

mans. King (l.c.) reported that though Kurz mentioned the locality as Andamans, but it is not from that place and the locality for that species should be Nicobar. Several Kurz's specimens of this taxon are available in CAL and have been examined. These are all from Nicobar and none from Andamans.

King (l.c.) collected a plant from Andaman which was almost like *A. puberula* Kurz, but with some variations in leaf characters, and on this, he proposed a variety of *A. puberula*, namely *A. puberula* var. *andamanica* King.

The material CAL 82964 labelled as *A. griffithii* Mast. matches exactly with King's material i.e. *A. puberula* var. *andamanica* King.

King (l.c.) also stated that he had not found any such material which can be called as *A. griffithii* Mast. from Andamans, and all the material he found from Andamans were *A. puberula* var. *andamanica* King.

It is of interest to record here that Parkinson (l.c.) mentioned only *A. puberula* var. *andamanica* King from Andamans. But curiously enough he quoted Hook. f. (l.c.) in the citation, thereby implying, that he con-

sidered the material to be synonymous with the taxon treated therein by Masters.

Therefore, the occurrence of *A. griffithii* Mast. in Andamans, as reported in Flora of British India (l.c. 580), was based on misidentification and the genus *Anacolosia* Bl. is represented in these islands only by the two taxa, namely,

- (1) *A. puberula* Kurz (Nicobar Islands),
- (2) *A. puberula* var. *andamanica* King (Andamans).

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to Dr. M. P. Nayar, Keeper, Central National Herbarium for going through the manuscript and guidance and to Dr. S. K. Jain, Deputy Director, Eastern Circle, Shillong for the encouragement and suggestions given in preparing this paper.

ANJALI CHAKRABARTI

Botanical Survey of India, Howrah

#### REFERENCES

- KING, G. Materials for a Flora of Malay Peninsula. *J. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 64 : 101. 1895.  
 KURZ, S. New Burmese Plants. *Ibid.* 41(2) : 297. 1872.  
 MASTERS, M. T. Olacaceae in *Flora of British India* 1, 1875.  
 PARKINSON, C. E. *A Forest Flora of the Andaman Islands*, 1923.

### ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF *MICROCARPAEA MUSCOSA* R. BR. (SCROPHULARIACEAE)

Retzius (1788) described *Paederota minima* based on a Koenig's specimen collected from Southern India. Robert Brown (1810) erected the genus *Microcarpaea* and included *P. minima* Koen. ex Retz. as a synonym under his binomial *Microcarpaea muscosa*. Bentham (1846), who adopted this binomial as the correct name, cited *Paederota minima* as a synonym of both *Microcarpaea muscosa* and *Glossostigma spathulatum* Arn. This view has also been followed by Hooker f. (1884) and authors of provincial floras-Duthie

(1960), Prain (1963), Gamble (1967) and Haines (1961). Subsequent botanist like Santapau (1946 et 1950) following Bentham's concept of *P. minima*, rejected *Paederota minima* as a *nomen ambiguum* and adopted the next earliest legitimate name *Microcarpaea muscosa* as the correct name for this taxon.

After a careful analysis of the original description and the type photograph of *Paederota minima* Retz., it seems that Merrill (1912) was justified in treating his com-

bination *Microcarpaea minima*, based on *Paederota minima* Retz.—the earliest, legitimately published name, as the correct name for this Scrophulariaceous plant. Further, Bentham's concept of *Paederota minima* as comprising both *M. muscosa* and *Glossostigma spathulatum* was erroneous, as Retzius's description of *P. minima* is exactly similar to the description of *Microcarpaea muscosa*.

The currently accepted nomenclature for this interesting taxon is as follows:

***Microcarpaea minima*** (Koen. ex Retz.) Merr. in Philip. Journ. Sci. Bot. 7: 100. 1912; Backer & Bakh. f. Fl. Java 2: 508. 1965. *Paederota minima* Koen. ex Retz. Obs. 5: 10. 1788. *Microcarpaea muscosa* R. Br. Prodr. 436. 1810; Benth. in DC. Prodr. 10: 433. 1846; Hook. f. in Fl. Brit. Ind. 4: 287. 1884; Santapau in J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 46: 381. 1946 et Ibid. 49: 48. 1950. *M. alterniflora* Bl. Bijdr. 744. 1826.

**Distribution:** India to Southern China, Malaya and Tropical Australia; in India: N. Bengal, W. Coast, S. Canara to Travancore and Sikkim Terai.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Grateful thanks are due to Dr. M. P. Nayar, Keeper, Central National Herbarium, Botanical Survey of India; to Dr. S. K.

Mukerjee, ex-Keeper for going through the manuscript and valuable suggestions; to the Deputy Director, Central National Herbarium for encouragement and to the Curator, Herbarium of the Botanical Museum, Lund, Sweden for a photograph of the type of *Paederota minima* Koen. ex Retz.

B. B. PRAMANIK

Botanical Survey of India, Howrah.

#### REFERENCES

- BACKER, C. A. AND F. BAKH. *Flora of Java* 2: 508. 1965.  
 BENTHAM, G. Scrophulariaceae in DC. *Prodromus* 10: 426, 433, 458. 1846.  
 BROWN, R. *Prodromus* 435. 1810.  
 DUTHIE, J. F. *Flora of The Upper Gangetic Plain and of the Adjacent Siwalik and Sub-Himalayan Tracts.* 2: 27 (Repr. ed.). 1960.  
 GAMBLE, J. S. *Flora of the Presidency of Madras* 2: 677 (Repr. ed.). 1967.  
 HAINES, H. H. *The Botany of Bihar and Orissa* 2: 666 (Repr. ed.). 1961.  
 HOOKER, J. D. *The Flora of British India* 4: 287, 288. 1884.  
 MERRILL, E. D. New or interesting plants collected in Bontoc Sub-province, Luzon, By Father Morice Vanoverbergh. *Philipp. J. Sci. Bot.* 7: 100. 1912.  
 PRAIN, D. *Bengal Plants* 2: 575 (Repr. ed.). 1963.  
 RETZII, A. I. *Observationum Botanicarum* 5: 10. 1788.  
 SANTAPAU, H. New plant records for the Presidency of Bombay (II). *J. Bombay. nat. Hist. Soc.* 46(2):381. 1946.  
 —Notes on Scrophulariaceae of Bombay. *Ibid.* 49: 48. 1950.

#### NEW RECORDS OF SOME ORCHIDS FROM WESTERN HIMALAYA—IV

Four species of orchids hitherto known from Sikkim, Bhutan, Manipur and Nepal are now recorded from Pithoragarh District of Eastern Kumaon, in the Western Himalaya. For three of them, Chromosome numbers have been determined for the first time. The voucher specimens including those for the chromosome count are housed in the Herbarium of Botanical Survey of India, Northern Circle, Dehra Dun, under the respective field numbers of the author.

***Bulbophyllum wallichii*** Rehb. f. Walp. Ann. 6: 259. 1861. (Fig. A)

Epiphytic on *Quercus* spp., pseudobulbs smooth at flowering time. Leaves two, deciduous at fruiting time; peduncle with 3-4, connate bracts. Raceme straight, wavy or slightly decurved. Lateral sepals linear, acuminate; petals pubescent, 1-nerved, lip jointed at the foot of the column by a 2-3 mm long connective. Column short with more or less straight teeth. Fruit oblong,