

**Botanical Notes on the Flora of Northern Thailand, 7: New Records<sup>1</sup>****J. F. Maxwell<sup>2</sup>**

**Abstract.**—One new generic record, *Pyralia* (Santalaceae) and four new species records, viz. *Eriobotrya salwinensis* Hand.-Mazz. (Rosaceae), *Wendlandia ternifolia* Cow. (Rubiaceae), *Trisepalum prazeri* Burt (Gesneriaceae), and *Dendrobium eriiflorum* Griff. (Orchidaceae) are noted for the flora Thailand.

**1. *Eriobotrya salwinensis* Hand.-Mazz. (Rosaceae)**

There are 3 species of *Eriobotrya* noted in Thailand, *E. bengalensis* (Roxb.) Hk. f. (with 2 forms) being the most common (VIDAL, 1970). *Eriobotrya salwinensis* Hand.-Mazz. is now the fourth. It was described by Handel-Mazzetti in 1933 and is known from NW Yunnan, India, and Burma (LU ET AL., 2003). I found a population of this evergreen treelet or tree up to 6 m tall on the open, rugged limestone summit of Pah Hoong at Doi (mt.) Dtung (Tung), Mae Sai District, Chiang Rai Province, 1425–1450 m. Flowering material was collected on 30 November 2005 (Maxwell 05–680) and fruits on 3 February 2006 (Maxwell 06–116). Pooma, Mauric, Greijmans 1469, collected at 1250 m from the same area on 1 March 1997, is post flowering.

This species can be distinguished from the other Thai species of *Eriobotrya* by having lanceolate leaf blades which are coriaceous, villous underneath, with fine serrulations in the upper part, and are 6–9 x 3–4.25 cm; petioles 7–12 mm long; and emarginate petals c. 3 mm long. The vegetation on the summit of Pah Hoong is mixed evergreen + deciduous, seasonal, hardwood, essentially scrub forest. The specific epithet refers to the Salwin River which flows through Yunnan and Burma.

**2. *Wendlandia ternifolia* Cow. (Rubiaceae)**

CRAIB (1932) followed COWAN (1932) by including 7 taxa in the 2 species of *Wendlandia* known for Thailand. *Wendlandia ternifolia* Cow. was described by J. M. Cowan from material collected by the French botanist B. Balansa in Tonkin, Vietnam, in 1886 and 1887. I found flowering (Maxwell 06–126) and fruiting (Maxwell 05–150) material of this rare, epilithic, evergreen treelet-slenderly scandent species on the west slope of Pah Hoong limestone cliffs at Doi Dtung (Tung), Mae Sai District, Chiang Rai Province at 1375 m in shaded, primary, evergreen, seasonal, hardwood forest on 18 February 2005 (fruits) and 3 February 2006 (flowers). It is readily distinguished from other taxa of Thai *Wendlandia* by its slender, epilithic habit and ternate leaves—to which the specific epithet refers.

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<sup>2</sup>CMU Herbarium, Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai 50200, Thailand

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### 3. *Trisepalum prazeri* Burt (Gesneriaceae)

BURTT (2001) lists 11 species of *Trisepalum* for Thailand, *T. birmanicum* (Craib) Burt being the most common one in northern Thailand. *Trisepalum prazeri* Burt was described in 1984 from material collected by Prazer from northern Burma in 1894 (BURTT, 1984). It is distinguished by having glabrous, coriaceous bracts 5–8 mm diameter, glabrous, coriaceous calyx; glabrous, pinkish-red corollas; and spirally twisted capsules 15–20 mm long which are subtended by the persistent bracts and calyx. It is a robust, deciduous, epilithic herb-shrub up to c. 50 cm tall. CMU Herbarium has 4 collections of this species, all from Doi Dtung (Tung), Mae Sai District, Chiang Rai Province on rugged limestone terrain, 1100–1450 m (the summit of Pah Hoong). These specimens are: Banzinger 1051 (flowers, 3 October 1992), 1072 (fruits, 16 December 1992), Maxwell 05–688 (fruits, December 2005), and Palee 1016 (flowers, 2 September 2006).

### 4. *Pyrularia edulis* (Wall.) A. DC. (Santalaceae)—new generic record

*Pyrularia* Mich. was not included in Santalaceae for Thailand (MACKLIN & PARNELL, 2005), but is present in the Chinese flora (XIA & GILBERT, 2003). The only Asiatic representative of this two-specied genus is *P. edulis* (Wall.) A. DC. The other species is found in North America. *Pyrularia edulis* is known from India, Myanmar, the Himalayan countries Nepal, Bhutan, and Sikkim, as well as southern and SE China. It was originally described by N. Wallich in 1824 as *Sphaerocarya edulis* Wall. and transferred to *Pyrularia* by A. De Candolle in 1857.

I found flowering material of this species slightly below the western summit of Doi (mt.) Lohn (Lahn), Mae Awn District, Chiang Mai Province, at 1725 m on 3 March 2005 in open margins of primary, evergreen, seasonal, hardwood forest on granite bedrock.

This taxon is distinguished by being a tree with alternate, pinnately-veined leaves; axillary, thyrsoid-umbellate, pubescent inflorescences which are shorter than the leaves, and some details of the flowers which are c. 5 mm long. The perianth is yellow-green and has 5 triangular, reflexed lobes which are as long as the perianth tube. The disc is thin, similarly pigmented, and with 5 triangular, scale-like lobes alternating with the perianth lobes. The 5 stamens are inserted at the base of, opposite to, and half as long as the perianth lobes and have anthers which are longitudinally dehiscent. The stigma is minutely 5-lobed and the ovary is inferior.

This genus can be added to the generic key by MACKLIN & PARNELL (2005) with the following ammendment:

- 2. Plants glabrous, leaves opposite, flowers hermaphroditic ..... 5. *Santalum*
- 2. Plants variously hairy, leaves alternate, flowers unisexual
  - a. Inflorescence a catkin, plant often with spines, anthers transversely dehiscent ..... 6. *Scleropyrum*
  - a. Inflorescences thyrsoid-umbellate, plant inermous, anthers longitudinally dehiscent ..... 8. *Pyrularia*

The specific epithet means “edible” in Latin, which probably refers to the fruits.

### 5. *Dendrobium eriiflorum* Griff. (Orchidaceae)

SEIDENFADEN (1985) included this species in his revision of *Dendrobium* for Thailand although no authentic material had been found in the country. This species is known from NW Himalayas in Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Bengal, India. It was found by Dr. Pranee Palee (CMU) (Palee 728) on the western summit slope of Doi (mt.) Lohn (Lahn), Mae Awn District, Chiang Mai Province, at 1550 m on 28 September 2004. This is a rare epiphyte found in primary, evergreen, seasonal, hardwood forest with planted *Pinus kesiya* Roy. ex Gord. (Pinaceae), a native species. *Dendrobium eriiflorum* is in sect. *Stachylobium* Lindl. and is distinguished by having triangular side lobes on the lip and lacerate epichile margins. The specific epithet alludes to the resemblance of the flowers to those of *Eria* (Orchidaceae). It was described by Wm. Griffith (1810–1845) in 1851 from material he collected in Assam.

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