Plate I.

This photograph was taken in 1959 in the old Singapore Herbarium building.
James Sinclair, 1913-1968
An obituary and an appreciation
by
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James Sinclair was born on 29th November, 1913 at The Bu of Hoy in the Orkney Islands. Winter storms caused delay in reporting his birth to the registration authorities at Kirkwall on Mainland (the principal island of the group), and by some confusion his birth was officially dated 6th December, 1913 at which it remained throughout his life.

Sinclair’s father was a tenant-farmer of The Bu, an arable farm of some 100 acres, which by British standards was a large property for an arable farm, and by Orkney standards immense. Bu is an old Norse word derived, perhaps, from boer, a farm settlement. To have acquired such a name, the property must have had a long history of considerable economic importance to the community, and its master was, and is, a man of influence and leadership on the Island of Hoy.

Sinclair first attended the parish school of Hoy where one teacher taught a handful of children aged 5 to 14 years. He did well at his lessons and in August 1926 he went to the Orkney County Council Secondary School at Stromness on Mainland where he stayed till 1932. He was an apt pupil and gained the school-leaving certificate of the Scottish Education Department in 1931. He stayed on at school for an extra year to take, and pass, examinations in higher mathematics, French and science (physics, chemistry and biology). These qualifications gained him entry to Edinburgh University.

Colonel Henry Halcro Johnston, C.B., C.B.E., D.Sc., M.D., C.M., D.L., of the Island of Orphir in the Orkneys, was a close friend of Sinclair’s parents. In his youth he had acquired an interest in the Orkney flora and began to assemble a herbarium. A career as a doctor in the Royal Army Medical Corps of the British Army prevented a regular study, but after retirement from active service he picked up again the threads of this interest. Because of his friendship with Sinclair’s parents, he naturally made the acquaintance of their son. From an early age Sinclair had shown an interest in natural history. From the age of 5 years, it is said he was collecting plants to learn their names and uses, and when Johnston came into his life at about the age of 10 years he was ripe for Johnston’s enthusiasm. The latter’s main collecting years

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in Orkney were in fact 1923-36 which exactly cover Sinclair's most receptive and formative student years. It was this association which kindled the spark within. Though botany was not a subject on the curriculum for the school-leaving certificate, Sinclair, undoubtedly with Johnston's encouragement, made it an out-of-school hours study-cum-hobby. He would get hold of botany text books and absorb all that he could from them. And in the field he began to accompany Johnston on his collecting forays which took them to most of the Orkney islands. While Johnston himself was collecting for his own herbarium, and it will be referred to again later in this narrative, he encouraged Sinclair to start in September 1924 a herbarium of his own. Such was the enthusiasm that Sinclair applied to this that, on the authority of Johnston in a testimonial for Sinclair dated September 1937, by that date he had collected specimens of 522 species and 89 varieties of Orkney flowering plants and ferns, establishing many new vice-county records and some new to science. The known flora of the Orkneys is said (Sinclair msc.) to contain some 653 species of flowering plants, gymnosperms, ferns and fern allies, so it was no mean achievement that in little over a decade and before reaching the age of 24 years he had actually collected representatives of four-fifths of these sections of the flora.

Sinclair entered the University of Edinburgh in 1932, taking the full B.Sc. course in which he graduated with honours, Class II in botany in 1936 under the Professorship of Sir William Wright Smith. Zoology, chemistry and bacteriology were subsidiary subjects. His grasp of botany was such that the department employed him during his last three undergraduate years as a demonstrator to junior students. During his third year at the University, in July 1935, he was a member of an expedition organised by the Biological Society of the University to the Island of Barra in the Outer Hebrides. His contribution to this expedition was to study and collect marine algae. He visited Barra again in 1936, and the results of these trips were published in 1936 and 1938.

Though Sinclair was obviously cut out for a career in botany, could there but be a living to be made out of it, he had decided by the end of his time at the university to become a teacher. Britain, and the world generally, was just emerging from the effects of the world slump and the extensive employment of biologists in government and industry was scarcely the accepted practice it is today, and university employment was very limited. Though his decision appears to have been quite at variance from his interest and training, it must be presumed that he accepted the prospect of a career in teaching as a second best choice which would at least allow him a fair opportunity to indulge in botany as a recreational pass-time. After all, would he not, one may deduce his reasoning, be following the precept of Magnus Spence, one of the fathers of Orcadian botany, who was a village dominie? His university education finished therefore, he spent the year 1936-37 at the Teachers Training College, Moray House, Edinburgh, to acquire
the qualifications of Chapters III and V of the Scottish Teachers Training Certificate by which he became a certified teacher for primary schools.

He found employment with the County Council of Orkney Education Committee, teaching first at Kirkwall. There is some indication that he was not altogether happy at Kirkwall, but when he went in 1939 to teach at the village school on the Island of Stronsay, he found contentment, preferring the small island school to the larger town school. The island children liked him, and certainly there was reciprocation. There was something about him that inclined him towards children. Though he remained a bachelor all his life, in his Singapore days, at least, he was always in touch with young people. He used to conduct examinations for Boy Scouts badges in forestry, and an impromptu caller at his house in the Singapore Botanic Gardens would certainly meet two or three youngsters in his sitting room, his gardener’s children, or his house-servant’s, while it was a common sight to see his car out on some errand in town full of small faces.

He taught at the village school on Stronsay for about two years. During this time he made a study of the marine algae of the island. In 1946 on demobilisation after World War II service he revisited Stronsay in August and September and made further collections. These records he published in 1949. G. W. Traill in his work “The Marine Algae of the Orkney Islands” (Trans. Bot. Soc. Edin. 14, 1890) lists about 300 species. Sinclair in his paper “The Marine Algae of Stronsay” was to increase the known marine algal flora of the Orkneys by 50 new records.

At this time too he was making other phycological finds. In October 1938 and May 1939 he made on Mainland, Orkney, the first collection in the United Kingdom (it had been recorded from the Atlantic coast of Eire once before) of the arctic fucoid, *Fucus distichus* Linn., subsp. *anceps* (Harv. et Ward.) Powell (vide Powell: J. mar. bio. Assn. U.K., 36 (1957) 407-32 and 663-93). In the other extreme he made a discovery of *Bostrychia scorpioides* (Gmel.) Mont. in August 1936 at the Bridge at Loch Stenness on South Mainland in salt-marsh. This is the most northerly record for this generally tropical-subtropical genus.

He was called up for World War II service on 29th April, 1941 and served in the Radar Unit of the Royal Air Force as a Radar Operator. He was demobilised on 30th November, 1945 with the non-commissioned rank of Leading Aircraftmen. His initial service training was done at the R.A.F. Signals Wing at Caithness and Sutherland in Scotland. In his spare time he botanised making some interesting records about Durness, and some new vice-county records for mosses which were published in the British Bryological Society’s Reports. Early in 1942 he was posted to India and the rest of his war service was completed there (some in parts now East Pakistan). This took him to many places in that sub-continent, and he collected in the Himalayas, at Quetta, Bombay, Travancore, Chittagong and at Cox’s Bazar. For one brought up on a sub-arctic moorland heath vegetation, it must have been a
tremendous experience to have physical contact with such a range of conditions: from the montane sub-snowline to the near-equatorial shore; from the desert to the tropical rain-forest of the Earth’s rainiest place. This undoubtedly opened his eyes to the immensity of tropical botany. He collected assiduously when duties permitted, and he left a reputation that lingered in the R.A.F. Units in which he served long after he had left them. His principal collecting was done at Cox’s Bazar where he stayed two years. This permitted him time enough to make a detained study of the vegetation for 5-6 miles radius from the town. He paid a subsequent visit there in 1949. His paper ‘The Flora of Cox’s Bazar, East Pakistan’ (Bull. Bot. Soc. Bengal, 9, 1955) lists 746 species and varieties of flowering plants, ferns and bryophytes, and one new species, Nothopegia acuminata J. Sinclair (Anacardiaceae).

After demobilisation, he was appointed on 8th February, 1946 to the post of Government Botanist, an unestablished post on the staff of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, under his old professor, Sir William Wright Smith. He was put in charge of the Herbarium. Although on his call-up in 1941 he had written to the Orkney Education Committee signifying an interest in returning to teach at the school on the Island of Stronsay, there can be no doubt that this appointment was a step in the direction he had always hoped for. He was by interest, training and experience first and foremost a botanist, and it put an employment as a professional botanist right into his hands.

His mentor, guide and friend, Johnston had died in 1939. Johnston’s unique herbarium of some 4,000 numbers had been deposited at the Stromness Museum together with his field books of which there were separate ones for each of the Orkney islands. Sinclair soon found on his return home after the war that the collection was suffering from neglect, and when he was appointed to the staff of the Royal Botanic Garden he was able to arrange for its transfer to the Edinburgh Herbarium where it remains housed. Unfortunately Johnston’s field books were not also moved, and access to them by some present workers on the Orkney flora has not been easy. Sinclair’s action is in conformity with views he often expressed on the undesirability of important collections being sidetracked to inaccessible places, and that they should be in working herbaria. His own collection he has willed to the Edinburgh Herbarium and he encouraged others working on the Orkney flora to do likewise where their collections would be properly curated and always easily available for research workers.

On holiday in 1947 he visited Portugal and collected there, but the writer has no record of what places were visited, nor what was collected, nor of any resulting publication.

During the two years he was in Edinburgh he served the Botanical Society of Edinburgh as Honorary Assistant Secretary. He resigned from his appointment in Edinburgh on 24th February, 1948 to accept the post of Curator of the Herbarium, Botanic Gardens, Singapore. One can see that his experience in India whetted his appetite and this was the opportunity not to be
missed. His Singapore service dates from 25th March, 1948 and he held the same substantive post till his retirement on 18th July, 1963, though the post was retitled Keeper of the Herbarium on 1st January, 1955 and Botanist (Keeper of the Herbarium) on 1st January, 1960. His retirement at the age of 49 years was premature, brought about by Government's policy of filling public service posts with locally-domiciled persons. It was in fact simply a technicality for there was no one to replace him, and so instead of being on the permanent establishment he was re-engaged on contract, and he remained on contract till 18th July, 1965. Even then his official connection was not severed for he remained in Botanic Gardens quarters with the full facilities of the Department available to him as a voluntary and honorary research worker till the end of April 1967.

When he arrived in Singapore, the Botanic Gardens research programme was to prepare a revised Flora of Malaya. He was given the task of revising the Malayan Annonaceae. He has said rather wistfully on occasions that he was given no choice. What he would have chosen to do had he been given an open option is not known, but that he made a success of his task and became deeply interested in it, there is no doubt. Later he was to write that the annonaceous genus *Oxymitra* was his favourite genus. This was to reveal an emotional stubbornness for he was to retain this name in his monograph on Malayan Annonaceae (1956) in spite of an untenable conflict with the Rules of Nomenclature. The name *Oxymitra* was validly published as a Lichen genus by Bischoff in 1829. *Oxymitra* Hk.f. et Th. (1855) was therefore invalid, and a proposal at the Botanical Congress of 1954 to conserve it was rejected. In order to give the annonaceous genus a name van Steenis published the name *Friesodielsia* in 1949, thus commemorating two great botanists who had contributed much to the study of the Annonaceae. In his monograph Sinclair curtly rejected the situation: he dubbed the new name fanciful and would have nothing to do with it. Later, on due reflection, he accepted the rigid application of the Rules, though he was never able to say that *Friesodielsia* was his favourite genus. The aura was lost.

His work on the Malayan Annonaceae necessarily brought him material for examination from neighbouring countries. Thus concurrently he was able to publish papers on Annonaceae from India, Burma, Thailand, Borneo and Papua.

Then followed a monographic revision of the Malayan Myristicaceae published in 1958, but at about this time the emphasis of the Singapore Herbarium's taxonomic work shifted on sound technical grounds from a local Malayan compartmentalism to a phytogeographic basis working in closer collaboration with the Flora Malesiana Foundation of the 's Rijksherbarium, Leiden. This change is reflected in his programme of research and in his field expeditions, and there followed a series of three major publications: *Florae Malesianae Precursores, XX — The Genus Gymnacranthera (Myristicaceae) in Malaysia (1958); Florae Malesianae Precursores, XXXI — The Genus Knema (Myristicaceae) in Malaysia and
Outside Malaysia (1961); and *Florae Malesianae Precursores*, XLII — The Genus Myristica (Myristicaceae) in Malesia and Outside Malesia, which is published posthumously here as the substance of this volume of *The Gardens' Bulletin, Singapore*, 23 (1968).*

In his Malayan plant collecting he visited all the states of Malaya except Kedah and Perlis. His major expeditions were: 1949 to Sarawak (while on loan to the Sarawak Government to put in order the Sarawak Museum Herbarium after seven years of neglect arising through World War II); 1950 and 1951 to Penang; 1953, 1954 and 1955 to Trengganu; 1956 to North Borneo; 1958 to Luzon, Philippine Islands; 1959 to West Java and 1960 to Sarawak and Brunei. It was to his very great regret that in 1961-62 he could not accept the Royal Society's generous offer of financial assistance to visit New Guinea to see East Malesian Myristicaceae in the field owing to Indonesian hostility towards Dutch New Guinea, as it was then, and when this was resolved, "Confrontation" extended the impasse.

Early in his time in Singapore he attempted to revive the Corps of Collecting Monkeys of which E. J. H. Corner, then Assistant Director, and now Professor of Tropical Botany at Cambridge University, was the founder. Che Ngadiman bin Haji Ismail (see *Gard. Bull. Sing.* 17 (2) 337, 1959), who had assisted Corner from 1937 to 1941, was sent to Kelantan in 1949 to obtain a young berok monkey (*Macacus nemestrina*). Sinclair and Ngadiman tried to train it, but the animal was sickly, and their efforts were not rewarded. With staff shortages in the Gardens and restrictions in plant collecting in Malaya because of the "emergency", the attempt was not repeated.

Though his main interest developed into the woody families, Annonaceae and Myristicaceae, he had a very wide general interest and knowledge of the whole flora including the bryophytes, marine algae and marine phanerogams. Amongst his manuscript papers are such headings as "Plants to look for at ..............." He felt himself to be the watch-dog for plants threatened with extinction under "development", and his views were often irascibly expressed, occasionally finding their way into print, for example, p. 242 in this volume regarding *M. succedanea*. He collected, of course, regularly and frequently in all parts of Singapore. The general conception of Singapore as being an island is a half-truth. The state is composed of many islands of which Singapore is the principal one and gives its name to the whole. Sinclair made a special interest of the islands to the southwest, a group known as the Southern Islands. Making friends with the Malay villagers he often spent week-ends there, and his collecting revealed interesting similarities of the islands' vegetation to that of the East Coast of Malaya.

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* Malaysia and Malesia used above are synonymous, *sensu* van Steenis: *Gard. Bull. S.S. 9* (1937) 187-9 and *Mal. Nat. J.* 18 (1964) 211-2. With the creation of a political state, the Federation of Malaysia, in 1963 the use Malaysia in a phytogeographic sense is no longer practical and is superseded by Malesia.
Plate II.

Facsimile of J. Sinclair's handwriting.

Upper: Sheet 1 of the manuscript of the monograph on Myristica published in this number of the Gardens' Bulletin.

Lower: Handwriting at actual size.
Plate III.

J. Sinclair collecting algae at Raffles Light June 1963.
While to list his collecting forays within Singapore would serve little purpose, those outside Singapore are given in the appendix. Much of south Johore is reachable by day trips, and though these were numerous, and often in terms of material brought back to the Singapore Herbarium apparently nearly profitless, it would be a misjudgement of the man to write them off as frivolous. For it was on these trips, having located certain trees, he would return and return again to study their phenology and to collect material in bud, flower and fruit. Many of these trips were to the property known as 'The Dusun', and its vicinity, of J. A. Le Doux at Kota Tinggi, a naturalist and friend of the Singapore Botanic Gardens for very many years (see Gardens' Bulletin, Singapore 18 (3) 328, 1961). It was this persistence that made his collections with detailed field notes immensely valuable, and a model that many botanists, foresters and over-hasty collectors should try to copy.

He published on new additions to the flora of Singapore, and he was particularly pleased with his discovery of the first Malay Peninsula records of the marine phanerogams, *Cymodocea isoetifolia* Aschers., *C. rotundata* (Ehrb. & Hempr.) Aschers. & Schweinf. and *C. serrulata* (R. Br.) Aschers. & Magnus, the first Singapore record for *Thalassia hemprichii* (Ehrb.) Aschers., and a second Singapore record for *Halophila spinulosa* (R. Br.) Aschers. This marine fossicking of course included collecting of algae which continued to the date of his heart attack, and his material was regularly distributed. Plate III, taken during a visit with the writer to Raffles Light in 1963, shows him in cryptic pose.

It would be opportune to round off comment here on his interest in cryptogams. Mention has already been made to his work on the algae of Barra and Stronsay, and on collection of mosses. His first, third and fifth published papers were on algae. He was a member of the British Bryological Society from 1940 and of the British Phycological Society from soon after its formation in 1952. His early moss collections are recorded in the Transactions of the former society. During his time in Singapore he collected mosses on all his expeditions and distributed them to bryologists. When he climbed Kinabalu on 13th June, 1957 he brought a piece of granite at the writer's request from the summit, and on it was a moss, the highest-grown plant between the Himalayans and the mountains of New Guinea! Dr. R. van der Wijk has determined it as *Andreaea rupestric* Hedw. var. *rubicunda* (Bartr.) Wijk. In correspondence before his return home in 1967 he began planning the things he wanted to do in Orkney, and one of them was a moss-collecting outing. During his terminal illness over the winter months of 1967-68, he grew mosses in his bedroom at The Bu. 'There was so little green outside that I took in pieces of moss to look at .........', he wrote on 23rd January, 1968. There is no doubt that in the glades of the annonaceous forest to which he was first directed in Singapore, and of the myristicaceous forest that this led him on to, the cryptogams continously caught his eye. It is a guess, and the writer's opinion, that if he had in 1948 been left to choose
what specialist study to make, it might well have been on these lower plants. Certainly he looked on his moss collection as a source of occupation when, in retirement, old age precluded more active out-door botanising.

He was a man of boundless energy and persistence of purpose, but he always seemed to be working under pressure. His knowledge of the Malayan flora and his expertise on the Annonaceae and Myristicaceae meant that he had a large correspondence, and in particular he gave much assistance to the Forest Departments of Malaya and the Bornean territories in determining collections. At the end of 1956 when Government’s malayanisation terms to him gave him a retention prospect of six years he felt as though the Sword of Damocles was hanging over his head and that he would never have time enough to finish the work on which he was engaged. Though in the end he remained in Singapore till the end of April 1967, the psychological trauma never left him, and he worked with redoubled energy without sparing himself.

When travelling to Great Britain for home leave or when returning to Singapore he invariably made use of the opportunity to visit and work at herbaria on the way. Thus he was enabled to visit the herbaria at Leiden, Florence, Munich, Geneva, Brussels, Utrecht, Paris, Peradeniya, Calcutta, Tokyo, Manila, Kepong and Bogor, several of them more than once. And when in Great Britain he seldom allowed himself the holiday for which he had been sent there. Instead, with a copious list of queries that had accumulated during his work in Singapore, he spent long periods working at Kew, the British Museum, Edinburgh and Cambridge. The expenses of these visits were almost entirely borne by himself.

Hindsight is easy, but one can see now that, being considerably overweight, he over-taxed his physical strength. On 18th October, 1964 he suffered a coronary thrombosis, and was in hospital for two months and was off work for about four months. Recovery was slow, but he was lucky in avoiding disablement and was able to get back into his stride again though the tempo was slower and the going harder. This frustration added to his fears of not being able to complete his work on hand and he confided to his friends his feeling of working against time and of impending death.

By the time that he finally left for Britain on 1st May, 1967, his monograph on *Myristica* was in typescript. Indeed, some of it was already in first proof, but he intended to make some improvements after reference to material at Kew. He had also manuscript of species descriptions of *Horsfieldia*, the fourth and final genus of the Myristicaceae, and as soon as he had completed *Myristica*, he intended to work on *Horsfieldia* and to return to Singapore, where he had rented a house and installed his servant and personal possessions in anticipation, to complete it. For the future, he spoke of settling in Singapore and taking up a revision of the Maleesian Annonaceae for Flora Malesiana. He had already been assured of working facilities in the Singapore Herbarium.
On arrival in Britain, he went direct to The Bu, where his sister and brother-in-law were working the old family farm. He felt the change in climate and the cold intensely and he became numb mentally and physically, and he wrote admitting an inability to get going on anything. In August 1967 an abdominal operation was necessary and advanced inoperable cancer was found. Further debility set in, and on 24th January, 1968 he returned to the Balfour Hospital, Kirkwall, “For a general check-up” he wrote, not knowing that his condition was beyond recovery. He died there on 15th February, 1968 to be buried on his native Hoy two days later.

Of the value of his contribution to Malesian botany there can be no doubt. It is necessary to refer to the other side of the coin, his contribution to Orkney botany. The comprehensiveness of his personal herbarium in Orkney plants in 1937 has already been recorded. In the next four years till 1941 when he was mobilised for war service it was added to, and after Johnston’s death in 1939, he was generally deemed to be the authority on the local flora. Though from early 1941 he was only to live in the Orkneys for short visits, he still retained this reputation. All things of Orkney natural history interested him and he maintained a fat book of clippings from The Orcadian, the local newspaper, recording natural history of the islands. He kept up a regular correspondence with anyone engaged on study the local flora, and although he was not taking part in the Botanical Society of the British Isles mapping scheme, he willingly lent his help to Miss E. R. Bullard who was Recorder for Orkney. On 14th December, 1960 he wrote to her: “I wish you every success with your distribution maps and your intended publication. I shall not be publishing anything on the Orkney flora for a long time as I am very hard pressed for time at the moment . . .” However when the call came he responded at once.

The Orkney Book, a biographic account of the geophysical, biological and anthropological and social history of the Islands had long been a standard book, but published in 1909, it was out of date in many respects. Mr. John Shearer, lately Director of Education, Orkney, undertook in 1964 to edit a new version, “The New Orkney Book”. The contributors were to be Orcadians. Sinclair was considered an obvious choice and was invited to prepare an account of the local flora, which he did at once. Though he had been given a length, he made his work a labour of love, and it was ten times too long! With considerable cutting he tried to reduce the length, yet at the same time not to offend his sense of adequacy by cutting out essentials. It was still over the admissible length, and the editor eventually had the unenviable task of editing it to fit his space. The New Orkney Book (1966), Chapter 17, Our Orkney Flora, pp. 121-8, was the result. The original text is to find a home in the Kirkwall Public Library.
Before concluding it is necessary to say a little about the numbering of his herbarium. He numbered in the field, and so far as is known he used before coming to Singapore only his own series. When he came to Singapore the Singapore Field Numbers Series (SFN) was in use for official collecting and he had to use it. Blocks of numbers issued to him were used serially in the normal way. Whenever he collected a sufficient quantity of duplicates, one would be put aside for incorporation in his own herbarium and there it would receive a number in his own series. It would thus acquire two numbers, though the Sinclair number would not automatically follow in a parallel seriality with the original S.F. Number. In some of his papers and correspondence certain specimens are cited by both numbers. The SFN series was discontinued from 1st January, 1959, but for some years it had been in declining use. From 10th October 1956, commencing with no. 8877, Sinclair collected solely on his own series. The last number in his collection register is 10,922 dated 25th February, 1967.

It emerges from a consideration of his life and work that no matter what his current occupation he was a dedicated botanist, and always at pains to achieve accuracy — first as a tyro, schoolboy and undergraduate, secondly as a knowledgeable amateur, school teacher and soldier, and lastly as a professional whether on duty or on leave. These seem to have been stages of achievement which finally brought basic interest and occupation into unity. How much was by design, how much was the turn of fate, one cannot say. In general he was a man who displayed no great ambition. He asked for nothing more than to be allowed to get on with whatever absorbed his attention at the time. He had an anathema for exercising authority and a suspicion of it when at the receiving end. Any form of bureaucracy he shunned whenever he could. Thus he appeared reserved and diffident, but when botany was involved he was not stand-offish and often he was outspoken. Miss Bullard in her association with him over the recording of the Orkney flora says “He was always very helpful although he could be a bit severe at times!” Withal, on acquaintance he was good company and showed a nice sense of humour.

To the roll of Orkney botanists: Robert Heddle (1827-1860), Magnus Spence (1853-1919), George W. Traill (1836-1897), and Henry Halcro Johnston (1856-1939), and to the roll of Malayan botanists: George King (1840-1909), J. S. Gamble (1847-1925), Henry Nicholas Ridley (1855-1956) and Isaac Henry Burkill (1870-1965) must now be added the name of James Sinclair (1913-1968).
I. Publications


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II. Sinclairian Taxa

ACANTHACEAE


ANACARDIACEAE


ANNONACEAE


ovata (Scheff.) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c., 15 (1956): 5.

(= Oropeha ovata Scheffer.)

stenogyna (Diels) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 5.

(= Oropeha stenogyna Diels.)


(= Europetalum borneense Becc.)


(= Uvaria dulcis Dunal.)


Cananga odorata (Lamk.) Hk. f. et Th. var. fruticosa (Craib) J. Sinclair


(= Canangium fruticosum Craib.)

Cyathocalyx aposensis (Elmer) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. in Gard. Bull. Sing.


(= Drepananthes aposensis Elmer.)


(= Uvaria argentea Bl.)


(= Drepananthes carinatus Ridley.)

olivaceus (King) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 242–3.

(= Xylopia olivacea King.)

pahangensis (Hend.) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 240–1.

(= Drepananthes pahangensis Hend.)

philippinensis (Merr.) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 239.

(= Drepananthes philippinensis Merr.)

pruniferus (Maingay ex Hk. f. et Th.) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 239–40.

(= Drepananthes pruniferus Maingay ex Hk. f. et Th.)

ridleyi (King) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 237–9.

(= Xylopia ridleyi King.)

scortechinii (King) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 244–6.

(= Xylopus scortechinii King.)


micranthum (A.DC.) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 225-6.


siamensis (Craib) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 273.

(= Monocarpia siamensis Craib.)


(= Polyalthia pulchra King.)

var. angustifolium (King) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 334.

(= Polyalthia pulchra King. var. angustifolia King.)


(= Polyalthia macrantha King.)

membranifolium J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 191-2.

merguiensis (Chatterjee) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c., 14 (1953): 45.

(= Uvaria merguiensis Chatterjee.)


(= Melodorum latifolium Hk. f. var. ovoideum King.)


holttumii J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 429.

macrophyllus (Bl.) Hk. f. et Th. var. siamensis J. Sinclair, var. nov. l.c., 15 (1956): 16-17.


umbrosus J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 445-6.


(= Polyalthia eriantha Ridley.)


(= Fissistigma maclurei Merr.)


(= Unona pannosa Dalz.)


(= Cyathocalyx subsessilis Ast.)


(= Polyalthia aberrans Maingay.)

blandfordianum (C.E.C. Fischer) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 46.

(= Sphaerocoryne blandfordiana C.E.C. Fischer.)

(= Saccopetalum arboreum Elmer.)

koolsii (Kostermans) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 378.

(= Saccopetalum koolsii Kostermans.)

longiflora (Hk. f. et Th.) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 378.

(= Saccopetalum longiflorum Hk. f. et Th.)

tomentosa (Roxb.) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 378.

(= Uvaria tomentosa Roxb.)

unguiculata (C.E.C. Fischer) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 378.

(= Saccopetalum unguiculatum C.E.C. Fischer.)

vidalii J. Sinclair, nom. nov. l.c.: 378.

(= Saccopetalum longipes Vidal.)


(= Melodorum beccarii Diels.)


(= Cyathocalyx marginalis Scheff.)


(= Cananga monosperma Hk. f. et Th.)


(= Melodorum ovalifolium Ridley.)


argentea J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 461–3.

kingii J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 453–4.


(= Uvaria ophthalmicus Roxb.)


cauliflora Hk. f. et Th. var. beccarii (King) J. Sinclair, stat. nov. l.c.: 294–5.

(= Polyalthia beccarii King.)

var. desmantha (Hk. f. et Th.) J. Sinclair, stat. nov. l.c.: 295–6.

(= Unona desmantha Hk. f. et Th.)

var. wrayii (Hemsl.) J. Sinclair, stat. nov. l.c.: 296–7.

(= Unona wrayii Hemsl.)


(= Xylopia congesta Ridley.)


(= Ellipeia glabra Hk. f. et Th.)

hirtifolia J. Sinclair, nom. nov. l.c.: 300.

(= Polyalthia hirta Ridley.)

lateritia J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 290–1.

motleyana (Hk. f.) Airy Shaw var. oblonga (King) J. Sinclair, stat. nov. l.c.: 304.


( = Orophea beccarii Scheffer.)


( = Orophea costata Scheffer.)


( = Goniotheramum dielsianus Lauterb.)


( = Orophea dolichonema Diels.)

filipes (Lauterb. ex K. Schum.) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 7.

( = Orophea filipes Lauterbach et K. Schum.)


( = Stelechocarpus grandifolia Warb.)

lignocarpa J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 7–9.


var. sessilicarpa J. Sinclair, var. nov. l.c.: 411–2.


( = Goniotheramum mollis Warb.)

monticola J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c., 14 (1955): 408.

multiovulata (Fischer) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c., 14 (1953): 43, 47.

( = Mitrephora multiovulata Fischer.)


pulchella (Diels) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 10.

( = Orophea pulchella Diels.)

rhytidophylla (Diels) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 10.

( = Orophea rhytidophylla Diels.)

sessilifolia J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 10, 12–13.

setosa (King) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c., 14 (1953): 43.

( = Orophea setosa King.)

var. major J. Sinclair, var. nov. l.c., 14 (1955): 406.


( = Orophea silvestris Diels.)


( = Melodorum prismaticum Hk. f. et Th.)


( = Sageraea cauliflora Scheff.)

(= Popowia dubia Kurz.)


(= Ellipeia nervosa Hk. f. et Th.)

pumila (King) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 48.

(= Ellipeia pumila King.)


(= Uvaria flav Teys. et Binn.)

hahnii (Finet et Gagnep.) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 44.

(= Unona hahnii Finet et Gagnep.)


(= Habzelia oxyantha Hk. f. et Th.)

sub-dehiscent (King) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 345–6.

(= Alphonsea sub-dehiscent King.)

LABIATAE


MYRISTICACEAE


(= Myristica bancana Miq.)

bancana (Miq.) J. Sinclair, var. borneensis (Warb.) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 439.

(= Gymnacranthera murtonii (Hk. f.) Warb. var. borneensis Warb.)

eugeniifolia (A.DC.) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 444–7.

(= Myristica eugeniifolia A.DC.)

var. griffithii (Warb.) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 447–50.

(= Gymnacranthera farquhariana Wall. var. griffithii (Hk. f.) Warb.)


(= Gymnacranthera crassinervis Warb.)

paniculata (A.DC.) Warb. var. zippeliac (Miq.) J. Sinclair, stat. nov. l.c.: 108–12.

(= Myristica zippeliana Miq.)


(= Myristica canarioides King.)

var. rufirachis J. Sinclair, var. nov. l.c.: 393.

penangiana J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 408–10.

polyspherula (Hk. f. emend. King) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 422–5.

(= Myristica polyspherula Hk. f.)

punctatifolia J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 413–6.

subalpina J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 410–1.

subglobosa (Miq.) Warb. var. brachiata (King) J. Sinclair, stat. nov. l.c.: 430–2.

(= Myristica brachiata King.)

cinerea (Poir.) Warb. var alpina J. Sinclair, var. nov. l.c.: 287-8.

var. andamanica (Warb.) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 174-81. (= Knema glaucescens Bl. var. andamanica Warb.)

var. cordata (J. Sinclair) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 181-2. (= Knema glaucescens Jack var. cordata J. Sinclair.)

var. patentinervia (J. Sinclair) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 182-4. (= Knema glaucescens Jack var. patentinervia J. Sinclair.)

f. longipedicellata J. Sinclair, f. nov. l.c.: 182-4.

var. rubens (J. Sinclair) J. Sinclair, stat. nov. l.c.: 185. (= Knema glaucescens Jack f. rubens J. Sinclair.)

var. sumatranana (Miq.) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 185-93. (= Myristica sumatranana Bl.)


var. arenosa J. Sinclair, var. nov. l.c.: 198, 200.

var. linguiformis J. Sinclair, var. nov. l.c.: 197, 200-1.

var. paludosana J. Sinclair, var. nov. l.c.: 197, 201-2.

erratica (Hk. f. et Th.) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 205-9. (= Myristica erratica Hk. f. et Th.)

galeata J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 211-4.


var. glaucescens, f. rubens J. Sinclair, f. nov. l.c.: 306-8.

var. patentinervia J. Sinclair, var. nov. l.c.: 306, 308-10.

kinabaluensis J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c., 18 (1961): 229-32.

kunstleri (King) Warb. var. surigaoensis J. Sinclair, var. nov. l.c.: 238-9.

latericia Elmer var. albifolia J. Sinclair, var. nov. l.c.: 243.

var. lunduensis J. Sinclair, var. nov. l.c.: 244.


percoriacea J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 268-71.

plumulosa J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c., 16 (1958): 312-5.

rigidifolia J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 284-6.

scortechinii (King) J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 288-91

(= Myristica scortechinii King)

stenophylla (Warb.q J. Sinclair, comb. nov. l.c.: 300-2.

(= Gymnacranthera stenophylla Warb.)

uliginosa J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c., 18 (1961): 281-3.

woodii J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 283-6.

   ser. Fuscae J. Sinclair ser. nov. l.c.: 244.
   ser. Tenuiveniae J. Sinclair ser. nov. l.c.: 315.
   ser. Uncinatae J. Sinclair ser. nov. l.c.: 145.

Myristica carrii J. Sinclair sp. nov. l.c.: 160.

  ceylanica A.DC. var. cagayanensis (Merr.) J. Sinclair stat. nov. l.c.: 442. (= M. cagayanensis Merr.)
  chrysophylla J. Sinclair sp. nov. l.c.: 254.
    var. entrecasteauxensis J. Sinclair, var. nov. l.c.: 257.
  concinna J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 375.
  cornutiflora J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 348.
  cylindrocarpa J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 337.
  elliptica Hk. f. et Th. var. celebica (Miq.) J. Sinclair, stat. nov., l.c., 16 (1958): 356.
    (= Myristica celebica Miq.)
    var. simiarum (A.DC.) J. Sinclair, stat. nov. l.c.: 356.
    (= Myristica simiarum A.DC.)
  fatua Houtt. var. affinis (Warb.) J. Sinclair, stat. nov., l.c.: 275.
    (= M. affinis Warb.)
    var. inutilis (Richard ex A. Gray) J. Sinclair, stat. nov. l.c.: 278.
    (= M. inutilis Richard ex Gray)
    var. magnifica (Beddome) J. Sinclair, stat. nov. l.c.: 282.
    (= M. magnifica Beddome)
    var. morindiifolia (Bl.) J. Sinclair, stat. nov. l.c.: 286.
    (= M. morindiifolia Bl.)
    var. morobensis J. Sinclair, var nov. l.c.: 289.
    var. morotaiensis J. Sinclair, var. nov. l.c.: 292.
    var. platyphylla (A. C. Smith) J. Sinclair, stat. nov. l.c.: 300.
    (= M. platyphylla A. C. Smith)
    var. quercicarpa J. Sinclair, var. nov. l.c.: 302.
    var. sangowensis J. Sinclair, var. nov. l.c.: 304.
    var. sphanogheana (Miq.) J. Sinclair, stat. nov. l.c.: 304.
    (= M. sphanogheana Miq.)
    var. wenzelii (Merr.) J. Sinclair, stat. nov. l.c.: 309.
    (= M. wenzelii Merr.)
  firmipes J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 355.
  flosculosa J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 359.
  gracilipes J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 334.
  hooglandii J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 156.
  hypargyraea A. Gray var. gillespieana (A. C. Smith) J. Sinclair stat. nov.
    l.c.: 418.
    (= M. gillespieana A. C. Smith)
var. guillauminiana (A. C. Smith) J. Sinclair, stat. nov. l.c.: 420.
(= M. guillauminiana A. C. Smith)

var. insularis (Kanehira) J. Sinclair, stat. nov. in l.c.: 422.
(= M. insularis Kanehira)

impressinervia J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 232.

inopinata J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 199.

lancifolia Poiret var. bifurcata J. Sinclair, var. nov. l.c.: 460.
var. clemensis (A. C. Smith) J. Sinclair, stat. nov. l.c.: 463.
(= M. clemensii A. C. Smith)

var. montana (Roxb.) J. Sinclair, stat. nov. l.c.: 467.
(= M. montana Roxb.)

papyracea J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 133.

pedicellata J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 324.

rosselensis J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 205.

smythiesii J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 316.

tenuivenia J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 327.

umbrosa J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 147.

uncinata J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 150.

undulatifolia J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 400.

womersleyi J. Sinclair, sp. nov. l.c.: 249.

MYRSINACEAE

(= Ardisia ferruginea Mez.)

SAPOTACEAE

(= Payena grandiflora Ridl.)

(= Payena selangorica)

VERBENACEAE

III. A summary of all Sinclair's collecting in Asia, Singapore excepted, while on the staff of the Botanic Gardens, Singapore.

(Numbers of collections are quoted after each locality).

1949


10 March

7 - 18 April East Pakistan: Cox's Bazar — 74.

22 July Johore: Mersing — 8.


1950

27 - 29 August Johore: 9 m.s. Kota Tinggi-Mersing Road — 5, G. Lambak — 11, Kluang F.R. — 6, Ma'okil F.R. — 12.


23 December Johore: 7 m.s. Johore Bahru-Scudai Road — 2.

1951


4 November

1953


TOTAL 186 nos.

1954
7 March
Johore: Mt. Austin Estate — 4.
8 April
16 April
16 May
21 May
Johore: 23½ m.s. Kota Tinggi-Mersing Road — 9.
18 June
Johore: Kota Tinggi — 7, Sg. Tiram — 5.
11 July
Johore: Sg. Tiram — 14.
1 August
Johore: 14½–19½ m.s. Kota Tinggi-Mersing Road — 21.
5 September
Johore: Sg. Tiram, Nam Heng — 7.
6 November
Johore: Sg. Tiram — 6.
21 November
TOTAL — 135 nos.

1955
25 February
Johore: Sg. Tiram — 6.
1 – 6 April
TOTAL — 54 nos.
17 April
Johore: P. Pisang — 8, P. Sauh — 5.
6 May
Johore: Kota Tinggi — 6.
31 May
Johore: Kota Tinggi — 3.
30 – 31 July
Johore: Sg. Tebrau — 3.
5 – 25 September
TOTAL — 226 nos.

1956
19 – 21 October
Pahang: Bentong-Kuantan — 9; Fraser's Hill — 9.

1957
24 February
Johore: Johore Bahru — 1.
20 – 21 April
TOTAL — 14 nos.
1 June – 6 July
TOTAL — 416 nos.
25 July
Johore: P. Merambang — 3.
4 – 5 December
Johore: Mersing — 6.
Gardens’ Bulletin, Singapore — XXIII (1968)

1958
5 April
Johore: Sg. Sedili Besar — 1.

13 – 16 May
TOTAL — 63 nos.

25 May – 5 July
TOTAL — 390 nos.

7 October – 5 November
TOTAL — 143 nos.

1959
14 January
Johore: Kota Tinggi-Mersing Road — 12.

21 February – 3 March
TOTAL — 96 nos.

5 April
Ceylon: Nuwara Eliya — 37.

20 December

1960
13 January
Johore: Kota Tinggi-Mersing Road — 5.

26 January
Johore: Kota Tinggi-Mersing Road — 5.

4 March
Johore: Nawai — K. Sedili Road — 10.

31 July – 7 September
TOTAL — 374 nos.

30 September
Johore: Mawai-K. Sedili Road — 9.

1961
24 January
Johore: Mawai-K. Sedili Road — 7.

8 February
Johore: Mawai-K. Sedili Road — 7.

2 March

25 March

29 March

2 April
Johore: Sg. Tuensench, Jason’s Bay — 2.

21 April
Johore: Sg. Dodol, 14 m.s. Kota Tinggi-Mersing Road — 6.

30 April
Johore: Lombong, Kota Tinggi — 1.

19 May
Johore: 15½ m.s. Kota Tinggi-Mersing Road — 4.
4 June  Johore: Serkat — 1.
23 June  Johore: 184–201 m.s. Kota Tinggi-Mersing Road — 10.
28 November  Johore: 201 m.s. Kota Tinggi-Mersing Road — 7.
5 November  Johore: Mawai-Kuala Sedili Road — 1, Jason’s Bay — 2.
28 November  Johore: Mawai-Kuala Sedili Road — 5.
8 December  Johore: 21 m.s. Kota Tinggi-Mersing Road — 2.

1962

17 May  Johore: 84 m.s. Mawai-K. Sedili Road — 4, Jason’s Bay — 2.
10 June  Johore: Kg. Sg. Sedili Besar — 4.
17 June  Johore: Kg. Senibong, Plentong — 3.
21 June  Johore: Kg. Sg. Sedili Besar — 7.
28 October  Johore: Sg. Semolok, Mawai — 1.
TOTAL — 15 nos.

1963

6 October*  Johore: Sg. Semagot, 30 m.s. Kota Tinggi-Mersing Road — 7.

1965

10 January  Johore: 2 m.s. Jalan Scudai, Johore Baharu — 1.
30 May  Johore: Kg. Kelantan, Kota Tinggi — 7.
13 June  Johore: Sg. Tebrau — 6.
20 June  Johore: Sg. Semandan, Sg. Diman, Jason’s Bay — 8.
4 July  Johore: 5 m.s. Jalan Scudai, Johore Bahru — 2.
19 September  Johore: G. Pulai — 3.
14 November  Johore: Sg. Mupoh, Sg. Tementang, Sg. Dohol, Sg. Merah, 10½–14 m.s. Kota Tinggi-Mersing Road — 8.
21 November  Johore: 2 m.s. Jalan Scudai, Johore Baharu — 1.

1966

6 February  Johore: Jason’s Bay — 8.
6 March  Johore: Gelang Patah — 2, Kangkar Pendas — 2.
10 April  Johore: 2 m.s. Jalan Scudai, Johore Baharu — 1.
2 May  Johore: Sg. Mupoh, Sg. Pak Kenet, Sg. Merah, 10½–14 m.s. Kota Tinggi-Mersing Road — 10, Kg. Kelantan, Kota Tinggi — 2.
30 June  Johore: Kg. Lukut, Kota Tinggi — 2.