

# Amended description and a new synonym for *Henckelia hookeri* (Gesneriaceae) with notes on its typification

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**Abstract:** The recently described species, *Henckelia arupii* Taram & Tag (Gesneriaceae) is found to be conspecific to *H. hookeri* (C.B.Clarke) D.J.Middleton & Mich.Möller. Therefore, the former name has been reduced here as a heterotypic synonym under the latter based on the morphological studies. Additionally, description for this taxon has been amended to resolve ambiguities and its easy identification. Additional notes on the lectotypification of the name *Chirita hookeri* C.B.Clarke, the basionym for *H. hookeri* is also provided.

**Keywords:** Arunachal Pradesh, *Henckelia arupii*, Nomenclature, Lectotype

## Introduction

The genus *Henckelia* Spreng., with about 80 species (GRC, 2025) worldwide, is one of the most diverse genera in the family Gesneriaceae and distributed in tropical to subtropical forests of South and Southeast Asia. In the redefined circumscription of this genus by Weber *et al.* (2011), after resurrecting it as a distinct genus from *Didymocarpus* Wall., it is characterized with perennial, herbaceous, caulescent or acaulescent in habit; non-crested, cymose inflorescence, flowers with 2 fertile stamens, and 2 or 3 staminodes, chiritoid stigma; and straight, non-spirally twisted, plagiocarpic or orthocarpic capsules. This genus is represented in India by 46 species (GRC, 2025), with its diversity concentrated in the Eastern Himalayas, Northeast India, and the Western Ghats. Arunachal Pradesh,

situated in the confluence of the Himalayas and the Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspots, harbours about 20 species of this genus. Recently eight species were described from this state as new to science, and four as recent additions to the floral wealth of India due to their extended global distribution (Krishna & Lakshminarasimhan, 2018; Borah *et al.*, 2019, 2025; Kanthraj *et al.*, 2020; Taram *et al.*, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2024; Taram & Tag, 2023; Taram & Borah, 2024; Sahni *et al.*, 2024). However, diverse morphological variations and variabilities within taxa, confusing circumscriptions, as well as inadequately available knowledge on previously described taxa, makes the taxonomic understanding of this genus much challenging. These problems and confusions led to the description of some new species which are not new, as well as some wrong synonymy and to some confusions on the nomenclature of some of the species described from the state. Recently, Maity *et al.* (2024) clarified the identity of *H. dasii* Taram, D.Borah, R.Kr.Singh & Tag (Taram *et al.*, 2021), reducing it to a heterotypic synonym of *H. peduncularis* (B.L.Burt) D.J.Middleton & Mich. Möller. However, a profuse confusion was created for the identity of *H. collegii-sancti-thomasii* A.Joe, D.Borah, Taram & Sandhya by its own authors. Soon after describing *H. collegii-sancti-thomasii* as a new species (Borah *et al.*, 2019), some of its authors published another article (Singh *et al.*, 2020) where they reduced it as conspecific to *H. hookeri* (C.B.Clarke) D.J.Middleton & Mich.

Received: 28.03.2025; Revised & Accepted: 15.06.2025

Published Online: 30.06.2025

Möller. Shortly thereafter, Taram & Tag (2023) published a new species named, *H. arupii* Taram & Tag, which is in fact very similar to *H. hookeri*. Subsequently, Kanthraj *et al.* (2023) clarified that, *H. collegii-sancti-thomasi* is a distinct species from *H. hookeri*. However, they did not include *H. arupii* in their treatment. Possibly unaware of Kanthraj *et al.* (2023), Bhattachryya *et al.* (2023) in their work also treated *H. collegii-sancti-thomasi* as conspecific to *H. hookeri* and *H. arupii* as a distinct species in their addenda.

Clarke (1872) described *Chirita hookeri* C.B. Clarke (= *Henckelia hookeri*) based on Griffith's specimens. He mentioned its inflorescence to be axillary and sub-single-flowered; calyx densely adpressed hirsute, barely half divided into segments, lobes ovate-lanceolate; corolla being yellowish-purple. Wood (1974) in his revision of the genus *Chirita*, amplifies the description of this species based on type specimens. There, he also mentioned, the flower colour as "extus albidus, intus flavis" following Griffith's note on K001392916; and not the note on K000858388; which mentions flower having pale blue colour with two yellow lines on the base of tube. Additionally, he mentioned bracts to be present immediately below calyx. This emerged as one of the most important characters to identify this species. The same can be observed on all the type specimens. Recent field explorations and studies on Gesneriaceae based on morphometric studies on fresh as well as preserved and type specimens revealed, the recently described *H. arupii*, exhibits similar characters as mentioned above. Upon studying the type specimens and protologue of *H. arupii*, it was found, this species completely falls within the range of description of *H. hookeri* (Table 1). This led to the confirmation that *H. arupii* is clearly conspecific to *H. hookeri*. Hence it is synonymised here as a heterotypic synonym. Morphological variations documented through time by Clarke (1874), Wood (1974), Kanthraj *et al.* (2023) and Taram & Tag (2023) were found in continuity; and therefore, integrated here along with the present

observations to provide an amended and amplified description along with coloured photo plates for easy identification of this taxon. Additionally, a note on the typification of the name *Chirita hookeri* C.B. Clarke, the basionym of *H. hookeri*, is provided here to clarify the lectotypification of the name.

### Taxonomic Treatment

***Henckelia hookeri*** (C.B. Clarke) D.J. Middleton & Mich. Möller, *Taxon* 60(3): 775. 2011. *Chirita hookeri* C.B. Clarke, *Commelyn. Cyrtandr. Bengal.*: 102, t. 70. 1874. *Lectotype* (first-step designated by Wood, 1974; second-step designated here): INDIA, **Arunachal Pradesh**, "Mishmee, "22 Chirita", *Griffith* 3826 (K, [K000858388, upper flowering twig] digital image!); Residual syntypes CAL [CAL0000019232!], P [P03884160] digital image!; K [K001392917, K000858389] digital images!)

*Henckelia arupii* Taram & Tag, *Feddes Repert.* 134(1): 10. 2023. **syn. nov.** *Type*: INDIA, **Arunachal Pradesh**, Lower Dibang Valley district, Tiwari Gao area, 28°18'48"N, 95°57'34"E, 1109 m asl., 10.09.2021, *Ojar Taku and Momang Taram* 05009 (holo CAL [CAL0000224077!]; iso CAL [CAL0000224078!], ARUN [ARUN000027724!]).

**Figs. 1 & 2**

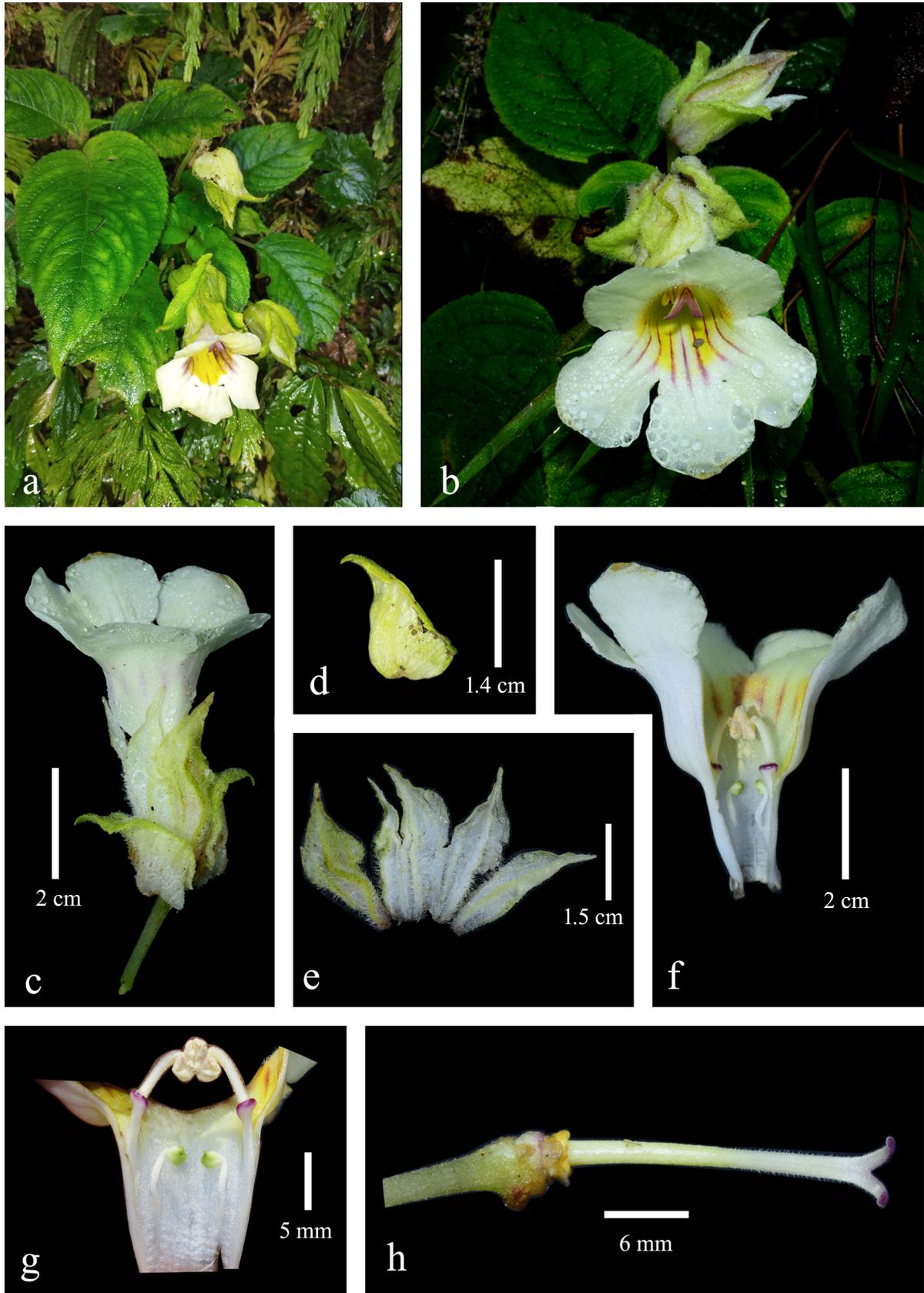
Perennial, erect herbs, 30–120 cm tall. Stem terete to quadrangular, greenish, woody at base, densely pubescent with brownish hairs; becomes sparsely pubescent when dry. Leaves opposite, usually in unequal pairs, petiolate; petioles 1–12 cm long, ridged at base, green, densely brown pilose; lamina ovate to elliptic, 7–28 × 3.5–20 cm, base oblique cordate, or rounded, or slightly decurrent, margins serrulate to serrate, apex acute to acuminate, covered with dense white hairs on both surfaces, ventral surface with white sessile glands; venation unicostate, reticulate, lateral veins 6–12 on each side, prominent on lower surface, densely covered with hairs. Inflorescence axillary, sub-terminal, flowers mostly solitary, rarely in pairs, pedunculate; peduncle terete, 1–7 cm long, green,

dense brown pubescent; pedicels very short, 0.2–0.5 cm long. Bracts 2, inserted at the junction of pedicel and peduncle, appearing immediate below the calyx, enclosing about two-third of the same, free, sessile, broad ovate to triangular, 2–6 × 1.7–4.5 cm, base cordate, margins sub-entire to serrated, apex acute to acuminate, pale green, whitish towards base, densely white hairy on both surfaces. Calyx campanulate, 1.75–5.2 cm long, greenish white, densely eglandular hairy on both surfaces, denser on the outer surface; lobes 5, ovate–lanceolate, 1–3.5 × 0.5–0.9 cm, acute to acuminate. Corolla infundibuliform, 4–7 cm long, bilabiate, tube 3–4.5 cm long, dorsally pouched, gradually tapering towards the narrow base, outer surface yellowish with purple tinge, glandular hairy, inner surface yellow to white towards base, with several purple-magenta stripes on floor, often reaching to the end of lobes, and prominent

brown patches on roof of corolla throat, throat densely glandular hairy; upper lip 2-lobed, lobes suborbicular, 0.8–1.5 × 1.4–2 cm, entire, cream-yellow to yellowish white, sometimes with faint purplish tinge; lower lip 3-lobed, lobes similar to upper lip lobes, slightly larger, 1.2–1.7 × 1.2–2.5 cm. Stamens 2, inserted 1.5–2.2 cm above base of corolla, filaments 1.0–1.6 cm long, curved, white–cream-yellow, strongly geniculate, geniculation with dark purple marking, dense glandular hairs above geniculation, mostly glabrous below or with few scattered hairs towards base; anthers coherent, 0.4–0.6 × 0.1–0.2 cm, cream-yellow, glabrous. Staminodes 3, alternate to stamens, inserted 0.5–0.9 cm lower to stamens; two lateral ones longer, 0.6–1.5 cm long, white, hairy, with inward curved green, glabrous antherodes; central staminode 0.4–0.6 cm long, inserted on roof of corolla tube, otherwise similar to the longer ones.



**Fig. 1. a.** Lectotype of *Chirita hookeri* C.B. Clarke (K000858388). © The Board of Trustees, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; **b.** Holotype of *Henckelia arupii* Taram & Tag (CAL0000224077). © The Director, Botanical Survey of India.



**Fig. 2.** *Henckelia hookeri* (C.B.Clarke) D.J.Middleton & Mich.Möller: **a.** Habit; **b.** Flower close up; **c.** single flower showing the position of bract; **d.** bract; **e.** calyx split open; **f.** corolla split open; **g.** split opened corolla showing the stamens with cohering anthers and staminodes; **h.** gynoecium (photos by K. Chowlu).

Disc 0.1–0.2 cm high, ring-like, minutely 5-lobed, yellow. Ovary cylindrical, 1–2.2 cm long, slightly curved, tapering towards apex, cream-yellow to pale green, glabrescent; style 1.0–1.7 cm long, white, densely glandular or eglandular pilose to pubescent; stigma chiritoid, upper lobe highly reduced, forming a rim like structure, lower lobe bifid, 0.4–0.9 cm long, creamy-white to purple, glabrous to eglandular puberulous. Capsules 9–15 cm long, plagiocarpic, glabrous.

*Flowering & fruiting:* Flowering from August to November; fruiting from September to December.

*Habitat & Distribution:* *Henckelia hookeri* is a narrow endemic species, found in moist, shady localities in tropical montane forests of Eastern Arunachal Pradesh at an elevation ranging from 400 to 1600 m above sea level in Eastern Himalayas of the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR).

*Specimens examined:* INDIA, **Arunachal Pradesh**, Anjaw District, Hawai, Changwanti [Chenguinty], 31.10.2011, *R. Gogoi* 21775 (ARUN [15828, 15829, 15830, 15831]); *ibid.*, Tidding, 03.12.2021 *Chowlu* 41184 (ARUN [ARUN000034060, ARUN000034069]); Lohit District, Dreyi to Shoeliang, 13.11.1957, *R.S. Rao* 10495 (ASSAM [16237]); Shoeliang to Paya, 15.11.1957, *R.S. Rao* 10633 (CAL!); Lower Dibang Valley District, Roing to Anini, 12.10.2022 *M.R. Debta & A. Shenoy* 44183 (ARUN); Tirap [Changlang] District, Nam-pong to Pangsu pass, 12.10.1959, *R.S. Rao* 20079 (ASSAM [16254]); Namchick to Chenglang [Changlang], 15.10.1959, *R.S. Rao* 20212 (ASSAM [16246], CAL, E [E00630531] digital image).

*Conservation status:* Endangered (EN) (Kanthraj *et al.*, 2023).

*Notes on typification:* Clarke (1874) described *Chirita hookeri* based on the specimens of Griffith's collections from Upper Assam (now known as Arunachal Pradesh). In the protologue Clarke mentioned, "Chirita Hookeri nov. sp. i.e. Chirita No. 22 Hook.f. et Th. in Herb." Kanthraj *et al.* (2023) discussed the confusion regarding Griffith's

catalogue numbers, misapplied labels, illegible notes pasted on the types, as well as the great efforts by J.D. Hooker and Thomas Thomson for sorting, numbering, and cataloguing Griffith's collections under the Herbarium East India Company (H.E.I.C.) label and later being distributed by the Kew Herbarium. In search of original materials for the name *Chirita hookeri*, four sheets with this temporary number "22" were located at different herbaria (2 in K [K000858388, K001392917], and 1 each in CAL [CAL0000019232] and P [P03884160]). However, two other specimens from "Mishmee" (which is in Eastern Arunachal Pradesh), collected by Griffith, were located at K (K006191142, and K000858389). K000858389 was presented to Kew herbarium by Wight in 1871. Whereas, K006191142 shows a label which mentions "Mishmee" and "Griffith" along with "Lemann 1844" indicating its possession to Lemann; however, it is not clear whether he received the specimen in 1844 or presented it to Kew herbarium by that time. It is to second Kanthraj *et al.* (2023) that these specimens must be a part of the original gathering collected by Griffith though it does not contain the temporary numbering annotated by Hooker and Thomson. Among the four original "Chirita No. 22" specimens (in CAL, K and P), the sheet containing K001392917, also exhibits another label mentioning "Khasiya Griffith" (K001392916), and a partially illegible note which reads as: "Cyrtandreae fl. infundib (illegible) bilabiat extus albidus intus flavis laminae furesque(?) fusco lineato... (illegible)... geniculo fusco rufso" and the last sentence of the note mentions "Ascent in... (illegible)... 5 day(?)". The description provided in the note matches well with the *H. hookeri*. Possibly this is the original note on this species. A similar note in the same handwriting was found pasted on K000858388 which mentions: "Cyrtandreae fl. infundib tub bilabiat laminae(?) palleno caerule tubo infra luteo bilineato; and "Ascent 2 day" at its end. As mentioned by Kanthraj *et al.* (2023), the characters provided in this note matches

well with *H. pumila* (D.Don) A.Dietr., which Griffith collected during his Mishmee expedition (BM001010974, K006191281, K006191282, digital images!). But none of these contained any such label. We tried to locate CAL acc. no. 332811, mentioned by Kanthraj *et al.* (2023), but failed to trace it there. It is possible that the “Khasiya” label was detached from any of these specimens present at K (K006191281, K006191282), and mistakenly attached to K000858388. Immense admixture of labels and notes makes it very difficult to segregate all the specimens in distinct and correct gatherings. Therefore, all the “Chirita No. 22” specimens (K000858388, K001392917, CAL0000019232 and P03884160) for being mentioned in the protologue are to be treated as syntypes (Art. 9.6, *Shenzhen Code*, Turland *et al.*, 2018) and other Griffith’s Mishmee materials (K006191142, and K000858389) as uncited original materials. As, there are no reports of this taxon from the “Khasiya hills” (Meghalaya) apart from K001392916, this distribution may be disregarded. We think K001392916 might also be part of the Griffith’s Mishmee collections, but due to mislabelling, it was segregated from K001392917. Wood (1974) in his revision of *Chirita*, lectotypified the name *Chirita hookeri* with the following citation “Lectotype: [India, Assam] Mishmee, “22 Chirita”, Griffith 3826 (K).” Among the original material found, only three sheets exhibit both “Chirita No. 22”, and H.E.I.C. label no. 3826, one each at CAL (CAL0000019232), K (K000858388) and P (P03884160). As, Wood (1974) specified a K specimen as the lectotype for this name, and no other specimen deposited at K than K000858388 exhibit both “Chirita No. 22”, and H.E.I.C. label no. 3826 as well as Wood’s annotation. It can be presumed that Wood chose this particular specimen as the lectotype for the name *Chirita hookeri* and narrowed it down from all the original materials present at K. K000858388 contains three individuals, one flowering twig, one fruiting twig, and a single leaf; all belonging to the single taxon, *H. hookeri*. This species can be readily

identified by its bracts, immediately below calyx due to its very minute pedicel. The same character can be observed in both the flowering and fruiting twigs. The individual leaf, also corroborates with the leaves of the twigs. Hence, all the individuals are of same taxon, and there are no taxonomic ambiguities regarding that. This sheet does not contain any other label data related to *H. hookeri* (= *Chirita hookeri*), and thus, there is no apparent problem treating these three mounted individuals as a single specimen. In these circumstances, lectotypification by Wood (1974) stands firm to the current rules of the *Shenzhen Code* and does not require any subsequent selection. The second step lectotypification attempted for the same name by Kanthraj *et al.* (2023) becomes superfluous which only mentions the barcode for the sheet K000858388 and did not further narrow down to any single individual on K000858388 complying with the Art. 9.17 of the *Shenzhen Code* (Turland *et al.*, 2018). Upon purview of immense admixture of labels and notes, arises concerns of admixture of different individuals from different gatherings into a single sheet. As already mentioned, K000858388 apparently seems to be a single specimen; and at present circumstances and question on the genuineness of the source of the individuals on K000858388, it is better to narrow down Wood’s (1972) lectotype selection into a single individual. Therefore, second-step of the lectotypification is attempted herewith, and the upper flowering twig on K000858388 is selected here as the lectotype for the name *Chirita hookeri* C.B. Clarke in accordance with 9.17 of the *Shenzhen Code* (Turland *et al.*, 2018).

### Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to the Director, Botanical Survey of India for constant support and facilities. RM and KC are grateful to Dr. Kanad Das, Scientist F & H.o.O, Botanical Survey of India, Central National Herbarium, and Dr. K.A.A. Kabeer, Scientist E & H.o.O, Botanical Survey of India, Arunachal Pradesh Regional Centre,

Table 1. Comparison of morphological characters of *Henckelia arupii* and *H. hookeri*.

Characters	<i>Chirita hookeri</i> [= <i>H. hookeri</i> ] (after Clarke, 1874)	<i>Chirita hookeri</i> [= <i>H. hookeri</i> ] (after Wood, 1974)	<i>Henckelia hookeri</i> (after Kanthraj et al. 2023)	<i>Henckelia arupii</i> (after Taram & Tag, 2023)
Habit	–	more than 30 cm	up to 75 cm tall	80–120 cm long
Stem	present	strongly 4-angled when dry, sparsely hairy	cylindrical, densely covered with brown hairs	terete, pubescent
Petiole	present	1–5.5 cm long, densely hairy	3–7(–12) cm long, greenish, densely brown pilose	terete, 4–12 cm long, slightly ridged at base, pubescent
Lamina	elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acute	ovate or elliptic, 7–15 × 3.5–7.5 cm, base rounded or slightly decurrent, margins serrulate, acuminate; lateral veins 6–10 on each side	ovate or elliptic, 7–17 (–22) × 3.5–9 (–12) cm, base strongly oblique, margins serrulate, apex acute to acuminate; lateral veins 8–12 pairs	elliptic-ovate to lanceolate, 10–28 × 6.5–20 cm, base oblique, margin serrate, apex acute to shortly acuminate; lateral veins 6–10 on each side
Bracts	–	paired, inserted immediately below and partly enclosing the calyx, broadly triangular, c. 2.5 × c. 1.75 cm, base slightly cordate, margins serrate, apex acuminate, densely hairy	two, inserted immediately below the calyx, enclosing almost two thirds of the calyx, free, sessile, broadly ovate- triangular, 2.5–3.5 × 2–3.2 cm, base cordate, margins with a few shallow serrations, apex acute or acuminate, hairy on both surfaces	two, concealing the flower buds, foliaceous, pubescent, green, opposite, free but seemingly like connate due to overlap of margins, broadly ovate to elliptic-ovate, 5–6 × 3.5–4.5 cm, sub-entire to serrate, acute to acuminate, veins 7–11 prominent, parallel-convergent
Calyx	densely adpressed hirsute, barely half divided into segments, lobes ovate-lanceolate	1.75–3 cm long, tube 1.25 cm long, teeth c. 1 × c. 0.8 cm, acuminate, densely eglandular hairy	tubular, 3.5–4 cm long, white, or partially greenish (usually on ventral surface), eglandular hairy on both surfaces, denser on the outer surface with adpressed hairs, lobing at above half the length of the calyx, lobes 5, elongated triangular, c. 1.5 × c. 5 mm, acute or acuminate.	campanulate, 4.3–5.2 cm long, creamy white to dark green, densely pubescent outside, sparsely pubescent inside, narrowly pleated 5-sect; tube 3–4.5 cm long; segments 4.3–5.2 × 0.9–1.2 cm, lanceolate to elliptic-ovate, sub-entire to serrate with revolute margin, acute to acuminate

Characters	<i>Chirita hookeri</i> [= <i>H. hookeri</i> ] (after Clarke, 1874)	<i>Chirita hookeri</i> [= <i>H. hookeri</i> ] (after Wood, 1974)	<i>Henckelia hookeri</i> (after Kanthraj et al. 2023)	<i>Henckelia arupii</i> (after Taram & Tag, 2023)
Inflorescence	axillary, sub-1-flowered	axillary, flowers solitary	axillary, sub-terminal, flowers solitary, rarely in pairs	axillary, solitary cyme
Peduncle	–	1–3.75 cm long, densely hairy	3.5–7 cm long, densely brown hairy	5.8–6.5 cm long, pubescent
Corolla	externally barely hairy, yellowish-purple	about 4 cm long, tube slightly curved, slightly pouched, c. 1.75 cm wide at the mouth, sparsely hairy outside and inside (fide Griffith “extus albidus, intus flavis”).	funnel shaped, 4.5–6.5 cm long, mouth bilabiate, upper lobes 2, 10–12 × 18–20 mm, lower lobes 3, 14–17 × 16–25 mm, suborbicular, entire, yellowish; inner surface yellow to white towards base with several purple stripes, and prominent brown patches on roof of the corolla throat, densely glandular hairy; tube 3–4 cm long, dorsally pouched, gradually tapering towards the narrow base, yellowish with purple tinge, outer surface glandular hairy	infundibuliform, 4.8–5.1 × 3.3–3.6 cm across the mouth, dark pink to purplish brown stripes on lobes near throat, more prominent on lower lip, glandular pubescent on both sides (dense within tube), distinctly 2 lipped, lips divergent; upper (posterior) lip 2-lobed, sub-equal, broadly ovate, 1–1.5 × 1.4–1.6 cm, entire, tips round; lower (anterior) lip 3-lobed, sub-equal, broadly ovate, 1.3–1.5 × 1.2–1.5 cm, entire, apex rounded; tube 3.8–4.2 × 2.5–2.8 cm; throat dark yellow
Stamens	–	filaments inserted 1.5 cm from the base of the corolla, very strongly geniculate, glabrous; anther-thecae divergent, 3.5 mm across, anthers fused face to face	filaments inserted c. 2 cm above the base of the corolla, 14–16 mm long, slightly curved, creamish, strongly geniculate, geniculation with dark purple marking, profusely glandular puberulent above geniculation and glabrous below; anthers 2, fused face to face, c. 5 × c. 2 mm, creamish, glabrous.	inserted 1.9–2.2 cm above corolla base, 1–1.4 cm long, creamy white, glandular pubescent, strongly geniculate near base, knee dark pink; anthers 0.4–0.6 × 0.1–0.2 cm, cohering face to face.

Characters	<i>Chirita hookeri</i> [= <i>H. hookeri</i> ] (after Clarke, 1874)	<i>Chirita hookeri</i> [= <i>H. hookeri</i> ] (after Wood, 1974)	<i>Henckelia hookeri</i> (after Kanthraj et al. 2023)	<i>Henckelia arupii</i> (after Taram & Tag, 2023)
Staminodes	-	-	Staminodes 2+1, two longer staminodes c. 15 mm long, placed on the sides of corolla tube, whitish, hairy, one shorter c. 5 mm, inserted on the roof of the corolla tube, glabrous; antheroids incurved, green, glabrous	Staminodes 3, inserted at 0.9–1.2 cm above corolla base, lateral staminodes 2, divergent (sometimes coiled), 0.8–1.2 cm long, glabrescent to papillose, white, central staminode white, 0.4–0.6 cm long, antherodes white-green, 0.2–0.3 cm long
Gynoecium	-	3.5 cm long; style 1.5 mm wide, sparsely glandular hairy in the upper part, stigma lower lobe divided, strongly recurved, up to 5 mm across	ovary cylindrical, 18–22 × 1.5–3 mm, slightly curved and tapering towards apex, creamish, glabrous; style flattened, 10–14 × 1–1.5 mm, slightly broadening towards stigma, whitish, glandular pilose; stigma chiritoid, upper lobe absent, lower lobe bifid, 6–9 mm long, creamish, puberulous with purple eglandular hairs	3.8–4.2 cm long; style 1.3–1.7 cm long, glandular pubescent; stigma chiritoid, dark pink, lower lip 2 lobed, lobes 0.4–0.6 cm × 0.3–0.4 cm, apex acute to round; disc yellow, annular, c. 0.1 cm high; ovary 1.8–2.1 × c. 0.2 cm, creamy white, glabrous
Fruit	12.7–15 cm long	10 × 0.12 mm, glabrous	10–14 cm long, opening through the dorsal suture, plagiocarpic, glabrous, with persistent disc and calyx	-

respectively for helps and logistic supports. Authors would also like to acknowledge the curators of ARUN, ASSAM, CAL, and K for furnishing relevant data and images. RM thanks Mr. Kanthraj, A.S., for providing literature as well as valuable insights on the genus, Mr. Akshath Shenoy, Senior Preservation Assistant, (ARUN) and Mr. Harekrushna Swain, Senior Preservation Assistant (ASSAM) for furnishing relevant data, information, and continuous support.

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