

A NEW NAME FOR ADELOCARYUM ERYTHRAEUM

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ABSTRACT. Owing to the transfer of most species of *Adelocaryum* Brand (Boraginaceae, *Cynoglosseae*) to other genera, it is necessary to describe a new genus for the single remaining species, *A. erythraeum*, which was not included in the original protologue. *Brandella* R. Mill is proposed and the combination *B. erythraea* (Brand) R. Mill is made. An account of the species, which inhabits NE Africa (Eritrea, Sudan and Egypt) and Saudi Arabia, is given.

Brand (1915a) first proposed the genus *Adelocaryum* for a diverse group of five species of *Cynoglosseae* (Boraginaceae) from C Asia and India, namely *Adelocaryum anchusoides* (Lindl.) Brand, *A. capusii* (Franchet) Brand, *A. coelestinum* (Lindl.) Brand, *A. malabaricum* (C. B. Clarke) Brand and *A. schlagintweitii* Brand. A sixth species, *A. flexuosum* Brand, was described a few months later (Brand, 1915b). Finally (Brand, 1921, p. 78) he described a seventh species, *A. erythraeum* Brand, which is the subject of the present paper.

Brand nowhere typified *Adelocaryum*. Popov (1953) stated that *A. anchusoides* or *A. coelestinum* were possible choices and that if the former were chosen the generic name would have to be abolished since he had reinstated *A. anchusoides* as a member of *Lindelofia* Lehm., in which it had formerly been classified. Popov believed that *A. coelestinum* could be recognized as a genus but did not formally propose one, nor did he unequivocally lectotypify *Adelocaryum*.

Riedl (1962) briefly discussed the nomenclatural typification of *Adelocaryum*, taking the logical but taxonomically somewhat unsound course of choosing the first species in Brand's enumeration of 1915 (*A. anchusoides*) as provisional lectotype. In a later paper (Riedl, 1971) he merged all the species of *Adelocaryum* with *Cynoglossum* L., except for *A. anchusoides* which he classified in *Lindelofia*. Two of these combinations were superfluous as they had already been made a few months earlier by Kazmi (1971) but the validity of the combination *Cynoglossum erythraeum* (Brand) H. Riedl is not in dispute.

Riedl did not see material of *A. erythraeum*. His transfer of this species to *Cynoglossum* was based solely upon Brand's original type description. Examination of isosyntype material at Kew and other sheets at Kew and Edinburgh shows that this taxon clearly cannot be classified in *Cynoglossum*. It has nutlets which, instead of being both wingless and \pm densely glochidiate as in *Cynoglossum*, are pateriform with a broad thickened incurved margin as in *Omphalodes* Miller and *Paracaryum* (DC.) Boiss. However, unlike any other species of *Cynoglosseae* known to me, the wing and disc are both covered in fairly dense spiny glochids. The presence of a wing precludes classification in *Cynoglossum* or any of its allies, and since classification in *Paracaryum* is also made difficult by the

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presence of the spines on the surface of the wing and other differences, I propose the new genus *Brandella* R. Mill to accommodate it—it being impossible to retain the name *Adelocaryum* owing to the exclusion from that genus of all species in Brand's original protologue.

Brandella R. Mill, *gen. nov.* (Boraginaceae, tribus *Cynoglosseae*).

Syn.: [*Adelocaryum* Brand p.p. excl. speciebus omnibus in descr. orig., *nom. rej.*].

Type species: *B. erythraea* (Brand) R. Mill (see below).

A genere *Paracaryo* (DC.) Boiss, floribus inflorescentiae omnibus bracteatis, nuculis et margine et disco glochidiatis recedit.

Herba annua(?) vel biennis(?). *Caulis* erectus, hispidus. *Folia* (basalia tempo florifero emarcida) lanceolato-oblonga. *Inflorescentia* cymorum terminalium axillariumque scorpioidum; cymi bracteati, in statu fructifero elongati, recti, laxi. *Calyx* ad basin in lobos breves oblongo-ovatos vel anguste ovatos fissus; lobi uninervati, setulosi. *Corolla* parvula, campanulata, caerulea; limbus tubus aequans, ad basin in lobos ellipticos divisus. *Fornices* semilunares, parvae. *Stamina* in tubo corollae infra basin fornicium inserta. *Gynobasis* breviter pyramidalis. *Nuculae* ad gynobasem cicatrice parva ventroapicale affixae, profunde pateriformes margine lato incrassato, disco semi-incluso; et discus et margo spinulis glochidiatis densis ferentes.

The generic name is in honour of August Brand, author of the account of *Cynoglosseae* in Engler's *Das Pflanzenreich* and who described the genus *Adelocaryum*.

Brandella erythraea (Brand) R. Mill, *comb. nov.*

Syn.: *Adelocaryum erythraeum* Brand in Engler, *Pflanzenreich* 78 (IV. 252):78 (1921).

Cynoglossum erythraeum (Brand) H. Riedl in *Öst. Bot. Zeitschr.* 119:71 (1971).

Stems 9–45cm (–70cm, *fide* Brand), slender at anthesis, elongating and becoming somewhat more robust in fruit, patent- or retrorsely hispid below, antrorsely hispid above. Lower leaves shortly petiolate (petiole 10–35mm), lamina oblanceolate to oblong-lanceolate or ovate-elliptic, 30–70 × 10–20mm, thinly hispid with somewhat adpressed hairs arising from small impressed tubercles which calcify with age. Middle cauline leaves similar, shortly petiolate, enlarging as fruits mature, 22–85 × 6–22mm; upper ones ovate-lanceolate, sessile, small. *Inflorescence* a scorpioid cyme of up to 30 flowers, which rapidly elongates and straightens into a lax pseudo-raceme. *Pedicels* 3–4mm in flower, accrescent to 5–10mm in fruit and becoming somewhat deflexed. *Calyx lobes* narrowly ovate or oblong-ovate, 1.2–2mm at anthesis, accrescent to 3.5mm in fruit, hispid-setulose outside, glabrous within, sometimes with bluish margin. *Corolla* blue or bluish-white (pink when young), 2–3.5(–4)mm long, to 5mm diam., lobes subequal to tube. *Faucal scales* semilunar. *Style* c.1mm. *Nutlets* ovoid-orbicular, deeply pateriform at maturity, 3–5 × 2.5–4mm, glabrous on ventral surface when mature, sides and dorsal surface of incurved margin glochidiate, disc (partly covered by margin) covered with rather dense, shorter and thinner glochids. *Fl.* Jan.–Apr.

Syntypes: [Ethiopia] Colonia Eritrea, östlich von Amba-Tokhan, 398m, 27 ii 1892, *Schweinfurth & Riva* 615 (G—n.v.); oberer Teil des Tales Mogod, 1400m, 8 iv 1892, *Schweinfurth & Riva* 1594 (G—n.v., isosyn. K). EGYPT. Jebel Ekwâl, Jebel Elba, 27 i 1933, *J. R. Shabetal* F.1567 bis (K). SUDAN. Kassala prov., Erkowit, Red Sea Hills, trailing herb, fls. bright blue, moist zone, 27 iii 1952, *Jackson* 2711 (K). Wahalillaib, Erkowit, near Khor Tilalaib on a rocky land, eaten by goats and sheep, *Andrews* 3490 (K).

SAUDI ARABIA. Ta'if-Jeddah road, halfway up escarpment, on granite rocky hillside, 3500ft, 4 iii 1982, *I. S. Collenette* 3342 (E); ibidem, in sand pan, granite wadi, 3500ft, leafy herb to 15cm, pink fl. 5mm across, 3 ii 1980, *I. S. Collenette* 1707 (E). Ta'if-Abha road, c.45km S of Biljurshi (Baljarshi), red granite mountain, 18-inch juicy leafy herb, small pale blue flowers 4mm diam., 18 iii 1980, *I. S. Collenette* 2157 (E); ibidem, 50km S of Biljurshi, coarse granite gravel, 20cm, pale blue-white flowers, *I. S. Collenette* 2596 (E); ibidem, 60km S of Biljurshi, 250km SE of Mecca, 18 iii 1980, *J. J. Lavranos & I. S. Collenette* L. 18426 (E); ibidem, near Abha, 5 iv 1982, *S. Chaudhary* 3960 (E).

A previously neglected taxon, *B. erythraea* is now known not only from Eritrea whence it was first described but also from a wide area on both sides of the Red Sea. In habit it is superficially similar to *Myosotis* L. but in technical characters it is closest to *Paracaryum* (DC.) Boiss., from which it is readily distinguished by the bracteate cymes and by the nutlets which bear glochid-tipped spinules on both disc and margin, a combination of characters apparently unique in any species of *Cynoglosseae* having callous-margined nutlets.

There seems to be little or no affinity with any of the other six species which Brand included in his concept of *Adelocaryum*. Brand himself was aware of the heterogeneity of nutlet types in his new genus and, indeed, the derivation of the generic name reflected this. The species presently under consideration cannot satisfactorily be accommodated in any of the genera of the *Cynoglossum* complex to which Brand's other six species of *Adelocaryum* have been variously transferred (Riedl, 1962, 1971; Mill, in prep.), as all are characterized by nutlets lacking a callous margin, or are tall herbs to 1m or more with very large cordate leaves. *Brandella* is distinct from the two Middle Eastern genera possessing such a margin (*Omphalodes* and *Paracaryum*) on account of the glochidiate spinules on the callous margin as well as on the disc. Moreover, it has a discrete distribution geographically isolated from practically all members of *Omphalodes* and *Paracaryum* with the exception of *P. intermedium* (Fresen.) Lipsky. This is a much less robust plant than *Brandella*, with smaller leaves, ebracteate cymes and smaller nutlets which are frequently heteromorphic. Taking all the facts into consideration, it seems best to award generic rank to *Brandella*.

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