeh Segama asked leave to withdraw himself.

“It fell on a day after this that my father was going to bathe in state accompanied by his chiefs and Mokeh Segama and a retinue suited to his dignity, and while he was on the way Mokeh Segama attacked and stabbed him on the leg. The white (royal) blood was shed, and thus he died, and returned to the Mercy of God. Then Mokeh Segama ran amok and threw himself upon our people. Many perished and many were wounded in the fighting that followed. I myself was nearly overcome, and sent for assistance to the Raja of the Buggis and the Raja of Menangkabau. Both of them came, bringing their people and munitions of war, and made war against Mokeh Segama who was at length captured and put to death, and his followers scattered. Now after the capture of Mokeh Segama, the men of the Raja Buggis and the Raja of Menangkaban’s men fell out over the division of the spoil. The Buggis men said they had captured Mokeh Segama and the Menangkabau men said they had. And becoming enraged in the dispute, they ran amok, and many men were slain and wounded. I, therefore, sent word to both the Rajas to withdraw their people, as they were violating the laws of my country; so the two Rajas withdrew their people, and put an end to the disturbance. For this reason I made concessions to the two Rajas. To the Raja Buggis I granted the sovereignty of Rhio, because his rule is over the sea. To the Raja of Menangkabau I granted the four countries of

“Sungei Ujong, Johol, Naning and Jelebu, because he is an inland Raja. And I myself, in succession to my father, ascended to the Rajaship of Johor. The two Rajas retired, each to his own country, and thus it is that the four States have been handed over to Menangkabau, and the four Penghulus must go and present themselves before the Raja of Menangkabau.”

After this, Penghulu Jintek returned to Sungei Ujong and held a consultation with the other three Penghulus. They decided to do as Sultan Abdul Jalil had advised, and sent an Ambassador to the Raja of Menangkabau. The Ambassador departed, and while he was away Penghulu Jintek died and was succeeded by Penghulu Musang.

Now when the Ambassador reached Menangkabau he was refused audience by the Raja. He, therefore, went to Siak and, presenting himself before the Raja of Siak told him what Sultan Abdul Jalil had said. So the Raja of Siak, brought the Ambassador with him and presented him to the Raja of Menangkabau. And when the envoy had humbly declared the objects of his mission, the Raja of Menangkabau ordered that it should be done as the four Penghulus wished, and added that if they would adopt his customs he would himself visit their country.

Then the envoy was sent back, and the Raja of Menangkabau promised to send one of the Rajas under him to the country of the four Penghulus. So the envoy returned to the four Penghulus and related what had occurred, and the four Penghulus issued a Proclamation to all their people: “Our allegiance to Johor is broken. We are vassals to the Raja of Menangkabau and our ties (bertali) are with the State of Siak.” And each departed to his own country.

In due time after this, Raja Kasah came from Menangkabau, sent by the Raja of that country, and the four Penghulus received him. He was unable, however, to introduce the laws of Menangkabau as the four Penghulus desired. At this time Bandar Kling died and was succeeded by Bandar Saleh. After Rajah Kasah, came Raja Adil. He fixed his dwelling-place at Danan Boya where the four Penghulus and the Bandar went to pay their respects to him and to ask him to introduce his laws. He also was unable to revise the customs of the country, and the four Penghulus and the Bandar each went back to his own State. Penghulu Musang died, and was succeeded by Penghulu Kadim, during

the Bandarship of Bandar Saleh. After this, Raja Adil went back to Menangkabau and was succeeded by Raja Khatib. He also did not know how to introduce new customs. And the four Penghulus were amazed and said: "The Raja of Menangkabau promised he would grant us a Raja who would establish his laws in the four countries; now we have had three Rajas who have done nothing at all." Then Raja Khatib went away and after him came Raja Malewa, who established himself at Penajih in Rembau. Penghulu Kadim died and was succeeded by Penghulu Bertatah, the Bandar being Bandar Locho.

Raja Malewa subsequently went to Jelebu and dwelt beside a certain river, and sent for the four Penghulus. The four Penghulus and the Bandar set out in obedience to the order of the Raja, and having arrived at a certain hill, they halted and held a consultation as to what Raja Malewa could want with them. Then they proceeded on their way, and the name of that hill is now Perhentian Terhimpun, because the four Penghulus and the Bandar assembled there.

And when they had reached the presence of the Raja he addressed them as follows:—"We have been commanded by the Raja who is at Pagaruyong to visit the Dâto' of these countries and we have been commanded to establish there the law of Menangkabau, that is, the law of To' Perpateh. Now, O Dâto', do you wish to adopt these laws or not?" The four Penghulus and the Bandar replied: "We all desire the custom of To' Perpateh." Thus was the law laid down by Raja Malewa. In the first place, it was ordained, that a man who marries should refer as to his wife's property to his wife's relations (*tempat semunda*). Secondly, in case of divorce, the property must be divided; the wife's property to be returned (to her family), what remains, to be divided between the two. Thirdly, he who wounds shall be wounded, he who kills shall give a life in compensation (*mati berdandang*.) Fourthly, inheritance shall not be through the children (but through the brother's children), and the waris (heirs) on the female side shall succeed in turn (*bergelar*). Fifthly, compensation (*balasan*) shall not be sought from a man's children but from his blood relations on the wife's side. When Raja Malewa had declared the above laws he enquired of the Penghulu Rumah Bertata and Bandar Locho from whence they derived their origin, and the Penghulu related

to him his history, as has been stated. "O my lord, I am a grandson of Penghulu Klambu, and my brother the Bandar is grandson of Dâto' Semarga. The Dâto' Klambu and Dâto' Semarga were brothers, and the children of Dâto' Klambu inherit the Penghuluship, while the children of Dâto' Semarga inherit the Bandarship. They rule separately. From Jeram Chipan, Bukit Sepam, Ghinting Paung to the Ulu is under my authority, from there down to the sea belongs to the Bandar. This is clear and understood by each. In any matter that concerns the whole country, I must consult with the Bandar, not act without him. This is a tradition handed down from my ancestors."

When Raja Malewa heard this and understood that there were two branches of the Waris Sungai Ujong—the descendants of Dâto' Klambu and of Dâto' Semarga—he named one the "Waris di Darat" and the other the "Waris di Ayer."

He also conferred titles on the four Penghulus. The Penghulu of Sungai Ujong he styled "Orang Kaya Klana Petra Petrakutuan." He so styled him because he was of Raja origin, and settled that if the Rajaship of the four countries should ever be unfilled, the Klana should act in place of the Raja for the time being. The Penghulu of Johol he styled "Orang Kaya Mentri Johan Pahlawan Leila Perkara." The Penghulu of Naning became "Orang Kaya Maharaja Murah," and the Penghulu of Jelebu "Manek Mentri Akirzaman." The Bandar alone received no new title.

Then Raja Malewa desired the Klana and the Bandar to appoint chiefs amongst the Waris to exercise authority under themselves. They held a consultation and finally selected a grandson of Dâto' Sri Mani, and a grandson of Dâto' Semarga. The former received from the Raja the title of "Mandika," as a Lembaga (chief) under the Klana; the later was styled "Maharaja di Raja," as Lembaga of the Waris di Ayer. These titles are handed down amongst the respective Waris.

Raja Malewa also conferred insignia on the four Penghulus and the Bandar, viz., 2 spears (benderang), 2 swords, 2 long crises, 2 tongkuls, 2 pajar machin siang, 2 ular-ular, 2 flags, and authorised them to fire five guns on State occasions.

To the Lembaga he allowed the same insignia as above, but they may only fire three guns and no more. Having conferred titles and insignia, Raja Malewa confirmed each of the four Peng-

hulus in the government of his own country, nor did he impose any taxes, reserving only certain dues to himself as suzerain. He directed that in the event of any war or disturbances the Penghulu should refer to him.

Raja Malewa then returned to Penajih in Rembau, and when he had arrived there the Penghulus and the Bandar met (again) in conference, and elected Raja Malewa to be their Raja with the title of "Yam Tuan." They invited him as Yam Tuan to live at Sri Menanti, and Rembau became known as the "Tanah Karaja'an" (the Raja's country), while Sri Menanti was the "Tanah Mengandong" (the Raja's abode).

When the Klana Rumah Bertatah had returned to the Mercy of God Most High, he was succeeded by Klana Badur in the Bandarship of Bandar Bangkit. In course of time Raja Malewa returned to Menangkabau, and in his stead came Raja Lenggang to dwell in the Istana of Yam Tuan Raja Malewa. The four Penghulus met and elected Raja Lenggang to the Yam Tuanship in succession to Raja Malewa.

Raja Lenggang married, and the name of his son was Raja Radin. And when Raja Lenggang died the four Penghulus assembled and elected his son Raja Radin to succeed his father as Yam Tuan. Now Raja Radin having become Yam Tuan, another Raja named Sati came from Menangkabau in order to succeed Raja Lenggang as Yam Tuan. The four Penghulus refused to receive him, as they had already elected a Yam Tuan of the Raja stock of Menangkabau. Then Raja Sati was wroth and had recourse to arms. In the fighting that ensued he was defeated and fled, and the son of Raja Lenggang was established in the Yam Tuanship. Since that time there has been no other Raja from Menangkabau.

Bandar Bangkit died and was succeeded by Bandar Mogah. Now the Yam Tuan Rajah Radin paid frequent visits to Sungei Ujong, and used to halt for the night at Parui in Sungei Ujong. He was displeased that there was no one there to provide him with lodging and food and drink, so the Klana and the Bandar consulted together to appoint a Penghulu Dagang for Parui who should attend to the wants of the Yam Tuan in his journeys to and fro. Having consulted they appointed as Penghulu Dagang the grandson of Batin Ghalong, (نلوع) and for his subsistence

allowed him to collect taxes on the produce of the district.—fowls, and ducks, and goats and buffaloes, and tin, etc., etc.

Klana Badur died and was succeeded by Klana Leha in the Bandarship of Bandar Mogah. It was the Klana Leha who consulted with the Bandar about appointing chiefs to have authority under the Dâto' Mendika and the Dâto' Maharaja di Raja. They appointed the Dâto' Mentri and Dâto' Leilah Bangsa, and Dâto' Ma'raja Leilah and Dâto' Johan, and Dâto' Raja di Muda, each to be head of his respective suku (tribe) in the Waris di Darat. The Bandar appointed, under the Dâto' Raja, the Dâto' Si Ma'raja, the Dâto' Paduka Raja, and Dâto' Panglima Besar (for the Waris di Ayer). Now when in time the Klana Leha had returned to the Mercy of God, the Dâto' Mendika took counsel with the Dâto's under him, and without consulting the Bandar or the Dâto' Raja, they chose Klana Bahi to succeed Klana Leha. Upon this the Dâto' Ma'raja di Raja went to the Dâto' Bandar, and the Bandar having ordered him to make inquiries, he went to Pantai to question the Dâto' Mendika. "Who has elected the Klana?" he said, and the Dâto' Mendika answered "Klana Bahi has been elected." To this the Dâto' Raja replied "Wait, Dâto' Mendika, till the guns are ready," and then departed.

Soon after this, one day when Klana Bahi had gone to bathe, Kawal appeared at his house and asked the Klana Bahi's wife to show him the Klana's seal. The Klana's wife fetched the seal, and while she was showing it to him, he snatched it away, and made away with it straight to the Dâto' Raja. The Dâto' Raja took it to the Bandar who thereupon ordered that Kawal should be made Klana. This was done, and Kawal was declared Klana and proceeded to Pantai. A fight ensued, in which Panglima Besar Hadji Saleh was wounded in the arm by a bullet. By the intervention of the Dâto' Raja, a meeting was arranged between Klana Bahi and Klana Kawal, and hostilities were suspended. Finally, Klana Bahi retired in anger to Setul, and shortly afterwards he died there, and no one was afterwards elected Klana in his stead. Now Klana Kawal appointed his younger brother named Sindarg to be Laksamana with the same rank of Panglima Besar, and he was the first Laksamana in the State. The Laksamana is the first of the Klana's officers, and the Panglima Besar is the first of the Bandar's (kepala jubak). And because the descendants of the adopted son of Penghulu Salat had be-

come numerous, the Dâto' Klana and the Dâto' Bandar consulted what should be done with them. They named them the Waris Si Silah because they were not the direct descendants of Penghulu Salat, but only by adoption. They inherited the titles of To' Batin, and To' Leila Perkara, and To' Datar. The To' Batin was their Penghulu or Undang and had jurisdiction over the hills and valleys of the deep forest. The To' Leila Perkara and the To' Datar were their Lembaga, and ruled the cultivated kampongs and fields (*kampong yang bersudut, sawah yang berlo-pak.*) It was ordered that they should appear with the Dâto' Mendika to pay their respects (to the Klana) at the Hari Raya, and should any quarrel or disturbance arise which they might be unable to settle they were to refer the matter to the Dâto' Klana and the Dâto' Bandar. On the occasion of the Klana's feasts or ceremonies they were expected to provide saffron and pepper and yams and kladi, and other jungle produce for his use.

When the Klana Kawal died he was succeeded by Laksamana Sindang—whose title was assumed by Sayid Abdulrahman, in the Bandarship of Bandar Nuggal, whose Panglima Besar was Ahmed.

Klana Sindang was succeeded in the Klanaship by Laksamana Sayid Abdulrahman and Raja Hussein became Laksamana. Shortly after his appointment, Klana Sayid Abdulrahman visited Singapore, and on his return he held a meeting of the Dâto' Bandar, and the Lembaga and the Waris of both branches, and thus addressed them: "Our country is small, and our means of defence are little. It were better, I think, for us to make friends with the English and to take shelter under their flag; we would then live in security and fly our own flag in peace." The Dâto' Bandar made answer: "If this is what is going to happen it is against my wish. It is not according to our constitution to take shelter with the English. We are vassals of the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti, and the question must be referred to him." So nothing was settled, and the chiefs separated.

After this, while the Klana was seeking for some way of carrying out his wishes in the matter, a letter came from the Governor in Singapore, to request that the Klana would not allow Raja Mahmud and his people, who were hostile to the Raja of Selangor and Tunku Kudin, to enter Sungei Ujong, and to say that the Governor would not be responsible if anything

happened in consequence of such a proceeding.

The Dâto' Klana accordingly informed the Dâto' Bandar of the Governor's wishes and the Dato' Bandar replied as follows: "It is indeed true that Raja Mahmud is an enemy of the Raja of Selangor and of Raja Kudin and has been driven from the country by them, but he having come to this country as a stranger, is it proper that we should turn him out who has done us no harm?"

This letter filled the Klana with anger, and he summoned the Pantai Lembagas and the Dâto' Raja of the Waris Ayer, and Panglima Besar Ahmad [the present Dâto' Bandar.—R. B.] and thus addressed them, when they had presented themselves:—"I have sent for you because I have received a letter from the Governor asking me not to give shelter to Raja Mahmud, who is an enemy of the Raja of Selangor. I have requested the Dâto' Bandar to cease doing so, and he has refused to obey my order. Now I ask for your advice what is to be done. If we continue to shelter Raja Mahmud, we will most certainly have to fight Raja Kudin—and I think it will be better for us to have Raja Mahmud as an enemy than Raja Kudin. Raja Mahmud is being supported by the Dâto' Bandar, and it seems to me that we had better make the Panglima Besar here Bandar. If a Bandar has to be supplanted, it should be by a Bandar, a Klana by a Klana." Then the Dâto' Klana appointed Panglima Besar Ahmad as Dâto' Bandar and told him that he might have to fight with the other Bandar. The Panglima Besar (Ahmad) replied that he gladly accepted the office that the authority of the Klana had conferred upon him according to right and custom, and asked that a written confirmation of his ancient rights, as between Klana and Bandar might be granted to him. This was agreed to and a written letter of agreement* was given to Panglima Besar Ahmad who was then formally appointed to be Bandar. Shortly after this, the Klana and Bandar Ahmad and all the Lembagas commenced operations against the Bandar, but for some ten or fifteen days nothing happened. Then the Bandar sent Raja Mahmud to attack the house of the Dâto' Klana, and Raja Mahmud nearly took it—most of the Klana's people having run away—but before he had taken it, an order came from the Bandar to Raja Mahmud not to destroy the Klana's house that

* This letter has been seen by me.—R. N. B.

day ; so Raja Mahmud returned home.

Raja Mahmud having retired, the Klana sent a letter to the Governor asking for assistance from Singapore. This having been obtained, the war against the Bandar was renewed, and not long after, the Bandar fled to Singapore and Raja Mahmud with him, and both were detained there.

After this came the war with Sri Menanti. The cause of this was that when Tengku Antar became Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti, the Dâto' Klana refused to recognise his authority over Sungei Ujong and thus incurred the Yam Tuan's displeasure. He attacked Sungei Ujong, but in the end he was defeated and compelled to fly, and from that time there has been no Raja over Sungei Ujong.

The Dâto' Klana Sayid Abdulrahman went to Mecca on a pilgrimage, and died there. He was succeeded by Dâto' Leilah Setia Mohammad Usuf. He, after some time, was compelled to resign because he did not adhere to the ancient customs of the State, and was succeeded by the Klana Mamur, who is Klana at the present time.

The following are the chiefs who, under Malay rule, were entitled to share in the State revenues. The Klana and the Dâto' Bandar had the right to collect dues (import and export) in their own markets. The Dâto' Si Maraja collected at Liat. The Dâto' Kanda (Laksamana) at Ampangan. Panglima Besar at Ranak, and the Waris Pantai at Sikamat. Each collected his own dues. The Linggi dues were divided into three parts, one went to the Dâto' Klana, one to the Dâto' Bandar, one to the Dâto' Muda and his Waris. The share of the latter was obtained because it was the duty of Dâto' Muda to collect all the Linggi taxes. The poll tax of \$1 a year on all Chinese went to the Klana only, while the taxes on all boats went to the Dâto' Bandar only ; the tax was \$3 on each boat. The Panglima Besar levied taxes on the road to Lukut, 15 cents a man. The Waris (di Darat and di Ayer) had a right to taxes on the produce of their respective lands.

This information relative to Sungei Ujong has been collected for me by Haji Bakar, whose title is Dâto' Maraja, a Lembaga

of the Waris di Ayer, by order of the Penghulu Haji Abdulrahman, Penghulu in the District of Labu.

R. N. BLAND,

*Officer in charge at Kwala Pilah in the
Negri Sembilan.*

March, 1895.

The Dato' Muda of Linggi.

A little has hitherto been stated about the Dato' Muda of Linggi. I add the following note* :—

The lower part of the Linggi seems to have been left mostly to the "Orang Rayat" or Jakun, under their Batin, till towards the close of the last century. About the year 1783 a colony of Buggis from Rhio settled there under five headmen, during the war between the Raja Muda of Rhio (Raja Haji) and the Dutch. Their kampong was Permatang Pasir, about ten miles from the mouth of the River, some four or five miles above Sempang Linggi. One of the five headmen, Inche Ahman, was appointed by the Klana as Ketua'an Kampong, and afterwards received the title of Dato' Linggi. The Dato' of Rembau had nothing to do with this Settlement. The settlement of Langat people at Kuala Linggi did not take place till much later—about 1833. A Rembau man named Che Mohamed Katas, married one of the Dato' of Linggi's daughters, and settled in Linggi, at Pengkalan Kundong above Pengkalan Pasir, with one Haji Mohamed. About 1824 Dato' Ahman died, and Che Mohamed Katas was appointed Dato' Muda Linggi by the Klana—probably with the consent of the Penghulu of Rembau. There has been since no Dato' of Linggi other than the Dato' Muda. There are two branches of the Waris—the Waris Ulu and the Waris Solok—from which the Dato' Muda may be elected.



Adat Sungei Ujong.

The following is the order of ceremonies to be observed by the Waris di Darat and the Waris di Ayer of Sungei Ujong at the Hari Raya.

* Taken chiefly from NEWBOLD.

As regards the Waris di Darat:—

On the 30th day of Ramathan, the Lembaga, and the Dâto' and the Waris, and the Orang Dagang (Foreign Malays) living at Pantai, if they desire to slaughter a buffalo, shall bring the same to the Klana's house, and, having slaughtered it, shall present a portion (ramik-ramik daging bertundok) to the Dâto' Klana and some of the steak to the Chiefs and Lembagas present without requiring payment. This having been done, the buffalo meat may be sold.

On the 30th of Ramathan, at two or three o'clock in the afternoon, the Dâto' Klana shall fire the five guns allowed to him as insignia of his rank in order to warn all inhabitants of the country that the next day will be Hari Raya. When these signal guns have been fired by the Dâto' Klana, the Dâto' Mendika shall fire three guns, and then all the other Dâto' shall reply. At five o'clock next morning five guns shall be fired, as a signal that that the Dâto' Klana is going to bathe, accompanied by the Laksamana and the officers of his retinue (juhak) bearing the two benderong, the two swords, the two long krises, the two umbrellas, the two tunggul, the two pajar machin, and the two ular-ular. When the Klana has bathed, five more guns shall be fired, and then the Klana shall return and all his chiefs and officers shall pay their respects to him.

On the 1st of Shawal, at 7 or 8 in the morning the Dâto' Klana goes to offer up the "sunat" prayers at the mosque. Five guns are fired and he is accompanied by the Laksamana and all his officers carrying the State insignia. When the prayers are over five more guns are fired and the Dâto' Klana returns and proceeds to read Kotubah at the Telaga (well). This Telaga is at Inche Zeinab's house, and he is accompanied by the Lembaga, and all the chiefs and elders and his officers bearing the insignia of State. When he arrives at the house where the Telaga is, he is greeted with five guns, and invited to sit and read the Kotubah. When that has been done, five more guns are fired, and the Dâto' Klana returns to his house, and the people who are with him separate.

On the 3rd of Shawal, the Dâto' Mendika, the Dâto' Mentri, the Dâto' Raja di Muda, Dâto' Johan, Dâto' Leilah and the Dâto' Dagang bring their people, men and women, (to pay their respects). The Dâto' Mendika carries one benderong (spear with

tuft) as his insignia, and the Dâto' Johan one benderong, so also the Dâto' Leilah. The other Dâto's have no insignia. They march in procession with guns, and when they approach the Klana's house, the Klana's officers, bearing a spear (benderong) come out to meet them and salute the insignia borne by the Dâto' visiting the Klana. Five guns are fired, and all are invited to come up into the Klana's house. The Laksamana enters to pay his respects, and is invited to take a seat near the Klana on the raised dais. The officers stand on the right and left of the Klana, holding the swords and long crises and spears unsheathed.

The Dâto' Mendika first approaches the Dâto' Klana to do reverence in the ceremonial manner. He squats in the manner known as "bersila" and also on his knees (telimpoh) raising his hands joined together to the level of his nose and doing obeisance with them five times towards his front, and five times turning backwards. When the Dâto Mendika has performed this ceremony, the other Dâto's rise and go through it in turn, then the Waris and any of the men present who desire to pay their respects.

When all the men have finished, the Laksamana invites the Klana to the inner room where he takes his seat on a raised pile of mats and cushions (kabesaran) and all the women present pay their respects to him in the same way as the men. When all is over the Klana comes down from his raised seat and five guns are fired as a sign that the Klana has held his levee. Food is provided for everyone, and when the eating is over, five more guns are fired and everyone prepares to leave. When this has been done, people are free to pay ceremonial visits to their relations for a space of seven days.

Between the 4th and 7th days, the Dâto' Akir of Rantau, the Dâto' Dagang of Parui, the Dâto' Datar of Setul, and the Dâto' Dagang (Lenggong) come to pay their respects to the Klana, bringing their people, men and women, with them. Sometimes they all come on the same day sometimes on different days, but they must always come between the 4th and 7th Shawal. The Dâto' Akir of Rantau is the only Dâto' who is allowed to bring his insignia consisting of one spear "benderong." This Dâto' is received in the same way as the others (as above) with one spear "benderong," and a salute of five guns. The other Dâto's carry guns only. They are received with five guns, and

invited to enter the Klana's house. They pay their respects in the same way, and are entertained and saluted with five guns in the same way.

Once in three years the Dato' Bandar goes to the Klana's house, and the proper ceremonial for him to observe is stated hereunder in dealing with the Waris di Ayer. From the 1st to 7th days of Shawal five guns must be fired at 6 o'clock in the morning as a signal for placing the State insignia in the open space (halaman) before the Klana's house, and at six in the evening five guns are fired as a signal for taking them up again,

Ceremonies of the Waris di Ayer.

These are much the same as in the case of the "Waris di Darat," and may be briefly stated as follows:—

1.—Waris slaughtering buffaloes on 30th Ramathan near the Dâto' Klana's kampong must send certain portions to the Dâto' Bandar, and to the Dâto' Raja.

2.—On that day also people must assist to hang the langit-langit (canopy) cloths in the verandah of the Dâto' Bandar's house and arrange the "kabesaran" (insignia and State mats and pillows.)

3.—As soon as the Dâto' Klana has fired the first five signal guns on the 30th Ramathan, the Dâto' Bandar may fire five guns, then the Dâto' Raja three guns, and the other Lembagas entitled to, three guns.

4.—On 1st Shawal five guns are fired at 5 a.m. as a signal that the Dâto' Bandar is going to bathe. He is accompanied by the Panglima Besar and his officers bearing the Bandar's insignia the two spears, "benderong," two swords, two long krisses, two umbrellas, two "tunggal," two "pajar machin," two small flags. When the Dâto' has bathed five more guns are fired.

5.—At six o'clock, the insignia are displayed in the "halaman," or enclosure round the house. At 7 or 8 a.m., the Dâto' Bandar with his officers goes to the mosque; five guns are fired when he sets out and five on his return. On this day the Bandar entertains his officers.

6.—On the 2nd Shawal, the Waris and elders and whoever wishes to do so, go to the house of Dâto' Paduka Raja in procession. They are received with three guns, and the Dâto' entertains the people with food.

7.—On the 3rd Shawal, the Dâto' Paduka Raja goes in procession to the house of the Dâto' Raja and is saluted with three guns. The Dâto' Raja sits in State in the verandah of his house with his officers bearing the spears and swords on his right and left. The Dâto' Paduka Raja pays his respects first, squatting on his knees, raising his hands towards his chin three times to his front and three times turning backwards. He is followed by all the men present. The Dâto' Raja then goes inside the house and all the women present approach him in the same way, one after the other. The people are afterwards entertained, and three guns are fired as a signal for them to take leave.

8.—On the 4th Shawal, the Dâto' Raja, with Paduka Raja and the Waris, and their people, men and women, pay their respects to the Dâto' Bandar. They come in procession, each Dâto' bringing one spear, kris panjang, sword, etc., etc. The insignia of the Dâto' Bandar are sent out to meet them, a salute of five guns is fired, and the people are invited to come into the verandah of the house. The Panglima Besar brings the Dâto' Bandar to sit in State, and the spear and sword bearers stand in order on the right and left. The Dâto' Raja does reverence, raising his hands five times forwards and backwards to the level of his nose. He is followed by the Dâto' Si Ma'raja and the Mentri Penghulu (Ampangan) and by the other chiefs and Waris in order. When all the men have presented themselves the Dâto' Bandar goes within the house and receives the women in like manner. When this ceremony is over, five guns are fired, then food is served, and five more guns fired before the people depart.

9.—Once in three years the Dâto' Bandar goes to the Klana's house accompanied by the Dâto' Raja, and To' Paduka Raja, and To' Si Ma'raja, and the Mentri Penghulu and his people generally. The insignia are brought in procession, two spears, swords, kris, &c. The Klana's insignia go out to meet them, and a salute of five guns is fired. The Laksamana brings the Klana to his seat under the canopy, together with the Dâto' Bandar, the Klana sitting on the right, the Dâto' Bandar on the left. The Dâto' Raja pays his respects first (in the usual manner) to the Dâto' Klana, and then to the Dâto' Bandar; then Dâto' Paduka Raja and the rest in order. After the men, the women perform the same ceremony inside the house. After a salute of five guns, food is served, the Klana and the Dâto' Bandar being served from the same tray (bertudong handong). A final salute of five guns is fired and the people are free to depart.

10.—From 1st to 7th of Shawal, five guns are fired (by the Dâto' Bandar) at five o'clock, morning and evening, when his insignia are taken out and brought back into the house.

THE CROCODILES AND LIZARDS OF BORNEO
 IN THE SARAWAK MUSEUM,
 WITH
 DESCRIPTIONS OF SUPPOSED NEW SPECIES,
 AND
 THE VARIATION OF COLOURS IN THE SEVERAL
 SPECIES DURING LIFE.

BY EDWARD BARTLETT,
 CURATOR OF THE SARAWAK MUSEUM.

APRIL, 1894.

Lizards at all times are lively, harmless and interesting reptiles, their movements are graceful and smooth, in some genera, while others are rather uncouth, but all have that cunning quick attractive eye which calls one's attention to them at once.

There is no doubt that a large proportion of the lizards are more or less chameleon-like as regards the habit of changing colour, but at the same time there are many whose colours are permanent or attained during the breeding season; and these permanent colours are assumed by gradual development and age.

If ornithologists are justified in making three species of *Halcyon torquatus*, *H. fortesi*, and *H. molimbicus*, on such slender variations,* I consider that where we find a considerable number of different constant (permanent) colours in these lizards we are equally entitled to treat them as separate species.

* To quote another instance of species differing in colour only—and that to a trivial extent—it becomes a question in my mind whether it is age or sex that causes the distinction between *Eurystomus orientalis* and *E. calonyx*, the two species being found together.

The number of species of lizards found in Borneo, is not very great considering the size of the island, viz.:—

1 Crocodile.

1 Gavial.

61 Lizards, two of which are doubtful Bornean species, viz., *Tarentola Delalandii*, and *Mabuia Delalandii*.

To facilitate quick reference, I have retained Mr. Boulenger's nomenclature of the species; each species will be found with a reference to the pages of the three volumes:

Catalogue of Chelonians, 1889.

Catalogue of Lizards, 1885-7.

Those marked S. M. are in the Sarawak Museum.

Nominal List of the Crocodiles and Lizards of Borneo.

1. *Crocodylus porosus*, Müll.
2. *Tomistoma Schlegelii*, Müll.
3. *Gymnodactylus marmoratus*, Kuhl.
4. " *consobrinus*, Ptrs.
5. *Gonatodes Kendallii*, Gray.
6. " *ornatus*, Bedd.
7. *Elurosaurus felinus*, Gthr.
8. " *dorsalis*, Ptrs.
9. *Hemidactylus frenatus*, D. & B.
10. " *Brookei*, Gray.
11. " *platyurus*, Schn.
12. *Gehyra mutilata*, Wieg.
13. *Lepidodactylus aurantiacus*, Bedd.
14. *Gecko verticillatus*, Laur.
15. " *stentor*, Cant.
16. " *monarchus*, D. & B.
17. *Ptychozoon homalocephalum*, Crev.
18. " *Horsfieldii*, Gray.
19. *Tarentola Delalandii*, D. & B.
20. *Draco volans*, Linn.
21. " *cornutus*, Gthr.
22. " *affinis*, n. sp.
23. " *rostratus*, Gthr.

24. *Draco fimbriatus*, Kuhl.
25. „ *crisatellus*, Gthr.
26. „ *hæmatopogan*, Gray.
27. „ *tæniopterus*, Gthr.
28. „ *quinquefasciatus*, Gray.
29. „ *maximus*, Blgr.
30. „ *microlepis*, Blgr.
31. „ *nigriappendiculatus*, n. sp.
32. „ *grandis*, n. sp.
33. *Aphaniotis fusca*, Ptrs.
34. *Gonyocephalus doriae*, Ptrs.
35. „ *liogastor*, Gthr.
36. „ *miotympanum*, Gthr.
37. „ *borneensis*, Schleg.
38. „ *grandis*, Gray.
39. *Japalura nigrilabris*, Ptrs.
40. *Calotes crisatellus*, Kuhl.
41. *Lanthanotus borneensis*, Stdchr.
42. *Varanus Dumeritii*, Schleg.
43. „ *heteropholis*, Blgr.
44. „ *rudicollis*, Gray.
45. „ *salvator*, Laur.
46. *Tachydromus sexlineatus*, Daub.
47. *Mabuia Delalandii*, D. & B.
48. „ *rugifera*, Stol.
49. „ *rubricollis*, n. sp.
50. „ *multifasciata*, Kuhl.
51. „ *rudis*, Blgr.
52. „ *kuchingensis*, n. sp.
53. „ *Lewisi*, n. sp.
54. „ *saravacensis* n. sp.
55. *Lygosoma variegatum*, Ptrs.
56. „ *kinabaluensis*, n. sp.
57. „ *olivaceum*, Gray.
58. „ *vittatum*, Edel.
59. „ *nitens*, Ptrs.
60. „ *parietale*, Ptrs.
61. *Lygosoma* (*Kiopa*) *Bampfyldei*, n. sp.
62. *Tropidophorus Beccari*, Ptrs.
63. „ *Brookei*, Gray.

1.—*Crocodilus porosus*, Boulén. Cat. Chelon., p. 284, 1889.

Schneider's crocodile. Buai of the Malays. S. M.

The crocodile is plentiful along the sea coast, and in all the rivers of Borneo. It attains a great length in this country, and also becomes very robust. One specimen in this Museum from the Baram river, obtained by Mr. C. Hose measures over 17 feet.

Sarawak river (*E. Bartlett*); Baram River (*C. Hose*).

Another species is reported to exist in some parts of the country, which I presume must be *Crocodilus palustris*, by the description of it, viz.:— "that the head is much longer and narrower," but up to the present moment I have not discovered any difference in the series we have in the Museum.

Many instances of its ferocious habits are reported from time to time; it generally catches bathers who are unaware of its presence. One curious rescue of three little children occurred some time ago; it appears that they were bathing together when a crocodile seized one of them; one got hold of its legs while the other, a little girl, got on top of its head and gouged its eyes until the brute released the other; they were all saved.

2.—*Tomistoma Schlegelii*, Boulén., Cat. Chelon., p. 276, 1889.

Schlegel's Gavial. Buai sniulong of the Malays. S. M.

This gavial is, from all I can gather, restricted to the estuary and Sadong river. The two specimens in the Museum were brought down alive, having been caught by the Malays with the *ah-tir* cross bar.

Length 11 feet.

Skull of the largest 2 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., width across base $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Sadong estuary and river (*E. Bartlett and Phillips*); Mulla (*G. Barlow*).

3.—*Gymnodactylus marmoratus*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. i, p. 44, 1885.

A single example is in the collection.

Sarawak (*Doria and Beccari*); Mount Dulit (*C. Hose*); Kuching (*E. Bartlett*).

4.—*Gymnodactylus consobrinus*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. i, p. 47, 1887. S. M.

A single example is in the collection.

Sarawak (*Doria and Beccari*); Belaga river, Rejang (*C. A. Bampfylde*).

5.—*Gonotodes Kendallii*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. i,
p. 63, 1885, S. M.

Lately obtained near here.

Matang, Sarawak (*G. A. Boulenger*). Sarawak (*H. Low*).
Kuching (*E. Bartlett*).

6.—*Gonotodes ornatus*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. i,
p. 67, 1885, S. M.

General colour above grass-green marbled all over with brown; a black line from hind corner of eyes to occiput, but not confluent; a black oblong spot occupies the centre; three black spots in front of the shoulder and three behind; six black dorsal spots or streaks; under-parts yellowish green; with a pale purple patch on the throat and another on the middle of the belly.

7.—*Elurosaurus felinus*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. i,
p. 73, 1885, S. M.

Borneo (*Wallace*).

Penkalan Ampat, Sarawak (*Dr. G. D. Hariland*).

8.—*Elurosaurus dorsalis*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. i,
p. 74, 1885.

Sarawak (*Doria and Beccari*)

9.—*Hemidactylus frenatus*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. i,
p. 120, 1885, S. M.

Not common; frequents houses.

Borneo (*E. Belcher*); Kuching, Sarawak (*E. Bartlett*).

10.—*Hemidactylus Brookei*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. i,
p. 128, 1885, S. M.

Probably introduced years ago.

Borneo (*E. Belcher*); Sarawak (*H. Low*); Kuching (*E. Bartlett*).

- 11.—*Hemidactylus platyrus*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. i.
p. 143, 1885. S. M.

Not often met with; frequents houses.

Borneo (*E. Belcher and Cantor*); Sarawak (*Doria and Beccari*); Kuching, Sarawak (*E. Bartlett*); Sarawak (*H. Low*).

- 12.—*Gehyra mutilata*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. i.
p. 148, 1885. S. M.

Not uncommon in houses.

Kuching and Banting (*E. Bartlett*).

- 13.—*Lepidodactylus aurantiacus*, (?) Boulén., Cat. Lizards,
vol. i, p. 164, 1885. S. M.

Very rare.

Sautubong (*E. Bartlett*).

- 14.—*Gecko verticillatus*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. i,
p. 183, 1885. S. M.

Very scarce.

Rejang River, Sarawak (*C. A. Bampfylde*).

- 15.—*Gecko stentor*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. i, p. 184. S. M.

Singed with pale green all over; eye bright grass green.

This gecko is not abundant, it inhabits hollows in old trees and houses, it is a great annoyance at night on account of the horrible sepulchral noise it makes.

Banjermassing (*Blecker*); Labuan (*Collingwood*); Kuching, Sarawak (*E. Bartlett*); Mount Dulit (*C. Hose*); Kejang river (*C. A. Bampfylde and Leys*); Undup (*W. Howell*).

- 16.—*Gecko monarchus*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. i,
p. 187, 1885. S. M.

Chichak of the Malays.

Very abundant throughout all the places which I have visited; in every house and bungalow, also on the barks of trees which are exposed; but not a jungle gecko. The colour varies from dark dirty brown to almost pure white; the black markings or marbling is very intense in some individuals, while in others it is very faint.

Borneo (*E. Belcher, Cantor, and Dillwyn*); Matang (*E. Bartlett and Boulenger*); Sarawak (*Doria and Beccari*); Undup (*W. Howell*); Kuching, Sarawak (*E. Bartlett and G. D. Haviland*); Mount Dulit (*C. Hose*).

17.—*Ptychozoon homalocephalum*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. i. p. 190, 1885. S. M.

Comparatively rare in the Kuching district.

Borneo (*L. L. Dillwyn*); Sarawak (*Doria and Beccari*); Barang, Sarawak (*G. D. Haviland*); Kuching, Sarawak (*E. Bartlett*).

18.—*Ptychozoon Horsfieldii*, Boulén., P. J. S., 1892, p. 505.

I have not seen this species yet, which is no doubt rare. Mount Dulit (*C. Hose*).

19.—*Tarentola Delalandii*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. i. p. 199, 1885.

Tarentola borneensis, Gray, Cat., p. 165.

A doubtful Bornean species.

Borneo (*E. Belcher*); Sarawak (*H. Low*).

I find in Mr. Boulenger's catalogue an entry "r—s. Ad.—?" Sir. E. Belcher (P.), (*Types of Tarentola borneensis*);" and Mr. H. Low. also gives this species in his list of Lizards in the appendix (p. 112) to his "Sarawak; its Inhabitants and Productions," 1848. It is highly probable that Sir E. Belcher procured his specimens from the same source, when he visited Borneo; at the same time Mr. H. Low gave specimens to the British Museum, which are not mentioned in the catalogue.

20.—*Draco volans*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. i. p. 256, 1885. S. M.

Adult male.—Above greyish white marbled and freckled with black; crown of head and orbits bluish-green; wing-membranes above marbled with brick-red and yellowish green; under surface pale blue; gular appendage bright yellow, very long.

Adult female.—Gular appendage short and dull blue.

Sarawak (*Doria and Beccari*); Borneo (*E. Belcher, Cantor, and R. T. Lowe*); Kuching, Sarawak (*E. Bartlett*).

Very abundant on the trunks of trees on the roadsides throughout the district of Kuching; on very hot days they can be seen darting from tree to tree, with lightning-like rapidity.

21.—*Draco cornutus*, Boulenger, Cat. Lizards, vol. ii. p. 258, 1885. S. M.

Tarang burong of the Malays.

1. *Adult male*.—Upper surface of body bright grass green, varied with black, the green forming five distinct bands across the back; interorbital spot, black enclosed in a pale green circle; nuchal spot, another on lower part of neck and one on each side of it, before the shoulder, black; wing-membrane deep red, spotted and streaked with black, margins black, tinged with green and grey; sides of lower jaw and chin with three or four irregular pale green bands; chest under surface of limbs and belly greyish blue; under surface of wing-membranes brick-red tinged with blue, spotted and streaked with black, these black markings are opposed to those on the upper surface: gular appendage yellowish orange, base bluish.

2. *Adult male*.—Whole of back variegated with bright grass green; wing-membranes black; under parts blue; gular appendage bright salmon-red, edges paler, base bluish.

This very beautiful winged lizard is not a common species in this district. I procured a fine male on Matang at 800 ft.

It is the brightest coloured of all the species found here. Borneo (*E. Belcher*); Kuching and Matang (*E. Bartlett*).

22.—*Draco affinis*, n. sp., S. M.

Similar to *D. cornutus*, but without the large spine-like scale above the eye. Gular appendage very small; in the female it is almost absent.

Male.—Back dull brown, tinged with green; three distinct greyish white transverse bands on the back; wing membranes above, bright brick red spotted with black, with broad black outer margins, a pale bluish grey line down the centre of the belly; under side of wing membrane dull brick red tinged with blue, and spotted with blackish brown, margined with blotches of black and greyish white.

Adult female.—Back grey mottled with dark brown and tinged with green; wing-membranes bronze green spotted with

black, with a broad black band on the outer margin; gular appendage small, yellowish green; chest blue; a line down the centre of belly and under part of hind limbs pale blue, sides of body greyish white mottled with black, underside of wing-membrane yellowish green, outer margin blue.

23.—*Draco rostratus*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. i, p. 261,
1885.

Borneo (*E. Belcher*).

24.—*Draco fimbriatus*, Boulén. Cat. Lizards, vol. i, p. 265,
1885. S. M.

Very rare in this district.
Sarawak (*E. Bartlett*).

25.—*Draco cristatellus*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. 1, p. 266,
1885. S. M.

Male.—Above grey tinged with brown and black dotted all over; a black interorbital spot; nuchal crest reddish brown; wing-membranes blackish-brown, with a series of longitudinal streaks of yellowish scales; chin grey tinged with green and dotted; gular appendage nearly white; beneath lateral wattles bright buttercup yellow, with a black hind margin to same; belly pale green; under surface of wing-membranes pale blue tinged with yellow.

Not abundant here.

Kuching, Sarawak (*E. Bartlett*).

26.—*Draco hæmatopogan*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. i,
p. 267, 1885. S. M.

Kuching, Sarawak (*E. Bartlett*).

27.—*Draco tæniopterus*, Boulén. Cat. Lizards, vol. i,
p. 269, 1885. S. M.

I found this scarce species on Matang at 800 to 900 ft., in June, 1893.

Sarawak (*Doria and Beccari*); Matang, Sarawak (*E. Bartlett*).

28.—*Draco quinquefasciatus*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. i,
p. 267, 1885. S. M.

Male.—General colour above reddish or dirty brown dotted all over, and tinged with bright grass-green over the other colours, it also extends round the margin of the wing-membranes and on all the longitudinal curved lines and ribs, forming rows of green scales; five broad dark brown bands extend across the body and wing-membranes, the broad interspaces are brick-red; a single brown band across the shoulders; under surface of wing-membranes dull yellowish green, crossed by three narrow black bands; body greyish flesh colour; chin greenish; gular and lateral appendages bright yellow, striated with bluish-green, base black; iris golden.

Female.—Resembles the male in all the markings, which are paler and broader, the light grass-green scales are intermixed with scattered white ones, especially on the sides of the head, neck, wing-membranes, and base of tail; a double brown band on the shoulders; under surface like the male; gular and lateral appendages blackish grey faintly striated with greenish white, a yellow spot in the centre of the latter and a blackish stripe on its base.

Rather plentiful about the jungle near Ku hing.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Kuching, Sarawak (*E. Bartlett*); Mount Dulit (*C. Hose*).

29.—*Draco marinus*, Boulén., P. Z. S., 1893, p. 522.
Mount Dulit (*C. Hose*).

30.—*Draco microlepis*, Boulén., P. Z. S., 1893, p. 523.
Merabah, North Borneo (*A. Everett*).

31.—*Draco nigriappendiculatus*, n. sp. S. M.

Habit slender; much more so than *D. volans*; head very small, snout short; nostrils vertical directed upwards; tympanum naked, very small; all the scales above nearly equal, round, and very small; six elongated keeled scales between the nostrils in a line directed backwards; two series of small elongated scales on crown of head forming two stars; a few sharp edged scales in front of the eye; six sets of enlarged scales, three on each side

of body; gular appendage long and narrow covered with large flat scales; scales on under parts all keeled and sharp pointed; a few sharp pointed scales along sides of base of tail; tail covered with keeled scales with many fine points.

Male.—Above reddish-buff, marbled with pale brown, and tinged all over with grass green; a small interorbital black spot; three sharp pointed white lateral scales on the sides near the hind legs; wing-membranes nearly black, spotted all over with orange-yellow; ribs covered with yellowish green scales forming five longitudinal streaks on each side; chin finely vermaculated with greyish brown; gular appendage very long and jet black, which extends across on to the front portion of the lateral wattles, the hinder half of which is pure white; belly and under parts dirty white, brown dotted; under side of wing-membranes dull brown tinged with yellowish green, the orange spots of upper surface being conspicuous.

Total length 9 inches.

Female.—Like the male; but the gular appendage is short, and black with white base.

Not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Kuching.

Total length $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Kuching, Sarawak (*E. Bartlett*).

32.—*Draco grandis*, *N. Sp.* S. M.

Habit, robust; head, large; limbs, short and thick; nostrils, directed outwards, tympanum large and naked; two large keeled scales directed backwards, on the top of the snout; two behind the eye; a series of round edged scales on each side of the mouth above the upper labials; scales of limbs, feeble keeled except along the hind edges; scales of belly, all keeled and sharp pointed; gular appendage, nearly as long as the head, covered with minute elongated scales, lateral wattles large.

Total length $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Bright reddish brown above, variegated with dark brown and greyish lines and marbling of black; interorbital space grey, behind which is a black W.; two elongated nuchal black blotches; wing-membranes greyish brown, with a series of longitudinal yellowish scales on the ribs, and three very faint bands across each; gular appendage, greyish white speckled with dirty brown; under parts, grey spotted and mottled with black; under

surface of wing-membranes, blueish white spotted with black.
Sarawak, Matang 800 feet (*E. Bartlett*).

33.—*Aphanotis fusca*, Boulén. Cat. Lizards, vol. i, p. 274,
1885.

I have not observed this species yet. Sarawak (*Doria and Beccari*); Borneo (*Boulenger*).

34.—*Gonyocephalus doriae*, Boulén. Cat. Lizards, vol. i,
p. 284, 1885.

Rare. Sarawak (*Doria and Beccari*); Sarawak (*A. Everett*).

35.—*Gonyocephalus liogaster*, Boulén. Cat. Lizards, vol. i,
p. 286, 1885. S. M.

Rare.

Borneo (*Doria, Bleeker and Wallace*); Kuching, Sarawak (*E. Bartlett*).

36.—*Gonyocephalus miotympanum*, Boulén. Cat. Lizards, vol. i,
p. 287, 1885.

Borneo (*Günther*) ; Labuan (*Dillwyn*).

37.—*Gonyocephalus borneensis*, Boulén. Cat. Lizards, vol. i,
288, 1885.

Borneo (*Schlegel*); Sarawak (*Doria and Beccari*).

38.—*Gonyocephalus grandis*, Boulén. Cat. Lizards, vol. i,
p. 298, 1885. S. M.

Matang, Sarawak (*Boulenger*); Mount Dulit (*C. Hose*) Pen-
kalan Ampat, Sarawak (*G. D. Haviland*).

39.—*Japalura nigrilabris*, Boulén. Cat. Lizards, vol. i, p. 311,
1885. S. M.

Upper surface, reddish-brown tinged with green, variegated with yellowish white; a broad Y between the orbits black, in front and behind it deep chestnut; five blackish-brown wavy bands across the back with light spots in the centre of each, which gives them the appearance of W's, these bands are much blacker on the sides; interspaces pale yellowish green varied with whitish scales, the first band is in front of the shoulder; legs marbled with brown; tail with broad brown bands; on the base of tail and loins there is a spear-shaped fold, the barb and

shaft black, edged with yellowish buff; gular appendage straightened with yellowish white, brown, and pinkish-red; lower part of throat and chest deep brick-red tinged with pink; belly and under-part of limbs yellowish white spotted and streaked with brown. Eye pale brown, pupil round and black with a gold ring.

Rare.

Sarawak (*Doria and Beccari*); Matang (*Boulenger*); Kuching (*E. Bartlett*).

40.—*Calotes cristatellus*, Boulén. Cat. Lizards, vol. i, p. 316, 1885. S. M.

The colours in this species are very variable; some are bright grass green without dark markings; another is tinged with blue with dark brown markings, while another greenish brown with darker marblings.

Not uncommon on hedges and in gardens; it is easily caught with the hand.

Borneo (*E. Belcher and Dillwyn*); Kina Balu (*G. D. Haviland*); Kuching (*E. Bartlett*).

41.—*Lanthanotus borneensis*, Boulén. Cat. Lizards, vol. xi, p. 302, 1885. S. M.

Very rare.

Sarawak (*Boulenger*); Rejang River, Sarawak (*C. A. Bampfylde*).

42.—*Varanus Dumerilii*, Boulén. Cat. Lizards, vol. xi, p. 312, 1885. S. M. Beyawak, Malays.

Not uncommon in gardens and jungle.

The largest in the collection is three feet.

Sarawak (*H. Low, Doria and Beccari*); Penkalan Ampat (*G. D. Haviland*); Baram and Mount Dulit (*C. Hose*); Kuching (*E. Bartlett*).

43.—*Varanus heteropholis*, Boulén. P. J. S., 1892., p. 506.

Rare.

Mount Dulit (*C. Hose*).

44.—*Varanus rudicollis*, Boulén. Cat. Lizards, vol. xi, p. 313, 1885. S. M.

Not common in the Kuching district.

One specimen measures three feet nine inches.

Sarawak (*Boulenger*); Baram River (*C. Hose*); Penkalan Ampat (*G. D. Haviland*); Kuching and Matang (*E. Bartlett*).

45.—*Varaauis salvator*, Boulén. Cat. Lizards, vol. ii, p. 314, 1885. S. M.

Not very common in the Kuching district. I have not met with very large specimens here; the largest we have are from Baram. Length 6 feet 8 inches; is the largest in the collection.

Borneo (*Dillwyn*); Sarawak (*H. Low, Doria and Beccari*); Sadong (*G. D. Haviland*); Baram (*C. Hose*); Mount Dulit (*C. Hose*); Kuching and Santubong (*E. Bartlett*).

46.—*Tachydromus sexlineatus*, Boulén. Cat. Lizards, vol. iii, p. 4, 1887. S. M.

This extraordinary and beautiful lizard is rather abundant in and about Kuching, frequenting grassy lanes and fields, or grassy gardens. It attains a length of 14 inches, the tail being more than 5 times the length of the body.

Sarawak (*Doria, Beccari and H. Low*); Borneo (*E. Belcher*); Matang (*Boulenger*); Matang and Kuching (*E. Bartlett*).

On the variation of the colours in the genera Mabuia and Lygosoma, with descriptions of new species.

During my residence here, I have had an opportunity of examining a very large series of nearly all the species of lizards found in Borneo, but *Mabuia* and *Lygosoma* being the most abundant, I am able to give more details of them, than of the other genera at present.

To make sure that my observations on the species are correct with regard to the markings and coloration, I have examined the various individuals for the purpose of determining the sex, and I think that these are most important points in ascertaining which assume the various colours during the breeding time (which appears very precarious) and in doing so I have found a variety of intermediate stages of markings and colours which

are very deceptive, and liable to mislead one with regard to a species or even the sex, but having a large series of both sexes before me, it was much easier to settle.

In drawing up the descriptions I have selected some of the largest and most adult specimens of both sexes, and by the following short diagnosis of each sex they can be distinguished at once.

I may remark that all the characteristic beautiful colours of each species are lost in spirit specimens.

1. *Mabuia Rugifera*.

Male.—Tail, carinated to tip. Nearly black above; immaculate above and below. Throat, cobalt blue.

Female.—Above, blackish-brown; with pale brown longitudinal striations. Throat, green, black spotted.

2. *Mabuia rubricollis*, n. sp.

Male.—Tail, carinated to tip. Similar to *M. rugifera*. Throat, brick-red.

Female.—Similar to *M. rugifera*. Throat, vermilion.

3. *Mabuia multifasiata*.

Male adult.—Not polished above (dull); tail, perfectly smooth for half its length; not spotted on the sides of the body; a few rectangular white black sided spots on the sides of the base of the tail. Throat, chrome yellow.

Female adult.—Highly polished above; sides of body closely covered with white black sided rectangular spots from corner of mouth to base of tail. Throat, greyish white.

4. *Mabuia rudis*.

Male.—Not polished above (dull); tail, tri-bi-and unicarinated from base to tip; no white spots on the sides: a few yellow edged scales on the sides of the base of tail. Throat, blue.

Female.—Dull above; a yellowish white line from corner of mouth, which passes the shoulder and ends in yellowish white tipped scales in front of the hind leg. Throat, greenish-brown.

5. *Mabuia Lewisi*, n. sp.

Male adult.—Not polished above (dull); Tail, tri-bi-and unicarinated to the tip; no spots of white on the sides, a few

white-tipped scales on the sides of the base of tail. Throat, orange red. Similar to *M. rudis*, but larger.

Female.—Like *M. rudis*, with line and spots, white not yellow. Throat, white.

47.—*Euprepis belcheri*, H. Low, Sarawak; Inh. and Prod. Appen. p. 411, 1848.

Mabuia Delalandi, Boulén. Cat. Lizards, vol. iii, p. 158, 1887. A doubtful Bornean species.

The species is given in Low's list l. c., but it must be an error. The types in the British Museum are without a locality and presented by Sir E. Belcher; is it probable that these specimens were collected by H. Low and given to him?

48.—*Mabuia rugifera*, Boulén. Cat. Lizards, vol. iii, p. 184, 1887. S. M.

Male.—Upper part of head, sides of neck, dark bronzed-green; rest of upper surface bright red-brown, finely vermiculated with black; chin and throat, pale cobalt blue with scattered yellow spots; chest, lemon yellow; rest of under parts deep vermilion red.

Mabuia rugifera.

Male.—Throat, pale cobalt blue, tinged with green on the chest and fore-limbs; belly, under-side of hind legs and tail, salmon pink.

Mabuia rugifera.

Male.—Above, blackish-brown, immaculate; chin and throat, bright grass-green; belly bent and under-side of tail, salmon-red.

Obtained June, 1893, near Kuching.

Mabuia rugifera.

Male.—Above, blackish-brown, immaculate; eye-lids, upper and lower lips, chin, throat and upper part of chest, lemon yellow; belly and under part of tail, salmon red.

Two males procured Nov., 1893, are marked and the colours are exactly alike.

Mabuia rugifera.

Female.—Above dark brown, streaked with yellowish brown, from superciliary line and corner of mouth to base of tail; lips, chin and throat, pale blue, tinged with green; nearly all the scales have a black terminal band, these black bands are irregular and give the throat a variegated appearance; chest, yellowish green; belly and under part of tail, pinkish salmon.

Obtained October 13, 1893.

Mabuia rugifera.

Female.—Chin and throat, yellowish green, spotted with black; belly, under-side of hind-limbs, reddish salmon tinged with greenish blue; under side of tail, reddish salmon.

Obtained September, 1893.

This beautiful little species is rather abundant near Kuching. I have had an opportunity of examining a very fine series of males and females; in the adults the colours are very brilliant.

They inhabit the sandy paths in the jungle.

All the species of *Mabuia* and *Tygosoma*, are called by the Malays Bĕnkârong.

Matang, Borneo (*Boulenger*); Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*) Kuching, Sarawak (*E. Bartlett*).

49.—*Mabuia rubricollis*, n. sp.? S. M.

Male.—Similar to *M. rugifera*. Above, blackish brown; upper and lower lips, orange-red fading off on the sides of the neck; chin and throat, lemon yellow; chest and rest of under parts, tinged with salmon pink.

Mabuia rubricollis, n. sp.

Male.—Above blackish-brown; lips, chin and throat vermilion red; rest of under parts, salmon pink.

Obtained October 27, 1893.

Mabuia rubricollis, n. sp.

Female.—Above, dark brown, or blackish, streaked and spotted with bright red-brown; lips, chin, throat and chest, brick-red, brightest on the chin; rest of under parts, salmon pink.

Mabuia rubricollis, n. sp.

Female.—Superciliary streak, lips chin and throat, bright vermilion red; belly, pinkish tinged with green; under parts of tail, pale salmon pink.

Have separated this form from *M. rugifera* on account of its brilliant red throat, whereas in *M. rugifera* in the adult it is pale cobalt blue, otherwise the two lizards are similar, but at the same time we obtain males and females of the two species constantly in the same district, therefore, we may consider it a local race or a district species, especially when we look at the three species of *Halcyon* given by Mr. R. B. Sharpe in the British Museum Catalogue.

This lizard is certainly not so abundant as *M. rugifera*, although it inhabits the same sandy lanes and jungle paths about Kuching, and the district.

I have examined the sexes of a large series.

Kuching, Sarawak (*E. Bartlett.*)

50.—*Mabuia multifasciata*, Boulenger. Cat. Lizards, vol. iii, p. 186, 1887. S.M.

Male.—Sides, unspotted; upper and lower lips, brick red; chin and throat, chrome yellow; belly, dark grey tinged with green; under part of tail, pale brown.

Obtained October, 1893.

This is an adult male in breeding colours, and many have the sides of the neck brick-red.

Mabuia multifasciata.

Male.—Dorso-lateral band, bright-red; upper and lower lips, brick-red; chin and throat, greyish-white speckled with yellow; belly, pale yellowish-brown.

A young male assuming the yellow throat.

Mabuia multifasciata.

Male.—Above, dark brown; dorsolateral line, pale brownish-buff; sides, dark-brown, unspotted; chin and throat, grey; lips, tinged with brick red; chest and belly, dull green; under part of tail, silvery white.

A young male.

Mabuia multifasciata.

Female.—Above, dark-brown, with five longitudinal black lines; dorso-lateral streak, pale brown; sides, blackish-brown; a series of yellowish white spots from the ear along the sides to the base of tail; chin and throat, silvery white; chest belly and underside of tail, yellowish-brown.

Old female in breeding colours.

Mabuia multifasciata.

Female.—Above, dark-brown, and iridescent; sides below the dorso-lateral streak, brown tinged with bright vermilion-red, and spotted with yellowish-white; throat, greyish-white; belly, yellowish brown.

Obtained September 21, 1893.

Young female.

The average length of this species is from 10 to 12 inches.

This is the most abundant species in Sarawak; it is found on the trunks of felled trees and on the ground in every road and path throughout the country. I have carefully examined hundreds of them and find a great variety of colours in the males, some with metallic green and red bands on the sides of the neck, while others are brilliant, brick-red on the sides of the neck, and above the shoulders; at the same time they are easily distinguished from all the other males by the smooth terminal half or two-thirds of the tail.

Sarawak, (*H. Low, Doria and Beccari*); Kuching Sarawak. (*E. Bartlett*), Borneo, (*Cantor*).

51.—*Mabuia rudis*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. iii, p. 188.
1887. S. M.

Male.—Above, dark greenish-brown with four longitudinal rows of blackish spots; dorso-lateral streak, pale greenish-brown; sides, red-brown variegated with black from ear to base of tail; upper surface of legs, red-brown; chin, throat, and sides of neck, bright cobalt blue; chest, belly and under-parts, grass-green; scales of vent and under part of tail, silvery-white.

Mabuia rudis.

Male.—Above, rich red-brown; dorso-lateral streak, yellowish brown; sides, rich brown tinged with vermilion, each scale edged with black; upper surface of legs, like the back; a bright green stripe from the ear to the shoulder, which is gradually lost on the sides of the body; chin, throat and chest, greenish blue variously speckled with orange-yellow; belly, sides of same, and under part of fore limbs, pale vermilion-red tinged with green, the latter colour brightest on the abdomen and hind-legs; scales of vent and underpart of tail, silvery-white.

Obtained Sept. 19, 1893.

Mabuia rudis.

Male.—Sides, unspotted; upper and lower lips, chin, throat, and fore part of chest, pale blue, much speckled with black; chest and belly, grass-green; under part of hind limbs and tail brown. Obtained November 2, 1893.

Mabuia rudis.

Male.—Sides, unspotted; chin and throat, cobalt blue with a few scattered orange-yellow and black spots; chest and rest of under parts, grass-green.

Obtained October 26, 1893.

Mabuia rudis.

Female.—Above, chocolate-brown, with four longitudinal rows of black spots, some confluent; a well defined light dorso-lateral streak; sides, blackish; a yellow line from the corner of the mouth passes over the shoulder and terminates in blackish yellow-edged spots on the sides of the tail; fore limbs, brown with black yellow-edged spots on the hinder surface; throat and belly, greenish-brown.

Obtained August 30, 1893.

Mabuia rudis.

Female.—Above, brown; sides, nearly black; streak from corner of mouth to beyond the shoulder, greenish yellow; chin, throat, and chest, pale grass-green; belly and under parts, light-brown faintly tinged with green.

Sept. 21, 1893.

Mabuia rudis

Female.—Above, red-brown, with five distinct black longitudinal dorsal streaks; dorso-lateral line, pale-brown; sides, blackish brown; from the corner of the mouth a bright yellow streak which passes over the fore arm and ends in yellow spots in front of the hind leg, also a few yellowish spots on the sides of the base of the tail; chin, throat, and belly, dark greenish-brown.

Mabuia rudis.

Female.—Sides, yellow spotted from the cheeks to hind legs, with a few chrome yellow spots on the neck, on a line with the ear; without the usual white line from corner of mouth; chin and throat, greyish white; chest and rest of underparts, dull-brown tinged with yellow.

Obtained October 26, 1893.

The average length of adults of this species is from eight to ten inches.

Plentiful, but not so common as *M. multifasciata*.

I have described the colours of several individuals which are very brilliant when alive. This lizard is easily distinguished from all the others, being very robust in habit, the tail is carinated to the tip, and very dark-brown, almost black above.

Matang and Kuching, Sarawak. (*E. Bartlett*).

52.—*Mabuia rudis*, var. *Kuchingensis*, n. sp. S. M.

Female.—Above, dark brown; dorso-lateral band, nearly black; sides of neck and body to base of tail, closely barred with bright chrome yellow-edged black spots; chin and throat, greyish white; chest and rest of under parts, dull brown tinged with yellow.

This specimen is so distinctly marked and readily distinguished from the true *M. rudis*. I considered it worth separating for the present. Almost appears like a hybrid.

Kuching (*E. Bartlett*).

53.—*Mabuia Lewisi*, n. sp. S. M.

Male.—Habit, robust. Above, dark brown; dorso-lateral streak, pale brown; sides, dark-green unspotted; upper and lower lips, chin, throat, chest, and sides of neck, rich orange red; under part of fore arms, and belly, bright lemon-yellow; scales of vent and under part of tail, pure silvery-white.

Mabuia Lewisi n. sp.

Female.—Above, brown paler than the male; dorso-lateral stripe, pale brown; sides of body, dark brown; a buff coloured streak from the corner of the mouth to hind limb; chin and throat, white; belly, yellowish-green; under sides of limbs and tail, pale greenish-brown.

Similar to *Mabuia rudis*, but the carinations are not so bold, and the points do not overlap like those of *M. rudis*. It is without the four or five longitudinal rows of small black specks on the back, which is always present in *M. rudis*; and easily distinguished when alive by its bright-red throat and other colours.

This fine species I procured on Santubong at about 200ft., others near Kuching. I have much pleasure in naming it after M. J. E. A. Lewis, who always takes much interest, and does a

great deal towards increasing the collection, besides rendering me valuable assistance respecting the particulars of the specimens.

54.—*Mabuia saravacensis*, n. sp. S. M.

Habit, robust; head, broad behind; scales, twenty-eight round the body; back, nearly the whole length of tail and upper surface of fore limbs, tricarinate; hind limbs above, bi- and tricarinate; under parts, smooth.

Above, pale dull-brown, with irregular transverse bars of black yellow and white-edged spots, which pass over on to the sides of the belly; two distinct round black spots on the parietals; eyelids, yellow; whole of underparts, bright grass-green.

Rare in this locality.

Santubong and Kuching (*E. Bartlett*).

55.—*Lygosoma variegatum*, Boulén. Cat. Lizards, iii, p. 246, 1887. S. M.

Male.—Above, dull brown; marbled, and with two longitudinal rows of unequal sized spots down the back; chin, throat, and breast, deep cobalt blue; paler blue on the chest and belly; under sides of fore arms, vent and hind legs, dirty yellow; under surface of tail, french grey, or bluish grey.

Lygosoma variegatum.

Female.—Above, like the male; chin, and throat, whitish; whole of under parts including limbs, bright yellow; under side of tail, bluish-grey.

She is the most beautiful of all the lizards found here. In old males, the cobalt blue of the throat is very brilliant.

It is not very abundant.

Borneo (*L. L. Dillwyn*) Kuching, Sarawak (*E. Bartlett*).

56.—*Lygosoma kinabaluensis*, n. sp. S. M.

Male.—Similar to *L. variegatum*, but the back is mottled and without striations, and without a distinct dorsolateral band.

This small species is quite distinct, therefore, I name it to distinguish it from the others at present, until I can procure more specimens.

Being a spirit specimen, I am unable to give the decided colours. Kina Balu, N. Borneo (*G. D. Hariland*.)

57.—*Lygosoma olivaceum*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. iii, p. 251, 1887. S. M.

Back buff, with nine pale interrupted bands across the back; hind legs, barred like the back; a buff band above the hind leg; chin and throat, yellowish green; rest of under parts, grass-green, tinged with blue.

This appears to be a very scarce species in the district, having only procured two specimens.

Borneo (*A. R. Wallace*); Sarawak (*A. Everet*); Kuching. (*E. Bartlett*).

58.—*Lygosoma vittatum*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. iii, p. 252, 1887. The Verandah Lizard, S. M.

Male and Female.—Above, black, variegated with buff speckles; a greenish white streak between the eyes; a greenish white superciliary streak which extends beyond the shoulder and fades away on the back; another greenish white-streak from tip of snout passes under the eye and fades away beyond the shoulder; lower lips, green black-spotted; chin, throat, and belly, bright grass-green, tinged with blue on the throat. Sexes alike. This very pretty and active lizard is to be found in nearly all the jungle houses and especially about the verandahs, picking up ants, and various insects which are always numerous in these places.

Borneo (*L. L. Dillwyn*); Sarawak (*Doria and Beccari*); Rejang River (*C. A. Bampfylde*); Santubong and Kuching, (*E. Bartlett*).

59.—*Lygosoma nitens*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. iii, p. 262, 1887. S. M.

Very rare in this district.

Sarawak (*Doria and Beccari*); Kuching (*E. Bartlett*).

60.—*Lygosoma parietale*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. iii, p. 299, 1887. S. M.

Male and Female.—Above, grey tinged with green; under parts, pale yellowish buff.

I cannot detect any variation in the colour of the sexes of this species. It is tolerably common on the sea shore.

Sarawak (*Doria and Beccari*); Santubong and Kuching (*E. Bartlett*).

61.—*Lygosoma (Riopa) Bampfyldei*, n. sp. S. M.

Habit, stout; limbs, short and thick; scales, all smooth; six upper and six lower labials; ten small preanals.

Pale brown, above and below, immaculate; with a dark brown patch on the front part of the head, another on the crown and hind neck, divided from the former by a pale band from eye to eye; upper surface of limbs and tail dusky brown.

Rejang River, Sarawak (*C. A. Bampfylde*).

62.—*Tropidophorus Beccari*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. iii, p. 360, 1887. Beccari's Lizard.

Sarawak (*Doria and Beccari*); Matang (*G. A. Boulenger*).

63.—*Tropidophorus Brookii*, Boulén., Cat. Lizards, vol. iii, p. 361, 1887. The Raja's Lizard, S. M.

Upper and lower lips, red-brown; under parts, white, Sarawak (*H. Low*); Sarawak (*E. Belcher*); Santubong and Kuching (*E. Bartlett*).

On a New Species of "Philentoma."

BY EDWARD BARTLETT,

Curator of the Sarawak Museum.

1.—*Philentoma velatum*, Blyth. *Adult male*.—General colour, bright greyish blue; face and part of the throat, black; lower part of throat and breast, maroon.

2.—*Philentoma pyrropterum*, Blyth. *Adult male*.—Head, neck, mantle, lesser wing-coverts, chin, throat, and sides of breast, greyish-blue; greater wing-coverts, secondaries and tail chestnut; primaries, dusky brown; under-parts, dirty white; thighs, blue.

3.—*Philentoma Maxwelli*, n. sp.

Adult male.—Similar to *P. pyrropterum*, but with a dark chestnut patch on the middle of the breast; the blue of the head and neck much brighter; the chestnut of the wing-coverts

secondaries and tail, much darker and richer; some of the outer webs of the inner primaries also chestnut; under-parts much purer white; thighs buff, not blue like those of *P. pyrrhopterum*.

This species was obtained in the jungle not far from Kuching.

In describing this new bird, I considered it advisable to give a short diagnosis of the two older and well known forms, of which this museum contains a fine series.

In referring to Mr. Sharpe's description of *P. pyrrhopterum*, (vol. iv., p. 365), I find that he says the "wings and tail, chestnut" in the young male, but at page 366, he states that "the quills and tail-feathers are dusky blackish on the inner web, greyish blue externally"! I have examined all our specimens carefully and cannot find a trace of the latter colours on the tail-feathers; and certainly no greyish blue on the primaries.

I have much pleasure in naming this new species after the Hon'ble F. R. O. Maxwell, Resident of Sarawak.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

THE INDONESIAN NUMERALS.

In a pamphlet* recently presented to the Straits Asiatic Society, Dr. T. H. PARDO DE TAVERA, of Manila, discusses the origin of the names of the numerals in the Tagal and (incidentally) in the other Indonesian languages.

The following short table will illustrate the wide area over which these or kindred numerals are used :—

	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Maori.</i>	<i>Tagal.</i>	<i>Malagasy.</i>	<i>Formosa.</i>	<i>Fiji.</i>
1	Sa	Tahi	Isa	Iray	Sha	E-dua
2	Dua	Rua	Dalaua	Roa	Lua	E-rua
3	Tiga	Toru	Tatlo	Telo	Telu	E-tolu
4	Ampat	Wha	Apat	E-fatra	Pat	E-va
5	Lima	Rima	Lima	Dimi	Rimi	E-lima
6	Anam	Ono	Anim	Enina	Num	E-ono
7	Tujoh	Whitu	Pito	Tito	Pitu	E-vitu
8	Delapan	Waru	Walo	Valo	Waro	E-vala
9	Sembilan	Iwa	Siyam	Sivi	Iwa	E-siwa
10	Sapuluh	Ngahuru	Sangpulo	Tolo	Pulu	E-tini

The origin of these numerals is also discussed by the Rev. D. MACDONALD, of Efate, New Hebrides, in the Journal of the Polynesian Society for June, 1893.

Dr. PARDO DE TAVERA points out that the Indonesian numerals were originally substantives, such as "a couple," "a trio," "a dozen," rather than numerals in the ordinary sense of the word. In the languages of Timor Laut and Fiji the article is still used before these numerals. In the Pampango language (Philippines) it survives in *a-dua*, *a-tlo*, *a-pat*, *a-nim*, *a-pulu*. In Malay it is still used in *sa-puluh* and

* "Consideraciones sobre el origen del nombre de los numeros en Tagalog"
—Manila.

probably survives in *ampat* and *a-nam*. In some languages a second article has even been added when the first has become incorporated in the numerals.

Dr. DE TAVERA also draws attention to the quinary system upon which the original numbers were based doubtless owing to the convenience of using the hand in enumeration. The word *lima* or *rima* still means "hand" in many of the dialects of Formosa, the Malay Archipelago and Polynesia. The inhabitants of Triton Bay in New Guinea, of Santo, Efate and Ambrym in the New Hebrides, of the Island of Engano near Sumatra, and some of the wild tribes of Formosa still use quinary systems. The Malay *delapan* (8), derived by RIGG from *dua-lepan* (two turned down), takes us back also to a time when the fingers were used in counting. *Sa-lepan*, *Sembilan* (*sa-ambilan*), and the Achinese *Sa-kurang* (9) are all extensions of the same idea.

The etymologies suggested by Dr. DE TAVERA for the Philippine (and Oceanic) numerals are as follows:—

Lua, dua, or rua (2) from a root signifying a double or copy, as in the Philippine *ka-lu-lua*, a ghost.

Telo, tolu, toru (3) from a root signifying triple connected with *tali* a rope (triple strand).

Pat, fa, ha (4) from a Polynesian root signifying "a complete set," "a company." The Javanese *sa-kawan*, Hawaii *sa-kauna*, has these meanings.

These were the oldest numerals. For higher quantities the hand was used in enumeration.

Lima, rima (5) the hand.

A-nam, ono, ne (6). The root appears to be *ne*, but the meaning cannot be traced.

Pitu, hitu, titu (7) from an old Polynesian root *fia*, "three," and the root *tu* "to shorten" (*tua*, to shorten, Tahiti).

Walo, varo (8) from the Polynesian *wa* "a space," and *rua* or *lua* "two"; two spaces, *i.e.*, *dua-lepan*.

Siam, siwa, iwa (9), the "s" and "m" being accretions, from *wa* "a space," and the article "i."

Pulo, fulu, hulu (10) from a root meaning totality (*pulus*, all, Tagal.)

The Abbé FAVRE in his Dictionary is guilty of two errors in assuming *sa* "one," to be a contracted form of *suatu*, and *dua*, "two," to be derived from the Sanscrit *dwi*. *Suatu*, he subsequently admitted to be a corruption of *sa-batu*, as the Javanese *sa-wiji* or *siji* is a corruption of *sa-biji*.

The Rev. D. MACDONALD of Efate, New Hebrides, going further than Dr. PARDO DE TAVERA, suggests a Semitic origin for the Oceanic numerals. The theory is a very daring one, for the Oceanic languages with their simple constructions and soft syllables are utterly unlike the Semitic languages with their harsh consonants, elaborate grammar,* and complicated vowel inflexions, and no ethnologists would be likely to support a theory that the Dyaks, for instance, are the lost ten tribes of Israel. The points also to which Dr. DE TAVERA has drawn attention combat this theory, for the Arabic numerals are not collective nouns, nor do they show any connection with quinary system.

The resemblances traced by Mr. MACDONALD between Oceanic and Semitic forms are not so clear as to necessitate his opponents explaining them away by any theory of coincidences.

The following table shows the "original forms" suggested by him, together with the nearest existing forms in the Semitic and Oceanic languages respectively:—

	<i>Original form.</i>	<i>Nearest Semitic form.</i>	<i>Nearest Oceanic form.</i>
1	'd'	Ihda (Arab)	Aida (Timor)
2	r'	Tarawah (Socotra)	Roa (Maori)
3	t'l'	T'laa (Syriac)	Telo (Malagasy)
4	'b't	Arbaat (Arab)	Bate (Efate)
5	k'm'	Khams (Arab)	Ikma (Aneit)
6	t'	Sitt (Arab)	Butanga (Gilolo)
7	b't'	Sabat (Arab)	Mbut (Malicolo)
8	l'p'n	T'man (Arab)	Delapan (Malay)
9	s'm	Esro (Syriac)	Siyam (Tagal)
10	s'n'	Eseru (Amharic)	Sarone (Timbora)

These resemblances hardly carry conviction. In fact the

* "There are thirty-three *ordinary* methods of forming the plural."—SOCIN'S Arabic Grammar.

attempt to connect *anam* with *sitt* by means of the word *butanga* is apt to recall the sarcasm of VOLTAIRE "pour Messieurs les etymologistes les voyelles n'y sont pour rien et les consonnes pour très peu de chose." The selection of the Malay "l'p'n" as an original root is singularly unfortunate in view of the well-known derivation of *delapan* from *dua lepan*. A reference to a table of Indonesian numerals will show that the forms selected are, in several cases, the exception rather than the rule. As for the Semitic numerals Mr. MACDONALD has been in one or two cases misled by the transliteration. The "t" in *t'laa* is not "t" (ت) but "th" (ث) and generally corrupts to "s" in other languages as *hari thalatha*, for instance, becomes *hari selasa*; *Othman* corrupts to *Osman*. The "k" also in *Khamis* is not the Indonesian "k" in *Ikma*. The Malay language contains some of the Semitic numerals in the names of the days of the week, but they do not corrupt to the forms suggested by Mr. MACDONALD.

It would be unsafe to base any arguments as to the origin or movements of the Indonesian races upon the resemblances between the numerals alone. The numerals, however, illustrate very fairly the theory of Polynesian migrations expounded by M. DE QUATREFAGES,* in that they are used by the Melanesian tribes who lie along the routes which the migrating tribes from Ceram and Bourou are believed to have followed on their way to the South Seas. Mr. A. R. WALLACE, while unwilling to admit the common origin of the Indonesian and Polynesian races, fully recognised the remarkable similarity in language, a similarity, as he points out, of "words" not mere roots, and which he explains by suggesting that Malay traders must have visited the South Sea Islands. Of this, however, there is no historical evidence, and the primitive condition of the Polynesians when first visited by Europeans militates against the theory that they had commercial dealings with the comparatively civilised Malays. The resemblance in language cannot be a mere coincidence. Attempts have been made to minimize its extent and importance by writers who argue in favour of the Oceanic races being the relics of the autochthonous

* "Les Polynesiens et leurs migrations"—by M. A. DE QUATREFAGES.

inhabitants of an old Pacific continent; but the connection between the Indonesian and Polynesian languages is now becoming more generally recognised. The numerals furnish perhaps the best illustration of this relationship. *

R. J. W.

* The Indonesian numerals can be found in the following works, most of which are in the Society's Library :—

Sumatra, Java, and Adjacent Islands.—FAVRE's Javanese Grammar gives the numerals in Javanese, Kawi, Sundanese, Batak, Lampong, Madurese, and Balinese. The Nias Island numerals may be found in J. S. B. R. A. S., June 1880; and those for the Isle of Engano in Mr. MACDONALD's paper.

Borneo.—The numerals in 11 languages of Borneo are given in J. S. B. R. A. S., June, 1880.

Celebes, the Moluccas, &c.—The numerals in Bugis are given in FAVRE's Javanese Grammar. CRAWFURD gives the numerals in the languages of Manatoto, Timor, Rotti, Savu, Ende and Mangarai (Flores); while WALLACE (Malay Archipelago) gives them in 31 other languages of these parts.

Philippines and Formosa.—Prof. TERRIEN DE LA COUPERIE gives the numerals in 32 languages of Formosa and 7 of the Philippines. (Formosa Notes, J. R. A. S. 1886). To these may be added the numerals in the Tag-benua language (J. S. B. R. A. S., 1880).

Micronesia and Melanesia.—CRAWFURD (Malay Grammar) gives the numerals in 3 Micronesian languages, Mr. MCDONALD gives them in 4 languages of the New Hebrides, and Dr. DE TAVERA in one language of New Guinea and in the language of Timor Laut.

Polynesia, Madagascar and Fiji.—The numerals in 9 Polynesian languages, in Fijian and in Malagasy are given in TREGEAR'S "Maori Comparative Dictionary."

Total—including Malay—119 languages.



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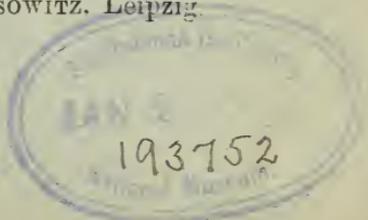
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THE
STRAITS BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

COUNCIL FOR 1895.

The Right Rev. Bishop HOSE, *President.*

The Rev. G. M. REITH, *Vice-President, Singapore.*

D. LOGAN, Esquire, *Vice-President, Penang.*

R. J. WILKINSON, Esquire, *Honorary Secretary.*

J. O. ANTHONISZ, Esquire, *Honorary Treasurer.*

G. T. HARE, Esquire,

Dr. W. N. BOTT,

A. H. LEMON, Esquire,

H. H. HUDSON, Esquire,

A. KNIGHT, Esquire,

} *Councillors.*

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COUNCIL
OF THE
STRAITS BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,
FOR THE YEAR 1895.



The Council are happy to state that the affairs of the Society continue to be in a satisfactory condition.

The following new members have been elected at or since the last general meeting:—

The Hon'ble J. A. SWET-
TENHAM, C.M.G.
Mr. J. R. HAMILTON.
Mr. S. R. GROOM.
Mr. J. R. DUNN.

Dr. R. HANITSCH.
Dr. H. L. E. LUERING.
Mr. C. J. SAUNDERS.
Mr. E. ROSTADOS.

During the year, Nos. 28 and 29 of the Society's journal have been printed. In addition to these regular journals, the Council of the Society under Rule 24 have sanctioned the separate publication of four works—a Monograph on Wai-seng Lotteries by Mr. G. T. HARE; a Malay Tale, edited by Mr. HUGH CLIFFORD; a translation of the same tale by Mr. CLIFFORD; and a Life of Sir Stamford Raffles by the Rev. G. M. REITH. The three first have been already published; the fourth will, it is hoped, appear in the course of the next two months.

A proposal was made during the year by the Government of Perak that the Native States Governments should undertake the work of preparing the map of the Malay Peninsula. To this the Council agreed, offering to place all the material now in possession of the Society at the disposal of the Survey Offices of the Native States. The scheme was, however, recently abandoned by the Government owing to its cost.

The Council are unanimously of opinion that the following be substituted for Rule 6 :—

“No member shall receive a copy of the Journal or other publication of the Society until his subscription for the current year has been paid.”

The Council also unanimously recommend that members be allowed to compound for life membership of the Society on payment of \$50.

STRAITS BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,

Dr. Honorary Treasurer's Cash Account from 1st January to 31st December 1895. Cr.

	\$	c.		\$	c.
To Balance on 1st January, 1895:—			By Salary of Clerk from October, 1894,		
in Chartered Bank, ...	673	31	to November, 1895, ...	70	00
in Mercantile Bank, ...	296	28	Commission to Collector, ...	10	00
with Honorary Treasurer, ...	3	65	Advertising General Meeting, ...	6	00
Subscriptions for 1893, ...	20	00	Postage on letters and Journals and		
" 1894, ...	80	00	Clerk's sundry expenses, ...	17	09
" 1895, ...	310	00	Binding publications, ...	31	80
" 1896, ...	5	00	Draft to Mr. DAVIES SHERBORN for		
Proceeds of Sales of Journals, ...	39	00	Bibliography of Malaya, £30.10, ...	288	47
Indo-China Essays, ...	21	60	American Mission Press for printing		
Maps, ...	21	00	Journal No. 28, ...	115	30
Koehle's Antiquarium in settlement			"Koh Yew Hean" Press for paper, ...	85	25
of outstanding account (£1.15), ...	16	27	Remuneration to Compositors, Gov-		
Interest on Cash Balances, ...	6	16	ernment Printing Office, for setting		
			in type paper on "Wai Seng" Lot-		
			tery, ...	62	50
			Cheque Book, ...	1	50
			Balance in Chartered Bank, ...	352	44
			Balance in Mercantile Bank, ...	451	92
	1,492	27		1,492	27

J. O. ANTHONISZ,
Honorary Treasurer.

NOTES ON THE FOLK-LORE AND POPULAR RELIGION OF THE MALAYS.

[Read before the Straits Philosophical Society.]



THE folk-lore and the popular religious beliefs and practices of any race form a wide subject which it is hardly possible to compress within the limits of a short paper. I do not propose here to give a complete survey of the subject, but merely to offer a few notes illustrating the general character of Malay ideas and customs under this head so far as they have come within my own personal observation.

A good deal has been written on these matters, and amongst other papers I would refer particularly to that by Mr. W. E. MAXWELL, which appeared in the seventh number of the *Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, in 1881. The chief point made in that paper is the thoroughly non-Muhammadan character of many of the common Malay beliefs and practices. That characteristic is also perhaps the only one that I can claim to illustrate.

Malays in the country districts are in fact only superficially Muhammadan. It is true they often carry out all the ritual precepts of that religion: many of them pray the required number of times daily, most attend the Mosque with decent regularity on Fridays, and a fair proportion (but by no means all) keep the fast of Ramadhan. But to their Muhammadan observances they superadd a good many practices which, from the Muhammadan point of view, are at least unorthodox, in fact almost pagan, and which can often be traced to a heathen origin.

For instance, although officially the religious centre of the village community is the Mosque, there is usually in every

small district a holy place known as a *kramat*, at which vows are paid on special occasions, and which is invested with a very high degree of reverence and sanctity.

These *kramats* abound in Malacca territory; there is hardly a village but can boast some two or three in its immediate neighbourhood, and they are perfectly well known to all the inhabitants.

Theoretically, *kramats* are supposed to be the graves of deceased holy men, the early apostles of the Muhammadan faith, the first founders of the village who cleared the primeval jungle, or other persons of local notoriety in a former age; and there is no doubt that many of them are that and nothing more. But even so the reverence paid to them and the ceremonies that are performed at them savour a good deal too much of ancestor-worship to be attributable to an orthodox Muhammadan origin.

It is certain, however, that many of these *kramats* are not graves at all: many of them are in the jungle, on hills and in groves, like the high places of the Old Testament idolatries; they contain no trace of a grave (while those that are found in villages usually have grave-stones) and they appear to be really ancient sites of a primitive nature-worship or the adoration of the spirits of natural objects.

Malays, when asked to account for them, often have recourse to the explanation that they are *kramat jin*, that is, "spirit"-places; and if a Malay is pressed on the point and thinks that the orthodoxy of these practices is being impugned, he will sometimes add that the *jin* in question is a *jin islam*, a Muhammadan and quite orthodox spirit!

Thus on Bukit Nyalas, near the Johol frontier, there is a *kramat* consisting of a group of granite boulders on a ledge of rock overhanging a sheer descent of a good many feet; bamboo clumps grow on the place, and there were traces of religious rites having been performed there, but no grave whatever. This place was explained to me to be the *kramat* of one Nakhoda HUSSIN described as a *jin* (of the orthodox variety) who presides over the water, rain and streams. People occasionally burned incense there to avert drought

and get enough water for irrigating their fields. There was another *kramat* of his lower down the hill, also consisting of rocks, one of which was shaped something like a boat. I was informed that this *jin* is attended by tigers which guard the hill and are very jealous of the intrusion of other tigers from the surrounding country. He is believed to have revealed himself to the original *Pawang* of the village, the mythical founder of the *kampung* of Nyalas. In a case like this it seems probable that the name attached to this object of reverence is a later accretion and that under a thin disguise we have here a relic of the worship of the spirit of rivers and streams, a sort of elemental deity, localized in this particular place and still regarded as a proper object of worship and propitiation, in spite of the theoretically strict monotheism of the Muhammadan creed. Again, at another place, the *kramat* is nothing but a tree, of somewhat singular shape, having a large swelling some way up the trunk. It was explained to me that this tree was connected in a special way with the prospects of local agriculture, the size of the swelling increasing in good years and diminishing in bad seasons! Hence it was naturally regarded with considerable awe by the purely agricultural population of the neighbourhood.

As may be imagined, it is exceedingly difficult to discover any authentic facts regarding the history of these numerous *kramats*: even where there is some evidence of the existence of a grave, the name of the departed saint is usually the one fact that is remembered, and often even that is forgotten. The most celebrated of the Malacca *kramats*, the one at Machap, is a representative type of the first class, that in which there really is a grave: it is the one place where a hardened liar respects the sanctity of an oath, and it is occasionally visited in connection with civil cases, when the one party challenges the other to take a particular oath: a man who thinks nothing of perjuring himself in the witness box and who might not much mind telling a lie even with the Koran on his head, will flinch before the ordeal of a falsehood in the presence of the "Dato' Machap." The worship there, as with most other *kramats*, consists of the burning of incense, the

offering of *nasi kunyet* (yellow rice) and the killing of goats; but I also noticed a number of live pigeons there which illustrate the practice, common in Buddhist countries, of releasing an animal in order to gain "merit" thereby.

To return to the elemental spirits: it was explained to me by a Malay, with whom I discussed the subject at leisure, that apart from the spirits which are an object of reverence and which when treated with proper deference are usually beneficent, there are a variety of others. To begin with, spirits (the word used on this occasion was *hantu*) are of at least two kinds—wild ones, whose normal habitat is the jungle, and those that are, so to say, domesticated. The latter, which seem to correspond to what in Western magic are called "familiars," vary in character with their owners or the persons to whom they are attached. Thus in this particular village of Bukit Senggeh, a few years ago, there was a good deal of alarm on account of the arrival of two or three strangers believed to be of bad character, who were supposed to keep a familiar spirit of a particularly malignant disposition which was in the habit of attacking people in their sleep by throttling them. One or two cases of this kind occurred, and it was seriously suggested that I should make the matter the subject of a magisterial enquiry, which, however, I did not find it necessary to do. But familiar spirits are by no means necessarily evil: indeed the *Pawang* (a functionary of whom more will be said later on) keeps a familiar spirit, which in his case is a *hantu pŭsŭka*, that is, an hereditary spirit which runs in the family, in virtue of which he is able to deal summarily with the wild spirits of an obnoxious character. The chief point of importance is to keep these wild spirits in their proper place, viz. the jungle, and to prevent them taking up their abode in the villages. For this reason charms are hung up at the borders of the villages, and whenever a wild spirit breaks bounds and encroaches on human habitations it is necessary to get him turned out. Some time ago, one of these objectionable *hantus* had settled down in a *kŕayong* tree in the middle of this same village of Bukit Senggeh, and used to frighten people who passed that way in the dusk: so

the *Pawang* was duly called upon to exorcize it, and under his superintendence the tree was cut down, after which there was no more trouble. But it is certain that it would have been excessively dangerous for an ordinary layman to do so.

This point may be illustrated by a case which was reported to me soon after it occurred and which again shows the intimate connection of spirits with trees. A Javanese coolie, on the main road near Ayer Panas, cut down a tree which was known to be occupied by a *hantu*. He was thereupon seized with what from the description appears to have been an epileptic fit and showed all the traditional symptoms of demoniac possession. He did not recover till his friends had carried out the directions of the spirit (speaking through the sufferer's mouth, it seems), viz., to burn incense, offer rice and release a fowl. After which the *hantu* left him.

In many places there are trees which are pretty generally believed to be the abodes of spirits, and not one Malay in ten would venture to cut one down, while most people would hardly dare to go near one after dark. On one occasion an exceptionally intelligent Malay, with whom I was discussing the terms on which he proposed to take up a contract for clearing the banks of a river, made it an absolute condition that he should not be compelled to cut down a particular tree which overhung the stream, on the ground that it was a "spirit" tree. That tree had to be excluded from the contract.

The accredited intermediary between men and spirits is the person who has already been referred to several times as the *Pawang*: the *Pawang* is a functionary of great and traditional importance in a Malay village, though in places near towns the office is falling into abeyance. In the inland districts, however, the *Pawang* is still a power, and is regarded as part of the constituted order of society, without whom no village community would be complete. It must be clearly understood that he has nothing whatever to do with the official Muhammadan religion of the Mosque: the village has its regular staff of elders—the *Imam*, *Khatib* and *Bilal*—for the Mosque service. But the *Pawang* is quite outside this system, and belongs to a different and much older order of ideas; he may

be regarded as the legitimate representative of the primitive "medicine-man" or "village sorcerer" and his very existence in these days is an anomaly, though it does not strike Malays as such.

Very often the office is hereditary, or at least the appointment is practically confined to the members of one family. Sometimes it is endowed with certain "properties" handed down from one *Pawang* to his successor, known as the *kaběsá-ran*, or, as it were, regalia. On one occasion I was nearly called upon to decide whether these adjuncts—which consisted, in this particular case, of a peculiar kind of head-dress—were the personal property of the person then in possession of them (who had got them from his father, a deceased *Pawang*) or were to be regarded as official insignia descending with the office in the event of the natural heir declining to serve! Fortunately I was spared the difficult task of deciding this delicate point of law, as I managed to persuade the owner to take up the appointment.

But quite apart from such external marks of dignity, the *Pawang* is a person of very real significance. In all agricultural operations, such as sowing, reaping, irrigation works, and the clearing of jungle for planting, in fishing at sea, in prospecting for minerals, and in cases of sickness, his assistance is invoked. He is entitled by custom to certain small fees: thus, after a good harvest, he is allowed, in some villages, five gantangs of padi, one gantang of rice (*běras*) and two chupaks of *ěmping* (a preparation of rice and coco-nut made into a sort of sweetmeat) from each householder. After recovery from sickness, his remuneration is the very modest amount of *tiga wang baharu*, that is, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

It is generally believed that a good harvest can only be secured by complying with his instructions, which are of a peculiar and comprehensive character.

They consist largely of prohibitions, which are known as *pantang*. Thus, for instance, it is *pantang* in some places to work in the rice-field on the 14th and 15th days of the lunar month; and this rule of enforced idleness being very congenial to the Malay character is, I believe, pretty strictly observed.

Again, in reaping, certain instruments are proscribed, and in the inland villages it is regarded as a great crime to use the sickle (*sabit*) for cutting the padi: at the very least the first few ears should be cut with a *tuai*, a peculiar small instrument consisting of a semi-circular blade set transversely on a piece of wood or bamboo, which is held between the fingers and which cuts only an ear or two at a time. Also the padi must not be threshed by hitting it against the inside of a box, a practice known as *banting padi*.

In this, as in one or two other cases, it may be supposed that the *Pawang's* ordinances preserve the older forms of procedure and are opposed to innovations in agricultural methods. The same is true of the *pantang* rule which prescribes a fixed rate of price at which padi may be sold in the village community to members of the same village. This system of customary prices is probably a very old relic of a time when the idea of asking a neighbour or a member of your own tribe to pay a competition price for an article was regarded as an infringement of communal rights. It applies to a few other articles of local produce* besides padi, and I was frequently assured that the neglect of this wholesome rule was the cause of bad harvests. I was accordingly sometimes pressed to fine transgressors, which would perhaps have been a somewhat difficult thing to do. The fact, however, that in many places these rules are generally observed is a tribute to the influence of the *Pawang* who lends his sanction to them.

In agricultural operations the animistic ideas of the Malays are clearly apparent: thus, before the rice is cut, a sort of ritual is performed which is known as *puji padi*, and which is regarded apparently as a kind of propitiatory service, a sort of apology to the padi for reaping it. The padi is usually

* In Bukit Senggeh the articles subject to this custom are priced as follows:—

Padi,	3 cents a gantang.
Beras,	10 cents a gantang.
Kabong sugar,	2½ cents a "buku" of two pieces and weighing a kati.
Coco-nuts,	1 cent each.
Hen's eggs,	0¼ cent each.
Duck's eggs,	0½ cent each.

sprinkled with *těpong t war* (flour mixed with water) before the reaping is commenced, and the first lot cut is set apart for a ceremonial feast.

At planting there are also ceremonies: as a rule the beginning of the planting season is ushered in by a visit of the whole body of villagers to the most highly revered *kramat* in the neighbourhood, where the usual offerings are made and prayers are said. Sometimes, however, there is a special service known as *b pu *,* consisting of a sort of mock combat, in which the evil spirits are believed to be expelled from the rice-fields by the villagers: this is not done every year but once in three or four years.

Another occasional service of a peculiar character which is not of very frequent occurrence is the ceremony which would perhaps be best described as the propitiation of the earth-spirit. Some years ago, I happened by chance to be present at a function of this kind, and as its details may be of some interest as illustrating the wide dispersion of certain points of ritual, I will end these notes by giving a full description of it, as noted down at the time. It was in the month of October, and I happened to be out shooting snipe in the padi-fields of the village of S b tu on a Sunday morning, when I was met by the *P nghulu*, the headman of the village, who asked me to leave off shooting for an hour or so. As I was having fair sport, I naturally wanted to know the reason why, so he explained that the noise of gunshots would irritate the *hantu* and render unavailing the propitiatory service which was then about to begin. Further enquiry elicited the statement that the *hantu* in question was the one who presided over rice-lands and agricultural operations, and as I was told that there would be no objection to my attending the ceremony, I went there and then to the spot to watch the proceedings. The place was a square patch of grass-lawn a few yards wide, which had evidently for years been left untouched by the plough, though surrounded by many acres of rice-fields. On this patch a

* Menangkabau and Naning pronunciation for *b rpuar*. *Puar* is the name of a jungle plant, said to be akin to cardamum, the stem of which is used as a sort of javelin in this mock combat.

small wooden altar had been built: it consisted simply of a small square platform of wood or bamboo raised about three or four feet above the ground, each corner being supported by a small sapling with the leaves and branches left on it and overshadowing the platform, the sides of which appeared to face accurately towards the four cardinal points. To the western side was attached a small bamboo ladder leading from the ground to the edge of the platform. At the four corners of the patch of grass were four larger saplings planted in the ground. On the branches of all these trees were hung a number of *kětupats*, which are small squarish bags plaited of strips of the leaves of the screw-pine (*měngkuang*) or some similar plant, like the material of which native bags and mats are made. A larger *kětupat* hung over the centre of the altar, and all of them were filled with a preparation of boiled rice. On the altar were piled up various cooked foods laid on plantain leaves, including the flesh of a goat, cooked in the ordinary way, as well as rice and different kinds of condiments and sweetmeats. The *Pawang* was present as well as a number of the villagers, and soon after my arrival with the *Penghulu* the ceremony began by some of the villagers producing out of a bag the skin of a black male goat with the head and horns attached and containing the entrails (the flesh having been cooked and laid on the altar previously). A large iron nail four or five inches long and thick in proportion was placed vertically in a hole about two feet deep which had been dug under the altar, and the remains of the goat were also buried in it with the head turned towards the east, the hole being then closed and the turf replaced. Some of the goat's blood, in two coco-nut shells (*těmpurong*), was placed on the ground near the south side and south-west corner of the altar close to the ladder.

The *Pawang*, after assisting at these preliminaries, then took his stand at the west side of the altar, looking eastwards: he covered his head, but not his face, with his *sarong* wrapped round it like a shawl, and proceeded to light a torch, the end of which was tipped with incense (*keměnyan*). With

this he touched the bottom of the altar platform four times. He then took a cup of *těpong tđwar* and dipped in it a small bundle of four kinds of leaves, with which he then sprinkled the north-west and south-east corners of the platform. He then coughed three times—whether this was part of the ritual, or a purely incidental occurrence, I am unable to say, as it was not practicable to stop the ceremony for the purpose of asking questions—and again applied the torch under the altar and sprinkled with *těpong tđwar* all the corners of it, as well as the rungs of the ladder.

At this stage of the proceedings four men stationed in the rice-field beyond the four corners of the patch of turf, each threw a *kětupat* diagonally across to one another, while the rest of the assembly, headed by the *Penghulu*, chanted the *kalimah*, or Muhammadan creed, three times.

Then a man holding a large bowl started from a point in the rice-field just outside the north side of the patch of turf, and went round it (first in a westerly direction). As he walked, he put handfuls of the rice into his mouth and spat or vomited them out, with much noise as if to imitate violent nausea, into the field. He was followed closely by another who also held a bowl filled with pieces of raw tapioca root and *běras bertih* (rice roasted in a peculiar way) which he threw about into the field. Both of them went right round the grass-plot. The *Pawang* then took his cup of *těpong tđwar* and sprinkled the *anak padi*, that is, the rice-shoots which were lying in bundles along the south and east sides of the altar, ready for planting. Having sprinkled them he cut off the ends, as is usually done; and after spitting to the right and to the left, he proceeded to plant them in the field. A number of others then followed his lead and planted the rest of the rice-plants, and then a sweetmeat made of coco-nut and sugar was handed round and Muhammadan prayers were said by some duly qualified person, an *orang 'alim* or a *lebei*, and the ceremony was concluded.

It was explained to me that the blood and the food were intended for the *hantu* and the ladder up to the altar was for his convenience: in fact, the whole affair was a propitiatory

service, and offers curious analogies with the sacrificial ceremonials of some of the wild aboriginal tribes of Central India, who have not been converted to Hinduism or Islam. That it should exist in a Malay community within twenty miles of the town of Malacca, where Muhammadanism has been established for about six centuries, is certainly strange. Its obvious inconsistency with his professed religion does not strike the average Malay peasant at all. It is, however, the fact that these observances are not regarded with much favour by the more strictly Muhammadan Malays of the towns and especially by those that are partially of Arab descent. These latter have not very much influence in country districts, but privately I have heard some of them express disapproval of such rites and even of the ceremonies performed at *kramats*. According to them, the latter might be consistent with Muhammadan orthodoxy on the understanding that prayers were addressed solely to the Deity: but the invocation of spirits or deceased saints and their propitiation by offerings could not be regarded as otherwise than polytheistic idolatry. Of course such a delicate distinction—almost as subtle as that between *dulia* and *latria* in the Christian worship of saints,—is entirely beyond the average Malay mind; and everything is sanctioned by immemorial custom, which in an agricultural population is more deeply rooted than any book-learning; so these rites are likely to continue for some time and will only yield gradually to the spread of education. Such as they are, they seem to be interesting relics of an old-world superstition.

I have mentioned only a few such points and only such as have been brought directly to my knowledge: there are hosts of other quaint notions, such as the theory of lucky and unlucky days and hours, on which whole treatises have been written, and which regulate every movement of those who believe in them; the belief in amulets and charms for averting all manner of evils, supernatural and natural; the practice during epidemics of sending out to sea small elaborately constructed vessels which are supposed to carry off the malignant spirits responsible for the disease (of which I remember

a case a few years ago in the village of Sempang, where the beneficial effect was most marked); the widespread belief in the power of *měnuju*, that is, doing injury at a distance by magic, in which the Malays believe the wild junglemen especially to be adepts; the belief in the efficacy of forms of words as love-charms and as a protection against spirits and wild beasts—in fact, an innumerable variety of superstitious ideas exist among Malays, and, of course, it is quite impossible even to refer to them all here. I must also leave to others the task of citing parallels from the folk-lore of other races and can only conclude this paper by expressing the hope that some of the facts I have mentioned, though in themselves trivial, may derive additional interest from such comparisons.

C. OTTO BLAGDEN.

A
 VOCABULARY
 OF THE
 BESISI* DIALECT

BY

W. W. SKEAT,

Acting District Officer, Ulu Langat, Selangor.

A.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>ABOVE (Atas): Tih.</p> <p>ABSCESS or Boil (Bara): Tês.</p> <p>ACCUSTOMED (Biasa): Dasa, <i>e. g.</i>, dasa dalam meri.</p> <p>ÆOLIAN BAMBOO (buluh perindu): Ding dioi.</p> <p>AFTER, behind (Di-blakang): Chênib.</p> <p>ALL, the whole (Semua): Na-doyt—
(Doyt=habis).</p> <p>ALIVE (Hidup): Rîs.</p> <p>ALONE (Sa'orang) Mui kur mah: a single man. Two together: mai k u r m a h. Three together: 'mpê 'kur mah.†</p> <p>ALSO (Juga): Klă or Klö.</p> <p>ANGRY (Marah): Kachî.</p> <p>ANT (Semut): Pôhs or Poys; The following are some of the varieties:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poys maêt. 2. Poys ûsh or ûis. 3. Poys podoi. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Poys podoi kiak. 5. Poys podoi ta'ang. 6. Poys podoi kintög. 7. Poys lilin (lilin). 8. Poys kinggak (koring-ga). 9. Poys anei (white ant). <p>APE (Brok): kok.</p> <p>APPARENTLY (Rupa-nia): bö or bă, <i>e. g.</i>, Apparently near = Ming bă or ming bö.</p> <p>ARM (Lengan): Chembeh.</p> <p>ARMS (Senjata):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hau krês, (kris.) 2. Hau p'dang, (pědang). 3. Hau tohok. 4. Hau badik (badik). 5. Hau pahut (raut). 6. Hau gólòk (golok). 7. Hau sêwà (sewa) has a curved point. 8. Hau nunyk (chěnang-gas). 9. Hau katok (katok or pandak.) |
|--|---|

* An aboriginal tribe of the Malay Peninsula.

† Mai=mbar 'mar or ma': in rapid speaking ma' ikur mah (two tail of men) turns into "maikur mah."

N. B The ordinary "Romanized" system is used with one or two exceptions in the case of new sounds, thus: ö is pronounced as in German böse, ñ as in Spanish cañon, &c.

A.—Continued.

10. Hau katep (pisau lidah ayam lipat). used by those who meet in a jungle-journey.
11. Hau bandak (pisau blanda). ASSAULT, TO, (Pukol): Kapet.
12. Hau chandong (pisau chandong). ATTACK, TO, to come in collision with; langger or lander. To rush upon (terkam): nekam.
13. Hau kachip.
14. Hau kemeng (pisau kechil). ASSUREDLY (Benar): Nenek, *e. g.*, (chelaka benar) = chelaka nenek: (jauh benar) löp nenek.
15. Hau ali (pisau ali-ali). ARRIVE, from, to (Tiba): Nimul (or Timbul). A salutation between friends is *manimul hinong* (Derimana tiba sekarang). Where do you arrive from? *Tabek met* or *jaga met* are also
- ASTRAY (Sesat): Yong or uyong, *e. g.*, (sesat dalam hutan) = yong meri.
- AUNT (Mah-sudara): Gomoh.
- AWAIT (Menanti): Dedöi.

B.

- BACK (B'lakang): Cheloñ, *e. g.*, back of a parang, cheloñ hau.
- BACKBONE Ja'ang Kh'ong: to carry on the back = klêk.
- BAD (Ta' baik): Lem ngot or jêhêt.
- BAMBOO (Buluh): Dîng.
- BANANA (Pisang): 'Ntor or h'ntor. The varieties known to the Sakais are as follows:—
- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Hntor ambun | Hntor habu |
| „ bakar | „ jelöng |
| „ brangan | „ jengkak buaiak |
| „ bulu | (<i>i. e.</i> lower jaw of crocodile). |
| „ bungak | „ klat |
| „ cheröi | „ klat (kedöyt) |
| „ gading | „ kling |
| | „ minyak |
| | „ nangkak |
| | „ pinang |
| | „ raja |
| | „ rindah |
| | „ röyt |
| | „ tok (wild plantain) |
| | „ tuntong |
| | „ tusu |
- BANYENG: the Sakai name of a musical instrument con-

B.—Continued.

- sisting of a bamboo with strings to it (=Kêranteng?)
- BARK**, of a tree (Kulit kayu)
Lantok long, *e. g.*, lantok tengkol (bark of the kayu pulai); lantok banti (bark of the meranti).
- BARK**, of a dog (Salak) Jol *e. g.*, chau jol = the dog barks.
- BAT** (Klawer): Hâpêt or Sâpêt, flying fox, (keluang) kuang.
- BATHE**, To (Mandi): Hû'm or hû'm doh *e. g.* pigi hû'm, to go and bathe.
- BAWL TO** (Triak): Těmo^{ng}.
- BEAR**, To (Pikul) pikul.
- BEE** (Lebah): Teböl:—
Honey = gulak teböl.
- BEG**, To (Minta'): Hagek or hagek 'ndol *e. g.*, minta bras sedikit: hagek 'ndol bras muntek = ask for a little rice.
- BENT** (Bengkok): Blengkok.
- BETEL-LEAF** (Sirih): Chambai.
- BIG** (Besar): Kadui.
- BIND**, To (Ikat): Kabök (Kăböğ).
- BIRD** (Burong): Chim or chhim.
- BIRDS**, names of,
1. Klêtêao or Klêtêau a night bird (undescribed).
 2. Oyok = berik-berik.
 3. Kung-kung ("a burong rimba," undescribed).
4. Kochok, pigeon.
 5. Chim wêao or wêau: undescribed.
 6. Tâtêk or tâtês = eng-gang, hornbill.
 7. Chim janggong.
 8. Chim jangsi.
 9. Chim jang hui.
 10. Chim kalongkoit, described as the tiger's jackal (anjing): the Sakais says if this bird sings "kalong kalong kwom" the tiger is at hand; but if it sings "koit-koit chonggok" it is only a pig. It is said to sit upon the tiger's back.
- BITE**, To (Gigít) Kăgêng.
- BLACK** (Itam): Hiram; possibly a misapplication of the Malay word hiram or heram—quoted by Marsden as meaning many-coloured.
- BLIND** (Buta): Bûtâ^{ng}.
- BLOOD** (Darah): Maham *e., g.*, maham mah (darah orang): human blood. Maham ketur (darah babi) pigs' blood.
- BLOW**, To: a blow-gun, (Menyumpit): Lalah or naö
- BLOW-GUN**, A, (Sumpitan): Blau.
- BLUNT** (Tumpul): Běkût or běkungt.

B.—*Continued.*

- BODY (Tuboh): Kret, *e. g.*, Kadui Kret; (badan besar), =big of body; and Kete or ketengk kret (badan kechil), =small of body.
- BONE (Tulang): Ja'ang.
- BRANCH A, (Dahan): Rhôh.
- BREAK TO, (Pechah): Pêchâk.
- BREAST-BONE (Tulang dada) Ja'ang genôh.
- BREATH (Nafas): Hawâk.
- BREATH, To, (Menafas): Rahâ'.
- BRUSH (Sapu): Tamp'hôs or Tampois.
- BULLFROG: Bachel.
- BURN, To, (Bakar): tûht to burn a clearing: tuht rebâk; to burn (paper, wood, &c.) cho'ong; to burn, in tr. (Dimakan api): Kachah(=chah) ûs or ûis; burnt (Terbakar) Katût ûs or ûis.
- BURY, To, (Tanam): Kôm.
- BUTTERFLY Klobok kadui (Kupu-kupu, the large variety.) Klobok Kenin (rama-rama, the small variety).

C.

- CALL, To, (Triak): Temöh.
- CAT (Kuching) as in Malay.
- CAVITY (Lobang), *e. g.*, cave in rock (gua batu): Serong batuk.
- CENTIPEDE (Halipan): Ki'ît or Ke'îp.
- CHAMELEON (Sumpah-sumpah) Senung poi.
- CHAWAT, (Loin-cloth): Söi or sui.
- CHILD (Anak): Kěnôn or kě-nûn or budek.
- CHOPPER (Parang): 'Hau or 'sau (pisau).
- CLAW, to stick out the claws (Menyorong kuku): Kwom.
- CLIMB (Panjat): Yal. Ex yal long=to climb a tree.
- CLOTHES (Pakeian): H'ndi or k'ndi.
- COFFER, *i. e.* a tin with a lid to it: (tim) Kôpi.
- COLD (Sejuk): Teket.
- COLOUR, the names of all colours are taken from Malay, except "black" and "white."
- COME (Mari): O-hôh and' o-hok. Ex. "ohok siang" =come at once. The "Orang Treng" are reported to say "orsok." c. p. mai ohok. (where mai=mari).
- CONFUSEDLY (Lintang-pukang:) Lentang kalang.
- CONTENT WITH, To (Berklahi): Gnahek, *e. g.*, gnaheh hang-ki keh=fight with him.
- COOK, To (Masak): Chhi'n.
- COUGH, To (Bato'): Akon, (as a consumptive person).

C.—Continued.

- CRAWL, TO—of a child (Mer-
angkak): Berdabong.
CREEP, TO—Glong hel=to
move in spirals (as a snake).
CREEPER, a (Akar) Chong.
- CROCODILE (Buaia): Bayâk.
CRY OUT, TO (Triak): Tě-
mong.
CUT, TO (Potong): Töt or ka-
töyt.

D.

- DAMMAR (Damar): Diân;
Katû't diân (pasang damar).
DART, of a blow-gun (anak
sumpitan): domok.
DARK (Glap): Hagâm.
DAY (Siang): Chohöi.
DEAD (Mati): Kěbûs.
DEAF (Pekak): Pekang.
DECAYED, *i. e.*, worn out (Bu-
rok): Lek; *e. g.*, h'ndi lek
(kain burok): worn out
clothes.
DEEP (Dalam): Jerông.
DEMAND, TO, (Minta'): Söi
or nösöi, *e. g.*, söi uis ha'
öyn (minta' api sama kita),
asked us for a light.
DESCEND, TO, (Turun) Chu-
lui or chělui.
DIG, TO, (Gali) Chom.
DIRECTLY (Sa-kejap): Men-
těk or muntek.
DISAPPEAR TO, (Hilang): Seh.
DISLOCATED, (Salah urat):
Kle'che', *e. g.*, kle'che' jong.
DO, TO, or make (Buat): Pöi.
or poi.
DOG (Anjing): Chau or choh.
- DOLLAR ringgét.
DON'T (Jangan): Bök or ödö;
e. g., don't give Bök jön.
DRINK, TO (Minum): Bông
or cha'doh.
DRIVE, TO, (Halau): Hanchat;
DURIAN: Durian. When the
fruit is ripe and one or two
durians have fallen the fall-
en fruit is cooked and ser-
ved up in a jambar (recep-
table of banana leaves) to-
gether with any other fruits
that are ripe at the same
time. A space round the
oldest tree is ornamentally
railed off with ser dang
leaves and simple decora-
tions and a feast is held (the
feasters sitting inside it) af-
ter the repetition of the
usual charm: "Ha nahong
timbul nenek moyang, jan-
gan gohup pening bagai."
DWELL, TO, (Tinggal): Ka-
rak; *e. g.*, mani hi karak?
(Dimana angkau tinggal).

E.

- EAR (Telinga): Teng or Töng.
 EARRING (Subang anting):
 Subar anteng.
 EARTH (Bumi): Chok.
 EAT, TO, (Makan): Châchâr or
 nâchâr.
 EBB (Surut): Sûrût.
 EGG (Telor): Kěpök.
 EIGHT (D' lapan) as in Ma-
 lay.
 ELDER BROTHER (Abang):
 Yê or yêk.
 ELDER SISTER (Kakak): Ga'û
 or ga'û'.
 ELEPHANT (Gajah): Měrât or
 m'rât.
 ENTER, TO (Masok): Lêp: Ex.
 lêp dalam (masok ka-dalam)
 to enter within: lêp baju
 (masuk baju): to put on a
 coat; to enter the house
 (naik ka-rumah): yal ha-
 dong or 'dong.
 ESCAPE, TO, (Lepas): Pěsuit.
 EVENING (Petang): Gõ'uis.
 EXUDE (Menitek or Kluar):
 Kôh. Ex. kôh gětâk.
 EYE (Mata): Met.
 A common salutation is
 jaga met take care of
 yourself or tabik met
 by your leave.
 EYEBROW (Kening): Bûlûk
 mêt.
 EYELASH (Bulu mata): Ken-
 ting mêt.

F.

- FACE (Muka): Mungkak or
 mûkâk.
 FALL, TO, (Jatoh): Groyn or
 groñ; tegöt to fall (of a tree
 bông and beděng.
 FAR, distant, (Jauh): Löp.
 FATHER (Bapa): Ikûn.
 FATHOM, A (Depa): Děpâ.
 FEATHER (Bulu): bûlûk.
 FELL, TO, (Tebang) Gôh.
 FERN (Paku): Hêlêr.
 FEVERISH (Sakit demam):
 Chôhh.
 FINGER (Jari): jarèk.
 FINGERNAIL (Kuku): Kuku^{ng}
 tih.
 FINISHED (Habis): Doyt, *e. g.*,
 the paper is all finished,
 doyt ketas ang 'song (habis
 kretas semua).
 FIRE (Api): ush or ûis.
 FISH (ikan) kâh.
 FIVE (Lima): lîmâk.
 FLOODTIDE (Ayer pasang):
 doh yal, (lit. climbing or
 ascending water).
 FLY A (Lalat): Roi.
 FLY TO, (Terbang): T ô' h t
 (to^{ng}).
 FLYING Lizard (Kubin): Tô-
 lông.
 FOOT (Kaki): Jông. The
 names of the various parts

- of the foot are as follows:—
 leg: jông (=betis),
 Sole of the foot: tampar jông.
 Top of the foot: kulit jông.
 Great toe: gëndek jông.
 Toes: jarèk jông.
 Little toe: jarek kaleng keng jông.
 Toe nail koko^{ngt} jông.
 Instep: bûkû jông.
 Heel: tûmît.
 Ankle: bûkû lâlîh.
 FORBID (Larang): Tëgâh.
 FOREHEAD (Dahi): Këning.
- FOREST (Utan): mëri; Ex.
 Orang utan = mah mër i,
i. e., jungle-man.
 FOUR (Ampat): 'Mpât.
 FROM (Deripada): Kën.
 FRONT IN (Di-depan): Chiâng,
e. g., chokleh chiâng = jalan di-depan, walk in front.
 FRUIT (Buah): P e l e k, *e. g.*, durian = pelek durian.
 FULL satisfied or gorged with; food, (Kenyang); Lîhîh or bîhîh.
 FUNGUS (Sendawan): Petîs,
e. g. Pëti' A a' = the fungus known as "susu harimau" or "tiger's milk."

G.

- GAMES (Permainan): Beranta balei, or (among the Sepang Sakais) main jo'oh, was the name of a highly convivial orgy now no longer indulged in, but which formerly followed the padi-harvest. It must have been of a remarkable character as it concluded with a general exchanging of wives!
 GAPE TO, (Nganga): Ang.
 GHARU WOOD (Gharu):
 Long tabak the eagle wood of commerce.
 GHOST (Hantu): Hântûk, *e. g.*, hantu deguk, (h a u n t i n g graves); hantutinggi, bajang buru-buru, pontianak, langweh, lanjing, hutön (the ghost of a monkey, ungka)²
 GIVE TO (Bri): jin or jön, *e. g.*, jön kih-keh = kasih sama dia = give it to him.
 GO TO, (Pergi): Chok, *e. g.*, chok hani? or hamani? where are you going? chok-a-kit, go there.
 GOD (Tuhan): Hallang (Allah) or Tûhân.
 GOLD (Amas): Mâs.
 GOOD (Baik): Lem. N.B. the treble superlative (chok) lêm lêm lêm is said to be sometimes used at parting, the meaning of course being—Take great care of yourself (lit: "walk with the great-

G.—Continued.

est possible care.”)	GREEN (Hijau): Birû (properly
GRANDFATHER: Nenek.	“blue.”
GRANDMOTHER: Gendoï.	GROW TO, (Tumboh): Belông.
GRAVE (Kubor): Kemût or	GROWL TO, of a dog, :
Kamuhyt.	Nglêhîh.
GRAVY (Kuah gulei): Jûmâk.	

H.

HAIR (Rambut): Tsûk or	lâk têbôl.
chûk.	HOOK (Kail): Ka'yêl.
HAND (Tangan): Tîh.	HOT, HEAT (Panas): as in
HARD, of wood (Kras):	Malay.
Gehêng.	HOUSE (Pondok or Rumah):
HASTA, a measure of length :	D'ong or hadong.
Setă or stă.	HOW FAR TO, (Brapa jauh):
HATE (Sakit hati): Greh gohup	Bâpâk löp.
lit. sick at heart.	HOWL TO, of a dog (Melo-
HE or SHE: Hî.	long): Ma'ông.
HEAD (Kapala): Koi.	HURT TO, (Buat sakit): Mem-
HEAR TO, (Dengar): Piong.	poi gohup.
HERE (Sini): Tâhông, nâhông or	HUSBAND (Laki): Hêlök, <i>e. g.</i> ,
nahông.	mani haluk hêlök hinong
HILL (Bukit): Chông.	(mana pergi laki tadi)
HIP BONE: Ja'ang tong keng.	Where did your husband
HONEY (Manisan lebah) Gû-	go just now?

I.

I, (Sahya): Oyn.	the smaller one (<i>i. e.</i> bia-
IGUANA (Geroyang): G i a n g,	wak).
the large variety ; or jâwak,	

K.

- KEEP TO, (Simpan): Ka'oañ
e. g., nahⁿ ka'oañ (ini simpan) = Keep this.
- KILL TO, (Bunuh): Kapóng,
- KINDLE (Pasang): Tût, *e. g.*
 tût ûs or ûi's.
- KNOT or joint of a bamboo,
 Malacca cane &c. Těk-
 ing.
- KNOW TO, (Tahu): Srö, *e. g.*,
 srö ngot (ta'tahu): I don't
 know.

L.

- LATELY (Tadi): Hinong, *e. g.*,
 namah kabar hinong (apa
 khabar tadi): What news
 lately?
- LAUGH (Tertawar): Glok.
- LEAF, Foliage (Daun kayu):
 'rök or rhök.
- LEAN-TO (Pondok pisang se-
 sikat): Do'ng sikat 'ntok or
 ntor.
- LEAP TO, (Lompat): Hâmûr.
- LEG (Betis): Kejôl.
- LITTLE, a, (Sadikit): Murtek,
 muntet or muntek.
- LOFTY (Tinggi): Cherön or
 seröng.
- LONG (Panjang) jilöng or je-
 löng.
- LOW (Rendah): gelek, dekis
 jelek.

M.

- MALE (Jantan): læmo^{ng} or læ-
 môl.
- MARSH (Paya): Payak.
- MAT or Carpet (Tikar): Têkâr.
- MATCHES (Tarek api): Guris
 or "uis" or "chuleh api."
- MEASURE TO, (Sukat): Têk.
- MEDICINE (Ubat): Ubât.
- MËET TO, (Jumpa): Chöhûh.
- MERTENG, A kind of wild dog
 said to hunt deer in packs
 of 20 or 30:—
 (1) Merak.
 (2) Hiram.
- MEW TO, of a cat (Mengiau):
 Ayau. The sound is called
 'yau-'yau.
- MIDDAY (Tengah hari): Pě-
 dih.
- MILK (Susu) Tûh.
- MIX TO, (Kachau): haru = to
 stir, *e. g.*, haru lempoh to
 stir up durian jam.
- MONKEY (Munyiét): Munyét.
 The species are:—
 1. Ko' = Bro' besar.
 2. Tembo' = Unka.
 3. Krak = Kra.

M.—*Continued.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. Sikar=Chika. | MOSQUITO (Nyamok): Kebôk. |
| 5. Lotong=Lotong. | MOTH=Kladok. |
| 6. Mungkar (unidentified). | MOTHER (Mak): Gadek or gëndek. |
| MOON (Bulan): Bûlân. | MOUSE (Tikus): Ka'nê'. |
| MORE (Lagi): Alö or Ngôl (nol) <i>e. g.</i> , jôn alö=kasih lagi. | MOUSE-DEER (Pelandok): Kanchel (<i>cf.</i> Jav. Kanchil). |
| MORNING (Pagi): Tengshohm. | MOUTH (Mulut): Pâng. |
| MORROW, To-morrow or the next day (besok, lusa): Kishohm, langsohm or 'isong, 'angsong. | MOUTHPIECE (of a blowpipe) =Tëbông. |
| | MUCH (Baniak): 'Nohm or H'nom. |
| | MURDER, TO (Bunoh): Pôhng. |

N.

- | | |
|---|--|
| NAIL, of the Finger (Kuku): Koko ^{nt} . | NEW (Bahru): 'Mpai. New clothes, hndi 'mpai. |
| NAKED (Telanjang): Siloyt or Kachö'. | NIGHT (Malam). Döi. Last night=nihî. |
| NAME (Nama): Gelar. | NINE (Sambilan): Sambilan. |
| NARROW (Simpit): Simpit or 'mpit. | NIPA Palm leaf (for cigarettes)=Daun bachap. |
| NEAR (Dekat): Paming or 'ming. | NO, NOT (Tidak): Ngut or ngot. |
| NENEK ENKOH (elsewhere given as jungkoh): Engkoh is said to be the name of the ancestor of the Bেসisi tribe who fell from heaven. | NOISE (Bunyi): Kyaöng, also ruh and liok, <i>e. g.</i> , liok budek hong=this boy is making a noise. |
| NEPHEW (Anak saudara): Kenon Sudara' or Non Sudara'. | NORTH (Angin Utara): Buah 'Tara'. |
| NET (Jala): Jâlâ'. | NOSE (Hidong): Muh. |
| NEVER (Ta'prenah): Prenah 'ngot. | NOTCH, TO <i>e. g.</i> , with a parang (tetak): Katokng. |
| NEVER MIND (Tid'apa): Ngahi ngot. | NOT YET (Belum): Woh or woa (pronounce as in <i>war</i>). |
| | NOXIOUS (Bisa): Bisâ'. |

O.

- OAR (Dayong): Dayong.
 OATH (Sumpah): Sumpa'.
 OBEY (Turut): Turut.
 OBSCURE, Dark, (Glăp): Glăp
 ODOUR (Bau) Lo'om?
 OFFENCE (Dosa): Dôsa'.
 OFTEN (Selalu): Ha'in, *e. g.*,
 timbul ha'in (selalu datang)
 "always turning up".
 OIL (Minyak): Minyak, *e. g.*,
 minyak'long, wood oil; mi-
 nyak tek, kerosine.
 OLD (Tuah): Sôrô.
 OMIT (Lupa): Lupâ'.
 ONCE, *i. e.*, of old (Zaman
 dahulu) Těmai.
 ONE (Satu): Mui.
- OPEN, TO (Buka): Buka'.
 OPPOSE, (Lawan): lâwân.
 ORCHID (Sakat): Têtêng.
 ORDER (Hukum): Hukum.
 ORIGIN (Asal): Asâl.
 ORPHAN (Budak ta'da bapa
 ta'da mak) Buděk hâp n'uyñ
 hâp gaděk: lit. a child that
 has no father and no
 mother. The usual word
 for father is *ikun*.
 OTHER, Another, *i. e.*, differ-
 ent, (Lain): Aseng.
 OUR (Kita punya): H ê h
 punya'.
 OUT, Outside, (Diluar): luar.

P.

- PADI: Bê.
 PAIL (Timba): Timbâ'
 PAIN (Sakit): Gôhûp *e. g.*, grě'
 gohup (Hati Sakit) pained
 at heart, angry.
 PART, A, (Bagian): Bâgîân.
 PART, TO, cut in two (Blah):
 Blâ'.
 PARTITION (Dinding): Dûng
 or Dông.
 PAPER (Kertas): Kětâs.
 PASS, TO, (Lalu): Broyt.
 PAST, *i. e.*, complete or done
 with (Sudah) used as an
 auxiliary; *verb* N dah or
 'dah *e. g.* dût 'dah (Sudah
 Habis) completely finished.
 PASTRY, cakes, (Kueh): Ni-
 pâng.
 PAY, TO (Baier): Baiâr.
- PEA (Kâchang): Kachâng.
 PEEL (Kupas): Kûpês.
 PEN, European (Kalam):
 Kadam; Malay pen,
 - Hêde^{net}.
 PERFECT, Complete, (Genap):
 Genâp.
 PERSPIRATION (Plûh): Pěloh.
 PEPPER (Lada Pedâs, Lada
 Itam): Pedas Chông. Chong
 = creeper, also rattan.
 PICK (Petik): Petêk.
 PIECE, of cloth (Sa-lei): Mui'
 lai.
 PIERCE, TO (Masok): Chôh,
e. g., the post will not enter
 the ground = l îhang chôh
 ngôt hatêh'
 PIG (Babi): Kětûh or Kětûr.

P.—Continued.

- e.g.*, Kětúr Měrî (Babi utan)
wild pig.
- PIGEON (Punei): K o c h o k
(chim kochok, or wêyau); a
Pergam = pëgâm or chhim
pëgâm.
- PILLOW (Bantal): Bântâl.
- PINEAPPLE (Nanas): Nënâs.
- PIRATE (Perompak): B a j a u
also Mah Kompâk.
- PIT (Lubong): Sërong (or
rong, dalam teh'; lit. hole in
the earth.
- PITCH, Rosin, (Damar): Dîân.
- PITCHER, water jar, (B u -
yong, Tempayan, etc.): B u -
yong, 'Payân, etc., as in Ma-
lay.
- PLACE (Tempat): Tëmpât.
- PLACE (Taroh): Oyn or oñ,
e.g., to place food etc. rea-
dy for eating.
- PLACE, OF, IN, (Ganti): Gântî.
- PLAIN, A, (Padang) Teh Pa-
dang.
- PLANT, TO (Tanam): Mëtöng
or Pëtöng.
- PLANT, TO, Padi (Berladang):
Poi humak (buat huma).
- PLANT, TO, a stake etc., (Cha-
chak): Kâchêk.
- PLATE (Pinggan): Pingân.
- PLAY, TO Games (Ber-main-
main): Chok main, (pergi
main)lit. to go and play.
- PLIANT, Flexible (Lembut):
Lembôht or lembôt as in
bought.
- PLUCK, TO, feathers e t c .
- (C h a b u t b u l u a y a m) :
Totoyt.
- PLUMP or Fat (Lemak): Be-
chû'. Mal. Gëmók = Gemûk
or 'mûk.
- PLUNGE, TO, in, Dive (Selam);
Selâm hadoh, lit. to dive into
water.
- POCK-MARKED : Jâwât.
- POEM (Pantun): Pantun.
- POINT, of land (Tanjong):
Tanjong.
- PUPPY (Anak anjing): Kenon
chau.
- POINT, of a weapon : Chhen,
e.g., chhen gulong = point
of tumbok lada.
- POISON : Râchûn.
- POISONOUS (Bisa): Btsâk.
- POPULOUS (Ramei): Ramai.
- PORK (Daging babi): Daging
ketur.
- PORTRAIT (Gambar): Gâmbâr.
- POSITIVE, certain (Tentu):
Sentu.
- POST, A (Tiang): Tihang.
- POT (Priok): Piok.
also blanga = banga'.
but kualî = piok-banga'.
- POTATOES (Ubi Benggala):
Ubi Ngâlâ.
- POUR, TO (Tuang ayer):
Tele^{ng}k doh.
- POWERFUL, Muscular: Kuat.
- PRACTICE, Learn, TO, (Blajar,
Biasa = bisah.
- PRAHU (Prahu): Pâhoh. Naik
prahu = yal pahoh.

P.—*Continued.*

PRAWN, Shrimp (Udang): Udang bubo (small) udang gagau &c.	lehera): Pri.
PRAY, TO (Sembahyang):	PROVIDE, TO, get ready, (Siap-kan): Siap.
PREVIOUS (Kelmarin): Peha- mai.	PROVISIONS (M a k a n a n): Nachar.
PRESENT, TO, give (Kasih): Jñoy or Jön.	PROXY (Wakil): Wakil.
PRICE, Rate: Hergak.	PULL, TO, (Tarek): Trek.
PROFIT (Untong): ûntông.	PUMPKIN (Labu): Tukul.
PROHIBIT, TO (Larang): Lârâng.	PURR, TO, of a cat: Sendoh or bersendoh.
PROMISE, TO (Berjanji): Jânjî.	PURCHASE, TO, (Bli): Bëlik.
PROTECT, TO, bring up, (Pe-	PURSUE, TO, (Kejer): Hâlau.
	PUT OUT, TO, extinguish, (Padam): Plöt ùs or Uis.

Q.

QUAKE, of the earth, To: Teh gempar.	QUESTION (Bertanya): Hêràh.
QUARREL, fight, TO, (Berklahi): Nahi.	QUIET (Diam). Sengoyt or Kohm.
	QUIVER, for blowgun dart: lök.

R.

RAGE (Anger): Kâchîh.	Angkit.
RAGE, to grow fierce (Ganas): Singah; described as the name of the season in which tigers are dangerous (when they are said to come down from Gunong Ledang), said to be during the prevalence of north winds.	RAT (Tikus): Kaneh, or kanê'.
RAIL, AT, TO, abuse (Maki): Kâchîh.	RATTAN (Rotan): Chûng' or chông.
RAIN (Ujan): Gëmâh or gë- mâr; drizzle, gëmâh bânchi.	The following are the chief varieties known in the neighbourhood.
RAINBOW (Plangi): Plângî.	Chong këmbong:—
RAISE, TO, Lift, (A n g k a t):	„ biau.
	„ konak.
	„ tonggal.
	„ chodol.
	„ chenchen.
	„ segak.
	„ segak badak.

R—Continued.

Chong segak bras.	REMAIN BEHIND, TO, (Tinggal): Karak.
„ krai.	REMOVE, TO, (Pindah): Gilih: (a corruption of <i>gilir</i>)?
„ dudok.	REPEATEDLY, Julit-julit (=Balik-balik).
„ lilin.	REQUIRE, TO, ask for, (Minta'): Kasoi <i>e. g.</i> , ask him for it = Kasoi hangkih.
„ batu.	RESIDE, TO, (Tinggal): Karak, <i>e. g.</i> , live in the jungle = karak meri.
„ krai nong.	RETAIN, keep (Simpan): Oñ or oyn.
„ hudang.	RETURN, TO, (Pulang-kan): Yut or tyut, <i>e. g.</i> , pulang-kan sama dia = tyut hangkikeh.
„ sabut.	RICE (Padi): Be or Beh.
„ kaneing.	RIGHT (Tangan kanan): Tih kanan, lit. right hand.
„ hudang tikus.	RIGOROUS, Severe: Gëheng.
„ manan.	RIPE, of fruit: Ndum.
„ kretong.	RISE, TO, from a sitting posture: lek jöng (lek = bangkit, jöng = berdiri); to get up from sleep = lek.
„ lelang.	RIVER: (ayer sungei); Doh gëndek not doh gadeh. Gadeh and gëndek both = ibu. A brook is Kenon doh.
„ laiar.	RIVER-TURTLE (Labi-labi): Yok, yohh or yohh rabi, turtle-eggs: kepoh yohh.
„ tembini (or kedol).	ROAR, TO, (Mengaung) = Ru, <i>e. g.</i> , the tiger roars, a'a' ru'.
„ bakau.	ROLL OF HAIR (Sanggul): Jëbol.
„ 'mambuk.	
„ getah (=dian)	
„ jenang (jernang).	
„ prut ayam (=lilin).	
„ täpât.	
„ sabut.	
„ dahan (<i>chudol</i>).	
„ leburn (unknown).	
„ peledas „	
„ sengkelah „	
„ chichir „	
„ segei „	
„ senenyer „	
„ dini (?bini) „	
„ perdas „	
REAP, TO, (Menue): Netök, <i>e. g.</i> , Netök beh.	

R.—*Continued.*

- ROOT (Akar): Jangkar. RUBBISH (Sampah): Cha'aingt.
 ROTTEN (Busok): Su'ut or RUN, TO, (Lari): Dok or duh.
 chu'ut.

S.

- SAIL (Layer): Lâyâr.
 SARONG: (Lep) baju.
 SAUCER (Piring): Pêrêng.
 SCENTED (Harum): Ro'uhm.
 SCORPION (Kalajingking):
 Kala or kalajengkeng.
 SCRATCH (Garis): Kawait.
 To scratch (garu) = Kakaht.
 SEA (Laut): Bawau.
 (pr. as in *bow-wow*).
 SEA-SICK (Mabok laut): Bul
 bau-wau or kuh; sick *e. g.*,
 from eating poisonous fruit,
 bul pele'.
 SEE, TO (Nampak): Kai. Kai
 dinalöp (nampak jauh-jauh).
 SEE, TO, consider, (Tengo'),
 let me see: kom jeliau
 (kom = dapat?): also kom
 cheliau.
 SEED (Biji): Bejek.
 SEEK, TO: Telong.
 SEIZE, TO, to hold (Pegang):
 Pegöng.
 SET, TO, food for a meal, (Ta-
 roh pinggan): Oñ or oyn.
 SEVEN: (Tujoh) as in Malay.
 SEW, TO, (Jait): Jahit.
 SHALLOW (Tohor): Jepak.
 SHAKE, TO, (Goyang): Ho'go'.
 SHARK (Ikan yu): Kah 'yok.
 SHAVE, TO, (Chukor): Chûkû.
 SHELL: Siput putar (spiral
 shell) = siput klel: siput pu-
 ting biong = siput puting
 bliong (bliok^{ng}).
 SHINE, TO, Ale^{ngt}.
 SHORT (Pendek): Gelek or
 jelek.
 SHOT, ball, bullet, &c. (Peluru):
 Pûrû.
 SHUT, TO, (Tutup): Tûdông.
 SICK, Ill, (Sakit): Gohup.
 SILVER (Perak): as in Malay.
 SIT, TO: Khohm (pr. nearly
 as khawm).
 SIX (Anam): Nam.
 SKIN (Kulit): Kûlît Kret; of
 fore-arm: Chembeh.
 SLAP, TO, (Tempiling):
 Sepak.
 SLEEP, TO, (Tidor): Getek.
 SLIPPERY; to slip (Lichin,
 tergalinchir): Sliyu^{ng} or
 seliyu.
 SLOWLY (Perlahan-perlahan):
 Pêpoi.
 SMA'L (Kechil): Têtak or Kê-
 nen.
 SMALL-POX (Sakit chachar):
 Sakit nachar.
 SMELL, TO, (Men-chium): Ka-
 hon^{ng}.
 SMOKE (Asap): Jelök.

S,—Continued.

- SMOKE, CIGARETTES to: Na-char mudut.
- SNAKE (Ular): Tijau or Tijoh
- The following are some of the species:—
- Tijau=snake.
1. T. doh.
 2. T. kempes.
 3. T. tentang.
 4. T. tedong.
 5. T. lengkuk.
 6. T. bulan.
 7. T. blerang.
 8. T. 'ku anjing (said to live in the ground).
 9. T. dasun.
 10. T. dian.
 11. T. sawak.
 12. T. moyang.
 13. T. sendok^{ng}.
 14. T. sampa'.
 15. T. hiram.
 16. T. bakau (described as "prato' prato").
- SOON (Sakejap lagi): Mui kejap alö; or kidim.
- SPEAR (Lembang): To'ho' or Tohok.
- SPIDER (Laba-laba): Böng.
- SPOOR (Jijak, bekas): Ti'l, *e. g.* these are a tiger's tracks, Hoh ti'l a'a'.
- SQUEEZE, TO (Pichit): Chě mu^{ngt}.
- SQUIRRELS (Tupei):
- (1) T. gendui.
 - (2) T. menggas.
 - (3) T. belang.
 - (4) T. munchong.
- (5) T. daoit.
 - (6) T. dalet.
 - (7) T. chong (said to burrow into the earth and travel under-ground, coming out further on).
 - (8) T. kinchang.
 - (9) T. chameng.
- STAND ON END TO, as of hair, bristles, &c. (sram): =Keteng.
- STAND UPRIGHT, TO, (Berdiri): Jöng.
- STAR: (Bintang) as in Malay.
- STOMACH (Prut): U'ut.
- STORM (Ribut): Shelûhh or luk *e. g.*, there is a storm=ari' shelûhh.
- STRANGLE, TO, Choke, (Chekek): Těköm (těköp m).
- STRIKE, TO, (Pukol) Kapet or pet.
- STRING, Rope (Tali): Chong.
- STROKE, TO, (Urut): Pusoi, *e. g.*, stroke a cat=pusoi kuching.
- SUGAR-CANE (Tebu): Bois.
- SUMMON, TO, (Panggil): Temoh^{ng}.
- SUN: (Matahari): Mêt arêk.
- SWALLOW, TO, (Telan): Geloyt.
- SWEET (Manis): Nî't or nyî't.
- SWEET POTATO (Kledei): Hikalak.
- SWIFT (Chepat): Bêgas.

T.

- TAKE TO (Ambil) : Gûl.
 TAME (Jînak) : Lëgî.
 TAP, TO, with a stick (Sakal) :
 Tongk^{ngk}.
 TADPOLE : Bûdû'.
 TAPIR (Tenok) Terno'.
 TEAR, TO (Koyah-kan) : Siât :
 (Trans), Rûht (Intrans.)
 TEETH (Gigi) : Lëmoi.
 TEN : (Sapuloh) as in Malay.
 THAT (Itu) : Nâkê'.
 THATCH (Atap) : Plong,
 plong nipak=nipah thatch,
 plong kerpau=s e r d a n g
 thatch.
 THERE ; at a distance, (Sâna) :
 Tûi *e. g.*, ma' tûi (orang
 sana)=people over there.
 THIGH (Paha) : Bělûh or Bělö.
 THIN (Kurus) : Jít or Jêt.
 THIS (Ini) : Nâ-hôh.
 THITHER (Kasâna) : Hûkî' or
 Hôkî, *e. g.*, Chok mani-hi?
 Where are you going?
 Chok hukî (pointing with
 the finger), "going that
 way!"
 THREE (Tiga) : 'Mpe'.
 THROAT : Kangkong.
 THROW AWAY to (Buang) : Kâ-
 win, *e. g.*, Kâwin lema't=
 Buang sampah.
 THUMB (Ibu jari) : Gendê'
 jarik. The rest of the
 fingers are called by their
 Malay names.
 TIGER (Harimau) : Tuêh or
 A'â' or Manu.
 TIRED (Penat) : Lengô'.
 TO-DAY (Ini hari) : A r e k
 imong.
 TO-MORROW (Esok) : Nisom,
 Isông or Esông. Day after
 to-morrow=arek Angsong
 or Lansom (*i. e.* Langsong).
 TO-NIGHT (Malam ini) : D ô i
 kedîm.
 TONGUE (Lidah) : Lîdâ.
 TREE (Pokok) : ' L o n g o r
 D'long.
 The following are a few
 specimens of Sakai tree
 names. :—
Perepat=Kurak (its suc-
 kers are called longkong,
 M. *tunjang*).
Pulai=tingku.
Upih=bangko'.
Brangan babi=long brêh
 (brês).
Kurau=long sampan.
Pagar anak=Long penan-
 chang.
 TREMBLE, TO, or Shiver
 (Menggleter) : kruk.
 TRICKLE, to (Menitek) Têao
 or têau.
 TROUBLE, IN (Susah) : Grês.
 (grêh) gohup.
 TRUMPET, TO, of an elephant
 Kreke^{ngt}, *i. e.*, the noise
 made by an elephant when
 about to charge; the cry
 with which he calls his
 companions is described as
 Uh-uh-kang.
 TRUNK of a tree (Pangkal) :
 Têkoh.

T,—*Continued.*

TUBE or hollow of a sumpitan from end to end: Sërông: The stem of a sumpitan = Tagö.	TURTLE (Tuntong): Yok. TWIG, A (Ranting) = Ranteng. TWO (Dua): H'mbâr, M'bâr or 'M'âr.
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U.

UNCLE (Bapa Saudara): Ibah.	UNGKA, a' kind of monkey the Wah-wah: Têhmôk.
UNDERSTAND, TO, (Herti): Sëhö' or Sërö, <i>e. g.</i> , Sëro ngôt (ta'tahu) I don't understand.	UNWELL (Merasa Sakit): Méh dâp.
	UPAS (Ipoh): Chê' or Chês

V.

VERY (Sakali): Nênêh, <i>e. g.</i> , H'nom nênêh, <i>e. g.</i> , Very	much. VOMIT, To, (Muntah): Kûk.
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W.

WADDING: Nal; the woolly stopping or wad, used by Sakais to fill up the orifice of the sumpitan when they wish to shoot. It is collected from a tree called <i>tukas</i> (rabok <i>tukas</i>).	WE (Kita): Hê pâpêk or Hê' 'mpê (kita-bertiga); kita berdua = Hê bâbâr or Hê 'mbar.
WAIT, TO, (Nanti): Dudui.	WEAVE: (Pintal): Hidas, <i>e. g.</i> , Hidas chong to weave rattan.
WANT, TO, (Handak): Gâgâr or Kâgâr.	WEEP (Menangis): Yâm.
WANTING, <i>i. e.</i> , lacking (Ta'-da): Hâp.	WET (Basah): T'ëkon ^{ng} .
WATER (Ayer): Dôh or Doh (pr. Dö-ôh).	WHAT (Apa): Nâmâ.
	WHINE, TO, of a dog, sê ^{ng} '-it.
	WHITE (Puteh), or whitish, as a person covered with dust, sawdust, etc., Beku ^{ng} !

W,—*Continued.*

or beko ^{sl.}	WIFE (Bini): Kêdô or Kêdôr.
White (of hair only): biok.	WINDPIPE: Kalengkong.
WHO (Siapa): Hû'mah or sù mah <i>e.g.</i> , sù mah nake' (Siapa orang itu) who is that man?	WOMAN: Kedor, Kedo' or Kêdûr.
WHY? (Apa sebab)? Nama sebab pön.	WOOD or Timber (Kayu): 'Long, or D'long.
	WOUND (Luka): rîs or prêś.
	WRITE, TO, (Menulis): Sûrat.

Y.

YAM (Kladi): Yêt.	(Nâleh probably = Nâh-lah).
YAWN Menguah): Wohâi.	YESTERDAY: Nihing.
YE (Angkau-orang Hik or Hî'.	YOU (Angkau): Hik.
YES (Yah): Nâleh or Nâh	YOUNG (Muda): Nyôm.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MALAYA.*

FROM JULY, 1893, TO JUNE, 1894.

BY

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—:O:O:—

In compiling this Bibliography, all sources of information have been utilized. In inserting, therefore, every publication that has come under his notice, the compiler hopes that the entries will prove of considerable assistance; but as a large proportion of the literature of this district, either never reaches England at all, or else arrives so long after as to be too late for examination for this purpose, he begs the reader's indulgence for any error that may be present. His thanks are due to M. Martinus Nijhoff of The Hague for information as to some of the more recent books.



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Members can be supplied with them at the rate of fifty cents a number to complete their sets. Application should be made to the Honorary Secretary.

R U L E S

OF THE

STRAITS ASIATIC SOCIETY.

I.—Name and Objects.

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

2.—The objects of the Society shall be—

a. The investigation of subjects connected with the Straits of Malacca and the neighbouring Countries.

b. The publication of papers in a Journal.

c. The formation of a Library of books bearing on the objects of the Society.

II.—Membership.

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

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

5.—Honorary Members shall pay no subscription.

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

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

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

III.—Officers.

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

A President;

Two Vice-Presidents, one of whom shall be selected from amongst the members resident in Penang;

An Honorary Secretary and Librarian;

An Honorary Treasurer; and

Five Councillors.

These Officers shall hold office until their successors are chosen.

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

IV.—Council.

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

a. To administer the affairs, property and trusts of the Society.

b. To elect ordinary members and recommend Honorary members for election by the Society.

c. To decide on the eligibility of papers to be read before general meetings.

d. To select papers for publication in the Journal, and to supervise the printing and distribution of the said Journal.

e. To select and purchase books for the Library.

f. To accept or decline donations on behalf of the Society.

g. To present to the Annual Meeting at the expiration of their term of office a Report of the proceedings and condition of the Society

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

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

V.—Meetings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VI.—Publications of the Society.

21.—A Journal shall be published, when practicable, every six months, under the supervision of the Council. It shall comprise a selection of the papers read before the Society, the

Report of the Council and Treasurer, and such other matter as the Council may deem it expedient to publish.

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

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

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

VII.—Popular Lectures.

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

VIII.—Amendments.

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

THE
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Members are requested to inform the Secretary of any change of address or decease of members, in order that the list may be as complete as possible.

All communications concerning the publications of the Society should be addressed to the Secretary: all subscriptions to the Treasurer.

Members may have, on application, forms authorising their Bankers or Agents to pay their subscriptions to the Society regularly each year.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF THE
STRAITS BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,
HELD AT THE
RAFFLES MUSEUM, SINGAPORE.
ON
FRIDAY, 31st JANUARY 1896.

—:—

PRESENT :

The Right Revd. The BISHOP OF SINGAPORE *President* ;
the Hon'ble W. R. COLLYER, H. H. ESCHKE, ESQ., Dr. W. N.
BOTT, J. O. ANTHONISZ, Esq., G. T. HARE, Esq., R. J. WIL-
KINSON, Esq., H. N. RIDLEY, Esq., the Rev. W. G. SHELL-
ABEAR, the Rev. G. M. REITH, C. O. BLAGDEN, Esq., C. J.
SAUNDERS, Esq., H. L. NORONHA, Esq., Dr. R. HANITSCH and
E. ROSTADO, Esq.

The Minutes of the last General Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Annual Report of the Council was read and adopted ;
and the Honorary Treasurer's accounts were passed.

The Meeting then proceeded to the election of a Council
and officers for the ensuing year and the following were
elected :—

President.—The Right Rev. the BISHOP OF SINGAPORE.

Vice President—*Singapore*, The Hon'ble W. R. COLLYER :

Penang, DANIEL LOGAN, Esq.

Honorary Secretary.—C. O. BLAGDEN, Esq.

Honorary Treasurer.—J. O. ANTHONISZ, Esq.

Councillors. {
 G. T. HARE, Esq.,
 R. J. WILKINSON, Esq.,
 DR. W. N. BOTT,
 H. N. RIDLEY, Esq.,
 Rev. W. G. SHELLABEAR.

The President then proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring officers and councillors, with special reference to Mr. R. J. Wilkinson and the Rev. G. M. Reith.

Mr. W. R. Collyer seconded and the vote was carried by acclamation.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. H. H. Eschke, and W. G. St. Clair, was appointed to confer with the new Council regarding the expediency of altering the results in the way proposed by the late Council in their report. After some discussion it was also resolved to refer to this committee the question of reducing the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary General Meeting.

The Meeting was then adjourned to February 4th.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,
HELD AT THE
RAFFLES MUSEUM
ON
TUESDAY, 4th FEBRUARY, 1896.

PRESENT :

The Right Rev. The BISHOP OF SINGAPORE, the Hon'ble W. R. COLLYER, H. H. ESCHKE, Esq., W. G. St. CLAIR, Esq., the Rev. W. G. SHELLABEAR, Dr. W. N. BOTT, E. ROSTADOS, Esq., H. N. RIDLEY, Esq., C. O. BLAGDEN, Esq., R. J. WILKINSON, Esq., and Dr. R. HANITSCH.

The Council and sub-committee appointed to consider the proposed modifications of the Rules recommended by the late Council, reported favourably on them to the meeting and they were unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. W. R. Collyer seconded by Mr. J. R. Wilkinson, it was decided to add to Rule 6 the words :

“ No Member shall receive a copy of the Journal or other publication of the Society until his subscription for the current year has been paid.”

On the motion of Mr. R. J. Wilkinson, seconded by Mr. W. G. St. Clair, it was decided to add to Rule 4 the words :

“ Members shall be allowed to compound for Life-Membership of the Society on payment of \$50.”

On the motion of Bishop Hose, seconded by Mr. H. H. Eschke it was decided to substitute for Rule 16 the words :

“ At ordinary General Meetings of the Society seven and at the Annual General Meetings of the Society eleven Members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.”

And to add to Rule 26 the words:

“ Provided that any amendment to the Rules which is to be proposed by such Committee to the General Meeting shall be stated in the Notice summoning the Meeting.”

The sense of the meeting was taken as to the eligibility of the Ranee of Sarawak for Membership of the Society, and it was unanimously resolved that ladies were eligible, as is also the case in the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

The meeting then adjourned.



IN MEMORIAM.

REINHOLD ERNST ROST.

The Council of the Straits Asiatic Society received with great regret the news of the death of Dr. REINHOLD ROST, C.I.E., which occurred at Canterbury, on February 7th, 1896.

DR. ROST, who was born at Eisenberg on February 2nd, 1822, was Librarian to the India Office from 1869 till 1894, and was well known as a distinguished orientalist and Malay scholar.

He edited for the Society the two series of Miscellaneous Papers relating to Indo-China and the Indian Archipelago, which were published in 1886 and 1887, and in recognition of these and other services he was elected an Honorary Member on March 3rd, 1887.

DR. ROST took the deepest interest in the work of the Society and many members who knew him personally are indebted to him for his valuable assistance, always given readily to all who were engaged in any of the various branches of research in which he himself took such a profound interest.

The Society has sustained a severe loss by the unexpected deaths, this year, of two valuable members—the Hon'ble H. A. O'BRIEN, and the Hon'ble MARTIN LISTER.

Both gentlemen from time to time wrote papers for the Journal and contributed in no small degree to the information that has of recent years been obtained about the Malay Peninsula.

Before the Society was founded in the year 1875 Mr. O'BRIEN accompanied the late Mr. DALY on an expedition across the Malay Peninsula, via the Muar and Pahang rivers. The results of their joint expedition were recorded in the first Map of the Peninsula which was published by the Society in 1879. At that time the interior of the Peninsula was a *terra incognita* and the expedition was the first attempt to explore the interior and involved no small amount of danger and hardship. From an attack

of dysentery contracted on that expedition Mr. O'BRIEN never really recovered his health. After a severe illness he was invalided home, and his name first appears amongst the list of members of the Society in the December number of the Journal for 1878.

In the June number of the Journal for 1883 he published a most valuable paper on the obscure nervous disease of Latah, which is universally admitted to be an excellent attempt to elucidate one of the most interesting mental anomalies in the Malay character.

In No. 14 of the Journal Mr. O'BRIEN published some interesting notes on the History of the Constitution of Jelebu, accompanied by a sketch survey of the Sungei Triang which was published with Journal No. 15. At this period Mr. O'BRIEN was acting as Resident of Sungei Ujong and while so acting the agreement was concluded with Sir. F. A. Weld under which Jelebu was administered under the advice of the Resident in the same way as Sungei Ujong.

A fall from an elephant, which bolted in the jungle with him, in Jelebu, led to a series of complications which terminated in an attack of abscess of the liver. From that time Mr. O'BRIEN was no longer capable of much physical exertion and though he took a keen interest in everything connected with the Society he was no longer able to contribute in the way he would have wished, namely by personal observation and exploration of the Peninsula.

While acting as Col. Treasurer in 1891 some old documents had to be destroyed to make room for new ones and while investigating the blurred and moth-eaten records of 50 years before he came across the interesting minutes of Sir Stamford Raffles, which was published in No. 24 of the Journal. This was his last contribution to the Journal.

The Hon'ble MARTIN LISTER, whose death took place in Egypt on his way home, in the spring, was also a well-known contributor. He took a deep interest in the Negri Sembilan States and what Mr. O'BRIEN did for Jelebu and Sungei Ujong and Mr. HERVEY for Rēmbau, Mr. LISTER did for the Sri Menanti and Johol group, with which he was for a long time intimately connected. His

principal contribution was his paper on the Negri Sembilan in Journal No. 19, which he further expanded in his paper on "Malay-Law in Negri Sembilan," in Journal No. 22.

Both Mr. O'BRIEN and Mr. LISTER possessed to a prominent degree that sympathetic manner which renders Europeans popular with Malays, and their loss is equally mourned by Europeans and Natives.

H. T. H.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Hn. VAUGHAN STEVENS, an ethnological collector in the Malay Peninsula, well known to Members of the Society. He spent many years in investigating the ethnology of the Sakais, visiting all parts of Malay Peninsula. His collections were chiefly sent to the museums of Berlin and St. Petersburg and accounts of them were published in the "Veröffentlichungen aus dem Königlichen Museum für Völkerkunde" (Berlin), the "Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, and Archiv der Pharmacie." (1893).

Many members will remember a very interesting exhibition of his Pahang collections, held at the Raffles Library, in June 1890, under the auspices of the President and Council of the Society. His illness, due to the hardships he had undergone in his explorations was of some months' duration, and he expired at Kuching, Sarawak, on April 29th, at the age of sixty-two.

H. N. R.

A Vocabulary of the Dusun Language of Kimanis.

The Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society No. 5 (June 1880) contained a list of Dusun words, collected by Mr. W. H. Treacher at the Tampassuk river. The author then added the following note to his vocabulary: "I believe there are various dialects of Dûsûn, more distinct the more inland the tribes live. The Vocabulary is from Dûsûns in the constant habit of seeing Irânûns, Bajaus, and Brunei Malays."

The following list of words was collected in Kimanis, British North Borneo, in the year 1891. There is no doubt that the language to which these words belong, is spoken in various dialects by the so-called Dusuns of that region. They call themselves *uhlun Kalusan* and utterly deny the statement that they are descended from early Chinese settlers on the coast of Borneo which has often been made by European travellers. Their language certainly does not permit the least doubt as to their genuine Bornean origin. In many particulars it is one of the oldest and purest in all Malaya. Philology proves in regard to its languages what botany and zoology has proved with regard to its flora and fauna, that Borneo was separated from the western portion of Malaya, *i.e.*, the Peninsula and Sumatra, at a very early period. This early separation has caused many primitive forms of speech to survive which have disappeared in the western territories.

It is a cause of regret that sufficient material has not yet been collected or published by philologists and travellers, to enable us to fix beyond the possibility of doubt the position of

the Bornean languages in relation to the entire Malayan family. Yet the material which has been collected so far seems to indicate that such a classification will not be a very difficult task. The languages of Borneo proper and those of the migratory *Bajaus* or *Sea Gipsies* and of the inhabitants of *Butong* (on the maps: Bouton) form one distinct group, which is intimately related to two other distinct groups, that of the *Philippine* and of the *Sula-Amboyna* languages. These three groups are evidently derived from a common source to which the name Austro-Malayan language might have been applied, had not this term lately been used to signify something very different. I propose therefore to call it the Eastern branch of the Malayan family of languages. There is also a corresponding Western branch, of which modern Malay may be regarded as type. From a comparison of these two branches the Proto-Malayan language may be philologically reconstructed. Such a task will, in the end, prove very useful in the examination of the relation of the Malayan languages to either the Indo-Chinese or the Polynesian families of languages.

No such comparison is possible now, and if attempted would only resemble the unsystematic researches of the past, when writers put the Hebrew or Turkish into juxtaposition to one or more of the Indo-European languages.

In the following pages I have abstained from entering into the domain of comparative philology, and the Malay words have been given in the vocabulary rather for the purpose of showing how far the Kadasan is separated from the *lingua franca* of this archipelago. For those who are desirous of studying the connection between the Dusun language and the languages of the Philippine group I can recommend a comparison of the words I have given with those of the *Sulu, English and Malay Vocabulary* published by Mr. T. H. Haynes in the Nos. 16 and 18 of this Journal.

In explanation of my statement above, that the Dusun

(Kadasan) language contains some very old forms of words, I may be permitted to give at least one example :

The word for egg is : *antáhlok*, which may be compared with Bajau *untello* (better *untelok*) and Bouton *ontólo*. The Southern Dayak form *t-anteloh* is augmented by a peculiar prefix not uncommon in Bornean languages.* Here we see in Dusun the fullest form with the strongly sounded h before the l, which all other Malayan languages have discarded at an early period. Remains of it may yet be recognized in a peculiar combination of sounds in some of the languages of the Sula-Amboyna group, expressed by Mr. A. R. Wallace by the letters *rh*. All these languages have not only preserved the first syllable, but have added a common prefix *m*. Sula : *metélo*, Liang *muntiro*, Morella *muntirhui*, Batu-merah (Amboyna) *munteloa*, Lariki *momatíro* (According to A. R. Wallace.)

On the other hand the Philippine group preserved the first syllable less carefully. Tagallo and Bisaya both have *itlog*, Sulu *iklog*. The final *g* corresponds to the final *k* of *antahlok*, while Sulu *k* represents only a local variation of the original *t*, as in *lubik* = *lubit*, string, rope. In the Philippine languages the word can be traced back to a primitive form **itēlog*. An explanation of the change in the first syllable may seem desirable. The *an-* being short and unaccentuated gradually changed into *ēn-* which would be represented in Indo-European comparative philology as *n* = vowel-n. This sound always changed into a short vowel, mostly a, but it became i in a good many instances. I need but to allude to Greek and Latin

* This prefix seems to have had the character of an article. It is also found in that dialect of the Dusun language of which Mr. W. H. Treacher has given a list of words : *tulun* (uhlun) man, *tandoh* (onduk) woman, female, *tinan* (inan) body, *túlú* (ulu) head, *tuntulo* (antahlok) egg, *tánuu* (oman) oil, *táduu* (adau) sun, day, *tápoi* (apöë) fire : etc.

reduplications like *gignōskō*, to know, Latin *gigno*, to bring forth, where *gi-* stands for *gn*.

From all the forms here given the original form can be derived, representing the Eastern branch of the Malayan languages, which in fact is the same as the Dusun (Kadasan) word.

It cannot escape the readers of the following vocabulary that the language described in this article, possesses a number of fuller forms than is found in most Malayan languages. Cf. *sumumpah*, Mal. *sumpah*, to swear; *sumakit*, Mal. *sakit*, sick; *susuduk*, Mal. *suduk*, spoon; etc., etc.

Another peculiarity needs to be mentioned, namely the prefix *a*—which before adjectives intensifies the meaning of the word, while in other cases the signification remains the same. *e.g.*:—

Afagat besides *fagat* (Mal. *berat*, *bĕrat*) heavy.

Apodos .. *podos* (Mal. *pĕlas*) pungent.

Anĭnek .. *nĭnek* small.

Abok .. *būôk* (Traacher) hair, etc., etc.

Pronunciation.

The simple vowels have the Italian sound, only *e* is short as in Malay *menang*, or *pekas*. *ē* is English *a* in *race*.

ā is the Swedish *ā*, Danish *aa*, English *aw* (in *law*.)

.. over a vowel does not modify the sound, but simply denotes diæresis *e.g.* *tahōi* pron. *ta-hó-i*.

The hyphens are to be absolutely disregarded in the pronunciation, they are only employed to separate the root from prefixes and suffixes, *e.g.* *m-iad* must be read *miad*.

The consonants have the sound now almost universally recognized by philologists. I might add that *h* is always distinctly breathed, while *ḥ* is much stronger. It

resembles Scotch or Swiss ch or Arabic خ
k is always audibly pronounced, final k is soft like Malay final ق but somewhat more distinctly pronounced than is customary at Singapore.

REV. H. L. E. LUERING, PH. D. (Strassburg.)

<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
One	iso	esa
Two	lufo	dua
Three	talo	
Four	apat	ampat
Five	limo	lima
Six	anam	anam
Seven	turo	tujoh
Eight	bahlu	
Nine	sejam	
Ten	hapod	
Eleven	hapod-am-iso	
Twelve	hapod-am-lufo	
Thirteen	hapod-am-talo	
Fourteen	hapod-am-apat	
Fifteen	hapod-am-limo	
Sixteen	hapod-am-anam	
Seventeen	hapod-am-turo	
Eighteen	hapod-am-bahlu	
Nineteen	hapod-am-sejam	
Twenty	lufo-hapod	
Thirty	talo-hapod	
Forty	apat-hapod	
Fifty	limo-hapod	
Sixty	anam-hapod	
Seventy	turo-hapod	
Eighty	bahlu-hapod	
Ninety	sejam-hapod	
Hundred	hatus	se-ratus
Thousand	sa-ribu	se-ribu

	<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
	Abash, to	malo	malu
	Abide, to	m-apúng	
	Able	moleh	boleh
	Abolish, to	taman	
	Above	safat	
	Abuse, to	maki (<i>Mal.</i>), taléh	
	Accept, to	meng-ano	
	Acid	ansom	asam
	Across	se-brong	se-brang
10	Add, to	wangán	
	Afar	sadúk	
	Afraid	meg-asik	
	Afterwards	tahóí	
	Again (back)	me-malik	balik
	Age	'omor (<i>Mal.-Arab.</i>)	
	Air	ibut	ribut (storm)
	Alike	m-iad	
	All	mafing-afi	
	Alone	iso-iso (<i>see</i> : one)	
20	Aloud	pohod	
	Alter, to	me-ohlón	
	Always	se major	
	Am	kemiso	
	I am	jau kemiso	
	Amongst	patod	
	Anchor	sapok	
	Anchor, to	lemaboh	berlaboh
	Angel	malaikat (<i>Mal.-Arab.</i>)	
	Anger, angry	hodong	

	<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
	Ankle	ampangil	
30	Anklet	long-kaki	<i>cf.</i> kaki, (foot)
	Answer, to	semimbah	<i>cf.</i> sembah (to answer ceremoniously.)
	Ant	kihlaui	
	Ape (orang-utan)	yungui	
	Are	kemiso	
	Arise, to	kakat-on, men-kakat	
	Arm	longou	lengan
	Arm-ring	golong	gelang, glang
	Around	lumeon	
	Arrive, to	kaikod	
40	Artful	bisa (<i>Mal.</i>)	
	As	iad-ēha	
	As long as	abufai	
	As much as	agomo, ogumo	
	Ascend, to (a hill)	mintakad	mendaki
	Ashamed	malo	malu
	Ashes	ahu	abu
	Ashore	hid-tindah (<i>see</i> : land)	
	Aside	sempaping	
	Ask, to	mobód	
50	Asleep	m-odob, m-odop	
	At	hid	
	Aunt	inai	
	Axe	pe-nahak	
	Baby	anak-minek (<i>see</i> : small)	
	Back	ikud	<i>cf.</i> ikut (to follow)
	Bad (wicked)	yahad	jahat

<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Bag	kalong	karong
Bark (of a tree)	kuhlit	kulit
Bark, to—(to howl as a Dayak dog)	me-gugad, me-gusik	
60 Basket	kapik	
Bathe, to	me-pajo	
Battle	memang	perang, praig
Be, to	kemiso	
Beads	nok, nuok	
Beak (bird's)	tindok	
Beans	kachang (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Bear	baruang	beruang, bruaig
Beard	janggut (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Beast	binatang (<i>Mal.</i>)	
70 Beat, to	me-mobog, bobog-on	
Become, to	jadi (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Bed	odop-on (<i>see</i> : to sleep)	
Bee	langau	
Beef	sapi (<i>Mal.-Jav.</i>)	
Beetle, (rhinoceros-)	kujung	
„ smaller sorts	angkub-angkub	<i>cf.</i> angkup-angcup. angkut-angkut, the building wasp.
Beg, to	me-kianu	
Begin, to	mula-mula (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Behind	hid-kudan	
80 Believe, to	pichaya	perchaya
Bell	ganding	
Belly	tijan	tiyan
Belt (of wire)	sinsing	

	<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
	Belt (other sort)	ogod	
	Beneath	hid-sibok	
	Best	wasik, fasik	
	Better	wasik-kapijau	
	Between	denga-tengah	tengah-tengah
	Beyond	se-brong	se-brang
90	Bid, to	suhu-on	suroh
	Big	gajau	
	Bill (of bird)	tindok	
	Bind, to	kakut-án, kakut-ón	ikat
	Bird	ambohlok	burong
	Bite, to	meng-okot, meng-okod	
	Black	me-itám	hitam
	Blind	bohlaú	
	Blood	yahak	
	Blow, to	me-nofúgi	
100	Blow-pipe	jilo, sapok	
	Blue	otomaú	
	Blunt	amu-atahum=amok atahum	=not sharp
	Board	papan (<i>Mal.</i>)	
	Boat, large	paráhu	perahu, prahu
	„ middle sized	pa-karang-an	(called by the Brunai Malays pekerang-an; from karang, coral-reef: because it is well suited for coast navigation.)
	„ (dug-out)	gobang	
	Body	izan	
	Boil	inápak	
	Bone	tulang (<i>Mal.</i>)	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
110 Borrow, to	m-ohlos	
Bottle	huak	
Bottle, (of earthenware)	gelubang	
Box	kaban,	(<i>cf.</i> Hok-kieu Chinese kap-bān)
Boy	hlangai-hlangai	laki-laki
Brains	otók	otak
Brass-wire	sinsaing, sising (<i>see</i> : belt)	
Brave	aslau	
Bread	roti (<i>Mal.-Hind.</i>)	
Break, to	babák	
120 Bridge	jambatan	jembatan
Bright	anafau, hlanak	
Bring, to	ofit-ón	
Broad	ahlaab	
Broom	ungkatab	
Buffalo	sangahan	
Buffalo, male	s. kusai	
Buffalo, female	s. anduk	<i>cf.</i> indok (female)
Bug	asil	
Butter	mantēga (<i>Mal.-Port.</i>)	
130 Butterfly	kuli-mambarg	
Button (shirt-)	bumban, ke-bamban	
Buy, to	me-mohlik	
Cake	punganan	penganan
Call, to	meng-odim	
Cane, thick	sego	saga
Cane, thin	ufal	

	<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
	Cap	tangkoluk	
	Care, to	paduli (<i>Mal.-Arab.</i>)	
	Carry, to	sanon	
140	Cat	ijong	
	Catch, to	gokóm-on	
	Chain	rantai (<i>Mal.</i>)	
	Chair	kursi (<i>Mal.-Arab.</i>)	
	Chalk, lime	apu	
	Change, to	me-ohlón	
	Cheap	murah (<i>Mal.</i>)	
	Cheek	pingas	
	Child	anak (<i>Mal.</i>)	
	Chin	yoök	
150	Claw	senduru	
	Clean	liungan	
	Clear	anafaú (<i>see: bright</i>)	
	Clever	pandai (<i>Mal.</i>)	
	Climb, to	anáu	
	Cloth	kain (<i>Mal.</i>)	
	Cloud	afan	awan
	Coarse	kasar (<i>Mal.</i>)	
	Coat	sía	
	Cock	manok-kusai	
160	Cocoanut	piásau	
	Cold	sogíd	sejuk
	Comb	sudaí	
	Come, to	kaikod	
	Come here, to	moei	mari
	Copper	tambaga (<i>Mal.</i>)	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Corn	telus-on	
Cough, to	meg-ikod	
Cow	sapi meg-anak	
Crab	katam	ketam
170 Cry, to	men-hlufap (<i>cf.</i> to roar)	
Cup	mangkok (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Dare, to	asiau	
Dark	mesúan	
Day	adau	
Dead	patai	mati
Deaf	bongor	
Dear	hogok	
Debt	utang (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Deer (rusa)	tambang	
180 Die, to	patai	mati
Dig, to	me-mihuak	
Ditch	papas	
Do, to	me-nandak	
Dog	asuk, asu (<i>Mal.-Jar.</i>)	
Done	udang	
Do not	adaai	
Door	binapangúu	
Down	sibok	
Dream, to	nipik	mimpi
190 Dress, to	pakai (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Drink, to	mēnum	minum
Dry	atoö	
Duck	utik	itek
Dumb	bobau	

	<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
	Dust	ansik	
	Each	sufai-sufai	
	Ear	talingo	telinga
	Ear-plug	simbong	
	Ear-ring	anting (<i>Mal.</i>)	
200	Earth	po-mogun-an	
	Eat, to	makan (<i>Mal.</i>)	
	Egg	antahlok, tahlok	telor
	Eight	bahlu	
	Eighteen	hapod-am-bahlu	
	Eighty	bahlu-hapod	
	Elbow	siku (<i>Mal.</i>)	
	Eleven	hapod-am-iso	
	Empty	hoson	kosong
	End	untok	
	Enter, to	semufang	
	Every	sufai-sufai	
210	Eye	mato	mata
	Face	puos	
	Fall, to	atok	
	Fan	kijup	kirap(?)
	Far	sadok	
	Fast, swift	sikapai	
	Fast, to	puasa (<i>Mal.-Sansk.</i>)	
	Fat	hlombon	
	Father	amak	
	Fault	leka-salah	salah
220	Fear, to	meg- ^o asik	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Fence	ansar	
Fever	segit-on	
Few	akudik	
Field	rannau	
Fill, to	apanoh	penoh, puoh
Find, to	m-anu (<i>cf.</i> accept)	
Finger	tuntoh	
Fire	apoë	api
Fish	sadak	
230 Fish, to	men-jahlo	menjala
Flag	bandera (<i>Mal.-Port.</i>)	
Flame	sumikit	
Flat	moyad	
Flesh	unsik, unsi	
Floor	sihliu	
Flour	dodók	dedak
Flower	bunga (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Fly	långau (also bee)	
240 Fog	atufong	
Food	me-mukad	
Foot	kakod (but see anklet)	
For	laja-iteh	
Fork	sangkap	
Form	iad-ku (<i>see</i> alike)	
Fort	kota (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Four	apat	empat
Fourteen	hapod-am-apat	
Forty	apat-hapod	
Fowl	manuk	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Fresh	pagok (<i>see</i> : new.)	
250 Friend	kehuang	kawan
Frog	ufak-ufak	
Fry, to	me-randang	rendang
Full	na-panoh	penoh, pnoh
Gain	kiuntong	untong
Gate	binapangón, binapangún	
Gem	manabok	
Get, to	anu, m-anu, (<i>see find</i>)	
Ghosts, (various sorts of)	ambēfo, sau yogon	
Girl	budak-sumandakan	
260 Give, to	ma-nahak	
Glad	suka (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Glass	kacha (<i>Mal.</i>) kassa	
Gnat	namuk	nyamok
Go, to	m-ugad, m-ogad	
Go up hill, to	mintakad	meudaki
Goat	ambing	kambing
Gold	amas (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Gone	na-g-ogad-na	
Good	wasik, fasik	
270 Grass	sakod	
Grave	hlobuong	lobang, (hole)
Great	gajau	
Green	ataumaí	
Grow, to	sumonih	
Gum	katol	
Gun	suapang (<i>Mal.-Dutch</i>)	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Hair	abok	
Half	s-tangah-tangah, man-tangah	tengah
Hand	longon	<i>cf.</i> lengan, (arm)
280 Hang, to	gipis-on	
Hard	kodaú	
Hat, sun-hat	tangkolok	
Hate, to	amok-sagak	
He	son-ohlun	
Hear, to	hongau	
Heart	angkaufijau	
Heavy	a-fagat	berat, brat
Hedge	ansár	
Help to	men-uhlung	tolong
290 Hen	manuk-anduk	
Here	hid-tē	
High	safat	
Hill	nohlu	
Hit, to	nesuat	
Hog	bogok	
Hold, to	pusús-on	
Hole	hoak	goa (?)
Home, at	sahlom suhláb	
Hope, to	pichaya	perchaya, (believe)
300 Horn	sangau	
Horse	kuda (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Hot (panas)	hasok	
Hot (pedas)	a-podos	pedas

<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
House	suhlab	
How	bengku	
Hundred	hatus	se-ratus
Hurt, to, (wound)	ne-ganit-an	
I	jau	
If	jau-no-poh (?)	
310 Ill	awau	
In	sahlom	
Ink	dawat (<i>Mal-Arab.</i>)	
Invulnerable	kobol	kebal
Iron	wasí	besi
Jail	tutup-on	tutopan
Joint	per-sambong-an (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Jumb, to	tumindak	
Keep, to	tahu-on	tarol
Key	anak-kunchi (<i>Mal.</i>)	
320 Kick, to	mengatad	
Kill, to	pataj-on	
Kind, sort	m-iad	
Kind, friendly	kasihan (<i>Mal.</i>)	
King	raja po-mogun-an (<i>see Earth</i>)	raja
Knee	otod	lutut
Knife	pisau (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Knock, to	dunsol	
Know, to	apandaio	<i>cf.</i> pandai, clever
Lad	hlangai-hlangai	<i>cf.</i> laki-laki
330 Lake	napitas	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Lamb	anak-ambing	anak-kambing
Lame	na-kimpok	
Lamp	pelita (<i>Mal.-Pers.</i>)	
Land	tindah	tanah
Large	Ꞥajau	
Late	apagon	
Laugh, to	meng-iak	
Law	hukum (<i>Mal.-Arab.</i>)	
Lead (metal)	sinampo	
340 Lead, to	potód-on	
Leaf	iaun	daun
Learn, to	belajar (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Left (side)	gadibang	
Leg (femur)	poök	
Lend, to	m-ohlos	
Lie down, to	hlum-ufi	
Lie (untruth)	mamulud	
Lime (for betel- nut)	apu	
„ vessel for same	poan	puan
350 Lip	numung	
Live, to	mijau	
Lock	kunchi (<i>Mal.-Hind.</i>)	
Long	hanáu	
Look, to	mug-ontong, meg-antang.	
Lose, to	no-bihang	hilang
Loud	hlumufap (<i>cf.</i> to roar)	
Mad	muhlam	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Make, to	me-nandak	
Male	kusai ; (of men)	hlangai-hlangai
360 Man	uhlun, ohlun, uhlu	orang
Many	ogumo	
Mast	tihang	tiang
Mat	ikam	tikar ?
Meat	onsi	
Might	kafasa	kuasa
Milk	faig-do-susu	ayer-susu
Mix, to	ihlot-on	
Money	wang (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Monkey, black	sikok (<i>Semnopithecus</i> maurus)	
370 Mouth, moon	fuhlan	bulan
More	hlabi	lebeh
Most	kopijo	
Moth	kuli-mambang	
Mouse	ikus	tikus
Mouth	kabang	
Much	ogumo	
Mud	ohlommi	
Mustache	jengit	
Nail (iron)	paku (<i>Mal.</i>)	
380 (finger-)	senduhlu	
Name	ngaän	nama
Near	semok	
Neck	hliom	
Nest	yumun	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
New	fagu (<i>cf.</i> : fresh)	bharu
News	habal	khabar
Nice	fasik, ogingol	
Night	sodob	
Nine	sejam	
Nineteen	hapod-am-sejam	
Ninety	sejam-hapod	
390 No	amok	
Noise	ogossok-maiemang	
None	okon	
Noon	tangah-adau	
Nose	adung	hidong
Not	amok	
Do not	adaai	
Now	inu	
Oar	gumajong	
Oath	sumumpah	sumpah
Obey	semugud	
400 Oil	omau	
Old (tua)	mohoing	
Old (lama)	abufai	
On	safat	
Once	insan	
One	iso	esa
Only	nopok	
Open	sebon	
Or	antawah	atau, atawa
Other	sufai	
410 Ought	patut (<i>Mal.</i>)	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Our	-ja (as suffix)	
Path	alun-alun (<i>Jav.</i>)	
Pay, to	mem-balai	membalas
Pepper	hlado	lada
Piece, one	nopodi	
Pig, domestic	bogok	
„ wild	bakas	
Pigeon, green	punai (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Place	ijon-on	
420 Plain (open ground)	tindah-on (<i>see: land</i>)	
Play, to (gamble)	main, main pakau	(<i>Mal.-Chin</i>)
Plough	daduk	
Point	untuk, untu	
Pole	lumpo	
Poor	misekin (<i>Mal.-Arab.</i>)	
Post	teigi (<i>cf: mast</i>)	tiang
Pot	balanga yaupóh-an	belanga, blanga.
Pour, to	memubus	
Price	horgo	harga
430 Prince	anak-da-raja	anak-raja
Pull, to	kodong-ón	
Pull, a boat	mibossi	
Pure	hiung-an	
Pure (as clean water)	aniting	
Push, to	tukuhlón	
Put, to	tahu-on	taroh

<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Queen	safo-da-raja	
Quick	sikapai	
440 Quiet	per-ingotás	
Quit, to	opung-on	
Race, to	me-lomba	bērlomba
Rain	yesam	
Raise, to	tidong-on	
Rat	ikus	tikus
Read, to	bassa	bacha
Ready	sedia (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Real	benar (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Red	oigang	
Reign, to	prentah (<i>Mal.</i>)	
450 Rest, to	sanang	senang
Rice, paddy	pahi	padi
Rice, unhusked	fagas	beras, bras
Rice, cooked	kauon	
Rich	kaya (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Ride, to	bo-kuda, be-kuda	berkuda
Right	benar (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Ring	susuhlun	
Ripe	na-ansak	masak
Rise, to	kakat-on	
460 Road	jahlan	jalan
Roar, to	me-mangkis, hlumufap	me-mengkis
Roast, to	sahláh-on	
Rob, to	linampas	rampas

	<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
	Rock	pampang	
	Rod	sukud	
	Roe (fish-)	tahlok-sadak	
	Roll, to	hlufid-on	
	Roof	taäb	atap
	Room	hlamin	halamin
470	Root	fakan	
	Rope	tahli	tali
	„ (made of rattan)	kalat	
	Round	tendugu	
	Rub, to	isu-on	
	Run, to	meg-idu	
	Sack	kalung	karong
	Sago-palm	umbijau	rumbiya
	Sail	hlajak	layar
	Same	m-iad, mihaga	
480	Sand	ogis	
	Save, to		
	(money, etc.)	tahu-on	taroh
	Say, to	boös	
	School	iskola (<i>Eur.</i>)	
	Scour, to	isü-on	
	Scream, to	me-mangkis	memengkis
	Sea	safa	
	Seat	ikoh-on	
	See, to	atang-an, ontong-on	
	Seed	hlinsan	
490	Seek, to	ihun-on	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Self	pusúson	
Sell, to	tan-on	
Send, to	patod-on	
Sense	'akal (<i>Mal.-Arab.</i>)	
Serve, to	men-uhlong	tolong
Set, to	pe-tahu-on	taroh
Sew, to	tambi-on	
Shake, to	guju-on	goyang
Shall	andado	
500 Shame	amalo	malu
Shave, to	bugan	
Shelf	papan (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Shell	tokoyon	kuyong, tekuyong (a conch)
Shew, to	tolok-kan	
Shine, to	anafau	
Ship	kapal (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Shirt	kalung (<i>cf.</i> bag)	
Shoe	kalus	kaus
Shoot, to	me-madil	<i>from</i> bedil, gun
510 Shop	kadai	kedei
Shore	tindah	tanah
Shot	pilulu	peluru, bullet
Shout, to	gumisak	
Shove, to	tukuhlon	
Shrewd	osikap	
Shriek, to	me-mangkis	memeng'kis
Shrimp	sesanggau	
Shut, to	tambahlan	

	<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
	Shy	amalo, amalu	malu
520	Sick	sumakit	sakit
	Side	sempaping	
	Silk	sutra (<i>Mal.</i>)	
	Sin	dusa	dosa
	Sing, to	ber-pantun (<i>Mal.</i>)	
	Sink, to	lama	
	Sir	tuan (<i>Mal.</i>)	
	Sit, to	mēkau	
	Six	anam (<i>Mal.</i>)	
	Sixteen	hapod-am-anam	
	Sixty	anam-hapod	
	Size	gajau	
530	Skill	osikap	
	Skin	kuhlit	kulit
	Skull	tampohong ohlu	<i>cf.</i> tempurong
	Sky	afan	awan, cloud
	Slap, to	pap-on	
	Slay, to	pataj-on	
	Sleep, to	m-odop	
	Slime	ohlomik	
	Slow	okugui	
	Small	ninek, aninek	
540	Smart, clever	osikap	
	Smart, pain	sumakit	sakit
	Smash, to	ababak	
	Smell, to	simud-on	
	Smoke	klisun	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Smooth	hlamau	
Snake	uhlanu, uhlanut	ular
Snare	ungkasip	<i>cf.</i> kachip
Snipe	ãm	
Snore, to	tinggak	
550 So	bengkaä	
Soft	malus	
Soil	tanah (<i>Mal.</i>)	
Some	okúdi	
Son	anak, kusai	
Soon	chekapai	
Sore	ganlt-an	
Sound	jeohlu	
Sour	monsom	masam
Sow	bogok-onduk	
560 Space	ijón-on	
Spade	sangkol	<i>cf.</i> changkol
Spark	lisún	
Speak, to	boös	
Spill, to	obat	
Spoil, to	be-karaja (lit. meddle with)	be-kerja
Spoon	susuduk	suduk
Spring, to	temindak	
Spy, to	atahlang	
Stab, to	tebok-ón	
570 Sun	adau	
Swim, to	kumaäng	

	<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
	Ten	hapod	
	Three	talo	
	Thirteen	hapod-am-talo	
	Thirty	talo-hapod	
	Two	lufo	dua
	Twelve	hapod-am-lufo	
	Twenty	lufo-hapod	
	Very	kopijo	
	Water	faig, waig	ayer
	We	jioi	
	Wear, to	pakai (<i>Mal.</i>)	
	Weak	lamah	lemah
580	Weep, to	mihad	
	Weigh, to	timbang-on	timbang
	Well, of water	terbong	
	Well	fasik, afasik	
	Wet	nagajad	
	When?	sengiau	
	Where?	hinombo	
	Which?	jiisai	
	Whip, to	funduk-on	
	White	apoak	
590	Who?	jisai	
	Whole	ngafi-ngafi	
	Why?	nunu-sabab	<i>cf.</i> sebab
	Wide	bajau	
	Wife	andok	endok
	Wild	ossijau	
	Will, to	saga	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Dusun.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Wind	ibut	ribut
Wing	pahlapa	
Wire	kafod, kafot	kawat
600 Wise	apandai	pandai
Wish	suka (<i>Mal.</i>)	
With	kahuang	<i>cf.</i> kawan
Wood	kaju	kayu
Wood (forest)	tahlun	
Word	pe-basa-an	<i>cf.</i> bahasa
Work	pe-karaja-an	pekerjaan
Worm	gijok	
Worth	horgo	harga
Wound	ganit	
610 Wrong	sahla	salah
Yard	sa-tengah depo	s-tengah depa
Yell, to	memangkis	memengkis
Yet, not-	mopanak	
You, thou	jiau	

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 Amboiense*, 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. *Coditum 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.

Mussenda 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 Mainqayi. 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 dasyrrachis Kurz (*Leguminosae*.) A handsome tree with yellow flowers. Also known as Batai.

ALAI BATU.

Hydnocarpus castaneus 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 tiliaceus*, 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 pitulifera L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common little weed.

AMBONG-AMBONG.

Scaevola Koenigii Vahl. (*Goodenoriae*). 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 chamaelea Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) A small sea-side herb with narrow leaves and green flowers. Used in native medicine for fever.

AMPADAL AYAM.

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

Chaillitia sp. Kedah (Curtis 2579) (*Chaillitiaceae*.)

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). (*Palmæ*). 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*).

AOH (Akar Rumpit).

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)

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

API-API HUTAN.

Memecylon coeruleum Jack. (*Me'astomaceae*). 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 vyllophylla Wall.

ARA GAJAH.

Ficus dubia Wall. A large tree.

ARA JANGKANG.

Conocephalus amœnus King. (*Urticaceæ*) 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 pisisfera 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 pisisfera Wall.

ARA SIPADEH.

Ficus villosa Blume. Compare Sūpideh.

ARA SUPUDE. ARA SUPIDE PAYA.

Ficus pisisfera Wall and *F. urophylla* Wall.

ARA TAMPO PINANG. ARA TANDOK.

Ficus indica Linn.

ARA TANAH.

Euphorbia pilulifera D. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

ARANG (Kayu). (Johor)

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

Ebony trees, the word means charcoal.

ARDANI. (Pahang)

Alsodeia 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 hutan, 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. Rieng, 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. (*Flagellarieae*). 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 *Chamæcladon 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.

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

BALIK ADAP.

Aussaenda 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 Ghoesebillia, 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 *Aglaiia 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 Prainianus King. (*Anonaceae*.)

BANĪTAN MERAH.

Schoutenia Mustersi 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 Rajflesiana 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 leuoclades 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 wormwood 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 *Guettarda 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 BENGGALE and **BAWANG BUMBE**

Are large-sized onions imported.

BAWANG CHINA.

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

BAWANG HUTAN.

Crinum asiaticum L. (*Amaryllideae*). 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 BADAĀK.

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 Jaskiana 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.

Ximena 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.

BĒDŪRI.

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).

BĒKA. (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 G'li-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 potheria, 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 SENGGKUANG.

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

BENUT PAYA.

Pternandra caerulea 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.
- BHOL.
Roucheria Griffithiana Planch. (*Lineae*.) Probably a Sakai word; given me by Professor Vaughan-Stevens. The plant is also known as Ipoh akar putih, 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 Bael 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.

BINJAI.

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

BINTAN.

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

BINTANG MERAH. BINTANG KUNING.

Mussaenda 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 Rbio 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 Junghuhnii Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A tree.

BONGKONG. (Perak)

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

BONGO. BONGOR.

Lagerstroemia floribunda Jack. (*Lythraceae*).

BONGO BALONG.

L. hexaptera. Mq.

BONGO MALUKUT.

L. sp.

BONGO RAYA.

L. flos-Reginae Retz.

BONGO 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. (*Anonaceae*)

BONTO DARAT. (Rumput)

Panicum indicum L. (*Gramineae*).

BOROMBONG. (Akar.)

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

BÓTOR. 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.

BRĚMI.

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

BREMI HUTAN.

Limnophila 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.)

Salomonina 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 Reinwtdt. (*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 Cliford's Dictionary.)

BULUH CHINA.

Bambusa nana Roxb. The hedge bamboo.

BULUH DURI.

Bambusa Blumeana Sch. The spiny bamboo.

BULUH 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.

BULUH 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.

BULUH 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*.)

BUNAK.

Kurrimia paniculata Wall. (*Celastrineae*.)

BUNEH. (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.

Ixora, 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. (*Asclepiadeae*.) 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 vined with gold.

BUNGKAL.

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

BUNGKUP. (Johor)

Bruguiera species (*Rhizophoreae*.)

BUNGLEI.

Zingiber Cassumunuar (*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.

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

BŪNŪAI.

Kayea 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 modification of the English *Button*. Both plants have small heads of flowers more or less like buttons.

BUTANG BUNGA (Akar.)

Lettsomia Maingayi 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. (Buah)

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. (*Ampelideae*). A vine with seven-lobed leaves.

CHABEL.

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

CHABEL HUTAN.

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

CHABEL 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 hastaefolia 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 Maingayi Bak. *D. angustifolia* Wall., and other tree *Dracaenas* (*Liliaceae*).

CHAMBAL 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 Maingayi King. (*Urticaceae*.)

CHEMPAKA. CHAMPAKA.

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

CHEMPAKA BIRU.

Plumiera acutifolia L. (*Apocynaceae*). The Fraugipani.
(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 Blumeianum 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 JUMPOT-JUMPOT.

Daldinia vernicosa Cesati. A bun-shaped black polished fungus growing on wood. Jumpot-jmpot 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 javanius*.

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 (Rumpuť).

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 BŪDĀK.

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 KUBĒT.

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. CHINGKAH. 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. (*Linæae*.) 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 Reinwtd. (*Urticaceae*.) see ARA PERAK.

CHUMBAI 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 pendant 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 morindæfolia 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. (*Salicineae*.) 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)

Teysmannia 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.

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

DAWAI-DAWAI.

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

DEDALU BUKIT. (Akar) (Malacca)

Hiptage 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. (*Rhamnaceae*.)

DELIMA.

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

DELIMA BURONG.

Memeclon 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. (*Styracaceae*.)

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. *Anona 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 testitudinarum 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 KUCEING.

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. (*Simarubaceae*.) 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.

Allomorpha 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 GAJAH. (Anggrek) (Malacca)

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

GADING GALOK.

Chasalia curviflora 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.

Dehaasia 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.

Antidesma 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.

GARAH. (Akar)

Lenconotis eugenifolius De C. (*Apocynaceae*.) A climber producing a rubber.

GARUM-GARUM. (Akar)

Roncheria Griffithii Plauch. (*Lineae*.)

GARING-GARING. (Akar)

Cuestis 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 linnosa Wall. (*Rubiaceae*.) A reduplication of Gambir. One of the wild gambirs.

GEGAMBER JANTAN.

Moesa ramentaceae A de C. (*Myrsineae*.) A climbing shrub.

GEGRIP.

A contraction for Gërip-gërip, also called Getah-gërip and Singgaurip. 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 Ku-rep, 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. (*Passifloreae*.) 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.

Cratoxylon 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 cariacea 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 cariaceae 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.

Astonia 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 BUNTAL.

Canarium 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. (*Pittosporae*).

GIRENG.

Leea gigantea Griff. (*Ampelideae*). A shrub with heads of green and white flowers and black berries.

GIRESEH PADL.

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 velutinosa 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 pyriformis Kurth. (Dioscoreaceae). A climber with small green flowers in spikes.

GUMAPONG.

Aporosa.

GUMBOT.

Adenosma caeruleum Br. (Scrophularineae). An aromatic herb with blue flowers.

GUMPAL. (Johor)

Panicum auritam. (Gramineae). A common grass in wet spots.

GUMPÔ.

Nephelium eriopetalum Miq. (Sapindaceae). A handsome wild rambutan.

GUNCHAK. (Penang)

Antidesma Ghoesaubilla Gaerth. (Euphorbiaceae). A large bush.

GUNCHIAN GAJAH. (Kedah)

Antidesma fallax 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 Maingayi Hook fil. (*Apocynaceae*). A climber producing India-rubber.

GURAH.

Sapium indicum L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

GURAH BUKIT.

Eranthemum molvacense Clarke. (*Acanthaceae*). A handsome shrub with violet flowers.

GURANG.

Tabernoemontana ma'accensis. (*Apocynaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

GURANG BUKIT.

Helicia attenuata Bl. (*Proteaceae*). See GOLANG PAYA.

GURANG 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.

Sapium indicum L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

GURUGA LAUT more commonly JERUJU.

Acanthus e/ractiatus 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. (*Simarubeae*). 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*).

IANG-IANG.

A variant of RIANG-RIANG. *Archytea VahlII* 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.

1NAI 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 tariaurus 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 Tente 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 cariacea Clarke. (*Verbenaceae*).

JAMBAH SURAI. (Akar)

Anp!ectrum 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 MERAH.

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.

Memecylon heteropleurum 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.

Eloeocarpus parvifolius Wall. (*Tiliaceae*). Perhaps a perversion of Jambu Kelawar.

JAMBU KELAWAR.

Eloeocarpus 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 *Iloepa 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)

Nerum 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 sambucina Willd. (*Ampelideae*). A bush.

JARAK PIPIT.

Cleistanthus laevis 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.

Unona 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)

Cordylina terminalis Korth. (*Liliaceae*).

JEJUH.

Symplocos fasciculata Zoll. (*Styraceae*). 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 BADAK.

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 BADAK.

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 Jackianus 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.

Enhalas 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.

JILAWEL.

Terminalia n. sp. near *T. biolata*. A large tree.

JILEI BATU.

Coix lachryma Jobi L. (*Gramineae*). "Job's tears."

JILEI PULUT,

A dark coloured variety. Favre gives Jeley.

JINJAGONG.

Ixonanthes reticulata Jack. (*Lineae*). (Maingay's list).

JINJARONG JANTAN.

Daphniphyllum laurinum 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 caryophyllea 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 aquata* De C. (*Ampeleaceae*.)

JUA. JUAL. Also GUAH, which see.

Cassia Siamea Lam. (*Leguminosae*.)

JUAK also DUAK.

Heynea trijuga Roxb. (*Meliaceae*). *Eurycoma longifolia* Jack (*Simarubeae*) 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)

Bragantia 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 catieng Endl. (*Leguminosae*). A red seeded variety.

KACHANG PARANG.

Canavalia 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 catiangu* L. (*Leguminosae*). Lit. "hen's intestine bean," also known as

KACHANG PANJANG.

Lit "long bean," and

KACHANG PUTIE.

"White bean." This latter name is also given to Peas *Pisum sativum* L.

KACHANG PURAI,

Toeniochlaena Griffithii. Hook fil. (*Connaraceae*).

KACHANG SERINDING.

Lima beans. *Phaseolus lunatus* L.

KACHANG TOWCHEW.

A black seeded variety of *Vigna catiangu*.

KACHANG SENKUANG. Also BENGKUANG.

Pachyrhizus 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 RIMBAH.

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 laxa* King.

KADONDONG BULAN PUTIH.

Santiria fasciculata Benn.

KADONDONG KRUT.

Canarium pilosum A. W. Benn. Also *C. Kadondon* A. W. Benn.

KADONDONG KRUT MERAH.

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).

Allomorphia 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. (Pahang).

Desmodium polycarpum De C. (*Leguminosae*). A small shrubby plant with purple flowers.

KALAPA.

Coconut, *Cocos nucifera* L. (*Palmae*).

DAUN KALAPA.

Barclaya motleyana. Hook. fil. (*Nympheaceae*). The jungle waterlily a plant with small round leaves and dull brownish pink and yellow flowers.

KALAPA PUYUK.

Curculigo sumatrana Roxb. (*Hypoxideae*). 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 ribesoides Miq. (*Piperaceae*). A large climbing wild pepper used medicinally.

KAMAGAN ANTAN. (Pahang).

Ventilago Maingayi 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.

KAMBAL HUTAN.

Wornia oblouga 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.

KAMPOR.

Moesa ramentacea A De C. (*Myrsinaceae*).

KAMPUNING.

Variant of MEMPUNING see also EMPENING. *Quercus hystrix* Korth. (*Cupuliferae*).

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.

Ampelctrum 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.

Floscopa scandens 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.

Nicolaia 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 inrolucrata Griff. (*Scitamineae*).

KAPALA BERUK.

Hydnophytum formicarium 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 BENGGALA, *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 is I believe Javanese, but is sometimes used here, though KABOK is more common in use. Filet gives Kaboh as Javanese and Malay.

KAPOK. (Akar)

Acacia intsia Willd. (*Leguminosae*). A climbing shrubby plant.

KAPO-KAPO. (Malacca)

Allomorpha 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 aloës, 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.

Aglaia cordata Hiern. (*Melaceae*).

KASIP HUTAN.

Dysoxylon macrothyrsum King. (*Meliaceae*).

KASIR.

Trigonochlamys Griffithii Hook fil. (*Burseraceae*).

KASTURI.

Musk. See BUNGA KASTURI.

KASTURI HUTAN.

Gomphandra lanceolata King. (*Olacineae*). 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. *Melaleuca leucadendron* L. (*Myrtaceae*). This word has been perverted through the Dutch spelling

KATJOE POETH, 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. (*Meliaceae*).

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. (*Aroideae*). "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 GLI-GLI.

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. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). 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 L. *E. acuminatissima* Kurz.

KELAT ASAM.

Eugenia decussata and *E. acuminatissima* Kurz. Also *Gordonia excelsa* Bl. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). (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 MERTAJAM 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. (*Scrophularineae*). 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*).

KELEMBAL. (Malacca)

Craetaeva macrocarpa King. (*Capparideae*).

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 an 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. (*Moringeae*). 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. (*Scrophulariaceae*.)

KELULUT. (Rumput)

Fuirena glomerata (*Cyperaceae*).

KELUNTING.

Sterculia rubiginosa Vent. (*Sterculiaceae*).

KEMANGA.

Mangifera kemanga Bl. (*Anacardiaceae*). A very large tree

KEMBANG BANGKEI.

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. (*Styracaceae*). 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.

Cumpassia 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.

KENĀRI.

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 fulgens Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). 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)

Luwunga 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.

Ebermaiera 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.

Limnophila villosa Benth. (*Scrophularineae*).

KERAK-KERAK JANTAN MERAH.

Bonnaya veronicaefolia Spr. (*Scrophularineae*.)

KERAK MERAH.

Torenia 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. (*Bicineae*.)

KERANJI SEKĀLĀT. (Malacca). Also

KERANJI TEMBAGA. (Selangor)

Dialium platysepalum Baker. (*Leguminosae*.)

KERANJI UMBUT.

Dialium patens Baker (*Leguminosae*.)

KERANJI BURONG.

Dialium Maingaji 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 Buf-
falo 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)

Allomorpha 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 Roxburghiana 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).

Dysoxylon macrothyrsum Miq. (*Meliaceae*).

KONDONDONG. Also KADONDONG, which see, and DONDONG
Canarium 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. (*Ampelideae*). Also called AKAR CHABANG TUJOH.

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.

Coccoloba fenestrata 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.

KULUMBAL.

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).

Iringia 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 chloro'euca 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.

Ixora parviflora Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*). Compare KAPAYUNG AYER.

KUPOI. See PUPOI.

Connaropsis sp.

KUPOH.

Acacia pinnata Willd. (*Leguminosae*). Also КАПОН.

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 laeris 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 Maingaji 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.

Cubebs. *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. (*Styraceae*)

LAGAN.

Pimelandra Waltichii 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.

Jussieua sufruticosa. 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. (*Olacinaceae*).

LAMBEGA.

Calotropis procera Br. (*Asclepiadeae*).

LAMBUSU.

Fagroea Mainyayi 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.

LAMPAL.

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

LAMPAN BUKIT. (Akar)

Smilax megacarpa De C. (*Liliaceae*).

LAMPAL HITAM. (Akar). (Malacca)

Gynochthodes sublancoolata 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 ferrea 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 LERIT.

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)

Spizifex 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 cultrawan* 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.

Eloecarpus Mastersi King. (*Tiliaceae*).

LEMPEDU BURONG. (Akar)

Canthium sp. (*Rubiaceae*). It is also called KULURAI and SURUMAT.

LEMPEDU GAJAH. (Akar)

Modecca Singaporeana Mast. (*Passifloreae*).

LEMPEDU 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)

Tinomiscium petiolare Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

LENGA.

Sesamum indicum De C. (*Pedalineae*). More commonly known as BIJAN.

LENGGADI.

Bruguiera parviflora 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 BADAQ.

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. (*Olacineae*).

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 bijarium 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.

Oxymitra sp. (*Anonaceae*).

LINSUBAH. (Pahang) See LUMBAH.

Curculigo sumatrana Roxb. (*Hypoxilaceae*).

LINTANG RUAS. (Akar)

Sphaenodesma pentandra Jack. (*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. (*Flagellariceae*).

LOBAK HUTAN.

Lowia longiflora Scort. (*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 LEKIR.

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 venatrifolia 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. (*Hypoxideae*).

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) (Malacca)

Vernonia scandens De C. (*Compositae*).

LUMSU.

Matthea sancta Bl. (*Monimiaceae*).

LUMÔS.

Ryparia fasciculata King. (*Bixineae*).

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. (*Hydrocharideae*). 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 Bunias Spr. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LUNURANOP.

Glochidion leiostylum Kurz. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

LUPANG. (Akar)

Mikania scandens Willd. (*Compositae*).

LUPOK. (Akar)

Modecca Singaporeana Mast. (*Passifloreae*).

LUPONG MERAH.

Ficus subulata Bl. (*Urticaceae*). Perhaps a variant of Kelampong.

LUPONG JANTAN.

Antidesma velutinoseum Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LUSAL.

Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (*Pittosporaceae*).

LŪTŪŠ.

Ardisia humilis Vahl. (*Myrsinaceae*).

MADANG. See MEDANG.

MAGAL. Also MARKEL.

Sarcocephalus subditus 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.

Homalauthns populneus Grah. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Lit. The *Macaranga* that the mouse deer eats.

MAHANG PUTIH.

Macaranga hypolunca 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 HITAM. (Akar)

Variant of KACHANG-KACHANG. *Ageloea vestita* Hook. fil. (*Commaraceae*).

MALABU. (Johore)

Grewia miqueliana Kurz. (*Tiliaceae*).

MALAKA.

Phyllanthus pectinatus Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*) Also
LAKA-LAKA.

MALANKAN.

Variant of BULANKAN. *Cynometra polyandra* Roxb. (*Leguminosae*).

MALATI. Also MELATI.

Jasminum Sambac Ait. (*Oleaceae*). A cultivated jessamine.

MALATI TONKING.

The Tongkin creeper. *Peryularia odoratissima*. (*Asclepiadeae*).

MALAUT. (Penang)

Balanocarpus anomalus King. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

MALBAR.

Abutilon indicum L. (*Malvaceae*).

MALBAR HUTAN.

Hyptis suaveolens Poir. (*Labiatae*).

MALEBERA. (Selangor) MALBEIRA. (Malacca)

Fagraea 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 Teredo.

MALI. (Akar)

Gynochodes coriacea Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

MALI-MALI.

Contracted to MEMALLI. *Leea Sambucina* Wild. (*Ampelideae*). 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 Hombromiana Pierre. (*Guttiferae*). A wild mangosteen.

MANINGO.

Gnetum gnemon 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.

Trijonostemon sp. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub.

MANTULONG.

Ardisia colorata Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

MAPAT. (Malacca)

Lagerstroemia hexaptera 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)

Olax imbricata Roxb. (*Olacineae*). A sea shore shrub.

MARIBUT DAUN BESAR. (Penang)

Mitrephora Maingayi Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A tree.

MARILILIN.

Symplocos racemosa Roxb. (*Styraceae*).

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 Karaka 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.

Ctenolophon parvifolius Oliv. (*Olivaceae*).

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.

Trigonostrium 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 potheria 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)

Mastixia Junghuhniana 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.

Gironniera nervosa 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.

Alindaudra 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 BEKWOL. (Penang)

Schima Noronhae Reinwdt. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

MEDANG BERHULU.

Meliosma sp.

MEDANG BUAYA.

Cryptocarya Griffithiana Wight. (*Laurineae*). "Crocodile-laurel." Also *Kurrimia Maingayi* Laws. (*Celastrineae*).

MEDANG BŪBŪLA.

Aglaiā cordata Hiern. (*Meliaceae*).

MEDANG BULANAK.

Gironniera subaequalis Planch. (*Urticaceae*). Also MEDANG BULAPO.

MEDANG BULUKO.

Litsea amara Bl. (*Laurineae*). A small tree.

MEDANG BUNGA.

Litsea myristicaefolia Wall. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG BUNUT.

Anisophylleia sp. (*Rhizophoraceae*).

MEDANG BURONG. (Johore)

Phoebe sp. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG BUSUK.

Litsea po'lyantha 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.

Randia anisophylla Jack. (*Rubiaceae*).

MEDANG GELUGUR.

Pyrenaria acuminata Planch. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

MEDANG GIDAP.

Kurrimia pulcherrima Wall. (*Celastrineae*).

MEDANG GOMBANG.

Vernonia arborea Ham. (*Compositae*).

MEDANG HITAM.

Gironnera nervosa Planch. (*Urticaceae*). Also *Litsea myristicae folia* 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 neroosa 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. (*Polygaleae*).

MEDANG KATUKO.

Litsea near *panamonja* Ham. (*Laurineae*). Also *Ixora parviflora* Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*).

MEDANG KAWAN.

Elaeacarpus 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. (*Pittosporaceae*).

MEDANG KELOR.

Litsea nitida Roxb. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG KETANAH.

Pinelandra 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.

Erythroxylon birmanicum Griff. (*Lineae*).

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 javanica Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MEDANG LOSO.

Alseodaphne umbelliflora Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG LUSA.

Pentace eximia 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. (*Pittosporae*).

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.

Girroniera 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 Curtisi Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG TANJONG.

Elaeocarpus integra Wall. (*Tiliaceae*). Also *Kingstonia nervosa* King. (*Anonaceae*).

MEDANG TARAH.

Gironniera 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.

Erythroxyton 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 triflora 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.

Cratoxylum formosum Benth. also *C. polyanthum* Korth. (*Ilypericineae*). 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 enclisocarpa* Korth. and *Q. omalkos* Korth.

MEMPITIS. (Johore)

Cratoxylon formosum Benth. (*Hypericineae*).

MEMPUNAI BUKIT.

Antidesma velutinosum Muell (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large shrub.
Also *Arthrophyllum 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 parvifolius 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.

Mezzettia Herveyana Oiv. (Anonaceae). A large tree.

MENGKUDU. Also MANGKUDU. BANGKUDU. CHANGKUDU.

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)

Coscinum Blumeanum Miers. (Menispermaceae).

MENSARAH PUTIH. (Johore)

Homalium foetidum 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 KECHIL.

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. pierrei* Hance and *H. intermedia*
King. These trees supply a very good timber resembling
MERANTI.

MERBATU KECHIL. 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 MERA-
BAU 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*).

MERPADY PAYA.

Symplocos fasciculata Zoll. (*Styracaceae*).

MERPOH See MARPOH.

MERPOIN.

Carallia integerrima Dec. (*Rhizophoreae*).

MERSAWAH.

Anisoptera spp. (*Dipterocarpeae*). Tall trees giving a good
timber.

MERSAWA MERAH.

Anisoptera glabra Kurz.

MERTA JAM.

Erioglossum edule Bl. (*Sapindaceae*).

MERUAN. (Kayu)

Croton Griffithii (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MERUAN. (Akar)

Sphenodesma barbata Schauer. (*Verbenaceae*).

MESERAH JANTAN.

Erodia Roxburghiana 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)

Alyxia 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. (Lythraeae). 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. (Simarubae). 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 FADANG. (Akar)

Premna coriacea C. B. Clarke. (*Verbenaceae*).

MULUMUT.

Campnosperma 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.

Ixora opaca Br. (*Rubiaceae*).

MUMPADANG.

Parinariium nitidum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*).

MUMPANANG. (Akar)

Cissampelos Pareira L. (*Menispermaceae*). Also LUMPANANG.

MUMPANJOR.

Dialium Mangayii Bak. (*Leguminosae*).

MUMPAT JANTAN.

Cryptocarya ferrea Bl. (*Laurineae*).

MUMPAYIAN.

Anthocephalus Cadamba 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*).

MUNGKÉ.

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

MUNGKAL.

Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii (*Rubiaceae*). Compare MAGAL.

MUNGKOL.

Canthium glabrum Bl. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

MUNGKOYAN. (Penang)

Rhodammia trinervia Bl. (*Myrtaceae*).

MUNGLUT.

Payena 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)

Oxymitra 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. (*Olacinaceae*).

MUSIANG. (Rumput)

Scirpus grossus L. (*Cyperaceae*). See MUNSIANG.

MUSIANG. (Akar)

Roucheria Griffithiana Planch. (*Lineae*).

MUSIRAH BUKIT. MUSIRAH PUTIH.

Ilex cymosa Bl. (*Ilicineae*). 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. (*Guttiferae*). 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 BESIH. (Penang)

Freycinetia angustifolia Bl. (*Pandunaceae*). A climbing screw-pine.

NANGKA.

The Jack. *Artocarpus integrifolius* L. (*Urticaceae*).

NANGKA PIPIT.

Artocarpus lanceaefolia Roxb. (*Urticaceae*).

NANGKA WOLANDA.

The Sour-sop. *Anona muricata* 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. (*Rhanneae*). 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 oblongifolius 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. (*Sapotaceae*). A timber tree of some repute.

NIBONG.

Oncosperma tigil'aria Griff. (*Palmeae*). A well known palm used in house-building.

NIBONG PADI. NIBONG LENAUI.

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. (*Boragineae*). 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. (*Connaraceae*). Lit. Field-climber.

PADANG. (Bunga)

Melochia 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. (Rumput)

Panicum colonum L. (*Gramineae*). Lit. Bird-rice. A common grass.

PADIJANG.

Ixora 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).

Chaillietia deflexifolia Turz. (*Chaillietiaceae*).

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 RIMBAH. (Malacca)

Allomorphia 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.

Landsaya scandens Hook.

PAKU GADING.

Aspidium Leuzeanum Hook.

PAKU GAJAH PAYA.

Cyathea Brunonis Wall.

PAKU GALA HANTU LAUT.

Selliguea Feci 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 singaporianum 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 UBI.

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. Kunstleri* 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 geonomoeformis* 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)

Anaxagorea Scortechinii King. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree.

PALUNG.

Eugenia nitida Duthie. (*Myrtaceae*). Maingay's list.

PANĀSAN.

Homalium longifolium Benth. (*Samydaceae*).

PANCHAN. (Malacca)

Urophyllum hirsutum Wight. (*Rubiceae*).

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. FANDAN 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 un-
described.

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.

Eloecarpus 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 *Aglaiia glabriflora* Hiern. (*Meliaceae*). This name appears to be applied to several kinds of Meliacious trees, which produce a fairly good timber.

PASAK LINGGA JANTAN. P. LINGGA MERAH.

Walsura multiuga (*Meliaceae*).

PASAK BRAS-BRAS. Also PASAK MERAH.

Aglaiia 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.

Irvingia 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 latifolia 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 aliantoides 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.
Ixora 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.

Pavetta 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. (*Hypericaceae*).

PENAGA KUNYIT. Also PENAGA LILIN. PENAGA PUTHIH. 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 CHENDERAILAN.

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.

Aglanema angustifolium N. E. Br. (*Aroideae*).

PENURUN LUTONG. (Johore)

Galearia subulata Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub.

PEPISANG. Contraction for PISANG-PISANG.

Polyalthia 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.

Tabernoemontana 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.

Hemiggyrosa longifolia Hiern. (*Sapindaceae*).

PERJEP. (Akar)

Cnestis raniflora 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. (*Olacineae*). 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. *Suffa 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 albidia 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 anonaceous plants especially climbing ones e. g. *Uvaria 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.

Myrmecodia 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 KUNIAN.

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.

PUDIH. (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 bifarium 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 scholaris (*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,

Chailletia Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Chailletiaceae*).

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 asperrima 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.

Clerodendron fragrans Vent. (*Verbenaceae*). Also *Alchornea rugosa* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

RAGIN.

Vernonia sp. (*Compositae*).

RAJA SARI. (Rumput)

Dendrobium conostalix Rchb. 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 lappaeum 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 MERTAJAM.

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. (*Moringeae*). 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).

Canavalia 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 laxum 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)

Cyclea arnotti Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

RENGAS.

Melanorhoea 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.

Melanorhea 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* (*Cupuliferae*).

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 Hieron. (*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 Vahlia Choisy. (*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 KERAI.

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.

Doemonorops longipes. Also ROTAN SEPAH, ROTAN CHO-CHOR.

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 BADAK.

Calamus ornatus Griff. (*Palmae*).

ROTAN SEMAMBU.

Calamus scipionum Lour. The Malacca cane. The name is

also applied to *Doemonorops grandis*.

ROTAN SEMUT.

Korthalsia scaphigera Mart. (*Palmæ*). 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 longeracemosum King. (*Olacinae*). A large shrub.

RUAS-RUAS.

Gelonium bifurium 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.

RUKE GAJAH. (Sungei Ujong)

Vernonia chinensis Less. (*Compositae*). A common village weed.

RUKE HUTAN. (Penang)

Adenosma capitatum Benth. (*Labiatae*).

RUKE-RUKE.

Basil. *Ocimum basilicum* L. and *O. album* (*Labiatae*). A kind of mint-herb much used in medicine.

RUKE JANTAN.

Hemigraphis confinis Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A low herb which vaguely suggests the RUKE-RUKE. (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 aris (*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 Rumpu 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)

Rhodania 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 ficifolia 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 sarmentosa De C. (*Compositae*). A climber with yellow flowers and a purple involucre.

SABIAK GAJAH.

Cephaelis Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

SABUEH BATU.

Limnophia villosa Benth. (*Scrophularineae*). 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 pisinifera 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 parvifolia 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.

Aglanonema 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. (*Myrsineae*). 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 glumaceum 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 LIMAHA. (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 leuocladon Hook. fl. (*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)

Ixonanthes reticulata Jack. (*Lineae*). A tree often called also PAGAR ANAK.

SAKULAN. (Johore)

Ochtocharis 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 rhouboidea 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.

Aglaoema 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 pyrifolia 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.

Bonnaya veronicaefolia Spr. (*Scrophularineae*). 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).

Embristylis globulosa Benth. (*Cyperaceae*).

SANDANG PADI. (Akar)

Conocephalus subtrinervius Miq. (*Urticaceae*).

SANDĒRAP. (Akar)

Connarus ferrugineus Jack. (*Connaraceae*).

SANGGOL LUTONG.

Nephelium eriopetalum Miq. (*Sapindaceae*). A wild rambutan with the flowers and fruits in hanging spikes.

SANGGOL LUTONG HITAM.

Chisocheton penduliflorus Planch. (*Meliaceae*).

SANGKAP JANTAN.

Kibessia simplicia Korth. (*Melastomaceae*).

SANGKAP. (Akar)

Piper sp. (*Piperaceae*). A wild pepper.

SANJUANG. See SENJUAN.

SANGKANG BUAYA. (Akar)

Urceola malaccensis Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

SANKAU MERAH.

Iconanthes obovata Hook. fil. (*Lineae*).

SANGKUANG. Also CHANGKUANG.

Dracontomelum mangiferum Bl. (*Anacardiaceae*).

SAPADAN.

Iguanura polymorpha Becc. (*Palmae*). A small palm.

SAPAGI. (Rumput)

Vernonia cinerea Bl. (*Compositae*). A common weed with purple flower heads.

SAPEDAS.

Macranga megalophylla Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SAPONG.

Pittosporum ferrugineum 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 argueus (*Gramineae*). A rough grass common on road-sides. Literally Sparrow's nest grass.

SARANG PUNAL. (Akar)

Chaillietia deflexifolia Turcz. (*Chaillietiaceae*). Lit. Pigeon's nests. A climbing shrub.

SARANG BUAYA. (Rumput)

Panicum nodosum (*Gramineae*). "Crocodile grass."

SARANG TUPAI.

Aneilema 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)

Hoya 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.

Evodia 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)

Ixora 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 tinifolius 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.

SARUNCHE. (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 Lobbiania A. D. C. (*Santalaceae*).

SAUH. SAWA.

Mimusops kauki L. (*Sapotaceae*). A fruit tree.

SAUH HUTAN.

Parinarium 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)

Molleca 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.

Pollia 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 Junghuhnii Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

SEDANG.

Salacia flavescens Kurz. (*Rhamnaceae*). A scandent shrub.

SEDANG. (Akar)

Parameria polynenra Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*). A climbing shrub with pink flowers which produces a rubber.

SEDAPAT. (Akar)

Aspidopetrys concava Juss. (*Malpighiaceae*).

SEDOMANG. (Malacca)

Rhodammia trinervia Bl. (*Myrtaceae*).

SEGADING JANTAN.

Ixora grandifolia Zoll. (*Rubiaceae*).

SEGAN BEDAHAN.

Arthropphyllum diversifolium (*Araliaceae*). A common small tree in open country.

SEGAN JANTAN. Penang

Portulaca oleraceae L. (*Portulacaceae*). Purslane. A common 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. (*Myrsineae*).

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)

Spermacoce hispida L. (*Rubiaceae*). A common prostrate weed in waste ground with small pink flowers.

SELEMBAH. (Akar)

Selimbar 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 with 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.

SĒLOWUNG

Miquelia 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 sesamoides 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 Beccariana 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.

Blumea 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. (Connaraceae). A common large climber with red shoots and pink flowers, fruits red, pear-shaped.

SEMPELAS LIDAH KUCHING. (Akar) (Malacca)

Grewia laevigata Vahl. (Tiliaceae).

SEMPEDU PAHIT.

Eurycoma longifolia Jack. (Simarubaceae). Variant of LEMPEDU. See BIDARA PAHIT.

SEMPIAN PETRI.

Clerodendron disparifolium Bl. (Verbenaceae).

SEMUGUM.

Symplocos adenophylla Wall. (Styracaceae). A small tree.

SENA.

A variant of SANA i. e. ANGSANA *Petrocarpus indicus* L. Chiefly used by Europeans in error for SANA.

SENA. SENAMAHI.

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).

SEANCHONG.

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.

Allomorphia 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.

Pachyrrhizus 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. (*Hypericineae*). 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 venulosum 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.

Girroniera 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.

Ebermacira 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 (*Palmae*). 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.

Saroney 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 sesamoïdes Benth. (*Scrophularineae*).

SESENDOK.

Contraction for SENDOK-SENDOK. *Endospermum malaccense* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SESEKIT. (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.

SĒTĒBAL.

Fagrae racemosa Jack. (*Loganiaceae*). A variant of Sūtūbal.

SETEBAL. (Akar)

Hoya 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 C. (*Santalaceae*).

SETUBAL PAYA.

Kibara coriacea Endl. (*Monimiaceae*).

SETULANG. (Johore)

Moesa ramentacea A. De C. (*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 nerved 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.

Limnophila villosa Benth. (*Scrophularineae*). A little herb.

SIBUEH JANTAN. (Rumput)

Hedyotis glabra Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A common weed.

SIBUEH. (Akar)

Gouania microcarpa De C. (*Rhamneae*). 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. (*Oleaceae*). A half scandent shrub with long hanging racemes of purplish green flowers.

SIGOH. Also SIGONIAH.

Alsodeia Kunstleriana King. (*Violaceae*). Also *Microdesmis casearifolia* (*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 lutea 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. ovatus* 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)

Centotheca lappacea Beau. (*Gramineae*). A grass the heads of which are very adhesive to cloth whence the name.

SILOKAN. (Singapore)

Octocharis javanica Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). A seashore shrub with pink flowers,

SIMAMBA HUTAN. (Langkawi)

Glycosmis sapindoides 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)

Smilax Helferi A. De C. (*Liliaceae*). A climbing shrub.

SIMMUNGKÉ. 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 glaucesceus 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 Duvanana 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. (*Asclepiadaceae*).

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 pisifera 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.

Anadendron 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. C. (*Cyperaceae*).

SULO. (Akar)

Quisqualis indica L. (*Combretaceae*). A climber with red flowers often cultivated.

SULO BELALANG. (Rumput)

Cyperus Iria L. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge.

SULO HUTAN. (Akar)

Urceola torulosa Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

SULONG. (Akar)

Psychotria polycarpa Miq. Also *Gynochthodes sublancoolata* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

SULOR API JANTAN.

Loranthus pentandrus L. (*Loranthaceae*).

SULUANG MUDEH.

Eranthemum malaccense A. B. C. (*Acanthaceae*).

SULUBAT JANTAN.

Aglaia odoratissima L. (*Meliaceae*).

SULUDANG PINANG.

Peliosanthes albida Hook. fil. (*Ophiopogoneae*).

SULU KRANG.

Embelia Ribes L. (*Myrsineae*). 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. (*Olacineae*). A climber with green flowers.

SULURO.

Webera stellata Hook. fil. (*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)

Kajaya ferruginea Pierre. (*Guttiferae*).

SUMBO. (Rumput)

Cyperus Haspan 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.

Ostodes macrophyllus Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SUMPELAS LIDAH KUCHING. (Sungei Ujong)

Grewia umbellata Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

SUMPUH. (Akar)

Jasminum bifarium Wall. (*Oleaceae*). The wild Jasmine.

SUMPUH BADAK.

Ophiorrhiza sp. (*Rubiaceae*)

SUMPUH BULAN. Also SUMPUH 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 Maingayi 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.

Fagraea racemosa Jack. (*Loganiaceae*).

SURUMAT. (Akar)

Canthium sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

SURUNDANG. (Akar)

Anadendron montanum Wall. Also *Scindapsus Perakensis* Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*).

SURUNGKO.

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

SURUNKOP.

Ryparia fasciculata King. (*Bixineae*). 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)

Spermaeoce 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 velutinosum 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.

Ixora 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)

Fimbristylis miliacea Benth. (*Cyperaceae*). "Buffaloe dung."
The buffaloes eat the plant and the seeds passed often germinate.

TAJAM BALAT.

Ryparosa fasciculata King. (*Bixineae*).

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.

Euthremis 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 BESI. Also TAMPOH BESI.

Callicarpa longifolia Lam. (*Verbeanceae*).

TAMPONG BESI 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 sideroxyylon 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 Mainyayi 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 Eleni L. (*Sapotaceae*). A commonly planted tree.

TANTAN. (Bunga)

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 peguensis 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 hirusta 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.

TASAI. (Malacca)

Cupania Lessertiana Camb. (*Sapindaceae*). A tree.

TASEH-TASEK.

Adenosma capitatum Benth. (*Scrophularineae*).

TAWAK.

Sideroxyton 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* (*Commelynaceae*) 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.

TE.

Thea chinensis (*Ternstroemiaceae*). The tea plant.

TÉ. (Poko)

Panax 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 *polysphoerula* 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. (*Connaraceae*).

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 venulosum 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 Kuntz. (*Urticaceae*). A thorny shrub.

TEMOHONG.

Buchanania acuminata Turcz. (*Anacardiaceae*). A tree with white flowers.

TEMPAH RAGAT. (Pahang). TEMPURANAK. (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.

Fagraea 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 suareolens 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 Maingayi 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.

Amomum 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.

Camptosperma 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.

Allophyllus 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)

Lettsomia 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 Wawraei 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. (*Scrophorlarineae*).

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. (*Passifloreae*).

TIMUN HUTAN.

Passiflora quadrangularis L. (*Passifloreae*). The grenadilla.

TIMUN PADANG.

Passiflora foetida L. (*Passifloreae*). 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. (*Passifloreae*).

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.

TOL.

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.

Coccoloba fenestrata 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.

Tarrietia 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 curriflora 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)

Chaillietia deflexifolia Turcz. (*Chaillietiaceae*).

TUL. (Buah)

Ixonanthes 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 thyrsoiflora Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A scandent shrub with white flowers.

TULANG DAENG.

Millettia abupurpurea 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)

Lettsomia 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 BENGGALA.

The potato (*Solanum tuberosum*). See also under KENTANG.

UBBI KAYU.

Tapioca. *Manihot utilisima* (*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.

WARU.

Variant of BARU. *Hibiscus tiliaceus* L.

YU.

Ryparia sp. (*Bixineae*).

ADDENDA.

BALAU.

This proves to be *Parinariium 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.

Illigera 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>Dichopsis pustulata</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>Stnophylla</i>	"	<i>stenophylla.</i>
"	208	"	24	<i>Suffa</i>	"	<i>Luffa.</i>
"	249	"	29	<i>Olainceae</i>	"	<i>Olacineae.</i>

An account of
THE CULTIVATION OF RICE
IN MALACCA.

The following account of the method of rice cultivation in the territory of Malacca was written in 1893, by Inche Muhammad Ja'far, Malay Writer in the Resident Councillor's Office, at the request of Mr. E. M. Merewether, who has contributed it to this Journal.

For the translation the sole responsibility rests with me, but I am indebted for the interpretation of certain words and phrases to the kind assistance of Mr. H. T. Haughton and the author.

The Notes (except such as are enclosed in square brackets) are part of the original, but to their English renderings the same remarks apply.

C. O. BLAGDEN.

Derihal Pkerja'an bersawah di Malaka.

Baliwa telah di-adatkan didalam negri Malaka pada tiap-tiap tahun sakali bertanam padi, maka kerap-kerap kali jatuh musimnya itu di antara bulan Zilkáidah dengan Zilhijab; tetapi apabila handak memulai pekerja'an menanam padi itu jikalau boleh di-sukai oleh orang bersama'an dengan katika musim angin barat bertiup, karena terkadang-kadang katika itu kerap kali hujan turun, jadilah lembut tanah sawah itu dan senanglah di-bajak, lagi-pun samemang-nya 'adat bertanam padi itu salalu mahu ber-ayer di-dalam sawah itu, sepaya baik tumbuh-nya padi itu; tetapi jikalau terlampau dalam ayer-nya itu neschaya matilah padi itu. Maka kerap kali di-perhatikan orang akan musim barat itu bersatujuan waktu-nya itu dengan bulan yang ka'ampat deripada bilangan bulan China, dan terkadang-kadang berbetulan juga dengan bulan Zilkaidah atau Zilhijah.

2. Ada pun peraturan pekerja'an bersawah pada zaman orang tua-tua itu adalah saperti tersebut di-bawah ini:—

a. Mahulah bermuafakat orang tua-tua dengan Pawang.

b. Mahulah di-tetapkan waktu-nya

c. Mahulah di-mauludkan¹ ibu beneh itu serta membakar kemenyan yang di-beri oleh pawang.

d. Mahulah di-lengkapkan segala 'alat² pekerja'an bersawah itu saperti tersebut di-bawah ini.

(1) Kerbau yang kuat (akan penarek bajak).

(2) Bajak dengan perkakas-nya (akan pembalekkan tanah dan rumput yang pendek).

(3) Sikat dengan perkakas-nya (akan meratakan dan

1 *Maulud*—Suatu kitab cherita derihal Nabi Muhammad di-peranakan di-bacha dengan ber-lagu-lagu nyanyi ramai-ramai di mesjid.

An account of the birth of the Prophet Muhammad which is intoned by a number of people in the Mosque.

2 *Alat*—Materials, appliances.

menghaluskan kahanchuran tanah).

(4) Giling³ dengan perkakas-nya (akan merebahkan rumput yang panjang jikalau ada menderung di-sawah yang lama-lama tinggal).

(5) Parang (akan membaiki apa-apa perkakas yang rosak katika membajak).

(6) Changkul (akan membaiki batas-batas atau tanah tinggi akan di ratakan).

(7) Tajak⁴ (akan memutuskan akar-akar rumput yang panjang).

(8) Pemechut⁵ (akan penhalaukan kerbau yang malas).

3.—Apabila sampailah musim-nya yang patut di-mulakan pekerja'an turun ka sawah itu dan telah safakat Pawang dengan orang tua-tua-nya, maka pada suatu hari Jema'at lapas daripada sembahyang di-dalam mesjid, maka Penghulu pun berserulah kepada sakalian orang-orang yang hathir di-situ mengatakan pada hari anu, sakian hari bulan mahulah tiap-tiap orang yang ada bersawah itu membawakan satengah chupak padi (ibu beneh) kadalam mesjid, sepaya di-bachakan maulud (katika itu di-perbuatkan, makanan, ketupat⁶, lepat⁷, bagi orang-orang yang membacha maulud itu).

3 *Giling*—A roller.

4 *Tajak*—Macham parang tetapi bengkok hujung-nya dan hulu-nya di-beri bertangkai panjang lebeh kurang satengah depa.

A kind of wood cutter's knife, but curved at the end and furnished with a handle about a yard long.

5 *Pemechut*—A whip.

6 *Ketupat*—Di-rajut (anyam—to braid) dua helai puchok kalapa dan di-perbuatkan amat penjuru, diberi berlubang kosong, di-isikan beras separoh kadalam-nya kemudian di-rebus hingga masak penohlah ia.

Two strips of cocoanut leaf are braided into a square bag, hollow inside, which is half filled with rice and then boiled so that when cooked the rice fills the bag.

7 *Lepat*—Tepong yang di-gaul dengan gula dan santan kalapa dan di-masokkan kadalam dahun pisang sabesar dua jari lebeh kurang, lalu di-lipat, maka di-kukus (arti-nya di-masokkan kadalam suatu tong nama-nya kukusan) dan di-letakkan dalam kualii yang berayer, di-jadikan api di-bawah-nya, maka masaklah ia dengan wap ayer itu sahaja.

Flour is mixed with sugar and with the expressed juice of the pulp of the cocoanut, and put into a piece of plantain leaf about two fingers long, which is then folded and the whole is steamed, that is put into a pail known

Satelah selesai deripada maulud itu, maka masing-masing pun turunlah ka sawah (jikalau sempat pada hari itu atau esoknya) memulakan membajak petak semaian (suatu petak yang hampir rumah-nya atau yang sudah di-biasakan tahun-tahun menyemaikan benih di-situ). Tetapi jikalau terlalu banyak petak-petak itu, maka di-dahulukanlah membajak saparoh petak itu; maka di akhir-akhir bulan Zilhijah mahulah di-perbaiki akan petak semaian itu dengan semporna-nya didalam sapuloh hari lebeh kurang siaplah.

—:—

Derihal Menyemai atu Menabur.

4.—Adapun perbuatan menyemai itu, mula-mula di-jemurkan padi-padi benih itu dan ibu benih pun, tetapi di-asingkan sepaya kering, kemudian direndamkan pada suatu bekas (tong atau pasu) lama-nya dua hari dua malam baharu di-angkat dan di-tiriskan⁸ serta di-hamparkan rata-rata di-atas tikar sama-sama tebal-nya, maka di-tutup-nya dengan dahun-dahun yang hidup (yang ter-lebeh baik dengan dahun pinang), maka pada tiap-tiap petang di-renjiskan ayer rata-rata di-atas benih itu, sepaya segera kaluar (pechah) mata-nya, barangkali didalam dua malam lebeh kurang.

5.—Didalam masa merendamkan benih-benih itu mahula di-sediakan baik-baik akan petak semaian itu, ia itu

- (1) di-bajak balik,
- (2) di-sikat,
- (3) di-ratakan,
- (4) di-balur⁹,
- (5) di-dudokkan¹⁰ tanah itu,
- (6) di-baiki batas-nya,
- (7) di-lechok¹¹ lichin-lichin.

as *kukusan* which is placed in a large pan containing water, having a fire lighted under it so that contents of the *kukusan* are cooked by means of steam only.

8 *Tiriskan*—To strain.

9 *Balur*—*Falur* (?)—Di-perbuatkan parit di-dalam petak itu jarak sadepa di-tinggikan tanah-nya sapanjang petak itu, sepaya turun ayer ka parit-nya itu.

Maka apabila bertumbuhlah mata benih itu lalu di-bawalah kapada tempat petak semaian itu dan di-bakarkan kemanyan yang di-beri Pawang itu, serta di-renjis petak itu dengan tepong tawar¹², maka baharulah di-taburkan dahulu akan kapala benih itu pada suatu penjuru petak semaian yang telah di-sediakan sabesar sadepa ampat persegi, kemudian baharulah di-taburkan benih yang banyak itu pada sarata petak semaian itu (baik menabur katika petak berayer, sepaya samua-nya mata benih itu terka'atas dan akar-nya kelak tiada panjang dan senanglah menchabut-nya) tetapi mahulah katika menyemai itu didalam masa bulan gelap, sepaya terplihera tanaman itu deripada di-makan hulat-hulat. Shahadan lepas tiga hari benih itu tersemai naiklah menjarum¹³ tumbuh-nya; maka katika itu di-keringkan sakali ayer deripada petak petak itu; dan lepas tujuh hari mengekor pipit¹⁴; dan sampai sapuloh lima-blas hari memecah dahun; maka katika ini di-masokkan kembali ayer itu sedikit-sedikit kadalam petak semaian itu sepaya gemok batang-nya benih itu.

Drains are made in the plot at intervals of a fathom, and the earth between them is raised throughout the length of the plot, so that the water may run into the drains.

10 *Di-dudokkan tanah itu*—Apabila selesai deripada di-bajak dan di-sikat yang bersih sakali, maka di-diamkanlah tanah itu terduduk barang dua tiga malam, sepaya sejuk, dan baiklah kelak jadi-nya benih itu.

When one has finished ploughing and made a thoroughly clean harrowing, the soil is allowed to remain undisturbed for two or three nights, so that it may be cool and the seed may thrive.

11 *Di-lechok*—Di-sapu atau di-gosok-gosok dengan tangan, sepaya lichen.

To sweep or rub with the hands in order to make it smooth.

12 *Tepong tawar*—(1) Tepong chayer, (2) dahun ribu-ribu (melata), (3) gandarusa (pokok kechil), (4) senjuang, (5) sambar dara (rumput), (6) sipuleh (pokok kechil), (7) Sitawar (pokok kechil), dan (8) chakar bebek (pokok kechil), di-ikat serba sedikit dahun-dahun itu, maka di-chelupkan hujung-nya kadalam tepong chayer itu.

Tepong tawar consists of (1) flour mixed with water.

A bundle is made of the following leaves: (2) A creeper known as *dahun ribu-ribu*; (3) *gandarusa*, a small shrub; (4) *senjuang*; (5) *sambar dara*, a weed; (6) *sipuleh*, a small shrub; (7) *sitawar*, a small shrub and (8) *chakar bebek*, a small shrub.

The end of this bundle is dipped into the *tepong tawar*, which is then sprinkled about.

Maka lama-nya benih itu tersemai sa-kurang-kurang empat puluh-empat¹⁶ hari chukuplah tinggi tumbuh-nya itu, tetapi yang sabaik baik umur-nya didalam petak¹⁷ semaian itu hingga tujuh puluh hari lebeh kurang,

6.—Maka samantara benih itu tersemai berpindahlah membajak kapada petak-petak yang lain, lepas suatu kapada suatu saberapa banyak petak-petak itu hinggalah habis; inilah di namakan bajak bungaran¹⁸ maka di-perbaikilah akan batas-batas itu di-pupok¹⁹ samula dengan tanah, sepaya jangan terkaluar ayer yang didalam sawah itu dan jangan kakeringan. Satelah di-perbaiki batas-batas itu baharulah disikat di-mulai deripada petak yang mula-mula dibajak (lain deripada petak semaian) itu, karena disitu tanahnya sudah lembut dan rumput-nya sudah busok, beberapa hari sudah terendam, ia'itu saperti suatu baja juga, demikianlah di-perbuat satu-persatu-nya. Kemudian di-bajak lagi (bajak balas) sakali, dan di-sikat pun, karena sikat yang mula-mula itu memechahkan tanah sahaja, dan yang kadua kalinya itulah menghaluskan hanchur tanah itu dan mematikan rumput tetapi kabanyakkan apabila sudah di-sikat dengan pengikat besi itu di-balas lagi dengan pengikat kayu, sepaya lagi-lagi halus, dan suborlah kelak padi-nya itu lebeh baik deripada lain-lain sawah orang yang kurang rajin; karena pekerja'an bersawah itu di-kata orang "tunang harapan" (artiinya akan pengisi prut). Maka pada tiap-tiap hari bekerja didalam petak-petak itu sama saperti aturan pekerja'an pada petak semaian yang tersebut didalam fasal yang kalima itu.

13 *Menjarum*—Tumbuh-nya itu saperti sabatang jarum.

The term denotes the stage when a single needle-like shoot appears.

14 *Mengekor pipit*—Berdahun dua helai.

The stage when the shoot divides into two blades.

15 *Memechah dahun*—Berdahun empat lima helai.

When four or five blades have appeared.

16 Kurang kuat akar-nya, barangkali musim hujan lebat atau angin kendang lekas ia rebah.

The roots are not very strong and in the case of heavy rain or strong wind the seedlings are liable to be beaten down.

17 Kuat akar-nya.

At this stage the roots are strong.

18 *Bungaran*—Yang mula. permula'an.

The beginning; the first.

Derihal Mengubah.

7.—Apabila chukuplah masa-nya beneh itu tersemai dan sawah pun sudah siap berseh akan mengubah²⁰ (lebeh kurang di-dalam Safar, ia'itu August), maka di-chabutlah beneh itu dan di-ikat-ikat dengan tali yang di-perbuat deripada dahun palas yang di-keringkan, sachekak²¹ besarnya (di-kata sa'unting) kemudian jikalau panjang akar-nya dan dahun-nya bulehlah di-kerat sedikit-sedikit lalu di-chelupkan akar-nya itu kadalam baja (habu tulang kerbau yang sudah di-bakar dengan sekam, hangus-hangus, dan di-tumbok halus-halus dan di-ayak dan di-gaul pula dengan lumpor, ini-lah baja yang terlebih baik bagi menanam padi, di-namakan “baja pangkal”); dan ada juga di-pakai baja itu di-taburkan sahaja, saperti tatakala handak di-ubah itu dikeratlah hujung dahun beneh itu lalu di-tanamkan, kemudian apa kala di-lihat puleh²² nampak-nya puchok-nya itu baharulah di-taburkan baja itu pada sa-rata-rata sawah itu, tetapi ada juga tempat-tempat yang tiada sakali-kali memakai baja itu, karena tempat itu memang gemok). Kemudian di-inginkan akan dia kira-kira dua malam; satelah itu di-bawalah kadalam sawah dan ditanamkan pada tiap-tiap sa'unting itu di-pechah-pechahkan sedikit-sedikit empat lima batang sakali di-chuchokkan, lebeh kurang jarak-jarak sajengkal, sapanjang-panjang petak itu sahingga habis; barangkali banyak petak yang akan di-ubah itu bulehlah di-panggilkan sapuloh lima-belas kuli-kuli perampuan menulong tanamkan (di-kata orang “berkuli mengubah”) dan demikian juga tatkala men-chabut beneh pun, maka upah-nya itu tiap-tiap saratus unting empat cent.

Derihal padi yang sudah di-ubah.

8.—Satelah siap terubah sakalian beneh itu, didalam sapuloh hari lagi nampaklah puleh padi itu; dan dalam tiga puloh hari

19 *Pupok*—Di-tambah atau di-tampal dengan lumpor.

To build up and repair an embankment with mud.

20 *Mengubah*—Tukar tempat; pindahkan bertanam.

To transplant.

21 *Chekak*—Di-pertemukan hujung telunjuk dengan hujung ibu jari isi yang di-dalam-nya itu-lah *suchekak*.

The space enclosed by the thumb and the index finger, when their ends meet, is called *Chekak*.

kaluarlah anak-nya ; dan masok dua bulan merepaklah²³; dan masok katiga bulan rata-lah²⁴; maka di dalam tiga bulan satengah umur-nya itu termenunglah²⁵; dan masok ka'ampat bulan-nya bunting kechil²⁶ maka katika ini batang-nya itu baharu lima ruas, dan deripada masa padi bunting kechil itu mahulah dirabun²⁷ sa-hari-hari padi itu hingga terbit buat-nya.

Maka sa-kira-kira hampir menjadi anam ruas batang-nya itu jadi-lah bunting besar; maka di-dalam ampat puloh hari lagi terbit-lah buah-nya tinjau-meninjau²⁸, dan dalam dua puloh hari lagi menghampar²⁹; maka pada katika ini mahulah di-keringkan sakali ayer di-dalam sawah itu, sepaya segera masak-nya; dan didalam lima anam hari menghampar itu mendaporlah; kemdian sedikit hari sahaja lagi ratalah masak-nya padi itu; maka telah di-kira-kirakan lama-nya semenjak hari di-ubah itu hingga rata masak-nya itu adalah anam bula, lain deri-pada beberapa hari membajak dan menyemai itu, barangkali sabulan atu dua bulan, atan pun jikalau banyak-banyak petak-nya itu sampai tiga bulan baharulah selesai deripada membajak itu.

22. *Puleh*—Gemok, subur, segar.

Great, not faded.

23. *Merepak*—Anak ber-anak lagi.

To increase and multiply.

24. *Rata*—Samalah tinggi-nya samua-nya.

The same height all over.

25. *Termenung*—Terdiamlah sahaja; tiada lagi bertambah tinggi dan merepak.

To remain just as it is, without growing taller or increasing.

26. *Bunting Kechil*—Nampak-nya gemok ruas yang di atas sakali.

Lit. "The lesser pregnancy:" the topmost joint beomes thick. [Specially *bunting besar* literally means the greater "pregnancy."]

27 *Rabun*—Di-asap-asap.

To fumigate.

28 *Tinjau meninjau*—Tengok menengok—terbit buah-nya sa-batang sa-batang.

The grain appearing on a stalk here and there.

29 *Menghampar*—Rata terbit buah-nya (di-kata orang tengah menghampar).

The grain appearing all over the field.

30 *Mendapur*—Masak sa-tompok sa-tompok.

Ripening in patches.

Derihal menuai dan mengambil semangat padi.

9.—Apabila handak memulai menuai buah padi itu mabulah dengan ; ithin pawang dan membakar kemenyan yang di-berinya itu di sawah serta di-sediakan perkakas-nya saperti yang tersebut di-bawah ini :—

(1). Bakul kechil akan tempat padi yang mula-mula di-tuai, ia itu semangat³¹ padi.

(2). Jari lipan³² akan di-letakkan di-keliling bakul kechil.

(3). Tali terap akan pengikat padi yang mula-mula di-tuai.

(4). Sabatang pendek buloh kasap kechil akan dibuboh bandera di-chachakkan dalam bakul kechil itu akan jadi tanda semangat padi yang mula-mula di-tuai.

(5). Kain putih sedikit akan pembungkus semangat padi.

(6). Anchak³³ akan tempat meletakkan tempat bara.

(7). Tempat bara akan membakar kemenyan yang di-beri pawang.

(8). Paku, buah keras³⁴ akan diletakkan didalam anchak sama-sama tempat bara.

Tatkala buah padi itu sudah masak rata, handaklah di-ambil semangat-nya dahulu, di-pileh pada sarata, petak sawah sendiri itu dimana yang terlebih baik padi-nya itu, dan dimana yang betina-nya (rumpun-nya yang besar) dan dimana yang tujuh ruas batang-nya ; maka pada rumpun yang demikian itulah mula-mula di-tuai tujuh tangkai akan menjadi semangat padi, maka di-tuai lagi satu gemal³⁵ akan menjadi ibu benih pada tahun hadapan kelak.

31 *Semangat*—The soul, good spirit.

32 *Jari lipan*—Puchok kalapa yang di-anyam saperti gambar lipan ber-jari.

A coconut frond braided into the semblance of a centipede's feet.

33 *Anchak*—Bilah-bilah buloh atau pelepah-pelepah yang di-rajut (anyam) ampat persegi terhampar dan di-beri bertali pada ka'ampat penjuru-nya dan sakalian puncia tali itu di-satukan di-tengah sepaya bulih di-gantong atau di-jenjet.

Strips of bamboo or fronds braided into an open square shape with cords attached to the four corners, the ends of the cords being joined so that it can be hung up.

34 *Paku*—A nail. *Buah Keras*, a candle nut.

35 *Gemal*—Di-dirikan jari hantu dan ibu jaripun, tetapi tiada bertemu

Maka semangat padi itu dibungkus dengan kain putih dan di-ikat dengan tali terap, di-perbuatkan saperti rupa budak kecil didalam bedong³⁶ maka di-masokkan kadalam bakul kecil itu; maka ibu benoh itu pula di-masokkan kadalam bakul lain, lalu di-asapkan kadua-nya dengan kemenyan, kemudian di-susunkanlah kadua bakul itu di-bawahlah pulang sampai karumah di-masokkanlah kadalam kepuk (tempat menyimpan padi).

10 Di belakan tiga hari (di-kata orang "pantang tuai") baharulah boleh di-tuai atau di-potong akan padi yang lain-nya itu, tetapi di-tuai dahulu sakedar sabakul dua sabaja, maka di-jemur, di-kisar³⁷ dan di-kipas³⁸, lalu di-tumbok di-jadikan beras, maka di-masakkan nasi, lalu di-panggilkan orang di-khandurikan

11 Satelah itu di-perbuatkanlah tong akan tempat menyimpan padi sementara di-sawah itu juga; kemudian di-panggilkan lima anam orang kuli akan menyabit dan membanting padi itu; adapun waktunya berkerja itu deri pukul anam pagi hingga sebelas setengah, saberapa dapat padi yang di-banting-nya itu di-masokkan kadalam balubur itu.

36 *Bedung*—Swaddle, to swathe.
sajarak empat jari lebeh kurang, maka saterek-terek isi pegangan di-dalam nya itulah *sagemal*.

The middle finger and thumb are stretched out not so as to meet but with the tips about four fingers' breadth apart and the amount that can be held between them, packed as tightly as possible, is called a *gemal*.

37 *Kisar*—To veer, to turn round.

38 *Kipas*—A fan to winnow.

[*Kisar* is to winnow. *Kisaran* is an arrangement of two baskets, of which the lower is fixed while the upper one spins round and winnows the grain so that the chaff flies out. *Kipas* is a winnowing machine with an open mouth, out of which the chaff is driven by a fan turned by a handle.—C.O.B.]

39 *Membanting*—Di-ambil sabitan padi itu *sachekak besar* (di-pertemuan kadua hujung jari hantu dan kadua ibu jari pun) di-pukulkan ka tepi tong itu supaya gugor buah padi itu masok kadalam tong, itulah *membanting padi*.

You take of the rice that has been cut with the sickle (*sabit*) a large *chekak* (as much as can be held between the ends of the thumbs and middle fingers of both hands) and beat it against the (inner) edge of the bucket so that the grain falls into the bucket: this process is called *membanting padi* [here rendered by 'threshing'].

12. Jikalau baik jadi-nya padi itu, didalam sagantang bolehlah di-dapat buah-nya itu saratus gantang; dan pada tiap-tiap sapetak sawah itu adalah sagantang beneh-nya itu.

13.—Satelah habis di-potong padi itu baharulah di-angin⁴¹ akan membuang hampa-nya, lalu di-jemurkan kering-kering, supaya jangan berlapuk tatkala di-simpan bertahun; kemudian deripada itu di-kaluarkanlah upah kuli itu tiap-tiap sepuluh gantang dua gantang. Apabila selesai deripada itu jikalau tiada di-jualkan padi itu, di-angkatlah pulang di-masakkan kadalam kepuk. Maka barang-bila handak di-makan di-ambillah sabakul-sabakul di-jemurkan, di-kisar dan di-kipas, lalu di-tumbok menjadilah beras, baharulah di-buboh sakedar-nya kadalam priok, di-basohlah, dan di-buboh ayer sakira-kira tinggelam beras itu lalu di-jerangkan ka'atas dapur sahingga masak menjadi nasi bolehlah di-makan.

14.—Adapun pekerja'an menyabit (di-potong dengan sabit) dan membanting padi seperti yang tersebut pada fasal 11 jadilah seperti adat baharu, maka yang terlebih gemar berbuat demikian itu sakarang ini orang-orang yang tinggal di hampir bandar Malaka, supaya segera habis pekerja'an-nya; tetapi dahulu-dahulu tiada boleh demikian, hingga sakarang pun orang-orang yang tinggal di sebelah darat-darat Malaka itu suka mengetam padi-nya dengan di-tuai sagemal-sagemal di-masokkan ka-dalam bakul (jikalau di-kulikan, upah-nya itu sepuluh satu) beberapa hari baharulah habis, maka pekerja'an yang demikian itu kunun berkat⁴², tiada terperanjat semangat padi; dan ada juga satengah-nya orang yang perchaya seperti yang tersebut itu, berkata, "semenjak sudah jadi adat membanting padi itu banyaklah susut buah padi itu deripada tahun yang duhulu-dahulu katika biasa dengan di-tuai itu."

15.—Barang siapa yang bersawah lebar, jika tiada terdayakan uleh sendiri-nya bekerja menanam padi itu, maka kerap kali di-berikan-nya kepada orang lain mengerjakan sawah-nya itu dengan perjanjian berbahagi dua (sama-sama kena belanja

41 *Di-angin*—To ventilate.

[This is the literal sense of the word: it seems to be used here for *kirai*, to winnow with a winnowing fan.—C. O. B.]

42 *Berkat*—Blessed, to bless.

menyewa kerbau dan sama-sama kena di-atas sabarang belanja didalam hal bertanam padi itu) atau berbahagi tiga (umpama-nya, tuan-nya mengaluarkan sabarang apa belanja-nya dan orang yang bekerja itu boleh mendapat sapertiga; atau orang yang bekerja itu, boleh mengaluarkan sabarang belanja itu, maka tuan-nya boleh mendapat sapertiga sahaja) atau pun di-sewakan-nya sahaja, sa'umpama sawah-nya itu lazim boleh naik sakoyan padinya tahun-tahun, maka sewa-nya itu bolehlah di-dapat-nya lebeh kurang dua-ratus gantang padi.

16 Sabarang orang yang bersawa yang tiada memperbuat saperti aturan yang tersebut didalam fasal 9 dan 10 itu, maka jadilah saperti tiada ia memakai sakalian pantang⁴³ berladang padi kerana jikalar tiada di-bawahkan sagala tertib-nya⁴⁴ itu tentulah kachewa⁴⁵ kasudahan-nya dan sia-sia sahaja pekerja'an-nya dengan tiada semporna akan hajat-nya itu, kerana sakalian aturan dan pantang itu guna-nya, sepaya menjauhkan dan melindungi deripada sakalian musoh padi itu, saperti benah⁴⁶, tikus, dan babi, atau sabagai-nya.

43 *Pantang*—A prohibition.

44 *Tertib*—Disposition [i. e. arrangement, order: the same as *aturan*].
C. O. B.

45 *Kachewa*—To miss, to fail.

46 *Benah*—A worm or grub, maggot or small grasshopper.

An Account of The Cultivation of Rice in Malacca.

It is the established custom in Malacca territory to plant rice once a year and the season for doing so generally falls about the month of Zilkaidah or Zilhijah*. In starting planting operations, however, the object is if possible to coincide with the season when the West wind blows, because at that time there are frequent rains and accordingly the earth of the rice-field becomes soft and easy to plough. Moreover in planting rice it is an invariable rule that there must be water in the field, in order that the rice may sprout properly; though on the other hand if there is too great a depth of water the rice is sure to die. It has also been observed that as a rule the season of the West wind coincides with the fourth month† of the Chinese calendar, and sometimes also with the month of Zilkaidah or Zilhijah.

2.—In olden time the order of planting operations was as follows:—First the elders had to hold a consultation with the Pawang; then the date was fixed; then *Maulud* prayers were read over the “mother seed” and benzoin, supplied by the pawang; was burned; then all the requisites for rice planting were got ready, viz:—

- (1) A strong buffalo (to pull the plough);
- (2) A plough with its appurtenances (to turn over the earth and the short weeds);
- (3) A harrow with its appurtenances (to level and break up small the clods of earth left by the plough);

[*In 1893 these months extended from the 17th May to the 14th July.
C. O. B.]

[†In 1893 from the 16th May to the 13th June.—C. O. B.]

(4) A roller with its appurtenances (to knock down the long weeds, such as sedges, in fields that have lain fallow for a long while);

(5) A wood cutter's knife to mend any of the implements that may get out of order at the time of ploughing;

(6) A hoe to repair the embankments and level the higher ground.

(7) A scythe to cut the long weeds;

(8) And a whip to urge the buffalo on if he is lazy.

3.—When the proper season has arrived for beginning the work of planting and the elders have come to an agreement with the Pawang, then on some Friday after the service in the Mosque the Penghulu addresses all the people there present, saying that on such a day of the month, every one who is to take part in rice-cultivation must bring to the Mosque half a quart of grain (for "mother seed") in order that that *Maulud* prayers may be read over it. (At that time *Ketupats* and *Lepats* are prepared for the men who are to read those prayers).

When the *Maulud* prayers are over, every man goes down to the rice-field, if possible on the same day or the next one, in order to begin ploughing the nursery plot, that is the plot which is near his house or in which he has been in the habit of sowing the seed every year.

But if a man has a great number of plots, he will begin by ploughing half of them and then at the end of the month of Zilhijah he must diligently prepare the nursery plot, so as to be ready in about ten days' time.

Of Sowing.

4.—Before sowing one must first of all lay out the grain, both the seed-grain and the "mother-seed," each separately, to dry. It must then be soaked in a vessel (a bucket or pot) for two days and two nights, after which it is taken out, strained and spread quite evenly on a mat with fresh leaves (areca-nut fronds are best) and every afternoon one must sprinkle water on it, in order that the germ may quickly break through, which will happen probably in two days' time or thereabouts.

5.—While the seed is soaking, the nursery plot must be

carefully prepared: that is to say, it must be ploughed over; again, harrowed, levelled, ditched, and the soil allowed to settle; the embankments must be mended and the surface made smooth. When the germs have sprouted the seed is taken to the nursery plot. Benzoin supplied by the Rawang is burnt and the plot sprinkled with *tepong tawar*. Then a beginning is made by sowing the "chief of the seed" [*i.e.* "mother-seed"] in one corner of the nursery, prepared for the purpose and about two yards square; afterwards the rest of the seed is sown all over the plot. It is well to sow when the plot contains plenty of water, so that all the germs of the seed may be uppermost and the roots may not grow long but may be pulled up easily. The time for sowing must be during the dark half of the month, so that the seedlings may be preserved from being eaten by insects.

Three days after the seed is sown the young shoots begin to rise like needles and at that time all the water should be drawn off the plot; after seven days they are likened to a sparrow's tail, and about the tenth or fifteenth day they break out into blades. At that period the water is again let into the plot, little by little, in order that the stalks of the seedlings may grow thick.

The seedlings have to remain in the nursery for at least forty or forty-four days from the time of sowing, before they are sufficiently grown: it is best to let them remain till they are about seventy days old.

6.—While the seedlings are in the nursery, the other plots are being ploughed, one after another: and this is called the first ploughing. Then the embankments are mended and reformed with earth, so that the water in the field may not escape and leave it dry. After the embankments have been mended the harrowing begins: a start is made with the plot that was first ploughed (other than the nursery plot) for there the earth will have become soft and the weeds being rotten after many days of soaking in the water will form a sort of manure. Each plot is so dealt with in its turn. Then all have to be ploughed once more which is called the second ploughing) and harrowed again; for the first harrowing merely breaks up the clods of earth and a second is required to reduce them to a fine state and to kill the weeds. Most people, having first used an iron harrow, use a

wooden one for the second harrowing in order that the earth may be broken up quite fine. Their rice is sure to thrive better than that of people who are less careful : for in rice-planting, as the saying goes there is "the plighted hope of good that is to come," in the way of bodily sustenance I mean. So day by day the different plots are treated in the way that has been described in connection with the nursery plot in paragraph 5 above.

Of Planting.

7.—When the seedling rice has been in the nursery long enough and the fields are clean and ready for planting (which will be about the month of Safar or August) the seedlings are pulled up and tied together with strips of dried *palas* leaves into bundles of the size known as *sachekak*. If the roots and blades are long, the ends can be clipped a little, and the roots are then steeped in manure. This manure is made of buffalo bones burnt with chaff till they are thoroughly calcined, and then pounded fine, passed through a sieve and mixed with mud : that is the best kind of manure for rice-planting and is known as stock "manure." (It can also be applied by merely scattering it in the fields. In that case, after cutting off the ends of the blades, the seedlings are planted and afterwards, when they are green again and appear to be thriving, the manure is scattered over the whole field. There are some places too where no manure at all is used, because of the perennial richness of the soil.)

Afterwards the seedlings are allowed to remain exposed to the air for about two nights and then taken to the field to be planted. The bundles are broken up and bunches of four or five plants together are planted at intervals of a span all over the different plots till all are filled up. If there are very many plots, ten or fifteen female labourers can be engaged to assist in planting, and likewise in pulling up the seedlings, at a wage of four cents for every hundred bundles.

Of the Rice after it has been Transplanted.

8.—Ten days after the young rice has been transplanted it recovers its fresh green colour ; in thirty days the young shoots come out ; in the second month it increases more and more, and

in the third it becomes even all over. After three months and a half its growth is stayed and in the fourth month it is styled *bunting kechil*.

At that stage the stalk has only five joints, and from that period it must be fumigated daily till the grain appears.

About the time when the stalk has six joints, it is called *bunting besar*; in forty days more the grain is visible here and there, and twenty days later it spreads everywhere. At this time all the water in the field must be drawn off so that the grain may ripen quickly. After five or six days it ripens in patches and a few days later the rice is altogether ripe.

From the time of transplanting to the time when it is ripe is reckoned six months, not counting the days spent in ploughing and in growing it in the nursery, which may be a month or two, or even (if there are many plots) as much as three months to the end of the ploughing.

Of Reaping and Taking the Soul of the Rice.

9.—When one wishes to begin reaping the grain one must first have the Pawang's permission, and burn benzoin supplied by him in the field.

The following implements must also be got ready, viz.

(1) A small basket to hold the rice cut first known as the "Soul of the Rice."

(2) A *jari lipan* to put round the small basket:

(3) A string of *terap* bark to tie up the rice that is cut first.

(4) A small stem of bamboo, of the variety known as *buluh kasap*, with a flag attached, which is to be planted in the small basket as a sign of the "soul of the rice" that has been cut first;

(5) A small white cloth to wrap up the "soul of the rice";

(6) An *anchak* to hold the brasier;

(7) A brasier, in which to burn the incense provided by the Pawang;

(8) A nail and a kind of nut, known as *buah keras*, to be put into the *anchak* together with the brasier.

When the rice is ripe all over, one must first take the "Soul" out of all the plots of one's field. You choose the spot

where the rice is best and where it is "female" (that is to say where the bunch of stalks is big) and where there are seven joints in the stalk. You begin with a bunch of this kind and clip seven stems to be the "soul of the rice"; and then you clip yet another handful to be the "mother seed" for the following year. The "Soul" is wrapped in a white cloth tied with a cord of *terap* bark and made into the shape of a little child in swaddling clothes, and put into the small basket. The "mother seed" is put into another basket and both are fumigated with benzoin and then the two baskets are piled the one on the other and taken home and put into the *kepuk* (the receptacle in which rice is stored).

10.—One must wait three days (called the *pantang tuai*) before one may clip or cut any more of the rice. At first only one or two basketfuls of rice are cut: the rice is dried in the sun, winnowed in a winnowing basket and cleaned in a fanning machine, pounded to free it from the husk so that it becomes *bēras* and then boiled so that it becomes *nasi*, and people are invited to feast on it.

11.—Then a bucket is made for the purpose of threshing the rest of the rice, and a granary built to keep it in while it remains in the field, and five or six labourers are engaged to reap and thresh it. Their hours of working are from 6 to 11.30 a.m. and all the rice they thresh they put into the granary.

12.—If the crop is a good one, a gallon of seed will produce a hundred fold. Each plot in a field takes about a gallon of seed.

13.—When the rice has all been ent, it is winnowed in order to get rid of the chaff and then laid out in the sun till quite dry so that it may not get mouldy if kept for a year.

Then the wages of the labourers are taken out of it at the rate of two gallons out of every ten. When that is settled, if the rice is not to be sold, it is taken home and put into the rice-chest.

Whenever you want to eat of it, you take out a basketful at a time and dry it in the sun. Then you turn it in the winnowing basket and clean it in the fanning machine, pound it to convert it into *beras* (husked rice) and put a sufficiency of it in a pot and wash it. Enough water is then poured over it to cover it and it

is put on the kitchen fire till it is boiled and becomes *nasi*, when it can be eaten.

14.—The custom of reaping with a sickle and threshing the rice as described in paragraph 11 is a modern method and is at present mainly practised by the people living in the neighbourhood of the town of Malacca, in order to get the work done quickly; but in olden times it was not allowed and even to this day, the people who live in the inland parts of the territory of Malacca prefer to clip their rice with a *tuai*, and put it into their baskets a handful at a time [*i. e.* without threshing it]. (If labourers are employed to do this, their wage is one tenth of the rice cut). It takes ever so many days to get the work done, but the idea is that this method is the pious one, the “soul of the rice” not being disturbed thereby. A good part of the people hold this belief and assert that since the custom of threshing the rice has been introduced, the crops have been much less abundant than in years of olden time when it was the custom to use the *tuai* only.

15.—If a man has broad fields so that he is unable to plant them all by his own labour, he will often allow another to work them on an agreement, either of equal division of the produce (each bearing an equal share of the hire of a buffalo and all other expenses incidental to rice-planting) or of three-fold division (that is, for example, the owner bears all expenses, in which case the man who does the work can get a third of the produce; or the latter bears all expenses, in which case the owner only gets a third of the produce). Or again, the land can be let: for instance a field which ordinarily produces a *Koyan** of rice a year will fetch a rent of about two hundred gallons, more or less.

16.—Every cultivator who does not act in accordance with the ordinance laid down in paragraphs 9 and 10 above will be in the same case as if he disregarded all the prohibitions laid down in connection with planting. If a man does not carry out this procedure he is sure to fail in the end; his labour will be in vain and will not fulfil his desires, for the virtue of all

these ordinances and prohibitions lies in the fact that they protect the rice and drive away all its enemies, such as grubs, rats, swine and the like.

[*A *Koyan*, as a measure of weight, contains 40 *pikuls* = 5333 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

Rather over 20 gallons (*gantang*) of rice (*padi*) go to a *pikul*.

The term *Koyan* is also used as a measure of capacity, in which sense it contain 800 *gantangs*.

The term *gantang* has been rendered here by "gallon" of which it is at present the legal equivalent, but the native *gantang* had a standard varying according to locality.

C. O. B.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Protective Charm

If a child has to be taken out late in the afternoon so that it will probably be out at nightfall it is usual among Malays in Malacca to put on the top of its head and just under and behind the two ear-lobes a little red betel-juice, to ward off evil spirits.

With this custom cf. Crooke, "An Introduction to the Popular Religion and Folklore of Northern India," p. 201. "Colours are scarers of evil spirits. They particularly dread "yellow, black, red and white. . . The parting of the bride's hair "is stained with vermilion, though here, perhaps, the practice is "based on the symbolical belief in the blood covenant," and *ibid* p. 197, where betel is mentioned as a scarer of evil spirits.

It would be interesting to learn whether this charm is used in other parts of the Peninsula?

Earthquakes.

According to some Malays the earth rests between the hours of a gigantic bull; when he shakes himself, either through lassitude or for some other reason, the result is an earthquake.

Cf. Crooke, *op cit.* p. 19. "The common explanation of these "occurrences in India is that Vishnu in his Varáha or boar incarnation is changing the burden of the world from one tusk "to another. By another account this is done by the great bull "or elephant which supports the world."

The South.

Crooke, *op cit.* p. 219, states "The South is the realm of death, "and no one will sleep or have their house door opening toward "that ill-omened quarter of the sky."

Compare with this the following extract from a Malay treatise on these matters:

Bermula jika pintu rumah mengadap ka-mashrik baik,

alamat beruleh anak chuchu banyak lagi sentosa : jika mengadap ka-utara baik alamat beruleh mas perak lagi sempurna : jika mengadap ka-maghrib bertambah-tambah alamat baik atau orang alim datang kapada-nya lagi selamat ; jika mengadap ka-selatan malang pada barang kerja-nya ; tiada sempurna maksud-nya.

Names of Months.

In the inland villages of Malacca the names of the Muham-
madan months are as follows:—

1. Bulan Muharram
2. „ Safar
3. „ Sulong Maulud
4. „ Pādûa (or Sengah) Maulud
5. „ Pērûga (or Alang) Maulud
6. „ Bongsu Maulud
7. „ Aruah
8. „ Khenduri
9. „ Puasa
10. „ Raya
11. „ Berapit
12. „ Haji

but for the 7th month Rējah is the more general name and Sha'aban is perhaps more commonly used for the 8th.

Are the above terms usual in other districts?

Benzoin.

Mr. Groeneveldt in the Appendix to his "Notes on the Malay Archipelago and Malacca," (Essays relating to Indo-China, series II. vol I. p. 261) remarks under this head :

BENZOIN, *gold and silver incense*. It is described as follows in the "Tung Hsi Yang K'a u" Book 3 p. 23: "Inside this incense are white spots as clods of white wax ; the best sort has much of this white, and the inferior sorts but little. When burnt it is very fragrant." We think this description cannot but apply to the gum benzoin.

Mr. Groeneveldt does not point out that the name given to it in the Chinese text affords a strong corroboration to this identification. It may be questioned indeed whether the Chinese nomenclator meant the words here rendered *gold* and *silver* to be read phonetically, or whether he himself assumed this ingenious transcription to be a true etymological rendering of the Malay name, which is *Kemeniyan*. Either way, the Chinese name* is phonetically near enough to the Malay name to make it certain that benzoin is meant.

* Cant.—Kem ngen.

Hak.—Kim ngyin.

Hok.—Kim gun.

Hail.—Kium ngien.

Batara Guru.

In a Mayang Invocation published in the *Selangor Journal* of the 7th Sept., 1894, the following interesting passage occurs:

السلام عليكم كونق كونجج درقد نينق كو يغبنام فترا كورو كورو او ال مولا
مجادى دان جادين ايت دغن جسد جادى

“H. C.” translates this :

“Peace be unto thee! I am about to remove from thee, my Grandsire, who art styled Pētēra Gūru, the original teacher, who art from the beginning, and who art incarnate from thy birth.”

I am inclined to read the adverbial Arabic *اول* with the following word *مول* rather than with the preceding word *كورو*. This, however, does not alter the general sense of the passage beyond bringing out more clearly the fact that “Guru” is used as a proper name.

In the *Selangor Journal* of the 22nd February, 1895, the following passage occurs in an article on the invocation of the Padi Spirits, over the signature of “W. S.”

“When the jungle is first cleared for the forming of a “new Padi swamp, importance is attached to the invocation of “certain mythical personages who may have probably been the

“deities of the Malay in the pre-Mohammedan epoch. These the Pawang should invoke by name as follows :

“ ‘ Toh Mentala Guru !

“ ‘ Sarajah (? Si Raja) Guru !

“ ‘ Gempitar A'lam !

“ ‘ Sarajah (? Si Raja) Malek !’

“ All that I can find out about Toh Mentala (here called Toh Petala Guru) is that he was the all-powerful Spirit who took the place of Allah before the advent of Mohammedanism ; a spirit so powerful that he could restore the dead to life and to whom all prayers were addressd. This name is said to be still preserved among the genuine Orang Laut. The old customs are fast dying out, and very few Malays I have met now know the names of the four deities (or demons) given above.”

A note is appended to the word : “Toh Mentala guru :” “These four titles are said to refer to four different deities but I see no reason why the next two should not be merely epithets of Toh Mentala.”

“Batara Guru,” or “Sang-yang Guru” is the name by which Siva is known to his worshippers who constitute the vast majority of the Balinese, and who probably constituted the bulk of the old Javanese. About his identity with the “Pětëra Guru” of the Mayong invocation, and with the “Petala Guru” or “Mentala Guru” of the Pawang’s appeal, there can be very little doubt. I would suggest the following version of the latter :

“To’ Batara Guru !

“Sang-raja Guru !

“Gěmpitar alam !

“Sang-raja malik !

The four lines refer to the same deity ; “Malik” being merely the Arabic for “King” and not a proper name.

Malay theatrical performances and dances owe so much to Javanese influence that it would be dangerous to infer from a Mayong invocation that Batara Guru was necessarily known to the pre-Mohammedan Malays. Nevertheless it is possible enough

that they were of the same religion as their neighbours the Javanese. The formula uttered by the Pawang goes far to show this; and I concur with Mr. Skeat in expressing a hope that something will be done to rescue these fragments of old Malay folklore from the destruction with which they are threatened.

Batara Guru plays a considerable part in Malay literature, but as that literature is so often merely translated from the Javanese, no conclusion can safely be drawn from it regarding the ancient religion of the country. In the *Hikayat Sang Samba* (the Malay version of the *Bhaumakavya*) Batara Guru appears as a supreme God with Brahma and Vishnu as subordinate deities. It is Batara Guru who alone has the water of life (*ayer utama* (*atama*) *jiwa*) which brings the slaughtered heroes to life. This attribute corresponds closely with the account of "Mentala Guru" given by the pawang to Mr. Skeat.

The following pantuns given me by a comparatively illiterate Malay are of some interest in connection with this question of Batara Guru. I give the text as I received it, but it bears signs of being corrupt in parts:

Ambil golok kupas kelapa,
Përah santan ambil pati;
Naik ka gunong përgi bertapa
Menghadap Bërahmana, maharaja Sakti.

Përah santan ambil pati
Kasih makan Dato' Pënghulu;
Bërapa di tanya ta-biar bëmimpi
Kapada Bërahmana Sang Raja Guru!

Bersanding di gëtâ Raja Mëlayu
Bërukir bunga tampok përada
Berkata uleh Sang Raja Guru
"Galoh mënjelma di manjapada!"

The story goes on to relate how the Galoh (princess) whose name is given as Galoh Chandra Kirana is transformed by Batara Kala into a man and how her betrothed, Panji Misa Këlana wanders distractedly in search of her with the poor consolation.

Raut raut daun kĕlapa
 Hĕndak dibuat lidi pĕnyapu;
 Tujoh tahun sudah bertapa,
 Kĕmudian chari boleh bĕrtĕmu.

Ultimately the lovers are reunited. The references in these pantuns will easily be understood by those acquainted with the leading incidents in the "Panji Cyclus" of tales—(v. Essays relating to Indo-China, Second Series, Vol. ii. p. 40) It is noteworthy however that *Batara Guru* is identified in the pantuns with "Berhmana." "Brahma" is usually "Bĕrma" or "Bĕrma Sakti;" and the author of the pantun appears to have been a comparatively modern Malay who attempted to improve on the old legend which did not explicitly state who *Batara Guru* was.

Another point of interest is the expression "*Batara*" or "*Sang-yang*" which is prefixed to "*Guru*." "*Yang*," of course, is not "*yang*," who,—but "*Yang*," a deity (compare *Sembahyang*, *ka-yang-an*.) "*Sang-yang*" is never (in Malay literature, so far as I am acquainted with it) applied to any demi-god or inferior deity. Thus we have "*Sang-yang Guru*," "*Sang-yang Bisnu*," but never "*Sangyang Hanuman*," or "*Sang-yang Dermadewa*." These inferior divinities are merely "*Sang*," (e. g. *Sang Dermadewa*, *Sang Samba*, *Sang Sri Hanuman*)—a honorific also applied to mortals, e. g., *Sang Sapurba*, *Sang Ranjuna Tapa*; and even to animals in fables, e. g., *Sang Kanchil*, *Sang Tikus*. The expression "*Batara*" is also limited to the greater Hindu divinities (except when used as a royal title), e. g., *Batara Guru*, *Batara Kala*, *Batara Indra*, *Batara Bisnu*, etc. Thus the expressions "*Sang-yang*" and "*Batara*," are fairly coincident in their application. But there are a few deities of whom the honorific "*Sang-yang*" is used but not "*Batara*," e. g., "*Sang-yang Tunggal*," the only God, "*Sang-yang Sokma*," etc. Thus "*Batara*" would seem to be limited in use to the actual names of Hindu deities as distinct from epithets describing those deities. "*Batara Guru*" would seem to be an exception—the only one—to this rule and to point to the fact the original meaning of "*Guru*" had been lost sight of and that the expression had come to be regarded only as a proper name.

In the "*Sila-silah Raja-raja di tanah Jawa*" (v. Indo-China

Essays, Series II, vol. ii. p. 20) an extraordinary genealogy is given representing Adam as the father of Seth, Seth of "Nûrchaya," Nûrchaya of Sang-yang Wênang Sang-yang Wênang of Sang-yang Tunggal, Sang-yang Tunggal of Guru, and Guru of Sangyang Sambu, Bĕrahma, Mahadewa, Bisnu, and Dewi Sĕri. It is impossible to do much with this genealogy except to notice that "Guru" is treated as distinct from the "Mahadewa," another name for Siva. Thus Guru is represented as the father of the Hindu Trinity, and also of Sambu (whom I cannot identify) and Sĕri, who is the Hindu Sri, the goddess of grain and therefore a deity of immense importance to the old Javanese and Malays' "Sri" is the goddess invoked in another invocation in the *Selangor Journal* article of the 22nd February, 1895; where the Pawang addresses the padi:

"Lagi di dalam Slurga
 "Bernama buah khaldi (?)
 "Sampai ka-dunya bernama
 "Buah Sĕri, tĕnyang Sĕri."
 "Jangan rosak jangan binasakan
 "Buah Sĕri, tĕnyang Sĕri."

To this passage Mr. Skeat adds a note: "The Sĕri fruit "may mean the blessed fruit (in the ordinary sense of Sĕri or Sri) "and be given as a euphonious title to padi, but it reminds one "strangely of 'Ceres,' the goddess of grain."

R. J. W.

Calanthe vestita Lindl. in Selangor.

This well-known and popular orchid has rather a remarkable distribution, being found in Tenasserim and Borneo, and it might well be expected to occur somewhere in the intermediate region, especially in limestone districts. It does not occur, so far as is known in the Lankawi islands, where it might have been expected, being replaced there by the pretty *C. rubens* Ridl., but I found a single plant in a crevice in a tree on the top of the limestone rocks at the Kuala Lumpur caves (Gua batu). It was in perfect flower in December, and was a very fine form. The upper part of these rocks is in many places quite inaccessible, and indeed it is in but few places one can get

to the top. The flora there is very different from anything we have even at the lower part of the cliffs, and in many respects is similar to that of the limestone rocks of the Lankawi islands.

In recording this discovery of a connecting link between two regions so far apart as Tenasserim and Borneo, I may mention another, *viz.* that of *Dendrobium heterocarpum* Wall. (*D aureum* Lindl.) which was known to occur in India (Nepal, Assam, Malabar and Ceylon), in Java, and the Philippine islands, and which has recently been found by Mr. A. B. Stephens in Perak, on the Thaiping hills.

H. N. R.

Boriah.

In part II. of Clifford and Swettenham's Malay-English Dictionary, under the head of BORIAH, I find *Boriah*,

بوریه. A topical song. *Bácha boriah* باج بوریه. To sing a topical song.

No derivation of the word is given. The use of the word is chiefly confined to the pantomimes or mimic plays which are acted by Malays in Penang Town during the month of Muharam. It is of Persian origin, according to Forbes, and means a "mat" in Hindustani. The following account of the word which I have received from an Indian in Penang will throw some light on the subject, as I believe, fanciful derivations of the word have been suggested.

"The plain meaning of the word Boriah in the Hindustani and Deccan language is a place of prayer (praying carpet), and in Malay they call it *Tikar* (a mat). Formerly in the year 1845, the 21st Regiment was transferred from Madras to Penang. The Muhammedans of the Regiment used to be given ten days' leave in the month of Muharram for the purpose of mourning for the grandsons of the prophet. These military men used to form parties and sing songs of mourning. For instance, representing four persons, Nanak Shah, Jogi Majnun, Balva Ghaghri, and Boria, they used to dress up in clothes made of mats and mourn for Husain, and used to recite the following piece of poetry—

“ Boria the best of its kind ;
“ Boria everywhere in the world ;
“ Boria the beautiful (was) seen ;
“ Sacred and pure Boria.

“ In the countries of Madras
“ The Boria is made of grass ;
“ Fences are made with bamboo ;
“ Boria is green in colour. etc., etc.

“But in Penang the name of Boria is from the 21st
“ Regiment, and has become celebrated. Now-a-days the
“ Malays have given their own different names to it, but they
“ call all of them Boria for the purpose of asking charity for
“ them. In Madras wherever the Regiment is the Boria play
“ is performed.”

H. T. Haughton.



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