

## *Chilocarpus rostratus* (Apocynaceae: Rauvolfioideae), a new record for Thailand

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ABSTRACT. *Chilocarpus rostratus* Markgr. is newly recorded for Thailand. A key to the three species of *Chilocarpus* in Thailand is provided.

### INTRODUCTION

The account of the Apocynaceae for the Flora of Thailand has already been published (Middleton, 1999). Since then four new species have been described (Middleton, 2001, 2004; Middleton & Santisuk, 2001; Middleton et al., 2006) and one other species not previously known to occur in Thailand has been found (Middleton, 2002). In addition to these wild species *Wrightia antidysenterica*, native to Sri Lanka, has become very widely cultivated in Thailand since 1999.

A recent specimen from Hala-Bala Wildlife Sanctuary has been identified as *Chilocarpus rostratus* Markgr. bringing the total number of species in the genus in Thailand to three. The other species are *Chilocarpus denudatus* Blume and *C. costatus* Miq. Initially the new plant was identified as *Chilocarpus tuberculatus* Markgr. but as part of a revision of the genus for Flora Malesiana this species has now been synonymised into *C. rostratus*, previously thought to be endemic to Borneo.

#### KEY TO THE *CHILOCARPUS* SPECIES IN THAILAND

1. Leaf veins prominent beneath, distinct from the weaker parallel veins; corolla tube 6–21.5 mm long  
**C. costatus**
1. Leaf veins not prominent beneath, not particularly distinct from the parallel veins; corolla tube 2.5–6.8 mm long
  2. Leaves elliptic; pedicels > 1 mm long; corolla tube 2.5–4 mm long  
**C. denudatus**
  2. Leaves obovate or spatulate, more rarely elliptic; pedicels up to 1 mm long; corolla tube 4.5–6.8 mm long  
**C. rostratus**

***Chilocarpus rostratus*** Markgr., Blumea 19: 165. 1971; Leeuwenberg, Syst. Geogr. Pl. 72: 146. 2002. Type: Malaysia, Sarawak, near Kuching, *Haviland & Hose* 3490 (holotype K; isotype BM, L).— *C. tuberculatus* Markgr. ex Leeuwenberg, Syst. Geogr. Pl. 72: 156. 2002; Markgr., Blumea 19: 164. 1971, nom. inval.; Turner, Gard. Bull. Sing. 47: 125. 1997 [‘1995’], nom. nud. Type: Indonesia, Sumatra, Tanang Talu, *Bünnemeyer* 1136 (holotype L; isotype BO, K, U).

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Climber, reported to 20 m high. Branchlets glabrous. Leaves: petiole 5–20 mm long, glabrous; blade obovate or spatulate, more rarely elliptic, (2.1–)3.9–16.5 by (0.8–)1.3–6.5 cm, 1.7–4.3 times as long as wide, apex rounded to shortly acuminate or apiculate, base cuneate, glabrous above and beneath, 18–43 pairs of secondary veins (but often difficult to count and distinguish from tertiary venation), these obscure beneath and weakly visible to obscure above, anastomosing into an intramarginal vein, tertiary venation parallel to and not very distinct from secondary veins, or obscure. Inflorescence axillary, shorter than to as long as subtending petiole, to 1.6 cm long, flowers densely congested, glabrous; peduncle 0–0.3 cm long; flowers subsessile or pedicels to 1 mm long; bracteoles 1–several. Calyx thin, ovate, 1–1.5 by 1–1.2 mm, 1–1.2 times as long as wide, apex rounded, glabrous, ciliate. Corolla yellow, tube 4.5–6.8 mm long, 3.7–6.2 times as long as sepals, 1.1–1.6 times as long as lobes, glabrous outside, pubescent below the stamens inside; lobes falcate, 3.1–5.5 by 1.2–1.9 mm, 2.6–3.3 times as long as wide, apex acute to obtuse, glabrous outside and inside. Stamens inserted at 2–3.8 mm from corolla base which is 0.3–0.5 of tube length; filaments 0.5–0.6 mm long; anthers 0.9–1.1 by 0.3–0.4 mm. Ovary ovoid, 0.7–1.3 mm high; style and style head 1.3–2.5 mm long. Fruit 4.2–9 cm long, 1.9–4.2 cm wide, orange, smooth to densely tuberculate. Seeds 6.5–8.5 by 4.5–5.3 by 3.9–4 mm.

Thailand.— PENINSULAR: Narathiwat: Hala-Bala Wildlife Sanctuary, Waeng, 4 April 2005, *Poopath* 258 (BKF, E, L).

Distribution.— Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo.

Ecology.— In Thailand recorded from forest at 50 m altitude. In Malaysia recorded from heath forest, secondary forest, primary forest and mossy forest on a range of soils at 20–1430 m altitude.

Conservation assessment.— Least Concern (LC). Although only collected once in Thailand this species is not globally threatened.

Notes.— The only specimen from Thailand is in fruit. Flowering material has been infrequently collected even in Malaysia.

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