TWO INTERESTING RECORDS FROM WESTERN HIMALAYA

During the Kedarnath Parbat Expedition of 1968 (Naithani 1972), the author collected two plants which on further study have proved to be new records for Western Himalaya. These were previously known only from Eastern Himalaya.

1. Leontopodium fimbrilligerum J. R. Drumm. in Kew Bull. 1910: 76. 1910.

A species close to *L. alpinum* Cass. but distinguished from it by the yellow involucral leaves and by the fimbriate involucral scales. Previously known from Chumbi Valley, *ca* 3350 m. King's col'ector (HOLOTYPE, CAL).

Present collection: Tapovan, Tehri-Garhwal, 4700 m, 26th. Sept. 1967—*B. D. Naithani* 37439 (BSD).

2. Rhododendron nivale Hook. f. in Rhod. Sikkim Himal. 29t. 26, B, 1851 ; Fl. Brit. India 3: 472. 1882.

An almost prostrate shrub occurring on rocky slopes. Previously known from Langtang, Sikkim and Southern Tibet at 4700-5400 m.

Present collection: Sivaling Base, Tehri-Garhwal, 472 mm, 26th. Sept 1967—*B. D. Naithani* 37448 (BSD).

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B. D. NAITHANI

Botanical Survey of India, Dehra Dun

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IDENTITY OF *ANACOLOSA GRIFFITHII* MAST. FROM ANDAMANS

Three taxa of the genus *Anacolosa* Bl. (Olacaceae) have been reported from Andaman & Nicobar group of islands. These are: 1. *Anacolosa puberula* Kurz (Masters in Hook. f. 1875). 2. *A. puberula* var. *andamanica* King (King, 1895 ; Parkinson, 1923). 3. *A. griffithii* Mast. (in Hook. f. 1875).

A scrutiny of the material of the genus and literature reveals that King's collection (CAL Acc. No. 82964) on which *A. griffithii* was reported from Andamans has been misunderstood.

While studying the genus *Anacolosa* Bl. the author came across specimens labelled as *A. griffithii* Mast. from Andamans and Burma. On a critical examination of the sheet No. CAL 82964, it is seen that the Andaman specimen does not match with the description given in the protologue (Masters, l.c.) but the Burmese specimen agrees with it.

There is an earlier manuscript label attached with this herbarium sheet (CAL 82964). This label has been put in Kew herbarium where the sheet seems to have been sent for opinion. The label reads:

"This=specimen in the Herb. Kew, Andaman Kurz, labelled *A. griffithii* by Masters, but clearly different from Griffith's plant of which a small piece is sent herewith."

This also suggests that Kurz's collection lying under the name *A. griffithii* Mast. from Andamans, both in K and CAL (82964) and *A. griffithii* Mast. from Burma are quite different plants.

A specimen of *A. griffithii* Mast. (Griff. 821, Mergui. CAL Acc. No. 82965) is ava able and has been carefully compared with CAL. 82964, and this also leads to the same conclusion.

Kurz (1872) described, *Anacolosa puberula* and mentioned the type locality to be Anda-

mans. King (l.c.) reported that though Kurz mentioned the locality as Andamans, but it is not from that place and the locality for that species should be Nicobar. Several Kurz's specimens of this taxon are available in CAL and have been examined. These are all from Nicobar and none from Andamans.

King (l.c.) collected a plant from Andaman which was almost like *A. puberula* Kurz, but with some variations in leaf characters, and on this, he proposed a variety of *A. puberula,* namely *A. puberula* var. *andamanica* King.

The material CAL 82964 labelled as *A. griffithii* Mast. matches exactly with King's material *i.e. A. puberula* var. *andamanica* King.

King (l.c.) also stated that he had not found any such material which can be called as *A. griffithii* Mast. from Andamans, and all the material he found from Andamans were *A. puberula* var. *andamanica* King.

It is of interest to record here that Parkinson (l.c.) mentioned only *A. puberula* var. *andamanica* King from Andamans. But curiously enough he quoted Hook. f. (l.c.) in the citation, thereby implying, that he considered the material to be synonymous with the taxon treated therein by Masters.

Therefore, the occurrence of *A. griffithii* Mast. in Andamans, as reported in Flora of British India (l.c. 580), was based on misidentification and the genus *Anacolosa* Bl. is represented in these islands only by the two taxa, namely,

(1) *A. puberula* Kurz (Nicobar Islands),
(2) *A. puberula* var. *andamanica* King (Andamans).

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ANJALI CHAKRABARTI
Botanical Survey of India, Howrah

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ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF *MICROCARPAEA MUSCOSA* R. BR. (SCROPHULARIACEAE)

Retzius (1788) described *Paederota minima* based on a Koenig's specimen collected from Southern India. Robert Brown (1810) erected the genus *Microcarpaea* and included *P. minima* Koen. ex Retz. as a synonym under his binomial *Microcarpaea muscosa.* Bentham (1846), who adopted this binomial as the correct name, cited *Paederota minima* as a synonym of both *Microcarpaea muscosa* and *Glossostigma spathulatum* Arn. This view has also been followed by Hooker f. (1884) and authors of provincial floras-Duthie (1960), Prain (1963), Gamble (1967) and Haines (1961). Subsequent botanist like Santapau (1946 et 1950) following Bentham's concept of *P. minima,* rejected *Paederota minima* as a *nomen ambiguum* and adopted the next earliest legitimate name *Microcarpaea muscosa* as the correct name for this taxon.

After a careful analysis of the original description and the type photograph of *Paederota minima* Retz., it seems that Merrill (1912) was justified in treating his com-