

34193 and 34195) the leaves are rather narrow and here too the basal leaves are burnt. Since our plant exhibits the characters of both the varieties of *A. polyptychus* (as keyed out by Bor and Gupte) we merge var. *dec-canensis* with the typical one. A varietal or subspecific status for the Indian plant is not justifiable until we have suitable evidence from experimental taxonomy.

Specimens examined: KERALA: Idikki Dt., Anaimudi slopes, 2,575 m, 19-11-1965, B. V. Shetty 26536; Umaiyamallay, Anaimudi slopes 2,150 m, 3-2-1970, B. V. Shetty 33408. TAMIL NADU: Nilgiri Dt., Bison Swamp, 2,300 m, 11-6-1970, B. V. Shetty 34193 & 34195; Carriott, Sho'la, 2,010 m, 5-2-1971, J. L. Ellis 37870. Madurai Dt., Poombarai road, Pulneys, 8-5-1899, Bourne 1337 (Type) (All in MH). CEYLON: Locality and collector not indicated, C. P. 121-acc. no. 56841; C. P. 32-acc. no. 88930 (Both in MH). Locality and collector not indicated, C. P. 32-acc. no. 531303; C. P. ?-acc. no. 531301 (Both in CAL).

Garnotia exaristata F. W. Gould in Kew Bull. 27: 558. 1972. *G. mutica* sensu Bor, Grasses of Burma, Ceylon, India and Pakistan 568. 1960, non Druce, 1916. *G. tectorum* Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 7: 242.

1896 *quoad descr.* (excl. syn.) *nom-illegit.*; C. E. C. Fischer in Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 8: 1255. 1957 (rep. ed.)? *G. tectorum* Hook. f. var. *valida* Santos in Natural & Applied Sci. Bull. 10: 50. 1950.

This grass has been reported from Southern India and Ceylon. Though it is quite common in Ceylon it is reported from Southern India (Gould, *l.c.*; Bor, *l.c.*; Fischer, *l.c.*) based on only two collections, one from Cochin-Coimbatore, without collector's name (K) (the type of *G. tectorum* Hook. f. var. *valida* Santos) and the other from Travancore, viz. Meebold 13538 (K). This rare and interesting grass with awnless lemma was again collected from Umaiyamallay, Anaimudi slopes by one of the present authors. For a detailed description and nomenclature reference may be made to the publication by Gould (*l.c.*).

Specimen examined: KERALA: Idikki Dt., Umaiyamallay, Anaimudi slopes, 2,125 m, not common, 6-8-1967, B. V. Shetty 28328 (MH).

B. V. SHETTY

Botanical Survey of India, Jodhpur

AND

S. KARTHIKEYAN & K. VIVEKANANTHAN

Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore

A NEW PLANT RECORD FOR INDIA

The genus **Rumex** L. (Polygonaceae) with about 200 species is widely distributed throughout the world; nearly 18 species are represented in India mainly confined to the Himalayan region.

Rambles through the valley of Kashmir have enabled the authors to collect certain specimens, which on critical scrutiny were identified as *R. conglomeratus* Murr., a taxon well represented in Europe, Africa, S. W. Asia, but not recorded hitherto from Indian Sub-continent. The taxon was 'matched'

and identified from available Herbarium specimens at Central National Herbarium, Calcutta and now has been described and illustrated for reference. The Herbarium specimens except (A. H. Munshi 1235) which is deposited in the Natural History Museum, Vienna, 1014, Austria, are deposited in the Herbarium of Botany Department, Kashmir University, Srinagar-6.

R. conglomeratus Murray, Prodr. Des. Strip. Gott. 52. 1770; Meisn. ap. DC. Prodr. 14: 59. 1856; Boiss. Fl. Orien. 4: 1010. 1879;

Losina—Losin in Fl. URSS 5: 470. 1936; Rech. F. in Candollea 12: 96. 1949; Rechinger in Fl. Europea 1: 87. 1964; Cullen in Fl. Turkey 2: 289. 1966. *R. nemolapathum* Ehrh. Beitr. 1: 181. 1787. *R. glomeratus* Schreb., Spicil. Fl. Lips. Index 155, no. 300. 1771. *R. paludosus* Withering Bot. Arr. brit. Pl. ed. 2: 354. 1796. *R. acutus* SM. Fl. Brit. 1: 391. 1800; SM. Engl. Bot. 11: 724. 1800. *Lapathum glomeratus* Exer. Phytol. II. 444. 1792.

Erect, branched perennial herb, 50-120 cm tall. Stem slender, sulcate, glabrous, slightly flexuous, usually dark green, leafy; internodes shorter than leaves. Leaves simple, alternate, undulate, acute; basal leaves petiolate, oblong-lanceolate, 12 mm-22 cm with sub-cordate base. Stem leaves sub-sessile, lanceolate, 8 mm-11 cm with rounded or

slightly cuneate base; floral leaves elliptic-lanceolate, sessile or sub-sessile, 5 mm-4 cm with cuneate base; veins forming 30-60° with mid-vein. Ocrea brown, 2-5 mm, truncate, with prominent nerves. Flowers 2-3 mm across, in distant crowded whorls forming much branched inflorescence, each whorl is subtended by a leaf, and has 10-15 flowers. Perianth 6, valves lingulate, sub-acute 3-3.5 × 0.9-1 mm, all tuberculate; tubercle often covering the valves. Stamens 6; filaments short. Ovary trigonous, 0.7-1 mm; styles 3, stigma fimbriate. Nut 1.9-2 mm × 1.3-5 mm, globosely trigonous, brown, shining. Pedicels 1-2 mm long, thick, articulated near the base, persistent.

Specimens examined: KASHMIR: Srinagar: Banks (Water reservoir), waste places along the ditches, Bemina, A. H. Munshi 1221; Nishat, A. H. Munshi 1235; Shivpora, A. H. Munshi 1241.

Flowers: June-August.

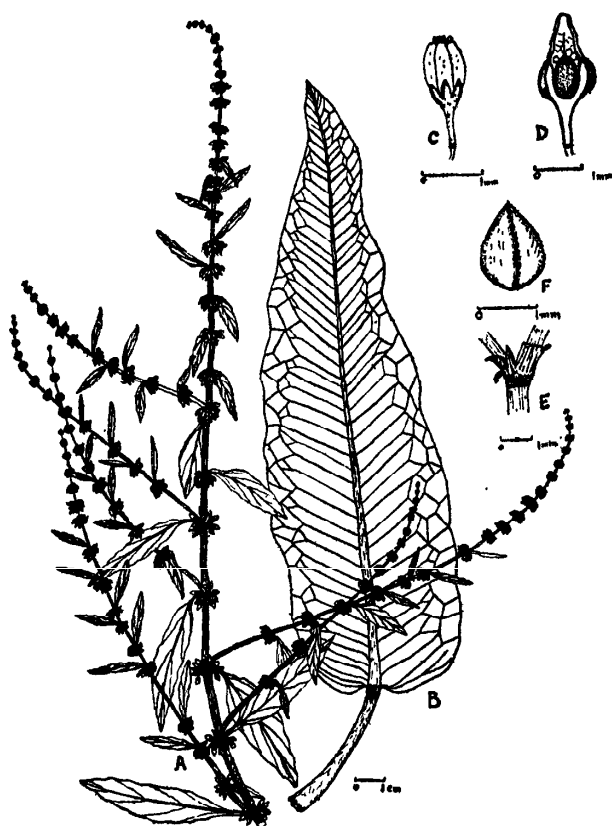
The taxon is closely allied to *R. sanguineus* L. but can be distinguished as under:

Pedicels about as long as the valves or only slightly longer; all valves with tubercles; all whorls of flowers subtended by leaves	<i>R. conglomeratus</i>
Pedicels always distinctly longer than the valves; only one valve with a tubercle; only the lower whorls of flowers subtended by leaves	<i>R. sanguineus</i>

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A. H. MUNSHI AND G. N. JAVED
University of Kashmir, Srinagar



Rumex conglomeratus Murr.

A Branch. B. Basal leaf. C. Flower. D. Fruiting perianth. E. Ocrea. F. Nut.