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<td>999</td>
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</table>
The Society is still in possession of a considerable stock of the back numbers of its Journal.

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.
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. 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.
RULES.

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 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 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
RULES.

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

STRAITS BRANCH

OF THE

Royal Asiatic Society

PATRON.

H. E. Sir. Charles B. H. Mitchell, G. C. M. G.

COUNCIL FOR 1896.

The Right Revd. Bishop G. F. Hose—President.
The Hon’ble W. R. Collyer,—Vice-President for Singapore.
The Hon’ble D. Logan,—Vice-President for Penang.
H. N. Ridley, Esq.—Honorary Secretary.
J. O. Anthonisz, Esq.—Honorary Treasurer.

H. H. Eschke, Esq.
The Hon’ble W. J. Napier, Esq.
R. N. Bland, Esq.
Dr. R. Hanitsch.
The Rev. W. G. Sheppard,

Councillors.
LIST OF MEMBERS.

FOR

1897.

ANTHONISZ, J. O., R.A.
BAMPFYLDE, C. A.
BARNES, W. E.
BARTLETT, E. A.
BELFIELD, F.
BERRINGTON, A. T. D.
BICKNELL, W. A.
BIRCH, J. K.
BLAGDEN, C. O., M. A.,
      (Life Member)
BLAND, R. N.
BOTT, Dr. W. N.
BRADDON, Dr. W. L.
BRANDT, D.
BROWN, The Hon. Dr. W. C.
BRYANT, A. T.
BRYDGES, E. H., M.A.
BUCKLEY, C. B.
CAMPBELL, A.
CAMUS, M. de
CLIFFORD, H. C.
COLLYER, The Hon’ble W. R.
CONLAY, W.
DANE, Dr. R.

Singapore.
Kuching, Sarawak.
Kinta, Perak.
Sarawak.
Selangor.
Taiping, Perak.
Audit Department, Penang.
Penang.

England.
Province Wellesley.
Singapore.
Seremban, N. Sembilan.
Stanmore, Singapore.
Penang.
Penang.

Singapore.
Orchard Road, Singapore.
Kuala Kangsa, Perak.
Singapore.
The Residency, Pekan, Pahang.
Singapore.
Perak.
Province Wellesley.
Dent, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Dew, A. T.
Dunkerley, Rev. W. H., M.A.
Dunlop, C.
Dunn, J. R.
Egerton, Walter
Eschke, H. H.
Everett, A. Hart
Everett, H. H.
Fielding, J.
Fort, H.
Freer, Dr. G. D.
Gentle, Alex.
Gerini, Capt. G. S.
Graham, James
Groom, S. R.
Haffenden, John
Haines, F. W.
Hale, A.
Hamilton, J. R.
Hanitsch, Dr. R.
Hare, G. T.
Haughton, H. T.
Haviland, Dr.
Hawes, M. A.
Hervey, D. F. A., C.M.G.
(Hon. Member)
Hill, The Hon. E. C.
Hose, C.
Hoynick van Parendrecht
P. C.
Hudson, H. H.
Hullett, R. W., M.A., F.L.S.
Ibrahim bin Abdullah,
Dato' Dalam
Jeffrey, S.
Joaquim, J. P., F.R.G.S.

11 Old Broad St., London, E. C.
Matang, Perak.
Malacca.
Powell & Co., Singapore.
S. S. Hye Leong, Singapore.
Singapore.
German Consulate, Singapore.
Labuan.
Sarawak.
Scotland.
Singapore.
Malacca.
England.
Siam.
Glasgow, Scotland.
Malacca.
Singapore.
British North Borneo.
Tampin, N. Sembilan.
Matang, Perak.
Singapore.
Selangor.
Singapore.
England.
Selangor.
Buckhold Hill,
Pangbourne, Berks.
Singapore.

Singapore.
Baram, Sarawak.
Singapore.
Penang.
Singapore.
Johor Baharu.
Singapore.
Singapore.
MEMBERS FOR 1897.—Continued.

JOHNSTON, L. A. M.  
KEGAN, PAUL, TRENCk,  
KNIGHT, ARTHUR  
KOE, R.  
KYNNERSLEY, The Hon. C.W.S.  
LAWES, Revd. W. G.  
(Hon. Member)  
LEASK, Dr. J. T.  
LEMON, A. H.  
LEWIS, J. E. A., B.A.  

LITTLE, R. M.  
LOGAN, The Hon'ble D.  
LUERING, Revd. Dr. H. L. E.  
MACHADO, A. D.  
MACLAREN, J. W. B.  
MAXWELL, Sir. W. E.,  
K.C.M.G. (Hon. Mem.)  

MCKILLOP, J., F.C.S.  
MELDRUM, DATO J.  
MEREWETHER, E. M.  
MICHELL, W. C., B.A.  
MILLER, JAMES  
MOORE, Revd. D. D.  
MUNSON, Revd. R. W.  
NANSON, W., B.A., F.S.G.  
NAPIER, The Hon'ble W. J.,  
M.A. B.C.L.  

NORONHA, H. L.  
ORMSBY, G.  
O'SULLIVAN, A. W. S., B.A.  
OWEN, F. E.  
PARK, C. W. C.  
PERHAM, The Ven'ble Archdeacon  
(Hon. Member.)  
RICKETT, C. B.  

RIDLEY, H. N., M.A., F.L.S.  
ROBERTS, W. B.  

Singapore.  
Singapore.  
Kuala Pilah.  

Port Moresby, New Guinea.  
Penang.  
Alor Gajah, Malacca  
Government Printing Office,  
Sarawak.  

British North Borneo.  
Penang.  
Singapore.  
Maliwun, Burmah.  
Singapore.  
Government House, Accra,  
Gold Coast, Africa.  

England.  
Johor.  
Malacca.  
Dindings  
Singapore.  
China.  
America.  
Singapore.  

Paterson Road, Singapore.  
Singapore.  
Labuan.  
Singapore.  
Kuala Pahang.  
Negri Sembilan,  

Singapore.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Foochow.  
Botanic Gardens, Singapore.  
Ulu Pahang.
MEMBERS FOR 1897.—Continued.


ROSTADOS, E. Singapore.

ROWLAND, W. R. Rembau.

SARAWAK, H. H. The RAJA of, Kuching, Sarawak.
G. C. M. G. (Honorary Member.)

SARAWAK, H. H. The Ranee of Sarawak.

SATOw, Sir E. M., K. C. M. G. Tokyo, Japan.
(Honorary Member.)

SAUNDERS, C. J. Penang.

SCHALJE, M. Medan, Deli.

SCOTT, Dr. DUNCAN. England.


SEAH SONG SEAH. Chop “Chin Hin,” Singapore.

SHELcORD, The Hon’ble T., Broadfields, Paterson Road,
C. M. G. Singapore.

SHELlORD, W. H. Singapore.


SMITH, Sir Cecil C. G. C. M. G. Singapore.
(Honorary Member.)

SOHST, Theo. Singapore.

ST. CLAIR, W. G. Singapore.

STRINGER, C. Singapore.

SWETTENHAM, The Hon’ble Singapore.
J. A., C. M. G.

SYERS, H. C. Singapore.

TALBOT, A. P. Singapore.

THOMAS, O. V. Singapore.

VAN BENNINGEN VAN England.
HELSDINGEN, Dr. R. Perak.

VERMONT, The Hon’ble J. M. B. Malacca.

C. M. G.

WATKINS, A. J. M. Sindanglaia, Deli.

WILKINSON, R. J. Penang.

Perak.

Selangor.

Singapore.
WISE, D. H. 
Singapore.

WRAY, L. JR. 
Perak Museum, Perak.

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 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:
PROCEEDINGS.

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.

\[
\begin{align*}
G. T. Hare, Esq., \\
R. J. Wilkinson, Esq., \\
Dr. W. N. Bott, \\
H. N. Ridley, Esq., \\
Rev. W. G. Shellabear.
\end{align*}
\]

Councillors.

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. Wil-
kinson, 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-Member-
ship 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 Rembau, 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 "Veroffentlichungen aus dem Königlichen Museum fur Völkerkunde" (Berlin), the "Zeitschrift fur 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.
### ACCOUNTS

**Honorary Treasurer's Cash Account, for the year ending 31st December, 1896.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Cr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By American Mission Press for publication of Raja Badman and translation...</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By H. L. Noronha for setting up Journal No. 29, ...</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Advertising General Meeting in <em>Straits Times</em> and <em>Singapore Free Press</em></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>84</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salary of Collector</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commission to Collector</td>
<td>60</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Printing Office, for printing 300 letter forms</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; journals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of Journals</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>54</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest on Cash Balance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To Balance in Chartered Bank for 1896</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Balance in Mercantile Bank for 1896</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance with Honorary Treasurer</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1242</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 ubûn Kudasan 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 fam-
ily. 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 mi-
gratory Bajaus or Sea Gipsies and of the inhabitants of Butong
(on the maps: Bonton) 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 corre-
sponding 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 recon-
structed. 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
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 com-
parison 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: antahlok, which may be compared with Bajau untello (better untelok) and Bouton ontolo. The Southern Dayak form t-antetoh 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: mmetelo, Liang muntiro, Morella muntirhu, Batu-merah (Amboyna) muntelo, Lariki momatiro (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 iiklog. 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 = lubt, string, rope. In the Philippine languages the word can be traced back to a primitive form *itelog. An explanation of the change in the first syllable may seem desirable. The an- being short and unaccentuated gradually changed into én- 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

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* 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, tundok (ondok) woman, female, tinan (inan) body, tulë (ulu) head, tuntulo (antahlok) egg, tainan (oman) oil, tadau (adau) sun, day, tapot (apoë) 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; sumduk, 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.:—

*Afugat* besides *fugat* (Mal. brat, bērat) heavy.
*Apodos* " podos (Mal. pēdas) pungent.
*Aninek" " ninek small.
*Abök" " hūök (Treacher) hair, etc., etc.

**Pronunciation.**

The simple vowels have the Italian sound, only e is short as in Malay menang, or pedas. é is English a in race.

á is the Swedish a, Danish aa, English aw (in law.)

... over a vowel does not modify the sound, but simply denotes diacesis e.g. tahōi pron. ta-hō-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-iād must be read miād.

The consonants have the sound now almost universally recognized by philologists. I might add that h is always distinctly breathed, while h is much stronger. It
VOCABULARY OF THE DUSUN LANGUAGE.

resembles Scotch or Swiss ch or Arabic چ.

_k_ is always audibly pronounced, final _k_ is soft like Malay final  конце but somewhat more distinctly pronounced than is customary at Singapore.

REV. H. L. E. LUERING, PH. D. (Strassburg.)
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<th>Dusun</th>
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<td>Two</td>
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<td>Three</td>
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<td>Nineteen</td>
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<td>Above</td>
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<td>Abuse, to</td>
<td>maki (<em>Mal</em>); taléh</td>
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<td>Accept, to</td>
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<td>Alone</td>
<td>iso-iso (<em>see: one</em>)</td>
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<td>20 Aloud</td>
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<td>Ankle</td>
<td>ampangil</td>
<td>cf. kaki, (foot)</td>
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<td>Anklet</td>
<td>long-kaki</td>
<td>cf. sembah (to answer</td>
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<td>ceremoniously.)</td>
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<td>As</td>
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<td>As long as</td>
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<td>As much as</td>
<td>agomo, ogumo</td>
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<td>Ascend, to (a hill)</td>
<td>mintakad</td>
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<td>Ashamed</td>
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<td>Back</td>
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<td>cf. ikut (to follow)</td>
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<td>yahad</td>
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<td>Bag</td>
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<td>Bark (of a tree)</td>
<td>kuhlit</td>
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<td>Bark, to—(to howl as a Dayak dog)</td>
<td>me-gugad, me-gusik</td>
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<td>60 Basket</td>
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<td>me-mobog, bobog-on</td>
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<td>Bed</td>
<td>odop-on (see: to sleep)</td>
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<td>Bee</td>
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<td>Beef</td>
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<td>Beetle, (rhinoceros-)</td>
<td>kujung</td>
<td>cf. angkup-angkup, angkut-angkut, the building wasp</td>
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<td>.. smaller sorts</td>
<td>angkub-angkub</td>
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<td>Beg, to</td>
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<td>Begin, to</td>
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<td>80 Believe, to</td>
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<td>Belly</td>
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<td>Belt (of wire)</td>
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<td>Belt (other sort)</td>
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<td>Beneath</td>
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<td>Bill (of bird)</td>
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<td>Bind, to</td>
<td>kakut-án, kakut-ón ikat</td>
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<td>Bird</td>
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<td>Blow, to</td>
<td>me-nofúgi</td>
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<td>Blow-pipe</td>
<td>jilo, sapok</td>
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<td>Blue</td>
<td>otomau</td>
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<td>Blunt</td>
<td>anu-atahum = amok atahum = not sharp</td>
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<td>Board</td>
<td>papan (<em>Mal.</em>)</td>
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<td>Boat, large</td>
<td>paráhu</td>
<td>perahu, prahu</td>
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<td>&quot; middle sized</td>
<td>pa-karang-an (called by the Brunei Mal-</td>
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<td>lays pekerang-an; from karang, coral-</td>
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<td>reef; because it is well suited for coast</td>
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<td>navigation.)</td>
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<td>&quot; (dug-out)</td>
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<td>Body</td>
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<td>(cf. Hok-kien Chinese kap-bân)</td>
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<td>s. anduk</td>
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### VOCABULARY OF THE DUSUN LANGUAGE.

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<td>480 Sand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Save, to</td>
<td>tahu-on</td>
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<tr>
<td>(money, etc.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Say, to</td>
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<td>School</td>
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<td>490 Seek, to</td>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Dusun</td>
<td>Malay</td>
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<td>pe-tahu-on</td>
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<td>tambi-on</td>
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<td>bugan</td>
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<td>papan (Mal.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
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<td>(a conch)</td>
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<td>Shew, to</td>
<td>tolok-kan</td>
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<td>anafau</td>
<td>kaus</td>
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<td>Ship</td>
<td>kapal (Mal.)</td>
<td>from bedil, gun</td>
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<td>Shirt</td>
<td>kalung (cf. bag)</td>
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<td>me-madil</td>
<td>peluru, bullet</td>
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<td>kadai</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Shore</td>
<td>tindah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shot</td>
<td>pilulu</td>
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<td>Shout, to</td>
<td>gumisak</td>
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<td>Shove, to</td>
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<td>Shrewd</td>
<td>osikap</td>
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<td>Shriek, to</td>
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<td>Shrimp</td>
<td>sesanggau</td>
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<td>Shut, to</td>
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<td>English</td>
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<td>Shy</td>
<td>amalo, amalu</td>
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<td>sutra (Mal.)</td>
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<td>lama</td>
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<td>Sir</td>
<td>tuan (Mal.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sit, to</td>
<td>mēkau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Six</td>
<td>anam (Mal.)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>hapod-am-anam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sixty</td>
<td>anam-hapod</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>gajau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>530 Skill</td>
<td>osikap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>kuhlit</td>
<td>kulit</td>
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<td>Skull</td>
<td>tampohong ohlu</td>
<td>cf. tempurong</td>
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<td>Sky</td>
<td>afan</td>
<td>awan, cloud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slap, to</td>
<td>pap-on</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Slay, to</td>
<td>pataj-on</td>
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<td>m-odop</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Slime</td>
<td>ohlonik</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>okugui</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>ninek, aninek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>540 Smart, clever</td>
<td>osikap</td>
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<td>Smart, pain</td>
<td>sumakit</td>
<td>sakit</td>
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<td>ababak</td>
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<td>Smell, to</td>
<td>simud-on</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smoke</td>
<td>klisun</td>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Dusun</td>
<td>Malay</td>
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<td>Smooth</td>
<td>hlamau</td>
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<td>uhlalu, uhlut</td>
<td>ular</td>
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<td>ungkasip</td>
<td>cf. kachip</td>
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<td>am</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>550 So</td>
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<td>Sore</td>
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<td>Sound</td>
<td>jeohlu</td>
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<td>masam</td>
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<td>Sow</td>
<td>bogok-onduk</td>
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<tr>
<td>560 Space</td>
<td>ijon-on</td>
<td>cf. changkol</td>
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<td>sangkol</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spark</td>
<td>lisun</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak, to</td>
<td>boos</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Spill, to</td>
<td>obat</td>
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<td>Spoil, to</td>
<td>be-karaja (lit. meddle with)</td>
<td>be-kerja</td>
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<td>atahlang</td>
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<td>tebok-on</td>
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<td>570 Sun</td>
<td>adau</td>
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<td>Swim, to</td>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Dusun</td>
<td>Malay</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten</td>
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<tr>
<td>Three</td>
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<td>hapod-am-talo</td>
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<td>Two</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twelve</td>
<td>hapod-am-lufo</td>
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<td>Twenty</td>
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<td>Very</td>
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<td>Water</td>
<td>faig, waig</td>
<td>ayer</td>
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<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>jioi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wear, to</td>
<td>pakai (Mal.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>lamah</td>
<td>lemah</td>
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<tr>
<td>580 Weep, to</td>
<td>mihad</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Weigh, to</td>
<td>timbang-on</td>
<td>timbang</td>
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<td>Well, of water</td>
<td>terbong</td>
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<tr>
<td>Well</td>
<td>fasik, afasik</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>nagajad</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>When?</td>
<td>sengiau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Where?</td>
<td>hinombo</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Which?</td>
<td>jüsai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whip, to</td>
<td>funduk-on</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>apoak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>590 Who?</td>
<td>jisai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole</td>
<td>ngafi-ngafi</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Why?</td>
<td>nunu-sabab</td>
<td>cf. sebab</td>
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<td>Wide</td>
<td>bajau</td>
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<td>Wife</td>
<td>andok</td>
<td>endok</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>ossijau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Will, to</td>
<td>saga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Dusun</td>
<td>Malay</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>ibut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wing</td>
<td>pahlapa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wire</td>
<td>kafod, kafot</td>
<td>kawat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wise</td>
<td>apandai</td>
<td>pandai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wish</td>
<td>suka (Mal.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>With</td>
<td>kahuang</td>
<td>cf. kawan</td>
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<td>Wood</td>
<td>kaju</td>
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<td>Wood (forest)</td>
<td>tahlun</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>pe-basa-an</td>
<td>cf. bahasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work</td>
<td>pe-karaja-an</td>
<td>pekerjaan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worm</td>
<td>gijok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worth</td>
<td>horgo</td>
<td>harga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wound</td>
<td>ganit</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Wrong</td>
<td>sahla</td>
<td>salah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yard</td>
<td>sa-tangah depo</td>
<td>s-tengah depa</td>
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<td>Yell, to</td>
<td>memangkis</td>
<td>memengkis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yet, not-</td>
<td>mopanak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, thou</td>
<td>jiau</td>
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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 Ampulas, 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: Dilteniaceae. Curiously, Filet does not appear to have made much use, if any, of Rumph's Herbarium Amboinense, a work containing a very large number of native names. Rumph gives a good many Malay names for his plants, and some of these are decidedly nearer those in use in the Peninsula than Filet's
Malay words. I have not incorporated these however as there is no reason to think that they belong to the Malay of the Peninsula.

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

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

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

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

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

Again, sometimes one name is used for several trees with apparently no connection, as Resak, which includes one species or more of Shorea (Dipterocarpus), 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 translateable, 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. Hutang 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 Nyr (coconut), 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. *Codiaeum 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.

*Mussonia 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.


AHOLUMUT.

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

AHITCHO. (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. (*Rhizophoraceae*). One of the Mangrove trees (Bakau) used for firewood, and the bark for tanning nets.
ALAI.

*Peltophorum dasyrachis* 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* Reinw. (*Urticaceae*).

ALWAH. (Persian)

Aloes; used in medicine.

AMBACHANG.

The horse-mango. *Mangifera foetida*. (*Anacardiaceae*)

More commonly Bachang, also Hambachang and Macchang.

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

**AMBONG-AMBONG.**
*Scaevola Koenigii* Vahl. (*Goodeniaceae*). 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.**

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

**AMBUN-AMBUN.**
*Scaevola Koenigii* Vahl. (*Goodeniaceae*). *see* Ambong-ambong.

**AMIN-AMIN.**
*Sebastiana chamareca* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small seaside herb with narrow leaves and green flowers. Used in native medicine for fever.

**AMPADAL AYAM.**
*Salacia grandiflora* Kurz. (*Rhamnaceae*). 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 & PULASARI.
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 TEBU.
Myristica Griffithii Hook. fil. (Myristicaceae.) Lit. sugar
cane refuse. A wild nutmeg.

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

ANDONG HIJAU.
(C. terminalis). The green leaved form.

ANDONG MERAH.
The red variety (var. ferrea).

ANGA BESA.
Hedyotis capitellata Wall. (Rubiaceae) A common climbing herb.

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

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

ANGGREK MERPATI.
The pigeon orchid. Dendrobium crumenatum Sw. (Orchideae.)
ANGGU also INGGU. (Persian)
Asafoetida the gum of Ferula Narthex. Used in medicine, imported.

ANGKOP MERAH. (Malacca)
Cyathula prostrata Bl. (Amarantaceae). A common creeping weed.

ANGOS (Kayu.) (Kedah)
Chailetea sp. Kedah (Curtis 2579) (Chaileteaee.)

ANGSANA.
Pterocarpus indicus Willd. (Leguminose). This is really a Javanese word but much used in the Straits. The real Malay word is Sena.

ANIBONG.
Onosperma tigillaria (Jack). (Palmae). More commonly called Nibong which see.

ANIS (Bunga Anis)
The oleander. Nerium oleander L. (Apocynaceae). This is given by Favre.

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

ANTOI PUTIH.
Drepananthus cauliflorus Hook. fil. (Anonaceae).

AOH (Akar Rumput).
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 cowicna and Avicennia probably from their being used as firewood. And also to various species of mistletoe Loranthus and Viscum because they destroy the branches of their host, so that they look as if burnt.

API-API (Akar). (Malacca)
Henslovia Lobbian A Dec. (Santalaceae). A climber vaguely suggesting one of the Viscums (Api-api).
API-API HUTAN.
Memecylon coeruleum Jack. (Melastomaceae). This probably means merely a firewood 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).

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

ARA AKAR.
Ficus Binmendykii King.

ARA BATU.
Ficus Miquelii King. A common tree with green figs.

ARA BULUH (Akar).
Ficus villosa Blume. A climbing fig.

ARA BURUTEH.
Ficus acomptophylla Miq.

ARA DAUN LÊBAR. (Johor)
Ficus vyllophylla Wall.

ARA GAJAH.
Ficus dubia Wall. A large tree.

ARA JANGKANG.
Conocephalus amanuus King. (Urticaceae) A scandent epiphyte. It is more commonly known as Tentawan.

ARA JEJAWI.
Ficus retusa L.

ARA JULUTEH, also JELOTEH.
Ficus altissima Bl. and Ficus diversifolia Bl.
ARA KECHIL.
_Ficus microstoma_ Wall.

ARA KUAP.
_Ficus dubia_ Wall.

ARA KUBANG.
_Ficus dubia_ Wall.

ARA KELALAWAK.
_Ficus globosa_ Bl.

ARA KUBANGAN ARA KUBUNG.
_Ficus annulata_ Bl.

ARA LAMPONG.
See Kelampong. _Ficus Miquelii_. King.

ARA LIDAH RIMAU.
_Ficus pisifera_ Wall. A shrub with very rough leaves hence the name "tiger's tongue."

ARA LUMUT.

ARA NASI.
_Ficus glabella_ Bl. A shrub or tree with small white figs, supposed to look like rice.

ARA PAYA.
_Ficus globsosa_ Blume. A shrub or small tree with green figs generally found in swampy jungle.

ARA PERAK.
_Ficus alba_ Reinwardt. "Silver Fig" from the silvery backs of the leaves. A common shrub in secondary jungle.

ARA SUBURUTEH.
_Ficus pisifera_ Wall.

ARA SIPADEH.
_Ficus villosa_ Blume. Compare Süpideh.

ARA SUPUDE. ARA SUPIDE PAYA.
_Ficus pisifera_ Wall and _F. urophylla_ Wall.
ARA TAMPO PINANG. ARA TANDOK. 
   *Ficus indica* Linn.

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

ARANG (Kayu). (Johor) 
   *Maba buxifolia* Pers. also *Diospyros lucida* Wall. (*Ebenaceae*). 
   Ebony trees, the word means charcoal.

ARDANI. (Pahang) 
   *Alsodecia chinocarpa* Korth. (*Violaceae*.)

ARU see RU. 
   *Casuarina equisetifolia* Forst. (*Casuarinaceae*). Marsden gives 
   Arau as does Filet who however marks the word as a Rhio 
   one.

ARUDA. 
   *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. (*Palmaceae*). 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. (Ampelidae). A common wild vine with an acid taste. Riang, a name often applied to vines, means a Cicada.

ASAM SUSOR:

ASAM TEBING DARAT.
Anadendron montanum Schott. (Aroideae). A common aroid which climbs on trees.

ASAM TEBING PAYA (Akar).

ASAM TIKUS.

ATAP CHUCHUR:
Calamus costaneus Griff. (Palmae). 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,
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

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 nudi flora* 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. (*Samydiaceae*).

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

BABI BUAH.
*Cryptonoria pubescens* Bl. (*Lythraceae*). A medium sized-tree

BABI KURUS.

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. (*Xyridaeae*). 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. (*Scrophulariaceae*). A common weed, with small white flowers.

BAIKARAS. (Pahang)
*Moea 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. (*Flagellariaeae*). 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 *Chamacladon angustifolium* Schott. (*Aroidae*). A small aroid.

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

BALAI also TINGAL BALAI.
*Araliidium pinnatifidum*, Miq. (*Araliaceae*). A large shrub.

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

BAŁAM.
*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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BALONG AYAM.
*Antidesma Ghoesembilla,* Gaertn. (Euphorbiaceae) in Penang. A shrub or small tree.
Also *Xerospernum Wallichianum,* King. (Sapindaceae) in Pahang. A tree with sweet yellow fruit, like those of the Rambutan Pachat.

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

BALONG HIJAU.

BALUN HIJAU.
*Dysoxylon cauliflorum* Hiern. Also *Aglaia minutiflora* (Meliaceae). This name is applied to a number of Meliaceous trees, some of which produce a good second-class timber.
BANA (Akar).  (Selangor).
    *Smilax Helferi*, A. de C. (*Liliaceae*). A climbing shrub, with
    green flowers in heads.

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

BANGANG.  (Singapore),
    *Litsea polyantha*, Juss. (*Lauraceae*). 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.
    *Sesuvium 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.

BANITAN.
    *Goniothalamus Prainianus* King. (*Anonaceae*).

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

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

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

BANK.  (Johor)
    *Macaranga megalophylla* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).
BANO. (Akar)
Dischidia Raflesia Wall. (Asclepiadaceae). A remarkable epiphytic climber easily distinguished by its curious conical yellow pitchers.
Also Sarcolobus globosus Wall. (Asclepiadaceae). 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 Coelodepus (Euphorbiaceae).

BANTUN HITAM.
Epiprinus Malacensis (Euphorbiaceae).

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

BAPULUT.
Adenosma caeruleum Br. (Scrophulariaceae). An aromatic herb with pale lilac flowers.

BAREK.
Antidesma lencelades 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.

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

BARUS. (Malacca)
*Garcinia* sp. (*Guttiferae*).

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

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 BENGGA and BAWANG BUMBE.
Large-sized onions imported.

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

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

BAWANG KUCHEI.
Leeks. *Allium porrum* L.

BAWANG MERAH.
Onion. *Allium Cepa* L.

BAWANG (Rumput)
*Fimbristylis asperrima* 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.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

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

BAYAM BADAK.
*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 SĖLASIH.
*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 useful as timber.

BAYAS BETINA.
*Pinanga Scortechini*ii Bes. (*Palmae*). A small erect jungle
palm.

BAYUR.
*Pterospermum Jackii*um Wall. (*Sterculiaceae*). A medium
or large tree with small leaves buff coloured beneath.

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

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

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

BEBUAS. see Buas-Buas.

BEDARA.
Used for many plum-like fruits.

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

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

BEDARA LAUT.
*Xyemia Americana* L. (*Olacaceae*). 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.
*Exacum latifolia* Jack. (*Simaroubaceae*). A shrub the bark of which is very bitter and used in medicine for fever.

Also called, BEDARA PUTIH, BEDARA MERAH and PE-NAWAR PAHIT.

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

BEDI. (Penang)
*Choetocarpus castanocarpus* (*Euphorbiaceae*).
BEDIL LALAT.

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

BĒĐŪRI.

*Calotropis gigantea* Br. (*Asclepiadaceae*). 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.

BEKĀ-BEKĀ. (Selangor)

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

BEKIL. (Perak)

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

BEKWOI. (Penang)

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

BELALAI GAJAH.

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

BELANGKAS.

*Aglaiia 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.

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

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

BELIAN WANGI.
Dichopis 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 Lain. (Rhizophoreae). One of the mangroves.

BELUNTAS. BELUNTAS PAYA.
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.

BÊLÛRU (Akar)
_Entada scandens_ L. (Leguminosae). A very large climber with immense pods.

BEMBAN. BEMBAN GAJAH.
_Clinogyne grandis_ Benth. (Marantaceae).

BEMBAN AYÊR. (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.
_Kurrinia paniculata_ Wall. (Celastrineae). A medium sized tree, see Biko-biko.

BÉNÁLU also
_BENDALU, BENDALU-BENDALU, SANALU and BÉNÉLU. see Dalu-Dalu and Mendalu.
_Henslovia Lobbiana_ A. De C. (Santalaceae). A common half climbing shrub with red berries, occurring usually on the seacoast.

BÉNÁLU 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 (Filiace). (Clifford’s Dictionary). The common fern known also as Resam.

BENGKUANG also SENGKUANG.
Pachyrrhizus angulatus Rich. (Leguminosae). The yam bean, often cultivated.

BENUT PAYA.
Pterandra caeruleascens, Jack. (Melastomaceae).

BERANGAN.
Chestnut. (Castanopsis).

BERANGAN ANTAN.
Quercus oidorcarpa Korth.

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

BERANGAN BABI HUTAN.
Quercus encleioscarpa 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 ‘Hulietti’ King.

BEREKSA. Also BIRAKSA and BREKSA.
Cassia fistula L. (Leguminosae).

BERINGIN. see WARINGIN.
Ficus Benjanina 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 sonneratiioides* Ham. (*Lythraceae*). A large tree.

BERUNUS. (Akar)  
*Æschynanthus radicans* Jack. (*Gesneriaceae*). 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.

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

BETI PAYA.  
*Eugenia* species.

BETIK.  
The papaya. *Carica papaya* L. (*Papavaceae*).

BETIK BELULANG.  
A hard variety.

BETIK BUBOR.  
A soft variety.

BETIK RANBAI.  
The hermaphrodite form.

BETUTU. (Malacca)  
*Eurya acuminata* L. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A small tree, common in secondary jungle.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

BEU. (Rumput) (Singapore)
Eclipta alba L. (Compositae). A small white-flowered weed.

BHOI.
Roucheria Griffithiana Planch. (Lineae.) Probably a Sakai word; given me by Professor Vaughan-Stevens. The plant is also known as Ipoh akar putih, which see.

BIAK. (Perak)
Mitragyne speciosa Korth. (Rubiaceae). Leaves used as a substitute for opium in Perak, according to Mr. Wray.

BIAWAK 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. (Pedalineae). The cultivated plant which produces the Til-seed.

BIJIL. (Akar) (Johor)
Roucheria Griffithii Planch. (Lineae).

BIKO-BIKO.
Kurrimia paniculata Wall. (Celastrineae).

BILA.

BILIS JANTAN. (Rumput)
Cyperus haspan L. (Cyperaceae).

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.

BINTAN.
Cerbera odorata L. (Apocynaceae) also BINTARO. See BUNA-BUTA.

BINTANG MERAH. BINTANG KUNING.
Mussoenda variabilis Hemsil. (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, Polynesian and their plant names). All words evidently connected.

BINTANGOR BATU. BINTANGOR BESAR.
BINTANGOR BUKIT.
Calophyllum putcherrimum Wall.

BINTANGOR BUNGA.
Calophyllum inophyllum L. also C. spectabile Willd.

BINTANGOR BUNUT.
Calophyllum spectabile Willd.

BINTANGOR MERAH.
Calophyllum Waichichianum 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.
Aglaoema marantifolium Schott. (Aroidae). A large aroid growing in swampy jungle.

BIRAH HUTAN.
Cyrtosperma lasioides Griff. (Aroidae). A big aroid with sagittate leaves with prickly petioles; growing in swamps.

BIRAH KECHIL.
Typhonium divaricatum Decne. (Aroidae). A common little aroid; growing as a weed in waste ground.

BIRAH KELADI.
Colocasia antiquorum Schott. (Aroidae). The cultivated Keladi, widely used as food.

BIRAH NEGRI. BIRAH NAGRI. (Favre)
Alocasia macrorrhiza Schott. (Aroidae). A large cultivated aroid.

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

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

BIRURONG HITAM.
Melastoma polyanthum Bl.

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

BISA (Akar.)
BITTÔT.

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. _Cycadaceae_.

BOILA HITAM. (Kemaman)
_Zingiber Griffithii_ Bak. _Zingiberaceae_. Vaughan-Steven gives this word. I imagine the first part is Sakai.

BOKO-BOKO.
_Kurrinia 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. (Rhizophoraceae)

BONGKAH AYER.


BONGKONG. (Perak)

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

BONGOH. BONGOR.

*Lagerstroemia floribunda* Jack. (Lythraceae).

BONGOH BALONG.

*L. hexaplera*. Miq.

BONGOH MALUKUT.

*L. sp.

BONGOH RAYA.

*L. flos-Reginae* Retz.

BONGOH SUSOR.

*L. sp.

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

BONGSOL.

*Goniothalamus macrophyllus* Hook. fil. (Anonaceae)

BONTO DARAT. (Rumput)

*Panicum indicum* L. (Gramineae).

BOROMBONG. (Akar.)


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

BRAS-BRAS HUTAN.
*Aporosa Praena* Hook fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

BRAS-BRAS MERAH.
*Aporosa microcalyx* Hook. fil.

BREDIN. (Province Wellesley)
*Caryota mitis* Lour. (*Palmae*). see Tukus.

BREKSA. see Bereksa.

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

BREMI HUTAN.
*Linnaophila conferta* Benth. (*Scrophulariaceae*).

BRUAS. see Buas-buas.

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

BUA (Rumput.)
*Salomonia 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. (Lauriaceae.) A large seashore tree.

BUAH SUNGEI. (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 cor-
difolia Roxb. and other species (Verbenaceae.) Strong
scented shrubs or trees with corymbs of white flowers.

BUAS-BUAS BUKIT. BUAS-BUAS PAYA.
Viburnum sambucinum Reinw. (Caprifoliaceae). The plant somewhat resembles a Premna.

BUAS-BUAS LAUT.
Scaevola Koenvigii L. (Goodeniaceae.) 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.

BÜBÜRAS 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. (Myrsinaceae.) A low shrub with pink flowers.

BUJANG SAMALAM (Rumput)  
Vernonia cinerea Less. (Compositae) A common pink flowered groundsel.

BUKU BEMBAN.  
Morinda sarmentosa (Rubiacae.) 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)  
Cratoeca religiosa var. Narvala (Capparidaceae.) 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 Cratoeca 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 (Rubiacae.) Both of these are thorny shrubs, with yellow acid berries about an inch long.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

BULANG PELANDOK (Akar.)
_Canthium oliganthum_ Miq. (Rubiaceae.)

BLANG TIKUS. BULANG HITAM.
_UCanthium horridum_ Bl. (Rubiaceae.)

BULANGKAN.
_Cynometra polyandra_ Roxb. (Leguminosae.)

BULONGGO.
_Dehaasia sp._ (Laurinae.)

BULU-BULU.
_Diospyros argentea_ Griff. (Ebenaceae.) See Bedii 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 tuloides_ Munro.

BULUH BATU.
_Dendrocalamus strictus_ Nees.

BULUH BERSUMPITAN.
_Bambusa Wrayi_ Stapf. Used in making blowpipes.

BULUH BETONG PERIH.
_Dendrocalamus flagellifer_ Munro.

BULUH BRANG.
The male bamboo. _Dendrocalamus strictus._ Ham. (see Clifford's Dictionary.)

BULUH CHINA.
_Bambusa nana_ Roxb. The hedge bamboo.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

BULUH DURI.
_Bambusa Blumeana_ Sch. The spiny bamboo.

BULUL JURON.
_Schizostachyum Blumei_ Nees.

BULUH KASAP.
_Ochlandra Ridleyi_ Gamble.

BULUH MATA RUSA.
_Gigantochloa Kurzii_ Gamble. (Wray)

BULUH MINYAK.
_Oxytenanthera sinuata_ Gamble.

BULUH PADI.
_Schizostachyum aciculare_ Gamble.

BULU PAN.
_Bambusa vulgaris_ L. (Wray)

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

BULU PLANG.
_Gigantochloa Wrayi_ Gamble. (Wray)

BULUH KAYA.
_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 speciesum (Marsden) (Orchideae.) The words signify two kinds of fairies. I never heard either expression used.

BUNGA BIRU.

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

BUNGA MAS.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

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 seashore tree with white flowers and yellow fruits.

BUNGA SUSU.
Gardenia florida L. (Rubiaceae) also Tabernomontana 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 viened with gold.

BUNGKAL.
Randia anisophylla Jack (Rubiaceae.) A common jungle tree.

BUNGKUP. (Johor)
Bruguiera species (Rhizophoreae.)

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

BUNGOH. (Penang) BUNGUR. (Favre)
Lagerstroemia Reginae and allied species; see BONGOR.

BUNTAT BAHONG.
Losianthus Wightianus Hook, fil. (Rubiaceae.) A very foetid shrub, one of the plants called Daun Sekuntut.

BUNTAT ULR. (Akar)
Ficus urophylla Wall. (Urticaceae.) A common fig climbing on other trees.
BUNUT PAYA.
*Pterandra coerulescens* Jack. (*Melastomaceae.*) See BENUT PAYA.

BŪNUĀI.
*Kayea grandis* King. (*Guttiferae.*)

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

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

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

BURUTTA (Bunga.)
*Connerus 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. lactarina* 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 Mainygi* Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae.*) A climber with large heads of purple flowers.

BUTULANG.
*Canthium didyumum* 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. (Ampelidaceae). A vine with seven-lobed leaves.

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

CHABEI HUTAN.
Piper canarium L. (Piperaceae). A wild pepper.

CHABEI PINTAL. (Penang) CH. TALI. (Singapore)
Helicteres Isora L. (Sterculiaceae.) The capsules used in native medicine.

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

CHACHANG LAYAR.
CHABE HANTU. (Penang).
_Pittosporum ferrugineum_ Ait. (Pittosporeae).

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).

CHAMBAI BATU.
_Peltionia 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.
Also _Cesalpinia pulcherrima_ Roxb. (Leguminosae) (according to Favre) (Leguminosae.) An ornamental bush often cultivated.

CHANGEI. _see_ CHENGEI.

CHANGI ULAB.
_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.
CHÂPA. CHAPU.
_Butunaea balsamifera_ 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. (Ampelidaceae.) A large vine with long hanging spikes of flowers.

CHATENG. (Buah)
_Microdesmis caseariaefolia_ Planch. (Euphorbiaceae.) A small tree.

CHATO.
_Ardisia oxyphylla_ Wall. (Myrsinaceae.)

CHAWAT UDÔ.
_Vitis adnata_ Wall. (Ampelidaceae.) A slender vine.

CHEKOP MANIS.
_Saururus albicans_ Bl. (Euphorbiaceae.) Favre gives Chekôh. 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.

CHAMANTON MERAH.
_Eloeocarpus Mastersi_ Hook fil. (Tiliaceae).

CHEMPEDAK.
_Artocarpus polyphema_ Pers. (Urticaceae). The well-known native fruit.

CHEMPEDAK AYER,
_Artocarpus Maingayi_ King. (Urticaceae).

CHEMPAKA. CHAMPAKA.
The champak tree. _Michelia Champaca_ L. (Magnoliaceae).
CHEMPAKA BIRU.
(Conifford's Dictionary).

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

CHEMPAKA HUTAN.
Gardinia 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.
Clumpereia Griffithii Hook. fil. (Santalaceae.)
Also Cansjera Rheedii Gmelin. (Oligeineae.) Seashore shrubs
with inconspicuous flowers.

CHEMPERAI BATU.
Gomphandra lanceolata King. (Olacineae.)

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

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

CHENANG HUTAN. (Malacca)
Unona dasymaschala Bl. (Anonaceae) A low shrub.

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

CHENDANA.
Sandal-wood, Santalum album L. (Santalaceae). Imported
and sold in the shops.
CHENDAWAN.
A fungus. Chiefly applied to Agarici.

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

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

CHENDAWAN IPOH.
A white Agaric with dull violet fur on the top.

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

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

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

CHENDAWAN SAMANGKOK.
Cyathula sp. A small cup shaped fungus growing on wood.

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

CHENDAWAN TELINGA KRA.

CHENDAWAN TELINGA TIONG.
Agarius species. A bright orange red fungus suggesting the wattles on the ear of the Tiong bird. Mainatus javanicus.
CHENDAWAN TUMBONG KLAPA.
Sclerodermia 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 panisulata Roxb. also G. fibrocarpa Mast. (Tiliaceae).
Small trees with white flowers.

CHENDERAI. (Akar)
Grewia umbellata Roxb. (Tiliaceae.) A climbing species.

CHENDERAI GAJAH.
Croton argyrous Bl. (Euphorbiaceae.)

CHENDERAI PAYA.
Grewia Miqueliania Kurz. (Tiliaceae.)

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

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

CHENDRA. CHENDUI.
Epiprinos Malayanus Griff. (Euphorbiaceae.)

CHENGAI PETRI.
Aleotion macrophylla Wall. (Apocynaceae.)

CHENGAI also CHENGAL.
Balanocarpus maximus King. (Dipterocarpaceae.) 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.”

CHENKRING.
Erythrina stricta Roxb. E. indica L. (Leguminosae.) CHENKRING 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.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

CHENGKRING (Rumput).
_Hedyotis glabra_ Br. (Rubiaceae.) A common weedy herb with small white flowers.

CHEREK HANTU.
_Phyllanthus frondosus_ Wall. (Euphorbiaceae.)

CHEREK HITAM.
_Clausena excavata_ Burm. (Rutaceae). A small tree with strongly scented leaves used in curries.

CHEREK JANTAN.
_Brucea Sumatranana_ Wall. (Simarubaceae). A shrub with an aromatic scent.

CHEREK PUTIH.
_Micromelum pubescens_ Bl. (Rutaceae.)

CHERIT BUDAK.
_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.)
_Saururus 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. (Asclepiadaceae.) A slender herb with white flowers growing on rocks in streams.

CHIA KUBET.
_Macaranga megalophylla_ Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae.)
CHIAREK MERAH. (Akar)
Vitis diffusa (Ampelidæ.) A common wild vine.

CHIAREK PUTIH. (Akar)
Mallotus repandus Muell. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae.)

CHICA.
Daphniphyllum laurinum Baill. (Euphorbiaceae.) A common shrub.
Also Millettia atropurpurea Benth. (Leguminosæ.) A large tree with purple flowers.

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

CHIMPOH. see SIMPOH.

CHINA PUTIH. (Akar)
Neuropeltis racemosa Wall. (Convulvulaceæ.) A climber with small white flowers.

CHINA. (Akar)
Limacia oblonga Miers. (Menispermacæ.) Also Toeniachloena Griffithii Hook. fil. (Connaraceæ.)

CHINA (Bunga).
Ixora, cultivated forms and Gardenias.

CHINA BUKIT. (Akar)
Iodes ve'utina. King. (Olacineæ.)

CHINDARAH. see PENDARA.
Various wild nutmegs. (Myristica.)

CHINDARAH HANTU.
Ostodes macrophyllum Benth. (Euphorbiaceæ.)

CHINDARAH LAUT.
Myristica glaucescens Hook. fil.

CHINDARAH PADI.
Myristica Missionis Wall. (Myristicaceae.)

CHINDURU.
Diplospora sp. (Rubiaceæ.) A small tree with green flowers.

CHINGAL.
Shorea bracteolata Dyer. (Dipterocarpaceæ). A large timber tree.
CHINGKEH. CHINGKAH. CHENGKE.
Coves. *Eugenia caryophyllus* L. (Myrtaceae.)

CHINGKERING (Rumput). Also CHENKERING.
*Hedyotis glabra* Br. (Rubiaceae.)

CHINGUM. (Johor)
*Scyphiphora hydrophylla*ceae Gaertn. (Rubiaceae.) A bush growing on the sea-shore.

CHINTA MULA.
*Erythroxylum burmanicum* Griff. (Linaceae.) A big tree with small dark green leaves and white flowers.

CHINTA MULA. (Akar)
*Psychotria polycarpa* Miq. (Rubiaceae). see BERTIS.

CHINTA MULA HITAM.
*Cinnamomum parthenoxylon* Meissn. (Lauraceae.) 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.
*Aglaiia odorata* Lour. (Meliaeeae.) Favre is the authority for this.

CHUMA PADANG. (Kedah)
*Breyanua coronata* Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae.)

CHUMANTONG. (Sungei Ujong)
*Ficus alba* Reinw. dt. (Urticaceae.) see ABA PERAK.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

CHUMBAI Ular. (Akar) (Malacca)
_Bragantia corymbosa_ Griff. (Aristolochiaceae.)

CHUMPAHONG.
_Pyrenaria acuminata_ Planch. (Ternstroemiaceae.) A small
tree with white flowers.

CHUMPONG.
_Saprosma arboresum_ (Rubiaceae.) A very foetid shrub.

CHUNGAH PUTIH.
_Ostodes macrophyllus._ Benth. (Euphorbiaceae.)

CHUPU.
_Garcinia Praineana_ King. (Guttiferae.)

CHUROM.
_Matthoea sancta_ Bl. (Monimiaceae.) A shrub with long pendent
or straggling branches, small green flowers and
deep steel-blue fruits.

CHUROMA. (Akar)
_Mikania scandens_ Willd. (Compositae.) A climbing plant
common in grass.

DADA KURA. (Selangor)
_Fagroea morindaefolia_ 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.

DÂDAP. see DÉDAP.
_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.
DAGÜN.

*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 *Pterandra*, (*Melastomaceae.*) Small trees with pink or blue flowers; the timber of which is used in house building.

DALEK AYER.

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

DALEK JAMBU.

*M. coeruleum* Jack.

DALEK PUTIH.

*M. myrsinoides* Bl.

DALEK TEMBAGA.

*M. loevidatum* Bl.

DALEK LIMAU MANIS.

*Anisophyllum grandifolia* Henslow. (*Rhizophoraceae.*) A tree with very large oblong woody fruits.

DALU-DALU. Also JENDALU. DAHU.

*Salix tetrasperma* Roxb. (*Salicaceae.*) 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 *Dipterocarpaceae* 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.
*Balancarpus Penangianus* King. (*Dipterocarpaceae*). 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. (*Dipterocarpaceae*).

DAMAR MATA-KUCHING.
*Hopea globosa* Brandis; in Perak. *Pachynocarpus Wallichii* King. (*Dipterocarpaceae*). 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 *Dipterocarpaceae*.

DAMAR SERAYA. See SERAYA.

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

DANDIGUM.
*Sargassum* sp. (*Algae*). A floating sea-weed.
DANGSA. (Penang)  
*Phanix 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).  
*Mezoneuron 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)  
*Levananthus 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.
Hemaria 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.
Euryceles amboinensis (Amaryllideae.) An ornamental plant often cultivated, and wild in sandy places in Pahang and elsewhere.

DAUN SEGALOR. (Selangor) DAUN SELEBAR.

DAWAI-DAawai.
Zizyphus calophyllus Wall. (Rhamneae.) 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 tiliacus L. (Malvaceae.) More commonly known as Barn.

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

DElIMA.
Pomegranate. Punica granatum L. (Lythraceae.)
DELIMA BURONG.
Memecylon Ridleyi Cogn. (Melastomaceae.)

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

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

DENDURIAN.
Contraction for Durian-Durian. Borschia Griffithii Nees. (Malvaceae.)

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

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

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

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

DOMUN. (Singapore)
Symplocos sp. (Styraceae).

DONONG.
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 Grifithiana_ Wight (*Laurineae*.)

DRUM. (Penang)

_Cratoxylon polyanthum_ Korth. (*Hypericinaceae*).

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 KIJIANG. (Akar)

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

DUDULANG. (Akar)

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

DUKONG ANAK.

_Phylanthus 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. (*Scrophulariaceae*). A weedy plant of South American origin, common in waste grounds.

**DUMAH BUKIT.** (Akar)
*Anplectrum glaucum* Triaua (*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. (*Eriocaulonaceae*). 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. (Plantaginaceae.) 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)
Ischaemum muticum. (Gramineae.) Chari is a fish. One of the commonest grasses here.

EKOR KUCHING.
Dysophylla auricularia Bl. (Labiatae.) Also Uvaria 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 sumatranca Wall. (Simarubaceae.) A shrub with spikes of small purple flowers and black berries, very coarse scented.

EMPEDAL AYAM. see AMPADAL AYAM.
Salacia grandiflora Kurz. (Rhamnaceae.)

EMPÉNAI. (Pahang)

EMPENING. Also PENING. see MEMPENING.
Quercus spicata, etc. (Cupuliferae.) A name applied to several of our oaks.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

EMPOYAN. EMPOYAN BATU. see MEMPLOYAN.
*Rhodannia trinervia* Bl. (*Myrtaceae*). A common tree with flowers.

EMPOYAN BUKIT.
*Rhodannia trinervia* var. A mountain form on Mt. Ophir.

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

ÉNAU.
*Arenga saccharifera* L. (*Palmae*) 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)
*Samarinda indica* Gaertn. (*Sinarubaceae*). A shrub.

GADABU.

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 *Petunia venulosa* Hook fil. (*Rubiacae*).

GADING BETINA.
*Aporosa aurea* Hook fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).
GADING GAJAH. (Anggrek) (Malacca)
Eria pellipes 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 Hefleri 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. (Laurinae). The fruit suggests in form a cashew nut.

GALAI.

GALANG HUTAN.

GAMAT. (Akar)
Pterisanthes caudigera Miq. (Ampelidae). A vine with the rachis developed into a flat red plate on which the flowers are borne.

GAMBADAK. (Kedah)
Acronychia laurifolia Bl (Rutaceae) and Phylloclamys Wallichii King. (Urticaceae).

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.
_Symphlocos ferruginea_ Roxb. (Styraceae). A large shrub with white flowers.

GANDARUSA.
_Institia gandarusa_ L. (Acanthaceae). Often cultivated and half wild. A shrub used in medicine.

GANDARUSA. (Akar)
_Psychothria_ sp. (Rubiaceae.)

CANDARUSA JANTAN.
_Chasalid 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)
_Lecnoontis eugeniiifolius_ De C. (Apocynaceae.) A climber producing a rubber.

GARUM-GARUM. (Akar)
_Campera Griffithii_ Plauch. (Lineae).

GARING-GARING. (Akar)
_Cuestia vamiflora_ Griff. (Connaraceae.) A climbing shrub with pink flowers and showy red pear-shaped capsules.

GARONTONG TENGAH. (Johor)
_Chioscheton divergens_ Bl. (Meliaceae).

GASING-GASING. Contracted into GEGASING.
_Cissampelos Parvula_ L. also _Pericamptylus 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 sundacum Miq. (Combretaceae.) A contraction for gambir-gambir. A climbing shrub with small green flowers in heads.

GEGAMBER PAYA. GEGAMBER HUTAN.
Uncaria tiansa Wall. (Rubiaceae.) A reduplication of Gambir. One of the wild gambirs.

GEGAMBER JANTAN.
Moesta ramentacea A. de C. (Myrtaceae.) A climbing shrub.

GEGRIP.
A contraction for Gërîp-gërîp, also called Getah-gërîp and Singgaiip. 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.)
GÉLAM.
*Melia leucoadendron* L. (*Myrtaceae.*) The Cajeput oil tree, from the leaves of which an aromatic oil is extracted.

GÉLAM 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.

GÉLAM CHICHA.
*Coelodiscus montanus* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae.*)

GELANG LAUT.
*Sesuvium portulacastrum* L. (*Ficoidae.*) A succulent herb with pink flowers common on mud by the sea.

GELANG PASIR.
*Portulaca oleracea* L. (*Portulaceae.*) A common weed in waste places, with yellow flowers.

GELANG SUSU.
*Euphorbia piluliferaz* L. (*Euphorbiaceae.*) A little weed in waste places.

GELAM TIKUS.
*Eugenia pustulata* Duthie in Singapore; and *E. grata* Wall. in Penang (*Myrtaceae.*)

GELENGGANG. Also GELUNGANG and GELINGGANG.
*Cassia alata* L. (*Leguminosae.*) Also often called Daun Kurep, which see.

GELENGGANG KECHIL. GELENGGANG PADANG.
*Cassia Tora* L. (*Leguminosae.*) A common weedy shrub used in native medicine.

GELINCHEK.
*Myrica nagi* (*Myricaciae.*) 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. (Scrophulariaceae.) A small creeping weed used in native medicine.

GELUMBIAH LUMBA.
Spheeranthus microcephalus De C. (Compositae.)

GELUMPONG. (Akar)
Modececa singaporeana Mast. (Passiroleae.) 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.

GĚMIA.
A variant of Rumbia. (Haughton. Journ. Soc. As. St. Br. 20 page 77.)

GERONGGANG. Also GERONGGONG.
Cratoxylon arborescens Bl. (Hypericaceae.) A tall tree with small deep red flowers, which gives a good timber.

GERUSEH. GERUSEH. 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 GÉRIP. Also GÉRIP-GÉRIP.
Commonly contracted to GÉRIP. Also SINGGARIP. The
name given to many Apocynaceous rubber producing
climbers. See GÉRIP.

GETAH HUDANG. (Johor)
Garcinia sp. (Guttiferae.) Literally "Prawn getah."

GETAH JELUTONG.
Dyera costulata Hook fil. (Apocynaceae.) See JELUTONG.

GETAH MENJAWA. (Malacca)
Willughbeia cariacea Wall. (Apocynaceae.) Also known as
GETAH UJOL and GAHARU.

GETAH PERCHA.
Dichopis Gutta Benth. (Sapotaceae.) see GETAH TABAN
MERAH.

GETAH PERCHA BURONG.
Payena Maingayi C. B. Clarke (Sapotaceae.) A tree.

GETAH PULAI.
Alstonia scholaris Br. (Apocynaceae.) see PULAI.

GETAH PUYUH.
Leptaspis urceolata Br. (Gramineae.) A grass with very
adhesive spikelets which may adhere to quails (Puyuh.)

GETAH SUNDIK.
Payena Leerii Oliv. (Sapotaceae) A large tree which gives
a good second quality gutta percha.

GETAH SUSU.
A trade name for GETAH JELUTONG. Dyera costulata
(Apocynaceae.)

GETAH TABAN CHAIU. (Perak)
Dichopis pustulatau C. B. Clarke (Sapotaceae.) Gives a gutta
percha. A tree.

GETAH TABAN MERAH also GETAH PERCHA.
Dichopis Gutta Benth. (Sapotaceae). The best gutta per-
cha tree.

GETAH TABAN PUTIH.
Dichopis 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 trees very slowly and it is only used for bird lime and for mixing with other rubbers. They are both climbers.

GIGELING. GIGELING JANTAN.
Crotalaria verrucosa L. (Leguminosae). A tall herb with blue flowers.

GIGIT BUNTAI.
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)
Fimbriatiflora (Cyperaceae).

GIRAH PAYA.
Nulletia atropurpurea Benth. (Leguminosae). A very fine large tree with purple flowers.

GIRAMONG. (Johor)
Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (Pittosporaceae).

GIRENG.
Leea gigantea Griff. (Ampelidaceae). A shrub with heads of green and white flowers and black berries.

GIRESEH PADI.
Macaranga Lowii (Euphorbiaceae).

GIRING ANTAN.
Pithecolobium bubalinum Benth (Leguminosae). A small tree

GIRING-GIRING also GURING-GURING.
Crotalaria striata De C. (Leguminosae). A weed in waste ground with yellow flowers. When the seed is ripe it rattles in the pod whence the name.
GIRING-GIRING. (Rumput)
Mapania bancana (Cyperaceae). Literally "rattles."

GIRING LANDAK.
Crotalaria setosa 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. (Dipterocarpaceae). A lofty
tree producing a good timber for bridges.

GONG. (Johor)
Helicia petiolaris Benth. (Proteaceae). A tree.

GRISEK. (Kayu)
Cryptocarya coesia Bl. (Lauraceae). 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.

GU AH HITAM.
Cassia siamea Lam. (Leguminosae). More commonly called
JUAL. A small tree with yellow flowers and long narrow
pods.

GUATAK.
Dysosxylon cauliflorum Hiern. (Meliaceae). A small tree with
spikes of white sweet-scented flowers borne on the trunk,
and bright red fruit.

GUCHE GAJAH. (Pahang)
Antidesma velutinosum Bl. (Euphorbiaceae).
GUDABONG.  
    Phragmites Roxburghii (Gramineae).  The common reed.

GUDAYANG.  Also KEDAWUNG.  
    Parkia Roxburghiana (Leguminosae).

GUGATING.  
    Bassia sp.  (Sapotaceae).

GUGIRING.  
    Quercus hystrix Korth. (Cupuliferae).  An oak with a spiny acorn cup.

GULA. (Kayu) (Penang)  
    Adinandra dumosa Jack.  (Ternstroemiaceae).  A common tree usually known as Tiap-Tiap.

GULAWAL.  

GULUMBON HANTU.  
    Croton Griffithii Hook fil.  (Euphorbiaceae).

GULUNO. (Akar)  
    Dioscorea pyrifolia Kurth.  (Dioscoreaceae).  A climber with small green flowers in spikes.

GUMAPONG.  
    Aporosa.

GUMBOT.  
    Adenosma caeruleum Br.  (Seraphulariaceae).  An aromatic herb with blue flowers.

GUMPAI. (Johor)  
    Panicum auritam.  (Gramineae).  A common grass in wet spots.

GUMPÔ.  
    Nephelium eriopetalum Miq.  (Sapindaceae).  A handsome wild rambutan.

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.

GURAH.
Sapium indicum L. (Euphorbiaceae).

GURAH BUKIT.

GURANG.
Tabernoemontana ma’accensis. (Apocynaceae). A shrub with white flowers.

GURANG BUKIT.
Heliconia attenuata Bl. (Protaceae). See GOLANG PAYA.

GURANG JANTAN.
Gomphandra lanceolata King. (Olacineae).

GURCHENG.

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.
Acanchus eliactatus Wall. (Acanthaceae).

GURUGUN.
Celastrus monosperma (Celastrineae). A climbing shrub.

GURUMONG JANTAN and G. BETINA.
GURUSEH. see GERUSEH.

GUTANG.
* *Sphlanthes 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.

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.

HĀLŪO. (Akar)
   *Ficus apiscarpa* Miq. (Urticaceae). A climbing fig.

HAMBACHANG.
   Variant of BACHANG.

HAMBALAU.
   Variant of BALAU.

HAMPELAM.
   Variant of MAMELAM.

HAMPELAS.
   Variant of MAMELAS.

HAMPEDU BRUANG. (Favre)
   *Brucia sumatrana* Wall. (Smarubaeae). 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. *Arctocyta Vahlii* Chois. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). See also AKAR RIANG-RIANG, *Cissus hastatus*.

IBUL.

*Oryzina 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.
INAII.
See also HINAI. Henna. Lawsonia alba Lam.

INAII BATU.
Impatiens 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.

INAII PAYA.
The water balsam. Hydroceria tribracta W. A. (Balsamineae).

INCHONG. (Penang)
Macaranga tariarius L. (Euphorbiaceae).

INGAN. (Province Wellesley)
Desmodium sp. (Leguminosae).

INGANK.
Myristica geminata. (Myristicaceae).

INGGU also ANGGU.
Asafoetida, the gum of Ferula Narthex. Used in native medicine. (Persian)

INJAH. (Rumput)
Oldenlandia diffusa (Rubiaceae). A small weed with little white flowers, common in grass.

INJAU BELUKAR.
Webera mollis (Rubiaceae). A large shrub with softly hairy leaves and corymbs of white flowers.

IPOH. IPOH BATANG.
Antiaris toxicaria Bl. (Urticaceae). The well known upas tree.

IPOH AKAR.
Strychnos Tiente Bl. (Loganiaceae). A decoction of the bark is mixed with the true Ipoh (Antiaris). It contains much Brucine. The plant is a large climber with round grey fruits and small white flowers.

IPOH PUTIH. (Akar)
Rancheria griffithii Planch (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)

JAMBELAN.
Eugenia Jambolana L. More commonly known as JIWYT. Favre gives this word.

JAMBOL MERAK.
Selaginella atroviridis (Lycopodiales). 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 caryophyllaea* 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.
*Menecylon 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.
*Elaeocarpus parvifolius* Wall. (*Tiliaceae*). Perhaps a perversion of Jambu Kelawar.

JAMBU KELAWAR.
*Elaeocarpus 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 BOI.
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. (Dipterocarpaceae). Possibly a variant of CHENGAL. A very large tree producing a good timber.

JANGGUS.

JANGGUT ALI. (Rumpput)
Panicum sarmentosum Roxb. (Gramineae). A large grass with elegant panicles of flowers, common on the hedges of jungles. Literally Ali’s beard.

JANGGUT BAONG (Rumpput)
Mariscus umbellatus C. B. Clarke. (Cyperaceae). A common sedge in waste ground.

JANGGUT KELL.
Gynotroches axillaris Miq. (Rhizophoraceae). A very common tree in secondary jungle.
Also Carallia integerrima De C. (Rhizophoraceae), and in Penang applied to Gomphia Sumatrana Jack. (Ochnaceae).

JANGGUT KULONAK.
Dioscorea glabra Roxb. (Dioscoreaceae). A wild yam.
JANGGUT RIMAU (Rumput).
*Polygonum pedunculare* Wall. (*Polygonaceae*). Lit. tiger’s beard. A little plant growing in ditches with heads of pink flowers.

JANGKA. (Johor)
*Lasianthus species* (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub.

JANGKANG, JANGKANG PAYA. JANGKANG BETINA or MERAH.
*Xylopia ferruginea* Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A tall slender tree used in house building. In Penang the name is applied to *Hopea intermedia* (*Dipterocarpaceae*). 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 poludicola* King. (*Myristicaceae*) and *Xylopia ferruginea* Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*).

JANGKAT.
*Norvisia malaccensis* Hook fil. (*Loganiaceae*). A small or medium sized tree with numerous small white flowers.

JANTAN TIOH. (Kedah)
*Antidesma species* (*Euphorbiaceae*). Apparently undescribed.

JANTONG BADAK.
*Tabernanthera corymbosa* Roxb. (*Apocynaceae*). A small tree with white flowers.

JAPUN. (Bunga)
*Nerium oleander* L. (*Apocynaceae*). Favre gives this name for the oleander.
JARAK.
Castor oil. *Ricinus communis* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

JARAK BLANDA.
The purging nut. *Jatropha curcas* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Literally, the Dutch castor oil. It is also called Jarak Kafri—African castor oil. Often cultivated in villages. The seed is sometimes used in medicine.

JARAK GAJAH.
*Mallotus subpeltatus* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

JARAK HUTAN.
*Mallotus subpeltatus* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

JARAK LAUT.
*Leea sambucina* Willd. (*Ampelidaceae*). A bush.

JARAK PIPIIT.
*Cleistanthus lavis* 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)
*Cycathula prostrata* Bl. (*Amarantaceae*).

JARI AYAM.
*Unona longiflora* Roxb. (*Anonaceae*).

JARI BIAWAK. (Akar)
*Vitis cinnamomea* Wall. (*Ampelidaceae*). A slender vine, with the leaves red beneath. Literally, toes of the monitor lizard.

JARKA.
*Lasiandthus species* (*Rubiaceae*).

JARUM HITAM.
*Chawalia curviflora* Thw. (*Rubiaceae*).

JARUM-JARUM. Also JEJARUM and MENJARUM.
*Pavetta 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.
*Pavetta 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.
*Pavetta indica* Var. (*Rubiaceae*). Jarum-jarum padang, is also a variety of the same very variable plant.

JATEK-JATEK. Also JENTEK-JENTEK.
*Eloecarpus jackianus* Wall. (*Tiliaceae*). A tree.

JATI.
Teak. *Tectona grandis* Linn. (*Verbenaceae*). Commonly used here for the timber. It is however really a Javanese word.

JAWA. (Bunga)
*Ipomea quamoclit* L. (*Convolvulaceae*). A little scarlet convolvulus with finely cut leaves, often cultivated. Favre gives this word.

JAWI-JAWI. Contracted to JEJAWI also ARA JEJAWI.
*Ficus rhododendrifolia* Miq. (*Urticaceae*). A large fig tree with small leaves.

JEJAWI. See JAWI-JAWI.

JEJUANG. (Singapore)
*Cordyline terminalis* Korth. (*Liliaceae*).

JEJUH.
*Symplocos fasciculata* Zoll. (*Styraceae*). A common tree in secondary jungle.

JEJUWAI.
*Grewia laurifolia* Hook fil. (*Tiliaceae*). "A tall tree.

JELATANG.
*Laportica crenulata* Forst. (*Urticaceae*). The tree nettle.
JELATANG AYAM.
Fleurya interrupta Gaud. (Urticaceae). A common little nettle in waste ground.

JELATANG BADAK.
Cnemone 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 utoto 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.
Eloecarpus 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 BALAL.
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. (Xyridae).

JERKASING.
Pericampylus incanus Miers. (Menispermaeae).

JERMAL. (Kayu)
Myristica Colletttiana King. (Myristicaceae). A big tree.

JEROK PUTIH. (Selandor)
Ardisia colorata Roxb. (Myrsineae). A shrub with small pink flowers.

JERUJUH.
Acanthus ebraeetus Vahl (Acanthaceae). A shrub with white or blue flowers and holly-like leaves, growing commonly in tidal mud. The seeds pounded up are used as a blood purifier in cases of boils.

JILAWEI.
Terminalia n. sp. near T. bialata. A large tree.

JILEI BATU.
Coix lacryma 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.  

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.  
*Baucaurea 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. (*Rhizophoraceae*). 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.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

JOLOK - JOLOK.
Leea sambucina Wild and Leea aequata De C. (Ampelidaceae.)

JUA. JUAL. Also GUAH, which see.
Cassia siamea Lam. (Leguminosae).

JUAK also DUAK.
Heynea trijuga Roxb. (Meliaceae). Eurycoma longifolia Jack (Simarubaceae) in Province Wellesley.

JUALA (Rumput).
Bidens pilosa L. (Compositae). A weed with white and yellow flowers.

JUANG-JUANG BUKIT.

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.
*Elaeocarpi* species.

JURUNANG.
*Alpinia conchigera* Griff. (Scitamineae).

JUWAT. See JIWAT.

KAATI. (Johor)
*Chamaeleadon angustifolium* Schott. (Aroideae).

KABAL AYAM.
*Pentacle triptera* Masters. (Tiliaceae). A gigantic tree with white flowers.

KABOK.

KABOK BASSU.
*Goniothalamus* sp. (Anonaceae).

KABU-KABU also KAKABU.
*Trevesia sundaca* 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 L. (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 CHINDAL.
*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.
*Agelaea vestita* Wall. (*Connaraceae*). A large climbing shrub with small pink flowers and red capsules.

KACHANG KARKARAS. KARKARA.
*Dolichos lablab* 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 dahl 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 (*Moringaceae*). The horse radish tree.

KACHANG KOTA.
*Cassia occidentalis* L. (*Leguminosae*). A common weed with yellow flowers.

KACHANG LAUT. (Pahang)
*Dioecia reflexa* Hook fil. (*Leguminosae*).

KACHANG MANILA.
*Voandzeia substranea* Thou. (*Leguminosae*). A yellow flowered bean which ripens its fruit under ground like the pea-nut.

KACHANG MERAH.
*Vigna catjang* 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 catieng* 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,
*Toeniochaena Griffii*. Hook fil. (*Connaraceae*).

KACHANG SERINDING.
Lima beans. *Phaseolus lunatus* L.

KACHANG TOWCHEW.
A black seeded variety of *Vigna catieng*.

KACHANG SENKUANG. Also BENGKUANG.

KACHANG TELANG.
*Clitoria Ternatea* L. (*Leguminosae*).

KACHANG TUPAI.
*Pithecolobium fasciculatum* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). See under JERING.

KACIU.
*Areca catechu* L. The betel nut (*Palmceae*). The word is rarely used, Pinang being the common name.

KACHUBONG.
*Datura metel* L. and *D. fatoosa* 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)
*Bottneria 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. (Capparidaceae).

KADOK. Also KADAWARE 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 DONDOONG.
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* Wild.

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.

KODONDONG HUTAN.
*Canarium nitidum* A. W. Benn.
KADUDOK. KEDUDUK.
Variant of SENDUDOK, which see.

KADUDOK GAJAHI. (Penang).
_allomorpha exigua Bl. (Melastomaceae).

KAHWAH.
Coffee, Coftea iberica Hiern. (Rubiacae.) 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. (Rubiacae).

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.
_Artyera littoralis_ Miq. (Sapindaceae). A tree with white flowers.
MALAY PLANT NAMES

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. (Nymphaeaceae). The jungle waterlily a plant with small round leaves and dull brownish pink and yellow flowers.

KALAPA PUYUK.
Curculigo sumatrensis Roxb. (Hypoxidaceae). 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.

KALINIA PAYA.

KALING LILIN. (Johor)
Eulophia graminea Lindl. (Orchidaceae). A ground orchid with a panicle of small pink and green flowers.

KALINTEK JAMUK.
Argytera 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 GAJA. (Akar)
Piper ribesoides Miq. (Piperaceae). A large climbing wild pepper used medecinally.
KAMAGAN ANTAN. (Pahang).
*Ventilago Mainguiri* 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 CHENERAHAN.

KAMBAI HUTAN.
*Wormia oblonga* Wall. (*Dilleniacae*). A tree with large golden-yellow flowers.

KAMBIANG. Also KIAMBAN.
*Pistia stratiotes* L. The water lettuce (*Aroideae*). A floating herb, often cultivated by the Chinese to feed pigs.

KAMBONG’ LOBO.
*Abutilon indicum* L. A shrubby weed with yellow flowers common in waste ground.

KAMIRI.
*Aleurites moluccanus* L. The candle-nut. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A name only used in trade. **BUAH KERAS** is more commonly used here. Kamiri is probably a Moluccan word and is connected with Ampiri, a Buginese word for the plant.

KÂMPOR.
*Moea ramentacea* A De C. (*Myrsinaceae*).

KAMPUNING.
Variant of MEMPUNING see also EMPENING. *Quercus hystrix* Korth. (*Cupoliferae*).

KAMOYAN.
*Eranthemum malaccense* Clarke. (*Acanthaceae*). A handsome jungle shrub with violet flowers.
KAMUNING.
*Murraya exotica* L. (*Rutaceae*). A small tree, the wood of which is used for the sheaths and handles of krises.

KAMUNING JANTAN HUTAN.
*Cathantus confertum* Korth. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

KAMUNING BATU.
*Decaspermum paniculatum* Kurz. (*Myrtaceae*).

KAMUNTING.
The Rose-Myrtle. *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa* Bl. (*Myrtaceae*). A common shrub on the sea-shore with pink or white flowers and purplish eatable fruits.

KAMUNTING (Akar). KAMUNTING BUKIT.
*Anplectrum divaricatum* Triana. (*Melastomaceae*).

KANANGA. see KENANGA.

KANCHIL (Kayu)
*Anisophyllum disticha* Hook. fil. (*Rhizophoraceae*). 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. Agelooa vestita Wall (Connaraceae).

KANKANG KATOK. (Selangor)
Bauhinia integripolia Roxb. (Leguminosae). A large climber with great masses of red flowers.

KANGKONG.
Ipomea aquatica Forst. (Convulvulaceae). A white or pink flowered convolvulus cultivated and commonly used as a spinach.

KANGKONG AYER.
Foscoa scandens Lour. (Connaraceae). A marsh plant with close panicles of pinkish flowers.

KANGKONG BUKIT.
Ipomea pertata Miq. (Convulvulaceae). A very large climber with beautiful yellow flowers.

KANGKONG GAJAH. (Akar)
Vitis lanceolata Roxb. (Ampelideae).

KANGKONG LAUT.
Ipomea digitata L. (Convulvulaceae). A large pink flowered convolvulus with digitate leaves.

KANGKONG PASIR.
Ipomea angustifolia Jacq. (Convulvulaceae). A small yellow convolvulus with a purple eye.

KANKA BONA.

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 involucrata Griff. (Scitamineae).

KAPALA BERUK.
Hydnophyllum 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 Karpasa. Favre gives KAPAS TAUN, KAPAS HUMA, KAPAS MURI, as names for various forms of G. herbaceum L.; KAPAS BENGALA, G. herbaceum, var ritifolium 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 marooneye.

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. (Bixaceae). A tree from the seeds of which oil is made.

KAPAYUNG. (Akar) (Pahang)
Hodgsonia heterochaeta 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* L. (=). (*Pittosporeae*).

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 intia* Willd. (*Leguminosae*). A climbing shrubby plant.

KAPO-KAPO. (Malacca)

*Allomorphia Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Melastomaceae*).

KAPUR.

C. phor.

KAPUR. BARUS.


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)

*Dictella repens* Forst. (*Rubiaceae*). Lit. coral flower. An inconspicuous little weed with white flowers.
KARAS. KARAS GAHARU. KAKARAS.
See also TUI KARAS. The ligu aloes, or Gaharu Wood.
*Acquilaria malaccensis* Lam. (Thymeleaceae).

KARÉH HITAM.
*Linostoma scandens* Griff. (Thymeleaceae).

KASAI.
Also more commonly *Pometia pinnata* (Sapindaceae). A large tree common on river banks. The timber is good but rarely straight.

KASAP.
*Clerodendron rilloseum* 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)

KASIDANG. (Malacea)
*Canangium Scortechinii* King. (Anonaceae). A tree.

KASIH HUTAN.
*Moesta Indica* L. (Myrsinaceae).

KASIP BUKIT.
*Aglaia cordata* Hiern. (Meliaceae).

KASIP HUTAN.
*Dryoxylon 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. (*Bixaceae*). 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. (*Rhamnaceae*). 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 intisia Willd. (Leguminosae). A climbing thorny shrub.

KAYTENG.

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 Cajuput oil tree. Melaleuca leucadendron L. (Myrtaceae).
This word has been perverted through the Dutch spelling
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

KATJOE POETIH, 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 dasynuron Baill. (Meliaceae).

KEDANGSA.
The pumelo (Citrus decumana) 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 mango L. See under KACHANG.

KEDUDUK.
More commonly SENDUDUK, which see. Melastoma polyanthus Bl. and other species. (Melastomataceae).

KELABU.
Webera 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 gravilis Wall. (Ampelideae).

KELADI RIMAU, KELADI Ular.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

KELADI PARI.
*Cyrtosperma lasioides* Griff. (*Aroideae*). A thorny stemmed aroid growing in swamps. Also called GLI-GLI.

KELADI MOYIANG.
*Homo‘omena coeruleascens* Jungh. This is often contracted to KELAMOYIANG and this to KEMOYANG.

KELADI SEBARING.
*Alcasisa macrorhiza* Schott. (*Aroideae*). A very large aroid very commonly cultivated for its eatable stem.

KELADI TELOR.
*Coloasisa antiquorum* L. (*Aroideae*). The common small keladi cultivated everywhere.

KELADI CHINA, KELADI HUANG are other cultivated forms.

KELAMA HIJAU.
*Alternanthera sessilis* Br. (*Amarantaceae*).

KELAMOYIANG. Also KEMOYANG.
*Homo‘omena coeruleascens* 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.
*Chamaeladon Grifithii* 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.**

**KELAT API.**
*Eugenia filiformis* Wall. *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.**

**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. pyrifolia Wall.

KELAT LAYU HUTAN.
Parinariux 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.
Kibesia simplex Korth. (Melastomaceae). A small useless tree with blue flowers.

KELAT MERAH.
Eugenia lineata Bl. and E. pyrifolia 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. pyrifolia Wall.

KELAT PUTIH BUKIT.
Eugenia densiflora De C.

KELAT PUTRA.
Eugenia venulosa Wall.

KELAT TANDOK.
Ixora parviflora Vahl. (Rubiaceae).

KELAT TULANG.
Aphania paniculata King. (Sapindaceae).

KELAPIT NYAMOK. (Singapore)
Decaspermum paniculatum. Kurz., also Eugenia lineata Bl.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

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).

KELEMBAI. (Malacca)
_Craetaea macrocarpa_ King. (Capparideae).

KELEMBANANG. (Selangor)
_Alocasia sp._ (Aroideae). A wild species with rounded leaves probably undescribed.

KELEMOYIANG AYER. (Selangor)
_Taccra 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. (Cupulijerae). 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. _Nymphoea stellata_ Wild. (Nymphaeaceae).

KELIPOH PADANG.
KELOMPANG KRAS. (Kedah)
Buchanania lucida Turcz. (Anacardiaceae).

KELUMPUNG MATA PUNAI.
Ficus chartacea Wall. (Urticaceae).

KELUMPUNG. K. GAJAH. K. BUKIT.
Ficus Miqueli 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).
Lettsonia Mainayi Clarke. (Convolvulaceae).

KELURAT. (Rumpat)
Lophatherum gracile (Gramineae).

KELESU PINANG.
Pericampylus inconans Miers. (Menispermaceae).

KELILAYAN PUTIH.
Cupania pallidula Hiern. (Sapindaceae).

KELINGKING.
Nephelium Litchi Camb. (Sapindaceae). Favre is the authority for this name. The tree never fruits here, but the fruit is imported from China.

KELINTAT NYAMOK. Also KELINTAT KRING.
Decaspermum paniculatum Kurz. (Myrtaceae).

KELINTAT KRA. (Akar)
Rourea rugosa Benth. (Connaraceae).

KELOR. Also KELU.
Moringa pterygosperma Gaertn. (Moringaceae). The horse-radish tree. See also KULUK.

KELULUT MERAH.
Cyathula prostrata Bl. (Amarantaceae).

KELULUT PUTIH. (Malacca)
Sida cordifolia L. (Malvaceae). The Kelulut is a small bee
(Trigna) which may often be seen at the flowers. The plant is a common little shrub with buff flowers.

KELULUT. (Pokol)
Urena lobata L. (Malvaceae). A common little shrub with pink flowers. Commonly known as PERPULUT.

KELULUT GAJAH.
Artanema sesamoides Wall. (Scrophulariaceae).

KELULUT. (Rumput)
Fauirea glomerata (Cyperaceae).

KELUNTING.
Sterculia rubiginosa Vent. (Sterculiaceae).

KEMANGA.
Mangifera kemanga Bl. (Anacardiaceae). A very large tree

KEMBANG BANGKEL.
Amorphophallus variabilis Bl. (Aroidae). 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. (Asclepiadaceae).

KEMINUYAN. Also KÜMİAN, KAMINAN and KUMEYAN.
Gum benjamin. Styrax benzoin L. (Styraceae). A medium sized tall tree with sweet scented white flowers. The gum is obtained by cutting the bark, whence after some days it exudes.
KEMINIYAN PAYA. (Akar)
*Dioscorea pyrifolia* Kunth. (*Dioscoreaceae*)

KEMINIYAN HANTU.
*Hedyotis capitellata* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A climbing plant.
Also *Dioscorea oppositifolia* L. (*Dioscoreaceae*).

KEMPAS.
*Cunusia malaccensis* Maingay (*Leguminosae*). A vast tree, with very hard wood which is only used for charcoal.

KEMPAS ROMAN.
*Santiria Griffithii* (*Burseraceae*).

KEMUNTING.
*Rhodomyrtus tomentosa* (*Myrtaceae*).

KENANGA. Also KANANGA.
*Cananga odorata* L. (*Anonaceae*). A tree with scented green flowers used for making perfume.

KENANGA HUTAN.
*Polyalthia Scortechinii* King (*Anonaceae*). A tree the flowers of which resemble those of the Cananga very closely.

KENANGA HUTAN (Akar).
*Unona discolor* Vahl. (*Anonaceae*).

KENANGA PAYA.
*Unona longiflora* Roxb. (*Anonaceae*). A shrub.

KENARI.
*Canarium commune* L. (*Burseraceae*). Filet gives Kanarie as Malay and Sundanese. The plant is hardly known here not being indigenous.

KENARI WOLANDA.
The Almond (*Amygdalus persica*) (*Rosaceae*). This is given by Filet and others as a Malay word. I have never met with it.

KENCHING KAMBING.
*Jasminium nudiactifolium* (*Oleaceae*). A rather rare wild Jasmine. The name means goat’s urine.
KENCHING KERBAU. (Akar)
Fibraurea chlorotenca 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.

KENCHONG. (Akar)
Melodorum Manubriatum Hook. fil. (Anonaceae). A large
woody climber.

KENCHONG JOHU. (Akar)
Unona dunnosa 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 brunnneum Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae).

KENIDEI PUNAL.
Antidesma cuspidatum Muell. (Euphorbiaceae).

KENIKAH BATU.
Hedyotis Auricularia L. (Rubiaceae).

KENTANG.
The potato. Solanum tuberosum L. (Solanaceae).
KEP.

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)
*Luvungia scandens* Ham. (*Rutaceae*). A strong climber with white orange blossoms.

KEPONG. KEPONG HUTAN. KEPONG HANTU.
*Shorea macroptera* Dyer. (*Dipterocarpaceae*). 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. (*Scrophulariaceae*). Literally the rice which remains at the bottom of the pot.

KERAK-NASI PUTIH.
*Limnophila villoosa* Benth. (*Scrophulariaceae*).

KERAK-KERAK JANTAN MERAH.
*Bombycra veronicaefolia* Spr. (*Scrophulariaceae*).

KERAK MERAH.
*Torenia polygonoides* Benth. (*Scrophulariaceae*).

KERANDANG.
*Carissa Kerandas* L. (*Apocynaceae*). A shrub with white flowers and dark red berries cultivated for its fruit.
KERANJI (Akar).
*Hydnocarpus* Sp. (*Bixiceae*.)

KERANJI SEKALAT. (Malacca). Also

KERANJI TEMBAGA. (Selangor)
*Dialium platysepalum* Baker. (*Leguminosae*.)

KERANJI UMBUT.
*Dialium patens* Baker (*Leguminosae*.)

KERANJI BURONG.
*Dialium Maingayi* Baker. (*Leguminosae*.)

KERANJI PAPAN.
*Dialium laurinum* Baker and *D. platysepalum* Baker. (*Leguminosae*.)

KERANTEI. Also KERATEI. KERANTEI MERAH.
*Santiria loevigata* Bl. (*Burseraceae*.) Also *S. multiflora* A. W. Benn.

KERANTEI BATU.
*Santiria apiculata* A. W. Benn. (*Burseraceae*.)

KERANTU.
*Myristica laurina* Bl. (*Myristicaceae*.)

KERTAK HUDANG.
*Tetrtactonia laurifolia* Bl. (*Rutaceae*.) Lit. prawn's spines.

KERAS. (Buah)
*Alchorites moluccanus* Willd. (*Euphorbiaceae*.) The candle nut. See also KAMIRI.

KERAT TELAMPOK also KERAT TULUNJOK.
*Canarium rufum* A. W. Benn. (*Burseraceae*.)

KERAYONG. (Selangor)
*Parkia Roxburghii* Don. (*Leguminosae*.)

KERBAU JALANG. (Selangor)
*Gluta sp. (Anacardiaceae*). One of the Rengas trees. A large tree with fruit like a betel nut but green. I have seen neither fruit nor flowers. The name, meaning Buffalo on the loose, seems to be a humorous one given on account of the poisonous properties of the tree.
KERBAU DRAPAH. (Rumput)
Desmodium polycarpum De C. (Leguminosae.)

KERCHUT. (Rumput)
Scarpus 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 coromandus Dyer and D. Hasseltii (Dipterocarpaceae)

KERUING CHAIA.
Dipterocarpus Kerrii King. (Dipterocarpaceae).

KERUING BULUH. (Minyak)
Dipterocarpus crinitus Dyer. (Dipterocarpaceae).

KERUING DADEK. Also KERUING BUKU.
Dipterocarpus pterygocalyx Scheff. (Dipterocarpaceae).

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. (Myrsinaceae). A shrub with very small flowers and white drupes.

KICHIE.
*Cryptocarya impressa* Miq. (Lauraceae). A tree.

KILICI. (Akar)
*Gililandina bonduc* L. (Leguminosae). A very thorny creeper with yellow flowers forming bushes on the sea coast.

KILICI RIMBAH. (Akar)

KIPAS.
*Phydrum lanuginosum* (Phylaceae). 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).

KISAR. (Bunga) (Malacca)
*Abutilon indicum* L. (Malvaceae). "Wheel flower." Perhaps in allusion to the circular flowers or the shape of the fruit.

KISI-KISI. (Selangor)

KIJAI.
*Mangifera* Sp. (Anacardiaceae) *Trigonochlamys Griffithii* Hook fil. (Burseraceae) Produces an expensive Damar (Maingay's list.)
KIJI]. (Sakai of Selangor).
    *Smilax Heveri A. D. C. (Liliaceae).* See BANA.

KLANA. (Akar)
    *Dioscorea oppositifolia* Linn. (Dioscoreaceae)

KLASAK

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. *Coffeea libeicca* Hiern. and *C. arabica* L. The commonly used word in towns where KAHWAH, the Arabic one, is not known.

KOPING AYER. (Johore)
    *Gardenia tuberifera* Hook. fil. (Rubiaceae).

KORMA.
    *Phoenix paludosa* (Palmæ). The wild date palm growing in muddy tidal swamps.

KORNUM.
    *Glockidion 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. (Ampelidae). Also called Akar Chabang Tujoh.

KRABU.

Xanthophyllum rufum Benn. (Polygalaceae). Maingay’s list.
Lophopetalum simbriotum Wight. (Celastrinaceae) 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. (Celastrinaceae) 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 whirigigs to frighten birds.

KUBIS.

A cabbage. Brassica oleracea L. (Cruciferae).

KUCHING-KUCHING.

Adenosma capitatum Benth. (Scrophulariaceae). Lit. cats.

KÚDADÁ.

Duabanga sonneratioides Ham. (Lythraceae).

KUDAGA HUTAN.

Xylopia magna Maingay. (Anonaceae).

KUDAK. (Penang)

Piper longum L. (Piperaceae). Perhaps a form of KADOK.
KUDUMAK.
Ophiiorhiza sp. (Rubiaceae). A small herb growing on rocks in jungle.

KUGIT-KUGIT BABI.
Coscinium fenestratum Colebr. (Menispermaceae). A large climber.

KUKU. (Johor)
Myrsine capitellata Wall. (Myrsinaceae).

KUKU BALAM. (Akar)
Zizyphus Oenoplia Mill (Rhamnaceae). Also KUKU TUPAI, I. 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 Dec. (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)
MALAY PLANT NAMES

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. (Meliaceae).

KULAT.
A fungus, usually an agaricus.

KULAWAI. (Akar)
Myrocyclus nervosum Bl. (Oleaceae).

KULEUN.
Dysosxylum cauliforum 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)
Modesta singaporeana Mast. (Passifloraceae).

KULIT LAYU.
Erioglossum edule Bl. according to Jack. See KELAT LAYU.

KULIT LAWAA.
Cinnamomanum parthenoxylum Meissn. (Laurineae). But the name properly belongs to C. cultt lavan Nees. and C. camphoratum Bl. of Java and Sumatra. The word is generally used for the aromatic bark imported from Sumatra.

KULIT NIPIS. (Penang)

KULÔ.
Dolichandrone Rheedia Seem. (Bignoniaceae). A shrub or small tree growing in tidal spots, with large white tubular flowers very fugacious.

KULU BABI.
Webera longifolia Hook. fil. (Rubiaceae).
KULUMBAR.
Eryngium foetidum L. (Umbelliferae). A thistle-like weed with a nauseous odour common in villages. It is used in native medicine.

KULUMBAI.
Crataeva macrocarpa King. (Capparideae).

KULUBONG. (Rumput)
Panicum sarmentosum Roxb.

KULUNOT.
Sterculia campanulata Wall. (Sterculiaceae).

KULUPUS. (Akar)
Hiptage sericea Hook. fil. (Malpighiaceae).

KULUR. Also KELUR.
Artocarpus incisa Var. A cultivated variety of the bread fruit.

KULUSOM.
Euphorbia pilulifera L. (Euphorbiaceae).

KUMANI.
Panicum myosuroides Br. (Gramineae).

KUMAN JOLOH.
Phyllanthus urinaria L. (Euphorbiaceae).

KUMATAN.
Randia macrophylla Br. (Rubiaceae).

KUMAYANG. See KELAMOYANG.
Chamaedalon Griffithii Schott. and other aroids.

KUMBAY.
-Securis micronatus 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).

KUMOIL. (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.

KUMFAS DADEH.

Anisophyleia 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.

Floccopa scandens Lour. (Commelinaceae).

KUMUKUS (Singapore).

Cubeb, Piper cubeba L. (Piperaceae).

KUMUS (Selangor).

Irvingia malayana Hook. fil. (Simarubaceae). 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 chloroeuca* Miers (*Menispermaceae*).

**KUNKUNAN JANTAN.**
*Elaeocarpus robustus* Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

**KUNUS.** Also Kunus Bruang.
*Ctenolophon paucifolius* 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 (Daum).** See Sekuntut.

**KUPAYIANG AYER.**
*Ixora parviflora* Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*). Compare Kapayung Ayer.

**KUPOI.** See Pupoi.
*Connaropsis* sp.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

KUPOH.
Acacia pinnata Willd. (Leguminosae). Also KAPOH.

KUPOR. (Akar)
Rubus moluccanus L. (Rosaceae). The common wild raspberry.

KURANTING JANTAN.
Smilax leucophylla Bl. (Liliaceae).

KURUP. (Daun)
Cassia alata L. (Leguminosae). See GELENGGANG.

KURAYONG. See KEDAWUNG.
Parkia Roxburghii Benth. (Leguminosae).

KURIPAL. (Johor)
Durio Oxleyanus Mast. (Mangiferae).

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.
Allomorphia Griffithii Hook. fil. (Melastomaceae).

KURUMAK HUTAN.
Cleistanthus laevis Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae).

KURUMAK BUKIT PAYA.
Alternanthera sessilis Br. (Amarantaceae).

KURUMAK (Akar).
KURUMAK RUSA.
Hygrophila salicifolia Nees. (Acanthaceae).

KURUMAK SUSU.
Euphorbia pilulifera L. (Euphorbiaceae).

KURUMAK JANTAN.
Eclipta alba Hassk. (Compositae).

KURUNIT.
Aneilema nudiflorum Br. (Connelinaeae).

KURUPOH BUKIT.
Chailletia Griffthii Hook. fil. (Chailletiaceae).

KURUSEH PUTIH.
Webera stellata Hook. fil. (Rubiaceae). Compare GERUSEH.

KERURUT. (Rumput)
Lophatherum gracile Btngn (Gramineae).

KURUTOT.
Chailletia Griffthii Hook. fil. (Chailletiaceae),

KUSA-KUSA. (Rumput)
Panicum coloumum L. (Gramineae). Favre is the authority for this.

KUSAMI.
Myrica Nagi L. (Myricaceae).

KUSEP KULUDU.
Erismanthus obliquus Wall. (Euphorbiaceae).

KUSIN (Akar).
Limacia triandra Miers (Menispermacae).

KUSINGA.
Carallia integerrima De C. (Rhizophoreae).

KUS-KUS.
Andropogon muricatus Retz (Gramineae). The Vetiver, or Cus cus grass.

KUSIMBO.
Suprosma arboresum Retz. (Rubiaceae).

KUTAK HUDANG. (Johor) Usually OTAK HUDANG.
Buchanania acuminata Turcz. (Anacardiaceae).
KUTANG TANDOK.
*Kibara coriacea* Endl. (*Monimiaceae*).

KUTAPET.
*Ventilago Maingayi* Laws. (*Rhamnaceae*).

KUTEI'ENG (Malacca).
*Cleome viscosa* L. (*Capparidaceae*). 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.
*Leptidagathis hyalina* Nees (*Acanthaceae*). A herb with white flowers. The leaves are chewed for coughs.

KUTONG PULUT. (Rumput)
*Alternanthera sessilis* Br. (*Amaranthaceae*).

KUWINI.
*Mangifera odorata* Griff. (*Anacardiaceae*). A wild mango. According to Maingay the KUWINI is *M. oblongifolia* Hook. fil.

LABANG.
*Curlanga amara* Juss. (*Scrophulariaceae*). 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 longchates* 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 BERUKOR.
Cubeba. *Piper cubeba* Miq. (*Piperaceae*). Lit. tailed pepper. on account of the pedicels of the fruit.

LADA HANTU.
*Piper canum* 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)
*Strechous* Sp. (*Loganiaceae*). A climbing shrub.

LAGA EGAN. (Johor)
*Symplocos rigida* C. B. C. (*Styraaceae*)
LAGAN.

*Pimeandra Wallichii* A Dec. (*Myrsinaceae*). A small tree with small pinkish white flowers and white fruits spotted with gray.

LAGIS HUTAN PUKUA. (Johore)

*Kibessa galeata* Cogn. (*Melastomaceae*).

LAGUNDI. Also LEGUNDI. LENGGUNDI. LANGGUNDI.

*Vitex trifolia* Linn fil. (*Verbenaceae*). A small tree with violet flowers and aromatic leaves used in native medicine.

LAGUNDI LAUT. (Kedah)

*Homalium* sp. (*Samoideae*).

LAJANG.

*Cryptocarya Griffithiana* Wight. (*Laurineae*).

LAKA-LAKA. MALAKA.

*Phyllanthus emblica* L. and *P. pectinatus* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaeae*). 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.

*Walsara multijuga* King (*Melaceae*).

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 LUMBON.

A common wild vine.

*Vitis diffusa* Miq. (*Ampelideae*).

LAKOM AYER.

*Jussieuana sufruticosa* L.

LAKOM GAJAH.

*Vitis mollissima* Wall. (*Ampelideae*).
LAKOM TEBRAU.
  *Vitis novemfolia* Wall. (*Ampelidaeae*).

LALANG.
  *Imperata cylindrica* Beauv (*Gramineae*).

LALANG JAWA.
  *Imperata excultata* Brgnn.

LALANTAR. (*Malacca*)
  *Osteodes macrophyllus* Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LAMBAI.
  *Petunia venulosa* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

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

LAMBEKA.
  *Calotropis procera* Br. (*Asclepiadeae*).

LAMBASU.
  *Pogroe Maingayi* Clarke. (*Loganiaceae*).

LAMBASU PAYA.
  *F. morindaefolia* Bl. A derivative from TEMBUSU.

LAMIDING. Also MIDING.
  *Stenochloena palustris* (*Fitices*). A common climbing fern
  the shoots of which are eaten.

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

LAMPAN BUKIT. (Akar)
  *Smilax megacarpa* De C. (*Liliaceae*).

LAMPANG HITAM. (Akar). (*Malacca*)
  *Gynochthodes sublanceolata* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber
  with small white flowers and lead colored berries.

LAMPANG BADAK. LELAMPING BADAK.
  *Clerodendron disparfolium* Bl. (*Verbenaceae*). A small tree
  with yellow flowers.

LAMPAYANG. Also LEMPOYANG.
  *Zingiber Cassumunar* 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)
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 tri-
loba 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.
Ecpanthes icosandra Jack. (Linaceae).

LANGUNDI PASIR.
Hemigraphis affinis Nees (Acanthaceae). A creeping herb
on sandy banks.

LANGIRTAN KWAS.
Cryptocarya ferrea Bl. (Lauraceae).

LANGKAP.
Arenga obtusifolia Mart. (Palmaceae).

LANGKAP. (Akar)
Tinomiscium petiolare Miers. (Menispermaeaceae).
LANKAM.
Lasianthus sp. * (Rubiaceae).

LANKETING.
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 albidi flora 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)

*Spinifex 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.

Clove, according to Favre. See KULIT LAWANG. *Cinnamomum cultrataeum* 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.

*Ecodia latifolia* De C. (*Rutaceae*). A tree with white flowers.

LEGUNDI. See LAGUNDI.

LELADA. See LALADA.

LEMPÜYANG. See LAMPOYANG.

LEREK. See LARAK.

LELANG.

*Cinnamomum nitidum* Bl. (*Laurinae*). 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.  (Passiflorae).

LEMPEDU JAVA.  
_Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii_ Miq.  (Rubiaceae).  Also _Gomphandra Penangiana_ Wall.  (Olacineae).

LEMPEDU PAHIT.  Also _BIDARA PAHIT_.  
_Eurycoma longifolia_ Jack.  (Simarubeae).

LEMPEDU TANAH. (Akar)  

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.  
_Bruquiera parvisflora_ W. and A.  (Rhizophoraceae).

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.  (Passifloraceae).  A common creeper near cultivated places.

LIBA.  
_Gomphia sumatrana_ (Ochnaceae).
MALVY PLANT NAMES

LICHI.
Nephelium Litchi Camb. (Sapindaceae). Imported fruits.

LIDAI API.
Croton Griffithii Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae).

LIDAH BADAK.

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)

LIDAH KERBAU. LIDAH KERBAU BETINA:
Clerodendron deflexus Wall. (Verbenaceae).

LIDAH KERBAU PUTIH. Also LIDAH-LIDAH KAYU.
Marlea ebenace C. B. C. (Cornaceae). A large tree with white flowers.

LIDAH LUMBU.
Aneilema nutilorum Br. (Commetinaceae). "Ox tongue." A little weed with pink flowers.

LIDAH KUCHING.

LIDAH MENKERANG. (Rumput)
Fuirena glomerata Vahl. (Cyperaceae).
MALAY PLANT NAMES

LIDAH PATONG.
Ipomea uniflora R. & S. (Convolvulaceae).

LIDAH RUSA.
Fagrooa racemosa Jack. (Loganiaceae). "Deer's tongue."
A small tree with pinkish flowers.

LIKIR. Also LOKIE.
Amorphophallus Prainiana Hook. fil. and allied species
(Arroideae). 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 KÊTAM.
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
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

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 BALL.
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, accord-
ing to Favre.

LIMAU HUTAN.
*Aronynchia Porteri* Hook. fil. (Rutaceae). A small tree with
green aromatic fruits as big as peas.

LIMAU KAPAS.  LIMAU KASTURI.  LIMAU KEDANG-SA.  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 trifoliatata* 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.
*Balanorebula ilicifolius* Kurz. (Urticaceae). A shrub with
holly-like leaves.

LIMAU-LIMAU.
*Gelonium bifarium* Roxb. (Euphorbiaceae). The foliage of
this shrub has somewhat the appearance of a lime.

LIMAU MANIS.
Orange.  *Citrus aurantium* L.

LIMAU NIPIS.

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.

LIMPUTHI 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 LUMBH.
*Curculigo sumatrana* Roxb. (*Hypoxidaceae*).

LINTANG RUAS. (Akai)
*Sphaenodesma pentandra* Jack. (*Verbenaceae*).

LIS-LIS. (Rumput)
*Acalyphe indica* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A little weed common in villages.

LOBAK.
The Chinese radish, *Raphanus caudatus* (*Cruciferae*).

LOBAK-LOBAK. Also LOBAK JANTAN.
*Sesum anthelminticum* Bl. (*Flagellariae*).

LOBAK HUTAN.
*Lowia longiflora* Scort. (*Scitamineae*).

LOKAN. (Akar)
*Trichosanthes nervifolia* Linn. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

LOKAN PUTIH. LOKAN ASAM.
*Melinilla hasseltii* Bl. (*Melastomataceae*). An epiphytic plant conspicuous from its red berries.

LOKIE ULR.
*Amorphophallus Prainii* Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). See LEKIE.
LONTAR.
*Borassus flabellifer* L. (*Palmae*). The palmyna palm.

LOW. (Daun)
Various species of *Ancylostomus 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 Lesseertia* Camb. (*Sapindaceae*). A small tree.

LUIS.
*Gomphia sumatrana* Hook. fil. (*Ochnaceae*).

LUKEH.
*Tacca pinnatifida* L. (*Taccaceae*).

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

LUKOT.
*Symplocos fasciculata* Zoll. (*Styraceae*).

LULANGRING BUDAN.
*Clerodendron disparifolium* Vahl. (*Verbenaceae*).

LULOR API JANTAN.
*Loranthus pentandrus* L. (*Loranthaceae*).
LULUMBAH PAYA.
Corymborchis veratrifolia Thouars. (Orchidaceae). A tall large-leaved ground orchid with deliciously scented white flowers.

LUMAI HITAM.
Blumea lacera De C. (Compositae). A herb with yellowish flowers.

LUMBAH.
Strictly applied to Curculigo but other plants with similar looking leaves such as Calanthe and Spathoglottis are also called by the same name.

LUMBAH MERAH.
Curculigo recurvata Dryand. (Hypoxidaceae).

LUMBAH RIMBAH.
C. sumatrana Roxb.

LUMBAH BUKIT.
Peliosanthus 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.
Mathea 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 ovale* Griff. (*Oleaceae*).

LUMUT EKOR KUNING.
   *Utricularia flexuosa* Vahl. (*Lentibulariaceae*). Lit Yellow tail moss. A waterweed with yellow flowers.

LUNCHUI. (Penang)
   *Cratoxylon polygonum* Korth. (*Hypericaceae*).

LUNDAS PAYA.
   *Grewia Jackii* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*).

LUNDÔ.
   *Antidesma bunius* Spr. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LUNURANOP.
   *Glochidion leiostylum* Kurz. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

LUPANG. (Akar)
   *Mikania scandens* Willd. (*Compositae*).

LÜPOK. (Akar)
   *Modeca Singaporeana* Mast. (*Passiﬂoraceae*).

LUPONG MERAH.
   *Ficus subulata* Bl. (*Urticaceae*). Perhaps a variant of Kelamong.

LUPONG JANTAN.
   *Antidesma velutinosum* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LUSAL.
   *Pittosporum ferrugineum* Ait. (*Pittosporaceae*).

LÜTÜS.
   *Ardisia humilis* Vahl. (*Myrsinaceae*).

MADANG. See MEDANG.

MAGAL. Also MARKEL.
   *Sarcocephalus subtilis* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A tree with a good yellow timber suitable for house building.
MAGUN JANTAN.
Adenosma coeruleum Br. (Scrophulariaceae).

MAHANG.
Macaranga spp. A genus of trees, usually small, of little use except as fire wood.
PAHANG, the name of state is said to be a variant of MAHANG.

MAHANG BAYAN. (Malacca) MAHANG API.
Macaranga javanica Muell. (Euphorbiaceae). The commonest Mahang, abundant in secondary jungle. It is used for fire wood whence its second name.

MAHANG BULAN.
Macaranga Hullettii King. (Euphorbiaceae).

MAHANG KUKUR.
Macaranga triloba Muell. (Euphorbiaceae). A common tree. The KUKUR (Turtur tigrinus) is often to be seen about this tree feeding on the seed.

MAHANG MAKAN PELANDOK.
Homalaanthus 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. (Connaraceae).

MALABU. (Johore)
Grewia miqueliana Kurz. (Tiliaceae).
MALAKA.
*Phyllanthus pectinatus* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Also LAKA-LAKA.

MALANKAN.
Variant of BULANKAN. *Cynometra polygonandra* Roxb. (*Leguminosae*).

MALATI. Also MELATI.
*Jasminum Sambac* Ait. (*Oleaceae*). A cultivated jessamine.

MALATI TONKING.
The Tongkin creeper. *Pergularia odoratissima* (*Asclepiadaceae*).

MALAUT. (Penang)
*Balanocarpus anomalous* King. (*Dipterocarpaceae*).

MALBAR.
*Abutilon indicum* L. (*Malvaceae*).

MALBAR HUTAN.
*Hyptis suaveolens* Poir. (*Labiatae*).

MALEBERA. (Selangor) MALBEIRA. (Malacca)
*Fagroea fastigiata* Bl. (*Loganiaceae*). A small tree with a few spreading branches, and very large cabbage-like leaves. It occurs in tidal swamps, and the timber is valuable for piles as it resists the action of the Teredo.

MALI. (Akar)
*Gynoethodes coriacea* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

MALI-MALI.
Contracted to MEMALLI. *Leea Sambucina* Wild. (*Ampelidae*). 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.
*Coptoscapella Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with white flowers.
MALUKUT. (Akar)
*Embelia amentacea* C. B. C. (Myrsinaceae).

MALUKUT. (Kauy)
*Chrysophyllum Roxburghii* Don. (Sapotaceae). From Main-
gay's list.

MALUKUT JANTAN. MEDANG MALUKUT JANTAN.
*Eurya acuminata* De C. (Ternstroemiacae). A small tree com-
mon in secondary jungles.

MALUKUT PAYA.
*Asclepias curassavica* L. (Asclepiadaceae). A showy red and
yellow flowered weed introduced from America.

MALUR.
*Jasminum sambac* Ait. and other cultivated jasmines. See
*SMELOK.

MAMAN BABI.
*Hygrophiha salicifolia* Nees. (Acanthaceae). A common herb
with violet flowers occurring in ditches and by streams.

MAMBU JANTAN. (Akar)

MAMPELAM. Also AMPELAM and HAMPELAM.

MAMPELAM BABI.
*Terminalia affentens* (Combretaceae). A big tree with fruits
like mangoes.

MANAMAK.
*Cryptocarya* sp. (Lauraceae).

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.
Memeylon acuminatum Sm. and similar species. (Melastomataceae). 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.

MANINGO.

MANTADU. (Akar)
Gnetum funiculare Bl. (Gnetaceae).

MANTÉGA. (Buah)
The butter fruit. Diospyros discolor Willd. (Ebenaceae). A native of the Philippine islands, sometimes cultivated from the Portuguese word Mantega butter.

MANTUA PELANDOK.
Ardisia colorata Roxb. (Myrsinaceae).

MANTUA PELANDOK JANTAN.
Trigonostemon sp. (Euphorbiaceae). A shrub.

MANTULONG.
Ardisia colorata Roxb. (Myrsinaceae).

MAPAT. (Malacca)
Lagerstroemia hexaperta 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)
*Tetragonia hypoleuca* Miq. (*Polygalaceae*).

MARAJAN MINKO. (Pahang).
*Alsodeia Kunstleriiana* King. (*Violaceae*).

MARALAK.
*Myristica Farquhariana* Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*).

MARANBI. (Johore)
*Hopea intermedia* (*Dipterocarpaceae*).

MARANTING.
*Ardisia colorata* Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

MARBULOH. Also MARABULOH, MUMBULOH, and MUBOLOH.
*Gynotroches acicularis* Miq. (*Rhizophoreae*). See MATA KELI MARIBUT. (Kedah)
*Oxal micricta* Roxb. (*Oxalineae*). A sea shore shrub.

MARIBUT DAUN BESAR. (Penang)

MARILILIN.
*Syllocos racemosus* Roxb. (*Styracaceae*).

MARKEL. (Pahang)
*Salicaceus subdita* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). See MAGAL.

MARPOH. Also MERPOH.
*Mallotus Griffithianus* Hook. fil. and *M. Penangensis* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MAS. (Bunga)
*Asclepias curassavica* L. (*Asclepiadaceae*) See BUNGA MAS.

MASALAK.
*Myristica Farquhariana* Wall. (*Myristicaceae*)

MATA AYAM.
*Baccaraea brevipes* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Also *Ardisia crenata* Roxb. in Province Wellesley. The latter plant is more commonly known as MATA PELANDOK.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

MATA BISOL,
_Aglaronea commutata_ Schott. (Arvileae).

MATA BURONG PUDING. (Rumput).
_Phragmites Kanka Trin._ (Gramineae). “Variegated bird’s eyes.” A tall reed common near streams.

MATA HUDANG. (Buah)
_Aglaronea minus_ Hook. fil. (Arvileae). A little herbaceous aroid growing in water, with red fruits. Lit. Prawn’s eyes.

MATA KAOK.
_Helicon excelsa_ Bl. (Proteaceae). A small tree.

MATA KELAT.
_Ctenolophon parvifolius_ Oliv. (Olacineae).

MATA KELI.
_Gynotroches axillaris_ Miq. (Rhizophoraceae). The KELI 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.
_Gompho 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.
_Trigoniasstrum hypoleucum_ Miq. (Polygalaceae). (Maingay’s list).

MATA PELANDOK.
_Ardisia crenata_ Roxb. (Myrsineae). Lit. mouse deer’s eyes. A shrub with pink flowers and round red berries.
MATA PELANDOK GAJAH.

Ardisia villosa Roxb. (Myrsinaceae).

MATA PELANDOK RIMBA.

Labisia potheriora Lindl. (Myrsinaceae). A small shrubby plant with red berries ressembling those of Ardisia crenata.

MATA PUNAI.

Antidesma Bunius Muell. (Euphorbiaceae). “Pigeon’s eyes,” from the small red fruits.

MATA UBAR.

Randia densiflora Benth. (Rubiaceae). “Snake’s eyes.” A tree with orange red berries and white flowers.

MATOPUS. (Penang)

Mesua ferrea L. (Guttiferae). The Iron wood of Ceylon.

MAURA. (Kayu)

Mastixia Jungiwhana C. B. C. (Cornaceae).

MAWAR.

The Rose. (Rosa centifolia L).

MAWES. (Akar)

Dioscorea glabra Roxb. (Dioscoreaceae).

MAYIAM.


MEDANG.

Usually applied to trees of the order Lauriceae, 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 (MEN- DONG). Elaeocarpus (Tiliaceae).

MEDANG AMPAS TEBU and AMAS TEBU.


MEDANG API.

Elaeocarpus parvifolius Wall. (Tiliaceae).
MEDANG API-API.
Adinandra dumosa Jack. (Ternstroemiaceae). A common tree in secondary jungle used as firewood.

MEDANG ASAM.

MEDANG BEKWOL. (Penang)
Schima Noronhae Reimw. (Ternstroemiaceae).

MEDANG BERHULU.
Meliosma sp.

MEDANG BUAH.

MEDANG BUBULA.
Aglain cordata Hiern. (Meliaceae).

MEDANG BULANAK.
Gironniera subequalis Planch. (Urticaceae). Also MEDANG BULAPO.

MEDANG BULUKO.
Litsea amara Bl. (Laurineae). A small tree.

MEDANG BUNGA.
Litsea myristicaefolia Wall. (Laurineae).

MEDANG BUNUT.
Anisophyleia sp. (Rhizophoraceae).

MEDANG BURONG. (Johore)
Phoebe sp. (Laurineae).

MEDANG BUSUK.
Litsea polyantha Juss. (Laurineae). The wood has a foetid smell whence the name Busuk—stinking.

MEDANG CHANG KAUNO and MEDANG CHUPONA.
Pygeum sp. (Rosaceae). A small tree common in Singapore but probably undescribed.

MEDANG GAJAH.
Randia anisophylla Jack. (Rubiaceae).
MEDANG GELUGUR.
Pyrenaria acuminata Planch. (Ternstroemiaceae).

MEDANG GIDAP.
Kurrimia pulcherrima Wall. (Celastrineae).

MEDANG GOMBANG.
Vernonia arborea Ham. (Compositae).

MEDANG HITAM.
Gironniera 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 nervosa Planch. and G. parvifolia Planch. (Urticaceae).

MEDANG KASIRI. Also KUSIRAI.
Phoebe Sp. (Laurineae).

MEDANG KASUNGO.
Chisocheton penduliflorus Planch. (Meliaceae).

MEDANG KATANAHAN.
Xanthophyllum rufum A. W. Benn. (Polygaleae).

MEDANG KATUKO.
Litsea near panamouya Ham. (Laurineae). Also Ixora parviflora Vahl. (Rubiaceae).

MEDANG KAWAN.
Elaeocarpus obtusus Bl. (Tiliaceae). Also Parinarium nitidum Hook. fil. (Rosaceae).
MEDANG KECHAWI.
Litsea lancifolia Roxb. (Laurineae).

MEDANG KELADI.
Helicia robusta Wall. (Proteaceae). Also Litsea myristicaefolia Wall. (Laurineae).

MEDANG KELAWAR. Also MEDANG CHANG KAUNO.
Pygeum Sp. (Rosaceae).

MEDANG KELAYAR.
Litsea Myristicaefolia Wall. (Laurineae).

MEDANG KELELAWAK. (Malacca)
Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (Pittosporaceae).

MEDANG KELOR.
Litsea nitida Roxb. (Laurineae).

MEDANG KETANAH.
Pimelandra Wallichii A De C. (Myrtineae). Also Phoebe multiflora Bl. (Laurineae).

MEDANG KETANAHAN.
Alseodaphne umbelliflora Hook. fil. (Laurineae).

MEDANG KIRISA.
Casearia Lobbiana Turcz. (Sapotaceae).

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. (Linaceae).

MEDANG LANSOR.
Elaecarpus 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.
  Pentage eximia King. (Tiliaceae).

MEDANG MAŁUKUT JANTAN.
  Eurya acuminatea (Ternstroemiaceae).

MEDANG MANTU.
  Cryptocarya Griffithiana Wight. (Laurineae).

MEDANG MERAH.
  Phoebe multiflora Bl. (Laurineae).

MEDANG MIYANG.
  Litsea amara Bl. (Laurineae).

MEDANG NAU.
  Cryptocarya impressa Miq. (Laurineae).

MEDANG OBU.
  Helicia excelsa Bl. (Proteaceae).

MEDANG PANJANG.
  Pinelandra Wallichii A De C. (Myrlineae).

MEDANG PASIR.
  Phoebe multiflora Bl. (Laurineae). Also applied to Vatica Ridleyana Brandis. (Dipterocarpaceae) and Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (Pittosporaceae).

MEDANG PAYA.
  Lindera malaccensis Hook. fil. (Laurineae). Also Myristica intermedia Bl. (Myristicaceae). Also, Elaeocarpus obtusus Bl. (Tiliaceae) but this probably is an error for MENDONG.

MEDANG PEPILAKAN.
  Elaeocarpus integra Wall. (Tiliaceae).

MEDANG PERAWAS.
  Lindera sp. (Laurineae). A tree the bark of which is used
in native medicine. Filet gives Madang Prawas as Polygonia lucida Nees.

MEDANG PETUTU.
Adinandra dumosa Jack. (Ternstroemiaceae).

MEDANG PIPIT.
Eleocarpus parvifolius Wall. (Tiliaceae).

MEDANG PUPOI. (Malacca)
Vitex coriacea Clarke. (Verbenaceae).

MEDANG RASAP. See MEDANG KASAP.
Gironniera nervosa Planch. (Urticaceae).

MEDANG SALUANG.
Litsea Zeylanica Nees. (Laurinae).

MEDANG SALAN. (Pahang)
MEDANG SELAYUN. (Malacca)
Micropora Curtisii Hook. fil. (Laurinae).

MEDANG SALUSUL.
Grewia laurifolia Hook. fil. (Tiliaceae).

MEDANG SERAI. (Johore)
Pentacle 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. (Polygalaceae).

MEDANG TAHI AYAM.
Litsea myristicaefolia Wall. (Laurinae).

MEDANG TAHI KERBAU.
Alstonia macrophylla Wall. (Apocynaceae).

MEDANG TAMPO.
Litsea lancifolia Roxb. (Laurinae).
MEDANG TANAH.

*Elaeocarpus obtusus* Bl. (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG TANDOK. (Pahang)

*Micropora Curtisii* Hook. fil. (*Lauraceae*).

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 TIOJO.

*Elaeocarpus stipularis* Bl. (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG TULOH.

*Micropora Curtisii* Hook. fil. (*Lauraceae*).

MEDANG TULOK. (Penang)

*Ilex macrophylla* Wall. (*Ilicineae*). A common tree.

MEDANG WANGI.

*Erythroxylon burmanicum* Griff. (*Lineaceae*).

MEDANGKOK.

An unidentified tree with a yellow timber often used; a very similar wood was given me as *MBACHANG HUTAN* in Selangor.

MEDARAH.

*Psychopogonis costata* Miq. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MELADA. (Penang)

*Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii* Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

MELAMAN.

*Acronychia Porteri* Wall. (*Rutaceae*).

MELATI. Also MELOR.

Jasmines, (*Jasminum*).
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

MELOR ANGIN.
Alseodeia membranacea King. (Violaceae). A shrub.

MELOR HUTAN. (Akar)
Jasminum bifarium Wall. (Oleaceae). The common wild jessamine.

MELOR HUTAN. (Poko)

BUNGA MELOR HUTAN. (Akar)
Coptosapelta Griffithi Hook. fil. (Rubiaceae). A climber with white flowers like jessamine.

MEMALI. See MALLI-MALLI.

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 rhododendrifoia Miq. (Urticaceae.)

MEMBULAH.
Zanthoxylum myricanthum Wall. (Rutaceae).

MEMBULUH. (Akar)
Gynotroches axillaris Miq. (Rubiaceae).

MEMPAS JANTAN.
Petunga venulosa Hook. fil. (Rubiaceae).

MEMPAT-MEMPAT HUTAN.
Cratoxylon formosum Benth, also C. polyanthum Korth. (Hy- pericaceae). See also MEMPITIS. Common and beautiful trees with good timber, and pink flowers.

MEMPAT PADANG.
Daphniphyllum laurinum Baill. (Euporbiaceae).
MEMPATU.
_Symphlocos racemosa_ Wall. (Styraceae). 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 Junghuhnnii_ Miq. (Rubiaceae). Compare LEMPEDU TANAH.

MEMPENING. MEMPUNING.
_Quercus Hystrix_ Korth. (Cupuliferae). Also KAMPUNING.

MEMPENING BAGAN.
_Quercus sundaica_ Bl. (Cupuliferae).

MEMPENING BUNGKUS.
_Quercus spicata_ Sm. (Cupuliferae).

MEMPENING JANTAN. MEMPENING PUTIH.
_Quercus Eichleri_ Wenz. MEMPENING PUTIH is also the name of _Quercus encleisocarpa_ Korth. and _Q. omalkos_ Korth.

MEMPITIS. (Johore)
_Cratoxylon formosum_ Benth. (Hypericinaceae).

MEMPUNAI BUKIT.
_Antidesma velutinum_ 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. (*Santa’aceae*). 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.

*Martins 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. Houletianus* 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.


MENGKUDU. Also MANGKUDU. BANGKUDU. CHANGKUDU.

_Morinda tinctoria_ Roxb. (Rubiaceae). A common tree of which the bark is used for dyeing.

MENGKUDU BADAK.

_Fagroea morindiuefolia_ 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. (Menispermaeae).

MENSARAH PUTIH. (Johore)

_Homalium foetidum_ Benth. (Sapindaceae).

MENTADA.


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 ephiphytic plant.
MERAH KELUANG.

*Melanorrhoea 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. (*Dipterocarpaceae*).

MERANTI.

A name given to many of the Shoreas. (*Dipterocarpaceae*) 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 mengawarkan* Bl. (*Dipterocarpaceae*). The name Merawan 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 nitulum* Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). There are also the variants MORABATU, MARABATU, MUMBATU, TEMBATU.

MERBATU LOYANG.

*Parinarium Griffithianum* Benth. (*Rosaceae*).

MERBATU PASIR.

*Pachycarpus Wallichii* King. (*Dipterocarpaceae*).
MERBAYU.
*Tarrrietia simplicifolia* Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). A gigantic tree.

MERBONG JANTAN.
*Turpinia ponifera* De C. (*Sapindaceae*).

MERBULOH. MERBULOH JANTAN.
*Gynotroches axillaris* Miq. (*Rhizophoraceae*) see MARBULOH.

MERBULU KECHIL.
*Myristica missionis* Ham. (*Myristicaceae*).

MERABAU AYER. Also MERABAU KUNYIT and MERA-BAU TANDOK.
*Afzelia coriacea* Bak. (*Leguminosae*).

MEREBAU PUTIH. MERBAU.
*Afzelia palembanica* Bak. (*Leguminosae*). One of the finest timbers in the peninsula.

MERELANG. (Selangor)
*Pterospermum diversifolium* Bl. (*Sterculiaceae*). A large tree

MERJAGONG.
*Isonaunthes obovata* Hook. fil. (*Linaceae*).

MERKASIH.
*Eugenia zeylanica* Wt. (*Myrtaceae*).

MERLIMAUA. (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 polycaphala* Benth. (*Rubiaceae*).

MEROMBONG BUKIT.
*Vernonia arborea* Ham. (*Compositae*).

MEROYAN BATU.
*Lasiauthus sp.* (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub.

MEROYAN BUNGKE.
*Dianella ensifolia* Red. (*Liliaceae*).
MALAY PLANT NAMES

MEROYAN BUSUK.
Dissochoeta punctulata Hook. fil. (Melastomaceae).

MEROYAN JANTAN. MEROYAN PAYA.
Dissochoeta ciliata Bl. (Melastomaceae).

MEROYAN KABUT.
 Clerodendron nutans L. (Verbenaceae).

MEROYAN NIBUT.
Didymocarpus atrosanguineus Ridl. (Cyrtandraeaceae). 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.
Anadendrum inornatum Schott. (Araideae).

MEROYAN TINGAL.
Globba sp. (Scitamineae).

MERPADI PAYA.
Symplocos fasciculata Zoll. (Styracaceae).

MERPOH See MARPOH.

MERPOIN.
Carallia integrifolia Dec. (Rhizophoreae).

MERSAWAH.
Anisoptera spp. (Dipterocarpaceae). Tall trees giving a good timber.

MERSAWA MERAIH.
Anisoptera glabra Kurz.

MERTAJAM.
Erioglossum edule Bl. (Sapindaceae).

MERUAN. (Kayu)
Croton Griffithi (Euphorbiaceae).

MERUAN. (Akar)
Sphenodesma barbuta 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. (*Lythraceae*). 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)

*Limagia 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*).

MIRILANG.

*Irvingia malayana* Oliv. (*Simarubaceae*). Maingay's list. Maingay says the wood is pale yellowish buff and used for kris handles. It is a vast tree and is more commonly known as PAUH KIJANG.
MISKAM.

MODU.
Aglaiia argentea King. (Meliaceae).

MONTEK. (Akar)
Urceola tornulosa Hook. fil. (Apocynaceae).

MORABATU.
Parinarium nitidum Hook. fil. (Rosaceae). A variant of Merbatu.

MOYIA. (Sungei Ujong)
Homoanthus 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)
Milletia 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.
*Pellucalyx saccardianus* Scort. (*Rhizophorae*). A medium sized tree.

MUMBULU. (Akar)
*Tinomiscum petiolare* Miers. (*Menispermaeae*). 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.
*Parnarrium nitidum* Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*).

MUMPANANG. (Akar)
*Cissampelos Pareira* L. (*Menispermaeae*). Also LUMPANANG.

MUMPANJOR.
*Dialium Mangayii* Bak. (*Leguminosae*).

MUMPAT JANTAN.
*Cryptocarya ferrea* Bl. (*Laurineae*).

MUMPAYIAN.
*Anchocephalus 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.
*Anchocephalus 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.
*Tremia amboinensis* Bl. (*Urticaceae*). A common shrub. See NARONG.

MUNDU.
*Garcinia dulcis* (*Guttiferae*).

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

MUNGKÉ.
*Crotol argyratus* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*). See SIMMUNGKE.

MUNGKAL.
*Sarcocephalus Junghuhii* (*Rubiaceae*). Compare MAGAL.

MUNGKOL.
*Canthium glabrum* Bl. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

MUNGKOYAN. (Penang)
*Rhodamnia trinervia* Bl. (*Myrtaceae*).

MUNGLUT.
*Payana 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.
*Eloecarpus parvifolius* Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

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 Scortechnii King. (Anonaceae).

MUPISANG BATU.
Papovia nervifolia Maingay (Anonaceae).

MUPISANG HITAM. (Akar)
Oxymitra biglandulosa Scheff. (Anonaceae).

MUPISANG PAYA.
Dissochoeta celebica Bl. (Melastomaceae).

MUPUS. (Penang)
Scirpus spicifera Teysm. (Cyperaceae). A small tree.

MURAI BATU.
Erismanthus obliqua Wall. (Euphorbiaceae).

MURAMBONG.
Ardisia crassa Clarke. (Myrsineae).

MURMAGONG.
Gomphia sumatrana Jack. (Ochnaceae).

MUROMBONG.
Adina rubescens Hemsly. (Rubiaceae). A small tree.

MURONG. (Rumput)
Scirpus grossus L. (Cyperaceae).
MURUBONG JANTAN.
Randia densiflora Benth. (Rubiaceae).

MURUSEH HITAM.
Gomphandra lanceolata King. (Olacineae).

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)
NANGKA.

NANGKA PIPIT.
Artocarpus lancceafolia Roxb. (Urticaceae).

NANGKA WOLANDA.
The Sour-sop. Anona muricata L. (Anonaceae). More commonly called in the Straits DURIAN BLANDA.

NARONG JANTAN. NARONG PAYA.
Trema ambialensis Bl. (Urticaceae). A common shrub in waste ground.

NASI-NASI. Also KELAT NASI-NASI.
Eugenia zeilanica 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.
Vitea vestita Wall. (Verbenaceae).

NASI SEJUK. (Kedah)
Salacia sp. (Rhamnaceae). A shrub with fruit resembling an orange but with seeds wrapped in sweet pulp inside.

NAULI-NAULI. (Malacca)
Ardisia colorata Roxb. (Myrsinaceae).

NERRUM. (Pahang)
Dipterocarpus ob’ongifolius Bl. D. pulcherrimus Ridl. (Dipterocarpaceae). A large and beautiful tree.

NAUN. See MANAUN.

NIATO. NIATO TEMBAGA. N. BALAU. N. PUTHI. N. HITAM.
Peyuna costata King. (Sapotaceae). A timber tree of some repute.
NIBONG.
*Oncosperma tigillaria* Griff, (*Palmeae*). A well known palm used in house-building.

NIBONG PADI. NIBONG LENAU.
*Oncosperma* sp. perhaps only varieties of the preceding.

NIBONG PALIR. (Johor)
*Oberonia Stnophylla* Ridl, (*Orchideae*).

NILA.
*Indigo*. *Indigofera tinctoria* L. (*Leguminosae*).

NIDEL. See KENIDEL.
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. (*Palmaeae*).

OBAB.
*Elaeocarpus robustus* Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

OBI.
*Parinarum 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.
*Hydnophyllum 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)

PADANG. (Bunga)

PADANG. (Bua) (Pahang)
_Willughbeia dulcis_ Ridl. (Apocynaceae.)

PADI
Rice. _Oryza sativa_ L. (Gramineae).

PADI BURONG. (Rumput)

PADIJANG.
_Icera parvisora_ Wall. (Rubiaceae). A tree.

PAGAR. (Bunga)

PAGAR ANAK. Also P. ANAK MERAH. P. ANAK HITAM. P. ANAK BETINA.
_Ixonanthus obovata_ Hook. fl. (Lineae). There is also a variant PAGU ANAK. A tree of moderate size, giving a good timber.

PAGAR ANAK JANTAN.

PAH KUDAH. (Akar).
_Chailletia deflexifolia_ Turz. (Chailletiaceae).

PAH KEDAH. (Akar)
_Derris Maingayana_ Benth. (Leguminosae).

PAJU JARUM.
_Schizoea dichotoma_ (Filices). Paju is a spur, and jarum a needle. The name probably has reference to the long slender needle-like branches of the frond.

PAKAN PAYA. (Akar)
_Vitex adnata_ Wall. (Ampelideae).
PAKAN JANTAN.
Kibara coriacea Endl. (Monimiaceae).

PAKAN RIMBAH. (Malacca)
Alloamorpha 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 (Cycadaceae). 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 Leuzaeanum Hook.

PAKU GAJAH PAYA.
Cyathea Brunonis Wall.

PAKU GALA HANTU LAUT.
Selliquea Fei Hook.
PAKU HITAM PAYA.
Cyathea Brunonis Wall.

PAKU IKAN.
Blechnum orientale L.

PAKU KIJANG.
Diplazium soragonense 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)
Tuaenites 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 tennifolia_ Sw.

PAKU RUSA.
_Diplazium Sorogetonense_ Presl.

PAKU SELAMAH.
_Cyathea Brunonis_ Wall.

PAKU TANJONG.
_Anisogonium exulentum_ Presl.

PAKU TEMBAGA.
_Aspidium cicutarium_ Sw.

PAKU TOMBAK.
_Syngramme alismaefolia_ Hook. Because its fronds are like leaves of tobacco (tombak).

PAKU TUMBAR.
_Schizaea dichotoma_ Sw.

PAKU TUNJOK SANGET.
_Syngramme alismaefolia_ Hook.

PAKU UBAN.
_Nephrolepis exaltata_ L.

PAKU UBIL.
_Blechnum orientale_ L.

PAKU Ular.
_Blechnum orientale_ L. “Snake fern.”

PAKU WANGI.
_Pleopeltis phymatodes_ L. “Scented fern.”

PALA.
Nutmeg. _Myristica fragrans_ L. (Myristicaceae). 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 _PENA-RA_, _MENARA_, _PENDERHAN_, or _CHENDERAHAN_. 
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

PALA HUTAN BULU.
Myristica Loviana 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. (Palmae) 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)
Anaragorea Scortechinii King. (Anonaceae). A small tree.

PALUNG.
Eugenia nitida Duthie. (Myrtaceae). Maingay's list.

PANASAN.
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. PANDAN LAUT.
Pandanus fascicularis Lam. The common sea-shore screw-
pine.

PANDAN JELINKEHL.
Pandanus luteus 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)
Pandanans sp. near P. Rusow Miq. but apparently un-
described.

PANDAN TIKUS. PANDAN BEDURI.
Pandanus ovatus Kurz. A small prostrate kind.

PANGHONG.
Allomorphia 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).
MALAY PLANT NAMES

PARA. (Johore)
Mangifera. sp. (Anacardiaceae).

PARA-PARA. (Rumput) (Malacca)
Cyperus pilosus Rottb. (Cyperaceae).

PARAH BETINA. (Rumput)
Cyperus polystachyus L. (Cyperaceae).

PAROH.
Eloecocarpus parvifolius Wall. (Tiliaceae).

PAROH UNGANK.
E. stipularis Bl.

PARONG.
Dysoxylon cauliflorum Hiern. (Meliaceae).

PASAK ACHONG.
Popowia nervifolia Hook. fil. (Anonaceae).

PASAK LINGGAH.
Dysoxylon acutangulum King. also Aglaia glabriflora Hiern. (Meliaceae). This name appears to be applied to several kinds of Meliaceous trees, which produce a fairly good timber.

PASAK LINGGA JANTAN. P. LINGGA MERAH.
Walsura multiinga (Meliaceae).

PASAK BRAS-BRAS. Also PASAK MERAH.
Aglaia glabriflora Hiern.

PÂSAL.
Ardisia odontophylla Wall. (Myrsineae).

PASIR. (Rumput)

PASIR LINGGA.
Tristania Maingayi Duthie. (Myrtaceae).

PAUH KIJANG.
Irvingia Malayana Oliv. (Simarubaceae). A gigantic tree, well-known as giving a high class timber. The fruit resembles that of a Mango.
PAUH KIJANG JANTAN. (Malacca)  
Homoalum longifolium Benth. (Sapindaceae).

PAUH-PAUH. PAUH-PAUH PRAYA.  
Erodia Roxburghiana Benth. (Rutaceae). A shrub with white flowers common in open country.

PAUH-PAUH BETINA.  
Erodia tatifolia De C. (Rutaceae). A fairly large tree.

PAUH-PAUH PASIR.  
Croton caudatus Geisel. (Euphorbiaceae).

PAWAN.  
Clerodendron inerme Gaertn. (Verbenaceae).

PAWANG. (Bunga)  
Stereospermum hypostictum Miq. (Bignoniaceae).

PAYONG ALL.  
Biophytum adiantoides Wt. (Geraniaceae). Ali's Umbrella. A small herb the leaves of which spread out so as to suggest an umbrella.

PAYUNG. Also KAPAYUNG.  
Pangium edule Bl. (Bixineae).

PERUPAT.  
Sonneratia acida Griff. (Lythraceae). A big tree growing in mud on the coast, used for making the knees of boats.

PECHA PINGAN.  
Randia macrophylla Br. (Rubiaceae). Literally "The broken plate."

PECHA PIRING HITAM.  
Chusalia 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.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

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.
Dehussia sp. (Laurinae).

P'LAS. (Akar) (Johore)
Vitis elegans Kurz. (Ampelidae).

PELER MUSANG.
Fagroea auriculata (Loganiaceae). A large shrub with enormous white flowers.

PELER KAMBIKING.
Heritiera littoralis Dryan. (Sterculiaceae).

PELUK HANTU.
Petunga venulosa Hook. fil. Also Pulas Hantu.

PELAWAS. (Akar).
Calycogperis floribunda Lam. (Combretaceae).

PELAWAN.
 Tristania whithiana Griff., T. Maingayi Duthie, and T. burmannica 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 lanceocarpa_ Jack. (Ochnaceae). A small shrub with white, rose, or red berries. Jack is the authority for this.

PELAWEL. (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).

PELAG.
_Calophyllum inophyllum_ L. (Guttiferae). More commonly called BINTANGOR.

PELAGA BATU.
_Calophyllum Wallichianum_ King.

PELAGA HITAM.
_Cratoxylon arborescens_ Bl. (Hypericaceae).

PELAGA KUNYIT. Also PENAGA LILIN. PENAGA PUTIH. P. SUGA.
_Mesua ferrea_ L. (Guttiferae).

PELAGA LILIN. (Malacca)
_Myristica_ sp.

PELAGA NASI.
_Litsea myristicifolia_ Wall. (Lauraceae).

PELAGA PAYA.
_Kaya grandis_ King. (Guttiferae).

PELAG-PENAH HUTAN. (Akar)
_Psychotria_ sp. (Rubiaceae). It is also called AKAR GANDA-RUSA, 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.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

PENAWAR PAHIT.
_Eurycoma latifolia_ Jack. (_Simarubaceae_). "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 superba_ Hook. fil. and other species (_Myristicaceae_).

FENARA BATU.
_Myristica Scortechinii_ King.

FENARA 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 Collettiiana_ King.

PENDERAHAN. Also CHENDERAHAN.
_Myristica Mainyagi_ Hook. fil. _M. tomentosa_ Hook. fil. and other species.

PENDERAHAN TANDOK.
_Myristica Curtisii_ King.

PENGURAK. (Johor)
_Aystasia intrusa_ Nees. (_Acanthaceae_). A herb with violet flowers common in hedges.

PENDING-PENDING. See MEMPENING.
PENKILAI.  
Clerodendron paniculatum L. (Verbenaceae).

PENLUROH.  
Lepidagathis longifolia Wight. (Acanthaceae).

PENATON.  
Clerodendron siphonanthus Br. (Verbenaceae). Favre is the authority for this.

PENGGEHE.  
Aglaoecema angustifolium N. E. Br. (Aroideae).

PENURUN LUTONG. (Johore)  

PEPISANG. Contraction for PISANG-PISANG.  
Polyalthia spr. (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 moliussima Wall. (Ampelidseae). 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.
Tabernanontana malaccensis Hook. fil. (Apocynaceae). A shrub used in native medicine.

PERAH.
Mezzettia leptopoda Oliver. (Anonaceae). A tall straight tree with good timber.

PERAH. (Rumput)
Fimbriystilis 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.
Hemigyrosa longifolia Hiern. (Sapindaceae).

PERJEP. (Akar)
Cnestis ramiflora Griff. (Connaraceae).

PEREPAT BUKIT.
Cupania Lessertiana Camb. (Sapindaceae). A tree.

PEROPONG. (Malacca) Also BERUBONG.
Adina rubescens Hems. (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.
Erycbe Princei Hook. fil. (Convolvulaceae). Literally Buffalo intestine or Muntjac's intestine.

PERUT TEMBU. (Akar)
Gnetum neglectum Bl. (Gnetaceae).

PERUT TIKUS. (Rumput)

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.
*Ochonoestachys amentacea* Mast. (*Olacineae*). One of the best timbers, a fair sized tree.

PETALING AYER.
*Pachynocarpus Wallichii* King. (*Dipterocarpaceae*).

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. *Sufia oegyptiaca* L. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

PIALU. (Malacca)
*Orophea setosa* King. (*Anonaceae*), *Cinnamomum mollissimum* Bl. (*Laurineae*) in Johore.

PIALU. (Akar)
*Zizyphus calophyllus* Wall. (*Rhamneae*).

PIANGO.
*Clerodendron nutans.* Wall. (*Verbenaceae*).

PIANGO HUTAN. (Akar). (Pahang)
*Ficus consociata* Bl. (*Urticaceae*).
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

PIANGO JANTAN.
_Pellacalyx Sacardianus_ Oliv. (Rhizophoraceae). Also _Myristica Ridleyana_ King. (Myristicaceae).

PINA-PINA.
_Pluknetia corniculata_ Sm. (Euphorbiaceae).

PINANG.
The betel-nut. _Areca catechu_ L. (Palmae).

PINANG BAIK. (Penang)
_Vatica Curtisii_ King. (Dipterocarpaceae).

PINANG BORENG,
_Pinanga malayana_ Scheff. (Palmae).

PINANG BORENG PADI.
_P. disticha_ Blume.

PINANG LUMBAH.
_Peliosanthes albida_ Hook. fil. and other species (Ophiopogoneae). Herbs with broad green leaves like those of a young betel nut (Pinang Curculigo or Lumbah).

PINANG. (Rumput)
_Mariscus umbellatus_ C. B. C. (Cyperaceae).

PINANG RAJAH.
The red-stemmed palm. _Cyrtostachys lacca_ Scheff. (Palmae).

PINANG UMU.

PINANG LEGONG. (Pahang)
_Pinanga disticha_ (Palmae).

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 annonaceous 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.**

*Popovia foetida* Maingay. (*Anonaceae*).

**PISANG-PISANG BUKIT.** Also PISANG-PISANG KECHIL and PAYA.

*Phaenothus 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)

*Phytoerene palmata* Wall. (*Olacineae*). A climber with the fruits forming a large globose head.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

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 moluceana Jack. (Melastomaceae). Jack is the authority for this.

PONTIANAK. (Akar)
Quisqualis indica L. (Combretaceae).

PRIOK KRA.

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)
Milletta 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 Raflesiana* Wall. (*Scitamineae*).

Puchot Kuniang.
*Marlea ebenacea* C. B. Clarke (*Cornaceae*). A big tree.

Pudak.
*Pandanus inermis* according to Favre. Filet gives it as Malay and Sundanese for *P. moschatus* Rumph.

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* (*Ampelidaceae*).

Pukan. (Akar). (Sungei Ujong)
*Jasminum bifarium* Wall. (*Olaceae*).

Pujong Malam. See BuJang Samalam.
*Jussieua suffruticosa* L. (*Onagraceae*).

Puki Anjing.
*Cynometra cauliflora* L. (*Leguminosae*).

Pulai.
*Alstonia scholaris* Br. (*Apocynaceae*). A large tree.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

PULAI PIPIT.
_Elaeocarpus stipularis_ Bl. (Tiliaceae).

PULAMPAS BUDAK.
_Apostasia nula_ 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.
_Petunja venulosa_ Hook. fil. (Rubiaceae).

PULASAN.
_Nephelium mutabile_ Bl. (Sapindaceae). A well-known fruit.

PULASAN HUTAN. (Bunga). (Selangor)
_Anthocephalus Cadamba_ Miq. (Rubiaceae). A tree. The flower heads are globular and suggest the form of the PULASAN.

PULAU HANTU. (Akar). (Malacca)
_Connarus ferrugineus_ Jack. (Connaraceae).

PULAU PIPI.
_Macaranga populifolia_ Muell. (Euphorbiaceae).

PULEY.
_Alstonia scolaris_ (Apocynaceae). Favre gives this spelling.
   It is usually Pulai.

PULIS HUTAN.
_Connarus ferrugineus_ Jack. (Connaraceae).

PULO BJOH.
_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).
MALAY PLANT NAMES

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).
Fimbristyliis 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 Kidl. (Liliaceae).

PUNAI MENGANTOK. (Buah). (Penang)
Gelonium multiflorum. A Juss. (Euphorbiaceae).

PUNUBAL. (Akar)
Vanilla Griffithii Rchb. fil. (Orchideae). The wild Vanilla.

PUPOI.
Connaropsis sp. A tree, the fruit of which is eaten.

PUPULAT HUTAN.
Cephaelis Griffithii Hook. fil. (Rubiaceae).

PURUJOI. (Sungei Ujong)

PURUAN HITAM.
Antideema alatum Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae).

PURUN BATU. (Rumput)
Fimbristyliis 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 spatulata Bl. (Apocynaceae). A tree with small spatulate 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 asfinis 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. (Dipterocarpaceae).

RAMBUT CHAMBAI. (Akar)
Cynanchum sp. (Asclepiadaceae). 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.

RAMBU TAN 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 brunnem Hook. fil.* (*Euphorbiaceae*). A big shrub or small tree.

RANGAN.
- *Cryptocarya caesia* (*Laurinaeae*). 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.
- *Melanochyla 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.

*Melanorrhoea Curtisii* Oliv. *M. Wallichii* Hook. fil. Also. *Gluta Rengas* Miq. (*Anacardiaceae*). The “Mahogany” of the Straits. All of these have a fine red timber but are impregnated with a very poisonous black varnish.

RENGAS MANAU.

*Melanorhea Wallichii* Hook. fil. (*Anacardiaceae*).

RENGAS DAUN BESAR.

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

RENGUT.

*Epipremnum giganteum* Schott. (*Aroidae*). 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. (*Dipterocarpaceae*). A fine large timber tree.
RESAK
A name applied to a variety of trees producing similar timber including *Shorea barbata* Brandis, *Dipterocarpaceae Cas-
tanopsis nepheioideae* (Cupuliferae).

RESAK PICA. (Penang)
*Macaranga Lowii Hook.* fil. (Euphorbiaceae).

RESAM.
*Gleichenia linearis* (Filices). A common fern.

RESTONG. (Poko)
*Tabernaemontana malaccensis* Hook. fil. and. *T. corymbosa*
Roxb. (Apoecynaceae). The word signifies venereal disease, for which the plant is a native remedy.

RIDAN.
*Nephetium Mainayi Hiern.* (Sapindaceae). A tree with rather sour fruits resembling those of a rambutan but almost perfectly smooth and bright red.

RIUNG. (Prov. Wellesley)
*Anthistria gigantea* Cav. (Gramineae). A very tall showy grass forming dense tufts of leaves and throwing up stems about eight feet tall.

RIANG-RIANG.
*Archiea Valthii Chois.* (Ternstroemiaceae). The name Riang-Riang is applied to the Cicada.

RIBU-RIBU.
*Lygodium scandens* (Filices).

RIBU-RIBU GAJA.
*L. pinnatifidum* (Filices). Two common climbing ferns.

RINGEI JERENANG.

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 propinquis* 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*). Lat. 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
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

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.
_Calanus 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 Griffithi_ Hook. fil. (Palmae). A gigantic rattan common everywhere. 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.
_Calanus didymophyllus_ Becc. (Palmae). 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.
_Calanus exitis_ 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 sectechinii* 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 SINDIK, ROTAN TUNGUL.

ROTAN MACHAP.
*Daemonorops longipes*. Also ROTAN SEPAH, ROTAN CHOCHOR.

ROTAN MANANA.
*Calamus conirostris* Becc. (*Palmae*). A very beautiful rattan the leaflets close set together, deep green above and white beneath. The fruit is prolonged into a beak and black.

ROTAN MUSANG.
*Freycinetia angustifolia* Bl. (*Pandaneae*). A climbing screw pine, common in woods.

ROTAN SABUT.
*Daemonorops hystrix*. An exceedingly thorny rattan, one of the commonest species.

ROTAN SEGA 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. (*Palmaceae*). A slender climbing rattan, with an enlarged ligule in which ants make their nests, whence its native name.

**ROTAN SINDEK.** (Perak)
*Calanus javensis* Bl. (*Palmaceae*). See also **ROTAN TUNGUL** and **ROTAN LILIN**.

**RU. RU LAUT.** Also ARU.
*Casuarina equisetifolia* Forst. (*Casuarinaceae*). 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. (*Olacaceae*). A large shrub.

**RUAS-RUAS.**
*Gelonium bifurium* Roxb. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree.

**RUAS-RUAS JANTAN.**
*Daphniphyllum laurinum* Baill. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A big shrub.

**RUDOMO.**
*Evodia 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 gooseberry.

**RUKAM HUTAM.**
*Scolopia rhinanthera* Clos. (*Bixineae*). A shrub resembling the true Rukam (*Flacourtia*) to which indeed it is closely allied.
224 MALAY PLANT NAMES.

RUKU GAJAH. (Sungei Ujong)  
_Vernonia chinensis_ Less. (Compositae). A common village weed.

RUKU HUTAN. (Penang)  
_Adenosma capitatum_ Benth. (Labiatae).

RUKU-RUKU.  
_Basil. Ocimum basilicum_ L. and _O. album_ (Labiatae). A kind of mint-herb much used in medicine.

RUKU JANTAN.  
_Hemigraphis confinis_ Nees. (Acanthaceae). A low herb which vaguely suggests the RUKU-RUKU. (Basil)

RULANG HUTAN.  
_Torenia peduncularis_ Benth. (Scrophulariaceae). A small herb with blue flowers which grows in damp fields.

RULUS.  

RUMAH Langsuir.  
_Thamnopteris nidus avis_ (Filices). The birds-nest fern. See _Paku Langsuir_.

RUMANG PANAS.  
_Breynia coronata_ Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae). Also _Hujan Panas_ which see.

RUMBIA. Also REMBIA  
_Sagus laevis_ Roxb, (Palmae) This is a common name for the Sago-palm in many parts, but in others it is commonly called _Sagu_.

RUMININIYA. Also RUMIA.  
_Bouea microphylla_ Griff. (Anacardiaceae). A common fruit tree bearing small yellow very acid mangos.

RUMPEI.  
_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 Rumput 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)
_Rhodannia 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 Beccarri_ King. (_Anonaceae_). A small tree with orange flowers in tufts on the stem.

SABA.
_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 desmocarpum_ Hook. fil. Also _Scephyspura hydrophyllacea_ Gaertn. (_Rubiaceae_). A seashore shrub.

SABASAH BATU.
_Cleistanthus nitidus_ Hook. fil. (_Euphorbiaceae_). A small tree.

SABASAH HITAM. SABASAH MINYAK. SABASAH NI-PIS KULIT.
_Aporosa aurea_ Hook. fil. (_Euphorbiaceae_).

SABASAH JANTAN.
_Aporosa ficifolia_ Hook. fil. (_Euphorbiaceae_).
SABERNAS. (Akar)
  *Dischidia albida* Griff. (*Aschidiaceae*). 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.
  *Cephalis Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

SABUEH BATU.
  *Linomphia villosa* Benth. (*Scrophulariaceae*). A little blue flowered herb.

SABUREH PAYA. (Akar)
  *Gnetum funiculare* Bl. (*Gnetaceae*). A strong climber.

SABUREH PUTIH. (Akar) (Malacca)
  *Psychotria sp.* (*Rubiaceae*).

SABURU.
  *Sterculia rubiginosa* Vent. (*Sterculiaceae*). A small tree, with pink flowers, and scarlet capsules with black seeds.

SABURUS. (Akar) See also SABUREH.
  *Gnetum funiculare* Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

SABURUHEH.
  *Ficus pisifera* Wall. (*Urticaceae*).

SABUSUH. (Akar)
  *Coptosapelta flavescens* Korth. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with white flowers.

SABUSUH BETINA.
  *Canthium glabrum* Bl. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub or small tree.

SABUSUK. (Rumput)
  *Clitoria cajanifolia* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A small shrub with large pale violet or white flowers, common in open
country. Probably introduced from South America.

SABUT. (Akar)
*Hedyotis capitellata* Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A climbing herb with tufts of white flowers.

SABUT-SABUT.
*Grewia globulisera* Hook. fil. (*Tiliaceae*). A small tree.

SACHERIT HITAM. (Akar) (Malacca)
*Gnetum neglectum* Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

SADAPU.
*Chisocheton sp.* (*Meliaceae*).

SADA TURI.
*Sidc 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)
  *Lettsonia rubicunda* Clarke.  (*Convolvulaceae*).

SAGADING.
  *Gironniera parvifolia* Planch.  (*Urticaceae*).

SAGU.
  *Metroxylon sagus* Rottb. and *M. Rumphi* Mart.  The sago palms. But the word is more often applied to the flower, the trees being more usually called REMBIA.

SAGUT.
  *Aglaonema angustifolium* N. E. Br.  (*Aroideae*).  A common herb with narrow deep green leaves.

SÀJÀ.  (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.  (*Ampelidoeae*).  A vine with long hanging spikes of green flowers.

SAKAI.
  *Dracontomelon 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* Reinwtd.  (*Orchideae*).  A small epiphytic orchid, with pink flowers. Lit. Onion-orchid, from the
shape of its psend 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 epi-phytic orchid with small white flowers in heads.

SAKAT GAJAH.

*Anadendrum medium* Schott. (*Aroideae*). A climbing epi-phytic aroid.

SAKAT RIBU-RIBU.

*Drymoglossum piloselloides* (Filices). A common fern creep-ing on trees.

SAKAT KALUMBAI.

*Dendrobium punitum* Roxb. (*Orchideae*). A small orchid common on trees.

SAKAT LIDAH BUAYA. (Malacca)

*Oberonia anceps* Lindl. (*Orchideae*). A small epiphytic orchid.

SAKAT TULONG ULAR.

*Coelogynae Rochussenii* De Vr. (*Orchideae*). An epiphytic orchid with long hanging racemes of flowers.

SAKAT Ular.

*Sarcanthus secundus* Griff. (*Orchideae*).

SAKATI LIMAH. (Pahang)

*Aganosma marginata* Don. (*Apocynaceae*). A climber with white flowers.

SAKELAT.

*Sterculia rubiginosa* Vent. (*Sterculiaceae*). A tree with scar-let fruits. SAKELAT is said to be a modification of the English scarlet.

SAKELAT. (Akar) Also AKAR MERAH.

*Connarus ferrugineus* Jack. (*Connaraceae*). A climber with red fruits and shoots.
SAKELLET. (Pahang)
Antidesma leucocladon Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae). A shrub or small tree.

SAKIJANG. (Akar)
Erycibe malaccensis Clarke and E. Princei Wall. (Convolvulaceae). Common climbers with small white flowers.

SAKIR DAMAK. (Johore)
Sarcocephalus sublitos Miq. (Rubiaceae).

SAKIT HUDANG. (Malacca)
Exonanthes reticulata Jack. (Lineae). A tree often called also PAGAR ANAK.

SAKULAN. (Johore)

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 tumbar 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)
Marunia 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.

SALIMPAT AYER.

SALUNTAS ORANG TINGGI.

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.
_Papaya Leu rii_ Oliv. (_Sapotaceae_). A large timber tree,

SAMBARAN ANGIN.
_Psycho tria 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 BADAK.
_Ophiophrhiza sp._ (_Rubiaceae_). A small herb.

SAMBUKAN. (Singapore)
_Tylophora asthma tica_ Wight. (_Asclepiadaceae_). 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.
_Bonnya veronicaefolia_ Spr. (_Scrophulariaceae_). A little creeping herb with pale blue flowers.

SAMPU KELADA. (Akar)
_Hedyotis capitellata_ Wall. (_Rubiaceae_).
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

SAMPU PUCHUT. (Malacca)
Hedyotis congesta Br. (Rubiaceae). A tall herb growing in the jungle, used in native medicine.

SAMPU TIKUS.
Ixora grandifolia Zoll. (Rubiaceae).

SAMUBUT.
Thottea grandiflora Rottb. (Aristolochiaceae).

SĀNA. Also SĒNĀ. And ANGSANA.
Pterocarpus indicus L. (Leguminosae).

SANALU API. See BENDALU.
Loranthus pentandrus L. (Loranthaceae).

SANDANG. (Rumput).
Fimbristylis globulosa Benth. (Cyperaceae).

SANDANG PADĪ. (Akar)
Conocephalus subtrinervius Miq. (Urticaceae).

SANDĪRAP. (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 simplex Korth. (Melastomaceae).

SANGKAP. (Akar)
Piper sp. (Piperaceae). A wild pepper.

SANJUANG. See SENJUAN.

SANGKANG BUAYA. (Akar)
Urceola malaccensis Hook. fil. (Apocynaceae).

SANKAU MERAH.
Ixomanthes obovata Hook. fil. (Linaceae).

SANGKUANG. Also CHANGKUANG.
Dracontomelon mangiferum Bl. (Anacardiaceae).
SAPADAN.
_Iguanaria polymorpha_ Becc. (_Palmae)._ A small palm.

SAPAGI. (Rumput)
_Vernonia cinerea_ Bl. (_Compositae)._ A common weed with purple flower heads.

SAPEDAS.
_Macaranga megalophylla_ Muell. (_Euphorbiaceae)._ 

SAPONG.
_Pittosporum ferrugineum_ Ait. (_Pittosporaceae)._ 

SAPULUT. (Singapore)
_Hyptis suavelens_ Poit. (_Labiatae)_ A strongly scented mint-like herb.

SAPARU KRAS.
_Asparagus_ A. officinalis _L._ (_Liaceae)._ This which means "half-hard" is a native perversion of the word Asparagus.

SAPUT TUNGAL. Akar
_Tylophora tennis_ Wall. (_Asclepiadaceae)._ A climber with small pink flowers.

SAPULI. Pahang
_Fagraea racemosa_ Jack. (_Loganiaceae)._ 

SAPUTI.
_Sindora siamensis_ Teysm. (_Leguminosae)._ 

SAPUTI SINDO.
_S. Wallichii_ Benth. Lofty trees producing a valuable timber. They can be easily recognized by the prickly round flat pods.

SAPUTI MINYAK.
_Sindora sp._ A species with no prickles on the pods. It produces an oil.

SARAH JANTAN. (Buah) (Penang)
_Kunstleria Kingii_ Prain. (_Leguminosae)._ A lofty climber.

SARANG PIPIT. (Rumput)
_Anthistiria arguens_ (Gramineae). A rough grass common on road-sides. Literally Sparrow's nest grass.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

SARANG PUNAI. (Akar)

SARANG BUAYA. (Rumput)
Panicum nodosum (Gramineae). “Crocodile grass.”

SARANG TUPAI.
Anielema 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.
Netumbum speciosum Willd. (Nymphaeaceae). The lotus.

SARAPAPAT. (Akar)

SARAPAT. (Akar)
Hoya diversifolia Bl. (Apocynaceae). A pink wax-flower.

SARAPAT JANTAN. (Akar)
Gnetum neglectum Bl. (Gnetaceae).

SARAPOK.
Norrissia malaccensis Oliv. (Loganiaceae). A tree with white flowers.

SARAPOH JANTAN.
Ecodia 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. (Boragineae). 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.
Hystasis brevipes Poit. (Labiatae). A weedy herb the leaves of which are eaten as a vegetable.

SARPANG. (Malacca)
Kurrimia sp. (Rhamneae).

SARUDANG BETINA.
Combretum extensum Roxb. (Combretaceae). A climber with green flowers.

SARUNE.
Wedelia biflora De C. (Compositae). A sea-shore shrub with yellow flowers. See SERENAH.

SARUNCHÉ. (Johore)
Hiptage sericea Hook. fil. (Malpighiaceae).

SASARAN. (Akar)
Conocephalus subtrinervus Miq. (Urticaceae). A small herb with violet balls of flowers.

SATAGIT.
Dianella ensifolia Red. (Liliaceae). A common herb in woods with blue or white flowers and berries.

SATUBAL. (Akar)
Henslowia Lobbiana A. D. C. (Santalaceae).

SAUH. SAWA.
Minusops kauki L. (Sapotaceae). A fruit tree.

SAUH HUTAN.
Parinarianum 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. Achrar Sapota L. (Sapotaceae). This may be a Malaisicised form of Sapodilla, the West Indian name for the fruit.
SAUT. (Akar)
Modocca singaporeana Mast. (Passiflorae). A climbing plant with small green flowers and scarlet fruits containing black seeds in a white fleshy aril. It is said to be poisonous.

SÄWIL. Also SESAWIL.

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 SA- BASAH.

SEBEH
"Canna pulchra" according to Favre. Probably Canna indica L. (Scitamineae) the Indian shot is meant.

SEBIAK. See SABIAK.

SEBILEK.

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. (Ampelidene).

SEBURAS.
Pollia Aliceia Hassk. (Commelinaceae) A herb with white
flowers and blue berries.

SEBURAT.
Variants SABURUT and SUPRUT. Thottea grandisflora Rottb. (Aristolochiaceae).

SEBUSOK. SIBUSUK. Also BUSOK-BUSOK.
Cassia nodosa L. (Leguminosae). A common tree with pink flowers.

SEBUTA.
Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii Miq. (Rubiaceae).

SEDANG.
Salacia flavescent Kurz. (Rhamnaceae). A scandent shrub.

SEDANG. (Akar)
Parameria polynesia Hook. fil. (Apocynaceae). A climbing shrub with pink flowers which produces a rubber.

SEDAPAT. (Akar)
Aspidopelrys concava Juss. (Malpighiaceae).

SEDOMANG. (Malacca)
Rhodasmia trinervia Bl. (Myrtaceae).

SEGADING JANTAN.
Isora grandifolia Zoll. (Rubiaceae).

SEGAN BEDARAH.
Arthrophyllum diversifolium (Araliaceae). A common small tree in open country.

SEGAN JANTAN. Penang

SEGAN PADANG.

SEGAN PAYA.
Jackia ornata Wall. (Rubiaceae).

SEGOREH.
SEGUMPA BETINA. Malacca
Almodeia 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).

SÉKAM BULAN.

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 Lasanthus sp. (Rubiaceae). Shrubs with white flowers exhaling a very foetid odour when broken.

SELARU.
Macaranga jaranica Muell. (Euphorbiaceae).

SELASIH ANTAN.
Ocimum basilicum L. (Labiatae). Basil. A kind of mint often to be found in villages.

SELASIH DENDE. Also SELASIH HUTAN.
Stachytarpheia indica L. (Verbenaceae). A common little shrub with blue flowers.

SELASIH HUTAN.
Hyptis suaveolens Poit. (Labiatae). Also Stachytarpheia
indica L. (*Verbenaceae*).

**SEAWO.** (Rumput)
*Spermácóce hispida* L. (*Rubiaceae*). A common prostrate weed in waste ground with small pink flowers.

**SELEMBAH.** (Akar)
Selimbah according to Favre. *Uncaria sclerophylla* Roxb. (*Rubiaceae*). A large wild gambier.

**SELEMPAH.** (Selangor)
*Gnetum neglectum* Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

**SELENDAP.**
*Crmum asiaticum* L. (*Amaryllidaceae*). 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.**
*Scirpoí dendron costatum* Thw. (*Cyperaceae*). A narrow leaved sedge forming close thickets by river banks especially near the sea.

**SLOWUNG.**
*Miquelía 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. (Myrsinaceae). 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.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

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 laevisgata* Vahl. (*Tiliaceae*).

SEMPEDU PAHIT.
*Eurycoma longifolia* Jack. (*Simarubaceae*). Variant of LEMPEDU. See BIDARA PAHIT.

SEMPIAN PETRI.
*Clerodendron disparifolium* Bl. (*Verbenaceae*).

SEMUGUM.
*Symplocos adenophylla* Wall. (*Styraceae*). A small tree.

SENA.
A variant of SANA i.e. ANGSANA *Petrocarpus indicus* L. Chiefly used by Europeans in error for SANA.

SENA. SENA MAKI.
The Senna, *Cassia angustifolia* Vahl. (*Leguminosae*), the leaves of which are imported from Arabia whence the plant derives its name of Mecca Senna.

SENAIAN API.
*Xanthophyllum rufum* A. W. Beun. (*Polygalaceae*). A tree.

SENALA API LAUT.
*Hydnophyllum formicarium* Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). The ant’s nest plant.

SENAMBON.
A variant for SETAMBON; *Baccaurea parviflora* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SENANCHONG.
*Croton argyrites* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub.

SENDAGURI.
Variant of SELIGURI. *Sida rhombifolia* L. (*Malvaceae*).

SENDERAI.
Variant for CHENDERAI. *Grewia* spp. (*Tiliaceae*).
SENDERIAN. (Rumput)
A name for several kinds of Sedges, chiefly Scleria (Cyperaceae).

SENDOK-SENDOK.

SENDUDOK. Also SENDUDU.
*Melastoma polyanthum* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*) and allied species. Shrubs with showy pink flowers, commonly called “Singapore Rhododendrons.”

SENDUDOK. (Akar)
*Marumia muscosa* Vahl, and other climbing *Melastomaceae* such as *Anplectrum glaucum* Triana and *Dissochaeta punctulata* Hook. fil.

SENDUDOK GAJAH. SENDUDOK HUTAN.
*Allomorpha exigua* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). A shrub with greenish flowers.

SENDUDOK PUTIH.
*Melastoma sanguineum* Sims. (*Melastomaceae*). A shrub with showy pinkish flowers.

SANJUAN BUKIT.
*Dracaena terniflora* Roxb. (*Liliaceae*). A dwarf Dracaena.

SENJUANG HUTAN. Also SANJUAN.
*Aglonema minus* Hook. fil. (*Aroidae*). Also *Apostasia nuda* R. Br. (*Apostasiaceae*).

SENGKAWAS.
*Diospyros lucida* Wall. (*Ebenaceae*). An Ebony tree.

SENGKUANG. Also BENGKUANG.

SENTADA. Also SETADA.
*Podocarpus neglectus* Bl. (*Coniferae*). A tree like yew, common near the sea.
SENTOL.
Sândoricum indicum L. (Meliaceae). A well known fruit-tree.

SEPADAS BUNGA.
Cråxylon fírmosum Benth. (Hypericacéea). According to Jack.

SEPA PUTRI. SEPA PETRI.
Pentáceae tríptera Mast. (Tiliaceae). A big timber tree, with white flowers. Also Gonystylus Mángáyi Hook. fil. in Malacca.

SÉPAN. (Malacca)
Díglíum paténs Bak. (Leguminosae). A word used in Malacca for Kranjí.

SEPANG.

SEPIT.
Vítex vestíta Wall. (Verbenaceae). A tree with yellow flowers.

SEPUIL.
Arthrophyllum diversifólíum Bl. (Araíaceae).

SEPUKU.

SEPUM.
Mángífera Mángáyi Hook. fil. (Anacardiaceae). A large wild mango with eatable fruits.

SERAFAT. (Akar)
Parámeria pólyneura Hook. fil. (Apocynaceae). A climbing rubber-ripe 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 málaccensis Hook. fil. (Apocynaceae).
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

SERAPAT KUNING.

SERAPOH.
  Daphniphyllum laurinum (Euphorbiaceae). A shrub or tree.

SERAPOH. (Akar)
  Celastrus monosperma Roxb. (Celastraceae). A climbing shrub.

SERAPU.

SERAPU PUTIH.
  Lindera malaccensis Hook. fil. (Lauraceae). 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. (Linaceae).

SERAWAN KUBANG.
  Ebermacra setigera Nees. (Acanthaceae). A little white flowered herb, common in woods.

SERAWAS. SERAWAS PAYA. Also SURUAS.
  Fagraea racemosa Jack. (Loganiaceae). Often known as Sapuli.

SERAYAH.
  A name given to timber of several trees belonging to the genera Shorea, and Hopea (Dipterocarpaceae).

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.
SERENAH LAUT.
Saruney according to Favre. Wedelia biflora De C. (Compositae). A yellow flowered composite common near the sea.

SERERAS. (Malacca)
Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (Pittosporaceae).

SEREY.
Citronella grass. Andropogon Schoenanthus L. (Gramineae).

SEREY BUKIT.
Gahnia javanica Zoll. (Cyperaceae). A tall sedge with black flower and spikes growing on mountains.

SERI ENGGANG.
Hyptis brevipes Poit. (Labiateae).

SERENGAN.
Desmodium latifolium Dec. (Leguminosae). Also Kamani Babi.

SERINGAN.

SERINGAN JANTAN.
Flemingia congesta Roxb. (Leguminosae).

SERÖJA.
The lotus. Nelumbium speciosum Br. (Nymphaeaceae).

SERTONG. (Malacca)

SERUNTU.
Lepidagathis longifolia Wight. (Acanthaceae).

SERUPAH BUKIT.
Norrisia malaccensis Gardn. (Loganiaceae). Also SARAPOK.

SESAWI.

SESAWI PASIR.
Artanema sesamoides Benth. (Scrophularineae).
SESENDOK.
Contraction for SENDOK-SENDOK. *Endospermum malaccense* Muell. (Euphorbiaceae).

SESEPIT. (Singapore)
*Sesuvium portulacastrum* L. (Ficoidae). A creeping succulent plant with pink flowers common on tidal mud.

SE Tambon. Also SENAMBUN.
*Baccaurea parvifolia* Muell. (Euphorbiaceae). A small tree the wood of which is used for making sticks. It is very hard and yellow.

SE TAMBON BETINA.
*Baccaurea Wallichii* Muell. (Euphorbiaceae).

SETAWBON LILIN.
*Baccaurea brevipes* Muell. (Euphorbiaceae).

SETAMPIN. (Selangor)
*Mallotus Grifithianus* Hook. fil.

SETAWA. Also SATAWA.
*Costus speciosus* L. (Scitamineae) also *Forrestia* spp. (Com- melinaceae). 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.

Sêtêbal.

SETEBAL. (Akar)
*Hoya coronaria* Bl. (Apocynaceae). A wax flower with downy leaves and large waxy white star shaped flowers.

SETU or SETÜL.
*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.
  *Henslovia Lobbiana* De C. (*Santalaceae*).

SETUBAL PAYA.
  *Kibara coriacea* Endl. (*Monimiaceae*).

SETULANG. (Johore)
  *Moesa ramentacea* A. De C. (*Myrsinaceae*).

SHINGHE.
  *Microstemon velutina* Engler. (*Anacardiaceae*). A big tree said to produce a dammar.

SIAK. (Akar)
  *Physostelma Wallichii* Wight. (*Asclepiadaceae*). 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.
  *Pterandra coerulescens* Jack. (*Melastomataceae*). A tree.

SIAL MUNAHON. (Akar)
  *Jasminum smilacifolium* Griff. (*Oleaceae*). The three nerv-ed leaves suggest those of *Pterandra* whence the name.

SIAMET (Rumput)
  *Fimbristyliis asperrima* Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedga.

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.
    Sarcoccephalus Junghuhni Miq. (Rubiaceae).

SIBU. (Rumput)
    Oldenlandia corymbosa L. (Rubiaceae). A weed with small white flowers.

SIBUEH API. (Akar)
    Gymnema acuminatum Wall. (Asclepiadaceae).

SIBUEH BATU.
    Limnophila villosa Benth. (Scrophulariaceae). A little herb.

SIBUEH JANTAN. (Rumput)
    Hedgotis glabra Br. (Rubiaceae). A common weed.

SIBUEH. (Akar)

SIBURU.

SIDIN. (Akar)
    Lygodium dichotomum (Filices). A common climbing fern.

SIAGNOS BETINA.

SIBIAK. (Malacca)
    Justicia sp. (Acanthaceae).

SIGAM.
    Goniocaryum longeracemosum King. (Olaineae). A half scandent shrub with long hanging racemes of purplish green flowers.

SIGOH. Also SIGONIAH.
    Alsodeia Kunstleriama King. (Violaceae). Also Microdesmis cascarifolia (Euphorbiaceae). Shrubs or the colter sometimes a small tree.
Sigran. (Akar)
Willughbeia firma Bl. (Apocynaceae).

SiguMBong Paya.
Kibara coriacea Endl. (Monimaceae).

SiguMBor Urat.
Pothomorph p subpeltata Miq. (Piperaceae). A large leaved pepper common in the hill districts.

SiguN.
Cryptocarya Griffithiana Wight. (Laurinae). A large tree.

SiguNDol.
Microstylis congesta Lindl. (Orchideae). A small ground orchid.

SiguRAI.

Siku kap 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.

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. (Laurinae).
SILAT KAIN. (Rumput)
Centothece lappacea Beau. (Gramineae). A grass the heads of which are very adhesive to cloth whence the name.

SILOKAN. (Singapore)
Ochthocharis 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 SIMPOH 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. (Lauraceae).

SIMPOH JANTAN. SIMPOH BUKIT. SIMPOH HUTAN.
Wormia metiosmoefolia King. (Dilleniaceae). A yellow flowered tree common in hill woods.

SIMPOH PAYA.
Wormia pulchella Jack. (Dilleniaceae).

SIMPOR. (Perak)
Dichopis sp. (Sapotaceae). A Gutta-percha producing tree.

SIMINJOH. (Akar) (Pahang)

SIMMUNGKE. Also MUNGKE.
Croton argyratus Bl. (Euphorbiaceae).

SINDARONG.

SINGGA.
Antidesma cuspidatum Muell. (Euphorbiaceae).
SINGGA BETINA.
  Cinnamomum iners Bl. (Laurinae). A common wild cinnamon.

SINGGA PUTIH.
  Myristica glaucescens Hook. fil. (Myristicaceae).

SININTOT. (Johore)
  Evodia sp.

SINJARANG. (Akar) See also JARANG-JARANG.
  Cyathula prostrata Bl. (Amarantaceae).

SINONIA.

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.
  Bétle 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 varigated 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. (*Plumbaginaceae*). According to Favre; in Singapore it is called CHERAKA.

SITOE SOPIE.
*Elaeocarpus robustus* Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

SITULANG. (Pahang)
*Coptosapelta Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

S'RIAN PUTH.
*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*).

STANDANG. (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 pinifera* Wall. (*Urticaceae*).

SUBURUTEH PUTIH. (Akar)  
*Psychotria* sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A climbing species.

SABUTA.  
*Sarcocephalus subditus* Korth. (*Rubiaceae*).

SUGA.  
*Ormosia venosa* Bak. (*Leguminosae*). A tree with white flowers.

SUGAÓ 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).

SUJUN.
The bread fruit. Artocarpus incisa L. (Urticaceae).

SULIMBAT.
Eugenia conglomerata Duthie. (Myrtaceae).

SULENGSEN. (Rumput)
Mariscus pennatus C. B. C. (Cyperaceae).

SULOH. (Akar)
Quisqualis indica L. (Combretaceae). A climber with red flowers often cultivated.

SULOH BELALANG. (Rumput)
Cyperus tria L. (Cyperaceae). A common sedge.

SULOH HUTAN. (Akar)
Urecola torulosa Hook. fil. (Apocynaceae).

SULONG. (Akar)
Psychotria polycarpa Miq. Also Gynochthodes subanceolata 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 Mainyagi Hook. fil. (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)
Kayeia ferruginea Pierre. (Guttiferae).

SUMBO. (Rumput)
Cyperus Haspan L. (Cyperaceae).

SUMBONG. See SEMBONG.

SUMBONG MERAH.
Didymocarpus crinitus Jack. (Cyrtandraceae).

SUMBOR.
Breynia reclinata Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae).

SUMIN JANTAN.
Alchornea villosa Muell. (Euphorbiaceae).

SUMPAYAN ULAG.
Cstodes 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)
SUMPUEH BULAN. Also SUMPUEH KRING.
   Aglaonema angustifolium N. E. Br. (Aroidae).

SUMPUEH KELADA.
   Hedyotis capitellata Wall. (Rubiaceae).

SUMPUEH KRING.
   Argostemma elatostemma Hook. fil. (Rubiaceae).

SUMPUEH KUHAO. (Malacca)
   Clerodendron deflexum Wall. (Verbenaceae).

SUMPUEH LANDAK.
   Forrestia Griffithii Clarke. (Commetinaceae).

SUMPUEH LUMPÓ.
   Ardisia odontophylla Wall. (Myrcinia).

SUMPUEH MUNAHAN.
   Cyrtandromea megaphylla Hems. (Cyrtandraceae).

SUMPUE PUCHOT.
   Coptosupella Griffithii Hook. fil. (Rubiaceae).

SUMPUE TILINGA BADAK.
   Crypteronia Griffithii Clarke. (Lythraceae). A fairly large tree.

SUMPUEH SEMUT.
   Chasalia curviflora var. angustifolia (Rubiaceae).

SUMPUEH ULAT. (Akar)
   Henslowia Lobbiana A. De C. (Santalaceae).

SUMULUT. (Akar)
   Lettsonia Maingayii Clarke. (Convolvulaceae).

SUMUNLAT. (Akar)
   Lettsonia Maingayii C. B. Clarke. (Convolvulaceae).

SUNAI LAUT. See SERENAH LAUT.
   Wedelia biflora De C. (Compositae).

SUNARONG BETINA.
   Corchorus capsularis L. (Tiliaceae). A herb with yellow flowers.

SUNDAL MALAM.
   Polianthes tuberosa L. (Amaryllideae). The tuberose.
SUNDIK. GETAH SUNDIK.
_Peydinae Leersii_ Oliv. (Sapotaceae). A tree producing a good Gutta percha.

SUPAH. (Akar)
_Hoya candata_ Hook. fil. (Apocynaceae).

SUNGOL HUTAN. SANGAL HUTAN.
_Canarium rufum_ A. W. Benn. (Burseraceae) (Maingay’s list).

SUNGOL LUTONG. Also SANGGOL LUTONG.
_Nepheium eriopetalum_ Miq. (Sapindaceae). A wild Rambutan with pendent spikes of flowers and fruits.

SUNG-SUNG HARUS. (Akar)
_Cymbetum 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).

UNTO BUKIT.
_Hulletta dumosa_ King. (Urticaceae).

SUPATI.
_Ixora nigricans_ Br. (Rubiaceae). A white-flowered Ixora.

SUPIDANG. (Rumput)
_Mapania bancana_ Miq. (Cyperaceae). A sedge.

SUPUCHA.

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)
  Anodendron montanum Wall. Also Scindapsus Perakensis
  Hook. fil. (Aroideae).

SURUNGKO.
  Paeetta indica L. (Rubiaceae). A shrub with white flowers.

SURUNKOP.
  Ryparia fasciculata King. (Bixaceae). 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.
  Breynich rhannoides Muell. (Euphorbiaceae). A large shrub.

SURAT BELUKAR. (Rumput)
  Mapania bancana (Cyperaceae).

SUSAWAT.
  Vitis cinnamomea Wall. (Ampelidaceae).

SUSOR. (Rumput)
  Spermacoe hispida L. (Rubiaceae).
SUSOR DAUN. (Rumput)  
Vernonia cinerea Bl. (Compositae).

SUSOR PAYA. (Akar) (Malacea)  
Lecananthus erubescens Jack. (Rubiaceae).

SUSU. (Bunga)  
Tabernamontana 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. (Asclepiadaceae). 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.  
Tabernamontana malaccensis Oliv. (Apocynaceae).

SUTAPO.  
Aporosa Prainiana King. (Euphorbiaceae). A large shrub.

SUTAPO BUKIT.  
Antidesma velutinum Muell. (Euphorbiaceae).

SUTNIBUT.  
Hedyotis capitellata Wall. (Rubiaceae).

SUTUBAL.  

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 conyzoides 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)
Eimbristitis milacea Benth. (Cyperaceae). “Buffaloe dung.” The buffaloes eat the plant and the seeds passed often germinate.

TAJAM BALAT.
Ryparosa fasciculata King. (Bixineae).

TAJAM MOLEH.
Baccaraea brevipes Muell. (Euphorbiaceae). A tree with eatable fruits.

TALAN.
Saraca triandra Bak. (Leguminosae). A half scendent 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.
TAMBANG BUKIT.
Vernonia cinerea Bl. (Compositae).

TAMBANG SISIR.

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.

TAMPONG BESIH. Also TAMPOH BESIH.
Callicarpa longifolia Lam. (Verbeaceae).

TAMPONG BESIH PUTIH.
Callicarpa cana Lam. There are shrubs with violet flowers and small black or white fruits. The latter has the backs of the leaves white.

TAMPONG ARI. (Akar)
Also RUMPUT ULAR ARI. (Clifford and Swettenham), Erycibe angulata King. (Convolvulaceae). Ari is a poisonous snake. A climbing shrub.
MALAY PLANT NAMES. 263

TAMPINAH.
Hydrocera triflora W. and A. (Geraniaceae). The water-balsam.

TAMPINES.
Sloetia sideroxylon Teysm. (Urticaceae). A well known timber. Slight variations or states of the plant are known as T. MERAH, T. KERONG, T. PUTIH, T. HITAM.

TAMPO KALIN.

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)

TAMPOI TUNGA. TAMPOI TUNGAU.
Baccaurea macrophylla Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae). A tree with brown fruits.

TAMPOI DADA.
Pyrenaria acuminata Planch. (Ternstroemiaceae).

TAMPOI PACHAT.
Aporosa Maingaii Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceae).

TAMPUNEH.

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 Apocynaceae climbers with similar fruits.

TANJONG. (Bunga)
Mimusops Elengi 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.

TAPAK ETIE.
Floscopa scandens (Commelinaceae). Lit. "Duck's feet." A herb with pink flowers growing in wet places.

TAPAK KERBAU.

TAPAK KUDA.
Ipomoea 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 peggensis Clarke. (Convolvulaceae). Lit Deer's feet.

TAPIS. (Johore)

TARASAY MANIS.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

TARING PELANDOK.
* Diospyros hirusta var lucida * Wall. (Ebenaceae). (Maingay's list).

TAROK MANIS.
More commonly CHEKOP MANIS. * Sauropsis albicans * Bl. (Euphorbiaceae).

TARUM.
Indigo, * Indigofera tinctoria * L. (Leguminosae).

TARUM. (Akai)

TARUMBO. (Pahang)
*Marsdenia* sp.

TASAI. (Malacca)
*Cupania Lessertiana* Camb. (Sapindaceae). A tree.

TASEH-TASEK.
*Adenosma capitatum* Benth. (Scrophulariaceae).

TAWAK.
*Siderovylon 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* (Commelinaceae) The creeping stems of both being used in medicine.

TEBRAU.
A name applied to several of the larger grasses chiefly *Saccharum arundinaceum* L. S. Ridleyi Hook. (Pahang) and *Thysanolaena acarifera* Nees.

TE.
*Thea chinensis* (Theaceae). The tea plant.
TÉ (Poko)
*Panax fruticosum* L. (*Araliaceae*). A commonly cultivated ornamental shrub.

TÉ MACAO. (Malacca)
*Scoparia dulcis* (*Scrophulariaceae*). 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.

TÉBU.
Sugar-cane. *Saccharum officinarum* L. (*Gramineae*).

TEBUANG B'LANG.
*Mryristica* sp. near *polysphoeulata* Hook. fil. One of the wild nutmegs.

TEJEH.

TELINAH KERBAU BUKIT.
*Vanilla Griffithii* Rchb 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 Lobbianae A. De C.* (*Santalaceae*). “Ape ears.”

TELOR BELANGKAS.
*Sida carpínifólia* L. (*Malvacææ*). “King-crab’s eggs.” Also *Musa ramontacea A De C.* (*Myrsineæ*) from the resemblance of the small round fruits to the eggs.

TELOR BUJAK. (Akar)
*Ageloxa 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* (Dipterocarpaceae) I have seen no flowers.

TEMAH BATU.
*Pentaecme Malagana* King. (Dipterocarpaceae). 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. (Amaryllidaceae). "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.
*Parinaria 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.
*Polysomnia mutabile* Bl. (Saxifragaceae). A tree with good timber whence the confusion with *Fagraea fragrans* Roxb., the real TEMBUSU.

TEMBUSU PAYA.
*Alistonia macrophylla* Wall. (Apocynaceae).
TEMIN. (Prov. Wellesley)
   *Balanostrebus ilicifolius* Kurz. (*Urticaceae*). A thorny shrub.

TEMOHONG.
   *Buchanania acuminata* Turcz. (*Anacardiaceae*). A tree with white flowers.

TEMPAH RAGAT. (Pahang). TEMPU RANAK. (Malacca)
   *Rubus moluccanus* L. (*Rosaceae*). The wild raspberry.

TEMU.
   A name given to many wild gingers. (*Scitamineae*).

TEMU KUNCHI.
   *Koeppferia 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.
   *Ardina oxyphylla* Wall. (*Myrsineae*). A shrub with pink flowers.

TENGAH.
   *Ceriops candollea* Arn. (*Rhizophoreae*). A mangrove of which the bark if 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 *Diplomenia sebifera* Pierre. It is imported into Singapore from Borneo.
TENGKOK BIAWAK.

TENGKOK BIAWAK HITAM. (Akar)
Ficus aurantiaca Griff. (Urticaceae). A climbing fig with large orange figs. Literally, the black lizard's neck.

TENOL.

TENTAWAN. (Akar)
Conocephalus suaveolens Bl. (Urticaceae). One of the water producing vines, with large leaves and balls of pinkish flowers.

TENTULANG MERAH.
Garcinia eugeniaefolia Wall. (Guttiferae). Contraction for TULANG-TULANG?

TENTARONG. (Akar)
Lettsonia Mangayi C. B. Clarke. (Convolvulaceae).

TEPUS.
Wild gingers, chiefly of the genus Stenochasma etc. (Scitamineae).

TEPUS DANA.
Stenochasma urceolare Griff. A large plant with the red flowers borne in heads, on the under ground portion of the stem just appearing above ground.

TEPUS KIJOI.
Alpinia Raflesiana Wall. A pretty ginger with a terminal spike of orange and red flowers.

TEPUS MERAH.
Amomum aculeatum Roxb.

TERAP.
Artocarpus Kunzleri Hook. fil. (Urticaceae). A tree producing a kind of rubber used for catching birds and a bark-cloth used by the Sakais.

TERATEL.
Nelumbium speciosum Willd. (Nymphaeaceae). The Lotus
TERATEI KECHIL.
The common Water lily. *Nymphaea stellata* Wall.

TERENTANG.
*Campnosperma auriculata* Hook. fil. (*Anacardiaceae*). A big tree with large leaves and small green flowers. The wood though soft is good as it is of a beautiful silvery white.

TERENTANG BUKIT.
*Allophyllum cobbei* 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 arnottii* 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 torenum* 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. (*Myrsinaceae*). A sea-shore shrub.
TERUTAP BATU.
Torenia polygonoides Benth. (Scrophulariaceae). A small
creeper common in grass, flowers brown and white.

TERUTUS. (Rumput)
Ischoeum muticum (Gramineae).

TIGA CHABANG. (Akar)
Trichosanthes Wauraei 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 superbam Muell. (Euphorbiaceae).

TIMAH-TIMAH. Contrasted 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. (Asclepiadaceae). A very
milky climber.

TIMBAH TASEK. Also TASEK-TASEK.
Adenosma coerulescet Benth. (Scrophulariaceae).

TIMBANG DAYONG. (Sungei Ujong)
Anthiscephalus Cudambu Miq. (Rubiaceae).

TIMUN. Also MENTIMUN, KUTIMUN, and TIMUN-
TIMUN.
Any small pumpkins (Cucurbitaceae) and passion-flowers
(Passiflorae).

TIMUN CHINA.
The cucumber. Cucumis sativus. L.

TIMUN DENDANG.
Passiflora foetida L. Also Modecca Singaporcana Mast.
(Passiflorae).
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.
Modeccia singaporeana Mast. (Passifloraceae).

TIMUN HUTAN.
Passiflora quadrangularis L. (Passifloraceae). The grenadilla.

TIMUN PADANG.
Passiflora foetida L. (Passifloraceae). A passion flower with small white flowers and red fruit enclosed in a viscid calyx, common in waste ground but not indigenous.

TIMUN PAYA.
Modeccia singaporeana Mast. (Passifloraceae).

TIMUN TIKUS.
Mukia sp. (Cucurbitaceae). A small wild pumpkin with fruits no bigger than peas.

TINGAL BALAI.
Araldium pinnatifidum Miq. (Araliaceae).

TINGAO.
Leptonychia glabra Turcz. (Sterculiaceae). A shrub with small green flowers.

TINGAR BELUKAR.
Elaeocarpus paniculatus Wall. (Tiliaceae).

TIRAK.
Eurya acuminata De G. (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 Rumphi (Cycadeae) according to Favre. It is more commonly known here as PAKU LAUT.

TOI.
Leea sp. (Ampelidæ).

TOIOH. (Singapore)
Goniocaryum longiracemosum King. (Olacineae). A large shrub.

TOKONG BULU.
Hedyotis vestita Br. (Rubiaceae). A weed with small lilac flowers.

TOL.
Coscinium fenestratum Colebr. (Menispermaceae). On the authority of Prof. Vaughan-Stephens. Probably a Sakai word. A large climber used in native medicine.

TOMBAK-TOMBAK. TOMBAK BUKIT.
Vernonia cinerea Bl. (Compositæ). The name is also applied to several other composites found in waste ground. See TAMBAK.

TOMBAK-TOMBAK JANTAN.
Ageratum conyzoides L. (Compositæ).

TONGKAT ALI. (Poko)
Grewia umbellata Roxb. (Tiliaceæ).

TONGKAT ALI. (Rumput)
Panicum sarmentosum Roxb. (Gramineæ). A large grass common in woods.

TONGKAT BAGINDA. (Penang)
Eurycoma longifolia Jack. (Simarubaceæ). See BIDARA PAHIT.

TONGKAT SETAU.
Clinogyne grandis Benth. (Scitamineæ).

TONGKING. (Bunga)
Pergularia minor Andr. (Asclepiadeæ). The well-known Tongkin Creeper.

TONGMÖGU.
Cleistanthus hirsutulus Hook. fil. (Euphorbiaceæ).
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 curvisflora Thw. (Rubiaceae).

TUBO.
Adinandra sp. (Ternstroemiaceae).

TUBO BUAH.
Cryptocarya Griffithiana Wight. (Laurinae).

TUBO KELOI.
Polchia sorzogonensis Endl. (Commelinaceae).

TUDONG RUMAN.
Clerodendron disparifolium Wall. (Verbenaceae).

TUGOR PONTIANAK. (Akar)
Chailettia deflexifolia Turcz. (Chailettiaee).

TUL. (Buah)
Ixoniathes icosandra Jack. (Lineae).

TUI KARAS.
Aquilaria malaccensis Lam. (Thymelaeaceae). See also GAHARU. This name is applied to the young plants of Gaharu.

TUKAS. (Akar)
Ventralago leiocarpa Benth. (Rhamnaceae).

TUKE. (Rumput)
Kyllinga monocephala Vahl. (Cyperaceae).
MALAY PLANT NAMES

TOKO TAKAL. (Akar)
_Croton caudatus_ Geisel. (Euphorbiaceae). A bush or climber with yellowish globular fruits.

TU KO TAKAL. (Poko)

TU KUL.
_Artocarpus_ n. sp. (Urticaceae). An undescribed species of _Artocarpus_ with pinnate leaves common in Singapore.

TU KUS.
_Caryota mitis_ Lour. (Palmae). A common palm.

TU KUS TIKUS.
_Peliosanthes albida_ Hook. fil. (Ophiopogoneae). A herb with broad leaves and white flowers found in woods.

TU LANG BETINA.
_Petung a_ sp. (Rubiaceae). A small tree.

TU LANG BUKIT.
_Derris thyrsiflora_ Benth. (Leguminosae). A scandent shrub with white flowers.

TU LANG DAENG.
_Milletia abupurpurea_ Benth. (Leguminosae). A big tree with deep purple flowers.

TU LANG HUTAN.

TU LANG PADANG. (Akar)
_CONNARUS gibbosus_ Wall. and _C. grandis_ Jack. (Connaraceae)
Climbing shrubs.

TU LANG-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.

TU LO BELALANG. (Rumput)
_Sporobolus diander_ L. (Gramineae). A common roadside grass.
TULO BELANGKAS.
Oldenlandia corymbosa Heyne. (Rubiaceae). A common little weed.

TULOH BIIJO.
Ficus globosa Bl. (Urticaceae). A shrub with green figs.

TULO BUJAK. (Akar)

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.

TUMBAAH UTAN.
Hetereria obliqua Bl. (Orchideae). A little ground orchid.

TUMBET KAYU.
Allophyllus cobbe Bl. (Sapindaceae). A common shrub.

TUMBO DAUN.
Bryophyllum calycinum Salisb. (Arassulaceae).

TUMBO DAUN BUKIT.
Leela zambucina Wild. (Ampelideae).

TUMIANG. (Akar)
Lettsomia peguensis C. B. Clarke. (Convolvulaceae).

TUMILANG.
Aglaia odoratissima (Meliaceae).

TUMMU.
Didymocarpus crinitus Jack. (Ayrthandraceae).

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. (Myrsinaceae).

TUPAI. (Poko)
  Polyosma mutabilis Bl. (Saxifragaceae). Lit. Squirrel tree.

TUPOI. (Penang)
  Zingiber spectabile Griff. (Scitamineae).

TUPI.
  Agati grandiflora Desv. (Leguminosae). An ornamental tree
    with large white or pink flowers.

TUPI. (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 juniculare 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.
  Allomorhipia 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.
Glochidion 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.
Galarea 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 BENGALA.
The potato (*Solanum tuberosum*). See also under KENTANG.

UBBI KAYU.

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.
*Lettosmia pequensis* 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 Malys in medicine.

ULOH-ULOH.
Diplospora sp. (Rubiaceae).

UMBAL.
Mapania hypolytroides Benth. (Cyperaceae). A sedge used for making mats.

UMPAONG PUTIH.
Petungia venulosa Roxb. (Rubiaceae).

UMU. (Akar). (Johore)

UNAK. Also spelt ONAK, and UNAR.
Plectocomia Griffithii (Palmae). A common climbing rattan more commonly known as ROTAN DAHAN.

UNAK. (Akar)
Zizyphus calophyllus Wall. (Celastrinae). 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 radians (Gramineae).

WA-WA.
Dipodium pictum (Orchideae). Authority of Prof. Vaughan-Stevens. Probably a Sakai word.
MALAY PLANT NAMES.

WAMPANU. (Johore)
Antidesma salicifolia Hook. fil. (Ephorbiaceae). A shrub with long narrow leaves.

WANGI. (Akar)
Andropogon muricatus L. (Graminaceae). 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.
Nymphe sp. (Bixineae).
ADDENDA.

BALAU.
This proves to be Parinarium oblongifolium Hook. fil. (Rosaceae).

CHICHIT.
Popowia ramosissima King. (Anonaceae). A small tree.

GERITTA.
Turpinia pomifera De. C. (Sapindaceae). A tree.

HALIYA ENGGANG. (Lankawi)
Calanthe rubens Ridl. Literally "Horn-bill's ginger."
A handsome orchid; the pseudobulbs used in native medicine.

KATA KRAN.
Callicarpa arborea Roxb. (Verbenaceae). A tree with pink flowers.

KELIPONG.
A variant for KELUMPUNG.

LOW KAYU. (Lankawi).
Vanda gigantea Lindl. (Orchidaceae). Compare DAUN LOW.

LUMBU JAWA.
Morinda rigida Miq. (Rubiacae). A climber used for birdlime.

MARALAPIT.
Illicera appendiculata Bl. (Combretaceae.) A climber used in native medicine for rheumatism.

MALAS.

PEPARU.
Cyperus venustus Br. (Cyperaceae). A large and handsome sedge.

RAMBEH PADANG. (Akar)
Psychotria sarmentosa. Bl. (Rubiacae).

ROTAN TUKUS.
Plectocomia Griffithii Hook. fil.

SEMANTAH.
## CORRIGENDA.

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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.


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 uleh 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 cerita derihal Nabi Muhammad di-peranakkan 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) Giling\(^a\) 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) Tajak\(^b\) (akan memutuskan arak-arak rumput yang panjang).

(8) Pemetchut\(^a\) (akan penhalaukan kerbau yang malas).


\(^a\) Giling—A roller.

\(^b\) Tajak—Macham parang tetapi bengkok hujong-nya dan hulu-nya di-beri bertangkai panjang lebih kurang satengah depa.

A kind of wood cutter's knife, but curved at the end and furnished with a handle about a yard long.

\(^a\) Pemetchut—A whip.

\(^b\) Ketupat—Di-rajut (anyam—to braid) dua helai puchok kalapa dan di-perbuatkan ampat penjuru, diberi berubang kosong, di-isikan beras separoh kadalam-nya kemduan di-rebus hingga masak penoklah ia.

Two strips of coconut 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.

\(^b\) Lepat—Tepong yang di-gaul dengan gula dan santan kalapa dan di-masokkan kadalam dahun pisang sabesar dua jari lebih kurang, lalu di-lipat, maka di-kukus (arti-nya di-masokkan kadalam suatu tong nanna-nya kukusan) dan di-letakkan dalam kuali 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 coconut, 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

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Derihal Menyemai atu Menabur.


5.—Didalam masa merendamkan beneh-beneh itu mahula di-sediakan baik-baik akan petak semaiannya itu, ia itu

1) di-bajak balik,
2) di-sikat,
3) di-ratakan,
4) di-balur8,
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*—*Faulur* (?).—Di-perbuatan parit di-dalam petak itu jarak sadepa di-tinggikkan tanah-nya sapanjang petak itu, sepaya turun ayer ka parit-nya itu.
Maka apabila bertumbohlah mata beneh itu lalu di-bawahlah kapada tempat petak semaian itu dan di-bakarkan kemanyan yang di-beri Pawang itu, serta di-renjis petak itu dengan tepong tawar\textsuperscript{12}, maka baharulah di-taburkan dahulu akan kapala beneh itu pada suatu penjuru petak semaian yang telah di-sediakan sabesar sadepa ampat persegi, kemudian baharulah di-taburkan beneh yang banyak itu pada sarata petak semaian itu (baik menabur katika petak berayer, sepaya samna-nya mata beneh itu terka'atas dan akar-nya kelak tiada panjang dan senanglah menchabut-nya) tetapi mahulah katika menyemai itu didalam masa bulan gelap, sepaya terpihika tanaman itu deripada di-makan hulat-hulat. Shahadan lepas tiga hari beneh itu tersemai naiklah menjarum\textsuperscript{13} tumboh-nya; maka katika itu di-keringkan sakali ayer deripada petak petak itu; dan lepas tujoh hari mengekor pipit\textsuperscript{14}; dan sampai sapuloh lima-blas hari memechah dahun; maka katika ini di-masokkan kembali ayer itu sedikit-sedikit kadalam petak semaian itu sepaya gemok batang-nya beneh 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 terdudok barang dua tiga malam, sepaya sejuk, dan baiklah kelak jadi-nya beneh 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 lichin.

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 hujang-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 bencic itu tersemai sa-kurang-kurang ampat puloh-ampat\(^{16}\) hari chukuplah tiuunggi tumbuh-nya itu, tetapi yang sabaih baik umor-nya didalam petak\(^{17}\) semaian itu hingga tu Joh puloh hari lebih kurang,

6.—Maka samantara bencic itu tersemai berpindahlah membajak kapada petak-petak yang lain, lepas suatu kapada suatu saberapa banyak petak-petak itu hinggalah habis; inilah di nama kan bajak bungaran\(^{18}\) maka di-perbaikilah akan batas-batas itu di-pupok\(^{19}\) samula dengan tanah, sepaya jangan terkalur ayer yang didalam sawah itu dan jangan kakeringan. Satelah di-perbaik batas-batas itu baharulah disikat di-mulai deripada petak yang mula-mula dibajak (lain deripada petak semaian) itu, karana disitu tanahnya sudah lembut dan rumput-nya sudah busok, beberapa hari sudah terendam, ia’itu saperti suatu baja juga, demikiaunlah di-perbuat satu-persatu-nya. Kemdian di-bajak lagi (bajak balas) sakali, dan di-sikat pun, karana 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, separa lagi-lagi halus, dan suborlah kelak padi-nya itu lebih baik deripada lain-lain sawah orang yang kurang raijin; karana pekerja’an bersawah itu di-kata orang “tunang harapan” (artinya 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 Memecah dahan—Berdahun ampat 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, pemula’an.
The beginning; the first.
Derihal Mengubah.


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

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²⁰ Popok—Di-tambah atau di-tampal dengan lumpor.
To build up and repair an embankment with mud.
²¹ Mengubah—Tukar tempat; pindahkan bertanam.
To transplant.
²² Chekak—Di-pertemukan hujong telunjok dengan hujong ibu jari isi yang di-dalam-nya itu-lah sachekak.
The space enclosed by the thumb and the index finger, when their ends meet, is called Chekak.
kaluarlah anak-nya; dan masok dua bulan merepaklah; dan masok katiga bulan rata-lah; maka di dalam tiga bulan satengah umor-nya itu termenunglah; dan masok ka’ampat bulan-nya bunting kechil maka katika ini batang-nya itu baharu lima ruas, dan deripada masa padi bunting kechil itu mahulah dirabun 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-meninjau, dan dalam dua puloh hari lagi menghampar; maka pada katika ini mahulah di-keringkan sakali ayer di-dalam sawah itu, sepaya segera masaknya; dan didalam lima anam hari menghampar itu mendaporlah; kemudian sedikit hari sahaja lagi ratalah masak-nya padi itu; maka tehali di-kira-kirakan lama-nya semenjak hari di-ubah itu hingga rata masak-nya itu adalah anam bula, lain deri-pada beberapa hari membaik dan menyemai itu, barangkali sabulan atu dua bulan, atan pun julalau banyak-banyak petak-nya itu sampai tiga bulan baharalah selesai deripada membajak itu.

22. Pulch—Gemok, subor, segar.
Great, not faded.
To increase and multiply.
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.
Lit. “The lesser pregnancy; ” the topmost joint beomes thick. [Similarly 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 Mendapor—Masak sa-tompok sa-tompok.
Ripening in patches.
Derihal menuai dan mengambil semangat padi.

9.—Apabila handak memulai menuai buah padi itu mahulah dengan; ithin pawang dan membakar kememonya yang di-beri-nya itu di sawah serta di-sediakan perkakas-nya saperti yang tersebut di-bawah ini:—
(1). Bakul kecil akan tempat padi yang mula-mula di-tuai, ia itu semangat 31 padi.
(2). Jari lipan 32 akan di-letakkan di-keliling bakul kecil.
(3). Tali terap akan pengikat padi yang mula-mula di-tuai.
(4). Sabatang pendek buloh kasap kecil akan dibuboh bandera di-chachakkan dalam bakul kecil itu akan jadi tanda semangat padi yang mula-mula di-tuai.
(5). Kain putih sedikit akan pembungkus semangat padi.
(6). Anchak 33 akan tempat meletakkan tempat bara.
(7). Tempat bara akan membakar kememonya yang di-beri pawang.
(8). Paku, buah keras 34 akan diletak-kan didalam anchak sama-sama tempat bara.

Tatkala buah padi itu sudah masak rata, handaklah di-ambil semangat-nya dahulu, di-pleih pada sarata, petak sawah sendiri itu dimana yang terlebuh baik padi-nya itu, dan dimana yang betina-nya (rumpun-nya yang besar) dan dimana yang tuoh ruas batang-nya; maka pada rumpun yang demikian itulah mula-mula di-tuai tuoh tangkai akan menjadi semangat padi, maka di-tuai lagi satu gemal 35 akan menjadi ibu beneh pada tahun hadapan kelak.

31 Semangat—The soul, good spirit.
32 Jari lipan—Puchok kalapa yang di-anyami saperti gambar lipan ber-jari.
A coconut frond braided into the semblance of a centipede’s feet.
33 Anchak—Bilah-bilah buloh atau pelepas-pelepas yang di-rajut (anyam) ampat persegi terhampar dan di-beri bertali pada ka’ampat penjuru-nya dan sakalian puncha tali itu di-satukan di-tengah sepayu buluh di-gantong atau di-jenjet.

Strip 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 kechil didalam bedong.\(^{36}\) maka di-masokkan kadalam bakul kechil itu; maka itu beuh 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).


11 Satelah itu di-perbuatkanlah tong akan tempat memban
ting\(^{39}\) padi dan suatu balubur\(^{40}\) akan tempat menyimpan padi sementara di-sawah itu juga; kemudian di-panggilkan lima anam orang kuli akan menyabit dan membaning padi itu; adapun waktu-nya berkerja itu deri pukul anam pagi hingga sebelas satengah, saberapa dapat padi yang di-banting-nya itu di-masokkan kadalam balubur itu.

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\(^{36}\) Bedong—Swaddle, to swathe.

\(^{37}\) Kisor—To veer. to turn round.

\(^{38}\) Kipas—A fan to winnow.

\(^{39}\) Membanting—Di-ambil sabitan padi itu sachehak besar (di-pertemukan kadua hujong jarai hantu dan kadua ibu jarai pun) di-pukulkan ke tepi tong itu sepaya 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 buleh-lah di-dapat buah-nya itu satatus gantang; dan pada tiap-tiap sapetak sawah itu adalah sagantang beneh-nya itu.


14.—Adapun pekerja'an menyabit (di-potong dengan sabit) dan membanting padi saperti yang tersebut pada fasal 11 jadilah saperti adat baharu, maka yang terlebih gemar berbuat demikian itu sakarang iniorang-orang yang tinggal di hampir bandar Malaka, sepaya segera habis pekerja'an-nya; tetapi dahulu-dahulu tiada buleh 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 sapuloh satu) beberapa hari baharulah habis, maka pekerja'an yang demikian itu kunun berkat⁴², tiada terperanjang semangat padi; dan ada juga satengah-nya orang yang perchaya saperti yang tersebut itu, berkata, "semjenak sudah jadi adat membanting padi itu banyaklah susut buah padi itu deripada tahuhan yang duhulu-dahulu katika biasa dengan di-tuai itu."

15.—Barang siapa yang bersawah lebar, jika tiada terdaya-kan uler sendiri-nya bekerja menanam padi itu, maka kerap kali di-berikan-nya kapada 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 kiraı, 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 aca belanja-nya dan orang yang bekerja itu buleh mendapat sapertiga; atau orang yang bekerja itu, buleh mengaluarkan sabarang belanja itu, maka tuan-nya buleh mendapat sapertiga sahaja) atau pun di-sewakan-nya sahaja, sa’umpama sawah-nya itu lazim buleh naik sakoyan padi-nya tahun-tahun, maka sewa-nya itu bulehlah di-dapatan-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 pantang berladang padi karana jikalar tiada di-bawahkan sagala tertib-nya itu tentulah kachewa kasudahan-nya dan sia-sia sahaja pekerja’an-nya dengan tiada semporna akan hajar-nya itu, karana sakalian aturan dan pantang itu guna-nya, seraya menjauhkan dan melindungkan deri pada sakalian musoh padi itu, saperti benah, tikus, dan babi, atau sabagai-nya.

43 Pantang—A prohibition.
44 Tertib—Disposition [i.e. arrangement, order: the same as aturan].
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 benzoil, 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 se d”) 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
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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 sow-
ing 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
Cultivation of Rice in Malacca.

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 sachevuk. 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 tipan* 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 *buloh 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 beras 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
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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 = 5333½ lbs. Rather over 20 gallons (gantang) of rice (pudi) 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 vermillion, 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 Varâha or boar in-"carnation 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 berulah anak chuchu banyak lagi sentosa; jika mengadap ka-utara baik alamat berulah mas perak lagi semperna; jika mengadap ka-maghrib bertambah-tambah alamat baik atau orang alim datang kapada-nya lagi salamat; jika mengadap ka-selatan malang pada barang kerja-nya; tiada semperna maksud-nya.

Names of Months.

In the inland villages of Malacca the names of the Muhammadan months are as follows:

1. Bulan Muharram
2. " Safar
3. " Sulong Maulud
4. " Fadhua (or Sengah) Maulud
5. " Peruga (or Alang) Maulud
6. " Bongsu Maulud
7. " Aruah
8. " Khenduri
9. " Puasa
10. " Raya
11. " Berapit
12. " Haji

but for the 7th month Rejah 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'au" 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 Kemenyan. Either way, the Chinese name* is phonetically near enough to the Malay name to make it certain that benzoin is meant.

*B Cant.—Kem ngen.
HaK.—Kim ngien.
Hok.—Kim gun.
HaL.—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 كوفنغ درفند نينغ كوفنرناام فتهآ كورور كورو اوال مولا
مجادي دان جادين ايت دعن جسد جادي

"H. C." translates this:
"Peace be unto thee! I am about to remove from thee, my Grandsire, who art styled Pêtera Gûru, the original teacher, who art from the beginning, and who art incarnate from thy birth."

I am inclined to read the adverbial Arabic أول مول rather than with the preceding word كورور 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 Alam!
"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 addressed. 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 epi-
thets 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 "Petala Gu-
r" 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!
"Gempitar 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 (atana) 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,
Perah santan ambil pati;
Naik ka gunong pergi bertapa
Menghadap Bērahamana, maharaja Sakti.

Perah santan ambil pati
Kasih makan Dato' Pēnghulu;
Bērapa di tanya ta-biar bērmimpī
Kapada Bērahamana Sang Raja Guru!

Bersanding di gētā Raja Mēlayu
Bērukir bunga tampok pērada
Berkata uled Sang Raja Guru
"Galoḥ mēnjēma 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 Kēlana wanders distractedly in search of her with the poor consolation.
Raut raut daun kālāpa
Hēndak dibuat lidi pēnyapu;
Tujoh tahun sudah bertapa,
Kēmūdian chari bulēh bērtēnu.

Ultimately the lovers are reunited. The references in these pantuns will easily be understood by those acquainted with the leading incidents in the “Panji Cycle” 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 “Bērma” or “Bērma 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 Sembah-yang, 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 "Nûr-
chaya," Nûrchaya of Sang-yang Wênang Sang-yang Wênang
of Sang-yang Tunggal, Sang-yang Tunggal of Guru, and Guru
of Sangyang Sambu, Bêrahma, Mahadewa, Bisnu, and Dewi Sêri.
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
Sêri, 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 Shurga
"Bernama buah khalidi (?)
"Sampai ka-dunya bernama
"Buah Sêri, tênyang Sêri."
"Jangan rosak jangan binasakan
"Buah Sêri, tênyang Sêri."

To this passage Mr. Skeat adds a note: "The Sêri fruit
"may mean the blessed fruit (in the ordinary sense of Sêri 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 remark-
able 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, *boria*. A topical song. *Bôcha boria* *borah pâj* 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 Muharram. 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 'Beccan language is a place of prayer (praying carpet), and "in Malay they call it *Tilvar* (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 Majnum*, *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.