

**A NEW SPECIES OF MEDINILLA (MELASTOMATACEAE) FROM
SUMATRA AND NOTES ON ALLIED SPECIES**

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***Medinilla ohwii* Nayar, *spec. nov.* — Fig. 1 f—h.**

Frutex. Ramis junioribus subangulatis, puberulis, vetustioribus teretibus glabratibus. Folia opposita, elliptico-lanceolata, 6—10 cm longa, 1.5—2.8 cm lata, basi cuneata, apice longe acuminato-attenuata, margine integra, supra glabra, subtus minute puberula, 3-nervia, venulis transversis indistinctis, subcoriacea; petiolus 1—1.5 cm longus, puberulus. Flores in cymas terminales paucifloras dispositi; pedunculus 3—5 cm longus; bracteolae parvae, subulatae, 0.3—0.4 mm longae; pedicellus 4—6 mm longus. Calycis tubus cylindraceus vel campanulatus, 5.5—7 mm longus, molliter 8-costatus sparse puberulus vel glabratus, limbus 4-dentatus, dentibus triangularibus, 0.6—0.8 mm longis. Petala 4, ovata vel ovato-oblonga, 10—11 mm longa, 3.5—4.5 mm lata. Stamina 8, subaequalia, filamentis 4.5—5 mm longis, antheris subulato-lanceolatis, 5.5—6.5 mm longis, 1-poris, connectivo basi non producto, dorso in calcar 0.4 mm longum exeunte, in parte ventrali in lobos 0.4 mm longos exeunte. Ovarium calycis tubo septis 8 adnatum, loculi 8, usque ad medium ovarii prolongati. Stylus filiformis 11—12 mm longus, glaber, stigmatibus punctiformi.

Typus: *van Steenis 8992* in L, K.

Distribution: Sumatra.

NORTH SUMATRA. Gajo & Alas Lands, Mt Goh Lembuh, shrub on ericoid ridge, c. 2700 m: *van Steenis 8992* (BO, L, K); ditto, forested ridge, c. 1000 m: *van Steenis 8913* (BO, L, K); confluence of Kapi and Aunan Rivers, open swamp border shrubbery along cold solfatara fields, c. 1100—1250 m: *van Steenis 9942* (BO, K, L).

This species is easily distinguishable from its allied species *M. bakhuiizenii* and *M. varingiaefolia* in having 3-nerved elliptic-lanceolate leaves with long attenuate acumen. It is named after Dr. J. Ohwi who worked during the war some years at the Bogor Herbarium on Malesian *Cyperaceae*, *Gramineae*, *Sonerila*, and *Medinilla*, and who recognized it as a new species; it was distributed later under a MS name ('*M. pseudopachycentra*').

Medinilla varingiaefolia* (Bl.) Nayar, *comb. nov.

Melastoma varingiaefolium Bl., Bijdr. Fl. Ned. Ind. 17 (1826) 1071; De Candolle, Prodr. 3 (1828) 149.

Pachycentria varingiaefolia (Bl.) Bl., Flora 14, 1831, 520; Bl., Bijdr. Nat. Wet. 6 (1831) 260; Naudin, Ann. Sc. Nat. III, 15 (1851) 300; Miquel, Fl. Ned. Ind. 1 (1855) 551; Triana, Trans. Linn. Soc. 28 (1871) 89; Boerlage, Handl. Fl. Ned. Ind. 1 (1890) 535; Cogniaux in

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Fig. 1. *Medinilla bahuizenii* Nayar. a. Habit, $\times \frac{2}{3}$; b. calyx tube; c. large stamen, lateral view; d. small stamen, ditto; e. berry; all $\times 2$ (J. W. Purseglove P. 4232). — *M. ohwii* Nayar. f. Habit, $\times \frac{2}{3}$; g. stamen lateral view; h. stamen ventral view; both $\times 3$ (van Steenis 8992).

DC., Monogr. Phan. 7 (1891) 608; Bakh. f., Meded. Bot. Mus. & Herb. Utrecht 91 (1943) 126; Backer & Bakh. f., Fl. Java I (1963) 369. — T: Java, Kuhl & van Hasselt s.n. (L).

Pachycentria scandens Ridl., Journ. Roy. As. Soc. Mal. I (1923) 61, *synon. nov.* — T: Sumatra, Ridley s.n. (K).

Blume erected the species *Melastoma varingiaefolium* on the basis of Kuhl & van Hasselt s.n. from Java. Blume proposed a new genus *Pachycentria* and he assigned *Melastoma constrictum* Bl. and *Melastoma varingiaefolium* Bl. to the new genus. According to Blume's conception of the genus *Pachycentria*, the salient generic characters are the cyathiform calyx tube with a constriction above the ovary and the stamens which are dorsally spurred and ventrally inappendiculate.

In the original description of *Melastoma varingiaefolium* there is no mention of the nature of the stamens as the type represented only the fruiting stage. Apparently Blume (1831) transferred the species *Melastoma varingiaefolium* Bl. to the genus *Pachycentria* Bl. on the basis of its cyathiform calyx tube and its facies. Since this taxon was left in the genus *Pachycentria*, few fruiting collections were attributed to it in literature. This is so because botanists working on this group, presumably, might have been looking for an identical specimen with *Pachycentria stamens* (i.e. dorsally spurred and ventrally inappendiculate).

Ridley described *Pachycentria scandens* from Berastagi, Sumatra. *P. scandens* has dorsally spurred and ventrally bituberculate stamens, whereas the genus *Pachycentria* is characteristic in having dorsally spurred and ventrally inappendiculate stamens. Since the staminal characters of this taxon agree with that of the genus *Medinilla* it is proposed to transfer this species to *Medinilla*. As *Pachycentria scandens* Ridl. is conspecific with *P. varingiaefolia* (Bl.) Bl., the new combination, nomenclature, and synonymy are as indicated above.

Distribution: Java and Sumatra.

W. JAVA. Preanger: G. Megamendung, Kuhl & van Hasselt s.n. (L); Blume s.n. (K, L).

N. SUMATRA. Berastagi, Ridley s.n. (K), fl. Feb.; North of Berastagi, Karo Plateau, Daleng Singkut, Bartlett 6569 (K, L).

Medinilla bakhuisenii Nayar, *nom. nov.* — Fig. 2 a—e.

Pachycentria speciosa Ridl., Journ. Fed. Mal. States Mus. 6 (1915) 149; Fl. Mal. Pen. I (1922) 806. — T: Malaya: Ridley 16339 (K).

In *Pachycentria speciosa* the stamens are dorsally spurred and ventrally biauriculate, whereas the genus *Pachycentria* Bl. is characterized by the dorsally spurred and ventrally inappendiculate stamens. Hence it is proposed to transfer this species to the genus *Medinilla*. Since the specific epithet '*speciosa*' is already preoccupied in *Medinilla*, the taxon is named as *Medinilla bakhuisenii*, dedicated to Dr. R. C. Bakhuizen van den Brink Jr. who wrote a large thesis on this family.

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