

Habenaria reniformis (D. Don) Hook.f. (Orchidaceae) - A New Distributional Record for Andhra Pradesh

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हेबेनेरिया रेनिफोर्मिस (आर्किडेसी) – आंध्र प्रदेश के लिये एक नवीन वितरणपरक अभिलेख

वै महेश, एल रासिंगम एवं एम वेंकट रमण

सारांश

हेबेनेरिया रेनिफोर्मिस (डी. डॉन) हुक. एफ. (आर्किडेसी) को आंध्र प्रदेश के पूर्वी गोदावरी जिले के पापीकोंडा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, से एकत्र किया गया है, जो राज्य के लिए एक नए वितरण रिकॉर्ड के रूप में यहाँ अभिलेखित किया गया है। इसकी आसान पहचान के लिए एक फोटोप्लेट के साथ विस्तृत विवरण प्रदान किया गया है।

ABSTRACT

Habenaria reniformis (D. Don) Hook.f., (Orchidaceae) collected from Papikonda National Park, East Godavari district (Andhra Pradesh) is reported here as a new distributional record for the state. Detailed description along with a photo plate is provided for easy identification.

KEY WORDS: Andhra Pradesh, *Habenaria reniformis*, New record, Orchidaceae, Papikonda National Park.

INTRODUCTION

Habenaria Willd. (Orchidaceae) is the largest genus in subtribe Habenariinae, characterized by convex stigmas, which may be sessile or stalked, and the usually long rostellar arms and long caudicles (Dressler, 1993). Presently, the genus is represented by about 835 species (Chase & al. 2015), and distributed throughout the tropical and subtropical regions of the Old and New World (Pridgeon & al. 2001), with centres of diversity in Brazil, southern and central Africa and East Asia (Kurzweil & Weber 1992). Most species are perennial, geophytes, with a growing season during monsoon and enter in to dormancy through root-stem tuberoids during dry season. (Batista & al. 2013). There are 61 species reported in India and 22 of them are found in

the Eastern Ghats, with 13 species from Andhra Pradesh (Singh & al. 2019). While exploring the floral diversity of Papikonda National Park, the senior author has collected a *Habenaria* species from the grasslands of Inupakonda area, P.K. Valasa Beat, Rampachodavaram Range. On critical studies of the specimens, it has been identified as *Habenaria reniformis*, a species known from India, Cambodia, China, Nepal, Thailand and Vietnam. In India, it is reported from Assam, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Odisha states (Hooker, 1890). Perusal of literature revealed that, it has been not reported from Andhra Pradesh (Fischer, 1928; Misra, 2004; Pullaiah, 2018; Singh & al. 2019; Prasad & al. 2019). Hence, it is reported here as a new distributional record for Andhra Pradesh.

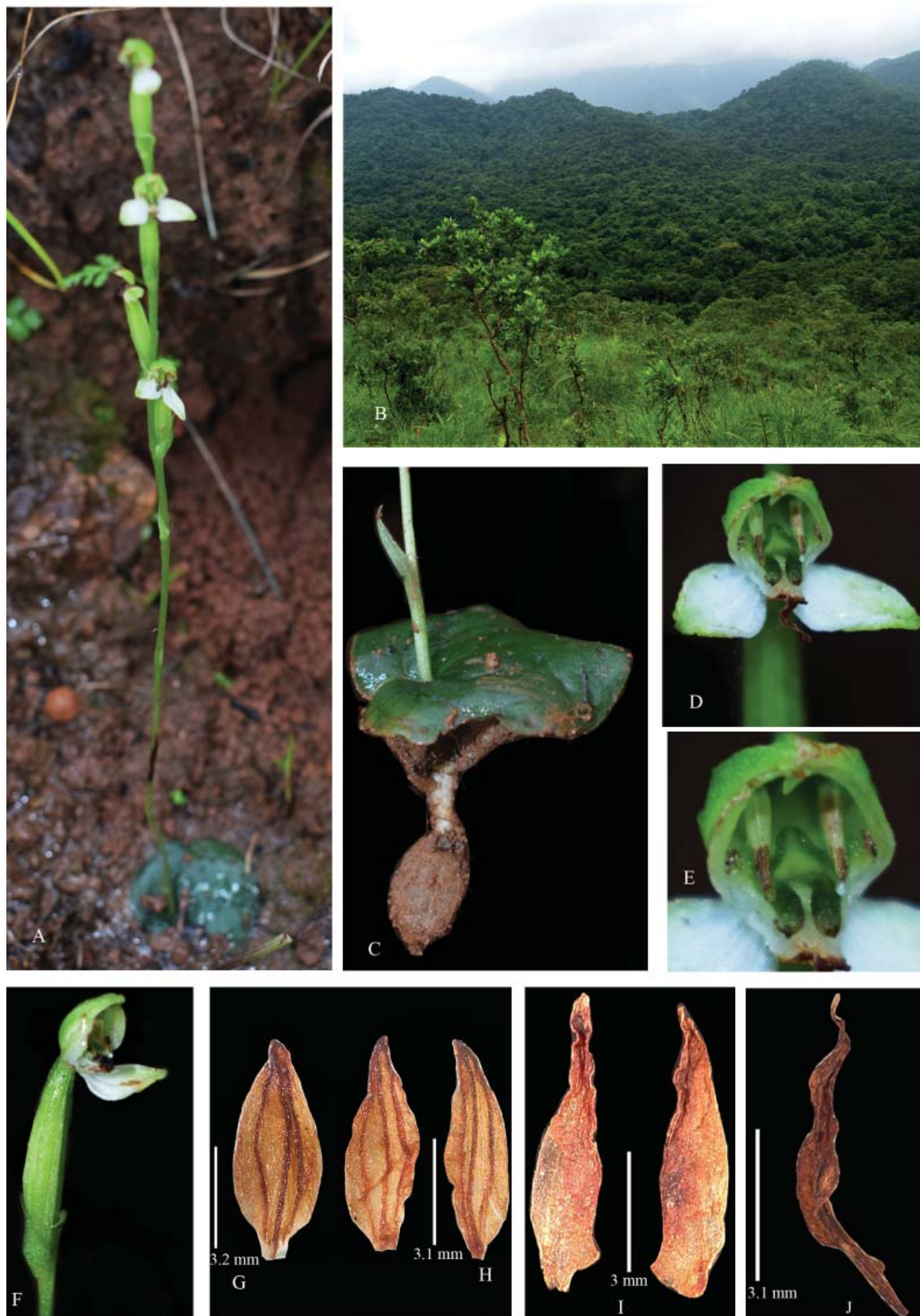


Fig. 1. *Habenaria reniformis* (D. Don) Hook.f., A. Habit; B. View of habitat; C. Tuber with leaf; D. Front view of flower; E. Column and lip; F. Lateral view of spurless flower with simple lip and ovary cum pedicel; G. Dorsal sepal; H. Lateral sepals; I. Petals; J. Lip.

TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

Habenaria reniformis (D. Don) Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India. 6: 152. 1890; Misra, Orch. Orissa: 201. 2004; Singh & al., Orch. India: 328. 2019; K. Prasad & al., Orch. E. Ghats (India) 168. 2019. *Listera reniformis* D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal.: 28. 1825.

Terrestrial herbs, to 30 cm high; tubers globose or oblong, c. 1 cm in diam., fleshy. Leaves 1 or 2, adpressed on the ground, sessile, reniform, ovate-cordate or broadly ovate-orbicular, 1.6-3 × 1.2-2.6 cm, fleshy, cordate or amplexicaul at base, obtuse at apex. Inflorescence up to 13 cm long, with 3-4 sterile bract at base, glabrous. Flowers 3-7, greenish-white, very lax, up to 2.1 cm long, including the ovary; floral bracts small, light green, lanceolate, acuminate at apex, c. 1 cm long, shorter than pedicel cum ovary. Pedicel cum ovary twisted, cylindric-fusiform, c. 1.6-1.9 cm, glabrous. Dorsal sepal erect, concave, narrowly ovate-oblong, c. 6.4 × 3 mm, 3-veined, obtuse at apex. Lateral sepals spreading or reflexed, obliquely ovate-lanceolate, c. 6.2 × 2 mm, 3-veined, acute at apex. Petals hooded with dorsal sepal, entire, narrowly lanceolate, straight or falcate, c. 6 × 1.8 mm, 1-veined, apex sub-obtuse. Lip linear, as long as sepals, not lobed, twisted, acuminate at apex, spur absent. Pollinia 2, obovoid, caudicles of pollinia short. Stigma subcylindric or clavate, c. 1.5 mm; rostellum short, 3 angled, acute.

Flowering and Fruiting: July- December.

Habitat & Ecology: Rare, in open grasslands in hill top, Papikonda National Park, Andhra Pradesh.

Distribution: India: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha; Cambodia, China, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam.

Specimen examined: India, Andhra Pradesh, East Godavari District, Papikonda National Park, Inupakonda area (17. 58669 N, 81.60862 E), 557 m, 19.09.2019, Y Mahesh 010458, (BSID).

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