

Michele RODDA<sup>a</sup>, Dipankar BORAH<sup>b,c,\*</sup> and Momang TARAM<sup>b</sup>: **The New Circumscription of *Hoya oreogena* (*Apocynaceae*–*Asclepiadoideae*) with the First Record for the Indian Flora**

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**Summary:** *Hoya oreogena* Kerr (*Apocynaceae*), so far known from Thailand and Myanmar, is reported for the first time from India. Synonymization of *H. salweenica* Tsiang & P.T.Li and *H. revolubilis* Tsiang & P.T.Li has also been made. Its distribution extends to China.

The genus *Hoya* R.Br. (*Apocyanaceae*) includes about 350–450 species of tropical and subtropical generally epiphytic climbers found throughout tropical Asia, tropical Pacific islands and NE Australia (Rodda 2015). In India the genus is represented by a total of 36 species (Khuraijam et al. 2018).

During recent fieldwork in the state of Arunachal Pradesh, India, the authors came across an interesting specimen of *Hoya*. After examination of the relevant literature (Li et al. 1995, Jagtap and Singh 1999, Khuraijam et al. 2018) and herbarium specimens deposited in various herbaria (ASSAM, ARUN, BK, BKF, BM, CAL, E, HITBC, IBSC, K, KUN, PE, QBG, SING), it was identified as *Hoya oreogena* Kerr, confirming the presence of the taxon in India. The species was so far known from Thailand and Myanmar (Thaithong et al. 2018, Rodda et al. 2019), China (as *Hoya salweenica* Tsiang & P.T.Li; Li et al. 1995, He et al. 2009) and Vietnam (as *Hoya revolubilis* Tsiang & P.T.Li; Averyanov et al. 2017). We here formally publish the new record for the Flora of India and provide a photographic illustration of the taxon.

*Hoya oreogena* Kerr in Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew **8**: 461 (1939). **Lectotype** (designated by Rodda et al. 2019): THAILAND. Kao Luang, Prachuap, ca. 1200 m 5 July 1926, A.F.G. Kerr 10857 (BM001014254; BK257733–isolectotype).

*Hoya salweenica* Tsiang & P.T.Li in Acta Phytotax. Sin. **12**: 125 (1974), **syn. nov.** **Type:** CHINA. Yunnan Province. Salwin Valley, Sekai, 20 September 1938, Tse-tsun Yü 23006 (IBSC–holotype; A00076424, E00275181–isotypes).

*Hoya revolubilis* Tsiang & P.T.Li in Acta Phytotax. Sin. **12**: 123 (1974), **syn. nov.**; Li & al., Fl. China **16**: 231 (1995); Averyanov & al. in Turczaninowia **20**(3): 136 (2017). **Type:** CHINA. Yunnan Province. August 1912, G.Forrest 9108 (A00076423–holotype; E00275182, IBSC0005697–isotypes).

**Description:** epiphytic or occasionally lithophytic climber, with translucent latex in all parts. Stems stout, climbing or dangling, to 5 m long; branches 2.5–5 mm diam, pubescent turning glabrescent when old. Leaves: petiole (0.5–)1–1.5 cm long; lamina elliptic, oblong to oblanceolate, 5–20 × (2–)3.5–6 cm, very thick and succulent when fresh, coriaceous when dry, base rounded to cuneate, with basal colleters, apex acute, obtuse or rounded, abaxially pubescent to glabrescent; lateral veins 5–8 on each side of main vein, barely visible. Inflorescence pseudo umbelliform to –30-flowered. Peduncle extra-axillary, 0.5–

M.Rodda<sup>a</sup>, D.Borah<sup>b</sup>, M.Taram<sup>b</sup>: インド新産の *Hoya oreogen* (キョウチクトウ科) の新範囲

キョウチクトウ科サクララン属は着生の藤本で、熱帯アジア、太平洋諸島、オーストラリア北東部に約350–450種が知られて、インドには36種が報告されている。*Hoya oreogena* Kerr はこれまでタイとミャンマーでのみ知られていたが、最近になって、インドのアルナチャル・プラデシュ州から発見された。分類学的検討の結果、中国雲南省から記載された *H. revolubilis* Tsiang & P.T.Li と

*H. salweenica* Tsiang & P.T.Li も本種に含まれることが明らかになった。その結果、*H. oreogena* はインドからミャンマー、タイ、ベトナムを経て中国まで分布することになる。

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