

- Fig. 3. *Symphoricarpus orbiculatus*.
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NEW SPECIES, VARIETIES AND COMBINATIONS FROM THE HERBARIUM AND THE COLLECTIONS OF THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM¹

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Rhapis excelsa (Thbg.) Henry in litt., comb. nov.

Chamaerops excelsa Thunberg, Fl. Jap. 130 (1784).—Non Martius.

Rhapis flabelliformis L'Héritier apud Aiton, Hort. Kew. III. 473 (1789).—Willdenow, Spec. Pl. IV. 1093 (1806).—Sims in Bot. Mag. XXXIII. t. 1371 (1811).—Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. III. 253, t. 144 (1849).

Trachycarpus excelsus H. Wendland in Jour. Soc. Bot. France, VIII. 429 (1861), quoad syn. *Chamaerops excelsa* Thunb., non *C. excelsa* Martius.

Though Martius, when describing a Japanese species of *Chamaerops*, adopted Thunberg's name for that species, he was nevertheless aware, as his citations and remarks show, that Thunberg understood under the name *C. excelsa* the plant published later as *Rhapis flabelliformis* by Aiton. The type specimens in Thunberg's herbarium of which I have photographs before me represent *Rhapis* and his description is clearly based on these specimens. Only Kaempfer's synonyms "Siguro et Sodio" which he cites under α), and "Soo Tsiku, vulgo Sjuro Tsiku" which he cites under β) do not belong here. The former represents *Trachycarpus* and the latter *Rhapis humilis* Bl. Thunberg's *C. excelsa* must obviously be considered as resting on his description and on the type specimens in his herbarium and not on Kaempfer's names cited as synonyms. The name *Chamaerops excelsa* Thunb. was by Aiton and later authors up to 1849 correctly referred to *Rhapis* and cited as a synonym of *Rhapis flabelliformis*, but in 1849 Martius in his *Historia Naturalis Palmarum* for the reason that the Japanese synonym "Sjuro et Sodio" represented it gave Thunberg's name to a plant later referred by Wendland to *Trachycarpus*. This view, however, can hardly be upheld and, as *Chamaerops excelsa* is the oldest name for the plant described as *Rhapis flabelliformis*, the specific name according to our rules of nomenclature, must be transferred to *Rhapis*.

In publishing the combination *R. excelsa* I am fulfilling a wish of the late Dr. A. Henry, who requested me in his letter of October 31, 1929, to publish this combination in the *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum*.

The plant described by Martius as *Chamaerops excelsa* and transferred by Wendland to *Trachycarpus* is apparently conspecific with *T. Fortunei*

¹ Continued from vol. X. 136.

Wendl. (*Chamaerops Fortunei* Hook.), though it may be distinguished as a variety. Whether it is identical with *C. Fortunei* var. *surculosa* Henry (in Elwes & Henry, *Trees Gr. Brit. & Irel.* VII. 1691 [1913]) I am not prepared to say. If considered specifically distinct it should receive a new name.

***Carpinus mollis*, sp. nov.**

Arbor circiter 9-metralis ramulis gracilibus novellis minute tomentellis et sparse pilosis, robustioribus glabratiss, annotinis glabris brunneis vel griseo-brunneis; gemmae oblongae, perulis obtusis minute ciliolatis ceterum glabris. Folia ovato-oblonga, 5–8 cm. longa et 3–4.5 cm. lata, basi cordata vel subcordata, acuminata, duplicato-serrata dentibus aristato-mucronatis, supra glabra, subtus tota facie molliter villosopilosa, densius ad costam et nervos, nervis utrinsecus 12–16 supra impressis subtus elevatis; petioli 6–14 mm. longi, breviter villosopilosi pilis longioribus intermixtis. Inflorescentiae fructiferae densiflorae cylindricae, pedunculo 1.5–2 cm. longo excluso 5–7 cm. longae et circiter 2 cm. diametientes; pedunculus et rhachis dense villosopilosa; bractae stipitatae, oblique ovato-ellipticae vel ovato-oblongae, circiter 2 cm. longae et 8–10 mm. latae, acutae, 3–5-costatae, acute dentatae, latere interiore ad basin lobo suborbiculari inflexo et nuculam obtegente instructo, latere exteriori fere recto inflexo et nuculam et lobum interiorem partim tegente; nuculae cylindrico-ellipsoideae, circiter 5 mm. longae et 2.5 diametientes, glabrae.

CHINA. Szechuan: Sungpan hsien, side of stream, *W. P. Fang*, no. 4245, August 17, 1928 (tree about 9 m.)

This new species is closely related to *C. cordata* Bl. and its var. *chinensis* Fr., but is easily distinguished by smaller leaves with less numerous veins and dense soft pubescence beneath, narrower fruiting catkins and smaller bracts. Besides by this new species the section *Distegocarpus* of *Carpinus* is represented in China by the following species: *C. cordata* Bl. var. *chinensis* Fr., *C. Wilsoniana* Hu and *C. Fangiana* Hu, of which the last two are remarkable for their very long fruiting catkins which measure 20–30 cm. in length, also the leaves are very large attaining 18 cm. in length.

Castanea mollissima Blume, *Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat.* I. 286 (1850).—Schneider, *Ill. Handb. Laubholz.* I. 899, fig. 563, c–d (1906).—Seemen in *Bot. Jahrb.* XXIX. 288 (1900).—Rehder in *Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort.* II. 682 (1914); *Man. Cult. Trees Shrubs*, 159 (1927).—Nakai in *Tokyo Bot. Mag.* XXIX. 54 (1915).—Rehder & Wilson in *Sargent, Pl. Wilson.* III. 192 (1916).

Castanea pumila Blume, *Bijdr.* 525 (1925).—Non Michaux.

Castanea vesca Bunge in *Mém. Div. Sav. Acad. St. Pétersb.* II. 137 (Enum. Pl. Chin. Bor. 62) (1833).—Non Gaertner.

Castanea Bungeana Blume, *Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat.* I. 284 (1850).—Nakai in *Tokyo Bot. Mag.* XXIX. 54 (1915); XL. 585 (1926).—Handel-Mazzetti, *Symb. Sin.* VII. 27 (1929).

Castanea sativa var. *formosana* Hayata in Jour. Coll. Sci. Tokyo, xxx. art. I. 304 (1911).

Castanea formosana Hayata, Gen. Ind. Fl. Formos. 71 (1917).—Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. 1090 (1925).

For further citation of synonyms and literature see Rehder & Wilson in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. III. 192 (1916).

Though Blume in 1850 recognized the specific difference of the Chinese Chestnut, none of the later botanists followed him, until O. von Seemen in 1900 took up Blume's name *Castanea mollissima* for the Chestnut of Central China. Seemen, however, laying great stress on the very variable pubescence of this species referred some specimens from Northern China to typical *C. sativa* overlooking the much more reliable character of absence or presence of glands on the under side of the leaves. After having examined in 1911 Blume's type specimen in the Rijks Herbarium at Leyden I followed Seemen in accepting Blume's name *C. mollissima* for the common Chinese Chestnut. In 1926, however, Nakai after having examined the type specimens in Leyden of *C. Bungeana* and *C. mollissima* states that the leaves of the latter are tomentose beneath with simple erect hairs. It is true that in the type specimen of *C. mollissima* which I re-examined in 1928 when in Leyden most of the hairs chiefly those borne on the veins and veinlets are simple, but fascicled hairs are present on the parenchyma, scattered on the older lower leaves, more plentifully on the younger leaves. Leaves with similar pubescence can also be found on Chinese specimens as in Meyer's no. 1400a from Ya tze ko, southwest of Sian fu, Shensi, collected Sept. 2, 1914. These simple pilose hairs are characteristic for *C. mollissima*, they are sometimes only sparingly present on the young tips of branchlets, but usually they are more copious and spread often from the branchlets to the petioles, and the midrib, veins and even veinlets of the under side of the leaves. In most specimens of *C. mollissima* the under side of the leaves is densely clothed with a white tomentum of felted fascicled hairs with or without simple hairs on the veins, but sometimes the leaves are glabrescent or quite glabrous. In the absence of simple pilose hairs *C. mollissima* can always be distinguished from the similar *C. sativa* Mill and *C. crenata* Sieb. & Zucc., which both vary with leaves quite glabrous and densely felted beneath, by the absence of glands on the under side of the leaves.

Castanea mollissima and *C. Bungeana* I consider extreme forms of the same species, the first characterized by the presence of copious simple hairs on the branchlets, petioles and under side of the leaves and the second by the absence of simple hairs from the leaves and petioles and a closer and finer white tomentum of felted fascicled hairs which occasionally may disappear entirely and leave the leaves quite glabrous. The branchlets are never quite glabrous, but either more or less villous at least at the apex or bearing scattered pilose hairs or both. I have before me more than 90 specimens from almost all provinces of China, also from Korea and Sikkim, which show all intergradations in pubescence. The most common is the form named *C. Bungeana* by Blume and those

botanists who recognize priority of position will have to give precedence to this name which appears two pages ahead of *C. mollissima*, but according to the International Rules of Nomenclature the name *C. mollissima* should be accepted since it was selected by Seemen as the name for that particular species, though he did not cite *C. Bungeana* Bl. as a synonym.

***Lithocarpus brunnea*, sp. nov.**

Arbor 20-metralis, glabra, ramulis gracilibus, annotinis nigro-fuscis; gemmae terminales parvae, globoso-ovoideae, obtusae. Folia coriacea, graciliter petiolata, elliptico-ovata vel ovata, 4.5–9 cm. longa, basi late cuneata, lamina non vel vix decurrente, abrupte breviter acuminata acumine obtuso vel acutiusculo, integra, supra lucidula, subtus paullo pallidiora, primo intuitu glabra sed indumento tenui crustaceo oblecta, costa media supra plana subtus elevata, nervis utrinsecus 6–9 supra fere planis vel levissime elevatis subtus elevatis, venulis trabecularibus supra tantum leviter visibilibus subtus totis invisibilibus obsoletis; petioli graciles, 1–2 cm. longi, supra plani vel leviter canaliculati. Inflorescentia fructifera satis gracilis, 9–10 cm. longa, rhachi minute tomentella, cupulis 3–4-ni glomeratis plus minusve confluentibus cupuliformibus circiter 5 mm. altis et 8 mm. latis vel interdum minoribus, bracteis dense imbricatis triangulari-ovatis obtusis vel obtusiusculis leviter vel vix turgidis fusco-tomentellis, glande ovoideo-conica, 7–8 alta et lata, basi circiter tertia parte inclusa, fusco-brunnea, nitidula.

CHINA. Szechuan: Loshan hsien, Kiating, alt. 450 m., in thickets, *W. P. Fang*, no. 2290, July 28, 1928 (tree 20 m. high).

This new species is chiefly characterized by the rather small elliptic or elliptic-ovate glabrous leaves with flat midrib above and without reticulation beneath and by the slender fruiting spike, the small brown tomentulose hemispheric cups embracing about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the conic-ovoid brown nut. It seems most closely related to *Lithocarpus viridis* (Schottky) Rehd. & Wils., *L. glabra* (Thbg.) Nakai, *L. spicata* (Sm.) Rehd. & Wils. and *L. Henryi* (Seemen) Rehder & Wils. which all differ in their larger and longer leaves with distinctly elevated midrib, larger acorns on a stouter rachis usually only at the base embraced by the nearly patelli-form cupula with gray pubescent scales, the leaves except of *L. viridis* being distinctly though slightly reticulate beneath.

Ulmus glaucescens Franchet in Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, sér. 2, VII. 76, t. 8, fig. A (Pl. David. I. 267) (1884).—Schneider in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. III. 263 (1916).—Rehder in Jour. Arnold Arb. IV. 168 (1923).

INNER MONGOLIA: "Toumet, Sartchy," *A. David*, no. 2634 (ex Franchet); Wu ye hsien, alt. 1200–1400 m., *R. C. Ching*, no. 15, April 2–13, 1923.

CHINA. Ch ili: Kalgan, hill slope, *J. C. Liu*, nos. 584 and 585, May 28, 1927. K a n s u: Ho lan shan mountains, alt. 1375–2400 m., *R. C.*

Ching, nos. 88, 140, May 10–25, 1923 (National Geog. Soc. Cent. China Exp.) (small tree up to 6 m. high).

This species which has been known so far only from David's collection near Sartchy or Sarchi about 20 miles west of the border of Northern Shansi has now turned up east and west of this locality, namely in northern Chili, at another locality in Mongolia west of Sarchi and in Kansu. It is very similar to *Ulmus pumila* L. and like this it has small glabrous leaves with simple or nearly simple teeth, but the leaves are dull, somewhat bluish green above, comparatively shorter and broader, with fewer, usually 7–9 pairs of veins, while *U. pumila* often has more than 10 pairs of veins. The chief difference is in the fruit, which is broadly elliptic or elliptic-obovate, more or less narrowed at base and 2–2.5 cm. long, while in *U. pumila* the samaras are suborbicular, rounded at base and not more than 15 mm. long.

Ulmus glaucescens var. *lasiocarpa*, var. nov.

A typo recedit samaris tota facie, in centro densius marginem versus sparsius pilosis, orbiculari-ellipticis 2–2.3 cm. longis et 1.8–2 cm. latis, basi fere rotundatis.

CHINA. K a n s u : Ho lan shan Mountains, alt. 1375–2400 m., *R. C. Ching*, no. 160, May 10–25, 1923 (small tree).

This interesting variety which differs from the type in its pilose samaras resembles in this character *U. Davidiana* Planch. and *U. macrocarpa* Hance, which however, differ in their much larger doubly serrate and generally obovate leaves pubescent in *U. Davidiana*, scabrid in *U. macrocarpa*. No other species of *Ulmus* is known which varies with pubescent and glabrous fruit, but as this plant agrees in every other character perfectly with typical *U. glaucescens* and grows with it at the same locality, it can hardly be considered anything else but a variety or form of that species.

Litsea cubeba Persoon, Syn. Pl. II. 4 (1807).—Merrill in Philipp. Jour. Sci. xv. 235 (1919).—Rehder in Jour. Arnold Arb. x. 194 (1929).

Laurus cubeba Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch. 252 (1790).

Litsea piperita Jussieu in Ann. Mus. Paris, vi. 213 (1805).

Persea cubeba Sprengel, Syst. II. 269 (1825).

Litsea citrata Blume, Bijdr. 595 (1825).—Gamble in Jour. As. Soc. Beng. xxv. pt. I. 146 (1912).—Lecomte, Fl. Indochine, v. 138 (1914).

Tetranthera polyantha Wallich, Cat. no. 2538 (1830), nom. nudum.—Nees in Wallich, Pl. As. Rar. II. 67 (1831); Syst. Laur. 545 (1836).

Tetranthera citrata Nees, Syst. Laur. 560 (1836).

Daphnidium cubeba Nees, Syst. Laur. 615 (1836).

Tetranthera floribunda Champion in Hooker Kew Jour. Bot. v. 199 (1853).

Tetranthera cubeba Meisner in De Candolle, Prodr. xv. pt. I. 199 (1864).

Tetranthera polyantha β. *citrata* Meisner in De Candolle, Prodr. xv. pt. I. 182 (1864).

Litsea mollis Hemsl. var. *glabrata* Diels in Bot. Jahrb. xxix. 349 (1900), synonym.

Lindera Dielsii Léveillé in Fedde, Rep. Spec. Nov. x. 370 (1912).

Actinodaphne citrata Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formos. III. 164, fig. 21 (1913).—Kanehira, Formos. Trees, 413, fig. (1917).

Litsaea Dielsii Léveillé, Fl. Kouy Tchéou, 220 (1914), nomen.

Litsea citrata var. *citrata* Hochreutiner in Candollea II. 362 (1925).

Litsea citrata var. *polyantha* Hochreutiner, l. c.

Litsea Hui Diels in herb., synonym. nov.

I have followed Merrill in referring this very widely distributed species generally known as *Litsea citrata* Bl. to *Litsea cubeba* Pers. which is based on *Laurus cubeba* Lour. Of *Litsea mollis* var. *glabrata* Diels I have before me a duplicate of Bock and Rosthorn's no. 153, a co-type of the variety, and of *Litsea Hui* I have a specimen of Hu's no. 903, the holotype of this species. Both undoubtedly belong to *L. cubeba* (Lour.) Pers., the first specimens bearing young inflorescences and old frutescences with the fruits dropped and the second is a fruiting branch.

Benzoin touyunense (Lévl.) Rehder in Jour. Arnold Arb. x. 194 (1929).

Litsea touyunensis Léveillé in Fedde, Rep. Spec. Nov. XI. 63 (1912); Fl. Kouy-Tchéou, 220 (1914), as *Litsea touyounensis*.

CHINA. K w e i c h o u : Tou-yun, *J. Cavalerie*, no. 1, Nov. 10, 1902 (type). H u p e h : Changyang hsien, *E. H. Wilson*, no. 302, in part, Nov. 1907; Ichang, *E. H. Wilson*, no. 302, in part, March 20, 1909. K w a n g t u n g : way to Sie-kun, Lokchong hsien, North River Region, *Tsiang Ying*, no. 1436, Oct. 23, 1928 (tree 40 ft. high, with lenticellate bark and brittle branches).

FORMOSA: Karenko to So-o, prov. Karenko, *E. H. Wilson*, no. 11087, Nov. 24, 1918.

When I first identified *Benzoin grandifolium* Rehd. with *Litsea touyunensis* I pointed out the difference in the pubescence of the two specifically identical forms, but did not distinguish the glabrous plant by a distinct name. Now, however, as a well marked strongly pubescent form has come to light, it seems advisable to distinguish and name the two extremes of this species.

The type of *B. touyunense* has the under side of the leaves fairly densely villous-pubescent with the midrib glabrescent, the upper surface is perfectly glabrous, as are the branchlets and petioles, the two outer bracts of the inflorescence are glabrate and the peduncles minutely pubescent. The specimens from Hupeh and from Formosa are somewhat less densely pubescent on the under side of the leaves, while the Kwangtung specimen shows a slight and minute pubescence also on the petioles of the leaves, besides it has broader leaves up to 7 cm. wide and to 16 cm. long and larger fruits fully 2 cm. long.

Benzoin touyunense f. megaphyllum (Hemsl.), f. nov.

Lindera megaphylla Hemsley in Jour. Linn. Soc. xxvi. 389 (1891).—Gamble in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. II. 80 (1914).—Non *Benzoin megaphyllum* Ktze.

Benzoin grandifolium Rehder in Jour. Arnold Arb. I. 145 (1919).

Benzoin touyunense (Lévl.) Rehder in Jour. Arnold Arb. x. 194 (1929), in part.

A typo recedit foliis glaberrimis.

CHINA. K i a n g s i : Kiukiang Mts., *E. Faber* (ex Henry). H u p e h : Ichang, *A. Henry*, nos. 1112, 1284, 2195, 3010, 3010a; Patung, *A. Henry*, nos. 3151, 3345, 3345a and 3345b; Chienshi, *A. Henry*, no. 4508; Nanto

and mts. to the northward, *A. Henry*, nos. 6609, 7525, 7618, 7848a. Ichang, alt. 300–900 m., *E. H. Wilson*, Veitch Exped. no. 59, April and Oct. 1900; same locality, *E. H. Wilson*, Arnold Arb. Exped. no. 302, in part, March 15 and Oct. 1907; Chang-lo hsien, alt. 300–900 m., *E. H. Wilson*, no. 302, in part, April and May 1907; Chanyang hsien, alt. 600 m., *E. H. Wilson*, no. 302, in part, July 1907; Hsing shan hsien, alt. 750 m., *E. H. Wilson*, no. 302, in part, October 1907; “Ou-pan-chan,” alt. 600 m., *C. Silvestri*, no. 2985, March 23, 1910; Da yu tze, alt. 750 m., *W. Y. Chun*, no. 3567, July 27, 1922; Siu yeh see, *W. Y. Chun*, no. 4391, Oct. 30, 1922. H u n a n : in silva infra vicum Tungdjiapi prope minas Hsikwangschan distr. Hsin wha, alt. 550 m., *Handel-Mazzetti*, no. 11888, May 20, 1918. A n h w e i : Chemen, alt. 225 m., *R. C. Ching*, no. 3129, Aug. 5, 1925. S z e c h u a n : distr. “Tchen-kéou-tin,” *P. Farges*, no. 1211; Mt. Omei, alt. 300–1200 m., *E. H. Wilson*, no. 3706, in part, June 1908; Wênchuan hsien, Min Valley, alt. 600–1200 m., *E. H. Wilson*, no. 3706, in part, Oct. 1908. Y u n n a n : Yuan-chiang, alt. 1500–1800 m., *A. Henry*, nos. 13275 & 13275a.

FORMOSA. Taihoku, prov. Sekitei, *E. H. Wilson*, no. 10168, March 17, 1918.

As the above enumeration of the specimens shows the glabrous form is by far the most common and most widely distributed, its range extending from Formosa and Kwangtung to northwestern Szechuan and southern Yunnan, while the type, though of similar range, but apparently much less common, has not yet been collected in Kwangtung, Hunan, Szechuan and Yunnan, and the following form is known only from Szechuan.

Benzoin touyunense f. *trichocladum*, f. nova.

A typo recedit ramulis, petiolis et costa folii subtus tomentoso-villosis, costa supra breviter minute villosa, facie inferiore praecipue ad nervos et venulos villosis.

CHINA. S z e c h u a n : Nanchuan hsien, *W. P. Fang*, no. 5843, Nov. 9, 1928.

This form on account of the dense grayish yellow pubescence of the branchlets, petioles and the under side of the midrib looks at the first glance very distinct from typical *B. touyunense* and its glabrous form and one might be inclined to rate it higher than a mere form, if not Ying's no. 1436 from Kwangtung enumerated under typical *B. touyunense* showed a slight pubescence on the young branchlets and on the petioles and thus forms a transition to the form described above.

Philadelphus paniculata, sp. nov.

Frutex 3-metralis, ramulis maturi rubro-fusci, annotini cortice lamellis tenuibus solubili. Folia elliptico-ovato vel oblongo-ovata, 6–11 cm. longa et 2.5–6 cm. lata, acuminata, basi late cuneata, integra vel minute et distanter denticulati denticulis ad glandulam reductis (in ramulis floriferis

qui tantum adsunt), supra intense viridia, pilis adpressis laxis conspersa, subtus pallide viridia, ad nervos et venulas primarias sparse strigosopilosa, ceterum glabra, nervorum paria basalia satis distantia plerumque 2, in axillis non barbata; petioli glabri, circiter 5 mm. longi. Ramuli floriferi glabri, plerique foliorum paribus tribus, paribus duobus superioribus flores in axillis gerentibus; inflorescentia fructifera paniculata capsulas 20 vel plura gerens, 12–16 cm. longa; axes glabri; axium laterali-um paria 3 inferiora 2–4-, pleraque 3-flora, 3 vel 4 superiora uniflora; pedunculi circiter 1 cm. longi; pedicelli 6–10 mm. longi, sparse pilosi; calycis tubus et sepala extus adpresse pilosa; sepala ovata, acuminulata, circa 4 mm. longa, intus tomentosula; stylus basi pilosus, circa 6 mm. longus, apice tantum divisus, stigmatibus ut videtur satis latis; capsula non perfecte matura circa 1 cm. longa.

CHINA. Szechuan: Kuan hsien, alt. 900–1050 m., in thickets, *W. P. Fang*, no. 2237, July 15, 1928.

This new species differs from all other Chinese species in its paniculate inflorescence, a character found so far only in a few Californian species; it seems nearest related to *Philadelphus sericanthus* Koehne which is easily distinguished by the simple 7–11-flowered raceme and the distinctly dentate leaves nearly glabrous beneath even on the veins and bearded in the axils. It is also related to *P. subcanus* Koehne, but that species has 5–9-flowered simple racemes and the leaves more or less pubescent beneath. In *P. paniculatus* the 3 or 4 upper lateral axes of the inflorescence are one-flowered, while the 3 or rarely 4 lower axes bear a cyme of usually 3 flowers sometimes augmented by a fourth flower springing from one of the lateral pedicels, or occasionally an additional flower on a solitary pedicel appears below the peduncle in a vertical plane, while the normal cyme branches in a horizontal plane. I have never observed these accessory basal pedicels oriented in a vertical plane in *P. californica* Benth.

***Hydrangea strigosa* Rehd. f. *sterilis*, f. nov.**

Hydrangea aspera ε. *sinica* fl. *sterilibus* Diels in Bot. Jahrb. xxix. 375 (1900).

A typo recedit floribus omnibus sterilibus inflorescentiam plus minusve hemisphaericam formantibus.

CHINA. Szechuan: Nanchuan, Ma fu lin po, *A. v. Rosthorn*, no. 629, Aug. 1891 (shrub 2 m.; type); Mt. Omei, *E. H. Wilson*, Veitch Exped. no. 4902a, Sept. 1904; same locality, alt. 450–600 m., in thickets, *W. P. Fang*, no. 2313, Aug. 1, 1928, (shrub 2 m.). Hupeh: Fang hsien, alt. 1200–1800 m., thickets, *E. H. Wilson*, no. 2390, Aug. 1907 (shrub 1–1.5 m., flower pink).

In the four specimens enumerated above all the flowers have assumed the shape of the sterile marginal flowers with enlarged sepals, but the specimens differ more or less in the shape of the leaves and the size of the sepals. The specimen from Nanchuan is according to the shape of the leaves referable to var. *sinica* (Diels) Rehd., and Fang's no. 2313 from

Mt. Omei to var. *angustifolia* (Hemsl.) Rehd., while Wilson's no. 4902 from Mt. Omei and no. 2390 from Hupeh are intermediate between var. *angustifolia* and var. *macrophylla* (Hemsl.) Rehd. They also differ in the size of the flowers which are only 12–15 mm. across in Fang's no. 2313, about 2 cm. in Rosthorn's no. 629, and about 3 cm. in Wilson's nos. 4902a and 2390, and in the margin of the sepals which is entire in Fang's specimen and in Wilson's no. 2390, somewhat toothed in Wilson's no. 4902a and very sparingly so in Rosthorn's specimen.

All the specimens seem to have been collected from plants growing wild and not as one might assume from cultivated plants. We also know that the sterile forms of the American *H. arborescens* L. and *H. cinerea* Small now much cultivated have been found originally wild in the woods, while the sterile forms of *H. macrophylla* (Thbg.) DC. and of *H. paniculata* Sieb. have been introduced from the gardens of the Far East into western gardens.

***Hydrangea villosa* Rehd. f. *sterilis*, f. nov.**

A typo recedit floribus omnibus sterilibus inflorescentiam hemisphaericam formantibus.

CHINA. H u p e h : Mts. near Ichang, *E. H. Wilson*, Veitch Exp. no. 1473a, August, 1900 (bush 2–3.5 m.; flowers pinkish).

This is another form with all the flowers sterile of which now quite a number are known belonging including this form, to four Asiatic and to two American species. Like the preceding form it has been apparently collected in a wild state. According to the character of its pubescence it does not belong to typical *H. villosa* but to its var. *strigosior* (Diels) Rehd.

***Cotoneaster rotundifolia* Wall. var. *tongolensis*, comb. nov.**

Cotoneaster disticha var. *tongolensis* Schneider, Ill. Handl. Laubholzk. i. 745, fig. 419d (1906).—Rehder & Wilson in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. i. 154 (1912).

CHINA. S z e c h u a n : Tongolo, *J. E. Soulié* (ex Schneider); uplands around Tachienlu, alt. 2600–3000 m., June 1908, *E. H. Wilson*, no. 2186, June 1908 (decumbent bush, 1 m. tall); Baurong to Tachienlu, via Hadjaha, alt. 2750–4650 m., *Herbert Stevens*, no. 338, May–June, 1929.

This variety differs from typical *C. rotundifolia* in the usually more acute or acutish broad-oval or oval leaves pubescent beneath, in the usually slightly pubescent, rarely nearly glabrous calyx-tube, in the flowers being borne often in twos or threes at the end of the branchlets. It may possibly be a distinct species.

***Rosa Soulieana* Crép. var. *sunpanensis*, var. nov.**

A typo recedit foliolis multo majoribus ad 3.5 cm. longis et 2.2 cm. latis, obovatis vel elliptico-obovatis apice saepius fere rotundatis et acuminulatis, crenato-serrulatis vel serrulatis, corymbis multifloris 10–15 cm. diam. sepalis ovato-lanceolatis 12–15 mm. longis, columna stylari in stylos distinctos dissoluta, disco in annulum 1.5 mm. altum producto stylos basi cingente.

CHINA. Szechuan: Sungpan hsien, on side of river, *W. P. Fang*, no. 1525, Aug. 2, 1928 (shrub 2–3 m.; flowers whitish.)

This variety looks at the first glance very different from *Rosa Soulieana*, but agrees in all essential characters with that species except that the leaflets are much larger and the flowers are borne in broad many-flowered corymbs at the end of long vigorous shoots. Dissolved styler columns are also found occasionally in specimens of otherwise typical *R. Soulieana* as in Wilson's no. 4164 collected between Maochou and Sungpan which also has leaves similar in shape but only 1–1.5 cm. long; the inflorescence is usually only 3-flowered and the disk only little produced above the mouth.

***Rosa Stevensii*, spec. nov.**

Frutex robustus ut videtur; rami robusti ut ramuli glabri, aculeis sparsis rectis 5–10 mm. longis basi dilatatis partim infrastipularibus muniti. Folia pleraque 9-, interdum 11-foliolata, cum petiolo 1.5–3.5 cm. longo 11–13 cm. longa; foliola breviter, terminale longius petiolulata, elliptica, 2–3 cm. longa et 1–2 cm. lata, basi late cuneata, apice acutiuscula vel obtusiuscula et mucronulata, argute simpliciter serrata, supra glabra, subtus pallide viridia ad costam mediam satis dense et molliter, ad nervos laterales sparsius pubescentia, ceterum glabra vel fere glabra, nervis utrinsecus circa 8–10 leviter elevatis, reticulo venularum denso impresso; stipulae conspicuae, 2–2.5 cm. longae et 5–8 mm. latae, auriculis late ovatis, dense stipitato-glanduloso-ciliatae, subtus praesertim ad nervos et venulas glandulosae, ceterum glabrae; petioli et rhachis laxe pubescentia et satis dense stipitato-glandulosa. Inflorescentiae pleraequae 3-florae, basi pauci-bracteatae; flores circa 4.5 cm. latae, purpureae; pedicelli graciles, 2–3 cm. longi, ut hypanthium infra medium aculeolato-setosi setis glanduligeris; hypanthium oblongum apice attenuatum; sepala ovata in acumen longum foliaceum attenuata, integra, petalis plerumque paullo longiora, extus glandulis stipitatis praesertim ad margines exteriores ornata, marginibus interioribus tomentellis exceptis extus glabra intus dense tomentella; petala suborbicularia, extus tomentella; stamina numerosa, filamentis ut videtur purpurascens et antheris fuscescentibus (in sicco) 2 mm. longis; capitulum stigmaticum subsessile.

CHINA. Szechuan: Baurong to Tachienlu, via Hadjaha, alt. 2750–4650 m., *Herbert Stevens*, no. 215, May–June 1929 (Kelley-Roosevelt Exped.).

This handsome Rose seems to be most closely related to *R. caudata* Bak., but is easily distinguished by the pubescent leaves, the very large stipules and the petals being tomentulous outside; from *R. Sweginzowii* Koehne and *R. Moyesii* Hemsl. & Wils., to which it seems also related, it differs in the entire sepals, the slender pedicels and the tomentulous petals. The latter character is rather unusual in the genus.

***Prunus phaeosticta* Maxim. f. *dentigera*, forma nov.**

A typo recedit foliis supra medium remote spinuloso-denticulatis denticulis utrinque 2-6 minus longe caudatis, leviter bullatis, nervis subtus magis elevatis.

CHINA. Sze ch u a n : Kikiang hsien, alt. 1050-1375 m., in thickets, *W. P. Fang*, no. 1314, June 11, 1928 (tree 10 m.).

This form looks at the first glance on account of its toothed somewhat bullate leaves rather distinct from the type which has quite entire flat leaves, and is found in southeastern China and in Japan. In western China *P. phaeosticta* seem to be represented only by this and the following form.

Prunus phaeosticta Maxim. f. *lasioclada*, forma nov.

A typo recedit ramulis fulvo-villosulis foliis integris vel partim sparse et minutissime denticulatis.

CHINA. Y u n n a n : Szemao forest, alt. 1500, *A. Henry*, no. 11666 (tree 6 m.; flowers white) (type); without precise locality, *G. Forrest*, nos. 15750, 15802, 17489, 17710, 17721, 17760, 17888, 18112.

UPPER BURMA: hills around Stawgaw, Lat. 26° N., Long. 98° 25' E., in mixed thickets, *G. Forrest*, no. 26500, in 1924-1925 (shrub 30 ft.; flowers white).

This form differs from the type in its short-villous young branchlets and in the leaves being on the same branch either entire or toward the apex minutely and remotely denticulate; in Henry's specimen and in every one of the Forrest numbers from Yunnan minute teeth can be found at least on a few leaves of every specimen which seems to show that the presence of teeth is a character of the western forms of *P. phaeosticta*, for in every one of the many specimens before me from southeastern China and from Formosa the leaves are quite entire and the branchlets lack the villous pubescence. Forrest's specimen from Burma, however, agrees in its entire leaves with the type and the pubescence of the branchlets is not quite as conspicuous as in the Yunnan specimens.

Ilex latifolia Thbg. var. *Fangii*, var. nov.

A typo recedit folius angustioribus oblongis vel oblongo-lanceolatis vel oblongo-ob lanceolatis 9-13 cm. longis et 2.8-4.8 cm. latis utrinque attenuatis apice magis acuminatis minus crasse coriaceis, ramis et ramulis fuscis gracilioribus.

CHINA. Sze ch u a n : Mt. Omei, alt. 1375-1675 m., in thickets. *W. P. Fang*, nos. 3098 and 3144, Aug. 17 and 18, 1928 (shrub 5 m.).

The two specimens cited above which are in young fruit seem to agree in all essential characters with typical *I. latifolia* except that the leaves are smaller and narrower, longer-acuminate and somewhat less thickly coriaceous; also the branchlets are less stout measuring toward the apex only about 2 mm. in diameter. To my knowledge the species has not been found west of Chekiang and Kiangsu, and the Omei plant may therefore be considered a geographical variety and not a mere narrow-leaved form.

Evonymus centidens Léveillé in Fedde, Rep. Spec. Nov. XIII. 262 (1914); Cat. Pl. Yun-Nan, 34, fig. (1915).

Frutex 2-metralis glaber, sempervirens, ramulis glabris gracilibus acute quadrangulatis, annotinis plus minusve verruculosus demum fuscis subteretibus; gemmae terminales parvae, perulis paucis lanceolatis glabris interdum sparsissime fimbriato-lobulatis. Folia opposita, chartacea, brevissime petiolata petiolo canaliculato circa 2 mm. longo, oblonga vel oblongo-lanceolata vel oblongo-oblancheolata, 3–8 cm. longa et 1.1–2.5 cm. lata, argute et dense serrulata dentibus erecto-patentibus glandula parva fusca terminatis, luteo-viridia, subtus pallidiora, costa media supra et subtus elevata, nervis utrinsecus 5–7 supra fere obsoletis subtus prominulis nervis secundariis leviter prominulis conjunctis, venulis obsoletis. Inflorescentiae in parte aphylla inferiore ramulorum hornotinorum vel in apice ramulorum brevium vel e gemmis perulatis axillaribus ramulorum annotinorum, pleraeque triflorae vel 1–2-florae, pedunculo gracili 2–7 mm. longo, pedicellis 2–4 mm. longis; flores 4-meri, circa 7 mm. diam., sepalis semi-orbicularibus, petalis suborbicularibus 2–5 mm. longis et 3 mm. latis leviter vel vix crenulatis, filamentis brevissimis, antheris subglobois luteis, ovario breviter conico; capsulae solitariae (semper?) lobis fere ad basin partitis ellipsoideis 6–7 mm. longis obtusis, plerumque tantum uno vel duobus rarius tribus evolutis, monospermis; arillus scarlatinus, apertus, semen fere nigrum dimidium tantum vel paullo ultra tegens.

CHINA. Y u n n a n : “collines broussailleuses à Long-ky,” alt. 700 m., *E. E. Maire*, June 1912 (“grand arbuste à feuilles caduques”) (type). S z e c h u a n : Nanchuan hsien, in thickets, *W. P. Fang*, no. 5819, Nov. 8, 1928 (shrub 2 m.).

Though the type of *E. centidens* is based on a flowering specimen and Fang's plant from Szechuan is in fruit, I have no doubt that the two specimens are identical, since they agree well in their vegetative characters and in the inflorescence except that the leaves in Maire's specimen are generally larger attaining up to 8 cm. in length, and 2.8 cm. in width, while those of Fang's specimen are not larger than 6×2 cm. The leaves are not membranous as described by Léveillé, but distinctly chartaceous or subcoriaceous and at least partly persistent. The species seems to be most closely related to *E. Dielsiana* Loes. from which it differs chiefly in the closely and sharply serrulate leaves, the shorter petioles and the shorter peduncles. It also agrees with *E. Dielsiana* Loes. in its fruit which is very similar to that of *E. alata* (Thbg.) Reg. and of *E. Euscaphis* Hand.-Mazz.; in all these species the fruit is deeply lobed nearly to the base and of the four carpels usually only 1–3 develop, so that the mature fruit is usually 1–3- instead of 4-lobed.

As Léveillé's description is very meagre and based only on flowering material I have given above a full description of the species, based on Maire's flowering and Fang's fruiting specimens.

Microtropis fokienensis Dunn in Jour. Linn. Soc. xxxviii. 357 (1908).—Dunn & Tutcher, Fl. Kwangtung (Kew Bull. Add. Ser. x. 61 [1912]).

CHINA. F u k i e n : Yenping, alt. 1500 m. S. T. Dunn, April to Nov. 1905, (Hongkong Herb. 2394; isotype). K w a n g t u n g : Swatow district (ex Dunn & Tutcher). C h e k i a n g : Tientai shan, Huating, C. Y. Chiao, July 23, 1927 (Herb. of Univ. Nanking no. 14480). S z e c h u a n : Nanchuan hsien, in thickets, W. P. Fang, no. 5756, Nov. 5, 1926 (shrub 4 m.).

This species had been known before only from southeastern China, where it has been collected in Fukien, Kwangtung and Chekiang. The Szechuan plant differs only slightly from the type in the longer peduncles and pedicels, the former being 5–7 mm. long and the pedicels of the lateral flowers of the 3-flowered cyme being up to 3 mm. long, while the terminal one is subsessile; also the leaves are longer and narrower being up to 7 cm. long and 1.6–2 cm. wide, while in the type they are up to 6 cm. long and 2–2.8 cm. wide. The Chekiang specimens resembles the Szechuan plant in its leaves, but has the short peduncles and pedicels of the type.

Eurya Fangii, sp. nov.

Frutex metralis, ramis suberectis ramulis hornotinis satis dense strigoso-pilosis vel setoso-pilosis tertio anno glabrescentibus. Folia persistentia, subcoriacea, brevissime petiolata petiolo 1–2 mm. longo glabro, elliptica vel oblongo-elliptica, 2.5–3.5 cm. longa et 10–14 mm. lata, basi cuneata, apice breviter obtuse acuminata, minute serrulata dentibus mucrone acuto incurvo terminatis, supra atroviridia, subtus flavo-viridia, glabra, costa supra incisa subtus elevata, nervis utrinque 6–8 supra leviter impressis subtus prominulis, venulis supra obsoletis vel levissime impressis subtus leviter elevatis. Flores (alabastra tantum visa) in axillis foliorum solitarii; pedicelli glabri, 1–2 mm. longi; bracteae 2, suborbicularia, 0.5–1 mm. longae, majore minute ciliolata; sepala late ovata, 2 mm. longa, obtusa, minute ciliolata. Baccae subglobosae, circiter 5 mm. longae; semina numerosa, suborbicularia, circa 1.25 mm. diam., leviter compressa, rubro-brunnea.

CHINA. S z e c h u a n : Omei hsien, Mt. Omei, in thickets, alt. 2600–2750 m., W. P. Fang, no. 2917, Aug. 13, 1928 (shrub 1 m.).

This new species seems to be most closely related to *E. japonica*, but differs chiefly in the hirsute branchlets, the smaller leaves with impressed veins above and the ciliolate sepals.

Stachyurus yunnanensis Fr. var. *obovata*, var. nov.

A typo recedit foliis tenuioribus, obovatis, infra medium basin versus sensim in petiolum attenuatis apice subito in acumen 1–1.5 cm. longum productis, 5.5–7.5 cm. longis et supra medium 2–3 cm. latis.

CHINA. S z e c h u a n : Kuan hsien, alt. 1075 m., in woods, W. P. Fang, no. 2000, July 4, 1928 (tree 4 m.).

This plant looks at the first glance very distinct on account of its

obovate almost lyrate caudate-acuminate leaves, but the leaves of some specimens of *S. yunnanensis* before me show a tendency toward an obovate shape and the serration agrees with that of *S. yunnanensis*. As the flowers are unknown, the specimen bearing young fruits, it does not seem wise to describe it as a new species.

***Schefflera Bodinieri*, comb. nov.**

Heptapleurum Bodinieri Léveillé in Bull. Acad. Intern. Geog. Bot. xxiv. 144 (1914); Fl. Kouy-Tchéou, 35 (1914).

Frutex; ramuli initio farinaceo-puberuli mox glabrescentes, annotini pallide rubro-brunnei. Folia longe petiolata petiolo gracili terete 8–15 cm. longo glabro, digitata; foliola membranacea, plerumque 7–9, interdum 5–6, inaequaliter petiolulata petiolulis glabris infimis brevissimis 1–2 mm. longis, terminali 1.5–5 cm. longo, ceteris intermediis, inferiora ovata-lanceolata vel lanceolata, 4–7 cm. longa et 1–1.6 cm. lata, terminale lineari-lanceolata, 10–16 cm. longum, 1–2.5 cm. latum, cetera intermedia, basi late cuneata vel interdum fere rotundata, sensim longe acuminata, remote sparse denticulata denticulis utrinque 1–8, rarius integra, supra atroviridia, subtus glauca et initio sparsissime farinaceo-puberula, mox fere glabra, costa media supra prominula, subtus elevata, nervis utrinsecus 8–16 fere obsoletis. Inflorescentia pedunculo circa 1 cm. longo incluso 7–11 cm. longa, umbellulis 6–7 multifloris globosis circiter 2 m. diam., racemosa vel axi laterali inferiore iterum racemoso paniculata, farinaceo-puberula; pedunculi umbellularum 1–2 cm. longi, bi-bracteolati bracteolis parvis plerumque infra medium pedunculi insertis et saepe gemmam abortivam in axilla gerentibus; pedicelli 2–5 mm. longi, graciles, farinacei; calycis margo 5-denticulatus denticulis discum superantibus; petala 5, oblongo-ovata, 3–3.5 mm. longa, acutiuscula, reflexa, extus sparse farinacea; stamina 5, petalis paullo longiora; discus annularis crassus; stylus 1–2 mm. longus, striatus, stigmate punctiformi indiviso coronatus; ovarium 5-loculare, extus farinaceo-puberulum. Fructus non visi.

CHINA. K w e i c h o u : “district de Tsin-gay, vallée de Kia-latchong,” *J. Laborde* in herb. Bodinier, no. 2459, Dec. 21, 1897 (“grand arbuste”) (syntype); “environs de Kouy-yang, mont du Collège,” *E. Bodinier*, Sept. 1898 (flowers), Feb. 17, 1898 (fruit) (ex Léveillé) (syntype); “route de Pin-fa à Kouy-tin,” *J. Cavalerie*, nos. 747, 3098 (syntype), Oct. 1 and Dec. 4, 1902 (ex Léveillé); Long-ly, *J. Cavalerie*, no. 1567, Sept. 1897. S z e c h u a n : Nanchuan hsien, woods, *W. P. Fang*, no. 5740, Nov. 4, 1920 (shrub 1–2 m.).

This species is apparently related to *Schefflera octophylla* (Hance) Harms and *S. hypoleucoides* Harms but is easily distinguished by the smaller and narrowly linear-lanceolate remotely serrulate membranous leaflets and the much smaller inflorescence. It also resembles *Brassaiopsis speciosa* Dcne. & Pl. from which it differs in the same characters and in the 5-celled ovary. As Léveillé's description is very brief and incomplete, I have given above a detailed description based on Laborde's no.

2459 which may be considered the type, on Cavalerie's no. 1567 and Fang's no. 5740.

***Vaccinium conchophyllum*, sp. nov.**

Frutex sempervirens, ut videtur semiprostratus, 20–30 cm. altus, ramis crassiusculis; ramuli angulati, breviter patenti-pilosi, brunnescentes, vetustiores glabrescentes, grisei. Folia crasse coriacea, satis congesta apicem versus fere imbricata, brevissime petiolata petiolo 1–2 mm. longo glabro, late ovalia vel late obovato-ovalia, 8–14 mm. longa et 6–9 mm. lata, apice rotundata basi late cuneata vel rotundata, margine initio ciliato hyalino integro recurvo, ideo folia subtus plus minusve concava, supra initio laxe villosa mox costa media villosula excepta glabrescentia, reticulato-rugosa, subtus laevia, pallide viridia, ab initio glabra, costa media supra impressa sed basin versus prominula subtus levissime vel vix elevata, nervis utrinque 3–4 supra impressis subtus obsoletis. Flores rubri, in racemis 4–6-floris axillaribus solitariis vel paucis in apice ramulorum brevibus; rhachis glabra; bracteae oblongae, glabrae, pedicellis 1–2 mm. longis glabris longiores, caducae; sepala triangulari-ovata, 1.5 mm. longa, acuta, ovario paullo breviora, glabra; corolla ovoideo-urceolata, 5 mm. longo, lobis triangularibus brevissimis reflexis; stamina 10, filamentis latis pilosis 2 mm. longis, antheris 2-tubulosis glabris, in dorso ad apicem filamenti 2-aristatis aristis dimidios tubulos aequantibus; stylus glaber, staminibus subaequilongus. Fructus deest.

CHINA. Szechuan: Nanchuan, alt. 2450–2750 m., in thickets, *W. P. Fang*, no. 849, (type) May 20, 1928 (bush 1 foot; flowers red).

This new species is apparently most closely related to *Vaccinium Nummularia* Hook. f. & Thoms. from Sikkim which is easily distinguished by the dense hispid pubescence of the branchlets, the hairs partly exceeding the diameter of the branchlets, by the pubescent rhachis of the usually larger inflorescence, and by the serrulate broadly ovate rather than broadly oval-obovate leaves with rounded or even slightly subcordate base; Hooker describes the leaves as subentire, but on Griffith's and his own specimens and on Schlagintweit's no. 14755 they are distinctly though minutely serrulate with mucronulate teeth.

***Styrax Huanus*, spec. nov.**

Arbor 6–15-metralis; ramuli juniores pilis stellatis vestiti; annotini glabri, fusco-brunnei, cortice in lamellas tenues soluta. Folia alterna vel inferiora subopposita, petiolata petiolo 4–10 mm. longo stellato-piloso, elliptica vel elliptico-oblonga, interdum obovato-elliptica, 7–11 cm. longa et 3–5.5 cm. lata, basi cuneata, acuminata, minute denticulata supra obscure viridia, costa nervisque stellato-tomentosulis exceptis glabra vel fere glabra, interdum leviter rugulosa, subtus dense albido-stellato-tomentosa, utrinque nervis 6–8 angulo acuto divergentibus supra leviter vel vix impressis subtus elevatis ante marginem anastomosantibus. Inflorescentia fulvido-tomentosa, racemosa, terminalis, plerumque basi

1 vel 2 racemis ex axillis foliorum ortis aucta; racemi 7–12 cm. longi, 8–16-flori vel laterales minores; rhachis stellato-tomentosula; bractae subulatae, pedicello breviores vel paullo longiores, rarius infima foliacea; pedicelli circa 5 mm. longi; calyx campanulatus, circa 5 mm. longus, extus dense fulvido-tomentosus, intus minute stellato-pubescent, basin versus glaber lobis late triangularibus 1–2 mm. altis acuminulatis; corolla 5-partita, tubo circa 5 mm. longo, lobis aestivatione imbricatis, elliptico-oblongis vel spathulato-oblongis, 12–14 mm. longis, 5–6 mm. latis, acutiusculis extus dense stellato-tomentosis intus sparsius pilis stellatis obtectis; stamina 10, tubo medio adnato, lobis paullo breviora, parte libera plana glabra circiter 8 mm. longa, antheris 4 mm. longis ad marginem sparsissime stellato-pilosis; stylus staminibus longior, lobos fere aequans, glaber; ovarium globoso-ovoideum, villosum semi-inferum, multi-ovulatum.

CHINA. Sze chuan : Nanchuan hsien, alt. 1200–2700 m., in thickets and woods, *W. P. Fang*, no. 1376, June 3, 1928 (type), no. 1133 and 1401, May 29 and June 4, 1928 (tree 6–15 m. high).

This new species seems closely related to *S. Hemsleyanus* Diels with which it agrees in general appearance, size and shape of the leaves, inflorescence and size of flowers, but from which it is easily distinguished by the dense white stellate tomentum of the under side of the leaves and also in the longer and glabrous filaments. It also resembles *S. rugosus* Kurz from Burma which differs chiefly in its more rugose leaves, much longer calyx-teeth, 6-parted corolla and superior ovary, and the North American *S. grandifolius* Ait. which has broader usually entire leaves, white-tomentose calyx nearly glabrous inside, and the filaments pubescent below.

I take pleasure in associating this handsome shrub with the name of Dr. H. H. Hu, Professor of Botany at the Fan Memorial Institute, Peiping.

***Lonicera saccata* Rehd. f. *calva*, forma nov.**

A typo foliis utrinque glabris recedit.

CHINA. Sze chuan : Nanchuan hsien, alt. 2500–2750 m., in thickets, *W. P. Fang*, no. 845 (type), May 20, 1928 (shrub 4 m. tall; flowers white); summit of Nin tou shan, west of Kuan hsien, alt. 2750 m., *E. H. Wilson*, no. 1862 (in part), June 20, 1908.

Fang's no. 845 agrees in all its characters except in the lack of pubescence with the type. The corolla is distinctly saccate and the leaves are obovate-oblong with the veins yellowish beneath. Wilson's no. 1862, in this herbarium, consists of two branches, one with glabrous leaves and one with the leaves thinly pubescent beneath; the corollas on both branches are gibbous rather than saccate. The new form also approaches *L. aemulans* Rehd. which differs chiefly in its smaller obovate leaves, shorter pedicels and smaller flowers with gibbous, not saccate corolla.



Rehder, Alfred. 1930. "New Species, Varieties and Combinations from the Herbarium and the Collections of the Arnold Arboretum." *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum* 11(3), 153–168. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.185210>.

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