

TWO NEW SPECIES OF LAMIUM FROM NEPAL

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The following new species were first collected in Nepal as long ago as 1930. Both have been gathered on a few occasions since then but not, unfortunately, with mature fruit. Because they are very clearly different from all other species of *Lamium* there has always been some doubt as to the correct genus to which they should be assigned and ripe nutlets, which in *Lamium* are characteristically triangular in section with truncate apices, are still needed to confirm their generic position.

I am grateful to Mr. L. H. J. Williams and Mr. J. D. A. Stainton for drawing my attention to these plants.

Lamium staintonii Hedge, sp. nov. Fig. 1.

Species insignis, nulli affinis. Combinatione characterum sequentium distincta: foliis permagnis, serratis, ovatis, corollis intus exannulatis c. 4 cm longis.

Perennis. *Caules* e rhizomate plures, \pm stricte erecti, simplices ad 80 cm alti, quadrangulares, pilis albidis eglandulosi brevibus adpressis vestiti, crassi, herbacei, foliati, internodiis mediis c. 15 cm longis, ex axillis plurimis ramulos abbreviatis proferentes. *Folia* inferne breviter petiolata, superne sessilia, permagna, membranacea, ovata, ad 15×8 cm, margine \pm regulariter serrata, basin versus cuneata, apice acuta, subtus pilis brevibus eglandulosi adpressis et glandulis sessilibus provisa, supra adpresso-pilosa; nervatura distincte reticulata. *Flores* 6-8 in axillis foliorum superiorum sessiles. *Bracteae* anguste lineares calyce breviores ad 15 mm longae in mucrones attenuatae. *Calyx* tubuloso-campanulatus, 18-20 mm, vix bilabiatus, multinervosus, rigidule herbaceo-membranaceus, leviter pilosus, in dentes subaequales 5-6 mm triangulares mucronatos parum pungentes fissus, fauce

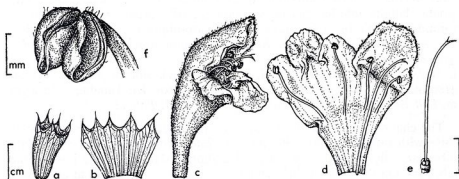


FIG. 1. *Lamium staintonii* Hedge: a, calyx; b, calyx opened out; c, corolla; d, corolla opened out; e, ovary and style; f, anther.

intus glaber. *Corolla* luteola, ad 40 mm longa, tubo lato, extra molliter pubescens; tubus c. 15 mm longus, exannulatus, leviter curvatus, fauce ampliatus; galea emarginata; labium inferius galeam aequans vel paulo longius, lobo mediano lateralibus vix longius. *Antherae* breviter pilosae, sub galeam inclusae. *Stylus* c. 30 mm, bifidus. *Nuculae* juveniles laeves, truncatae (?). *Floret* Jul.

E NEPAL: Khimti Khola, Panch Pokhari, 27° 44' N, 86° 25' E, amongst shrubs, plant with several stems, fls pale yellow, only seen in one restricted locality, 3800 m, 14 vii 1964, *J. D. A. Stainton* 4791! (holo—BM, iso—E); Foketey, Khimti Khola, 3960–4260 m, *Lall Dhwoj* 605!, 605a! (BM); Lamjura, 27° 35' N, 86° 30' E, in dense *Rhododendron* forest, fls yellow with purplish markings, 3350 m, *Banerji & Shakya* 5525! (BM).

The very large leaves, the many-veined calyx and the large yellow corollas give *L. staintonii* an isolated position in the genus and there are no other species that can be considered at all closely allied. Other characteristic features are the broad and exannulate tube of the corolla, the almost equal-sized lobes of the labellum and the slightly pilose anthers. All the specimens cited are very uniform in their characters.

Immature nutlets on *Dhwoj* 605a are apparently trigonous, truncate and glabrous—characteristic of the genus *Lamium*—but until completely mature fruits of *L. staintonii* are available there must be some doubt about its generic position.

***L. nepalense* Hedge, sp. nov. Fig. 2.**

Perennis. *Caulis* erecti vel ascendentes, 30–45 cm alti, quadrangulares, herbacei, ex toto pilis longis eglandulosis praediti, arachnoidei, internodiis mediis 9–15 cm longis. *Folia* inferne breviter petiolata, superne sessilia, utrinque pilis eglandulosis brevibus albidis adpressis tecti, reticulato-nervosa, ovata, ad 45 × 30 mm, basi ± cordata, apicem versus attenuata, crenatodentata. *Flores* 2–6 in axillis foliorum superiorem sessiles. *Calyx* tubuloso-campanulatus, 10–13 mm longus vix bilabiatus, 5-nervosus, pilis eglandulosis albidis longis patentis et glandulis sessilibus; dentes subaequales, ovato-triangulares, mucronati sed non pungentes. *Corolla* 30–35 mm longa, albida, pilis longis eglandulosis, ± adpressis, dense pilosa; tubus e calyce exsertus, latus, rectus vel leviter curvatus, intus annulatus; galea magna non emarginata; labium inferius galeam subaequans, trilobatum, lobo mediano ± rotundato stipitato, lobis lateralibus ovato-oblongis. *Antherae* breviter pilosae, sub galeam inclusae. *Stylus* c. 30 mm longus, bifidus. *Nuculae* ignotae. *Floret* Jul.

E NEPAL: Beni Khola, 27° 31' N, 86° 30' E, track side in grass, fls white, 4100 m, 16 vii 1964, *McCosh* 417! (holo—BM, iso—E); Tangba, 3960–4570 m, *Lall Dhwoj* 139!; Balu Gang, 12 vii 1937 *F. M. Bailey*!

The characteristic features of the new species are a tubular campanulate calyx with subequal short teeth, a large white corolla with a broad annulate tube, large densely pilose hoods and a shortly stalked middle lobe of the labellum. On the basis of these characters, there are no species at all closely allied to *L. nepalense* and, like *L. staintonii* and the recently described *L. tuberosum* Hedge (Notes R.B.G. Edinb. 25:49, 1963), it must be considered

as a distinct species without a close ally either among the few other Nepalese species of *Lamium* or throughout the genus.

As figs. 1 and 2 show, there are considerable general similarities in floral structure between *L. staintonii* and *L. nepalense* although in corolla size and more detailed structure they differ appreciably. The two species described

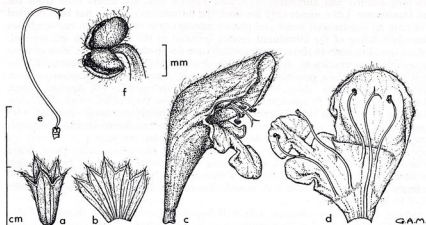


FIG. 2. *Lamium nepalense* Hedge: a, calyx; b, calyx opened out; c, corolla; d, corolla opened out; e, ovary and style; f, anther.

here together with *L. tuberosum* and the high alpine *L. rhomboideum* Benth. share the feature—very unusual in the genus—of large lateral labellum lobes almost equal in size to the middle lobe. Although this is the only feature that they share in common, it may be that these four species should be considered within the same section; fruiting specimens, however, are needed before assessing their inter-relationships.

Greenland's Flora. The flora of Greenland has probably been as intensively investigated taxonomically and phytogeographically as that of any part of the Arctic. The three authors of this Flora are pre-eminent in this field having been actively engaged in research for many years; in fact, Professor Böcher's first paper on this subject was published in 1933. "Grönlands Flora" was originally published in 1957; a second edition appeared in 1966 and this has now been translated into English by Dr. Elkington and Dr. Lewis.

In the first edition, 485 species of vascular plants native to Greenland were described together with nearly 90 introduced species, mostly members of the Cruciferae and Leguminosae. The descriptions were accompanied by brief notes on ecology and distribution within Greenland, using the abbreviations to the floristic districts, a map of which was included. Keys were provided and the 54 figures of accurate and clear line drawings and two coloured plates illustrated wholly or in part about 300 species.