

NOTES ON THE GENUS ARGOSTEMMA (RUBIACEAE) OF THE MALAY PENINSULA AND PENINSULAR THAILAND

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SUMMARY

The genus *Argostemma* Wall. (Rubiaceae) in the Malay Peninsula and Peninsular Thailand are discussed with regard to general morphology, distribution and ecology from studies of herbarium specimens from various herbaria together with the field surveys of the natural populations in the study area during November 2001 – December 2006.

Key words: Rubiaceae, *Argostemma*, Malay Peninsula, Peninsular Thailand.

INTRODUCTION

The Malay Peninsula has a common border with Peninsular Thailand and the floral elements of the southernmost part of Peninsular Thailand are included in the Malesian region by Whitmore (1975, 1984). Conversely, the plant elements in the northernmost part of Malaysia (Kedah State) have Thai elements. Thus many *Argostemma* species found in Peninsular Thailand also cross the border and occur in the Malay Peninsula and vice versa (Sridith & Puff, 2000). Therefore, the study of the genus *Argostemma* in the whole of the Malay Peninsula and in the southernmost part of Peninsular Thailand is logical as being part of a natural phytogeographical unit. This comprehensive study will be an important unit, both for the phytogeography of the region and as a step towards the future attainment of a revision work of the genus *Argostemma* in the Malesian region.

History of the genus in the region

King & Gamble (1903) listed 21 species of *Argostemma* in the Malay Peninsula. Later, Ridley (1923) reported 41 taxa of *Argostemma* in the Malay Peninsula. More recently, Bakhuizen van den Brink Jr. (1953) studied *Argostemma* for Flora Malesiana. He recorded 16 species of this genus for the whole Malesian region (including one new species from the Malay Peninsula, i.e., *A. neurosepalum* Bakh.f.) and proposed 5 sections of the genus, i.e., *Euargostemma* K. Schum., *Pomangium* (Reinw.) Ridl., *Argostemmella* (Ridl.) Bakh., *Elatostemoides* K. Schum. and *Borrachineum* Bakh.f. Craib (1932) listed 33 taxa in Peninsular Thailand out of the 41 recorded as occurring in Thailand in his 'Florae Siamensis Enumeratio', most of which were considered endemic to the peninsula. Later, Sridith (1999) revised the genus for the Flora of Thailand reporting 18 species exclusively from Peninsular Thailand.

Table 1. Names of *Argostemma* Wall. recorded as occurring in the Malay Peninsula (based on King & Gamble, 1903; Ridley, 1923; Bakhuizen van den Brink Jr., 1953) and Peninsular Thailand (based on Sridith, 1999). x = presented in any treatment, **X** = common taxa to both Malay Peninsula and Peninsular Thailand, *x = endemic taxa, **syn.** = already treated as synonym.

Taxa	Malay Peninsula	Peninsular Thailand
<i>A. acuminatum</i> King	x	
<i>A. aequifolium</i> King	x	
<i>A. albociliatum</i> Ridl.	x	
<i>A. bicolor</i> King	x	
<i>A. condensum</i> Craib		*x
<i>A. curtissii</i> King	X	syn. = <i>A. laeve</i>
<i>A. debile</i> Ridl.	x	
<i>A. denticulatum</i> Ridl.	x	
<i>A. dispar</i> Craib		*x
<i>A. diversifolium</i> Ridl.	X	X
<i>A. elatostemma</i> Hook.	X	X
<i>A. elongatum</i> Ridl.	x	
<i>A. enerve</i> Ridl.	x	
<i>A. grandiflorum</i> Ridl.	x	
<i>A. hirsutum</i> Ridl.	x	
<i>A. hookeri</i> King	x	
<i>A. involucratum</i> Hemsl.	x	
<i>A. johorensis</i> Ridl.	x	
<i>A. klossii</i> Ridl.	x	
<i>A. kurzii</i> C.B. Clarke		X
<i>A. laeve</i> Benn. subsp. <i>setosum</i> (E.T. Geddes) Sridith		*x
<i>A. lanceolatum</i> Ridl.	x	
<i>A. lobulatum</i> Craib		*x
<i>A. lobulatum</i> Craib var. <i>variabile</i> Sridith		*x
<i>A. membranaceum</i> King	x	
<i>A. musicola</i> Ridl.	x	
<i>A. nervosum</i> Ridl.	x	
<i>A. neurocalyx</i> Miq.		X
<i>A. neurosepalum</i> Bakh.f.	X	X
<i>A. nutans</i> King	x	
<i>A. nutans</i> King var. <i>verticillata</i> King & Gamble	x	syn. = <i>A. nutans</i>
<i>A. oblongum</i> King	x	
<i>A. ophirensis</i> Maingay ex Hook.f.	X	X
<i>A. perakense</i> King	x	
<i>A. pictum</i> Wall.	X	X
<i>A. pictum</i> Wall. var. <i>tetraphylla</i> King & Gamble	x	syn. = <i>A. pictum</i>
<i>A. propinquum</i> Ridl.	X	X
<i>A. puffii</i> Sridith	x	X
<i>A. reptans</i> Ridl.	x	
<i>A. ridleyi</i> King	x	
<i>A. rotundicalyx</i> Sridith		*x
<i>A. rugosum</i> Ridl.	x	
<i>A. spinulosum</i> C.B. Clarke ex Hook.f.	X	X
<i>A. stipulaceum</i> Ridl.	X	syn. = <i>A. propinquum</i>
<i>A. subcrassum</i> King	X	X
<i>A. subinaequale</i> Benn.	x	
<i>A. tavoyanum</i> Wall.		X
<i>A. tenue</i> Ridl.	x	
<i>A. trichanthum</i> Ridl.	x	
<i>A. unifolioides</i> King	X	X
<i>A. unifolium</i> Benn.	x	
<i>A. urticifolium</i> King	x	
<i>A. visidum</i> King	x	
<i>A. wrayi</i> King	x	
<i>A. yappii</i> King	x	

Among 18 taxa in Peninsular Thailand, 7 are at present endemic (Sridith & Puff, 2000). Of these endemic taxa, *A. rotundicalyx* Sridith occurs at low altitudes (< 300 m) in Pang Nga and Surat Thani. *Argostemma lobulatum* var. *lobulatum* Craib and *A. lobulatum* var. *variable* Sridith are confined to the more northern part of the peninsula. *Argostemma laeve* Benn. subsp. *setosum* (E. T. Geddes) Sridith occurs on both the east and the west slope of the Nakhon Si Thammarat range. *Argostemma condensum* Craib is known only from Songkhla and Yala, where it borders Malaysia, *A. puffii* Sridith is endemic to one locality – Khao Toh Ngai, Petra National Park in Satun province, which also borders Malaysia and the last endemic one, *A. dispar* Craib is found in the southern part of Peninsular Thailand from Krabi to Pattani (Sridith & Puff, 2000). It is highly likely that some of these taxa that have not been so far recorded from the Malay Peninsula will be found further south, e.g., *A. neurocalyx* Miq. This is the most widely distributed *Argostemma* species (Sridith & Puff, 2000) and occurs in other parts of the Malesian region (Borneo: as revised by Bremer, 1989).

This study of collections and field surveys from the Malay Peninsula and Peninsular Thailand together should, therefore, give more accurate information of the numbers of taxa, occurrences and distributions of the genus in the study area compared to previous studies which were largely restricted by the political border. Further details concerning the characteristics confined to the taxa in the region than those in Sridith & Puff (2001) would be also pointed out here.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Herbarium study

Herbarium specimens from various Herbaria, i.e., AAU, BK, BKF, E, K, KEP, KLU, L, PSU and SING have been studied to get the primary data on, e.g., collector, locality, habitat, date of collection, altitude, coordinates, etc.

Collecting surveys

The surveys of natural populations of the genus *Argostemma* in the Malay Peninsula and Peninsular Thailand were conducted at intervals. Specimens have been processed using standard herbarium methods. Vouchers are at K, KEP, KLU, L, SING and PSU.

RESULTS

The morphological characters

I. Vegetative characters

Growth forms

Study of herbarium specimens and observations of the natural populations of *Argostemma* from the study area allow division into various growth forms: a) 'leafy stem' taxa (with several to many leaf-pairs separated by well-developed internodes) (Fig. 1a, b), e.g. *A. condensum*, *A. yappii*; b) 'pseudo-verticillate' taxa (with one pair of leaves (Fig. 1c, d), e.g. *A. neurocalyx*, *A. pictum*, *A. tenue*, *A. unifolioides* var. *glabra* to few leaf pairs which are in close proximity) (Fig. 1e), e.g. *A. neurosepalum*, *A. puffii*.

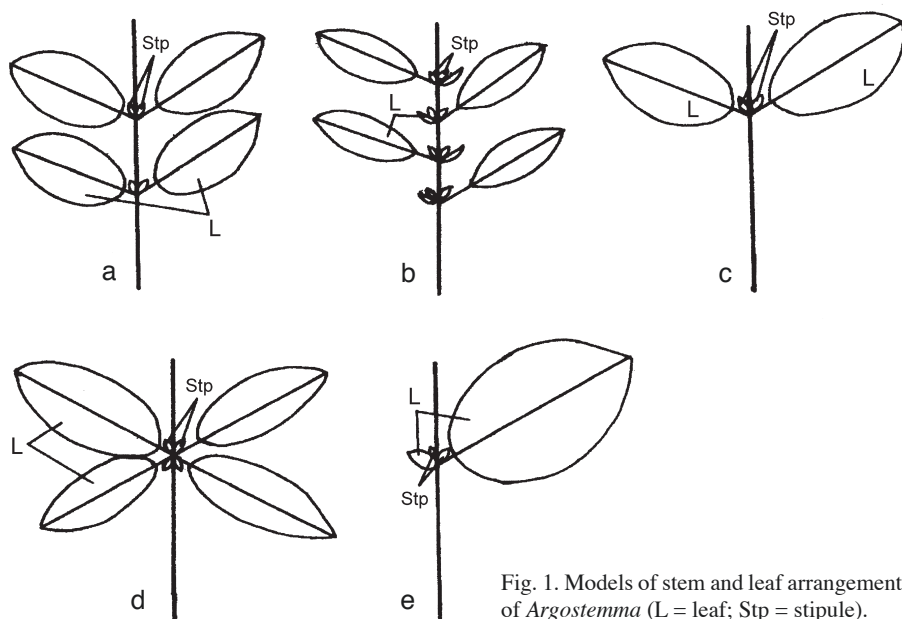


Fig. 1. Models of stem and leaf arrangements of *Argostemma* (L = leaf; Stp = stipule).

Leaves

Three types of leaf morphology and arrangement can be recognized: a) isophyllous leaves (Fig. 1a), e.g. *A. boragineum*; b) slightly anisophyllous leaves (Fig. 1c, e), e.g. *A. puffii*, *A. yappii*; and c) heterophyllous leaves (Fig. 1b, d), e.g. *A. condensum*, *A. unifolioides* var. *glabra*.

II. Reproductive characters

Flowers

The flowers of *Argostemma* from the study area are variable (Sridith & Puff, 2001), unlike the taxa in other parts of Thailand (see also Sridith & Puff, 2001). The different corolla types recognized are:

1. Flowers with a 'star-shaped corolla'.
 - 1.1 Flowers with 'star-shaped corolla' with anthers coherent into a cone-like structure (sensu Sridith & Puff, 2001) (Fig. 2).
 - 1.2 Flowers with a 'star-shaped corolla' with free stamens (sensu Sridith & Puff, 2001). There is only one species so far recorded in the whole genus with this type of flower: *A. diversifolium* (Fig. 3).
2. Flowers with a 'bell-shaped corolla' and free stamens (Fig. 4).

Stamens

There are two kinds of stamens found in the *Argostemma* in the study area.

1. Anthers coherent in a cone-like structure (anther cone) with the anthers opening by longitudinal slits (Fig. 5).
2. Free stamens, with the anthers opening by apical pores (Fig. 6).

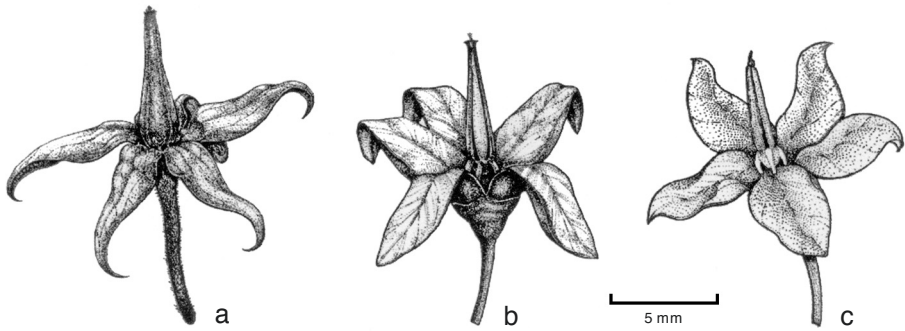


Fig. 2. Examples of flowers of some *Argostemma* species with a 'star-shaped corolla' and the anthers coherent in a cone-like structure. a. *A. propinquum*; b. *A. tenue*; c. *A. rugosum*.



Fig. 3. Flower of *Argostemma diversifolium* with a 'star-shaped corolla' and free stamens.

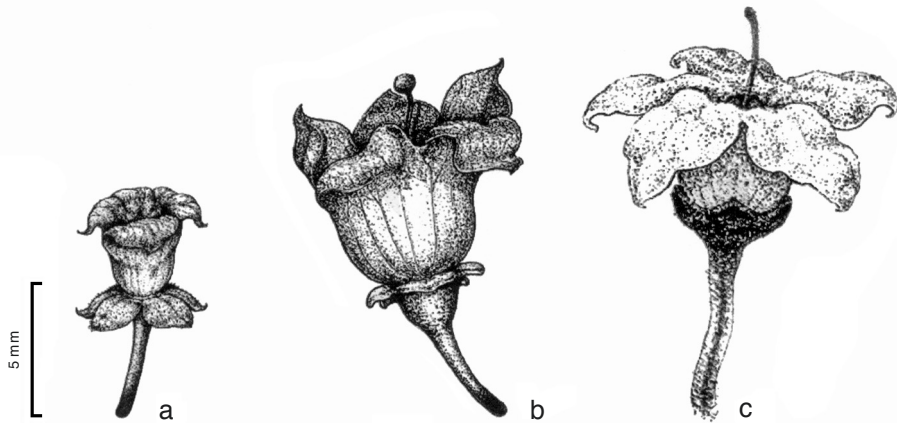


Fig. 4. Examples of flowers of some *Argostemma* species with 'bell-shaped corollas'. a. *A. neurocalyx*; b. *A. puffii*; c. *A. lobulatum* var. *variabile*.

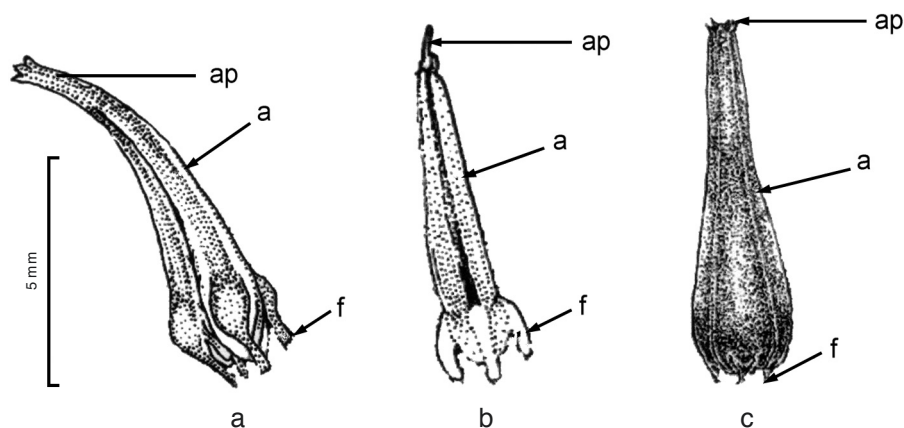


Fig. 5. Examples of stamens of some *Argostemma* species with ‘anther cone’ and stamens opening by longitudinal slits. a. *A. involucratum*; b. *A. rugosum*; c. *A. propinquum* (a = anther, ap = apical appendages, f = filament).

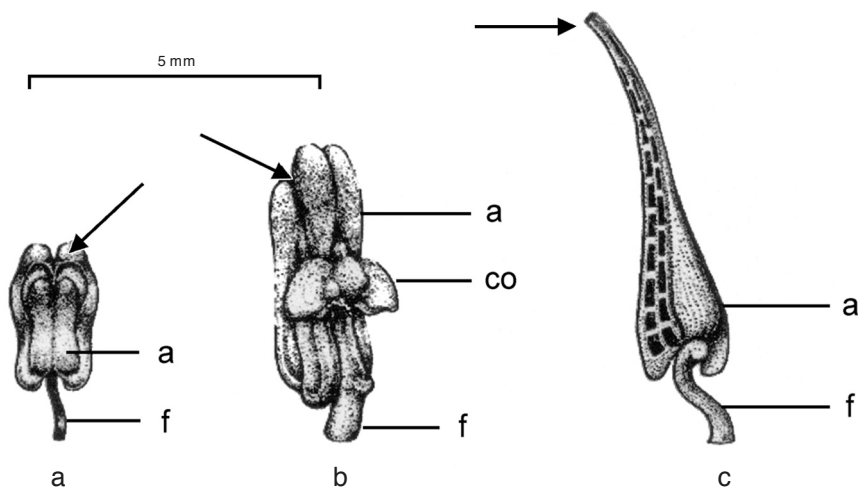


Fig. 6. Examples of some *Argostemma* species with free stamens and stamens opening by apical pores (arrow). a. *A. neurocalyx*; b. *A. puffii*; c. *A. diversifolium* (a = anther, co = connective outgrowth, f = filament).

Pollen

The pollen grains of six *Argostemma* species have been studied so far: *A. condensum*, *A. lobulatum* var. *variabile*, *A. pictum*, *A. rugosum*, *A. unifolioides* var. *glabra*, *A. yappii*. All six have the same pollen type: prolate shape, P/E ratio = 1.34–1.39; tricolpate; exine microreticulate with muri and lumina smaller than 1 μm to perforate (Plate 1a, b).

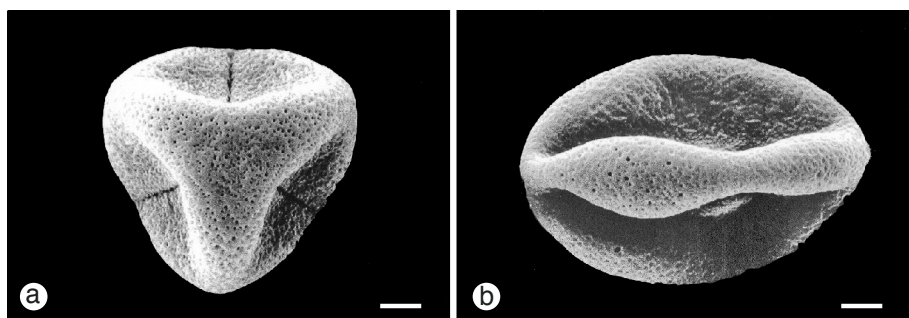


Plate 1. a, b. Electron-micrographs of the pollen grain of *A. unifolioides* var. *glabra*. — Scale bar = 2 μ m.

Stigma

Three types of stigma have been recognized so far:

1. club shape (Fig. 7a);
2. globular shape (Fig. 7b);
3. disc shape (Fig. 7c).

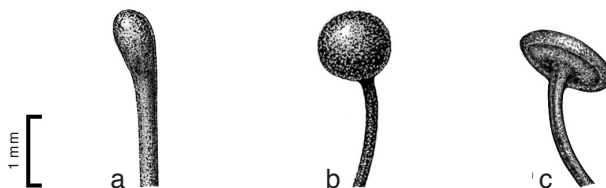


Fig. 7. Examples of stigma of some *Argostemma* species. a. *A. lobulatum* var. *variable*; b. *A. puffii*; c. *A. pictum*.

Fruit & seed

All *Argostemma* species have a small \pm globular fruit crowned by a persistent calyx, opening by an apical operculum. The seeds of *A. lobulatum* var. *variable* and *A. unifolioides* var. *glabra* have been investigated. These seeds are very small (450–600 μ m in both length and width) and has a thin protruding deposit of (unknown) substances on each epidermal cell of the outer seed coat (circle – Plate 2).

Ecology

All *Argostemma* species in the study area are only found in primary moist, evergreen forest. None of them has been collected from secondary vegetation or disturbed forest.

Two major habitat types can be identified from observations in this study:

1. Terrestrial plants — These occurred in very moist forest as ground cover both in lowland and montane situations: they are especially conspicuous in the rainy season, e.g. *A. elatostemma* var. *obovatum*, *A. condensum*;

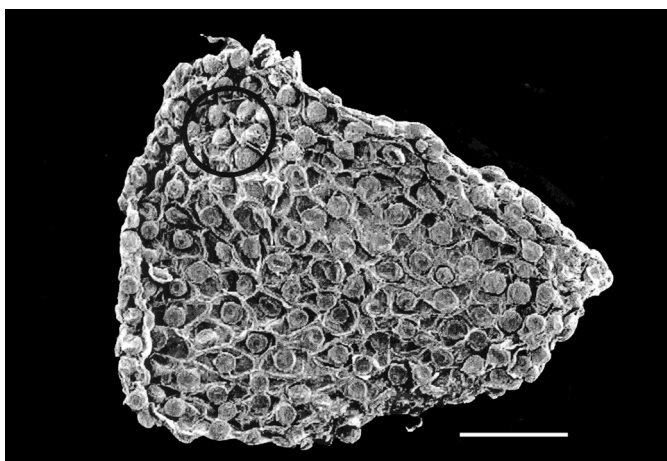


Plate 2. Electron-micrograph of the seed of *A. unifolioides*. — Scale bar = 100 μ m.

2. Lithophytes — These occurred on moist rocks (often by streams) in evergreen forest in both lowland and montane situations. These taxa occur on rocks, both granite and limestone, and have tubers which lodge in the cracks. The aerial parts die in the dry season. Only the tubers survive drought periods and it is therefore difficult to find such plants in dry periods, e.g. *A. diversifolium*, *A. puffii*, *A. unifolioides* var. *glabra*.

Note — Some species can be found in both types of habitat, e.g. *A. condensum*, *A. pictum*.

DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Taxa occurring in the study area

Of the recognized taxa of *Argostemma* in the Malay Peninsula and Peninsular Thailand, there are 9 in common to both countries: *A. diversifolium*, *A. elatostemma*, *A. nerosepalum*, *A. ophirense*, *A. pictum*, *A. propinquum*, *A. spinulosum*, *A. subcrassum*, *A. unifolioides*. Sridith (1999) treated *A. curtisii* King as a synonym of *A. laeve* Benn. and *A. stipulaceum* as a synonym of *A. propinquum* Ridl.

Study of herbarium specimens has so far revealed that there are two new records of species for the Malay Peninsula from Langkawi Islands (Kedah State). One of them was previously an endemic species from Peninsular Thailand, i.e., *A. puffii* (Kerr 21691 (K)). This is the first record of this species in the Malay Peninsula and only the second known locality after the type discovery in Satun: Khao Toh Ngai, Petra National Park. The other is of the most widely distributed *Argostemma* species, *A. neurocalyx* (M.R. Henderson 29063 (K, SING)) which has never been previously recorded from the Malay Peninsula. It is interesting to note that both these taxa have 'bell-shaped' corollas (sensu Sridith & Puff, 2001), a corolla type previously only known in *A. nerosepalum* in the Malay Peninsula. Both these new records were discovered in the limestone area of Langkawi Islands.

Distribution ranges vs morphological characters

The growth forms and morphological characters of *Argostemma* in the study areas are not as variable as those found in *Argostemma* from other parts of Thailand. The possible explanations for such phenomena may relate to the centre of origin of the genus that might be in Peninsular Malaysia seen the high number of species in comparison with other regions. Almost all taxa belong to the group with 'star-shaped' corolla with anthers in cone-like structure; isophyllus/slightly anisophyllus leaves, scattered along creeping/erect stem. These characters are considered 'primitive' in the genus. The consistent environment of the Malay Peninsula might fit such characters and therefore speciation did not end up with many variables. The only three exceptions are *A. neurosepalum* and the other two newly recorded species, i.e., *A. neurocalyx* and *A. puffii* which have 'bell-shaped' corollas. They, although in the territory of Malaysia, belong to the 'Thai type flora' not the 'Malesian flora', when the floristic boundary is considered (sensu Whitmore 1975, 1984: see Map 1). This locality should be considered the southernmost element of the range on mainland South East Asia of these two taxa. Unlike those of the Malay Peninsula, the taxa in Thailand might have experienced a gradient of environmental fluctuation owing to the distinct seasonal climate and geographical changes from the peninsular coastal plane to the mountain ranges in the north of Thailand. The secondary species explosion might have occurred, therefore taxa with more variations in morphology, especially in terms of reproductive structure e.g. flower parts (i.e. 'bell-shaped' corolla); stamens (i.e. separated anthers with poricidal dehiscence anthers) etc., are found more in Thailand than in any other areas (see also Sridith & Puff, 2001). This 'bell-shaped' corolla, considered to be advanced, might have evolved outside the Malesian region in the areas where there is a distinct seasonal climate above the northern limit of the Malesian region. Some of them might later have dispersed down-south to the north of the Malesian region in the Malay Peninsula. Furthermore, when the floristic boundary sensu Whitmore (1975, 1984) is taken into account, the four 'bell-shaped' corolla taxa of *Argostemma* (sensu Sridith & Puff, 2001) of the study area, i.e., *A. lobulatum* var. *variabile*, *A. neurocalyx*, *A. neurosepalum*, *A. puffii* rather belong to the Thai-Indochinese type of flora. The only taxon which has its southernmost distribution range in the Malesian region is *A. neurosepalum* (the lowest triangle on Fig. 3). It is, however, not that far from the floristic boundary which divides the Thai and Malesian types of flora sensu Whitmore (1975, 1984).

Conclusively speaking, the taxa with 'bell-shaped' corollas, stamens separated and anthers opening by apical pores with clusters of leaves (pseudo-vericillate taxa sensu Sridith & Puff, 2000) and erect stem might refer to the Thai-Indochinese flora type on the one hand and the taxa with 'star-shaped' corolla, anthers fused, forming cone-like structure and opening longitudinally, leaves scattered along the stem, creeping/erect stem might refer to the Malesian flora type on the other (see Map 1).

It is also interesting to note that the taxa with 'star-shaped' corollas with long, creeping stems and distichous leaves distributed along the stem have never been found further north than the latitude of Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, Peninsular Thailand (see also Sridith & Puff, 2000). The primary data from the present study seems to support, with very few exceptions, the (proposed) Kangar-Pattani floristic boundary line by Whitmore (1975, 1984). This disjunction leads to the recognition of a Thai-Indochinese type of vegetation vs a Malesian type of vegetation. The present study is only

a more adequate treatment of this interesting genus in this exciting phytogeographic area which will provide new insights into distributions and relationships between the Thai flora and the Malesian region.

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