

Since the original description, based as it was on a solitary specimen, is not comprehensive, detailed descriptive notes are furnished below.

Bulbophyllum piluliferum King & Pantling in Ann. R. Bot. Gard. Calc. 8:76. t. 104. 1898.

Pseudobulbs covered with rudimentary scarious leaf sheaths. *Leaves* at the apex of pseudobulbs, solitary, 4.5-7.0 cm long, 7-9 mm broad; petioles channelled. *Peduncles* lateral at the base of pseudobulbs, solitary, suberect, dark pink, 4-5 cm long. *Flowers* dark purple with darker streaks, ca 7 mm long. *Sepals* 3-nerved, subequal, 4-5 mm long, 2-3 mm broad. *Petals* 1-nerved, smaller than the sepals, ca 2 mm long, ca 1 mm broad. *Lip* mobile, ca 3 mm long, ca 2 mm broad. *Column* erect, ca 1 mm long; foot ca 1.5 mm long. *Pollinia* 4, in two groups.

Jaintia Hills, 1000 m, May 1897, *Pantling* s.n. (CAL); Samantung, Jaintia Hills, May 1899, *Prain's Collector* 281 (CAL); Mukjiar riverside, 8 km from Jowai, on Jowai-Jarain Road, 1350 m, 31 May 1965, *Balakrishnan* 42283 (ASSAM)—Under cultivation at National Orchidarium, Shillong, block No. 2972.

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N. P. BALAKRISHNAN

Botanical Survey of India, Port Blair

AND

BIJAY KRISHNA

Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta

NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *EVOLVULUS NUMMULARIUS* LINN. IN KERALA STATE

During a study on the flora of Calicut and suburbs (Kerala), *Evolvulus nummularius* was collected from Feroke (Calicut District) and Tenhippalam (Malappuram District) as a common weed on roadsides and waste lands. Although it shows robust growth in moist localities it grows quite well in drier areas also. This is the first report of its occurrence in Kerala State. A brief description of this species is given below to facilitate easy identification.

Evolvulus nummularius Linn. Sp. Pl. 391, 1762; Van Ooststroom, Mon. Gen. Evolv. 114, 1934. *Convolvulus nummularius* Linn. Sp. Pl. 157, 1753. *Evolvulus alsinoides* Jackson, in Ind. Kew. 1: 940, 1893 (non Linn.).

Perennial prostrate pilose branching herb, rooting at the nodes; leaves alternate, bifarious up to 25 × 18 mm but very variable in size, and with 2-5 pairs of lateral nerves; flowers 1-2 in the leaf axils, with white corolla, basally divergent anther cells and two distinct bifurcating styles for the ovary; capsule glabrous, globular and four-valved seeds four or less, brown to black.

Distribution: A native of Brazil, *E. nummularius* is distributed in America, West Indies, Tropical

Africa and Madagascar. In Malaya it is reported from the West Coast of Malayan Peninsula as a comparatively recent introduction. It is now naturalized in India, and is reported from Bombay, (Santapau, 1947); Bengal and Bihar (Van Ooststroom, 1958) Madhya Pradesh and Andhra (Balakrishnan, 1964).

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V. V. SIVARAJAN AND K. S. MANILAL
University of Calicut, Calicut

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