

***Pericampylus macrophyllus* Forman (Menispermaceae), a new record for Thailand**

WITTAYA PONGAMORNKUL* & RATCHADA PONGSATTAYAPIPAT*

ABSTRACT. *Pericampylus macrophyllus* Forman is newly recorded for Thailand.

The genus *Pericampylus* comprises 2-3 species widely distributed in tropical and subtropical Asia. Only one species, *P. glaucus* (Lamk.) Merr., was recorded for Thailand by Forman (1991). *P. macrophyllus* was first collected by J. F. Maxwell in southwest Myanmar near the Thai-Myanmar border (Forman, 1982). This species has now been found in Mae Hong Son province, during an ethnobotanical survey by staff of the Queen Sirikit Botanic Garden, Chiang Mai.

Pericampylus macrophyllus Forman, Kew Bull. 37(3): 376. 1982. Type: Myanmar, Tuang, Tamwi Tuang, March 1975, Maxwell 75-300 (holotype K; isotype AAU). Figs. 1-2.

Woody climber; stem yellow; younger stems drying striate, subglabrous to glabrous. *Petioles* 5-8.5 cm long, glabrescent; lamina broadly ovate, 10.5-14.4 by 7-13.3 cm, base cordate, apex abruptly acuminate, margin entire, palmately 5-nerved, reticulation slightly prominent on both surfaces, pubescent below especially along main nerves, glabrous above, thinly coriaceous. *Male Inflorescence* comprising supra-axillary cymes; peduncles 1.8-2.2 cm long, several arising together, yellowish to buff-tomentose. *Male flowers* on tomentellous pedicels 1-3 mm long; 2 outermost bracteoliform sepals ca. 0-1 mm long, externally densely puberulous; 6 main sepals externally adpressed puberulous, inside glabrous; 3 main outer sepals navicula, 3 by 1 mm; 3 inner sepals concave, ovate or obovate, 3 by 2 mm; petals 6, glabrous, fleshy, ca. 1.5 mm long, the outer 3 obovate or ovate, the inner 3 rhombic-elliptic (the Thai material does not distinctly show a pair of swellings on the inner face of the petals). *Stamens* 6, 1-2 mm long; filaments connate in lower half, free above; anthers dehiscing by lateral vertical slits and separated abaxially by thickened connective. *Female* flowers and fruits unknown.

Thailand.— NORTHERN: Mae Hong Son [Mae Sa Rieng district, Mae Lit, Pongamornkul WP573 (QBG)].

Distribution.— Myanmar.

Ecology.— Hill-evergreen forest, along stream, 1350 m.

Vernacular.— Chak khan dang (จักขานแดง) (Mae Hong Son), khamin khrua (ขามหินควัว) (Chiang Mai).

*Queen Sirikit Botanic Garden, Mae Rim, Chiang Mai 50180, Thailand.

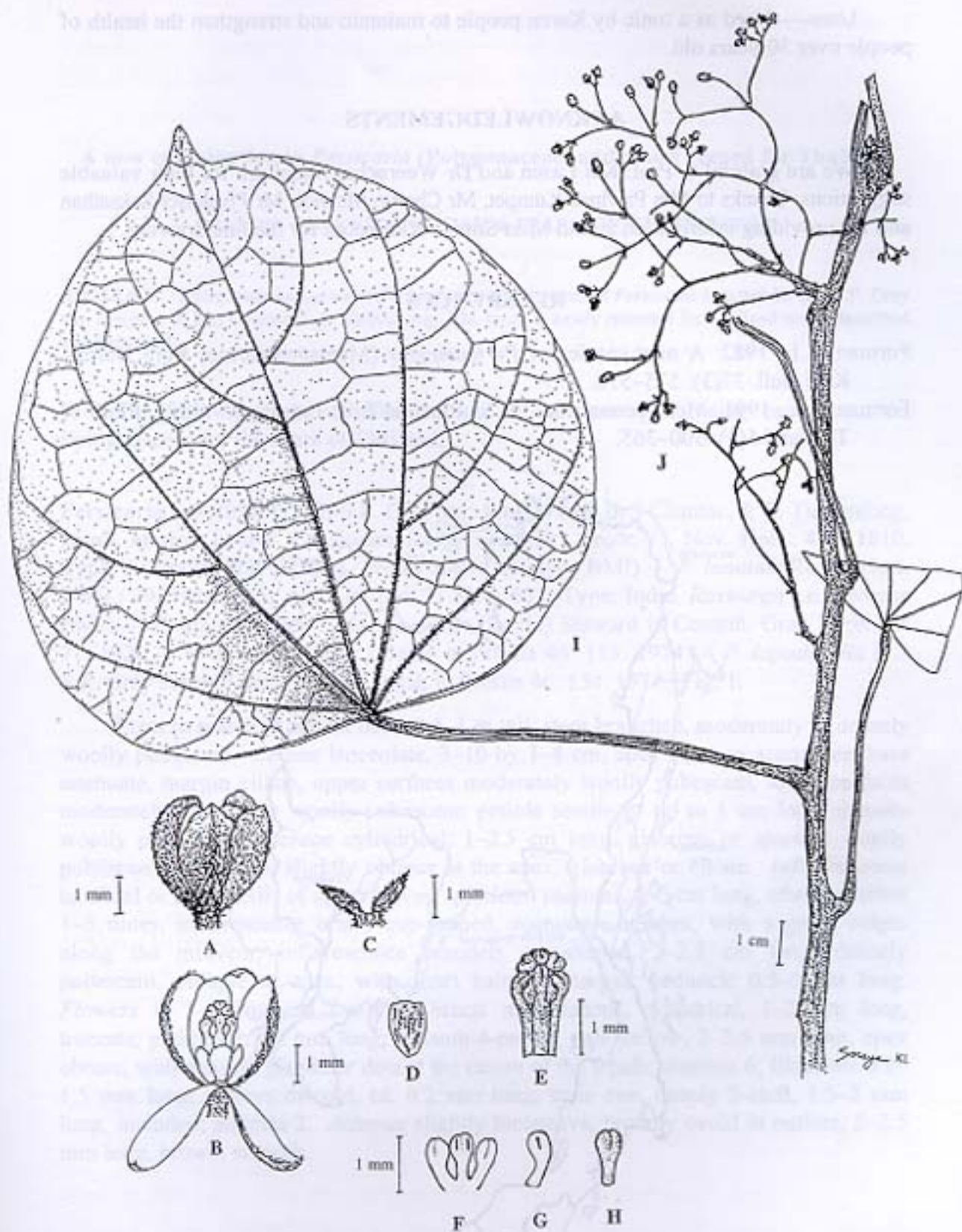


Figure 1. *Pericampylus macrophyllus* Forman: A-B. male flower; C. outermost sepal; D. petal; E-H. stamens; I. leaves; J. inflorescence.

Uses.— Used as a tonic by Karen people to maintain and strengthen the health of people over 30 years old.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to Prof. Kai Larsen and Dr Weerachai Nanakorn for their valuable suggestions. Thanks to Mrs Pawinee Kumpet, Mr Charun Maknoi, Mr Piyakaset Suksathan and for providing information and to Miss Soraya Klankoom for the line drawing.

REFERENCES

- Forman, L.L. 1982. A new species of *Pericampylus* (Menispermaceae) from Burma. *Kew Bull.* 37(3): 575–576.
 Forman, L.L. 1991. Menispermaceae. In: Smitinand, T. & Larsen, K. (eds.), *Flora of Thailand* 5(3): 300–365.



Figure 2. Distribution of *Pericampylus macrophyllus* Forman