



To which genus does the enigmatic Peninsular Malaysian *Chirita elata* (Gesneriaceae) belong?

A.R. Rafidah^{1,2}, R. Kiew¹, N.W. Haron²

Key words

Chirita
Codonoboea
Didissandra
Peninsular Malaysia
stamens
stigma

Abstract The anomalous *Chirita elata* proves to belong to *Codonoboea* (Gesneriaceae), necessitating the new combination *Codonoboea elata*.

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INTRODUCTION

In Peninsular Malaysia, the genus *Chirita* Buch.-Ham. ex Don (Gesneriaceae) includes nine species (Wood 1974). Except for *C. elata*, all *Chirita* species in Peninsular Malaysia are restricted to limestone habitats (Henderson 1939). In contrast, *C. elata* grows in lower montane forest on granite-derived soils. When establishing the species, Ridley (1896) was uncertain of its generic placement and noted “it has more of the habit of *Didissandra* of the *D. frutescens* group, but has two fully-developed stamens” and again in 1905 he noted that it was “a species very unlike the rest of the genus but it is difficult to place it anywhere else”.

Wood (1974) in his revision of *Chirita* placed *C. elata* in sect. *Microchirita*, to which all but one Malaysian *Chirita* species belong. However, it is very different from the other species in this section by a combination of its habit (it is a tall, bushy, perennial herb), its inflorescence (a slender, 1- or 2-branched ebracteate cyme with its peduncle not joined to the petiole), flower colour (deep reddish purple, which Ridley (1905) described as claret-coloured), its nectary (ring-like and c. 2.5 mm tall), and its fruits (orthocarpic, i.e. aligned straight with the pedicel). Species in sect. *Microchirita* are annual plants, with epiphyllous, crest-like inflorescences, or if they have cymose inflorescences the inflorescences develop from a cup-like bract, where the peduncle is adnate to the petiole, the flowers are white, cream, orange, pale blue to (rarely) deep violet-purple, the nectary is very small only 0.2–0.6 mm tall, and the fruits are plagiocarpic (i.e. held perpendicular to the pedicel). Although it resembles *C. lacunosa* (Hook.f.) B.L.Burt (also a Malaysian species but which belongs to sect. *Chirita*) in its cymose inflorescences and deep purple flowers, it is different in its deeply divided calyx (species in sect. *Chirita* have a tubular calyx) as well as in habit and anther and stigma characters.

This raises the question of whether *C. elata* is a species of *Chirita* at all. *Chirita* belongs to a group of Old World genera, *Codonoboea* Ridl., *Didissandra* C.B. Clarke, *Didymocarpus* Wall.,

Henckelia Spreng., and *Ridleyandra* A. Weber & B.L. Burt that have long narrow capsules and usually have trumpet-shaped flowers. It has been distinguished from these five genera by a single character, the stigma that is described as bilobed (Fig. 1c). Burt (1954) agreed with Brown (1839) that this stigma is derived from the lower lip of the stigma (the upper lip does not expand) that is thin and lamellate and often divided and appearing bilobed. This contrasts with *Codonoboea*, *Didissandra* (Fig. 1b), *Didymocarpus* and *Henckelia* that have stigmas that may be rounded, capitate or peltate (Kiew 1992, Weber 2004). The stigma of *Ridleyandra* develops from the lower lobe but is not bilobed (Weber & Burt 1998b). Examination of fresh material clearly shows that *C. elata* has a large peltate (not bilobed) stigma c. 1 mm across (Fig. 1a), so that it clearly cannot belong to *Chirita*. So among the five genera, to which does it belong?

In possessing flowers with two stamens and a very slender orthocarpic capsule that splits on both sides, it is distinct from *Ridleyandra* species that have flowers with four stamens and a thick-walled, plagiocarpic capsule that splits only on the upper side. Species of *Codonoboea* and *Henckelia*, although their flowers have two stamens, are distinct because the fruit splits neatly along the upper side and is plagiocarpic. *Chirita elata* and species of *Didissandra* and *Didymocarpus* are similar in the orthocarpic fruits. The fundamental difference between *Didissandra* and *Didymocarpus* is the way that the capsule splits. In *Didymocarpus*, it splits completely from top to bottom along both sides into two valves, while in *Didissandra* it splits irregularly (i.e. not completely from top to bottom) and eventually disintegrates into several threads that correspond to the ribs (sclerenchyma bundles) in the fruit wall (Weber & Burt 1998a). *Didissandra* fruits are also more slender than those of *Didymocarpus*. Fruits of *C. elata* are also very slender (1–2 mm wide) and often appear not to dehisce until the fruit wall begins to disintegrate between the ribs, i.e. it has the *Didissandra*-type of fruit.

Species of *Codonoboea*, *Didymocarpus* and *Henckelia* always have two stamens but most *Didissandra* species have four – the reason that Ridley (1896) originally did not describe *C. elata* as a species of *Didissandra*. Now results from DNA analysis are available (Weber et al. in prep.), the position of *C. elata* is

¹ Forest Research Institute Malaysia, 52109 Kepong, Selangor, Malaysia; corresponding author e-mail: ruth@frim.gov.my.

² Institute of Biological Sciences, Faculty of Science, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

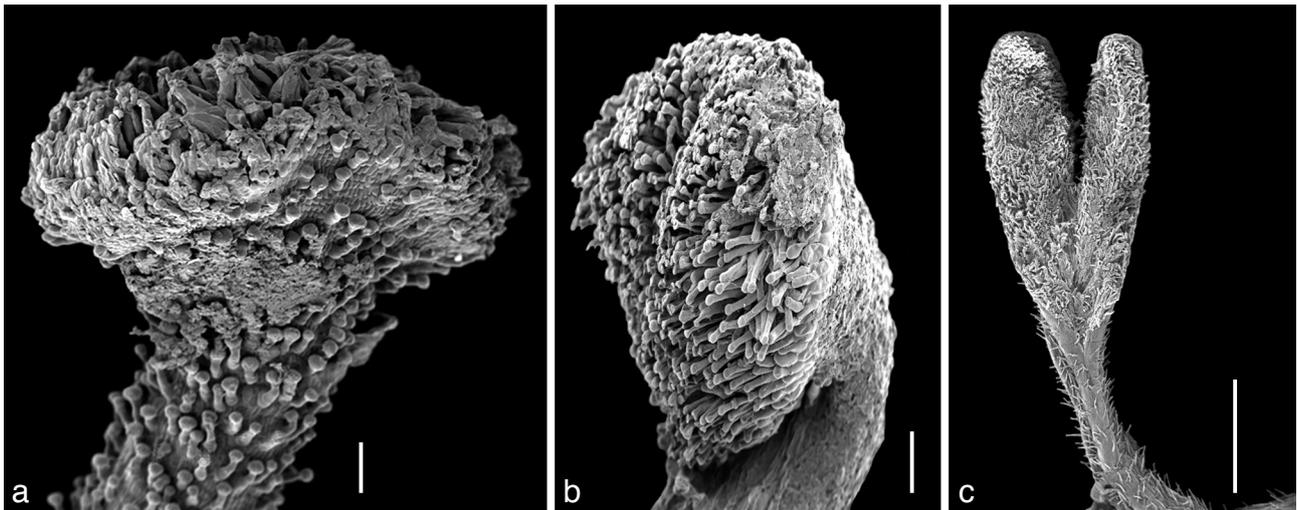


Fig. 1 a. *Codonoboea elata* peltate stigma; b. *Didissandra frutescens* peltate stigma; c. *Chirita caliginosa* bilobed stigma. — Scale bars: a, b = 100 μ m; c = 1 mm.

resolved because it clusters together with other Peninsular Malaysian species of *Codonoboea*, a monophyletic genus (formerly included in *Henckelia*). While *C. elata* conforms to the diandrous character of *Codonoboea*, it expands the circumscription of this genus, which now includes species with extremely narrow capsules that are not strictly plagiotropic. The combination, together with a detailed description, is made below.

***Codonoboea elata* (Ridl.) Rafidah, comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Chirita elata* Ridl., J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 23 (1896) 518; (1905) 57; (1923) 524; M.R.Hend. (1959) 349; D.Wood (1974) 189. — Type: Ridley 2911 (lectotype BM; isolectotype SING), Peninsular Malaysia, Perak, Maxwell's Hill (Bukit Larut).

Bushy, caulescent, perennial herb, branching from the base. *Stems* green, quadrangular, up to 50 cm tall, 6–8 mm diam, becoming woody, glabrous, hairy or bristly; internodes swollen, up to 7.5 cm long, hispid at the nodes with red-brown reflexed hairs. *Leaves* opposite, decussate; petioles green, sometimes maroon, up to 5.5 cm long; lamina ovate, sometimes elliptic or broadly elliptic, (5–)10–15.6 by (2.5–)4–8 cm, pale green to yellowish above, whitish green beneath, fleshy in life, chartaceous when dry, eglandular hairy above, predominantly glandular hairy on the veins of the lower surface, base rounded to slightly decurrent or cuneate, sometimes unequal, margin serrulate, apex acute or acuminate; midrib sunken above, prominent beneath, lateral veins 10–20 pairs, intercostal veins scalariform. *Inflorescences* cymose, axillary, 2 per axil, each with up to 6 flowers; peduncles, bracts and pedicels green or maroon with reflexed red-brown hairs; peduncles slender, 2–6 cm long, not fused to the petiole; bracts paired, opposite, free, narrowly triangular, c. 3 mm long; pedicels 5–18 mm long. *Flowers*: calyx green, 8–10 by 4–5 mm, 5-lobed, divided to the base, lobes narrowly triangular, margin ciliate, outer surface eglandular hairy; corolla reddish purple or dark purple, narrowly infundibular, lobes darker red than the corolla tube, throat dark yellow, outside slightly hairy, tube up to 4 cm long, narrow in the lower part, slightly inflated, c. 1.5 cm wide across the mouth, lobes 5, 5–6 by 2–4 mm; stamens 2, inserted 12–15 mm from the base of the corolla, filaments white, 9–12 mm long, curved, anthers white, anther-thecae divergent, 2–3 mm long, fused face-to-face; staminodes 3, white, inserted c. 6 mm from the base of the corolla tube, c. 2 mm long; nectary very pale yellow, a shallowly lobed ring, 2–2.5 mm deep; pistil pale green to cream, densely pubescent with predominantly eglandular reddish hairs, ovary c. 2.5 cm long, 0.5 mm wide at the base,

style cream, 1–1.4 cm long, narrowing to 0.1 mm below the flattened stigma, stigma red or maroon, peltate, entire, up to 1 mm diam, papillose, ovules cream, less than 1 mm long, c. 2 mm diam. *Capsules* green, cylindrical, very slender, 6.5–7 cm long, 1–2 mm wide, red hairy, often appearing not to dehisce until the fruit wall begins to disintegrate between the ribs; calyx persistent, green. *Seeds* (immature) white, many, outer surface striated.

Ecology — Lower montane forest, in deep shade often on earth slopes above streams, at 700–1000 m altitude.

Specimens examined. PERAK, Bukit Larut FR, *Burkill SFN 12990* (SING), *Curtis 2038* (SING), *Curtis s.n.* (SING), *Haniff SFN 2353* (SING), *Sinclair SFN 38713* (SING), *Spare 2052* (SING), *Wray 2038* (SING), *Wray 2985* (SING), *Kiew RK 5318* (KEP), *Rafidah FRI 64321* (KEP); Gunung Bubu, *Syahida FRI 59486* (KEP).

Note — Recent collections made under the Flora of Peninsular Malaysia Project have discovered that this species is found in a similar habitat on the nearby hill of Gunung Bubu, also in Perak.

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