Rijupalika ROY\textsuperscript{a,}\textsuperscript{*}, Anirban ROY\textsuperscript{b} and Arabinda PRAMANIK\textsuperscript{a}: \textit{Sadiria solanifolia} (\textit{Myrsinaceae})—A New Record to India

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Summary: The genus \textit{Sadiria} (\textit{Myrsinaceae}) is represented by seven species and two varieties. At CAL a specimen that had been misidentified as \textit{Ardisia eugeniifolia} Kurz was rightly identified as \textit{Sadiria solanifolia} Mez, which appears to be the new record to India with exact locality. A detailed description of the species is provided here for easy identification.

In the course of taxonomic study of the family \textit{Myrsinaceae} in India a single herbarium sheet identified as \textit{Ardisia eugeniifolia} Kurz was found at CAL. The specimen was collected from Kameng F. D. of Arunachal Pradesh, India. It appeared different from other species of \textit{Ardisia} Sw. deposited at CAL, mainly by having an axillary, subfasciculate cymose inflorescence (mostly as long as petiole). Dissection of the specimen revealed that it is not \textit{Ardisia} but \textit{Sadiria} as the petals are united above the middle forming a long corolla tube. Based on this character these two genera can be distinguished easily (Mez 1902, Hu and Deng 2012). The genus \textit{Sadiria} Mez is represented by seven species and two varieties distributed in eastern Himalaya and Khasi hills to northern Myanmar and southern Yunnan, China (Mez 1902, Nayar and Giri 1974, Mabberley 2008, Hu and Deng 2012). A further study of its morphological characters, protologue and search for the type specimen revealed that the specimen is certainly \textit{Sadiria solanifolia} Mez as annotated by S. N. Biswas on the herbarium sheet.

Nayar and Giri (1974) have provided a review of the genus \textit{Sadiria} but have not provided any description or illustration of the species \textit{S. solanifolia} and were also unable to locate the type deposited at K. They have included six species and a variety under this genus: \textit{Sadiria solanifolia} Mez, \textit{S. eugeniifolia} (Wall.) Mez, \textit{S. eugeniifolia} var. \textit{burmanica} Nayar & Giri, \textit{S. griffithii} (C. B. Clarke) Mez, \textit{S. erecta} (C. B. Clarke) Mez, \textit{S. boweri} Dunn, and \textit{S. subsessilifolia} Nayar & Giri, and reported all of them to be restricted to the Eastern Himalaya and Indo-Burmese border. While mentioning the distribution of these taxa, Nayar and Giri (1974) provided the exact locality of Indian distribution of four species and the Burmese distribution of \textit{S. griffithii} and \textit{S. eugeniifolia} var. \textit{burmanica}. But, there is no mention of the exact locality of Indian distribution of \textit{S. solanifolia}. The type locality for \textit{S. solanifolia} is Bhutan and the specimen found at CAL is from Kameng F. D. which shares a border with Bhutan. This is the only specimen at CAL and first time reported with an exact Indian locality. Moreover, an additional specimen of this species has been collected in its natural habitat from Tuensang of Nagaland nearing Myanmar border (Fig. 1), the altitude of which matching with previously collected material, and deposited at the herbarium of Nagaland University (Santanu Dey SDNU 368).

Thus, it affirms that the species distribution has been extended to India.

This species is distinguished from others by corolla connate to 5/6 of the length (Fig. 3c), while those of other species only for 1/2 to 3/4 of the length.
R. Roy，A. Roy，A. Pramanik：インド新産のSadiria solanifolia（ヤブコウジ科）

Sadiria属はヤブコウジ科の常緑低木で、ヒマラヤ地方から中国西南部にかけて7種が分布する。そのうちSadiria solanifolia Mezとはこれまでブータンのみで知られていたが、インド新産であり、アルナチャル・ブラデシュ州とナガランド州から初めて記録した。本稿では、本種のホロタイプを図示するとともに、併せて、花や果実を示した。ホロタイプはブータン産の植物で、英国のKew植物園に収蔵されている（K000791918, Fig. 2）。

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