

Dysophylla globulosa Doan (Labiatae), Newly Recorded for Thailand

Dysophylla globulosa Doan is reported for the first time in Thailand with a full description and illustrations. This plant was collected from Phu Phak Etu, Kaeng Srikhot Village, Sirindhon District, Ubon Ratchathani Province. The whole plant is used as cardiogenic by a decoction in water. Voucher specimens have been deposited at the Bangkok Herbarium (BK), Botany Section, Botany and Weed Science Division, Department of Agriculture and the Forest Herbarium, Royal Forest Department, both at the Ministry of Agriculture.

The genus *Dysophylla* Blume comprises about 30 species from warm regions of the Old World (MCVAUGH, 1974). In the India region (HOOKER, 1897; MUKERJEE, 1940), 17 species of *Dysophylla* Blume are reported while in the Malay Peninsula (RIDLEY, 1967), Java (BACKER & BAKHUIZEN VAN DEN BRINK JR 1965) and the Philippines (MERRILL, 1968) 3, 7 and 1 species are found, respectively. MURATA (1971) reported 9 species of *Dysophylla* from Thailand.

Dysophylla globulosa Doan was first collected from South Vietnam in 1868 and was described and illustrated by T. Doan as *Dysophylla globulosa* Doan in 1936. This paper records for the first time the occurrence of *Dysophylla globulosa* Doan in Thailand.

Dysophylla globulosa Doan

Fl. Gen. Indoch. 4 (1936): 969, fig. 101:1–5, p. 970.

Holotype: L. Pierre. 5211, November 1868 (P). Rice fields at Ben-tre, South Vietnam.

Annual herb, (12–) 15–40 cm tall; stems quadrangular with longitudinal furrows, sparingly hairy with appressed glandular white hairs. Leaves simple, (3–) 4 (–5)-verticillate, sessile; leaf-blades oblanceolate or linear-lanceolate to linear-ob lanceolate, 2.5–5 cm long, 0.5–1 cm wide; apex acute, base attenuate, puberulent, margin obscurely dentate or serrate, secondary nerves 5–8 pairs. Inflorescence densely spicate, terminal, subglobose to oblong, 3–12 mm long, 3–6 mm wide; peduncle up to 1.5 cm long. Bracts linear to linear-ob lanceolate 3–4 mm long, c. 0.5 mm wide, margins ciliate. Bracteoles linear to linear-ob lanceolate, 1.5–2 mm long, c. 0.2 mm wide, margins ciliate. Flowers dense, numerous. Calyx campanulate, 1–1.5 mm long, green; lobes 5, equal triangular, hispid in the upper half, c. 0.5 mm long. Corolla nearly regular, glabrous, tubular, 2–2.5 mm long, violet; lobes 4, subulate, c. 0.25 mm long. Stamens 4, nearly equal, inserted in at the lower half of and slightly exerted from the corolla tube, 2.5–3 mm long; filaments villous at a level opposite the corolla lobes, white, 1.8–2.3 mm long; anthers equal, contiguous bilocular. Ovary superior, ovoid, glabrous, deeply 4-lobed; style glabrous, 2.5–3 mm long; stigma equally bifid. Nutlets ovoid, glabrous; seed oblong, shining, 1/3 by 1/4 mm.

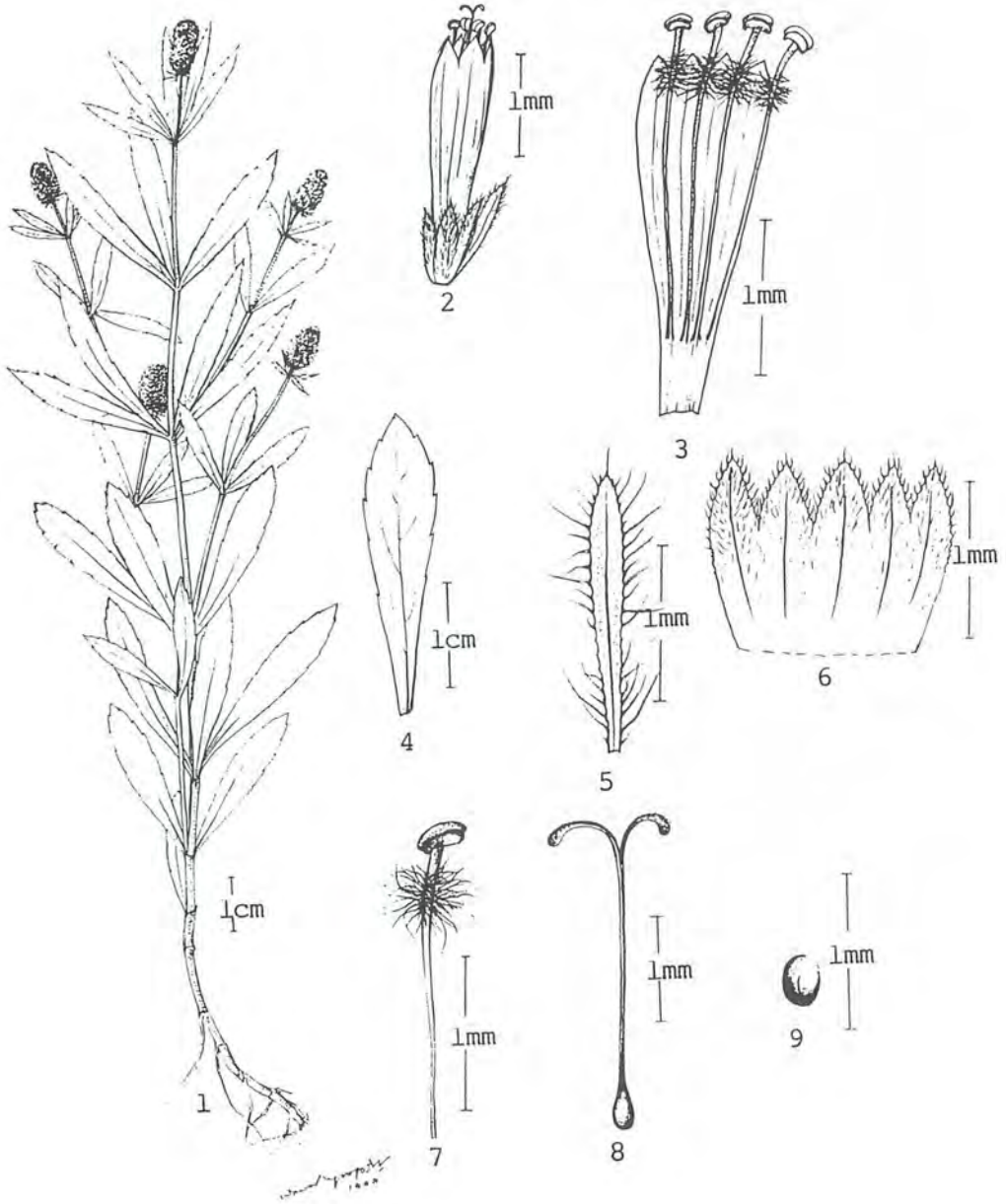


Figure 1. *Dysophylla globulosa* Doan: 1, habit; 2, flower; 3, corolla opened; 4, leaf; 5, bract; 6, calyx opened; 7, stamen; 8, pistil; 9, nutlet; (Chuakul 2793).



Figure 2. *Dysophylla globulosa* Doan: habitat (8 November 1998).



Figure 3. *Dysophylla globulosa* Doan: inflorescence.



Figure 4. *Dysophylla globulosa* Doan: infructescence.

Thailand.—Chuakul 2793 (BK), 8 November 1998. Phu Phak Etu, Kaeng Srikhot Village, Sirindhon District, Ubon Ratchathani Province.

Habitat.—200–300 m above mean sea level in wet places in deciduous dipterocarp forest.

Distribution.—Indochina and Thailand.

Vernacular.—Chambah nam (จำป่าน้ำ)

Use.—The whole plant is used as cardiotonic by a decoction in water.

Material studied.—Cochinchina: L. Pierre. 5211, December 1868 (holotype and isotype at P), Thorel 5102/74, 5103/74, 5104/74, 5105/74, 5106/74, 5107/74, 1868 (P); Thailand: Chuakul 2793, 8 November 1998 (BK, BKF).

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