During a survey of Kashmir flora, I came across a species of family Compositae which is not reported in the existing floristic records of India. The species was identified as *Crupina vulgaris* Cass. by the authorities of Central National Herbarium, Sibpur. This interesting taxon seems to be a recent introduction in Kashmir forests as it is also reported to occur in some dry grassy hills of South-east European countries. The genus comprises of about 3 species and is not so far reported from Indian sub-continent.

The description based on the specimens collected from Chishma Shahi forests in Kashmir is given hereunder. The specimens are deposited in the Herbarium of Regional Research Laboratory (Br.), Srinagar-5, Kashmir.


Annual herbs. Stem 30-80 cm, erect, slender, branched, narrowly grooved and glabrous. Leaves sessile, alternate, pinnately cut into narrow linear up to 5 cm long sparsely toothed segments, teeth sharp; lowermost segments the smallest. Flower heads narrowly cylindrical up to 3 cm long in apical, branched, leafless cymes with 2-5 disc florets. Involucral bracts many-seriate, outermost smaller, 0.4-1.7 cm long, fine tipped, smooth, 3-7 veined, papery and regularly overlapping. Disc florets protruding out of the involucral bracts, corolla tube deeply 5-segmented, stamens syngenesious forming a tube round the style which is concealed within. Receptacle with long hairs. Achenes elongated 3-4 mm long, somewhat pointed near the base, deep brown, pappus brownish as long or longer than the achene.

**Flowering and Fruiting:** May-July.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The author is grateful to authorities of Central National Herbarium, Sibpur for confirmation of identification.

M. K. KAUL

Regional Research Laboratory, Srinagar

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**FIVE UNREPORTED ORCHIDS FROM NORTHERN DISTRICTS OF W. BENGAL**


Orchids of the plains of North Bengal [Ibid 14 (1-4): 92-103. 1972] have included these. Excepting for *Panisea uniflora* which is known from Sikkim and the Khasi Hills in Meghalaya and *Eria stricta* in Eastern Himalaya, Khasi and Naga Hills, the others have a hitherto known general distribution range in the subtropical Western and Eastern Himalayas, and in some of the mountainous areas of the North-Eastern Region (former ASSAM), particularly Khasi Hills, Meghalaya and Naga Hills, Nagaland. Accordingly, these are now reported,
with relevant notes. The specimens are in CAL & BSIS.

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

Pseudobulbs oblong cylindrical; rhizome stout; leaves 1 oblong, obtuse; flowers solitary, white, with red streaks.
Tondu forest, 12 km from Sulkapara, 15. 3. 1973. B. Krishna 243.

DARJEELING DISTRICT

Pseudobulbs subcylindric; rhizome slender; leaves 1 short, obtuse, notched; flowers fragrant, yellow, in a globose head, atop a scape lateral to and about as long as the leaf.
Bhanjang forest, 17. 10. 1976, B. Krishna 2096.

Pseudobulbs large, ovoid, sheathed with leaf-bases; leaves several, long, traplike; scape stout, several-flowered, arched; flowers large, brownish, with ciliate, purple-blotched, yellow lip.
Bhanjang forest, 17. 10. 1976, B. Krishna 2109.

REFERENCES


NOTES ON RARE PLANTS FROM KHASI HILLS, MEGHALAYA

During a recent collection trip to Khasi Hills Distt., Meghalaya, the authors have collected two plants which on scrutiny are found to be rare and interesting, and are represented by only a few herbarium specimens collected about 100 years back. Considering their rarity the detailed descriptions with illustrations based on living as well as herbarium materials are given. The specimens are deposited in the Herbarium of the Botanical Survey of India, Shillong.

Small herbs. Rootstock woody. Leaves 3.5-7 x 4.5 cm, radical, ovate, oblong or rounded, cordate, coarsely crenate margins, lower surface hirsute along the veins and