

broad (broader than long), oil-bodies usually 1, rarely 2, very large in each cell of the leaf, usually spindle to elliptical shaped, about $8.1-10.15 \mu$ long and $4.0-4.8 \mu$ broad, irregular in outline containing conspicuous granules.

Autoicous. Male inflorescence on a short lateral branch, perigonial leaves 3-8 pairs, imbricate, oval. Female inflorescence on a short lateral intercalary branch, bracts in one pair, larger than vegetative leaves, apex rounded entire, $0.9-1.0$ mm long and $0.6-0.65$ mm broad, bracteoles entire, larger than underleaf, $0.85-0.9$ mm long and $0.5-0.55$ mm broad. Perianth pyriform with a rostrum at the apex, 5-keeled, enclosing the sporophyte. Mature sporophyte with a cylindrical to ovoid capsule with a short seta and foot. Capsule wall bistratose, cell walls of the outer layer thickened and irregularly sinuate, hyaline in colour, dehiscence by 4 valves. Seta in cross section with 12 outer and 4 inner cells. Spores of variable shape and size, $40.70-101.75 \mu$ long and $16.28-40.28 \mu$ broad, yellowish to brownish in colour, densely papillose. Elaters few in a capsule, hyaline with 1 nondistinct spiral band, $223.85-268.62 \mu$ long and $20.35-24.42 \mu$ broad.

DISCUSSION

The collected material is *Leucolejeunea xanthocarpa* due to its characteristic features of one or two large "grape cluster" type oil-bodies, completely entire and reniform underleaf, strongly involute leaf margin up

to the apex of the leaf lobe and autoicous inflorescence. This plant also approaches the Japanese species *L. paroica* in appearance but differs from it in the presence of 2-3 small oil-bodies per leaf cell, paroicous male inflorescence and leaf lobes not involute. Affinities also occur with *L. japonica* but in the latter the leaf lobes are involute only at apex and second tooth of leaf lobule is 2-6 cells long. This species also shows close resemblance to a South African species *L. capensis* but differs in the length of the rostrum of the perianth which is twice as long in the South African species.

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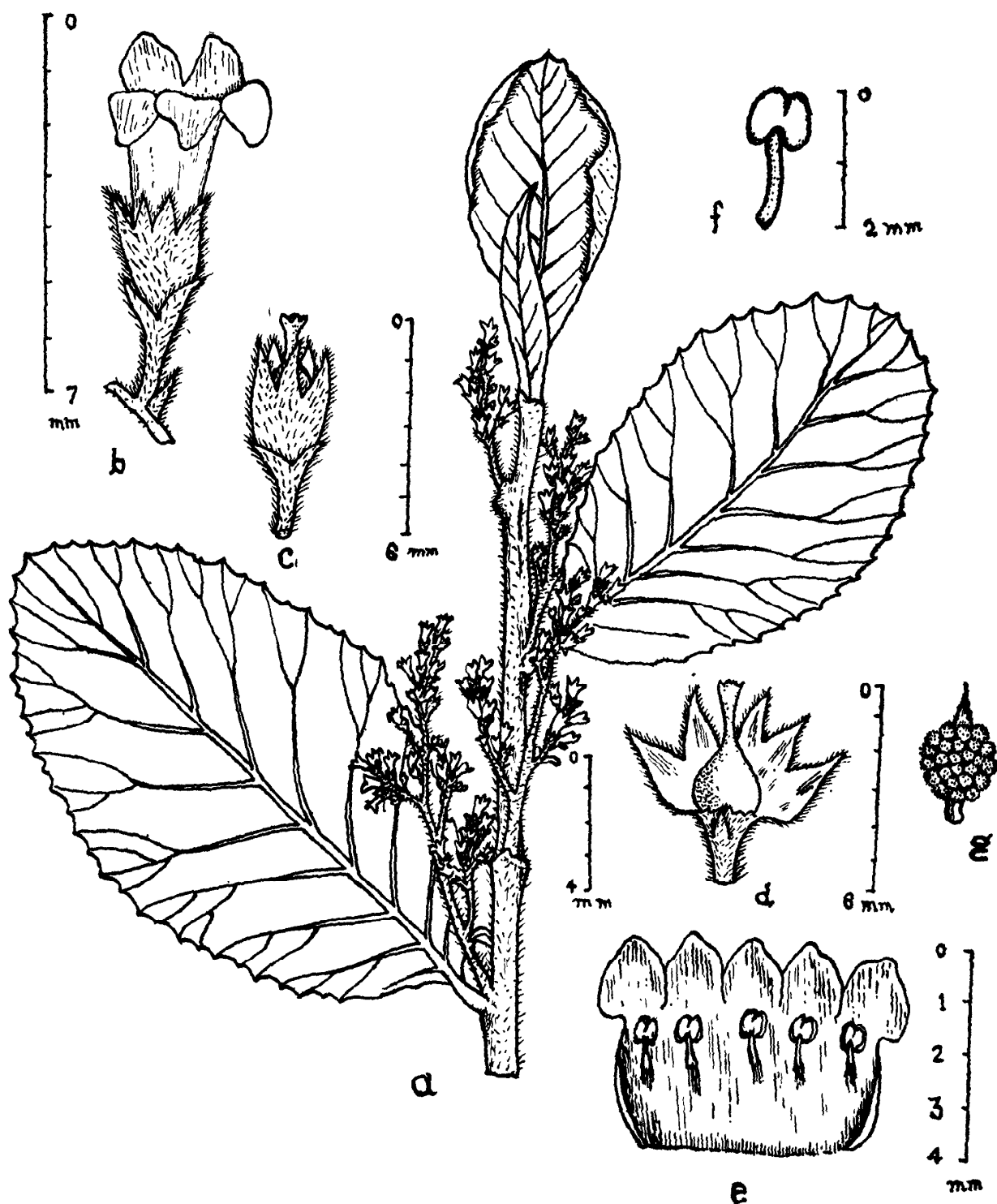
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A NEW SPECIES OF *MAESA* (MYRSINACEAE) FROM NAGALAND (INDIA)

Maesa wardii Nayar et Giri, sp. nov. Affinis *M. kurzii* Mez, sed inflorescentiis majoribus laxibusque petiolo quadruplo longioribus, floribus majoris, bracteis pedicello brevioribus differt.

Frutex. Rami lignosi, subtereti, hirsuti vel pilosi. Folia elliptico-oblonga vel elliptica, 7-15 cm longa, 5-10 cm lata, basi subrotundata, apice obtusa, margine valde dentata, supra glabra, nitida, subtus initio ad

nervos puberula vel ad margines puberula lateralibus 10-12 paribus, ascendentibus, furcatis; petioli 1-1.5 cm longi, initio pilosi, vel parce pilosa, ceterum glabra, denique glabra, costa nervis lateralibus supra in sicco denique glabri, crassi. Inflorescentiae axillares, 6-7 cm longae, paniculatae, laxe multi-



Maesa wardii Nayar et Giri sp. nov.

Figs. a-g : a. Habit. b. Flower. c & d. Calyx with gynoecium. e. Corolla with stamens. f. Stamen. g. Placenta with ovules.

florae, dense ferrugineo-pilosae. Flores 5-meri, ± 7 mm longi; pedicellus 2 mm longus, dense pilosus; bractae lineari-lanceolatae, pedicello breviores, pilosae. Calyx ± 2.5 mm longus, 1.5 mm latus, dense pilosus, calycis lobi anguste triangulares. Corolla tubulosa ± 4 mm longa, 1.5 mm lata, 5 loba, petala ad $2/3$ coalita, petalorum lobi subrotundati, lineati. Stamina 5, petalisque paullo breviora, antheris subrectangularibus, filamentis 0.7 mm longis, ovarium glabrum stylo 1.2-2 mm longo, stigmate bene lobuloso.

Typus: F. Kingdon Ward 11241 (CAL).

Shrub. Branches woody, subterete, hirsute or pilose. Leaves elliptic-oblong or elliptic, 7-15 cm long, 5-10 cm wide, base subrotundate, apex obtuse, margin prominently dentate, upper surface glabrous, glossy, undersurface initially along the nerves and margins puberulous and sparsely pilose, later on glabrous, main nerves and side nerves on the upper surface distinct, under surface prominent and raised, lateral nerves 10-12 pairs, ascending and branched; petiole 1-1.5 cm long, initially pilose, later on glabrous, thick. Inflorescence axillary, 6-7 cm long, paniculate, laxly many flowered, densely rusty pilose. Flowers 5-merous, ± 7 mm long; pedicel 2 mm long, densely pilose; bract linear lanceolate, shorter than the pedicel, pilose. Calyx ± 2.5 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, densely pilose, calyx lobes narrowly triangular. Corolla

tubular ± 4 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, 5-lobed, petal lobes united up to $2/3$ of the corolla tube, subrotundate linear. Stamens 5, smaller than the petals, anther subrectangular, filament 0.7 mm long. Ovary globose, style 1.2-2 mm long, stigma lobed.

Distribution: INDIA: Nagaland, Naga hills, F. Kingdon Ward 11241 (Holotype CAL).

Maesa wardii Nayar et Giri is allied to *Maesa kurzii* Mez, but differs in having larger laxly arranged inflorescence (6-7 cm long), larger flowers (± 7 mm long) and bracts (1-1.5 mm long) shorter than the pedicels (2 mm long); whereas in *M. kurzii* the inflorescence is shorter (2-2.5 cm long) and condensed, flowers smaller (3.5 mm long) and bracts (1-1.5 mm long) longer than the pedicels (0.5 mm long).

The species is named in honour of F. Kingdon Ward who made valuable collections of plants from inaccessible regions of Eastern Himalayas, Burma and Tibet.

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CONIOGRAMME SUBCORDATA COPEL.—A NEW RECORD OF FERN FOR INDIA

Study of relevant literature shows that the genus *Coniogramme* Fée of the family Hemionitidaceae Pichi-Serm. is known to be represented by six species and two varie-

ties in India. In this note one more species is added viz. *C. subcordata* Copel. Our specimens were matched with the specimen bearing no. 11484 (CAL) the Isotype collected