

NEW PLANT RECORDS FOR RAJASTHAN

B. V. SHETTY, B. L. VYAS, R. P. PANDEY

AND

P. J. PARMAR

Botanical Survey of India, Jodhpur

ABSTRACT

Ten species of angiosperms are reported for the first time from Rajasthan.

INTRODUCTION

A review of literature on the flora of Rajasthan has been undertaken by Jain (1972) and Shetty and Pandey (1979). Recently two floras have been published, one dealing with parts of W. Rajasthan (Bhandari, 1978) and the other pertaining to N. E. Rajasthan (Sharma and Tiagi, 1979). The floristic surveys conducted during the past few years in the different parts of Rajasthan by the Arid Zone Circle of the Botanical Survey of India and the examination of the herbarium specimens collected from Mount Abu and deposited in the Blatter herbarium, Bombay have revealed some species which have not been recorded earlier from Rajasthan. In the present paper an account of 10 such species belonging to 9 genera spread over 7 families is given.

The specimens cited in the paper are either deposited in the herbarium of the Arid Zone Circle of the Botanical Survey of India, Jodhpur (BSJO) or the Blatter herbarium, Bombay (BLAT).

MALVACEAE

Pavonia glechomifolia (A. Rich.) Garcke ex Schweinfurth, Beitr. Fl. Aethiop. 1: 54. 1867; Mast. in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 1:

330. 1874 (p.p.); Abedin in Pak. Journ. Bot. 11: 66. f. 1 F-H. 1979. *Lebretonia glechomifolia* A. Rich. Tent. Fl. Abyss. 1: 54. 1867. *Pavonia coxii* Tad. & Jacob in Journ. Indian Bot. Soc. 5: 11. f. 1-11. 1926.

This species has generally been considered to be conspecific with *Pavonia procumbens* (Wt. & Arn.) Walp. (Masters l.c.; Gamble, 1915; Borssum Waalkes, 1966; Bhandari, 1978). Recently, Abedin (l.c.) in his revision of *Pavonia* from Pakistan has shown that the two species are distinct. They can be differentiated by the following key:

Epicalyx segments more than 13 mm long; corolla yellow with dark purple centre; mericarp echinate all over ...	<i>P. glechomifolia</i>
Epicalyx segments upto 12 mm long; corolla yellow or orange-yellow without dark purple centre; mericarp with a distinct, serrulate crest and three prickles on each side ...	<i>P. procumbens</i>

Common in rocky habitats.

Specimens examined: Junapatherasar, Barmer, 28.2.1974, Tiwari 1191 (BSJO); Harji, Jalor, 20.9.1978, Vyas 6651 (BSJO).
Fl. & Fr.: September-February.

FABACEAE

Indigofera atropurpurea Buch.-Ham. ex Hornem. Hort. Bot. Hafn. Suppl. 152. 1819; Baker in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 2: 101, 1876.

Shrub. Leaflets 11-17. Pods turgid. Common on hills in rocky habitats.

Specimen examined: Parasram Mahadev, Udaipur, 760 m, 27.8.1975, *Shetty* 1927 (BSJO).

Fl. & Fr.: Throughout the year.

APIACEAE

Pimpinella acuminata C. B. Clarke in Hook. f. *Fl. Brit. India* 2: 686. 1879.

Glabrous herbs with bipinnate leaves. Flowers white with pinkish tinge. Fruits glabrous with 2-3 vittae in each furrow. Common in rocky habitats.

Specimens examined: Sunda hills, Jalor, 510 m, 26.9.1978, *Shetty* 6732 (BSJO); Mt. Abu, Sirohi, 7.2.1929, *McCann s. n.* (BLAT).

Fl. & Fr.: September-February.

RUBIACEAE

Xeromphis uliginosa (Retz.) Maheshwari in Bull. bot. Surv. India 3: 92. 1962.

Randia uliginosa DC. *Prodr.* 4: 386. 1830; Hook. f. *Fl. Brit. India* 3: 110. 1880; Wight, *Ic.* 2(1): 8. t. 397. 1840; Duthie, *Fl. Gangetic Plain* 1: 419. 1905.

Small, spinous trees with yellow flowers. Found in rocky habitats; not common.

Specimen examined: Ghanerao R. F., Pali, 575 m, 20.4.1977, *Pandey* 4656 (BSJO).
Fl. & Fr.: March-May.

LAMIACEAE

Nepeta ciliaris Benth. in Wall. *Fl. As. Rar.* 1: 64. 1830; Hook. f. *Fl. Brit. India* 4: 661. 1885.

Erect, softly tomentose herbs. Flowers lilac. Nutlets dark brown, minutely tuberculate. Found in rocky places.

Specimens examined: Mt. Abu, Sirohi, March-May, 1916, *Dalal* 2346 (BLAT); Mt. Abu, Sirohi, April, 1916, *McCann* 2196 (BLAT).

Fl. & Fr.: March-May.

N. graciliflora Benth. in Wall. *Fl. As. Rar.* 1: 65. 1830; Hook. f. *Fl. Brit. India* 4: 663. 1885; Duthie, *Fl. Gangetic Plain* 2: 255. 1911.

Erect or ascending herbs. Flowers rose-coloured or lilac. Nutlets oblong, granulate. Found in rocky habitats.

Specimen examined: Mt. Abu, Sirohi, March-May, 1916, *Dalal* 2349 (BLAT).

Fl. & Fr.: March-May.

ORCHIDACEAE

Aërides maculosum Lindl. in Bot. Reg. t. 58. 1845; Hook. f. *Fl. Brit. India* 6: 45. 1890. *Saccolabium speciosum* Wight, *Ic.* 5(1): 9. t. 1674-75. 1851.

Epiphytic herbs. Leaves channelled, unequally 2-lobed at the apex. Flowers rose-coloured; lip horizontal, spurred. Common.

Specimen examined: Mt. Abu, Sirohi, July, 1942, *McCann* 5915 (BLAT).

Fl.: May-July.

Epipactis veratrifolia Boiss. & Hohen. in Boiss. *Diagn. Pl. Orient. Ser. 1.* 13: 11. 1854. *E. consimilis* Wall. ex Hook. f. *Fl. Brit. India* 6: 126. 1890 (*non* D. Don, 1825); King & Pant. *Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calc.* 8: 272. t. 364. 1896; Duthie, *Fl. Gangetic Plain* 3: 217. 1920.

Erect, terrestrial herbs. Flowers pale green with purple tinge. Habitat moist rocky; not common.

Specimen examined: Menal, Chittourgarh, 14.4.1980, *Parmar* 7278 (BSJO).

Fl.: March-April.

Plants of this species were collected in vegetative condition from Menal, Chittourgarh district in October, 1978 and were grown in the mist house in the campus of the Botanical Survey of India, Jodhpur where it flowered after about one and half years.

POACEAE

Urochondra setulosa (Trin.) C. E. Hubbard in Hook. *Icon. Pl. sub-tab.* 3457. 1950; Bor, *Grasses India* 634. 1960. *Heleochoa dura* (Boiss.) Boiss., *Fl. Orient.* 5: 477. 1884; Hook. f. *Fl. Brit. India* 7: 236. 1896. *H. setulosa* (Trin.) Blatt. & McCann, *Bombay Grasses* 205. 1935.

Densely caespitose, perennial grass. Leaves rigid, pungent, eligulate. Spike elongate, cylindrical. Grain with a conspicuous beak. Common in saline habitats.

Specimen examined: Sajyali salt bed, Barmer, 28.II.1973, *Tiwari* 987 (BSJO).

Fl. & Fr.: September-November.

Vetiveria lawsonii (Hook. f.) Blatt. & McCann in Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. 32: 409. 1928 & in Bombay Grasses 64. 1935; Bor, Grasses India 258. 1960. *Andropogon lawsonii* Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 7: 187. 1896.

Erect, tall grass; rootstock stout, horizontal. Joints and pedicels of pedicellate spikelets with a basal tuft of hairs; callus of sessile spikelets bearded with silky hairs. Lower glume of the sessile spikelets with a row

of marginal tubercles which get bigger upwards, becoming spinulose. Common in moist sandy habitats.

Specimen examined: Bisalpura, R. F., Tonk, 380 m, 23.9.1974, *Shetty* 1310 (BSJO).
Fl & Fr.: August-September.

REFERENCES

- BHANDARI, M. M. Flora of the Indian desert. Jodhpur. 1978.
BORSSUM WAAIKES, J. Malesian Malvaceae revised. *Blumea* 14: 11-213. 1966.
GAMBLE, J. S. Flora of the Presidency of Madras 1: 93. 1915.
JAIN, S. K. Floral composition of Rajasthan—A review. *Bull. bot. Surv. India* 12: 176-187. 1970 (1972).
SHARMA, S. AND B. TIAGI. Flora of North-east Rajasthan. New Delhi. 1979.
SHETTY, B. V. AND R. P. PANDEY. Studies on the flora of Rajasthan desert—A review. *Bull. bot. Surve. India* 19: 5-22. 1977 (1979).