ASSAM

State Flower: Fox-tail Orchid.

Botanical Name: Rhynchostylis retusa (L.) Blume

Vernacular Names: Kopou Phul (Assamese); Draupadi Mala (Hindi); Panas Koli

(Konkani); Samijirei (Manipuri); Gajra, Seetechi Veni (Marathi).

Family: Orchidaceae.

Etymology: The specific epithet, **retusa** is referred to its retuse-tipped lip in flowers.



Rhynchostylis retusa (L.) Blume

Description: Epiphytic herbs. Stems terete, 10 - 15 cm long, sheathed at base. Leaves sessile, oblong, curved spines at apex, $15 - 30 \times 3 - 4$ cm, drooping rather dense, coriaceous. Inflorescence racemose, lateral. drooping as long as leaves, manyflowered. Flowers in dense, 2 - 2.3 cm across, light pink with deep blotches; bracts obovate, acute at apex, dentate at margins, 3 - 4 mm long, membranous, persistent. Sepal ovate, ca 1×0.7 cm. Petals oblong, obtuse, ca 1×0.4 cm; lip erect,

oblong, slightly widening upward, ca 1.2 cm long, pink, white at apex, constricted, emarginated, 5-nerved; spur ca 7 mm long, rounded at apex, laterally compressed, without a cavity; column 3 - 4 mm long, white; pollinia globose; ovary 1 - 1.5 cm long, pinkish white.

Flowering & Fruiting: April - May.

Range of Distribution: India, Bhutan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia,

Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.

Economic Importance: It has horticultural value, known as 'Rhy' in horticultural

trade.

Traditional Knowledge: The inflorescence is used by Assamese girls to adorn their

hair during the spring festival 'Rongali Bihu'. Among the youths of Assam, this

orchid is regarded as symbol of love, fertility and merriment. It is also used in

marriage ceremony of the Assamese. Considering its importance the native of

Assam grow this species in their home premises.

Medicinal Uses: Plant used in treatment of cuts and wounds.

Note: It is an endangered species, and also listed under Appendix II of CITES.

K. Pagag, S.K. Singh & D.K. Roy

Botanical Survey of India, Eastern Regional Centre, Shillong.