

Specimens examined : INDIA : Karnataka, Bangalore, 1857, *H. F. C. Cleghorn s. n.* (Acc. No. 21486) (MH); Kerala, Kasaragod District, Kakadavu, ± 250 m, 11.5.1982, *V. J. Nair* 73848; Tamil Nadu, Tirunelveli District, Courtallum, *R. H. Beddome s.n.* (Acc. No. 21483) (MH). SRI LANKA : Western Province, Kalutara District, Morepitiya, ± 100 m, 8.6.1973, *L. H. Cramer* 4180; Locality unknown, without date, *C. P.* 3346 (Type) (MH).

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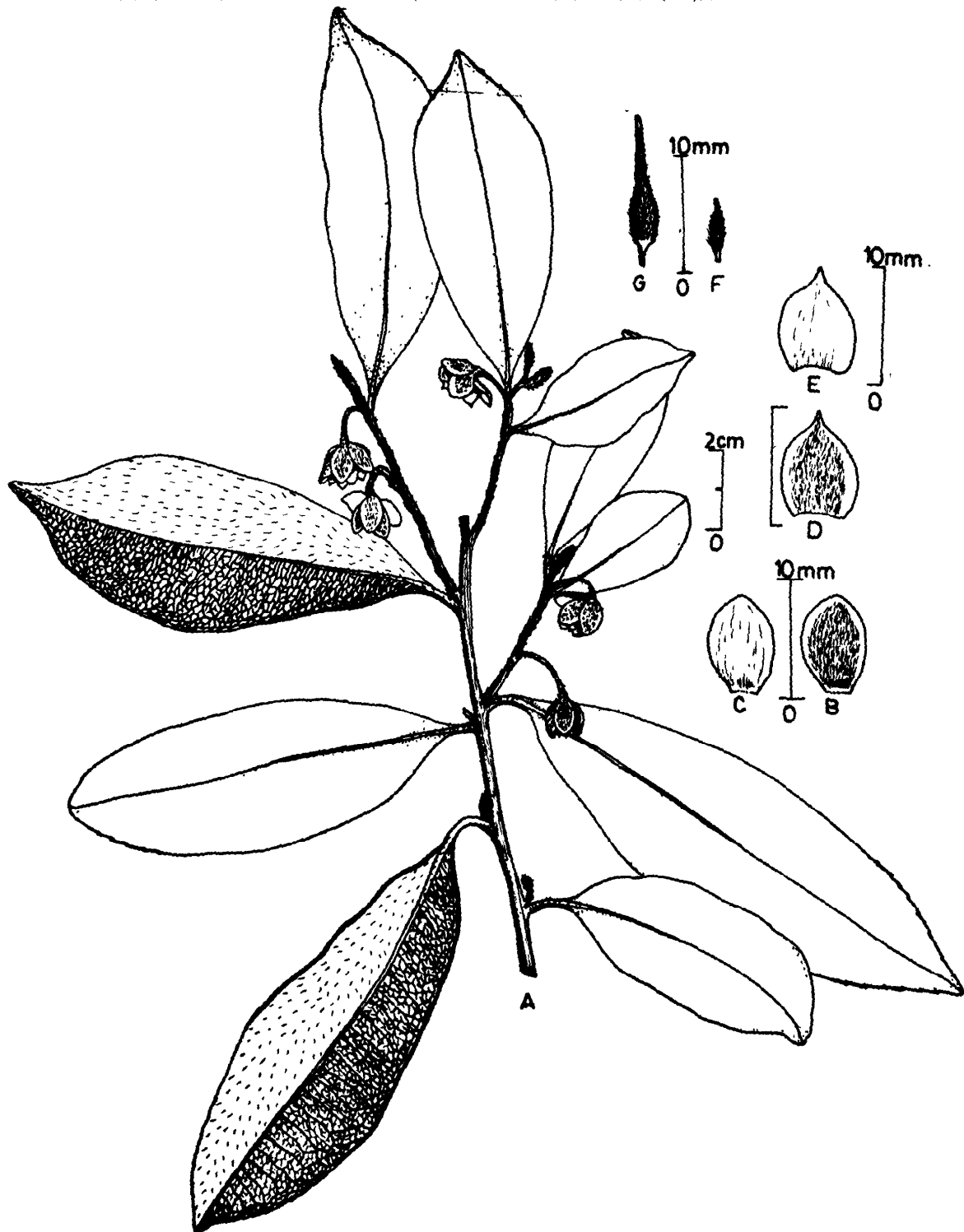
ADINANDRA COLLETTIANA T. K. PAUL (THEACEAE)— A NEW SPECIES FROM MYANMAR

Adinandra colletiana T. K. Paul typified by *George Gallatly* 829 from Myanmar is established as a new species. The new species is described and illustrated.

While working on the Theaceae of the Indian region, it was found that some specimens of the genus *Adinandra* Jack., deposited at Central National Herbarium (CAL) are merely named as "*Adinandra colletiana nov. spec.*" by G. King. But so far this new species has not been published. After a study of these specimens the author is convinced that the specimens placed under this name represent a distinct species which needs to be described.

Adinandra colletiana* T. K. Paul *sp. nov. *A. gallatlyi* sed affinis foliis apice acutis, subacuminatis, vel obtusis, infra sparse et appresse puberule, pedicellis brevioribus (1.5-2 cm longis) distincte recurvatis, petalis apice acuminatis et staminibus longioribus (c. 5 mm longis) differt. Typus: Myanmar, Tenasserim, Jaepo, *George Gallatly* 829A (holotypus CAL; isotypi CAL).

Small tree, young stem and branches longitudinally striated, pubescent with short appressed simple hairs, ultimately glabrescent, vegetative buds silky pubescent. Leaves simple, exstipulate, alternate; petioles thick, stout, 0.5-1 cm long, channelled on upper surface, sparsely hairy or glabrous; lamina oblong, ovate-oblong or oblong-elliptic, base acute or obtuse, apex acute, obtuse or subacuminate, margins remotely serrate towards the apex, revolute, 5.5-15 \times 2.5-5.2 cm, upper surface glabrous, lower surface with appressed simple hairs, glabrescent, lateral veins 15-20 on either side of the mid-vein, mid-vein channelled, prominent in the lower surface, subcoriaceous. Flowers axillary, solitary; pedicels 1.5-2 cm long, distinctly recurved with few scattered simple hairs towards the apex, glabrous; bracteoles 2, from base of flower, ovate-acute, 2-3 \times c. 2 mm, deciduous. Sepals 5, ovate to oblong, apex acute or obtuse, 8-10 \times 5-6 mm, outside with appressed simple hairs, marginal portion thin, glabrous, inner surface glabrous, persistent. Petals 5, white, ovate-acuminate, equalling the sepals in



Figs. A-F : *Adinandra col*

A. Flowering twig; B-C. Outer and inner surface of sepals; D-E. Outer and inner surface of petals; F. Gynoecium.

length, outer surface densely silky hairy, inner surface glabrous. Stamens numerous, adnate to the petals, c. 5 mm long; filaments c. 1 mm long, glabrous; anthers oblong, apiculate, hairy. Ovary oblong, 2-3 mm long, densely silky-hairy, 5-locular, ovules numerous in each loculus; style 1, 5-10 mm long, densely silky-hairy up to the subapical portion; stigma subtruncate. Young capsule ovoid, densely silky-hairy, mature fruit not seen.

Type : Myanmar : Tenasserim, Jaepo, 5000' (1520 m). 17.4.1877, *George Gallatly* 829A (Holotype: CAL; Isotypes: 829B, C, D, E, F, CAL).

Fl.: April.

Adinandra colletiana is similar to *A. gallatlyi* R. N. Paul but differs in its leaves being acute, obtuse or subacuminate at apex, the margin

serrated towards the apex, the lower surface with appressed simple hairs, the pedicel shorter (1.5-2 cm), and distinctly recurved, the petals acuminate at the apex and the longer stamens (c. 5 mm) whereas *A. gallatlyi* has leaves with short acuminate apices, the margins entire, the lower surface glabrous, the pedicel longer (3.2-3.5 cm), slightly bent, the petals obtuse to acute at apex and the stamens shorter (c. 3 mm).

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WILD ORNAMENTALS OF PAURI GARHWAL

The Pauri district of Garhwal Himalaya lies in between 30°-0'N latitudes and 78°-46'E longitudes sharing with the outer Himalayan ranges with altitudinal variations in between 1350 m to 2200 m above sea level. The flora of the area is very rich in its biological diversity having considerable economical and medicinal potentiality.

During the course of floristic exploration of the area (1979-85), a number of wild plants having ornamental value have been noted, which can be introduced in the gardens for their beautiful flowers, fruits, foliage etc. Such plants were selected and observed regularly during different seasons in order to know the colour of flowers, fruits etc., for evaluating their ornamental importance. The correct time of flowering and fruiting was noted in the field during the course of such studies.

The present paper deals with the 35 most common ones. These have been arranged

alphabetically. For each species correct binomial, basionym if any, family to which it belongs, local name if any in inverted commas, flower colour, fruit colour if interesting, flowering and fruiting season etc., have been given in the enumeration.

It has been observed that a number of plants lurking in wilderness can be introduced in gardens and parks in hilly areas for their ornamental value without much expenditures and efforts. These plants with better range of tolerance have less risk of mortality due to diseases and other reasons. The seeds can be collected in case of annuals and seedlings/cuttings can be gathered easily in case of trees, shrubs and other woody plants for the purpose.

1. *Androsace lanuginosa* Wall. (Primulaceae)

Decumbent perennial herb up to 15 cm high.

Fl. pink or white in umbels; Aug. Oct.