

Wrightia indica Ngan, from Velugonda hills of Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh, India, is described and illustrated.

Keywords : Wrightia indica, corollary coroana, endemic

As a part of my project work on digitalization of floristic resources of Velugonda hills of Eastern Ghats, I collected few plants of lesser known species of Wrightia indica Ngan, of Apocynaceae, at high altitudes of Velugonda hills of Eastern Ghats in Sitarampuram -Porumamilla ghat. The genus Wrightia R.Br., has 29 species chiefly distributed in tropics. In India Wrightia arborea (Dennst.) Mabberley and Wrightia tinctoria (Roxb.) R.Br. are well known and widely distributed. Wrightia antidysenterica (L.) R.Br., (Cultivated), Wrightia coccinea (Roxb. ex Hornem.) Sims, Wrightia dolichocarpa Bahadur & Bennet Wrightia indica Ngan, Wrightia pubescens R.Br., Wrightia rheedii Koste Land Wrightia sikkimensis Gamble are less known species. Wrightia indica Ngan, is rare and considered as endemic to Tamilnadu, the plant is found in Nilagiris and Salem (BSI); Dharmapur (IBP) and Kunoor hills of Tamilnadu. A herbarium specimen is stored under the name of Wrightia rothii G.Don (Family Apocynaceae); in Natural History Museum (BM), BM001014086. No collections were noticed in A.P. But in my study I have located the species in Sitarampuram -Porumamilla ghat of Velugonda hills of E. Ghats, A.P. between 14.915°N -15.000°N and 78.888° -79.298° E. After a detailed review of the literature it is known that there are no collections of Wrightia indica Ngan from Andhra Pradesh. Therefore it is the new distributional record of the species. To facilitate easy identification, a detailed description and illustrations are provided. One important feature corolla in *Wrightia* is presence of corona, which is a variable structure and important feature in classification of the genus.

Wrightia indica Ngan, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 52: 140 1965. Vernacular name : Kodise pala (Telugu)

Description

Evergreen trees, 3-5 m tall, bark yellowish brown; young branchlets yellowish pubescent, glabrate with age. Leaves opposite, petiole 2-5mm long; lamina ovate, 5-10 \times 3-4cm, margin entire, apex acute to acuminate, membranous, glabrous above, puberulous below; lateral veins 8-12 pairs united near the margins of the lamina. Flowers actinomorphic, 5-merous, white or creamy or yellowish inside, 1.5-2 cm across in 15-31 flowered terminal aggregate dichasial cymes; pedicel 0.5-0.8 cm long, puberulous. Calyx 5merous, ovate, connate, imbricate, obtuse, 2-3 mm long. Corolla white, subrotate, tube 4-6 mm long, lobes oblong to sub-obovate, 1-1.5 cm long; corona in 3 rows, glabrous, outer row antipetalous 3 fid, 0.5-0.6 cm long, middle row alternipetalous, bifid, shorter than outer row, supplementary segments solitary simple. Stamens 5, inserted at the mouth of corolla tube; anthers sagittate, 6 mm long. Carpels connate, 2 mm long, ovary superior, oblong, many ovuled; style 5 mm long, stigma subcapitate; surrounded by anthers. Follicles not observed.



Fig. 1. Wrightia indica Ngan - a twig



Fig. 2 (A-E) : Wrightia indica Ngan, A - Twig B - Corolla lobe with corona C - Stamen D - T.S. of Ovary E - L.S. of flower

Flowering period : July-September.

Ecology : Dry deciduous forests in hill slopes.

It is a rare species of India. Only on careful examination few plants are found scattered in the hill side forest in the study area

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