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Caption: Large Indian Civet Viverra zibetha, Tricoloured Munia Lonchura malaccola and Haya wightii (Medium—pencil crayon on watercolour paper) © Supriya Samanta.
Nomenclatural notes and report of *Boehmeria penduliflora* Wedd. ex D.G. Long from the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh, India

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Abstract: *Boehmeria penduliflora* Wedd. ex D.G.Long (Urticaceae) is rediscovered after 81 years in Barahi range of Pilibhit Tiger Reserve, Pilibhit district, Uttar Pradesh, India. In the present article, detailed description, digital photographs, illustration, nomenclature update and relevant notes are provided to facilitate easy identification.

Keywords: *Boehmeria penduliflora*, Uttar Pradesh, cystoliths, floral cluster.

The family Urticaceae is commonly known as the nettle family, comprising ca. 54 genera and 2,600 species spread throughout the world in tropics, subtropics, and temperate regions (Christenhusz & Byng 2016). This family is represented by 29 genera and 153 species in India (Karthikeyan 2000). The apomictic genus *Boehmeria* (Yahara 1990) is the largest genus in tribe *Boehmerieae*. After revisionary study 47 species were reported from both new world and old world (Wilmot-Dear et al. 2013). During field exploration in Pilibhit district of Uttar Pradesh, a few specimens belonging to the genus *Boehmeria* were collected by the last author (VVW). Based on critical microscopic examination and review of literature (Weddell 1854; Lindsalt et al. 1874; Hooker 1885; Duthei 1915; Kanjilal 1933, 1940; Wilmot-Dear & Friis 2013) the specimens were identified as *Boehmeria penduliflora* Wedd. ex D.G.Long. From Uttar Pradesh this species was first reported by Kanjilal (1933) in “Forest flora of Pilibhit, Oudh, Gorakhpur, and Bundelkhand”, from Kanjilal onwards; there has been no collection of this species in Uttar Pradesh. Present study reports *B. penduliflora* from Uttar Pradesh after 81 years, and provides detailed description, updated nomenclature, from Indian territory, distributed mostly in tropical regions (Gaur 1999). *Boehmeria penduliflora* Wedd. ex D.G.Long mostly occurs in eastern India, with maximum concentration in the Naga and Khasi hills of Assam and Meghalaya (Wilmot-Dear et al. 2013).
phenology, photographs, illustration, and relevant notes to facilitate easy identification.

**Material and Methods**

Fresh plant materials of *Boehmeria* were collected during field surveys conducted in Barahi forest range of Pilibhit Tiger Reserve, Uttar Pradesh, in 2014 (Figure 1). The habit, habitat features and the geo-coordinates (latitude/longitude/elevation) of each specimen were recorded. Macro and micro-morphological characters were examined critically in freshly collected and herbarium specimens. Plant parts were carefully studied under a stereomicroscope (Leica S8APO). Comparative studies were made by examining the relevant taxonomic literature (Yahara 1981; Friss 1993; Wilmot-Dear & Friis 1996, 2013; Acharya et al. 2002). Specimens housed in ASSAM, BSD, BSHC, CAL, DD, and LWG were studied and digital specimen images were accessed from virtual herbaria of BM, E, G, K, NHNM, and NYBG. The Shenzhen Code (Turland et al. 2018) was followed for nomenclature updates and lectotypification of the plant names.

**Taxonomic Treatments**

*Boehmeria penduliflora* Wedd. ex D.G.Long

in Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinb. 40(1): 130. 1982. (Image 1–2; Figure 2–3)

= *Boehmeria macrophylla* D.Don (1825) 60, nom. illeg., non *B. macrophylla* Hornem. (1815).


Type: Nepal, Gandaki Zone, Gorkha Dist., Dobremez 673; Holotype BM barcode BM00641035 (digital image !)


Perennial, evergreen, small tree or undershrub, ca. 2 m tall. Ultimate stem 1–2 mm diameter, with appressed minute hairs. Leaves simple, opposite, superposed, slightly asymmetric; petiole 0.6–2.4 cm long, cylindrical, pubescent; lamina 9.4–24.6 × 1.6–3.3 cm, lanceolate-ovate, obtuse or shortly attenuate base, acuminate apex, 3-veined at base, serrate-dentate

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Figure 1. Collection locality of *Boehmeria penduliflora* Wedd. ex D.G.Long in Uttar Pradesh, in India.
margins, adaxially with fine appressed eglandular hairs at young but nearly glabrate during maturation, dark green, leathery, fairly rough with punctuate cystoliths, abaxially having short dense hairs along main vein and lateral veins in younger and sparse in older ones, rest with tomentose hairs. Stipules 17 × 2.3 mm, falcate, free lateral, glabrate. Inflorescence borne on leaf axile, each inflorescence bearing axis unbranched or branched at base, having clusters of unisexual flowers; male axis towards the base of branches and comparatively shorter, 5–7 cm, pubescent, 5–10 flowers per cluster. Female axis 10–23 cm long, densely pubescent, each cluster 1.95–2.30 × 1.6–2.8 mm, 0.69–23 mm apart consisting 40–74 flowers. Bract triangular, 2.5–3.4 × 1.19–1.23 mm, pubescent in centre and ciliate along margin; bracteoles inconspicuous. Male flower sessile or subsessile, tetramerous; tepals 4, elliptical, pubescent, fused in bud condition but open at maturity due to physical force applied by stamens; stamen 4 inflexed in bud, filament flattened, anther dithecous, basifixed, longitudinal dehiscent, surrounding the rudimentary carpel. Female flower 1.02–1.76 × 0.21–0.48 mm, sessile or subsessile, hypogynous; tepal attached with ovary, hairy 0.12–0.18 mm long; ovary 0.55–0.53 mm long, obovate, style 0.38–0.75 mm, stigma penicilate. Fruit not seen.

**Notes:** *Boehmeria penduliflora* is distinct having flower clusters sparse, from *B. densiflora* with dense flower clusters. In addition, the upper surface of the leaf bears distinct punctate cystoliths. Young leaves and petiole are more pubescent than the older ones.

**Nomenclatural Updates**

*Boehmeria macrophylla* D.Don was described by Don (1825) citing the type of Buchanan-Hamilton collection, mentioning type locality Narainhetty, Nepal. Exactly 10 year before, Hornemann in 1815 had described a new species with same name, i.e., *Boehmeria macrophylla* Hornem., and interestingly the two different specimens cited by D.Don and Hornemann individually, were collected by Buchanan Hamilton from same locality. As such D.Don’s (1825) assigned name became the later homonym for Hornemann (1815) species and according to ICN later homonyms are illegitimates (Art. 53).

After that Wallich listed *Urtica penduliflora* Wall. (1831) in his numerical list publication, citing the specimen with collection number 4595a. As per www. plantlist.com database, and the current taxonomic status of *U. penduliflora* is considered as an unresolved name. Weddell (1854) gave a manuscript name *Boehmeria penduliflora* Wedd., without any description and was the first to cite *Urtica penduliflora* Wall. as a synonym.
of B. penduliflora. But Weddell's name was not validly published (Art. 38.1). Later D.G. Long provided the detailed description and validly published Boehmeria penduliflora Wedd. ex D.G.Long (1982).

In the revisionary study of Boehmeria Jacq. in southeastern Asia, Acharya followed Wang's view (1995) and recognised B. densiflora as an accepted name and treated B. penduliflora as a variety of the former (Acharya et al. 2002). Acharya therefore proposed two varieties of B. densiflora, viz., B. densiflora var. penduliflora and B. densiflora var. intermedia which failed to get recognition and later rendered as synonyms of B. penduliflora as it gets the priority over Boehmeria densiflora.

The detailed critical study of Urtica penduliflora, based on the literature and virtual specimens, we were able to locate Wallich's collection of Urtica penduliflora from three different herbaria with same collection number 4595a, housed in K, G, and M herbarium (with barcodes K000741291, G00354049, and M0244322, respectively). As per ICN (Art. 9.6) the specimens deposited in K, G, and M becomes syntypes (Turland et al. 2018) and it is required to select one specimen as a lectotype amongst the three (Art 9.3, Note 2). Here we are designating the specimen housed at Geneva herbarium [G00354049] (Image 4) as lectotype and the one with barcode K000741291 as an isolectotype (Turland et al. 2018).

Habitat: In Barahi range of Pilibhit Tiger Reserve, this species growing with ca. 10–15 individuals along the forest margins, on river bank and road side. The associated species are Cassia tora, Hyptis suaveolens, also growing under the Shorea robusta trees.

Specimen examined: Nepal, Narainhetty, 05.ix.1802, Buchanan, # s.n., BM000641028 (BM); Wallich, N., 1821, #4595a, G00354049 (G!); K000741291 (K!), M0244322 (M!); Jagat (Marsyandi), 28.483N,84.366E; 1300 m, 28.xi.1970, Dobremez, J. F., #673, BM006641028 (BM!), KATH01222 (KATH!); India, West Bengal, Jalpaiguri, Chilapata, 10.ix.1981, B. Jafari & Party, 10456 (CAL); Assam, Pynursla, 25.xi.1956, G. Panigrahi, 4595; K & G hills, Mawrynklang, 27.i.1957, G.P. Deka, 5233 (ASSAM); Khasi hill, Khali hill, 4000 ft., 09.x.1913, U. Kanjilal, 2668 (ASSAM); Rial khwam, Khali Hill, 4500 ft, 29.x.1913, U. Kanjilal, 2463 (ASSAM); K & J hill, Syndai, 500 m., 17.viii.1968, Balakrishnan, 46177 (ASSAM); K & J hill, Mawrynklang, 27.i.1957, G.K. Deka, 5333 (ASSAM); K & J hill, Unsav forest, 26.x.1938, S.R. Sharma 1729 (ASSAM); Meghalaya, Garo hill, Amchigiri, 220 m., 29.xi.1996, Sankar Dash, 105213 (ASSAM); Sensong, 25.ii.1957, Sankar Dash, 105213 (ASSAM); Sensong, 25.ii.2007, 114288 (ASSAM); South Garo hill, Romper, 01.ii.2014, D.K. Roy, 91351 (ASSAM); K & J hill, Barapani, 01.ii.1930, P.C. Kanjilal, 8766 (ASSAM); K & J hill, Nongpoh, 26.x.1938, S.R. Sharma, 1729 (ASSAM); Arunachal Pradesh, Tirap, Rupsa, 08.ix.1958, G. Panigrahi, 17111 (ASSAM); Titap, Nonpong, 10.iii.1958, G.K. Murthy, 12995 (ASSAM); Kameng, 24.ii.1957, G. Panigrahi, 5937 (ASSAM); Siang, Koppu, 731 m., 08.xi.1958, R.S. Rao, 17454 (ASSAM); Siang, Koppu, 731 m., 08.xi.1958, R.S.

Figure 2. A—Flowering twig | B—Dorsal surface of the leaf | C—Ventral surface of the leaf of Boehmeria penduliflora Wedd. ex D.G.Long.

Figure 3. A—Male glomerulus | B—Anther | C—Bract | D—Female glomerulus | E—Stipule | F—Female flower | G—Male flower.
In India this species is mainly distributed in northeastern region of India like Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur (Wilmot-Dear & Friis 2013) and also in terai region of Uttar Pradesh (Kanjilal 1933). We collected this species from Barahi range of Uttar Pradesh, on the bank of Sharada water canal (28.602N, 80.182E, 275 m).

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