

RECORDS OF INDO-CHINESE PLANTS

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THE FOLLOWING PAPER is based on selected specimens received from time to time from Dr. A. Pételot of the Université Indochinoise at Hanoi. Several previously described species are herein first credited to Indo-China, while seven are described as new. The genera *Torricellia* de Candolle and *Bennettiodendron* Merrill (*Bennettia* Miquel) are new to Indo-China, while the first true representative of the genus *Sarcosperma* Hooker f. for Indo-China is herein recorded.

HIPPOCASTANEACEAE

Aesculus assamica Griff. Notul. 4: 540. 1854; Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma 1: 286. 1877; Craib, Fl. Siam. Enum. 1: 338. 1926.

Aesculus punduana Wall. List, no. 1189. 1829, *nomen nudum*; Hiern, in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 1: 675. 1875.

Aesculus khasyana Voigt, Hort. Suburb. Calc. 97. 1845, *nomen nudum*.

INDO-CHINA, Tonkin, Langson Province, near Dong Mo, Pételot 6315, February, 1938. Sikkim, Assam, Burma, Siam, and Yunnan.

Not previously recorded from Indo-China, the only species of the genus admitted by Lecomte, Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine 1: 1005. 1912, being *Aesculus chinensis* Bunge. As the latter species is one of northern China (Chihli, Shansi, Shensi, Honan, Chekiang, Kiangsu) it is suspected that Lecomte's Indo-Chinese record was based on an erroneously identified specimen. Possibly a glabrescent form of *Aesculus Wilsonii* Rehd. is represented by the Balansa specimen that Lecomte examined.

SABIACEAE

Meliosma caudata sp. nov. § *Simplices*.

Species *M. squamulatae* Hance affinis, differt foliis glabris, haud lepidotulis, nervis lateralibus magis numerosis, floribus pedicellatis, in ramulis ultimis racemose haud glomeratim dispositis. Frutex vel arbor parva, ramis teretibus, glabris, plus minusve lenticellatis, ultimis circiter 2 mm. diametro; foliis simplicibus, firme chartaceis vel subcoriaceis, oblongo-ob lanceolatis, longe caudato-acuminatis, acuminibus gracilibus, obtusis, 1.5–2.5 cm. longis, basi acutis, margine integris vel in partibus superioribus dentes conspicuos 1 vel 2 utrinque gerentibus, 7–12 cm. longis, 2–3.5

cm. latis, utrinque glabris, supra olivaceis, opacis, subtus pallide brunneis; nervis primariis utrinque 9–12, curvato-adscendentibus, arcuato-anastomosantibus, supra subobscuris, subtus elevatis, perspicuis, reticulis primariis distinctis, sublaxis; petiolo gracili, 2.5–5 cm. longo; inflorescentiis terminalibus vel in axillis superioribus, paniculatis, pedunculatis, folia aequantibus vel paullo excedentibus, adpresse pubescentibus, pedunculo 4–7 cm. longo; ramis primariis 2–4 cm. longis; floribus numerosis, racemose dispositis, haud glomeratis, omnibus pedicellatis, pedicellis dense adpresse pubescentibus, 1–3 mm. longis; bracteolis late ovatis, pubescentibus, circiter 1 mm. longis; sepalis late rotundato-ovatis, obtusis, 1.5 mm. longis; petalis majoribus orbiculari-ovatis, concavis, 2.5 mm. longis; ovario ovoideo, glabro, stylis ovarium aequantibus.

INDO-CHINA, Tonkin, near Chapa, *A. Pételot* 6342, April, 1938, altitude about 1600 m.

While I have compared this with *Meliosma squamulata* Hance, from which it differs notably in its rather open panicles, the racemously arranged flowers being distinctly pedicelled, not in glomerules, as well as in its different vegetative characters, its true alliance may be with three very closely allied species of India and southwestern China, *M. pungens* Wall., *M. yunnanensis* Franch., and *M. Fischeriana* Rehd. & Wils. from all of which it differs by its very slender, greatly elongated petioles. Normally there are from three to five erect panicles from the tips or from near the tips of each ultimate branchlet. The leaves may be entire, or with one or two conspicuous sharp teeth on each side in the upper one-half.

THEACEAE

***Camellia indochinensis* sp. nov. § *Theopsis*.**

Arbor parva, glaberrima, ramis ramulisque teretibus, ramulis ultimis circiter 1 mm. diametro, internodiis plerumque 1–2.5 cm. longis; foliis chartaceis, ellipticis, 5–11 cm. longis, 2–5 cm. latis, laevibus, supra viridibus vel viridi-olivaceis, subtus pallidioribus, breviter obtuse acuminatis, basi acutis vel leviter acuminatis, margine breviter serrato-dentatis vel serrato-crenulatis, dentibus brevissimis, plerumque brevissime apiculato-glandulosis, 2–3 mm. distantibus; nervis primariis utrinque 6–7, subtus elevatis, distincte laxe arcuato-anastomosantibus, reticulis primariis laxis; petiolo circiter 5 mm. longo; floribus axillaribus terminalibusque, solitariis, albidis, breviter (ca. 1 mm.) pedicellatis, 1.5–2 cm. diametro; bracteolis glabris, circiter 1.5 mm. longis; sepalis utrinque glabris, concavis, coriaceis, exterioribus subovatis, circiter 3 mm. longis, interioribus ellipticis, tenuioribus, ad 8 mm. longis; petalis membranaceis, ellip-

ticis, rotundatis, glabris, circiter 1.5 cm. longis, deorsum connatis; staminibus numerosis, circiter 1 cm. longis, filamentis glabris, deorsum connatis, basi petalis adnatis; ovario glabro; stylis 3, gracilibus, ad basim liberis, circiter 1.2 cm. longis.

INDO-CHINA, Tonkin, Langson Province, near Van Linh, *Pételot* 6459, November 17, 1938, on calcareous rocks or ledges.

A species characterized by being entirely glabrous in all parts, by its relatively thin leaves, and especially by its three, slender, entirely free styles. It is perhaps most closely allied to *Camellia rosaeiflora* Hook. of China.

***Camellia cordatula* sp. nov.**

Frutex vel arbor parva, glabra, ramis ramulisque teretibus, ramulis laevibus, ultimis 1.5–2 mm. diametro, internodiis 2–8 cm. longis; foliis brevissime petiolatis, firme chartaceis vel subcoriaceis, late oblongis vel oblongo-ellipticis, 10–15 cm. longis, 4–7 cm. latis, supra olivaceis, subnitidis, subtus paullo pallidioribus, utrinque minutissime verruculosus, basi rotundatis, distincte cordatis, semiamplexicaulibus, apice distincte obtuseque acuminatis, margine minute subdistanter subcrenato-denticulatis, dentibus 2–6 mm. distantibus; nervis primariis utrinque 8–10, subtus elevatis, curvatis, arcuato-anastomosantibus, reticulis obsoletis vel subobsoletis; petiolo 2–3 mm. longo; floribus axillaribus vel terminalibus, solitariis, saltem 3 cm. diametro, breviter (3–4 mm.) pedicellatis; sepalis numerosis, extus minute puberulis, intus glabris, subcoriaceis, omnibus rotundatis, exterioribus reniformibus, 3–4 mm. longis, 6–7 mm. latis, interioribus gradatim majoribus, ultimis subellipticis, 2–2.5 cm. longis, circiter 1.5 cm. latis; petalis staminibusque ignotis; ovario ovoideo, dense pubescente, stylis 5, ad basim liberis, cinereo-pubescentibus, circiter 1.5 cm. longis; bracteolis late ovatis, subimbriatis, 2–3 mm. longis, rotundatis, interdum breviter apiculatis.

INDO-CHINA, Tonkin, Hoa Binh Province, between Hoa Binh and Vu Ban, *A. Pételot* 6387, May 5, 1938.

A species apparently belonging in the group with *Thea flava* Pitard, characterized by its shortly petioled, distinctly cordate and semiamplexicaul leaves and its five free styles, the styles and ovary densely pubescent.

CORNACEAE

***Torricellia angulata* Oliver var. *intermedia* (Harms) Hu, Jour. Arnold Arb. 13: 336. 1932, Ic. Pl. Sin. 5: 37. t. 237. 1937.**

Torricellia intermedia Harms ex Diels, Bot. Jahrb. 29: 507. 1901, Wang. Pflanzenr. 41(IV.129): 33. 1910.

INDO-CHINA, Tonkin, Chapa, *Pételot* 6363, April, 1938, alt. 1500 m. Yunnan, Szechuan, Hunan, Kwangsi, the species in Szechuan and Hupeh.

This is the first representative of the genus to be reported from Indo-China, although Gagnepain, suspecting that it might occur there, included it in his key to the genera (Lecomte, *Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine* 2: 1184. 1923). This Tonkin form seems clearly to be the same as *T. intermedia* Harms, which Hu, with apparently valid reasons, has placed as a variety of *T. angulata* Oliver. When Wangerin monographed the group in 1910, he had seen no specimens representing Oliver's species, recognizing three species, *T. tiliaefolia* DC., *T. angulata* Oliver, and *T. intermedia* Harms.

MYRSINACEAE

Maesa acuminatissima Merr. Philip. Jour. Sci. 23: 257. 1923.

Maesa striata Mez, var. *opaca* Pitard in Lecomte, *Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine* 3: 784. f. 88, 4. 1930.

Whether this be considered merely as a variety of *Maesa striata* Mez (type from Sumatra), or as a distinct species, *M. striata* Mez var. *opaca* Pitard is clearly the same as the earlier *M. acuminatissima* Merr. (type from Hainan). Pitard gave a very ample description of his variety, based on collections from several localities in Tonkin, including Mount Bavi. It is now represented by several Hainan collections, and I have examined one recent one from Mount Bavi, *Pételot* 6311, Feb. 24, 1938. Indo-China, Hainan, and Kwangsi (*Tsang* 24715).

PRIMULACEAE

Primula cordata sp. nov. § *Carolinella*.

Planta astolonifera, foliis omnibus basalibus, elliptico-ovatis vel late ovatis, chartaceis, late rotundatis, basi distincte cordatis, auriculis latissime rotundatis, haud lobatis, margine leviter denticulatis crenato-denticulatis vel integris, in sicco leviter rugosis, supra olivaceis, glabris, subtus pallidioribus, secus costam nervosque obscure pubescentibus, 4.5–6 cm. longis, 3.5–5.5 cm. latis, nervis primariis utrinque circiter 5, subtus elevatis, arcuato-anastomosantibus, reticulis supra subelevatis, distinctis, subtus gracilioribus; petiolo gracili, 2–5 cm. longo, sulcato, haud alato, conperse obscure pubescente; scapo gracili, sulcato, leviter conperse pubescente, circiter 10 cm. longo; bracteis anguste lanceolatis, acuminatis, 2–4.5 mm. longis, obscure pubescentibus; floribus 6–8, umbellato-racemosis, parvis, pedicellis 5–7 mm. longis; calycis tubo circiter 1.6 mm. longo, lobis lanceolatis, acuminatis, 1 mm. longis, haud

acrescentibus; corollae tubo 7 mm. longo, cylindrico, sursum leviter ampliato, lobis patulis, obcordatis, 3.5–4 mm. longis; filamentis brevissimis, antheris 1–1.2 mm. longis; ovario glabro; stylis 7 mm. longis; capsulis ignotis.

INDO-CHINA, Tonkin, Chapa, *A. Pételot* 6448, April, 1938, on clayey, humid, talus slopes, route to Lo Qui Ho, alt. 1800 m.

Primula cordata Merr. seems clearly to be allied to *P. Partschiana* Pax (*Carolinella cordifolia* Hemsl.) which was based on *Henry* 10890 from Yunnan, but has very much smaller leaves which are not at all setaceous-dentate, shorter petioles and almost umbellate, rather than racemose inflorescences (the pedicels so crowded that the inflorescence looks almost like a true umbel), while the flowers are distinctly smaller than are those of Pax's species. The vegetative characters of the present species render it necessary to recast Pax and Knuth's key, as by the characters given by them *Primula cordata* Merr. falls in the section BULLATAE Pax where it manifestly does not belong.

This is the third species of *Primula* to be recorded from Indo-China, Gagnepain, in 1930, recognizing only *P. chapaensis* Gagnep. The second species is *Primula Petelotii* W. W. Sm. Notes Bot. Gard. Edinb. 16: 288. 1931, based on *Pételot* 3717 from Chapa; all three known species occur in one general locality.

Lysimachia chapaensis sp. nov. § *Eulysimachia*, *Apodanthera* (*Alternifoliae*).

Herba glaberrima, epunctata, haud aromatica, simplex vel pauciramosa, caulibus deorsum prostratis, radicanibus, 15–60 cm. longis, sursum erectis, 2–2.5 mm. diametro, sulcatis vel subteretibus, haud alatis; foliis omnibus alternis, membranaceis, olivaceo-viridibus, haud punctatis, oblongo-ovatis vel ovato-ellipticis, perspicue acuminatis, basi acutis, nervis primariis utrinque 4–5, gracilibus, subadscendentibus; petiolo gracili, haud alato, 1–2.5 cm. longo; inflorescentiis terminalibus vel subterminalibus, depauperato-racemosis, paucifloris, rhachibus 1–1.5 cm. longis, flores 2–3 longe pedicellatos gerentibus, pedicellis gracilibus, 4–5 cm. longis, bracteolis lanceolatis, acuminatis, 3–4.5 mm. longis; floribus ut videtur flavidis, plerumque 5-meris, circiter 3 cm. diametro; sepalis 5 (raro 6 vel 7), oblongo-ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis, acuminatis, graciliter 5-nervis, haud punctatis, circiter 4 mm. longis, 1.5–2 mm. latis, deorsum leviter connatis; petalis 5, oblongo-ellipticis, rotundatis, circiter 1.4 cm. longis, 6 mm. latis, subliberis; staminibus 5, filamentis crassissimis, vix 2 mm. longis, deorsum leviter connatis, quam antheris multo brevioribus; antheris oblongis, obtusis, 3.5–5 mm. longis, basi sagittatis,

lateraliter dehiscentibus; ovario ovoideo, glabro; stylis 6 mm. longis.

INDO-CHINA, Tonkin, Chapa, *A. Pételot* 6347, April, 1938, altitude about 1800 m.

This species has been placed in accordance with Handel-Mazzetti's revision of the Chinese species, *Notes Bot. Gard. Edinb.* **16**: 51–122. 1928, and is the fifteenth species of the genus to be reported from Indo-China. Its general alliance is with *Lysimachia ramosa* Wall. It is well characterized by its usually elongated terete or subterete stems which are prostrate and often rooting below, and its usually 3-flowered, terminal or subterminal racemes, each pedicel being subtended by a small leaf-like bracteole. Like Wallich's species the anthers open by lateral slits, not by terminal pores as do many of the other species in this group. In one flower dissected seven sepals were found, but this flower was otherwise 5-merous.

SARCOSPERMATACEAE

Sarcosperma kachinense (King & Pantl.) Exell, *Jour. Bot.* **69**: 100. 1931; Lam. & Varos. *Blumea* **3**: 188. 1938, *cum syn.*

INDO-CHINA, Tonkin, Langson Province, Thanh Moi, *Pételot* 6281, February, 1938. Burma, Siam, southeastern Tibet, Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, and Hainan.

This is apparently the first true *Sarcosperma* to be recorded from Indo-China, as *S. tonkinense* H. Lecomte, *Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris* **24**: 534. 1918, *Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine* **3**: 914. 1930, is excluded from the genus by Lam and Varossieau in their recent monographic treatment of the group, *Blumea* **3**: 198. 1938. They conclude that *Sarcosperma tonkinense* H. Lecomte probably does not belong in the Sarcospermataceae. The species was originally described as *Combretum kachinense* King & Pantling in 1900, and again, independently, as *Sarcosperma kachinense* Cowan in October, 1931, who overlooked Exell's transfer of *Combretum kachinense* King & Pantl. to *Sarcosperma* in April, 1931.

OLEACEAE

Linociera brachythyrsa sp. nov.

Arbor parva, 5–6 m. alta, glabra, inflorescentiis leviter pubescentibus exceptis; ramis ramulisque pallidis, teretibus, ultimis circiter 1 mm. diametro; foliis oppositis, ellipticis, firme chartaceis vel subcoriaceis, in sicco pallidis, opacis vel leviter nitidis, subabrupte obtuse acuminatis, basi acutis vel subobtusis, 6–9 cm. longis, 2–4 cm. latis, nervis primariis utrinque 6–9, patulis, supra obscuris, subtus elevatis, perspicuis, arcuato-

anastomosantibus, reticulis laxis, haud perspicuis; petiolo 1–2 mm. longo; inflorescentiis axillaribus terminalibusque, 1–2 cm. longis, distincte pedunculatis vel e basi ramosis, leviter pubescentibus; bracteis bracteolisque 2–2.5 mm. longis, subspathaceis vel obovatis, extus leviter pubescentibus; floribus perfectis, circiter 7 mm. longis, subconfertis, breviter (1.5–2 mm.) pedicellatis; sepalis ovatis, acutis vel obtusis, leviter pubescentibus, circiter 1.5 mm. longis; petalis liberis, anguste oblongis, circiter 7 mm. longis et 1 mm. latis, sursum vix angustatis, obtusis, haud acuminatis; antheris ellipsoideis, 1 mm. longis; ovario ovoideo, glabro.

INDO-CHINA, Tonkin, Langson Province, near Van Linh, *A. Pételot* 6293, February, 1938, near small streams, flowers reddish.

A species well characterized by its pale, prominently nerved, relatively small leaves and especially by its flowers being somewhat crowded in unusually short inflorescences, as well as by the sparse indumentum on the inflorescences. By Gagnepain's arrangement of the nine hitherto known species of Indo-China, it falls in the group with *L. macrophylla* Wall. and *L. Harmandii* Gagnep., but is not closely allied to either of these.

FLACOURTIACEAE

Bennettiodendron cordatum sp. nov.

Arbor parva, 5–6 m. alta, ramis teretibus, laevibus, glabris, ramulis circiter 1.5 mm. diametro, dense pubescentibus; foliis firme chartaceis, oblongo-ellipticis, 8–16 cm. longis, 4–7 cm. latis, distincte acuminatis, deorsum paullo angustatis, subabrupte rotundatis, distincte cordatis, margine serratis, dentibus subobtusis, 4–9 mm. distantibus, supra olivaceis, praeter costam nervosque leviter pubescentia glabris, subtus subconcoloribus, ad costam nervosque distincte pubescentibus, reticulis primariis laxis elevatis puberulis; nervis lateralibus utrinque circiter 10, subtus elevatis, valde perspicuis, arcuato-anastomosantibus; petiolo 8–18 mm. longo, dense pubescente; inflorescentiis racemoso-paniculatis plerumque terminalibus, solitariis, puberulis, 5–7 cm. longis, ramis primariis brevibus, 1–3 mm. longis, plerumque 2–3-floris; pedicellis puberulis, 2–3 mm. longis; floribus ♂ 3-meris, sepalis suborbiculari-ovatis, rotundatis, concavis, submembranaceis, 3–3.5 mm. longis, tenuiter 3–4-venosis, extus glabris, margine plus minusve ciliatis; staminibus numerosis, filamentis 3 mm. longis, pilosis; glandulis anguste ovoideis, glabris, 0.5 mm. longis.

INDO-CHINA, Tonkin, Sontoy Province, Mount Bavi, *A. Pételot* 6308, February 24, 1938, in open forests, altitude about 400 m.

A species, in this small group, whether considered under *Bennettiodendron* Merrill (1927), or as *Bennettia* Miquel (1859), (non *Bennettia* S. F. Gray 1821, nec R. Brown, 1852), strongly characterized by its distinctly cordate leaves and by its indumentum. The first representative of the genus to be recorded from Indo-China.

SYMPLOCACEAE

Symplocos congesta Benth. Fl. Hongk. 211. 1861; Brand, Pflanzenr. **6(IV.242)**: 69. 1901.

INDO-CHINA, Tonkin, Chapa, *Pételot* 6369, April, 1938, altitude about 1500 m. Hongkong, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kiangsi.

Bentham's species was based on a Hongkong specimen collected by Champion, with the citation of a *Fortune* specimen. He describes the leaves as "entire or rarely bordered with small glandular teeth" and Brand merely says "folia . . . denticulata." The Champion specimen in the Kew herbarium has entire leaves, but I have not seen the Fortune material; all our Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Kiangsi material has entire leaves. It is suspected that *Symplocos cuspidata* Brand, Pflanzenr. **6(IV.242)**: 69. 1901, which was based on a North River specimen from Kwangtung, will not prove to be distinct.

VERBENACEAE

Premna Chevalieri Dop. Bull. Soc. Bot. France **70**: 445. 1923, et in Lecomte Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine **4**: 813. f. 87, 6. 1935.

Premna acuminatissima Merr. Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. **10**: 430. 1924, non Merr. Lingnan Sci. Jour. **6**: 884. 1930.

Dr. Dop's species was based on Tonkin collections made by Chevalier and by Bon, while mine, published a year later, was based on *Pételot* 1434; the two are manifestly identical. The true alliance of this species is with the Chinese *Premna puberula* Pamp., and some forms very closely approximate the latter.

In 1930 I inadvertently published a second species, from Hainan, under the same binomial I had used for the Indo-Chinese species six years earlier, and in his synonymy Dr. Dop (Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine) has confused this with the earlier one. His citations to the Lingnan Science Journal and P'ei's treatment of the Chinese Verbenaceae should be eliminated and the one to the University of California publication added. The Hainan species is very different from the Indo-Chinese one, and the following nomenclatural adjustment is made for it:

Premna octonervia Merrill & Metcalf nom. nov.

Premna acuminatissima Merr. Lingnan Sci. Jour. **6**: 884. 1930; P'ei, Mem. Sci. Soc. China **1**(3): 73. t. 15. 1932 (Verb. China), non Merr. Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. **10**: 430. 1924.

This species with corymbose inflorescences rather than paniculate ones, is not closely related to *Premna Chevalieri* Dop, and at present is known only from Hainan. It is represented by the following specimens: *Lau* 362, 1579, 1655, 5143, 6234, 26732, 26843, *How* 70841, *Fung* 20387, *Tsang* 15660, and *Wang* 34111, 35000.

Premna fulva Craib, Kew Bull. **1911**: 442. 1911; Dop in Lecomte Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine **4**: 809. 1935.

Premna crassa Hand.-Maz. Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien **58**: 231. 1921; Symb. Sin. **7**: 904, 1936; P'ei, Mem. Sci. Soc. China **1**(3): 76. 1932 (Verb. China).

Premna Fortunati Dop, Bull. Soc. Bot. France **70**: 444. 1923.

INDO-CHINA, Tonkin, Langson Province, between Dang Mo and Van Linh, *Pételot* 6374, April 3, 1938; Ninh Binh Province, Cho Ganh, *Pételot* 890, April, 1923. Siam, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi.

Pételot's specimens are in flower, while the type collection of *Premna crassa* Hand.-Maz., is in fruit, yet as far as the material is directly comparable I can detect no tangible differences. Handel-Mazzetti has suggested the reduction of *Premna Fortunati* Dop to *P. crassa* Hand.-Maz., and from the published descriptions, a fragment of Dop's type, and an isotype of *Premna crassa* Hand.-Maz., I can see no reasons for distinguishing the two. At my request Mlle. Ast compared the material in the Paris Herbarium with the available specimens representing *Premna fulva* Craib, and states that, in view of the intermediate characters of some of the specimens, in her opinion the two should be united without even a varietal distinction. *S. P. Ko* 55136 from Tai Chin Shan, Kwangsi, represents the same species.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Paulownia Fortunei (Champ.) Hemsl. Jour. Linn. Soc. Bot. **26**: 180. 1890.

Campsis Fortunei Seem. Jour. Bot. **5**: 373. 1867.

Paulownia Mikado T. Ito, Ic. Pl. Jap. **1**: t. 9-12. 1912.

INDO-CHINA, Tonkin, Chapa, *Pételot* 4182, February, 1931, altitude 1500 m., a tree 8-10 m. high, corolla violaceous, the flowers appearing before the leaves; Langson Province, between Dong Mo and Van Linh, *Pételot* 6323, March 24, 1936, in open forests. Chekiang, Anhwei,

Fukien, Kwangtung, Kweichow, Kwangsi, Honan, Yunnan, and Formosa.

Paulownia meridionalis Dode was described from imperfect specimens (flowers unknown but said to be white) from Laos, while I have previously credited *P. Fargesii* Franch. to Tonkin. The specimens above cited, with numerous mature flowers, seem to represent typical *Paulownia Fortunei* (Seem.) Hemsl. from which *P. Mikado* T. Ito does not appear to be distinct.

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Merrill, Elmer D. 1939. "Records of Indo-Chinese Plants." *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum* 20(3), 346–355. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.325784>.

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