

NOMENCLATURAL NOTES ON SOME SPECIES OF FLACOURTIACEAE OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

While working on the revision of the family Flacourtiaceae of India, Burma and Ceylon, the author noted a number of taxa whose nomenclature has changed and they are explained in this paper. Their distribution is also given.

1. **Hydnocarpus macrocarpa** (Bedd.) Warb. ssp. **macrocarpa**. *H. macrocarpa* (Bedd.) Warb. ssp. *malabarica* Sleum. Bot. Jahrb. 69: 28. 1938. *H. macrocarpa* (Bedd.) Warb. in Engl. Prantl. Pfl. III. 6a. 21. 1893. *Asteriastigma macrocarpa* Bedd. For. Man. Bot. t. 266. 1873.

As ssp. *macrocarpa* includes the nomenclatural type of *H. macrocarpa*, the subspecific epithet should be *macrocarpa* and not *malabarica*.

It is distributed in South India.

2. **H. pentandra** (Buch.-Ham.) Oken, Allg. Naturgesch. 3, 2: 1381. 1841. *Chilmoria pentandra* Buch.-Ham. in Rheede, Hort. Mal. 1: 65, t. 36. 1678. *H. laurifolia* (Dennst.) Sleum. Bot. Jahrb. 69: 33. 1938. *Munnicksia laurifolia* Dennst. Schlüssel-zum. Hort. Ind. Mal. 13, t. 27. 1818, *nom. nud.* (cf. Taxon 17: 496. 1968). *H. inebrians* (non Vahl) Wt. & Arn. Prodr. 1: 34. 1834. *Marottia oleosa* Rafin. Syl. Tellur. 155. 1835. *H. wightiana* Bl. Rumph. 4: 22. 1848; Hook. f. & Thoms. Fl. Brit. Ind. 1: 196. 1872.

Chilmoria pentandra Buch.-Ham. and *Hydnocarpus wightiana* Bl. were considered to be one and the same by Hooker and Thomson, but they used the latter name. Several authors of Indian Flora also used the latter name. Later, Sleumer proposed the combination *Hydnocarpus laurifolia*, based on *M. laurifolia* Dennst. which is a *nomen nudum* Rheed, Hort. Mal. 1, t. 36.

It is distributed in South-western India.

3. **Scolopia pusilla** (Gaert.) Willd. Sp. Pl. 2: 981. 1799. *Limonia pusilla* Gaert. Fruct.

1: 279. t. 58, f. 4. 1788. *S. schreberi* Gmel. Syst. 793. 1791; Bourdillon, For. Trees of Travancore 17. 1872. *S. gaertneri* Thw. Enum. 400. 1864; Hook. f. & Thoms. Fl. Brit. Ind. 1: 191. 1872.

It is distributed in South India.

4. **Flacourtia helferi** Gamble ex Ridley, in J. Bot. 74. 223. 1936. *F. sumatrana* (non Planch.) sensu Hook. f. & Thoms. Fl. Brit. Ind. 1: 192. 1872.

Helfer's Tenasserim plant was the one referred to by Hooker f. & Thomson in their *F. sumatrana*. Their description is a mixture of the character of *F. helferi* and Planchon's plant. J. S. Gamble noted the differences between the species and made dissections, drawings of the parts of the flower and named it as *F. helferi* on Helfer's Tenasserim sheet. Later on H. N. Ridley described the species.

It is distributed in Assam and Burma.

5. **Casearia grewiaefolia** Vent. Choix 48. 1803. 1. var. **grewiaefolia**

There is no mention of the distribution of this plant either in Hooker's FBI or in Kurz's For. Fl. Burma. The author has found the following herbarium sheet without any date of collection: Burma, Kowpok, Meebold 17294 in CAL. The plant has been compared with other sheets from Malay Peninsula.

2. var. **gelonioides** (Bl.) Sleum. Fl. Mal. I, 6: 944. 1972. *C. glabrata* Bl. Mus. Bot. 1: 252. 1850 (non Miquel).

It is distributed in Nicobar island.

6. **C. tomentosa** Roxb. Hort. Beng. 90. 1814, *nom. nud.*; Fl. Ind. ed. Carey, 2: 421. 1832. *descr. Tserou kanneli* Rheede, Hort. Mal. 5: 99, t. 50. 1685. *Anavinga lanceolata* Lamk. Enc. 1: 148. 1783. *C. elliptica* Willd. Sp. Pl. 2: 628. 1799, *nom. illegit.* *Bedousia malabarica* Dennst. Schlüssel-zum 31. 1818, *nom. nud.* *Samyda bazanica* Buch.-Ham.

ex Willd. Wall. Cat. 7192C. 1832, *nom. nud.* *C. ovata* [non (Lamk.) Willd.] Roxb. Hort. Beng. 90. 1814. *nom. nud.*; Fl. Ind. ed. Carey 2: 420. 1832. *C. pauciflora* Royle, Ill. 170. 1835, *nom. nud.* *C. cheela* Royle, op. c. 170, *nom. nud.* *Samyda cancellata* Buch.-Ham. Trans. Linn. Soc. 17.225. 1836. *S. piscidia* Buch.-Ham. op. c. 226. *Bedousia aromatica* Rafin. Sylv. Tell. 11. 1838. *Gundonia cancellata* (Buch.-Ham.) Kurz, J. As. Soc. Beng. 46, pt. 2: 92. 1877 (*cancellata*). *C. cancellata* (Buch.-Ham.) Kurz, For. Fl. Burma 1: 592. 1877. *Gundonia tomentosa* (Roxb.) Kurz, J. As. Soc. Beng. 46, pt. 2: 92. 1877. *C. dallichi* (non F.v.M.) Clarke in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 2: 593. 1879, *in syn.*

The binomial *C. lanceolata*, based on *A. lanceolata* Lamk. cannot be used due to the presence of earlier homonym *C. lanceolata* Miq. (vide Linnaea 18. 753. 1844). Again *C. elliptica* Willd. being based on *A. lanceolata* Lamk. is an illegitimate name. *C. tomentosa* Roxb. is the correct name.

It is distributed in India, Burma and Ceylon.

7. ***C. ovata*** (Lamk.) Willd. Sp. Pl. 2, pt. 2: 629. 1799. *Anavinga ovata* Lamk. in Rheede, Hort. Mal. 4: 101. t. 49. 1683; Encl. 1: 148. 1789. *C. zeylanica* (Gaert.) Thw. Enum. 1858. *Vareca zeylanica* Gaert. Fruct. 1: 290. t. 60 f. 6. 1788. *C. esculenta* Roxb. Hort. Beng. 90. 1814, *nom. nud.*; Fl. Ind. ed. Carey, 2: 1832. *C. laevigata* Dalz. Kew Journ. 4: 107. 1852. *C. championii* Thw. Enum. 19. 1858. *C. varians* Thw. var. *ovata* Thw. op. c. 19.

1. var. ***ovata***

As there is no type specimen either from Rheede or Lamark, so the question of similarity between Gaertner's plant and Lamark's plant has been solved by an evaluation of the descriptions and figures in Rheede t. 49 and Gaertner t. 60, f. 6. It may be inferred that *C. ovata* (Lamk.) Willd. is the correct (oldest) name for what is named as *C. zeylanica* (Gaert.) Thw.

It is distributed in India and Ceylon.

2. var. ***minor*** (Thw.) Mukherjee, *comb. nov.* *C. varians* Thw. var. *minor* Thw. Enum. 19. 1858. *C. esculenta* Roxb. var. *angustata* Clarke in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 2: 592. 1879.

The rank of the varietal epithet is not changed, as it has been accepted in this paper. The varietal epithet *angustata* is not valid as this was published at a later date than the former epithet.

The epithet *minor* was used by Thwaites with the binomial *C. varians*, but as it is used, in this paper with *C. ovata*, so the above combination has been used proposed.

It is distributed in Ceylon.

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N. MUKHERJEE

B. N. College, Itachuna, Hooghly

NEW DISTRIBUTIONAL RECORDS FROM ORISSA COAST

Since the publication of Botany of Bihar and Orissa by H. H. Haines in the year 1920, many new plant species as well as new records have been discovered by various workers (Mooney 1950, Pattnaik & Pattnaik 1956,

Panigrahi et al., 1964 and Rao et al., 1963, 1967, 1970). During the field collection undertaken in connection with ecological studies on the vegetation of the Mahanadi Estuary, Orissa state, several taxa were col-