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Orophea polycarpa and Artabotrys burmanicus

Author(s): W. G. Craib

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pressa, reticulatione laxa supra conspicua, grandulis duabus prope basem instructa, petiolo 1-1.5 cm. longo supra canaliculato suffulta. *Flores* deficientes. *Fructus* subsessilis; calyx crateriformis, extra subconspicue vel interdum obscurius 5-costatus, extra basi breviter adpresse fulvo-pubescentis, apicem versus glabrescens, intus dense adpresse fulvo-pubescentis; tubus 8-9 mm. altus, ore 1.5 cm. diametro; lobi late triangulares, acuminati, obtusi, 5-7 mm. longi, 1-1.2 cm. lati; fructus globosus, vel ellipsoideus, breviter apiculatus, circa 2 cm. altus, adpresse ferrugineo-pubescentis; semina castenea, 1.3 cm. longa.

Sriracha, Nawng Kaw, evergreen jungle, 30 m., *Kerr* 2059, *Mrs. D. J. Collins* 345.

***Aganosma siamensis*, Craib** [Apocynaceae-Echitideae]; ab *A. gracili*, Hook. f., sepalis corrollae minoribus recedit.

Frutex volubilis; ramuli primo breviter adpresse albo-strigosi, mox glabri, cortice atro-brunneo sparse lenticellato reticulato-striato obtecti. *Folia* plerumque oblonga, apice acute acuminata, basi cuneata vel rotundata, usque ad 15 cm. longa et 6.7 cm. lata, chartaceo-membranacea, sicco supra fusco-brunnea, subtus pallidiora, pagina utraque glabra, costa supra saltem basem versus impressa, nervis lateralibus utrinsecus 6-9 intra marginem anastomosantibus supra subprominulis subtus prominulis, nervulis subobscuris, margine pauperrime ciliata; petioli plerumque circa 1 cm. longi, pilis paucis albis adpressis instructi, supra canaliculati. *Inflorescentia* generis, pedunculo communi brevi vel omnino deficiente cum rhachi pedunculisque partialibus adpresse strigilloso; pedicelli 5-7 mm. longi, tomentelli; bractee cito deciduae, 5 mm. longae. *Sepala* inter se inaequalia, anguste lanceolata ovata, acuminata, acuta, usque ad 2.8 cm. longa et 6 mm. lata, utrinque griseo-tomentella. *Corollae* albae (ex *Kerr*) tubus paulo ultra 1 cm. longus, extra griseo-tomentellus, intus superne dense pilosus, lobi 3.5 cm. longi, 1.3 cm. lati. *Stamina* 5.5 mm. longa, fere ad tubi basem affixa. *Fructus* carpella 14 cm. longa, circa 7 mm. diametro, adpresse strigillosa, glabrescentia.

Chiengmai, Doi Sutep, evergreen jungle, 660 m., *Kerr* 1797.

XLVI.—OROPHEA POLYCARPA AND ARTABOTRYS BURMANICUS.

W. G. CRAIB.

***Orophea polycarpa*, A. DC.**—The somewhat inadequate material collected by Wallich and described by De Candolle under the above name has led to confusion resulting in the name being applied to a totally different Andaman plant. Hooker and Thomson in their *Flora Indica* state that they had no material for dissection and that they derived their description of the flower from the original. Kurz in his *Andaman Report* (*infra cit.*) gives the first record of the Andaman plant. At first he regarded it as distinct from De

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Candolle's species and named it *Melodorum monospermum* without, however, providing any description. Afterwards he published it as *Orophea polycarpa*, quoting as a synonym his own nomen nudum. Coming to the Flora of British India we find the Andaman plant included in the description of De Candolle's species. Subsequent authors have acquiesced in Flora of British India treatment until, in King's monograph of the Indian *Anonaceae*, we find the description and figure of *O. polycarpa* apply wholly to the Andaman plant.

The receipt of copious material from Siam and Burma led the writer to examine one of the few flowers in the Wallichian herbarium, with the result that he finds the Burmo-Siamese plant agrees exactly with Wallich's and also with Pierre's *O. anceps*.

It thus becomes necessary to find a new name for the Andaman plant, and the writer proposes to use Kurz's specific name for it, although this name cannot be said to be a very appropriate one in the genus.

Descriptions of the two species do not appear necessary since for *O. polycarpa* we have De Candolle's original description and also Pierre's figure and description of *O. anceps* and for *Melodorum monospermum* we have King's description and figure of *O. polycarpa*.

The synonymy and distribution of the two species is as follows:—

O. polycarpa, A.DC. in Mem. Soc. Genev. v. p. 39; Hook. f. et Th., Fl. Ind., i. p. iii; Griffith, Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. iv. t. 654; Hook f. et Th. in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind., i. p. 91 (*pl. Andaman. excl.*); Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng., xliii. 2 p. 58 et For. Fl. Brit. Burma, i. p. 49 (*pl. Andaman. excl.*); King in Journ. As. Soc. Beng., lxi. 2 p. 85 et in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calc., iv. p. 109 (*pl. Andaman., floris descr. et tab. excl.*); Brandis, Indian Trees, p. 18, *quoad pl. burmanicam. O. anceps*, Pierre, Fl. For. Cochin t. 46; Finet et Gagnep. in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr., Mem. 4 p. 156 et in Lecomte Fl. Gen. Indo-Chine, i. p. 116. *Bocagea polycarpa*, Steud.

Burma: banks of Salween, anno 1827, *Wall. Cat.* 6431; Ava journey, *Griffith*, 399; Amherst, Thaungyin valley, *Lace* 4715.

Siam: near Pang Pue, Pa Hin, evergreen jungle, 400 m., *Kerr* 3172; Prê, 180 m., *Phra Vanpruk* 324; Mè Thow, 600 m., evergreen jungle, *Khun Winit* 86.

Cambodia: Samrong-tong, *Pierre* 738, 738 c.

Orophea monosperma, *Craib*, comb. nov. *O. polycarpa*, Hook. f. et Th. in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind., i. p. 91 (*quoad pl. Andaman.*); Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng., xliii. 2, p. 58 et For. Fl. Brit. Burma, i. p. 49 (*quoad pl. Andaman.*); King in Journ. As. Soc. Beng., lxi. 2 p. 85 et in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calc., iv. p. 109, t. 151 A (*pl. burman. citatis et syn. Steud. tantum excl.*), non A.DC. *Melodorum monospermum*, Kurz in And. Rep., App. B., p. 1 — nomen tantum.

South Andaman, *Kurz*, *King*, *King's Collector*. Middle Andaman, *Parkinson* 100.

Artabotrys burmanicus, *A. DC.*—The history attaching to this species is practically a repetition of that of *Orophea polycarpa*, *A. DC.* A misidentification has led to the name being at the present day attached to a plant totally different from that originally described by De Candolle.

The synonymy and distribution of the two species is as follows:—

Artabotrys uniflorus, *Craib*, comb. nov. *A. burmanicus*, Hook. f. et Th., *Fl. Ind.*, i. p. 129; Kurz, *For. Fl. Brit. Burma*, i. p. 32; Hook. f. et Th. in Hook. f. *Fl. Brit. Ind.*, i. p. 55; King in *Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calc.*, iv. p. 47 t. 62 (*omnes quoad plantas petala triquetra habentes*) non *A. DC.* *Ropalopetalum uniflorum*, Griff. *Not.*, iv. p. 717.

Tenasserim, *Griffith* 890 (K.D. 430), *Proudlock*.

A barren specimen from Pegu—*Kurz* 1863—may also belong here.

A. burmanicus, *A. DC.*, *Mem.*, p. 36; auct. supra citati quoad plantam Wallichianam tantum.

Wall. Cat. 6418. Mandalay, Zibingyi, 560 m., *Lace* 5185.

Besides the Burmese plants King, l.c. quotes also a plant from Manipur. Unfortunately this plant is in fruit only, but it certainly belongs to neither of the above species. Finet and Gagnepain in *Lecomte's Fl. Gen. Indo-Chine* record and describe a plant as *A. burmanicus*, but whatever their plant may be their description makes *A. burmanicus* an impossible identification.

XLVII.—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Botanical Magazine for November.—The plants figured are *Rhododendron carneum*, Hutchinson (t. 8634); *Sievekingia Sheppardii*, Rolfe (t. 8635); *Anemone obtusifolia*, Don, forma *patula*, Craib (t. 8636) and *Potentilla davurica*, Nestl. var. *Veitchii*, Jesson (t. 8637).

Rhododendron carneum is an attractive pink-flowered species found in the Northern Shan States by Major C. W. Brown at an altitude of 7500 ft. From the seed sent by him to Col. F. B. Longe, Holly Lodge, Norwich, the subject of the plate has been grown. In Burma it grows to a height of about 3 ft. on open grassy hillsides. This species is most nearly allied to *R. Veitchianum*, Hook., but in the latter the calyx-lobes are ciliate and usually much larger, and the corolla is white with suberect lobes.

Reichenbach founded the genus *Sievekingia* in 1871 on a species from Costa Rica. Now six species of this interesting genus are known inhabiting Costa Rica, British Guiana, Ecuador, Colombia and Peru. The species figured was collected in Colombia in the Rio Condoto Choco by Dr. S. Sheppard, and is now in the Kew Collection. *S. Sheppardii* differs from other species in having two leaves to the pseudo-bulbs and in its erect, many-flowered scapes.