Hybanthus puberulus M.G. Gilbert (Violaceae) – a new record for Andhra Pradesh
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Abstract
An Ethiopian species, Hybanthus puberulus M. Gilbert so far recorded to occur only in the Southern Western Ghats of Coimbatore district, Thimbam forest and Dharmapuri in Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu and Mysore from Karnataka in India, is now recovered from Andhra Pradesh. A complete taxonomic description and distribution of species have been provided for further collection of species from the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh.

Introduction
An Ethiopian species, Hybanthus puberulus M. Gilbert. was reported as a new record for India from Tamil Nadu (Sasi et al., 2011), Karnataka (Parthipan and Rajendran 2012), Thimbam forest (Dottapuram Hills, Thalamalai, Mutheyanur) and Dharmapuri in Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu (Rajendran et al., 2013).

Hybanthus puberulus grows intermingled with H. enneaspermus and gives the similar appearance, probably due to this it might have been overlooked and could not be listed by the earlier workers in India. Hybanthus puberulus is closely allied to H. enneaspermus but it differs by its dense very short indumentums, which covers all the parts including capsule. In H. enneaspermus the indumentum is much laxer, usually longer and the capsule is always glabrous (Sasi et al., 2011).

Systematic treatment

It is a subshrub or woody herb, much branched, 17–30 cm high; stem green when young, base pinkish woody, hairy. Leaves green above and slightly paler, simple, alternate, clustered at apex, linear to lanceolate, obscurely crenate, mucronate at apex, attenuate at base, hairy, 25–35 X 3–5 mm; stipules linear - lanceolate, densely hairy, gland tipped, ca 2 mm long. Flowers pinkish with darker patterns, solitary or in axillary inflorescences; peduncle slender, densely short pubescent, 8–10 mm long; pedicel short, slender, pubescent, 5–7 mm long; bracts triangular, densely pubescent, margins ciliate, ca 1 mm long; sepals 5, unequal, ovate - lanceolate, pubescent, 2 mm long; petals 5, unequal, upper pale pink, oblong, 4–5 mm long, lateral petals pale pink, oblong ending in a sharp acute apex, ca 3 mm long; lower petals pinkish with darker patterns, enlarged, oblong-elliptic, shortly cuspidate, 10 x 6–7 mm along with a limb; stamens 5, filaments free, the anterior 2 filaments with hairy appendages, anthers villous, the posterior 3 filaments and stamens glabrous;

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pistil 3 mm long, style erect and stigma flat.
Capsules 3-angled, short pubescent ca 6 mm long;
seeds pale yellow, ellipsoid, ribbed, glabrous, ca 3 mm long.

Flowering and fruiting: July–October.

Distribution: Ethiopia (Sidamo region). India: Tamil Nadu: Maruthamalai hills, Coimbatore, Thimbam forest (Dottapuram Hills, Thalamalai, Mutheyanur) and Dharmapuri, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Uses: The attractive flower structure and fascinating pinkish colour can be recommended to grow as an ornamental plant in residents, park and also in rock gardens (Parthipan and Rajendran 2012).

Ecology: Grow in forest shade, especially under bushes, infrequently found as an endolithophytic (rock crevices) in cool region. Sometimes often associates with rock moist grassy wetland.


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References

Announcement

World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology WAAVP is a non-profit organization for scientists who study the parasites of animals, encompassing helminthology, protozoology and entomology.

WAAVP will be organizing the 26th International Conference of the World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology (WAAVP 2017) will be held from 4-8 September, 2017 at the Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The organising committee for the WAAVP 2017 would like to invite prospective authors to submit abstracts for oral and poster presentations at the Conference.

The conference theme is: Combating Zoonoses: Strength in East–West Partnerships
The Conference will focus on veterinary parasitology with the following themes:

For more information, please visit our Conference website: www.waavp2017kl.org

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