

## TWO NEW CRUCIFERS FROM TIBET

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At the Kew Herbarium I recently found two interesting new Crucifers from Tibet. One of these is proposed here as a new genus. I am grateful to Dr. W. B. Turrill and Mr. J. R. Sealy for their assistance during my stay at Kew, and to Dr. P. H. Davis for help in preparing this manuscript.

### **Parryodes** Jafri, gen. nov. (Cruciferae—Arabideae).

Genus novum juxta *Arabidem*, sed ab ea inflorescentiis laxissimis ubique bracteatis, floribus omnibus axillaribus intense lilacinis magnis, siliquis (junioribus) brevibus, stylo longo, stigmatibus subcapitato breviter bilobato differt. Species unica.

### **Parryodes axilliflora** Jafri, sp. nov.

*Herba perennis*, 10–20 cm. alta, ad basin parce ramosa, suberecta vel ascendens, pubescens. *Pili* ramosi vel simplices, albi, molles. *Folia radicalia* rosulata, spathulata, 2.5–7.5 cm. longa (petiolo 2–5 cm. incluso), lamina 0.6–1.3 cm. lata, subdentata, ad apicem rotundata. *Folia caulina inferiora* (ad axillas non florifera) 1–3, subspathulata vel spathulata, 2–4 cm. × 0.5–1.5 cm., subintegra ad apicem rotundata. *Folia caulina superiora* omnia ad axillas florifera subspathulata vel oblongo-cuneata, integra vel subintegra, ad apicem rotundata. *Racemus* laxissimus, 5–12-florus, bracteatus, ad apicem subcorymbosus. *Bractee* inferiores foliis caulinis similes. *Flores* magni, intense lilacini, 11–14 mm. diam., omnes bracteati. *Pedicelli* flexuosi, 5–7 mm. longi, in fructu circa 25 mm. longi, crassi, pubescentes, ascendentes. *Sepala* 4, oblongo-ovata, subaequalia, 6–7 × 2.5–3.5 mm., pallide lilacina, ad apicem rotundata, lateralia ad basin saccata. *Petala* 4, subspathulata vel obovato-cuneata, intense lilacina, 10–14 × 5–6 mm., fusco-venosa, ad apicem rotundata vel subrotundata. *Stamina* 6, erecta, subaequalia, 9–10:10–11 mm. longa; filamenta longa, linearia, edentula; antherae parvae, oblongae, circa 1 mm. longae, ad apicem subrotundatae. *Glandulae nectariferae* laterales subannulares, medianae conjunctae. *Ovarium* late lineare, circa 6–8 mm. longum; stylus 2–2.5 mm. longus; stigma subcapitatum, sub-bilobatum (haud depressum nec conicum). *Siliquae* (juniores) breves et latae, circa 14 × 1.3 mm. (stylo circa 3 mm. longo incluso), glabrae, compressae, latiseptatae; valvae uninervosae, membranaceae. *Semina* (juniora) uniseriata vel subbiseriata, minuta, late ovata vel suborbiculata, circa 0.6 mm. longa. *Septum* completum.

SOUTH TIBET. Gautsa to Phari via Dotha valley, alt. c. 4200 m., 18th June 1939, B. J. Gould 2136 (holo. K).

BHUTAN. Kamphu, alt. 4000–5000 m., B. J. Gould 458 (K!).

*Parryodes* is very closely related to *Arabis*, but is at once distinguished by its solitary axillary flowers in a lax, few flowered, completely bracteate raceme. The stem looks like a scape, but being leafy can easily be distinguished from that of *Parrya*. Other characters that distinguish it from

*Arabis* are its large, bright-lilac flowers, short siliqua (?), long, stout, upcurved pedicels, long style, and sub-bilobed and subcapitate stigma. In his generic description of *Arabis*, Schulz describes the style in that genus as usually very short, and the stigma as flat, scarcely bilobed. There are species of *Arabis* which do have only a few (even only 1-2) cauline leaves, but the racemes are never so bracteate as in *Parryodes* and the habit looks entirely different.

The plants of *Parryodes axilliflora* superficially look like those of a *Parrya* species, but the opened, spreading (not closed and erect) sepals, leafy stem (not leafless scapes), bracteate flowers, capitate and sub-bilobed stigma (instead of bilobed with conical and decurrent lobes) leave no doubt that it does not belong to *Parrya*.

*Parryodes* is certainly remarkable in occupying an intermediate position between *Parrya* and *Arabis*, but is no doubt most closely related to the latter.

***Ptilotrichum Wageri* Jafri, sp. nov.**

Affinis *P. canescenti* (DC.) C.A.M. sed statura laxa, pedicellis longis flexuosis filiformibus, ovario 4-ovulato, siliculis glabris divergit.

*Herba perennis* laxe caespitosa, 5-9 cm. alta, canescens, ad basin parce ramosa. *Pili* breves, molles, substellati, albi. *Caules* filiformes. *Folia radicalia* rosulata, anguste oblanceolata, 6-15 × 1-2 mm., subsessilia, integra, acuta, intense viridia. *Folia caulina* absentia. *Racemus* laxus, circa 10-florus. *Flores* 3-4 mm. diametro, albi vel pallide rosei. *Pedicelli* filiformes, flexuosi (4-)8-12 (-15) mm. longi, canescentes. *Sepala* oblonga, obtusa, subaequalia, 1.5-2 × 1 mm., canescentia, haud saccata. *Petala* obovato-cuneata, 3.7-4.2 × 1.8-2 mm., pallide rosea, ad apicem submarginata. *Stamina* 2, 2.5 mm. longa; filamenta edentula, ad basin subdilata; antherae ovatae, obtusae, circa 0.4 mm. longae. *Glandulae nectariferae* laterales triangulares, medianae absentes. *Ovarium* ovoideum, 4-ovulatum; stylus circa 0.5 mm. longus; stigma capitatum, subretusum. *Siliculae* (juniores) circa 2 × 1.2 mm., ovoideae vel late ellipsoideae; valvae inflatae, glabrae; septum hyalinum, completum.

TIBET. Rongbuk, 4800 m., 19th June, *L. R. Wager* 13 (Mt. Everest Exped. 1933: holo. K).

This species is easily distinguished from *P. canescens* (DC.) C.A.M. by its lax habit, long filiform stem and pedicels, 4-ovuled ovary and glabrous siliculae.

The specimen was wrongly placed under *Draba Winterbottomii* at Kew, and during my cursory study of *Draba* specimens there I at once separated it from the other specimens of *D. Winterbottomii* thinking it might be a new species of *Draba*. But a careful study showed that it was not a *Draba* but a *Ptilotrichum*, due to the presence of parallel, rectangular (not polygonal) cells in the septum, white or pale-pink flowers and 4-ovuled ovary. *P. canescens*, the only species hitherto known from Tibet, resembles *P. Wageri* very closely except for the distinguishing characters referred to in the diagnosis.