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# Indigofera kasinii sp. nov. (Papilionaceae) in Thailand

**Kosum (Boonyamalik) Pyramarn***

## INTRODUCTION

This paper is a part of the work on taxonomic and palynological study of *Indigofera* in Thailand, of which aim is to prepare the material for the Flora of Thailand. While working in Denmark on *Indigofera* of Thailand under DANIDA Fellowship in 1976, I had precisely determined *I. kasinii* as a new species basing on VIDAL 5268 collected from Ban Pha Mon, Chiang Mai in northern Thailand. Pending the study of additional specimens available in Thailand and the neighboring countries, I have deferred the publishing of the said new taxon. So far this new species was once again collected at Lampang in northern Thailand as indicated in the material studied.

**Indigofera kasinii** Boonyamalik **sp. nov. Figure 87.**

*Indigofera kasinii Boonyamalik sp. nov. I. dosuae Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don arcte cognata. Differt indumento partium juniorum canescenti, haud ferrugineo-fusco, petiolis pedicellisque longioribus, foliolis paucioribus, petiolatis, numquam subsessilibus, inflorescentia floribus distantibus, haud densa, et bracteis gemmas florales non excedentibus.*

Type : VIDAL 5268, Thailand : Northern, Chiang Mai, Ban Pha Mon, altitude 1900 m, used as medicine, October 2, 1971 (P–holotype).

Material studied : B. NA SONGKHLA et al. 281, Thailand, Lampang, Khao Khun Tan, alt. 900 m, 29 Oct. 1977 (Chulalongkorn University Herbarium).

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Distribution.—Endemic to northern Thailand.

Erect shrub more than 50 cm high. Branches terete, spreading, young branches whitish villous, later glabrous. *Leaves* imparipinnate, 8–14 cm long including the 5–8 mm long petiole; stipules conspicuous, subulate-filiform, 8–10 mm long, villous; leaflets 23–27 in number,

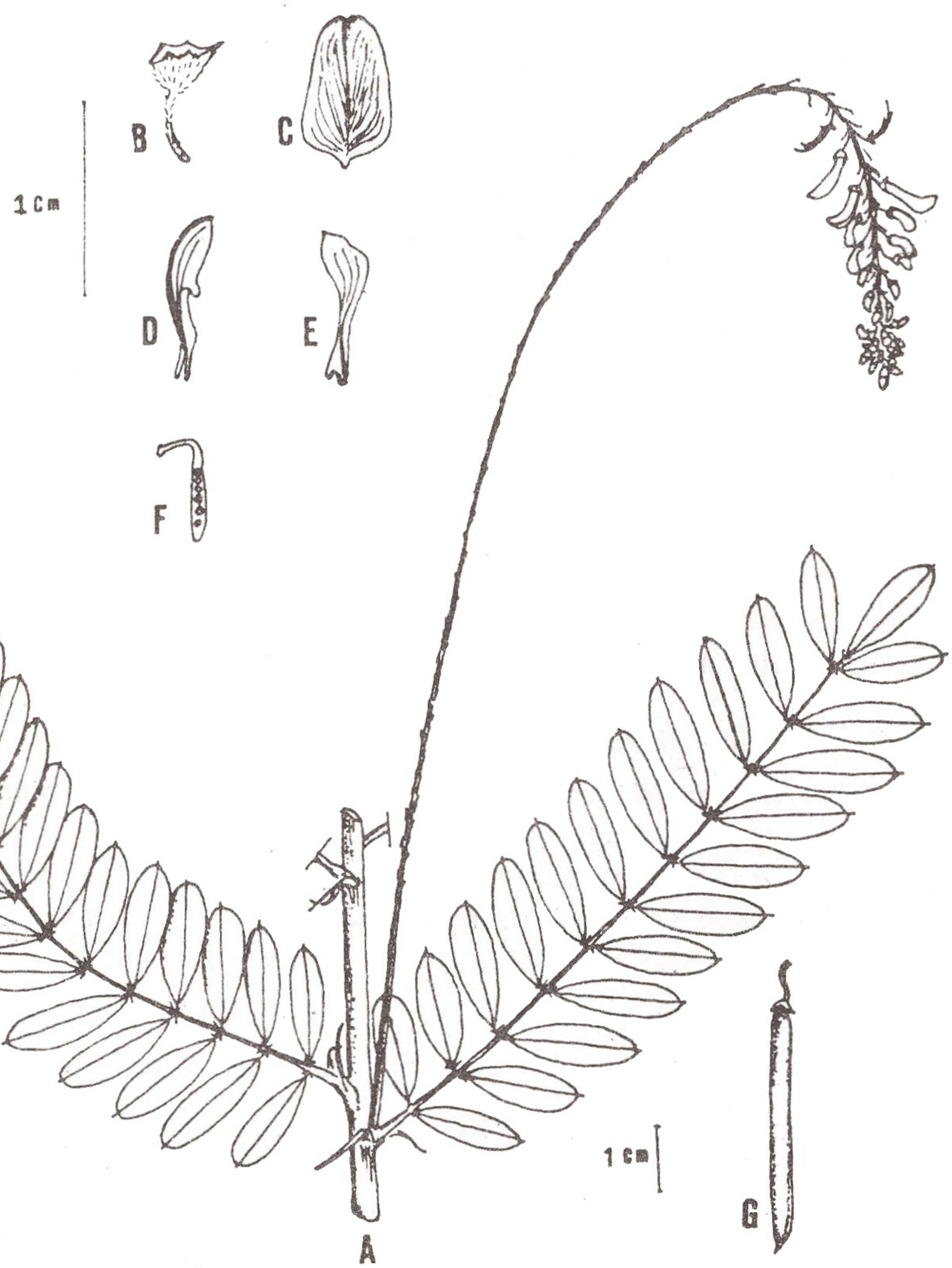



Figure 87. *Indigofera kasinii* : A. Habit; B. Calyx; C. Standard; D. Keel; E. Wing; F. Pistil G. Pod (B. Na Songkhla et al. 281).

opposite, nearly in the same size, narrowly-ovate, oblong or obovate, hairy on both sides, 10–20 by 6–7 mm; base cuneate, apex round or retuse, long mucronate; stipels filiform, subequal to petiolules, about 1–2 mm long. *Racemes* with numerous distant flowers, flaccid, about 2 times as long as the subtending leaf, 15–25 cm long including the 3–5 cm long peduncle; inflorescence axis and peduncle hairy; bracts subulate, 3–4 mm long, hairy. not exceeding the floral buds. *Flowers* 7–8 mm long; pedicels thin, 3–5 mm long, hairy. *Calyx* 1.5–2 mm long, lobes short, triangular, whitish hairy. *Corolla* hairy on the back; standard ovate with truncate base, 7–8 by 4 mm; wings 7–8 mm long; keel 7–8 mm long. *Stamens* 7–8 mm long. *Ovary* subcylindrical, glabrous, 5–6 mm long; ovules 5–8. *Pods* compressed cylindrical, 30–40 by 2–3 mm, beaked, glabrous.

The specific epithet is named after the late Professor KASIN SUVATHABUNDHU, a distinguished Thai botanist.

Note.—This new species is closely related to *I. dosua* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don. Distinguished by the whitish indumentum of the young parts, the longer petioles and pedicels, the fewer petiolulate leaflets, the distant flowers; and the bracts are not exceeding the floral buds. The differences between *I. kasinii* and *I. dosua* are shown in Table 1.

De Kort & Thijse in their revision of *Indigofera* in Southeast Asia in Blumea 30(1) : 89–151. 1984 quoted VIDAL 5268 under *I. lacei* Craib, to which I do not agree; as there are marked differences in both vegetative characters and pollen morphology.

Table 1. Characters distinguishing *Indigofera kasinii* from *I. dosua*

| **Indigofera kasinii** | **Indigofera dosua** |
|---|---|
| 1. Young branches usually whitish villous. | 1. Young branches usually rusty villous. |
| 2. Petioles distinct, 5-8 mm long. | 2. Petioles not longer than 3 mm. |
| 3. Leaflets petiolulate, 23–27, opposite. | 3. Leaflets subsessile 25–35 opposite or the lower ones subopposite. |
| 4. Stipels present. | |

| Indigofera kasinii | Indigofera dosua |
|---|---|
| 5. Racemes with distant flowers, 15–30 cm long, about 2 times as long as the subtending leaf.<br>6. Flowers pedicellate; pedicels thin, 3–5 mm long.<br>7. Bracts minute, not exceeding the floral bud. | 4. Stipels absent.<br>5. Racemes dense, 10–15 cm long of about the same length as the subtending leaf.<br>6. Flowers subsessile; pedicels not longer than 1 mm.<br>7. Bracts conspicuous, exceeding the floral bud. |

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