

Botanical Notes on the Flora of Northern Thailand: 8, New Records¹

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Abstract.—One new generic record, *Carlemannia* (Caprifoliaceae) and two new species records, viz. *Euonymus laxiflora* Champ. ex. Bth. (Celastraceae) and *Premna subcapitata* Rehd. (Verbenaceae), are noted for the flora of Thailand.

Premna subcapitata Rehd. (Verbenaceae) NEW RECORD

This species was described in 1917 and is known from SW Sichuan and NE Yunnan, China (CHEN & GILBERT, 1994). I found ample flowering and immature fruiting material of this inconspicuous, epilithic species on the summit of Pah Hoong, Doi Dtung (Tung), Mae Sai District, Chiang Rai Province at 1425 m on 20 July 2006 (Maxwell 06–480). It grows as a deciduous shrub 1–1.5 m high on exposed, very rugged limestone terrain in mixed evergreen+deciduous, seasonal hardwood forest. It is distinguished from other species of *Premna* by having a terminal, many-flowered, subcapitate, corymbose, pilose inflorescence 1.5–2 cm diameter; calyx with 5 subequal, triangular lobes c. 2 mm long, and ovate, terminally acuminate leaf blades which are densely pilose underneath, and 3–5 x 1.25–2.5 cm. The corollas are distinctly bilabiate, finely puberulous outside, c. 5 mm long with a white tube. The posterior (upper) lip is unlobed, dull dark maroon to brown outside, lighter pigmented inside; and the anterior (3-lobed, lower) lip white with a yellow ridge in the throat.

Carlemannia tetragona Hk. f. (Caprifoliaceae)—NEW GENERIC RECORD

This species was described 1880 by J. D. Hooker from specimens collected by William Griffith in the early 1840's from the NE Himalayas. It is known from Tonkin (PITARD, 1923) as well as Yunnan and NE Sumatra (KERN & VAN STEENIS, 1951). Three species are known, the other two being restricted to the Himalayas.

I found flowering material of this species (Maxwell 06-518) from the west side of Doi (mt.) Giah, Sahn Payapry (ridge), east of Payapry Laoma village, Teut Tai Subdistrict, Mae Fa Luang District, Chiang Rai Province on 24 July 2006 at 1200 m elevation. Capsules were collected from the same plant on 24 October 2006 (Maxwell 06–782). The specimens were found in an open, wet, stream headwaters in fire-damaged, primary, evergreen, seasonal, hardwood + bamboo forest on granite bedrock. It is an annual, scrambling herb which roots at the lower nodes.

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The genus is distinguished by having simple, distichous leaves; interpetiolar lines, not stipules; regular flowers with 4–5-merous calyx, 4-merous corolla; two included stamens; and inferior ovary with 2 colules, each with numerous ovules at the base of the axis. The genus was included in Rubiaceae by HOOKER (1880) and (1923). Excluding the lack of stipules and 2 stamens, *Carlemannia* is certainly closely related to Rubaceae.

The specific epithet refers to the stems which dry with 4 angles.

***Euonymus laxiflora* Champ. ex Bth. (Celastraceae) NEW RECORD**

MA (2001), in his monograph of *Euonymus*, lists 10 synonyms for this species - 4 of which are included in the Flore Générale de L'Indo-Chine (PITARD, 1912) and its Supplément (TARDIEU-BLOT, 1948) viz. *E. cuspidata* Loes., *E. forbesiana* Loes., *E. incertus* Pit., and *E. rubescens* Pit. It is because of the detailed descriptions of all 5 species that I am certain that Maxwell 06-738 is correctly identified. I found ample fruiting material of this species on one individual on the west escarpment of Pah Hoong, a rugged limestone mountain, at Doi Dtung (Tung), Mae Sai District, Chiang Rai Province on 20 October 2006 at 1375 m.

This species is an evergreen shrub 2.5 m tall and was found in a shaded, rocky place in primary, evergreen, seasonal, hardwood forest below rugged, steep cliffs. I was fortunate to find one 4-merous flower on the plant which has proven to be essential in its identification since MA (2001) grouped this species under 5-merous flowers. The 5-lobed/angled capsules which mature bright red outside and finely serrulate, oblong leaf blades which dry dark brown above and brown below are some other distinguishing traits.

MA (2001) notes that this species is mostly found in China, with a few other collections from Tonkin, Vietnam and Myanmar.

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