NEW DISTRIBUTION RECORDS OF TWO LITTLE KNOWN PLANT SPECIES, 
HEDYCHIUM LONGIPEDUNCULATUM A.R.K. SASTRY & D.M. VERMA 
(ZINGIBERACEAE) AND MAZUS DENTATUS WALL. EX BENTH. (SCRO-
PHULARIACEAE), FROM MEDELLÁYA, INDIA

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New distribution records of two little known plant species, *Hedychium longipedunculatum* A.R.K. Sastry & D.M. Verma (Zingiberaceae) and *Mazus dentatus* Wall. ex Benth. (Scrophulariaceae), from Meghalaya, India

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The East Khasi Hills of Meghalaya home for a very rich and diverse vegetation. It is unique in having a mixture of Asiatic and Indian peninsular elements. Many taxonomists have carried out taxonomic documentation in this region since the British period. A botanical exploration trip was conducted to Mawsynram forest areas of East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya during March 2017–May 2018, for live plant collection under the allotted Annual Action Plan Project on ex situ conservation of endemic and threatened plants of northeastern India in the Experimental Botanical Garden (EBG), Botanical Survey of India, Barapani, Shillong.

During this trip, the author came across two interesting plant species which are growing on rocky slopes in densely shaded areas near a stream. Subsequently, these two species were collected and grown in the EBG. After critical examination of these specimens with relevant literatures, type specimens, comparison with herbarium sheets deposited in ASSAM, CAL, MH, BM, K, E, these specimens were identified as *Hedychium longipedunculatum* A.R.K. Sastry & D.M. Verma (Zingiberaceae) and *Mazus dentatus* Wall. ex Benth. (Scrophulariaceae). The relevant literatures (Balakrishnan 1981–1983; Haridasan 1985–1987; Joseph 1982; Mao et al. 2016) pertaining to the flora of Meghalaya reveals that, these species so far not reported from the state and hence, reported here as additions to the flora of Meghalaya with photographic illustration, citation, description along with distribution and ecology for easy identification and future reference (Image 1).

**Materials and Methods**

The materials for the present study were collected from the forest areas of Mawsynram during March 2017–May 2018. Detailed morphological studies on flowering and fruiting timing, associated species, ecology, habitat of occurrence, and elevation were recorded in field note book. The detailed description was prepared after proper diagnosis and examination of a wide range of specimens.
New distribution records of two little known plants

**Scrophulariaceae**


Erect, small, lithophytic, acaulescent, non-stoloniferous, sparsely hairy herb with perennial root stock, whole plant turns into black when dry. Leaves crowded in a basal rosette; lamina broadly elliptic-oblong, oblong-ovate or rarely obovate, 3–12×2–6 cm, acute, rounded or sub-cordate or rarely oblique at base, dentate or sinuate at margins, obtuse or rounded at apex, usually sparsely hairy on lower surface, rarely densely pubescent, sparsely pubescent or sub-glabrous on upper surface; lateral nerves 4–6 pairs, obscure; petioles 1.5–7.5 cm long, channeled above, sparsely hairy. Flowers large, in terminal racemes, 1–10-flowered, usually distant or sometimes apically fascicled; scape usually solitary, rarely 2, erect or decumbent, slender, leafless, up to 12 cm long, densely hairy at base, sparsely hairy towards apex; pedicels 4–8 mm long, pubescent. Bracts 2–4 mm long, setaceous. Calyx campanulate, 4–7×2–4 mm, greenish or pinkish, pubescent hairy outside; teeth 5, ovate or triangular, 1.5–2.5×1.0–2.0 mm long, erect or sub-erect, shorter than tube, margins sometimes slightly recurved, acute at apex; midrib prominent, thick, raised. Corolla whitish or purplish, 1.5–2.5 cm long, 2-lipped, exterior in bud, throat with 2 longitudinal yellowish batch, prominently pubescent hairy; tube up to 1.5 cm long, white at base, purplish towards apex; upper lip erect or reflexed, 2-lobed; lower lip much longer than upper, spreading, 3-lobed, mid-lobe oblong, slightly longer than lateral lobes; lobes emarginate or sometimes shallowly 2-lobuled at apex. Stamens 4, didynamous, inserted on corolla tube; anther cells connecting to each other, diverging at base, apically connivent; filaments 0.7–1.5 cm long, glabrous. Ovary hairy or glabrous, 2-celled; style glabrous, up to 1.3 cm long; stigma 2-lamellate. Capsules obovoid, 2–3×1.5–2 mm, obtuse at apex, loculicidal, 2-valved, included; seeds numerous, ovoid, minute.

Flowering & fruiting: March–May.

Habitat & ecology: Very rare in densely shaded tropical moist deciduous forests near waterfall and on dripping rocks, between 1,000 m and 1,800 m in association with *Argostemma khasianum* C.B. Clarke, *Argostemma verticillatum* Wall., *Begonia ovatifolia* A. DC., *Begonia* spp., *Bulbophyllum* spp., *Dicoccarpum adiantifolium* (Hook.f. & Thomson) W.T. Wang & P.K. Hsiao., *Eriocaulon* spp., and *Malaxis* sp.

Distribution: India (Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim, and West Bengal), Bhutan, and Nepal.


**Zingiberaceae**


Erect, usually terrestrial, perennial, rhizomatous herbs, sometimes epiphytic or rarely lithophytic. Rhizome creeping, 1.5–2.5 cm wide, creamy yellow or pale greenish-yellow internally, light greyish-green externally, slightly aromatic. Leafy shoot 25–55 cm high, slanting with erect inflorescence, glabrous. Leaves 4–8, alternate, lower ones smaller, sessile, upper ones longer, prominently petioled; petioles 0.2–1.7 cm long, sheathed; sheaths 1–6.5 cm long, lowest 2 or 3 sheaths without lamina; lamina broadly to narrowly elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate or oblong-elliptic, 5–32×2–12 cm, dark green on upper surface, light greenish-pinkish or pinkish-purple on lower surface, glabrous, acute at base, undulate at margins, abruptly acuminate or caudate-acuminate and twisted at apex; lateral nerves many, arched at margins; ligule 1.5–2 cm long, bilobed at apex, glabrous, translucent, papery, closely appressed to the stem. Inflorescence of spikes, 4–20 cm long, cylindrical, erect, many-flowered; peduncle up to 14 cm long, slightly curved upwards, glabrous, rachis hairy. Bracts 1-flowered, pinkish-red, triangular, ca 1.3×0.8 cm, 9–11-nerved, as long as calyx, glabrous, convolute at margins, acute or sometimes obtuse at apex, translucent, membranous. Bracteoles pinkish or reddish, ovate, ca. 7.5×5 mm, membranous, acute at apex, obscurely 3-nerved, completely enclose the flower. Flowers 3–3.3 cm long, creamy yellow, 8–18 flowers open at a time, ascending, fragrant. Calyx pale yellow or creamy-yellow, tubular, up to 1.2 cm long, 7–9-nerved, densely villous, membranous, tufted hairs
Corrigendum


The author regrets that the title of the paper is incorrect. The correct title reads as follows: “A new record of an endangered and endemic orchid Habenaria rariflora A. Rich from Gujarat, India”. The author would like to apologize for any inconvenience caused.