

# A NEW COMBINATION AND NOTES ON THE GENUS *CAMPIMIA* RIDL. (MELASTOMATACEAE)

Ridley established the genus *Campimia* on the basis of *Allomorphia wrayi* King, a Malayan species and *Driessenia scorpioidea* Stapf, a species from Borneo. According to Ridley salient characters by which the genus *Campimia* could be distinguished are, (i) the nature of the unribbed cup-shaped short capsule, (ii) the presence of linear spur on the dorsal side of the connective and (iii) the scorpioid inflorescence.

*Driessenia scorpioidea* Stapf is transferred to the genus *Neodriessenia* along with two other allied species *D. crystallina* Stapf and *D. hirta* Ridl. on account of the entirely different staminal appendages. In the genus *Neodriessenia* the anthers end ventrally in a long appendage with divergent apex and dorsally in a spur. While in the genus *Campimia* the stamens are ventrally inappendiculate and dorsally spurred.

In the family Melastomataceae scorpioid inflorescences occur in different species belonging to different genera: *Scorpiothyrus* Li, *Neodriessenia* Nayar, *Phyllagathis* Bl., *Campimia* Ridl. and *Sonerila* Roxb. Since scorpioid inflorescence is seen in different genera of this family, this could not be used as a character for generic separation. Bakh. f. (1943) doubts the generic status of *Campimia* Ridl. and states thus: "I am as yet fully not convinced that the structure of the inflorescence is a sufficient ground to maintain *Campimia* as a distinct genus." However Ridley's *Campimia* can be easily distinguished by the following set or combination of characters: 1. dorsally spurred and ventrally inappendiculate anthers; 2. small flowers in scorpioid inflorescences; 3. small cup-shaped capsules which are faintly ribbed when young and becoming terete when old. An emended description of the genus *Campimia* is given below.

***Campimia*** Ridley in Journ. Roy. As. Soc. Straits Br. 57: 40, 1911, p.p. et Fl. Mal.

Penin. 1: 778, 1922; Meded. Bot. Mus. Herb. Rijks. Univ. 91: 28, 1943.

Shrub or undershrub. Branches puberulous or glabrous. Leaves opposite, ovate or ovate-elliptic, 5-7-nerved, cross-venules distinct and prominent, reticulate, petiolate, petiole canaliculate or winged. Inflorescence axillary or terminal, paniculate with scorpioid cymes, flowers small. Calyx tube cupulate, limb subtruncate or minutely 4-lobed. Petals 4, small. Stamens 8, equal, anther small, oblong, 1-porose, connective not produced, dorsally ends in a linear spur and ventrally inappendiculate. Ovary conerescent with the calyx tube by 8 septa, extra-ovarial chambers 8, all descending to the base of the ovary; style filiform, stigma punctiform. Capsule campanulate or subglobose, ribs faintly ribbed in the juvenile stage, mature capsule dehisces by 4 valves. Seeds minute, cuneate.

*Type species: Campimia wrayi* (King) Ridl.

This genus comprises two species: 1. *Campimia wrayi* (King) Ridl. occurring in Perak, Malaya and 2. *C. auriculata* (Ridl.) Nayar is reported from Sarawak, Borneo.

The name is derived from Greek in allusion to the bent or turning nature of scorpioid inflorescence.

## Key to the species

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|--|-----|-------------------------|
| Petiole long, 6-9 cm long, canaliculate; capsule with 4 thin valves; dorsal spur of anther long, 0.8 mm long           | ... | 1. <i>C. wrayi</i>      |
| Petiole short 1-2.5 cm long, prominently winged; capsule with 4 thick valves; dorsal spur of anther short, 0.3 mm long | ... | 2. <i>C. auriculata</i> |

**1. *Campimia wrayi*** (King) Ridl. in Journ. Roy. As. Soc. Str. Br. 57: 40, 1911; Ridl. Fl. Mal. Penin. 1: 778, 1922. *Allomorphia wrayi* King in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 69 (2): 11, 1900. Lectotype: King's Collector 2380 (K); Syntypes: King's Collector 2861 (BM); *Scortechini* 50 (K).

*Distribution:* Malaya.

2. **Campimia auriculata** (Ridl.) Nayar comb. nov. *Allomorpha auriculata* Ridl. in Kew Bull. 1: 37. 1946. Type: Moulton 130 (K). *Distribution*: Borneo: Sarawak, Upper Baram, Gunong Temabok, alt. 233 m, 14 Nov. 1920, Moulton SGF 6866 (K, BM); Foot of Mt. Murud, 2 Dec. 1914, Moulton 130 (K); Mt. Dulit, near Long Kapa, alt. 600 m, 28 Aug. 1932, Richards 1447 (K); Baram Dist., Mt. Tukan, alt. 666 m, July 1895, Hose s.n. (BM); Teneong, Div. 3, alt. 500 m, 2 Sept. 1954, W. M. A. Brooke 9176 (BM).

In the original description it is mentioned that the anthers are inappendiculate. On close scrutiny it is seen that the anthers are minutely spurred dorsally. The campanulate faintly ribbed capsule of this taxon is certainly different from the prominently rib-

bed fusiform capsule of *Allomorpha*. This species agrees with the generic concept of *Campimia* in the nature of small flowers, scorpioid inflorescence, campanulate capsule and dorsally spurred anthers.

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#### REFERENCE

BAKHUIZEN VAN DEN BRINK JR. R. C. A contribution to the knowledge of the *Melastomataceae* occurring in the Malay archipelago, especially in the Netherlands East Indies. *Meded. Bot. Mus. & Herb. Rijks. Univ.* 91: 1-391. 1943.

### STUDIES IN LEGUMINOSAE XIX: NEW DALBERGIAS FROM THE EASTERN HIMALAYAS\*

During a critical taxonomic revision of the tribe Dalbergieae in India, Burma, Ceylon, Pakistan and Bangladesh, the author came across a few interesting taxa which on further studies proved to be new to science. They are described here with illustrations.

1. **Dalbergia bhutanica** Thoth. spec. nov. (Fig. A).

*D. assamica* Benth. affinis sed caracteribus foliorum et leguminum differt. Ea locata in sectione '*Dalbergia*' sub serie '*Lanceolarieae*'.

*D. bhutanica* Thoth. is allied to *D. assamica* Benth. but differs in the leaf and pod characters. It is placed in the section *Dalbergia* under the series '*Lanceolarieae*'.

A tree; branches glabrous. Leaves imparipinnate, alternate, stipulate, 34.5-39.5

cm long, rachis glabrous; leaflets 23-27, oblong, 6.5-9.2 × 2.2-2.5 cm, alternate, entire, acute at apex, rounded at base, glabrous on both surfaces, lateral veins 12-14 pairs, petiole 4-6 mm long, glabrous. Flowers not known. Pod indehiscent, oblong, brownish-yellow, 3.5-6 × 1.3-1.7 cm, stalked, acute at apex, narrowed at base, glabrous, uniformly smooth without reticulations, 1-3-seeded; seed brownish-black, 5-8 × 3-4 mm, compressed.

Type: Narchu valley, Engo forest, Nov. 1898, Bhutan—Prain s.n. (Holotype CAL; Isotypes CAL, LE).

Fruit: November.

Distribution: Bhutan Himalayas.

Critical notes: Prain at first considered the above collection, quite distinct from *D. assamica* Benth. Hence he named it as *Dalbergia pantlingiana* on the specimen but did not describe it. Prain's manuscript name is

\*The above paper forms a part of the thesis, approved for the Ph. D. degree in Botany of the University of Bombay in 1973.