RE-COLLECTION OF AGAPETES MITRARIOIDES HOOK. F. EX C.B. CLARKE (ERICACEAE) FROM ARUNACHAL PRADESH, INDIA

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C. B. Clarke (1881) described *A. mitrarioides* based on Griffith's collection of 1837 from Mishmi Hills. Kanjilal (1939) mentioned the species in Flora of Assam but the material (Watt 5984, CAL!) was misidentified as *Agapetes mitrarioides*. A review of literature (Airy Shaw in Kew Bull. 1935, 1948, 1958, 1967) revealed that the species was not recollected after it's type collection.

During botanical exploration in Mehao Wild Life Sanctuary, a species of Agapetes was found to be very common from Myudia to Deopani track and in the surroundings of Mehao Lake. A critical study of collected specimens revealed that they belong to A. *mitrarioides* Hook.f. ex C.B. Clarke.

A brief description of the species with line drawing is given here for its easy identification.

Agapetes mitrarioides Hook.f. ex C.B. Clarke in Hook.f., Fl. Brit. India 3 : 447. 1881;Airy Shaw in Kew Bull. 13 : 497. 1958. Type : Assam, Mishmi hills : Laimpha,1837, Griffith (Kew distrib.) 3466. (K, cibachrome CAL!).Fig.1

Epiphytic shrubs 30-40 cm high, erect when young. Stems weak, hispidulous, brown, ligno tubers amorphous, 1.5-4 cm long, rooting at nodes and bulbs. Leaves 2-3 stichous, petiole 1-1.5 mm long, glabrous; lamina elliptic, $9-18 \times 5.5-10$ mm, cuneate at base, acuminate at apex, serrate at margin, coriaceous, glabrous, glaucous above, dull below; midrib faintly raised above, lateral veins 4-6, alternate, brochidodromous. Flowers solitary or in 2-flowered drooping cymes; peduncles 1.6-1.7 cm long, minutely puberulous; hairs hyaline; bracts - 2, linear, c. 1 mm long, minutely puberulous outside; bracteoles 2-3, triangular, 1-2 mm, similar to bracts; pedicels 1-1.6 cm long, articulate

at base of calyx tube, finely puberulous. Calyx-tube campanulate, $6.5-7 \times 3.5$ mm, puberulous outside; glabrous inside, lobes lanceolate to ovate-acuminate, $3.5-3.7 \times 1.5-1.9$ mm, acuminate at apex, prominently veined outside. Corolla tubular-urceolate, $2.5-3 \times 1-1.5$ cm, membranous, minutely puberulous on mid vein, orange red, with dark red reticulations; free lobes broadly ovate, $2.5-3 \times 4$ mm, acuminate at apex, greenish yellow. Stamens 10 in 2 whorls, inner 5, 23.5 mm long, outer 5, 25 mm long; filaments spathulate, 1.5-2 mm long, incurved, minutely puberulous to glabrous outside, hyaline; anther lobes elliptic, c. 25 mm long, yellow; anther sacs c. 5 mm long, verrucate; tail c. 1 mm, downwardly projected, bilobed; horns linear, c. 18.5 mm long. Ovary inferior, c. 3 mm in diam., 5 chambered, 2-3 ovules in each chamber; placentation axile. Styles linear, 2.5-3 cm long, inserted c.1 mm inside ovary, glabrous; stigma truncate.

Specimens examined : Arunachal Pradesh, Dibang Valley district, Mehao Lake, Nov 2000, D. K. Singh & Party 97601 (ASSAM, BSD); Myudia I.B. to Deopani track, 2250 m, 5.11.02, D. Banik 27417, fl; Mehao lake island, 1550 m, 14.11.02, D. Banik 27430, fl.(CAL).

Distrib.: India, Arunachal Pradesh : Dibang Valley District, Mishmi Hills; Myudia to Deopani Track, Mehao lake.

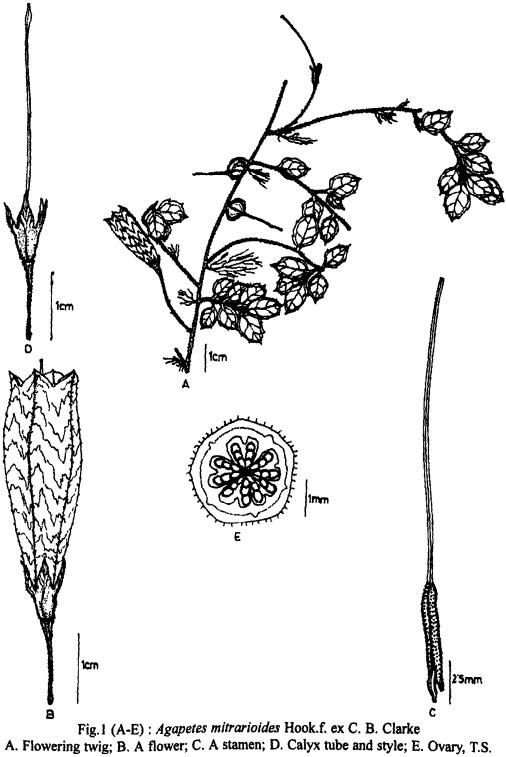
Habitat : The species was found to be common between 1500 and 2250 m altitude, either as epiphyte on tall trees or on mossy covered rocks, associated with members of Lauraceae and Fagaceae. A population found near water source in sunlight.

Fl.: October-November.

Note : Though in protologue inflorescence was referred to as 2 flowered. In the present collection 1-2 flowered condition was observed on the same plant (D. Banik 27417).

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