

viridis, venis prominulis, subtus pallidior, costa gracili elevata, venis nervulisque prominulis et arcte reticulatis; flores ad axillas paucifasciculati, pedicellis glabris 4–5 mm. longis validiusculis angulatis; calyx circiter 1.7 mm. longus, 5-fidus, lobis ovatis acutis vel acuminatis crassiusculis; petala oblonga, 3–3.5 mm. longa, glabra, apice obtusa; tubus staminalis calyce paullo longior, filamentis elongatis tubo longioribus, antheris circiter 0.6 mm. longis.

YUCATAN: Chichen Itzá, *J. Bequaert*, no. 102, June 28, 1929 (Herb. Field Mus. no. 603,414, type; isotype in Herb. Arnold Arb.).

The species of *Erythroxyton* are, for the most part, poorly marked, and based upon characters of doubtful value. The present plant, although possessing no outstanding characters, does not agree with any of the species reported from Mexico or the West Indies.

***Stenandrium subcordatum*, sp. nov.**

Herba scaposa perennis, 5.5–11 cm. alta e rhizomate brevi crasso nodoso; folia basalia longe petiolata, petiolo 1.5–2.5 cm. longo dense griseo-piloso; lamina membranacea, oblongo-ovata vel ovali-ovata, 3–4 cm. longa, 1.5–2.5 cm. lata, apice rotundata vel obtusissima, basi inaequali subcordata, utrinque pilis brevibus patentibus albidis densiuscule pilosula, ad nervos longius pilosula; scapus gracilis erectus dense pilis brevibus patentibus albidis pilosus, spica 2–3 cm. longa, dense multiflora, bracteis adpressis anguste linearibus 5–7 mm. longis attenuatis dense puberulis, bracteolis conformibus vel paullo angustioribus brevioribusque; sepala 5 lineari-subulata, 3.5–4.5 mm. longa, subulato-attenuata, nervulosa, scaberula, erecta; corolla purpurascens, glabra, tubo gracili 7–8 mm. longo circiter 0.8 mm. crasso, limbi lobis subaequalibus late obovatis 6–7 mm. longis apice rotundatis; antherae inclusae.

YUCATAN: in bush, Chichen Itzá, *J. Bequaert*, no. 20, June 3, 1929, (Gray Herb., type).

The plant is similar to *S. dulce* (Cav.) Nees, but in that the leaves are narrowed and decurrent at the base, and the bracts are broad and obtuse.

Blake, following Pennell, has used for this genus of the Acanthaceae the name *Gerardia*. In following the International Rules, I do not see that such a course is necessary, and it is surely preferable to retain the name *Gerardia* for the well-known genus of the Scrophulariaceae to which it has been applied by most botanists.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
CHICAGO

NOTULAE SYSTEMATICAE AD FLORAM SINENSEM

H. H. HU

***Schizophragma macrosepalum*, sp. nov.**

Frutex scandens. Folia papyracea, oblongo-elliptica, circiter 17 cm. longa et 5 cm. lata, acuminata, basi subrotundata vel late cuneata,

integra, glabra, supra obscure luteo-viridia, subtus pallidiora et lucida, venis pubescentibus exceptis glabra; petioli 1.5 cm. longi, puberuli. Cymae tomentellae; calycis tubus sparse pilosulus; sepalum floris sterilis late ovatum, 7–11.5 cm. longum et 5–6 cm. latum, acuminatum, basi oblique subrotundatum, venis puberulis exceptis glabrum. Capsula subglobosa, 7 mm. longa et 6 mm. diam.

Climbing shrub. Leaves papery, oblong-elliptic, acuminate, 17 cm. long, 5 cm. broad, nearly rounded to broad-cuneate at base, entire along the margins, glabrous, obscurely yellowish-green above, shining and paler green beneath, glabrous except pubescent along the veins; petiole 1.5 cm. long, puberulous. Cymes tomentulous, calyx-tube sparsely pilosulous; sepal of sterile flower broad-ovate, 7–11.5 cm. long, 5–6 cm. broad, unequally roundish at base, acuminate at apex, glabrous except puberulous along the veins. Capsule subglobose, 7 mm. long and 6 mm. broad.

KWANGSI: Shih wan dar shan, south of Nanning, in woods, 350 m., *R. C. Ching*, no. 7871, Oct. 15, 1928 (type).

A striking species differing from all known species in the exceedingly large sterile flowers. Its entire leaf without the slightest dentation is like *S. hypoglaucum* Rehd., but the sterile flowers readily differentiate this species from the others.

***Sloanea Chingiana*, sp. nov.**

Arbor ad 14 m. alta; truncus 30 cm. diam., cortice cinereo laevi obtectus; ramuli glabri, sparse lenticellati. Folia oblongo-lanceolata vel spathulata, ad 17 cm. longa et 5 cm. lata, longe acuminata, basi cuneata, integra, utrinque glabra, supra intense viridia, subtus pallidiora; petioli ad 5 cm. longi. Fructus 5–7, umbellati, pedunculo 6 cm. longo suffulti; pedicelli ad 3.5 cm. longi, glabri; capsula globosa, 1.5 cm. longa, valvis 3–4 satis tenuibus lignosis velutinis, setis 1 mm. longis viridibus (in sicco fuscis) dense obtectis; semina oblonga, 8 mm. longa et 6 mm. lata, lucide brunnea, arillata.

Tree to 14 m. high; trunk 30 cm. in diameter, with gray smooth bark; branches glabrous with scattered lenticels; leaves oblong-lanceolate to spathulate, long acuminate, cuneate at base, entire along the margins, to 17 cm. long, 5 cm. broad, glabrous on both surfaces, dark green above, lighter below; petiole to 5 cm. long; fruit 5–7, umbellate, on a common peduncle to 6 cm. long, pedicels to 3.5 cm. long, glabrous; capsule globose, 1.5 cm. long, valves 3–4, rather thin, woody, velvety, covered with dense green (brown when dry) bristles 1 mm. long; seeds oblong, shining brown, 8 mm. long, 6 mm. broad, arillate.

KWANGSI: Bako shan, W. Peseh, *R. C. Ching*, Sept. 17, 1928 (type).

Allied to *S. tomentosa*, its capsules being covered with short bristles and not spiny, but differing from it in its branchlets leaves and peduncles and pedicels being all glabrous, and the fruit smaller.

***Ostrya Liana*, sp. nov.**

Arbor 16-metralis; truncus 60 cm. diam., cortice cinereo-nigro longitudinaliter fissus obtectus; rami ramulique glabri. Folia tenuia, membranacea, elliptico-ovata, 4–7.5 cm. longa et 2–4 cm. lata, acuta vel acuminata, basi leviter cordata vel rotundata, dupliciter et irregulariter serrata, supra glabra, subtus secundum venas puberula ceterum glabrescentia, venis utrinque 12–15; petioli graciles, 1 cm. longi, tomentelli. Inflorescentia mascula immatura 6–8 mm. longa, oblonga, bracteis acutis glabris lucidis. Racemi fructiferi circiter 2 cm. longi, fructibus 8–10, pedunculo 2–2.5 cm. longo; fructus 1–1.5 cm. longi et 6 mm. lati, utriculo compresso elliptico-ovato, apice acuto obliquo; nuculae ovatae, compressae, 7 mm. longae, lucide luteo-virides, apice glabrae.

Tree 16 m. high; trunk 60 cm. in diam., bark grayish black, longitudinally fissured; branches and branchlets glabrous; leaves thin, membranaceous, elliptic-ovate, 4–7.5 cm. long, 2–4 cm. broad, acute to acuminate at apex, slightly cordate to rounded at base, doubly and irregularly serrate along the margins, glabrous above, glabrescent except puberulous along the veins beneath, with 12–15 pairs of veins; petiole slender, 1 cm. long, tomentulous; immature staminate inflorescence 6–8 mm. long, oblong, with glabrous shining pointed scales; infrutescence about 2 cm. long, peduncle 2–2.5 cm. long, with 8–10 fruits, fruit 1–1.5 cm. long, 6 mm. broad, utricles laterally compressed, elliptic-ovate, with an oblique pointed apex; nutlets laterally compressed, ovate, 7 mm. long, shining yellowish green, glabrous at the apex.

CHIHLI: Eastern Tomb, *Cheng Fan Li*, No. timber no. 3, Sept. 15, 1929 (type).

Allied to *O. japonica* Sarg., differing in the much smaller fruits and shorter fruit clusters, and nearly glabrous lower surfaces of the leaves.

FAN MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGY
PEIPING, CHINA

NEW SPECIES AND A NEW GENUS FROM EAST AFRICA

J. MILDBRAED

THE plants collected in Central and East Africa from December, 1926 to April, 1927 by Dr. D. H. Linder who accompanied the Expedition of the Harvard Institute of Tropical Biology and Medicine to Tropical Africa as collector for the Arnold Arboretum had been sent, with the exception of the Orchids, to the Botanical Museum at Berlin-Dahlem for determination.¹ As the expedition after having spent about five months in Liberia traversed rather hurriedly regions of the Belgian Congo and East Africa which were already fairly well explored botanically, the collection comprising about 800 numbers from this part of Africa did

¹ The collections made in Liberia have been sent to Kew where they are being determined in connection with the publication of the Flora of Tropical West Africa by Hutchinson & Dalziel. Descriptions of new species wholly or partly based on Linder's plants have been published in the Kew Bulletin for 1928, p. 380 and 400 and for 1929, p. 20–23.—Ed.



Hu, H. H. 1930. "Notulae Systematicae Ad Floram Sinensem." *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum* 11(1), 48–50. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.185202>.

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