

Sachin SHARMA, Sameer PATIL* and S.K.SINGH: An Overlooked Taxon in *Reinwardtia* (*Linaceae*)

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Summary: The present study deals with the identity of *Linum trigynum* Roxb. ex Hardw. (*Linaceae*), a replaced synonym of *Reinwardtia indica* Dumort. The species contains two entities: *L. trigynum* sensu Roxb. and *L. trigynum* sensu Hardw. They are characteristically different from each other, although they were considered the same species for a long time. Based on Roxburgh's *L. trigynum*, we are proposing a new subspecies of *Reinwardtia indica* subsp. *roxburghii* Sameer Patil, Sachin Sharma & S.K.Singh.

Reinwardtia Dumort. is a small genus of the family *Linaceae* which is represented by four species distributed through India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and Southern China (POWO 2019). While studying the Indian *Reinwardtia*, authors came across an overlooked taxon under the name *Linum trigynum* Roxb. ex Hardw., which is now

considered a synonym of *R. indica* Dumort. (Dumortier 1822: 19). *Linum trigynum* sensu Hardw. considerably differs from *L. trigynum* sensu Roxb. in having umbellate inflorescence to that of solitary flowers. The characters that distinguish them are provided in Table 1.

Roxburgh somewhere around the late eighteenth century described *L. trigynum* from the gardens of Calcutta (now Kolkata) in his manuscript. Unfortunately Roxburgh's manuscript remained unpublished for a long time, until 1832. But the name first occurred in his *Hortus Bengalensis* in 1814. Whenever Roxburgh described a plant, he nearly always commissioned a life-size painting of it made by Indian artists (Fig. 1B). These illustrations were sent to the Court of Directors, England in batches from time to time over a period of years (Sealy 1956). Hence, it is clear that Roxburgh may have described and

Table 1. Morphological comparison between *Reinwardtia indica* subsp. *indica* and *Reinwardtia indica* subsp. *roxburghii*.

Characters	subsp. <i>indica</i>	subsp. <i>roxburghii</i>
Leaves	serrulate along margins, distinctly petiolate	margins mostly entire, sometimes minutely serrate at apex, subsessile with amplexicaul base
Inflorescence	lateral and terminal umbels	solitary, terminal and axillary
Floral bracts	persistent	caducous
Corolla	margins entire, apex emarginate	margins crispate, apex not emarginate
Stigma	exserted beyond throat of corolla, distinctly longer than calyx	exserted at the throat of corolla, equalling calyx
Distribution	foothills of Himalayas	Bengal plains
Flowering	March–April	November–December

T.Hardwicke, Plants of India Vol. XVI (Add MS 11025): drawing no. 2 Fig. 4. [Fig. 1C]

Reinwardtia indica Dumort. subsp. ***roxburghii*** Sameer Patil, Sachin Sharma & S.K.Singh, **stat. et nom. nov.**

Linum trigynum Roxb., Fl. Ind. ed. Carey 2: 110 (1832), non L. (1753), nec Hardw. (1799).

Type: Roxburgh Hort. Calcutta s.n. (BM000795613 digital image!–holotype; BM000795614 digital image!–isotype)

[Fig. 1A]

For the description refer to Roxburgh, Flora Indica ed. Carey 2: 110 (1832). Differences from subsp. *indica* are shown in Table 1 in this paper.

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S.Sharma, S.Patil, S.K.Singh : キバナアマ (アマ科) の 2 亜種

日本でも栽培されて、時に逸出しているキバナアマ *Reinwardtia indica* Dumort. (アマ科) はインドからヒマラヤ・インドシナ・中国南部に分布する。本種の分類に関する経緯を調べ、その被置換異名 *Linum trigynum* Roxb. ex Hadw. (1799, non L.) は Roxburgh (1832) の *L. trigynum* Roxb. とは異なることを明らかにし、2型の違

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いを示して、Roxburgh (1832) の *L. trigynum* を *R. indica* Dumort. の亜種として区別し、subsp. *roxburghii* Sameer Patil, Sachin Sharma & S.K.Singh の新名を提案した。

(インド・Botanical Survey of India, Northern Regional Centre)