

glume, which has 1 or 1-3, stiff, tubercle-based, hairs *ca* 1.5-2.0 mm long on the middle nerve in the centre of the back. Habit & Leaf blades are very variable in this species. (Chippindal, l.c.).

Specimens examined: INDIA: Rajasthan-Jaipur Dist., Ramgarh, Aug. 10, 1964, S. Sharma 717 (CAL). Duplicate specimen in Dept. of Botany, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

the guidance and to Dr. N. C. Nair, Joint Director, Botanical Survey of India for some information on the plants of this grass growing at Coimbatore.

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ADDITIONS TO THE ORCHIDACEAE OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Two orchid genera *Appendicula* and *Diploprora* were identified from the collections of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Both these genera were not reported from these islands so far and hence this note. *Appendicula reflexa* Bl. is also a new record for the flora of India.

1. ***Appendicula reflexa*** Blume, Bijdr. 301. 1825; Holttum, Rev. Fl. Malaya 1: 507, f. 145. 1953; Backer & Bakh. f. Fl. Java 3: 316. 1968; Koyama in Fl. Taiwan 5: 880. pl. 1547. 1978. *A. cordata* Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 6: 83. 1890 et Ic. Pl. 2148. 1893.

Pendulous epiphytes. *Stems* several, crowded, simple, terete, covered by closely packed leaf sheaths, 10-30 cm long; internodes up to 1 cm long. *Leaves* jointed to sheath, present all along the stem in vegetative state and fall off from lower parts during flowering, distichous, elliptic-oblong, twisted and amplexicaul at base; midrib prominent; apex shallowly bilobed, minutely apiculate in sinus, 2.0-2.5 cm long, 0.8-1 cm wide;

sheaths tubular, striate, articulate to the lamina. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, much shorter than the leaves, up to 0.9 cm long; *scape* thick with a few tubular sheaths at base, bearing 6-8 flowers, *ca* 0.5 cm long. *Bracts* ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, *ca* 3 mm long, *ca* 1.5 mm broad at base. *Flowers* light green, *ca* 6 mm long, *ca* 2.5 mm wide. *Dorsal sepal* ovate, acute, 1-nerved, *ca* 2.5 mm long. *Lateral sepals* triangular-falcate; base adnate to the column foot and jointed to form a mentum of *ca* 1.5 mm long, 1-nerved, *ca* 2 mm long, *ca* 2 mm broad at base. *Petals* oblong, obtuse at apex, 1-nerved, *ca* 2.0 mm long, less than 1 mm broad. *Lip* erect, attached to the apex of column foot by claw, with an appendage inside on the claw, the upper half deflexed, obovate, subentire; apex rounded with a cusp, *ca* 2.5 mm long; basal appendage triangular-ovate, obtuse at free end, flat, fleshy, parallel to the claw. *Column* short, with a triangular *ca* 1.5 mm long column foot. *Anthers* ovate, acute. *Pollinia* 6, spathulate-clavate, in

threes, adhering to the stipes by the narrow ends. *Capsules* cylindric, 6-ribbed, ca 0.5 mm long.

Specimens examined: SOUTH NICOBAR: Great Nicobar Is., N. P. Balakrishnan 6082. Ibid. N. G. Nair 7125 (PBL).

Distributions: Nicobar Islands, Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, New Guinea and Taiwan.

Notes: The characteristic appendage on the lip and the number of pollinia easily distinguish the genus. This species is a new record for India.

2. **Diploprora championi** (Lindl.) Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 6: 26. 1890 et Ic. Pl. t. 2120. 1892; King & Pantl. in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calc. 8: 205, pl. 274. 1898; Seidenfaden & Smitinand, Orch. Thailand 573, f. 430. 1963; Saldanha in Fl. Hassan 824. 1976; Koyama in Fl. Taiwan 5: 975, pl. 1587. 1978; Pradhan, Indian Orch. 2: 531. 1979. *Cottonia championi* Lindl. in Hooker's Journ. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 7: 35. 1855.

Epiphytes. *Stems* 8-15 cm long, covered by leaf sheaths. *Leaves* oblong-lanceolate, fleshy, acute-acuminate at apex; nerves many, parallel, prominent when dry, 6-10 cm long, 1.5-2.0 cm broad, articulate on sheath; sheaths tubular, striate, oblique at mouth. *Racemes* axillary, 3-6-flowered, 5-10 cm long. *Flowers* yellow, 6-9 cm long,

5-7 mm wide. *Sepals* oblong, obtuse at apex, ca 8 mm long. *Petals* shorter and narrower than sepals. *Lip* yellowish with brown tinge on margins; hypochile broad and cymbiform; epichile narrow, bifid to form two thin, caudate tails at apex. *Capsules* 2.5-4.0 cm long, 0.2-0.4 cm diam., striate.

Specimens examined: SOUTH ANDAMANS: Gopalakabang, King's collector, s. n. (CALI); N. G. Nair 4286 Jirkatang and 6974 Miletilek (PBL).

Distribution: India: Andaman Is., Sikkim, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka; Bhutan, S. China, Hongkong, Taiwan, Thailand, Burma.

Notes: The occurrence of this widely distributed species in Andaman islands was not recognized as early collections were wrongly identified to be *Pteroceros berkeleyi* (Reichb. f.) Holtt. But the undivided characteristic lip with bifid apex and concave hypochile is distinct for the species.

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A REVIEW OF THE ANDROECIUM IN STERCULIACEAE WITH A KEY TO THE GENERA

Various earlier authors including Bentham & Hooker (1862), Masters (1874), Schumann (1890) and several others have laid stress on the characters of the stamens in the family Sterculiaceae.

Flowers in Sterculiaceae are unisexual or

bisexual or polygamous in some genera like, *Sterculia* L., *Pterygota* Schott. & Endl. and *Firmiana* Marsili. The androecium has been described by various authors as being columnar or tubular, of many stamens; stamens rarely few, free; anthers in a head or in a