NOTE

EUPHORBIA ROYLEANA BOISS., (EUPHORBIACEAE) A NEW RECORD FOR THE EASTERN GHATS, INDIA

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**Euphorbia royleana Boiss., (Euphorbiaceae) a new record for the Eastern Ghats, India**

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*Euphorbia* L., is the largest genus in the family Euphorbiaceae and the sixth largest genus among flowering plants, consisting of around 2,000 species and occurring throughout the world chiefly in tropical, subtropical and warm temperate regions. The genus is represented by 84 species in India and addition of *Euphorbia kado-pensis* Sarojin. & R.R.V. Raju (2014), *E. gokakensis* S.R. Yadav, Malpure & Chandore (2016), and *E. seshachalamensis* Prasad & Prasanna (2016). The genus stands at the top with 30 species endemic to India (Balakrishnan 1998; Binojkumar & Balakrishnan 2010).

During the present floristic studies in the Eastern Ghats of Odisha, flowering specimens of an unknown *Euphorbia* were collected from the region. After critical investigation of its diagnostic characters, the specimens were identified as *Euphorbia royleana* Boiss., hitherto unreported from the region (Images 1 & 2). On screening the relevant taxonomic literature (Saxena & Brahman 1995; Binojkumar & Balakrishnan 2010), it was found that this species had no past record of its occurrence from anywhere in the Eastern Ghats. Therefore, the present report of *E. royleana* is the first record for the region of the Eastern Ghats.


Description: Shrubs or small trees, 2–4 m tall with dense crown, glabrous, stems woody, branched; branches whorled above, 5–7 angled, slightly projected 5mm long, blackish; spines paired, divaricate 2–4 mm long. Leaves alternate, sub-sessile, obovate-oblanceolate attenuate at base, margin entire, apex mucronate, 4–10 by 2–4 cm, glabrous, fleshy, caducous, often absent when in flower, midnerve prominent. Cyathia sub-terminal and from internodal sinuses of branches, solitary, in diads or triads, the central one sessile, yellowish, primary peduncles 1-3 above the podarium, ca. 5mm long. Bracts ovate, acuminate, as long as involucre, membranous. Involucre turbinate, 3–4 by 4–5 mm, yellow, lobes 4, broad, fimbriate; glands 5, transversely oblong, ca. 3mm wide, ca. 1.5mm long. Staminate florets: pedicels ca. 1mm long, bracteoles laciniate, ca. 1.8 mm long, an-
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- **Habit**: gynophores 15mm long, ovary sub-ovoid, styles free from the middle, stigma shortly bifuricated.
- **Flowering branch**: fruits subglobose, trigonous with three compressed, obtuse cocci, 6–9 mm in diam., glabrous, greyish-green.
- **Staminate florets**: seeds sub-globose, 2–2.5 mm in diam., brown to pale black, ecarunculate.
- **Branch with fruits**: Habitat: Rare in scrub forests and dry rocky hill slopes.

**Distribution**: In India, the species is hitherto known in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura and Assam. The present exploration extends its distribution to southeastern peninsula from Odisha as an extension of distribution from the northern states. The present study reports that *E. royleana* is now found in the Eastern Ghats region also.

**Phenology**: Flowering and fruiting; February–June.

Specimen examined: 31440 (SKU), 23.ii.2016, near Balapur, Khurda District, Odisha, coll. N. Sarojini Devi, at Sri Krishnadevaraya University Herbarium, Anantapuramu District, Andhra Pradesh, India (Image 3).

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**Phenology**: Flowering and fruiting; February–June.

Specimens consulted: The collected species is matched with the authentic herbarium specimens stored at CAL Herbarium: Balik, Arunachal Pradesh, Burkill, 30.i.1912, 350m, Burkill 36508 (CAL); Lakshimipur, Sadiya, Arunachal Pradesh, 24.viii.1909, Burkill 32682 (CAL); Bahshar, Nirt, Himachal Pradesh, 24.iv.1891, Lace 847 (CAL).
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References


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