

inflorescentiis breviter pedunculatis; ramulis ultimis elongatis, junioribus interdum obscure compressis, tenuibus, 1–2 mm. diametro, olivaceis vel brunneo-olivaceis; foliis lanceolatis ad oblongo-lanceolatis, tenuiter caudato-acuminatis, basi acutis, 8–13 cm. longis, 2–3.5 cm. latis, olivaceis, nitidis, chartaceis ad subcoriaceis, supra costa excepta glaberrimis nervis primariis utrinque 5 vel 6, distinctis, curvato-adscendentibus, arcuato-anastomosantibus, plerumque dense ciliato-hirsuto; petiolo 4–6 mm. longo; stipulis dense pilosis, caducis; infructescentiis axillaribus, solitariis, distincte sed breviter (2–3 mm.) pedunculatis, petiolo brevioribus, ramis binis, brevissimis, crassis, parce pilosis; floribus ignotis; bracteis ut videtur minutis, deciduis; fructibus globosis vel ovoideis, glabris, circiter 5 mm. diametro, seminibus 5.

KWANGTUNG PROVINCE: Lung T'au Mountain, near Iu, North River region, in ravines, July, 1924, Canton Christian College no. 12692 (Wulsin Expedition). Local name "shan u ts'iu." The same species is apparently represented by Levine & McClure's no. 6915 from Wa Shui Tai.

The alliance of this species with slenderly caudate-acuminate leaves is manifestly with *Lasianthus foetidissimus* A. Chev. and *L. Balansae* Pitard of Indo-China, but the former is entirely glabrous except for the finely pubescent stipules and flowers, while the latter has membranaceous leaves and subquadrangular branchlets which are glabrous except at the hispid nodes; the indumentum in the present species is ciliate rather than hispid. In common with both of the above species this Chinese form has distinctly but shortly peduncled cymes. Its probable ally among the Chinese species is *Lasianthus Fordii* Hance but unfortunately the inflorescence or infructescence of the latter is not described although the presumption is, that the flowers are in sessile fascicles. Hance's species is, according to Hemsley, almost entirely glabrous. The original description of *Lasianthus Fordii* Hance, included also *Lasianthus tri-chophlebius* Hemsl., the latter as described by Hemsley, being very different from *L. caudatifolius* Merr.

NEW SPECIES AND NEW COMBINATIONS OF CHINESE PLANTS

WOON YOUNG CHUN

Ostrya Rehderiana Chun, sp. nov.

Ab *Ostrya japonica* Sarg. differt inflorescentiis laxis spiciformibus, non strobiformibus, involucri basi contracto, nuculis pubescentibus et foliis angustioribus.

Arbor ad 18 m. alta, trunco stricto, 45 cm. diam. (fide Ching), ramis horizontaliter patentibus; cortex intense brunneo-cinereus, asperatus; rami cinerei; ramuli graciles, brunnei, lenticellati, initio sericeo-pu-

bescentes, demum glabri et intense purpurascens; gemmae cylindrico-ovoideae, lucide virides, acutae, perulis pubescentibus. Folia elliptico-oblonga, 4–10 cm. longa et 3–4 cm. lata, caudato-acuminata, basi cuneata vel rotundata, simpliciter et irregulariter serrata vel obscure duplicato-serrata, supra viridia et parte inferiore costae excepta glabra, subtus pallide viridia, sparse pubescentes. Amenta mascula ad 2 cm. longa, 1–4 fasciculata in apice ramuli brevis subterminalis; bracteis striatis sericeo-pubescentibus praesertim ad marginem, cuspidato-acuminatis. Fructus satis distantes in spica laxa pendula 5–8 cm. longa pedunculo 2–3 cm. longo sericeo-pubescente suffulta; involucrum maturitate brunneum, elliptico-oblongum, 2–2.5 cm. longum et 8 mm. latum, apice rotundatum et apiculatum, basi in stipitem contractum, ad venas minute pubescens; nucula compressa, 8–10 mm. longa, calycis basi sericeo coronata, brunneo-virescens.

WESTERN CHEKIANG: Tien Moh Shan, alt. 400 m. fairly common in open woods, *R. C. Ching*, no. 3385, October 2, 1925 (National Southeastern University Expedition to Anhwei).—Specimens in the herbarium of the National Southeastern University, Nanking, China, and in the herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum.

This species is dedicated to Mr. Alfred Rehder.

Cercis Chingii, Chun, sp. nov.

Ab omnibus speciebus generis facile distinguitur legumine exalato valvis crasse coriaceis seminibus paucis magnis in pulpa fungosa immersis instructo.

Frutex dumosus, ad 6 m. altus; cortex trunci cinereus, laevis; ramuli cinerascens vel brunneo-purpurascens, dense minuteque lenticellati, demum obscure cinerei. Folia coriacea, valde variabilia, ovata vel orbicularia ad reniformia, obtuse acuminata, basi late cuneata, rotundata vel cordata, rarius truncata, 5–11 cm. longa et 4–8 cm. lata, supra pallide viridia, subtus glauca et ad venas leviter pubescentia, utrinque minute reticulata; petioli 2–4 cm. longi, apice dilatati. Flores non visi. Fructus in ramis biennibus vel vetustioribus, solitarii vel bini pedunculis strictis circiter 1.8 cm. longis suffulti; legumen loriforme vel anguste oblongum, cuspidato-acuminatum cuspidem 3 mm. longa, crasse coriaceum, margine 2 mm. crassum, maturitate valvis patentibus, pallide luteum, margine linea brunnea notatum, non alatum, 3–6-spermum; semina compressa, lucida, fusco-nigra, 4–5 mm. diam., circiter 2 cm. crassa, in pulpa fungosa immersa.

SOUTHERN ANHWEI: 15 li east of Kweichow City, fairly common gregarious shrub along roadside in open, *R. C. Ching*, no. 3332, September 10, 1925 (National Southeastern University Expedition to Anhwei).—Specimens in the herbarium of the National Southeastern University, Nanking, China, in the herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum and in the U. S. National Herbarium.

This species is named in compliment to Mr. R. C. Ching, Botanical Collector and Instructor in the National Southeastern University.

Castanopsis Carlesii (Hemsley) Chun, comb. nov.

Quercus Carlesii Hemsley in Hooker's Icon. xxvi. t. 2591 (1899).

FOKIEN.

Lithocarpus Fordiana (Hemsley) Chun, comb. nov.

Quercus Fordiana Hemsley in Hooker's Icon. xxvii, t. 2664 (1900).

YUNNAN.

Lithocarpus hainanensis (Merrill) Chun, comb. nov.

Quercus hainanensis Merrill in Philip. Jour. Sci. xxiii. 239 (1923).

HAINAN.

Vanieria crenata (C. H. Wright) Chun, comb. nov.

Cudrania crenata C. H. Wright in Jour. Linn. Soc. xxvi. 469 (1899).

KWANGTUNG.

Vanieria fruticosa (Wight) Chun, comb. nov.

Cudrania fruticosa Wight apud Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, II. 434 (1877).

YUNNAN.

Vanieria pubescens (Trécul) Chun, comb. nov.

Cudrania pubescens Trécul in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér 3, viii. 123 (1847).

YUNNAN.

Vanieria Bodinieri (Léveillé) Chun, comb. nov.

Cudrania Bodinieri Léveillé in Rep. Spec. Nov. Reg. Veg. xiii. 265 (1914).

KWANGTUNG, HAINAN.

Phoebe Faberi (Hemsley) Chun, comb. nov.

Machilus Faberi Hemsley in Jour. Linn. Soc. xxvi. 375 (1891).

HUPEH, SZECHUAN.

Notaphoebe omeiensis (Gamble) Chun, comb. nov.

Alseodaphne omeiensis Gamble in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. II. 70 (1914).

SZECHUAN: Omei shan and elsewhere.

In Sargent, Pl. Wilson. II. 70 (1914) Gamble doubtfully referred this species to *Alseodaphne* noting that the plant has the appearance of a *Phoebe*, near *P. lanceolata* Nees, but the unequalled and thickened calyx lobes of the flower and the unequal and thickened perianth and pedicels of the fruit clearly point to *Notaphoebe*.

Benzoin subcaudatum (Merrill) Chun, comb. nov.

Neolitsea subcaudata Merrill in Philip. Jour. Sci. Bot. xiii. 137 (1918).

Lindera subcaudata Merrill, l. c. xv. 237 (1919).

HAINAN.

Benzoin Laureola (Collett & Hemsley) Chun, comb. nov.

Lindera Laureola Collett & Hemsley in Jour. Linn. Soc. xxviii. 119 (1890).

INDIA, YUNNAN, KWANGTUNG, HAINAN.

Actinodaphne honkongensis Chun, nom. nov.

Actinodaphne angustifolia Benthām in Fl. Hongk. 293 (1861)—*Non* Nees in Syst. Laur. 600 (1836).

HONGKONG.

Differs from the Indian species for which it was mistaken in the smaller, oblong-lanceolate not glaucous leaves and in the flattened disk-shaped perianth of the fruit.

Neolitsea Playfairi (Hemsley) Chun, comb. nov.

Litsea? *Playfairi* Hemsley in Jour. Linn. Soc. xxvi. 384 (1891).

KWANGTUNG, HANAIN.

Allied to *N. pulchella* (Meissner) Merrill from which it may be distinguished by the much slenderer and smaller leaves and by being glabrous in all parts except the inflorescence.

Neolitsea chinensis (Gamble) Chun, comb. nov.

Neolitsea lanuginosa var. *chinensis* Gamble in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. II. 79 (1914).

SZECHUAN, HUPEH.

Amplly distinct from the Indian species in the glabrescent, oblanceolate, not elliptic leaves which are not green but decidedly glaucous on the under surface.

Paulownia tomentosa (Thunberg) Steudel, Nomencl. Bot. II. 278 (1841).

Bignonia tomentosa Thunberg, Fl. Jap. 252 (1784).

Paulownia imperialis Siebold & Zuccarini, Fl. Jap. I. 25, t. 10 (1835).

The combination of Thunberg's older name under *Bignonia* was made by Steudel but was ascribed to Koch in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. I. 574 (1913) and in Chun, Chinese Econ. Trees, 288 (1922).

Serissa serissoides Druce in Rep. Bot. Exch. Cl. Brit. Isles, 1916, 646 (1917).

Democritea serissoides De Candolle, Prodr. IV. 540 (1830).

Leptodermis nervosa Hutchinson in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. III. 404 (1916).

PSEUDOCYTISUS AND VELLA

ALFRED REHDER

As pointed out already by M. L. Green and T. A. Sprague¹ the type species of the genus *Vella* is *Vella annua* L. Linnaeus proposed this genus in 1737 in his *Hortus Cliffortianus* (p. 329) basing it on *Nasturtium sylvestre Valentinum* of Clusius who published a good figure of the plant,² and citing also Morison's figure.³ The first generic description appeared in 1742 in Linnaeus, *Genera plantarum* (ed. 2, p. 317). In 1753 in his *Species plantarum* (p. 641), he added to the original species, which he named *Vella annua*, a second species, *V. Pseudocytisus*, and in consequence omitted in

¹ In Kew Bull. Misc. Inform. 1925, p. 51 and 1926, p. 99.

² Clusius, Rar. Pl. Hist. 129, fig. on p. 130 (1601).

³ Morison, Pl. Hist. Univ. II. 301, sect. 3, t. 19, fig. 8 (1680).



Chun, Woon-Young. 1927. "New Species and New Combinations of Chinese Plants." *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum* 8(1), 19–22.

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