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 Unfortunately Roxburgh’s manuscript remained unpublished for a long time, until 1832.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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characters</th>
<th>subsp. indica</th>
<th>subsp. roxburghii</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>serrulate along margins, distinctly petiolate</td>
<td>margins mostly entire, sometimes minutely serrate at apex, subsessile with amplexicaul base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflorescence</td>
<td>lateral and terminal umbels</td>
<td>solitary, terminal and axillary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Floral bracts</td>
<td>persistent</td>
<td>caducous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corolla</td>
<td>margins entire, apex emarginate</td>
<td>margins crispate, apex not emarginate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stigma</td>
<td>exerted beyond throat of corolla, distinctly longer than calyx</td>
<td>exerted at the throat of corolla, equalling calyx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>foothills of Himalayas</td>
<td>Bengal plains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowering</td>
<td>March–April</td>
<td>November–December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
T.Hardwicke, Plants of India Vol. XVI (Add MS 11025): drawing no. 2 Fig. 4. [Fig. 1C]


**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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**References**

Dumontier B.C.J. 1822. Commentationes botanicae:

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）