### Plectocomia elmeri Becc.

Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. (Calcutta) 12 (2): 34 (1918). Philippines (Mindanao: Mt. Apo).

# Robust Solitary Large tree climber Spines Cirrus Look for:

- $\infty~$  Old stem color yellowish green, when young glaucous green
- $\infty\;$  Leaflets are twisted and ascending from the yellowish bases
- $\infty$  Yellowish spines along the edges

### Distribution/Habitat

Ungang

### Distribution/Habitat

Mindanao, Bukidnon, Davao large size, primary forest. Altitude of 1000-1500 masl.

### Description

**Cane** 5.1-7.6 cm diameter. Hard, smooth and rigid. 2-3 inches thick, 7-10 cm diameter.

*Leaves* alternating scattered every foot. Bearing at least 4 inches thick. Petiole 61 cm long and unarmed. Rachis armed. Glaucous green along the smooth underside. Widely grooved on the upper side.

*Inflorescence* has 300 cm long, terminal, quite smooth, 10 ft long. Branchlets pendulous or nearly, evenly provided with bracts and fruits.



*Fruit* globose, 25 mm diameter. Seeds 19-22 mm long and 15 mm thick. Endosperm perforated.

#### Uses

Handicrafts





## Plectocomia elongata var. philippinensis Madulid

Madulid, Kalikasan 10: 52 (1981), Philippines.

Robust	Solitary	Cirrus	
Look for:			
$\infty$ Spines scattered			
$\infty$ Sheath dull green			
$\infty$ Knee undeveloped			

### Common Name

Paang dalaga Mad. / Maruha

### Distribution/Habitat

Luzon (Palawan) and Visayas (Biliran, Leyte). Plant of primary forest and hapaxanthic. Dies after flowering.

### Description

**Cane** 6-10 cm diameter, plant 20 m tall, 10-20 cm diameter, internodes 30 cm long, sheath dull green. Spines 40 mm long, diagonal and brown. Petiolate sheaths with powdery indumentrum.

*Leaflets* are irregular, 22-30 number, entire, glaucous. Petiolate, cirrus in groups of 2-3 in different plane. Cirrus 1.5-2 cm long and armed. Knee absent.



*Inflorescence* pendulous. Flowers unisexual. Fruit brownish red.

*Seeds* 15-20 mm diameter, globose or rounded and color brown.

#### Uses

Handicrafts



Plectocomia elongata Mart. Ex Bl. A. leafsheath of juvenile stem; B. leafsheath of uppermost part of flowering stem; C. abaxial surface of rachis with leaflets; D. portion of male inflorescence.