

Momang TARAM^a and Dipankar BORAH^{a,b,*}: A New Record of *Saurauia sinohirsuta* (*Actinidiaceae*) for India

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Summary: Occurrence of *Saurauia sinohirsuta* J. Q. Li & Soejarto (*Actinidiaceae*) is reported for the first time from Arunachal Pradesh, India.

The family *Actinidiaceae* Gilg & Werdermann comprises three genera, *Actinidia* Lindl., *Saurauia* Willd. and *Clematoclethra* (Franch.) Maxim. (Cuong et al. 2007). *Saurauia*, with almost 300 species, is the largest genus in the family, and is distributed mainly in the New World (from Mexico, southwards to Chile) and in the Old World (from China to New Guinea), and with one single species in Queensland, Northern Australia (Briggs 2011). In India, the genus was well represented by nine species, *Saurauia armata* Kurz, *S. bracteosa* DC., *S. fasciculata* Wall., *S. griffithii* Dyer, *S. macrotricha* Kurz ex Dyer, *S. napaulensis* DC., *S. punduana* Wall., *S. roxburghii* Wall., *S. subspinoso* J. Anthony. (Thiselton-Dyer 1874, Paul 1993, Karthikeyan et al. 2009). Recently, two new species, *S. parasnathensis* V. Ranjan & S. C. Srivastava (Ranjan and Srivastava 2009) and *S. nicobarica* T. K. Paul, have been described from India (Paul 2009).

During ethnobotanical studies on the Adi-Komkar tribe of Arunachal Pradesh, the authors collected an unknown shrubby *Saurauia*, locally called as “Anpum”. After critical examination of herbarium specimens preserved in herbaria (ARUN, K, PE), and scrutiny of relevant literature, it was identified as *S. sinohirsuta* J. Q. Li & Soejarto. *Saurauia sinohirsuta* had been only known from Xizang, China. Therefore,

S. sinohirsuta is here reported as a new record from India.

Saurauia sinohirsuta J. Q. Li & Soejarto in Wu & al., Fl. China 12: 360 (2007). [Fig. 1]

Replaced synonym: *Saurauia hirsuta* C. F. Liang in Guihaia 6: 175 (1986), non Blume (1825). **Type:** CHINA. Xizang, Medog, Beibung, 850 m. 28 May 1983, B.-S. Li & S.-Z. Cheng 04896 (PE00935488, 00935489).

Specimens examined: **INDIA.** Arunachal Pradesh. Upper Siang, Hili, 18 May 2019, M. Taram 250 (HAU 5674); Siang, Harging, 12 May 2019, M. Taram 243 (HAU 5699).

Distribution: China (Xizang) and India (Arunachal Pradesh).

Saurauia sinohirsuta is similar to *S. armata* in overall habit and flower shape, but differs in having leaves with abaxial surface hirsute (vs. sparsely pubescent in *S. armata*), and setose margins (vs. toothed in *S. armata*) and hirsute calyx lobes (vs. scaly in *S. armata*). Other species of *Saurauia* distributed in Arunachal Pradesh are *S. armata*, *S. punduana*, *S. napaulensis*, and *S. roxburghii*.

Saurauia sinohirsuta is called Anpum by the local people (Adi-Komkar) in Arunachal Pradesh, and its fruits are edible (sweet). It prefers growing in hilly terrain in association with *Trevesia palmata* (Roxb. ex Lindl.) Vis., *Elatostema sessile* J. R. Forst. & G. Forst., *Phrynium pubinerve* Blume, *Boeica clarkei* Hareesh, L. Wu, A. Joe & M. Sabu, *Castanopsis* sp., and *Remusatia* sp.

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インドのアルナチャル・プラデシュ州からマタタビ科タカサゴシラタマ属の灌木 *Saurauia sinohirsuta* J. Q. Li & Soejarto を報告した。本種は従来中国西藏地区でのみ知られていたもので、インドで初めての報告となる。タカサゴシ

ラタマ属はマタタビ科最大の属で約 300 種があるが、最近記載された 2 種を含め、インドには 11 種が知られている。

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