at apex, 3-3.5 × 1.4-1.7 cm, smooth, glossy, green when young, brownish black when mature, 1-2 in number; stalks 4-8 mm long, stout, jointed; endocarp hard, stony.

Holotype : *V. Lakshmanan* 87782 (CAL) and *Isotypes* : *V. Lakshmanan* 87782 (K, MH), Hospital Valley, High Wavy's Mountains, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu State, ± 1600 m, 22.01.1988. *Paratypes* : *Shetty* 27322 (MH), Umaiya Malai Shola, Devicolam, Kottayam District, Kerala State, ± 2000 m, 18.04.1966; *Vajravēlu* 77892 (MH), Athikandi Estate, Bababudangiri, Chickmagalur District, Karnataka State, ± 1600 m, 1.03.1984; *Lakshmanan* 91042 (MH), Hospital Valley, High Wavy's Mountains, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu State, ± 1600 m, 26.05.1989; *Lakshmanan* 91082 (MH), Nursery Valley, High Wavy's Mountains, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu State, ± 1350 m, 28.05.1989.

Uncommon tree sparsely scattered along the streams of evergreen forests and sholas.

Flowering & Fruiting : January to May.

Chionanthus ramiflorus Roxb. var. *peninsularis* can be easily distinguished from the var. *ramiflorus* by the fruits being ellipsoid, oblique, acute to short acuminate at apex, 3-3.5 × 1.4-1.7 cm, smooth, brownish black whereas in the typical variety the fruits are oblongoid, obtuse at apex, 1.5-2 × 0.5-0.8 cm, ribbed, grey.

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ON THE IDENTITY OF *CYRTANTHUS PARVIFLORUS* BAKER—A NEWLY INTRODUCED GARDEN PLANT IN INDIAN BOTANIC GARDEN

Some leafy bulbs were collected from Dowhills in May 1980 in course of a collection tour in Darjeeling district. The bulbs were planted in the Nursery of Inlian Botanic Garden, Howrah.

For long 6 years the plants survived giving rise daughter bulbs and grassy leaves, without bearing any flower. In March 1987 some scarlet flowers appeared on slender scapes surrounded by several leaves.

Plants are growing in pots under the shade of a big tree. Four leafless scapes arise, each from a bulb. It takes more than a week for a scape to mature to bear 4 flowers in an umbel. Flowers of an umbel persist for about 4 days and then starts withering. All the flowers decayed except two which produce fruits.

After thorough examination of the plants and critical study of the literature and specimens extant in herbarium CAL it has been identified as *Cyrtanthus parviflorus* Baker. *Cyrtanthus* Ait. (Amaryllidaceae) is an African genus, comprising 47 species, well known for ornamental showy flowers. *Cyrtanthus*—name had been taken from a Greek word which means curved flowers, for the pendulous nature of the flowers. None of the species of the genus was ever grown in Indian Botanic Garden before, nor does it

appear to have been reported from India even under cultivation. So it is considered as an interesting new introduction in Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah.

Cyrtanthus parviflorus Baker in Gard. Chron. 9 : 104. 1981 and in Thistleton Dyer, Fl. Capensis 6 : 221. Sept. 1896.



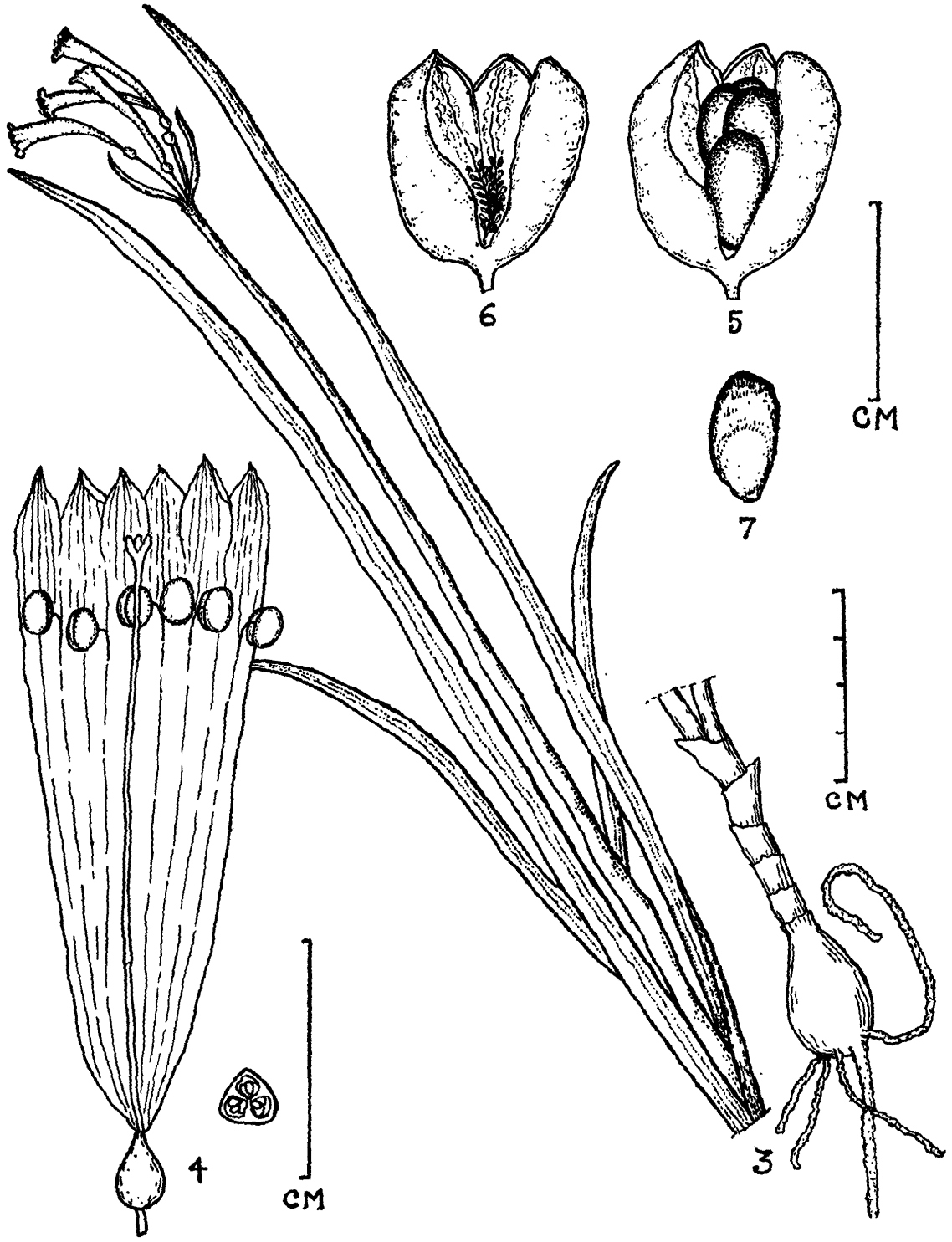
Fig. 1 : *Cyrtanthus parviflorus* Baker —potted plants

Herbs acaulescent, bulbous, with radical leaves ; bulbs 3-4 × 1.5-1.8 cm, ovoid, tunicated, white with long neck ; neck 4-5 × 0.6-0.8 cm. Leaves few, green, 15-30 × 0.4-0.6 cm, linear, lower 5-6 cm thickened, tip acute. Scapes 20-25 cm long, slender, green, hollow, glabrous, 0.4-0.5 cm diam. at the base, narrowed to 0.2 cm at the tip. Umbels 4-12 flowers at different lengths and maturity. Flowers scarlet 25 (according to Royal Horticultural Society, London, color chart), ± 3 cm long, bisexual, epigynous, infundibuliform, slightly curved ; bracts 2, ± 2 × 0.5 cm long, lanceolate, acute, membranous ; pedicel 6-15 mm long, filiform. Perianth tube narrow, 5 times longer than the segments, from narrow 1 mm broad base, gradually dilated upwards to 4 mm broad throat ; segments ± 4 × 2 mm, oblong, subequal, all petaline, acute, 4-5 veins. Stamens 6, inserted in the perianth tube near the throat, at various level, not uniseriate : filaments light brownish, less than 2 mm long, filiform ; anthers bright yellow, ± 2 × 1 mm, oblong, 2-celled, laterally compressed, dorsifixed, introse ; connective



Fig. 2 : *Cyrtanthus parviflorus* Baker—flowers

short. Pistil inferior ovary and a long style ; ovary ± 3 × 2 mm, ovoid, trilocular ; placentation axile ; ovules many ; sessile ; style ± 25 mm long, filiform, included, little above the throat ; stigma 3-lobed, lobes delicate. Fruits green capsule, ± 11 × 6 mm, oblong, bluntly triangled with persistent perianth, trilocular, loculicidally dehiscent ; septa thick,



Cyrtanthus parviflorus Baker

Figs. 3-7: 3. Habit of the plant showing bulb, leaves and flowers. 4. Dissected flower. 5. Fruit with seed. 6. Fruit with ovules. 7. Seed.

many immature ovules attached to the septa at the base of the capsule. Seeds-5, deep brownish black, shining, 6-8 × 3-1 mm, elliptic or nearly so, margin thin.

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NOMENCLATURAL NOTES ON *COTONEASTER SYMONDSII* TH. MOORE (ROSACEAE)

J. D. Hooker (1878), Rehder (1940, 1949) and Klotz (1957, 1963) treated *Cotoneaster simonsii* hort. ex Baker (1869) as the correct name of the taxon endemic to the Himalaya, from Himachal Pradesh to Bhutan, between 1,525 m and 3,660 m. Simultaneously, Rehder (*l.c.*) and Klotz (*l.c.*) reduced *C. symondsii* Th. Moore (1861), without any comment, as the synonym of the former. The protologue of *C. symondsii* reads : "...from Mr. Standish, Bagshot. A very elegant and little known hardy evergreen shrub, of erect habit, furnished with elliptic leaves, larger than, but resembling those of *buxifolia*. The plants, at this season of the year, are loaded with large orange-scarlet berries, which render them exceedingly ornamental"

Therefore, *Cotoneaster symondsii* Th. Moore is neither a nomen nudum, nor a nomen illegitimum, nor a later homonym, but must be treated as a validly described species from an unspecified locality. Consequently, when treated as conspecific with *C. simonsii* hort. ex Baker (1869), it is the correct name, on the basis of priority, for this Himalayan taxon.

With regard to orthography and correct authority of the two specific epithets involved [whether *symondsii* Th. Moore/*symondsii* hort. ex Th. Moore/*simondsii* hort./*simonsii* hort. ex Baker/*simonsii* Baker./as spelt and adopted by different authors from time to time], the fact remains that Th. Moore (1861) spelt the epithet as *Symondsii*, in whose honour one does not certainly know. Although there was one Peter Lund Simmonds (aka Simons) (1814-1897), born in Lund he is not mentioned in the Index of Collectors, nor in the Chapters of the History of Indian Botany and his published botanical works (TL—2) are on commercial products. On the other hand, there was one Charles J. Simons, who collected plants from Khasia and North-East India between 1820 and 1850 and in his honour *Cotoneaster simonsii* Hort. was described by J. G. Baker (1869). The suffix 'Hort.' indicating that the plants described by him were of garden or of unknown origin ('hortorum' of garden). While Thomas Moore did not cite any type locality, Baker erroneously cited 'Native of Khasia', for what should have been 'Sikkim Himalaya'

The postscript note to *Cotoneaster simonsii* hort. ex Baker added by W.W.S. (William Wilson Saunders), the editor of *Refugium botanicum* 1. 1869 (cf. TL-2, 1985) stated that Saunders was "quite unacquainted with the origin of the plant ... is supposed to come from India" and that specimens (seeds) of the species first noticed by him in cultivation in the nursery of Weymouth, England, was