Novelties in the Genus *Dumasia* DC. (Leguminosae – Papilionoideae)

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Two new varieties of *Dumasia* are described and illustrated and a key to all the taxa of the genus occurring in Indo-Burmese region is also provided.

*Dumasia* DC. is a small genus comprising of about 12 species distributed mainly in the tropics of Asia, Africa, Madagascar etc. with the majority of the species concentrated in South-Western China. Our studies on this genus lead to the discovery of two new varieties, the first one is found in Burma (Union of Myanmar) as well as in China and the second one in the state of Arunachal Pradesh in North-Eastern India. The new varieties are described and illustrated here and a key to all the taxa of *Dumasia* occurring in the Indo-Burmese region is also provided.

1) *Dumasia nitida* Chun ex Y.T. Wei & S.K. Lee var. *kurziana* Predeep et Nayar, var. nov.

*Affinis D. nitida* Chun ex Y.T. Wei et S.K. Lee sed ovarii 5–6 ovulibus et leguminibus 3–6 seminis differt.


Paratypes: China, Yunnan, Szemao, West Mount Forests, 5000 ft, *A. Henry 12453* and *12872* (CAL).

Herbaceous twiner; stem slender, terete, glabrous. Stipules small, lanceolate, 2–3 mm, striate, brownish pubescent in juvenile, glabrescent with age. Leaves pinnately trifoliolate, petiole striate, weakly canaliculate above, glabrous, 1.7–3.6 cm including pulvinus length of 2–3 mm; rachis 5–8 mm; petiolules 1–2 mm, pubescent; stipels setaceous, glabrous, 1–2 mm long; terminal leaflets elliptic, (1.9–) 2.5–4.2 × 1.4–2.3 cm, obtuse to rounded basally, apiculate at obtuse apex, glabrous above and below, subcoriaceous, 4–6 secondary veins, lateral leaflets ovate, rarely elliptic, subtruncate or truncate at base, slightly smaller than terminal leaflets. Inflorescence axillary pseudoracemes, 3.5–7 cm long, glabrous; bracts lanceolate, small, 1–1.5 × 0.5 mm, glabrately; bracteoles 2, below the calyx, 1 mm long, caducous. Flowers 14–17 mm long, 1–2 per node; pedicels c. 2 mm long. Calyx campanulate, gibbose, subtruncate, teeth not prominent, tube 9 mm long, sparsely pubescent. Standard obovate,
15–17×7 mm, emarginate, lateral callosities present, auricles conspicuous, c. 1 mm long, inflexed, claw 8 mm long. Wings oblong-lanceolate, 14–15×2 mm, lateral callosities present, auricles blunt, 1 mm long, claw 10 mm long. Keels 14–15 mm long, lamina subtriangular, 4×3–3.5 mm, connate along the ventral margin, auricles small, blunt, claw 10–11 mm long. Stamens diadelphous, 9+1, vexillary stamen free, 15–16 mm long, sometimes united partially to the tube basally, tube 14–15 mm, anthers uniform, alternately on long and short filaments. Ovary long elliptic, stipitate, 6–6.5×1 mm, glabrous, 5–6-ovulate, style long, filiform, straight for c. 7 mm, upcurved and bulbous for 1.5–2 mm, stigma capitate. Pods subfalcate, 3.2–4.5 cm×6–8 mm, laterally compressed, brownish-black, 4.5–5×3.5–4×2.5 mm, yellowish white strophiolate.

Dumasia nitida var. kurziana is named after S. Kurz, who collected this plant from Burma. This variety is distinguishable from its nearest Dumasia nitida Chun ex Y.T. Wei et S.K. Lee var. nitida in having 5–6-ovuled ovary and 3–6-seeded pods whereas the typical variety has 1–2-ovuled ovary and 1–2-seeded pods.

2) Dumasia villosa DC. var. arunachalensis

Predeep et Nayar, var. nov.  [Fig. 2]

A typo differt leguminibus glabris et folioliis marginie patento-pubescentibus.

Typus: N.E.F.A (Arunachal Pradesh), But camp, 22-10-1955, R.S. Rao 1457 (Holo, and Iso. – CAL).


Herbaceous twining climber, 3–5 m long. Stem very slender, c. 1 mm diam., sparsely retrorse pubescent in juvenile. Stipules lanceolate, 2–3.5×1 mm, striate, sparsely pubescent. Leaves pinnately trifoliate, 4.5–8 cm long; petiole 1.8–3.7 cm long, canaliculate above, sparsely to densely pubescent; rachis 0.5–2 cm long; petiolules 1–2 mm long; leaflets ovate, elliptic, rarely suborbicular, (1–) 2–3.5×1–2.5 cm, retuse, sometimes obtuse, apiculate at apex, obtuse to rounded at base in terminal leaflets, subtruncate to truncate in lateral leaflets, chartaceous, sparsely to densely adpressed pubescent above, sparsely so below, densely spreading pubescent along margin, 5–6 secondary veins runs upwards making an obtuse angle, gradually diminishing inside the margin during its course. Inflorescence axillary pseudoracemes, unbranched, 2–5 cm, 10–20-flowered, 3 flowers per node; bracts lanceolate, 1–1.5×0.5 mm, pubescent; bracteoles 2, clasping the calyx tube, lanceolate, 1.5×0.5 mm, similar to bracts. Flowers c. 18 mm long, yellow coloured; pedicels 2–3 mm long. Calyx campanulate, 9 mm long, 4 mm wide at obliquely subtruncate mouth, gibbous at base, membranous, glabrate. Standard obovate, 17×7–8 mm, apex emarginate, auricles rounded, 1×1 mm, lateral callosities long, starting from inner edge of auricle, claw 7 mm long. Wings 14–16×2.5–3 mm, lamina oblong, 5 mm long, rounded at apex, truncate at base, claw 9–11 mm long. Keels 14–15×2.5–3 mm, lamina semi-circular, 4–5 mm long, rounded or subacuminate at apex, lateral callosities long and prominent, connate along the convex ventral margin, claw c. 10 mm long. Stamens diadelphous, 9+1, vexillary stamen c. 15 mm long, tube 14 mm long, free part of filaments ±2 mm long, anthers uniform. Pistil stipitate for 1–1.5 mm, ovary 5–6×0.5–0.75 mm, glabrous, 4–5 ovules, style long, 8–10 mm long, bulbous
near bent, upcurved for c. 2 mm, stigma globose. Pods oblong, 2.2–2.8 × 0.4–0.5 cm, acuminate at apex, cuneate at base, compressed, glabrous, 3–5-seeded.

*Dumasia villosa* DC. var. *arunachalensis* is allied to its nearest *Dumasia villosa* DC. var. *villosa* and differs from it in having the glabrous pods and spreading pubescence along the leaflet margins. The varietal epithet is derived from the type locality.

3) **Key to Dumasia of the Indo-Burmese region**

1a. Flowers 10–18 mm long, filiform part of style more than 3 mm long ............ 2

1b. Flowers 7–8 mm long, filiform part of style

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less than 2 mm long ........... D. prazeri
2a. Leaflets and petiole glabrous ........... 3
2b. Leaflets and petiole pubescent ........... 4
3a. Terminal leaflets cordate or truncate at base,
    petiole short (0.3–0.7 (–1.4) cm), flowers
    10–12 mm long ............. D. cordifolia
3b. Terminal leaflets obtuse to rounded at base,
    petioles long (more than 1.8 cm), flowers
    14–18 mm long ............... 5
4a. Leaflets without marginal pubescence, pods
    densely pubescent to villous ............
    ............. D. villosa var. villosa
4b. Leaflets possess spreading pubescence along
    the margin, pods completely glabrous ....
    ............. D. villosa var. arunachalensis
5a. Pods torulose, apex acuminate, not beaked
    ............. D. villosa var. leiocarpa
5b. Pods laterally compressed, apex beaked, 3–7
    mm long ........ D. nitida var. kurziana

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要 旨
マメ科ノザサ属は旧熱帯に分布し、南西中
国に多くの種が見られ、12 種が知られている。
本論文ではビルマと中国から D. nitida の新変種
var. kurziana と N. E. F. A. から D. villosa の
新変種 var. arunachalensis を記載した。また、
これらを含むインド・ビルマ地域のノザサ属の
検索表を作成した。