Specimens examined: KERALA. Quilon Dt.: Angamuzhi, Ranni R. F., in fl. & fr., 22.11.1976, *Chandrabose* 49161 (MH).

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M. CHANDRABOSE
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32. A NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *HYPOCHOERIS RADICATA* L. (ASTERACEAE) IN N. W. HIMALAYAS

Like other successful invading weeds of Asteraceae *Hypochoeris radicata* L. is also getting a foothold in the Indian subcontinent. This European species has already spread in Eurasia and is also naturalised in South America and parts of Australia and North America.

In India the genus is represented by another species namely *H. glabra* L. and is known to occur only in the Nilgiris. The first report of distribution of *Hypochoeris radicata* L. was made by Panigrahi and Kammathy (1960) from Meghalaya and Assam where it is a common weed. Later on Kammathy (1963) recorded the species also from the Nilgiri Hills in South India.

While undertaking explorations in the district Tehri (Garhwal) the senior author collected the species from Pratapnagar at an altitude of 2500 m and it is naturalised in the area. With the present discovery of the species from a locality far away from the earlier reports of distribution shows that it is likely to to spread throughout the Himalayan tract in course of time.

In order to invite reports of further distribution and to facilitate an easy identification, the species is described with key characters and ecological notes.

Key Characters: *Leaves* sinuate toothed, bristly hairy on both surfaces. *Heads* yellow ligulate, 2-3 cm in diameter. *Pappus* feathery, the peripheral ones shorter than the inner whorl. *Receptacle* flat naked.

Hypochoeris radicata L. sp. Pl. 2 : 811-1753; Butcher, R. W. *New Illust. British Fl. 2*: 528. *pl.* 1324. 1961; Ross Craig, S. *Draw. British Pl. pt* 18 (4): *pl.* 21. 1963; Panigrahi & Kammathy in *Mem. Indian Bot. Soc. 3*: 200-210. 1960.

Description: A long rooted, perennial laticiferous herb. *Leaves* rosulate, sessile 4-12 cm, oblong lanceolate, sinuate or irregularly pinnately lobed., *Scapes* 7-25 cm, leafless, branched, green, hollow, striated. *Heads* 20-30 mm diameter. *Involucral bracts* 4-7 mm with membranous margins; inner 10-20 mm long, linear, midnerve bristly hairy, imbricate. *Ray florets* linear, apex toothed; *disc florets*, tube slender, unequal. *Style & Stigma* spinulose. *Achenes* 4-5 mm long, horizontally striated and vertically ribbed, muricate above; *beak* 3-5 mm, stout.

Occasional on open sunny slopes; Pratapnagar (Tehri Garhwal, N. W. Himalayas) 2500 m, 24.2.1979. *Goel* 65717; *Fls. & Frs*: Feb. to May; *Chr. No*: $2n = 8$.

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February 26, 1980.

A. K. GOEL
U. S. BHATTACHARYYA

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33. NEW INDIAN RECORD OF *ARDISIA PARDALINA* MEZ (MYRSINACEAE)

(With a text-figure)

Carl Mez (1902) in his monograph on the family Myrsinaceae described a new species *Ardisia pardalina* from Philippines. During the course of our study on the Indian Myrsinaceae we came across an unidentified specimen which after critical study appeared to be *Ardisia pardalina* Mez. The plant so far is not recorded in India. It is a very interesting species among the Indian *Ardisia* so far studied as regards the glands on the leaf. Mez in his key established the subgenus *Crispardisia* based on the marginal albuminous glands on the leaves. Within the subgenus he described 2 species with the elongated glands namely *A. pardalina* and *A. sinuato-crenata.* But *A. pardalina* can be easily separated from its ally by the entire leaves whereas in *A. sinuato-crenata* the leaves are sinuate-crenate. Mez also described another species *A. oldhami* (l.c.) with large glands (not elongated) which was merged later on by Walker with *A. virens* Kurz. (Walker in Philippine Journal of Science 73:82. 1940). But he however did not mention the species *A. pardalina.* The specimens of *A. pardalina* Mez from Philippines are available in Herb. CAL. As no diagram is available a short description along with a diagram is given.

Ardisia pardalina Mez in Engl. Pflanzenreich 9 (iv.236) 148. 1902.

Shrub, glabrous, smooth. Leaves lanceolate 12-15 cm × 2.5-3.5 cm., base cuneate apex acute or obtuse, membranous, glabrous, midrib raised beneath, lateral nerves many pairs, nerves prominent beneath, gland dotted, glands elongated, scattered, margin entire, recurved with albuminous glands; petioles ± 12 mm long, glabrous, canaliculate. Inflorescence axillary, peduncles 40-60 mm long, slender, few flowered, paniculately umbellate. Pedicel 6-8 mm long, glabrous. Sepals 5, ovate-acute 1.5-2 mm × 1 mm large gland dotted, persistent. Fruit globose 7-8 mm diameter, reddish brown, large gland dotted.

Fruit—January.

Distribution—INDIA: Rengging, Assam, 860 m, 25 Jan. 1912, *I. H. Burkill* 36251 (CAL).



Goel, Anil K. and Bhattacharyya, U. S. 1981. "A Note on the Occurrence of Hypochoeris radicata Asteraceae in Northwestern Himalayas India." *The journal of the Bombay Natural History Society* 78, 632–633.

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