

1954 et positus in herbario BM sub numero *A. H. G. Alston* 14813.

Climber. Branches terete, densely setose and stellate-furfuraceous. *Leaves* ovate or ovate-lanceate, 6.5 × 3.4 cm, base cordate or subcordate, apex acuminate, upper surface punctate, lower surface densely stellate-furfuraceous, upper surface when dry pallidly green, under surface brown, 5-nerved, venules distinct on the upper and lower surface, coriaceous. *Inflorescence* terminal, 20-30 cm long, densely setose and stellate-furfuraceous; bracts linear, 3-6 mm long, setose and furfuraceous; pedicel 2.5-3.5 mm long. *Calyx tube* campanulate, 4.5-5.5 mm long, densely setose and stellate-furfuraceous, hairs glandulose, 4-lobed, lobes triangular, 2.5-3 mm long. *Petals* 4, ovate vel ovate-oblong, 4.5 × 2.5 mm, apex acuminate, glandulose-setose. *Stamens* 8, inaequal; large stamens: filament 4-4.5 mm long, anther 4.5-5 mm long, apex rostrate, connective 0.5 mm long, dorsally ending in a 0.4 mm long appendage and ventrally ending in two subulate appendages, 2 mm long; small stamens: filament 3.5 mm long, anther 3.5-4 mm long, apex rostrate, connective not produced, dorsally ending in a 0.2 mm long appendage and ventrally ending in two minute 0.2 mm long appendages. *Ovary* concrescent with the calyx tube by 8 septa, extra-

ovarial chambers 8, all descending to the base of the ovary, apex stellate-furfuraceous. *Style* 9-11 mm long, glabrous, stigma punctiform. *Berry* subglobose, 4.5-5.5 × 4 mm, stellate-furfuraceous and hairy.

Distribution: SUMATRA: Tapanuli, between Sidalang and Pongkolan, alt. 1200 m, 27 Mar. 1954, *A. H. G. Alston* 14813 (Holotype BM).

D. alstonii Nayar is allied to *D. hirsuta* Hook. f. ex Triana, but differs in having linear bracts, densely stellate-furfuraceous under surface and punctate upper surface of leaves.

This species is named in honour of late Dr. A. H. G. Alston of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London.

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M. P. NAYAR

Botanical Survey of India, Howrah

NOMENCLATURAL CHANGES IN *CASTANOPSIS* SPACH (FAGACEAE)

Castanopsis roxburghiana S. N. Biswas, nom. nov.

Quercus lanceaefolia Roxb. (Hort. Beng. 68, 1814, nom. nud.) Fl. Ind. 3: 634, 1832 (non *Q. lancifolia* Schlecht. & Cham. in Linnaea 5: 78, 1830); Hook. f. in Fl. Brit. Ind. 5: 616, 1888; Kanai in Hara, Fl. East. Himal. 51, 1966.

Q. glomerata Wall. Cat. 2791, 1831, nom. nud. (non Roxb. 1832).

Q. fenestrata Wall. Cat. 2784, 1831, pro parte, nom. nud. (non Roxb. 1832).

Castanea lanceaefolia (Roxb.) Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma 2: 482, 1877, nom. illeg.

Castanopsis lancifolia (Roxb.) Hickel & Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 68: 394, 1922, nom. illeg.

Lectotype: Roxburgh Icones 2384.

Distribution: India, Sikkim and Bhutan, East Pakistan, Burma; in India: Assam, Manipore.

The earliest name for this plant is *Quercus lanceaefolia* Roxb. (1832). This binomial is illegiti-

mate being a later homonym of *Quercus lancifolia* Schlecht. & Cham. (1830), a Mexican plant; the epithets "*lanceaefolia*" and "*lancifolia*" are mere orthographic variants. As there is no other validly published name for this plant, a new name (after W. Roxburgh) is proposed under *Castanopsis* Spach; this genus is now accepted as distinct from *Quercus* Linn. and *Lithocarpus* Bl. (cf. Forman in *Kew Bull.* 17: 389, 1964; *ibid.* 18: 426, 1966).

Castanopsis kurzii (Hance) S. N. Biswas, comb. nov.

Quercus kurzii Hance in Journ. Bot. 328, 1878.

Q. lanceaefolia var. *semicristata* King in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 5: 616, 1888 and in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Cal. 2: 79, 1889.

Castanea semicristata Kurz ex Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 5: 616, 1888 *pro syn.*

Type: Kurz 20495 (BM).

Distribution: India: Assam.

A critical study of the authentic specimens of the above taxon [*G. Mann* 599 (CAL), *G. Mann* 65 (CAL), *G. Mann* s.n. (CAL)] shows that it may be justified to maintain this as a distinct species; its densely pubescent fruiting cupules with well spaced prominent concentric rings of small conical protuberances well distinguish it from the glabrescent cupules with faint concentric rings without conical protuberances of *Castanopsis roxburghiana* S. N. Biswas.

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S. N. BISWAS

Botanical Survey of India, Howrah

A NOTE ON *CLEMATIS FULVICOMA* REHDER ET WILSON

Clematis fulvicoma was described by Rehder & Wilson (1913) from Mengtze, Yunnan, who recorded its occurrence in the Chinese provinces of Kiangsi, Hupeh, Western Szech'uan and Yunnan. Later Eichler (1958), while revising the Malaysian Ranunculaceae, came across more sheets of this species as lying in the herbaria of British Museum, Kew, Leiden and Paris. All the sheets examined by Eichler were cited by him in his monograph of the Malaysian Ranunculaceae, a publication in German. This extended the range of distribution of the species over Annam, Laos, Thailand, Burma and as far east as Khasi Hills of Assam in India.

This simple leaved species closely resembles *Clematis smilacifolia* Wall. and infact has often been mixed up with the same; atleast in Indian herbaria, all the sheets that were examined by the writer were found kept as *C. smilacifolia*. However, *C. fulvicoma* can be easily distinguished from *C. smilacifolia* in having shining and reticulately veined leaves and the pale brown feathery tails of the achenes, besides the inner surface of the tepals being softly golden hairy throughout.

Eichler (1958) only briefly referred to the characteristic features of the species, for *C. fulvicoma* occurred outside the territorial limits of his monograph. The original description which so far is the only other source for identifying the species needs to be supplemented.

The present paper describes and illustrates *C. fulvicoma* in detail. The sheets examined by the writer are cited to bring on record more localities of the region of Assam and Burma whence it has been collected in the past. This will facilitate collection of more material, particularly fully mature fruits which remain undescribed. Amongst the cited sheets is a specimen collected by Simons

from Mikir Hills, which incidentally adds to the Indian localities known so far. It is quite likely that *C. fulvicoma* may be occurring at many more localities in the region of Assam, whence it may be collected in future if properly looked for.

Clematis fulvicoma Rehder et Wilson in *Plantae Wilsonianae*, 1(3): 327-28, 1913; Eichler *Bibl. bot. Stuttgart*, 124: 49-50. 1958.

A tall climbing shrub. Branches sulcate, glabrous or with few scattered hairs on the internodes, may or may not be puberulus or pubescent at and near the nodes. Leaves opposite, simple, up to 30.0 cm long; lamina broad-ovate to elongate-ovate, obtuse or acute, 7-to 9-nerved from a nearly truncate or shallowly or deeply cordate or subcuneate or nearly subpeltate base, 9.9-18.9 cm × 6.8-18.0 cm entire, subcoriaceous, veins and veinlets finely raised on both the surfaces but more prominently raised beneath, somewhat shining and glabrous on both the surfaces; petioles 4.5-16.2 cm long, twining, ribbed, glabrous, flattened at the base.

Inflorescences 3- to several-flowered or only with 1 mature flower and a number of undeveloped buds (in several flowered panicles also, a number of buds often remain undeveloped), shorter or longer than the leaves; bracts usually linear and minute, sometimes elliptic-lanceolate and larger; pedicels 2.2-5.0 cm long, densely pubescent with deep reddish brown indumentum; peduncles ribbed and puberulus or pubescent. Adult flower buds elliptic, acute, densely villo-tomentose with deep reddish brown indumentum. Tepals 4 or 5, spreading or reflexed from the very base, oblong or oblong-lanceolate, acute or nearly obtuse 0.7-1.8 cm × 0.2-0.6 cm, velvety villo-tomentose outside with a densely villous border, villi and tomentum deep