

teresting discoveries in recent work on the Chinese flora. The exact locality is given by Dr. Handel-Mazzetti as near Ninalo west of Chamnuntung, which is west of Tsekou on the Salween River. There in side valleys, between 2300 and 2800 m. altitude he found giant trees which in habit and bark reminded him of Sequoia. The occurrence of *Taiwania* in western China and on the mountains of Formosa and at no place in between these widely separated regions is a remarkable fact in plant distribution.

I was fortunate enough in 1918 to secure three young seedling plants in the forests on Arisan and from the Forestry Station at Keitao obtained a small nursery grown plant. These were safely brought to the Arnold Arboretum. We have found that the plant roots easily from cuttings. During my visits to Formosa I collected a great many seeds of the *Taiwania* but none of them proved viable. In the late autumn of 1924, through the good services of my friend, R. Kanehira, the Arnold Arboretum received seeds which germinated quickly and we now have a nice stock of young plants. On these seedlings the normal number of cotyledons is two, but occasionally three are present.

Native of a mild, wet climate there is no possibility of the *Taiwania* being hardy in New England. In view of this fact the Arnold Arboretum has distributed the *Taiwania* among regions enjoying a more suitable climate. Of the original four seedlings brought home three have been sent to different establishments in this country where they are flourishing and the fourth was sent to Royal Gardens, Kew. The plants raised from cuttings have been distributed to botanic gardens in South America, Africa, Asia and Australasia. From several establishments we have reports of the plants growing well. The plants raised from seeds sent by R. Kanehira are now being distributing far and wide. A few years should see this most interesting Conifer firmly established in botanical and other gardens throughout the world.

A NEW SPECIES OF PARAMIGNYA FROM PAPUA WITH NOTES ON TWO OTHER PAPUAN RUTACEAE

C. T. WHITE

Paramignya Brassii, sp. nov.

Frutex 2 m. altus, ramis pendulis (sec. Brass); ramuli spinis numerosis singularibus vel geminatis 0.8–1.5 cm. longis tenuibus puberulis sed in fruticibus majoribus et luxuriosioribus evanescentibus muniti. Folia nitida, atroviridia (sec. Brass), breviter petiolata petiolo puberulo 2–3 mm. longo, lamina magnitudinis variabilissimi, in ramulis florentibus modo parvis (1.5 : 0.8 cm.) modo multo majoribus (usque ad 4 : 3 cm.), ovato-rhomboidea, ad apicem retuse acuminata, nervis praecipuis lateralibus utrinque 5–6 supra et subtus subprominentibus. Flores suaveolentes (sec. Brass), axillares, solitarii, pedunculati pedunculo glabro apicem versus

sensim incrassato ca. 1 cm. longo; calyx 5-lobatus lobis late deltoideis circiter 1 cm. longis marginibus ciliolatis; petala 5, obovata, 1 : 0.3 cm. magna, extus apicem versus glandulis magnis numerosis punctata; stamina 10, filamentis liberis 6 mm. longis, antheris linearibus 2 mm. longis; ovarium lageniforme, breviter stipitatum stipite in sicco irregulariter sub-costato, stylo crasso costato 5 mm. longo, stigmatе discoideo. Bacca coccinea, formae variabilis, ellipsoidea, pyriformis vel obovoidea, 3 cm. longa, 1.5–2 cm. diam., 5-locularis, pulpa exigua, seminibus 1 vel 2 in quoque loculo, 1 : 0.6 cm. magnis.

PAPUA: Rigo, *L. J. Brass*, no. 817, December 9, 1925 (type; flowering and fruiting specimens; slender bush, attaining 6 ft., branches drooping, leaves glossy, dark green; flowers sweetly scented; fruit various, bright scarlet when ripe, up to 3 cm. long and 2 cm. diam, pulp scanty, insipid, rather sweet, oil-glands, numerous, seeds large; common on rich creek flats, small stunted bushes, very spiny, well grown plants almost unarmed); Rigo, Rev. *R. Lister Turber* (shrub, flowers white, single, sweetly scented, flowers in January; fruit a red berry about twice the size of the cultivated lime berry; common in the Rigo Valley); Boku, Mrs. *H. P. Schlencher*; Yule Island, *C. T. White*, no. 738 (shrub of straggling growth, among scrubby vegetation near the coast).

I had long known of the presence of this plant in Papua, but all the material hitherto received was too fragmentary to describe from. I was therefore particularly glad under the circumstances, to see the fine series of specimens represented by Mr. Brass's No. 817. The genus is not recorded as Papuan in Lauterbach's account of the Papuan Rutaceae (*Beiträge zur Flora von Papuasien*, vi. no. 59 in *Bot. Jahrb.* LV. 221–265 [1918]) so the present record extends considerably its hitherto known range.

Citrus Warburgiana F. M. Bailey. Lauterbach (l.c.) overlooked (perhaps excusably) two species of *Citrus* described and figured by F. M. Bailey in the 'Annual Report on British New Guinea' 1900–1901, 142, the first of these *Citrus papuana* Bail. is in my opinion referable to the widely distributed *C. hystrix* (L.) DC., the other, *C. Warburgiana* Bail., is only imperfectly known but would seem to come close to *C. paludosa* Warb., and could be placed in Lauterbach's key to the Papuan species as follows:

Leaf margins crenulate or irregularly toothed.

Leaves lanceolate, 7–14 × 2–5 cm. *C. paludosa*.

Leaves lanceolate, 5–7 × 1–2 cm. *C. Warburgiana*.

Lunasia quercifolia (Warb.) Lauterb. & Schum. var. **lanceolata**, var. nov.

A typo foliis integris (non sinuato-dentatis) et lanceolatis (non oblongo-obovatis) recedit.

PAPUA: Budatobara, alt. 100 m., *L. J. Brass*, no. 761. A large slender shrub 8 ft. growing in light rain forest.

This new variety differs from the type in the leaves being entire or almost so, not sinuate-dentate and lanceolate, not oblong-obovate in outline.

Lauterbach (in Bot. Jahrb. LV. 249 [Beitr. Fl. Papuas. VI] [1918]) has referred to the variability in leaf shape of the closely allied *L. amara* Blanco. The present specimens are in fruit only but have the carpels and vestiture of *L. quercifolia*. I hesitated a long time before applying a varietal name to this form particularly after the receipt of specimens intermediate between it and the type but the foliage is so very different from the type that the bestowal of a distinct varietal name seems justified.

The typical form of the species was collected by Brass on the banks of the Ioloki River (no. 1646). The intermediate form alluded to above was collected at the headwaters of the U-uma River, Eastern Division, at an altitude of 500 m. (L. J. Brass, no. 1459); its leaves differ from the type in being narrower (oblanceolate or narrowly obovate) and in not being very deeply indented, in fact sometimes almost entire.

BOTANIC GARDENS
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

MONIMOPETALUM, A NEW GENUS OF CELASTRACEAE

ALFRED REHDER

DS 719

Monimopetalum,¹ gen nov.

Flores 4-meri, hermaphroditi (ut videtur); sepala parva, patentia, erosociliata; petala sepalis multoties longiora, patentia, spathulata, leviter crenulata vel rarius dentata, persistentia; discus annularis, leviter lobatus, planus; stamina in disco ad basin ovarii inserta, filamentis brevissimis, antheris subglobosis: ovarium 4-merum, stylo brevissimo vel obsoleto. Fructus capsularis, petalis multo brevior, loculo unico tantum evoluto vel loculis duobus, rarius 3-4, ad basin fere partitis oblongis subteretibus apice obtusiusculis extus obtuse mucronulatis; locula coriacea, sutura ventrali dehiscentia, monosperma; semen sessile, erectum, oblongum, basi arillo annulari crasso instructum; albumen carnosum; embryo majusculus rectus, cotyledonibus planis ovalibus viridibus, radícula infera.—Frutex volubilis vel scandens, inermis, ramis teretibus; gemmae pluriperulatae perulis angustis acuminatis: folia decidua, alterna, petiolata, serrulata, stipulis subulatis: inflorescentiae solitariae vel binae e gemmis lateralibus in parte superiore ramulorum annotinorum, ter quaterve dichotomae, bracteis parvis persistentibus instructae, floribus pedicellatis.

Hoc genus novum Evonymo proximum videtur sed differt praecipue arillo brevi annulari, petalis elongatis persistentibus, inflorescentiis e gemmis lateralibus ramulorum annotinorum ortis; etiam habitu scandente et foliis alternis a plurimis Evonymi speciebus abhorret et eis characteribus Celastro simile sed floribus isomeris primo intuitu distinctum.

¹ Name from Greek *μόνιμος*, lasting, and *πέταλον*, petal; in reference to the persistent petals.



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