



Three new species of Campanulaceae from the Pan-Himalaya

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Abstract

Three new species are described from the Pan-Himalaya, *Asyneuma pakistanicum* from Pakistan, and *Campanula rotata* and *C. microphyллоidea* from Tibet, China. *Asyneuma pakistanicum* has its leaves sessile or subsessile, leaf blade 8–12 mm long, 4–6 mm broad, flowers solitary and stigma trifid, which makes it distinct from *A. thomsonii*. *Campanula rotata* is characteristic of rotate corolla, connivent anthers, solitary flowers, and narrow-elliptic to linear leaves. *Campanula microphyллоidea* resembles *C. cana*, but differs from it in its leaves much smaller and sessile and flowers solitary, etc.

Key words: *Asyneuma*, *Campanula*, China, Pakistan

Introduction

While examining the specimens of plants for the *Flora of Pan-Himalaya*, I found three collections (one from Chitral of Pakistan and two from southern Tibet of China), which are distinct from the other species. I consider that each merits being described as a new species.

Descriptions of new species

1. *Asyneuma pakistanicum* D. Y. Hong, **sp. nov.** Figure 1.

Type:—PAKISTAN. Chitral, Lutkhoo, Buzur Hill, Garm Chashma, 3200 m, 27 July 2007, *Haidar Ali 6294* (holotype KUH).

Herbs perennial. Roots thickened, attenuate, 12 cm long, 3 mm thick. Stems caespitose, up to 23 cm long, glabrous. Leaves alternate, sessile or lower ones nearly sessile, ovate-lanceolate or lanceolate, 8–12 mm long, 4–6 mm wide, base cuneate or nearly rounded, apex acute or shortly acuminate, margin entire, undulate. Flowers 3–5 on each stem, solitary, axillary in axils of bracts; pedicel 5–10 mm long, without bracteole. Calyx tube rounded, glabrous; calyx lobes linear, 3–4 mm long, ca. 0.5 mm wide, glabrous. Corolla violet, glabrous, 9 mm long, lobed to nearly base; corolla lobes linear, ca. 1 mm wide, style much longer than corolla, 11 mm long; stigma trifid.

Notes:—*Haidar Ali 6294* was originally identified as *Asyneuma thomsonii* (Hooker in Hooker & Thomson 1858: 25) Bornmüller (1921: 350). However, *A. thomsonii* has its leaves petiolate, with petiole 1–2 cm long, leaf blade ovate or ovate-lanceolate, much larger, 3–6 cm long, 2–3 cm wide. Flowers of this species are in a cyme of 1–3, and particularly the stigma is bifid. Therefore, I consider this species as distinct and clearly different from *A. thomsonii*.

2. *Campanula rotata* D. Y. Hong, **sp. nov.** Figure 2.

Type:—CHINA. Tibet, Gongbo'gyamda, Bahe Township, 29°59'N, 93°41'E, 3350 m, meadows by forests, 23 September 2012, *FLPH Tibet Exped. 12–2125* (holotype PE 2381835, isotype PE 2397589).

Roots unknown. Stems prostrate below, prostrate part up to 40 cm long, with sparse and scaly-like or filiform leaves; middle and upper parts ascending or diffuse, branched or simple, glabrous but sparsely hispidulous along thin ribs.