Two New Combinations in Chinese Scrophulariaceae

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ABSTRACT. Two new combinations, Sopubia matsumurae (T. Yamazaki) C. Y. Wu and Xizangia bartsioides (Handel-Mazzetti) C. Y. Wu & D. D. Tao, are proposed. Sopubia lasiocarpa P. C. Tsoong is reduced to synonymy of S. matsumurae, and Xizangia serrata D. Y. Hong is reduced to synonymy of Xizangia bartsioides.

A re-examination of the generic dispositions of certain Chinese species of Scrophulariaceae reveals that the following two species need to be re-assigned to their proper genera.

Sopubia matsumurae (T. Yamazaki) C. Y. Wu, comb. nov. Basionym: Petitmenginia matsumurae T. Yamazaki, J. Jap. Bot. 25: 214. 1950. TYPE: China. Jiangsu [as Kiangsu]: Nanjing [as Nangking], Chungshan, 29 Aug. 1910, S. Matsuda s.n. (holotype, TI).

Sopubia lasiocarpa P. C. Tsoong, Fl. Reipubl. Popularis Sin. 67(2): 405. 1979. Syn. nov. TYPE: China. Hunan: Yizhang County, Changping, 340 m, Liang Baohan 83323 (holotype, PE).

Yamazaki (1980) reduced Sopubia lasiocarpa and Petitmenginia matsumurae to synonymy of S. stricta (Bentham) G. Don. Sopubia stricta is a southern Asiatic species that reaches its northernmost limits near some islands along the Guangdong coast, and no collections of it have been seen from mainland China. On the other hand, S. matsumurae is distributed in Hunan, Jiangsu, and Zhejiang provinces. Sopubia stricta differs from S. matsumurae in having entire leaves, very short pedicels that are sometimes lacking, a glabrous inner surface of the calyx, lanceolate calyx lobes, and scabrous capsules a little longer than the calvx lobes and with a flat apex. In contrast, S. matsumurae has leaves with 1 or 2 teeth on each side, pedicels 1.5–2 mm long, a scabrous calyx with triangular-lanceolate

lobes, and hairy capsules distinctly longer than the calyx and with a curved apex.

Xizangia bartsioides (Handel-Mazzetti) C. Y. Wu & D. D. Tao, comb. nov. Basionym: Pterygiella bartsioides Handel-Mazzetti, Sitz. Akad. Wiss. Wien 60: 186. 1923. TYPE: China. NW Yunnan: "vallis Doyon-lumba ad fluvium Salween sub jugo Pongatong, 28°9′, s. micoschistaceo," 3450 m, 4 Aug. 1916, Handel-Mazzetti 9671 (holotype, WU).

Xizangia serrata D. Y. Hong, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 24: 141. 1986. Syn. nov. TYPE: China. Xizang (Tibet): Bomi, 3100–3400 m, 17 Aug. 1983, B. S. Li, Z. C. Ni & S. Z. Cheng 6601 (holotype, PE).

The study of authentic material identified by Hong De-yuan as Xizangia serrata and the rich collections of Pterygiella bartsioides from Yunnan reveals that the two taxa are conspecific. I agree with Hong (1986, 1998) that Xizangia D. Y. Hong is a genus distinct from Pterygiella Oliver and Phtheriospermum Bunge ex Fischer & C. A. Meyer. Xizangia can be readily distinguished from Pterygiella by having serrate instead of entire leaves and by lacking bracteoles instead of having two below the calyx. Xizangia differs from Phtheriospermum by having serrate instead of pinnatisect leaves and an unequally instead of equally parted calyx.

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