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NOTES RELATING TO THE FLORA OF BHUTAN: XV

D. G. LONG

Revision of Aquifoliaceae, Polygalaceae, Icacinaceae, Hippocrateaceae, Rhamnaceae, Malvaceae, Myrtaceae and Vitaceae has resulted in the following new taxa, new names and new combinations: *Polygala sibirica* L. subsp. *bhutanica* Kit Tan, *subsp. nov.*, *P. sibirica* L. subsp. *elegans* (Wall. ex Royle) Kit Tan, *comb. nov.*, *P. sibirica* L. subsp. *heyneana* (Wall. ex Wight & Arnott) Kit Tan, *comb. nov.*, *Zizyphus rubiginosa* Long & Rae, *sp. nov.*, *Nayariophyton zizyphifolium* (Griff.) Long & Miller, *comb. nov.*, *Syzygium smalianum* (Brandis) Long, *comb. nov.*, and *Tetrastigma corymbosum* Long, *sp. nov.*. Notes on some critical Himalayan species of *Ilex* are provided, new lectotypes are designated for several names, and *Salacia membranacea* Lawson is shown to be a synonym of *S. salacioides* (Roxb.) Rao & Hemadri.

AQUIFOLIACEAE
by
SUSYN ANDREWS

NOTES ON EAST HIMILAYAN *ILEX*.

Ilex dipyrena Wall. in Roxb., Fl. Ind. 1:473 (1820).
The first volume of 'Flora Indica' (Roxburgh, 1820) included plants described by William Roxburgh who had died in 1815. William Carey had taken over as editor, whilst the more recently discovered plants were written up by Nathaniel Wallich. The last plant to be described in that volume was *Ilex dipyrena* Wall. where Wallich implies that the description was based partly on his own Nepalese collections. As Wallich went to Nepal for the first time in November 1820 and did not return to India until 12 months later this can hardly be the case. *Wallich* Cat. 4327 (K-W, K), which was collected in 1821 (1831 on one sheet at Kew is an error), cannot therefore be type material. Thus any lectotype must be selected from the other collections cited in the protologue, namely *Govan* s.n. (n.v.) and *Webb* s.n. (BM).

Ilex godajam (Colebr.) Hook.f., Fl. Brit. India 1:604 (1875).
Basionym: *Prinos godajam* Colebr. in Wall., Pl. Asiat. Rar. 3:38, t.261 (1832).
Prinos godajam was published in Wallich (*loc. cit.*) with Colebrooke as the validating author. Two elements were cited in the protologue: a. Silhet, *Gomez* and b. Jolpigory, *Hamilton*. Both these specimens are syntypes; the *Hamilton* collection has been seen at K and E, but the *Gomez* specimen has not been located. The combination under *Ilex* was first validly made by Hooker (*loc. cit.*).

Ilex sikkimensis Kurz, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 44(2): 202 (1875).
Kurz (*loc. cit.*) based his description of this species on a yellow-fruited variant from the wild. Comber (1933) later described red-fruited plants collected by George Forrest

in Yunnan as var. *coccinea* Comber thus making all the yellow-berried specimens var. *sikkimensis*. Unless plants are collected in fruit and the fruit colour noted, the two taxa cannot be distinguished.

POLYGALACEAE
by
KIT TAN

In revising Himalayan material of *Polygala*, the plant referred to by Bennett (1872) and Hara & Williams (1979) as *P. elegans* Wall. ex Royle, has proved not to be specifically distinct from the widespread *P. sibirica*. In the Himalaya it comprises two discrete taxa which are treated as subspecies: subsp. *bhutanica*, which is described as new, from Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam and Burma, and subsp. *elegans*, from Nepal and NW Himalaya. In south India a third member of the aggregate occurs (*P. heyneana*) which is likewise treated as a subspecies of *P. sibirica*.

Polygala sibirica L. subsp. **bhutanica** Kit Tan, **subsp. nov.**
A subsp. *sibirica* foliis latioribus puberulentibus, alisque fere symmetricis haud falcatis differt; a subsp. *eleganti* (Wall. ex Royle) Kit Tan alis capsulisque non ciliatis recedit et a subsp. *heyneana* (Wall. ex Wight & Arnott) Kit Tan capsulis non ciliatis, foliis nec subcoriaceous non supra valde reticulatovenosis distinguitur.

Perennis herbacea suffrutescens 10–30cm alta. *Caules* tenues, exalati, e basi ramosi, crispato-pubescentes. *Folia* anguste elliptica usque elliptico-lanceolata, (5–)15–40 × 2–7mm, apiculata, viridia, puberulentia ad subglabra, supra non valde reticulato-venosa, infra secus venas et marginem paulo involutam puberulentia vel sparse puberulentia; petiola minus quam 0.5mm longa. *Racemi* 2–10cm longi, fructiferi elongati. *Bracteae* bracteolaeque caducae. *Flores* intense caeruleo-violacei ad purpureo-malvini. *Sepala* exteriora ovato-navicularia, c.3.5mm, subacuta, ciliata, viridia marginibus membranaceis albis roseisve; ala paene symmetrica, non falcata, elliptico-spathulata, 5–7mm longa, ad margines glabra, persistentia. *Carina* 5–7mm longa, crista laciniata. *Filamenta* in partem superiorem tertiam vel dimidiam libera. *Stylus* curvatus. *Capsula* anguste alata, suborbicularis, 5–6 × c.6.5mm, emarginata, ad margines glabra. *Semina* ovoidea, c.2.5 × 2mm, e rubro-nigra, albopilosa; arillus parvus, inaequaliter trilobus.
Type: Bhutan, Thimphu district, Drugye Dzong, Paro Chu, c.2650m, in hard dry soil in open situations, 11 v 1949, *Ludlow & Sherriff* 16197 (holo. E, iso. BM).

BHUTAN: without locality, 1838, *Griffith* 1767 (K). Ha district: Ha, 2770m, vi 1933, *Ludlow & Sherriff* 115 (BM, E). Thimphu district: Dorbjir Dzong, 1830m, iv 1915, *Cooper* 3821 (E); Pumola area, 3660m, v 1938, *Gould* 203 (K); Dukye Dzong, NW of Paro, 2800m, vi 1975, *Grierson & Long* 229 (E); above Motithang Hotel, c.2450m, vi 1975, *Grierson & Long* 85 (E); Taba, c.2375m, v 1979, *Grierson & Long* 932 (E). Tongsa district: 7km S of Shamgong, c.1850m, iv 1982, *Grierson & Long* 4204 (E). Bumthang district: Byakar, c.2750m, vi 1979, *Grierson & Long* 1811 (E).
SIKKIM: Lachung, 2440m, *Hooker* s.n. (K); Chungthang, 1830m, iv 1938, *Lister* 76 (K).
ASSAM: Manipur, Susi Kamain, 910m, iv 1882, *Watt* 6244 (E, K); Manipur, Noung

Shong Khong valley, 1220m, iv 1882, *Watt* 6291 (E, K); Naga Hills, Losani, 1370m, iii 1935, *Bor* 2948 (K); Lohit Valley, 610m, iii 1928, *Ward* 7953 (K); Subansiri Division, SW corner of Apa Tani valley, 1650m, iv 1965, *Cox & Hutchison* 340 (E, K).
BURMA: Shan Hills plateau, 1220m, iii 1888, *Collett* 492 (K).

Open pastures, grassy banks, in scrub, at margins of Pine forest, by streams, roadsides etc., 610–3660m. Flowering March–July.
The following new combinations are necessary:

Polygala sibirica L. subsp. **elegans** (Wall. ex Royle) Kit Tan, **comb. nov.**

Syn.: *P. elegans* Wall.ex Royle, Ill. Bot. Himal. Mts. 76 (June 1834); *P. elegans* Wall., Numer. List 147 (1831), *nom. nud.*; *P. sibirica* L. var. *elegans* (Wall. ex Royle) Hara, J. Jap. Bot. 47:272 (1972). Type: Nepal, *Wallich* in Wall. Cat No. 4186 (K-W).
P. myrsinites Royle, *op. cit.* t.19, f.A. (March 1834).

Polygala sibirica L. subsp. **heyneana** (Wall. ex Wight & Arnott) Kit Tan, **comb. nov.**

Syn.: *P. heyneana* Wall. ex Wight & Arnott, Prodr. Fl. Ind. Orient., 1:38 (1834); *P. heyneana* Wall., Numer. List 147 (1831), *nom. nud.*; *P. sibirica* L. var. *heyneana* (Wall. ex Wight & Arnott) Bennett, in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 1:205 (1872). Syntypes: India, *Heyne* in Wall. Cat. 4184 (K-W); Nilgiri, *Wight* Cat. 128 (E), 129 (E), 132 (E).
P. venosa Heyne in Wall., *loc. cit.* (1831), *nom. nud.*

Subsp. *elegans*, occurring in the NW Himalaya and Nepal, can be distinguished from subsp. *bhutanica* by the ciliate wing sepals and capsules. Subsp. *sibirica* is widespread, occurring from C Europe to N Korea, southwards to Kashmir, Nepal and Assam. Nepalese material often has narrower, greyish-green, acute to apiculate, pubescent leaves and symmetrical, falcate wing sepals. The south Indian subsp. *heyneana* with ciliate capsules and more oblong, obtuse ± coriaceous leaves strongly reticulate-veined above, is absent from Bhutan and Sikkim.

ICACINACEAE

Miquelia assamica (Griff.) Long, **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Jenkinsia assamica* Griff., Calcutta J. Nat. Hist. 4:231 (1843); *ibid.* t.12 (1844); Notulae Pl. Asiat. 4:370 (1854); Ic.Pl.Asiat. t.537 f.2 (1854). Type: India, Assam, prope Suddyah, 3 ii 1836, *Griffith* K.D.825, hb. E.I.C. 140 (holo. K, iso. E).

Syn.: *Miquelia kleinii* auct. p.p. non Meisner.

From the revision of Olacaceae in the Flora of British India by Masters (1875) up to the recent revision of Asiatic Icacinaceae by Sleumer (1969), *Jenkinsia assamica* Griff. has been treated as a synonym of *Miquelia kleinii* Meisner, in many publications. Following the interesting discovery of the genus *Miquelia* in Bhutan in 1982, type materials of the two taxa were located. Study of these and other specimens indicates that two distinct isolated species are involved, *M. assamica* in Bhutan and Assam,

and *M. kleinii* s.str. in south India. The combination *M. assamica* appears not to have been validly published hitherto.

Miquelia kleinii is a rare species apparently known only from the type collections of male plants. It is characterized by its broadly oblong-ovate leaves truncate or subcordate at the base, with margins somewhat dentate in the lower half, its very long slender male peduncles 60–70mm, and its almost glabrous young shoots and inflorescences.

M. assamica differs in its narrower, elliptic leaves cuneate or narrowly rounded at the base, with entire or shallowly sinuate margins, the shorter male peduncles, 10–40mm, and finely strigose-pubescent young shoots and inflorescences.

The following specimens of *M. assamica* have been seen in addition to the type:

ASSAM: without locality (male), *Griffith* s.n. (K); Khasia, Nongpriang, 305m, (female), xi 1871, *Clarke* 15023 (BM,K); Makum, Luckimpore, 90m, (male), iv 1885, *Clarke* 37817 (K); *ibid.*, (female), *Clarke* 37825 (BM); Sonari, Seebsangur, (male), iv 1885, *Clarke* 38010 (K,E); Dibroogarh, 90m, (male), iv 1885, *Clarke* 367769 (E); Dumur Dullung, Sibsagar, (male), iv 1895, *Watt* 10436 (K); Bhramaputra Plains, (female), *Kurz* s.n. (BM).
BHUTAN: Gaylegphug district, Karai Khola above Aie Bridge, Gaylegphug, 26°55′N, 90°33′E, 510m, (male), iii 1982, *Grierson & Long* 3947 (E).

Miquelia kleinii Meisner, Pl. Vasc. Gen. 2:109 (1838); *Aralia kleinii* (Meisner) Steudel, Nomencl. Bot. ed.2,1:118 (1841). Type: Peninsula Ind. Orient., ex herb. Klein in herb. Wight propr. 1211 (holo. E-GL, iso. K).

Syn.: *Araliacea? kleinii* Wight & Arnott, Prodr. Fl. Ind. Orient. 375 (1834), *nom. inval.* (Art. 34.1).

The first description of this plant was published by Wight & Arnott (1834) under the name *'Araliacea? kleinii* Wight Cat. 1211' together with the comment 'Our specimens were obtained from Klein's herbarium; there was no name or locality attached'. Thus the type locality remains doubtful but it is likely to have come from southern peninsular India (Burkill, 1965).

HIPPOCRATEACEAE

Salacia salacioides (Roxb.) Rao & Hemadri, J. Bombay Nat.Hist. Soc. 67:358 (1970); *Johnia salacioides* Roxb. ex Roxb., Fl. Ind. 1:172 (1820); Roxb., Hort. Bengal. 5(1814) *nom.nud.* Type: 'Native of Tipperah, Chittagong and other parts of the eastern frontier of Bengal'; Roxb. Icones no. 1520 (K).

Syn.: *Salacia roxburghii* Wall. ex Wight & Arnott, Prod. Fl. Ind. Orient. 105 (1834), *nom. superfl.*; Wall., Cat. 4217 (1831) *nom. nud.*

S. membranacea M. Lawson in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 1:627 (1875), *syn. nov.* Type: India, Khasia, 600–900m, *Hooker & Thomson* 2330 (lecto. selected here K).

Limited herbarium collections of this species has hindered its full understanding in the past. Rao & Hemadri (1970) correctly reinstated the epithet *'salacioides'* for the plant, to which the further synonym *S. membranacea* can now be added.

The following additional specimens have been seen; those collected by Haines labelled 'British Bhotan' are not from Bhutan (where the genus remains unrecorded) but from the Kalimpong area of West Bengal, India.

DARJEELING DISTRICT: 'Sikkim', *Hooker* s.n. (K); Mongpo, 910m, vi 1874, *Gamble* 2726A (K); Tingleng, 1220m, x 1875, *Clarke* 25432 (BM); Khumani forest, 305m, xii 1904, *Haines* 1040 (E,K); Lower Fagu, British Bhotan, 460m, ii 1905, *Haines* 1048 (E,K); Rongbe, 910m, vi 1913, *Cave* s.n. (E).
ASSAM: Amwee, Khasia, 600–900m, ix 1850, *Hooker & Thomson* s.n. (syntype of *S. membranacea* M. Lawson, K).
BANGLADESH: Sylhet, *De Silva* in Wallich Cat. 4217b (E).
CULT.INDIA: Hort. Bot. Calcutta, *Wallich* Cat. 4217c (E,K).

RHAMNACEAE

Zizyphus rubiginosa Long & Rae, **sp. nov. Fig.1.**

Z. rugosa Roxb. similis sed caulibus aculeisque porphyreo-pubescentibus differt; folia membranacea, anguste ovata, ad acuminas truncatas contracta; basi rotundata obliqua neque cordata; margines paucioribus maioribusque serraturis; venae subtus pilosae, aliter glabra; paniculae maiores usque ad 36cm altas, dense castaneo-tomentosae.

Extensive climbing shrub, stems red-brown pubescent and with pale lenticels, bearing short stout recurved reddish-pubescent prickles up to 4mm at nodes. *Leaves* alternate, membranous, narrowly ovate, 9–15 × 4–7cm, acuminate to a narrow truncately tipped acumen, base rounded, oblique, margin serrulate, strongly 3-veined from base to apex, veins prominent beneath, reticulations transverse, weak, sparsely hairy on veins beneath otherwise glabrous; petiole 8–11mm; stipules not seen. *Panicles* large, leafless, 26–30cm, softly red-brown tomentose throughout; branches cymose, pedicels 2–4mm. *Flowers* cream. *Calyx lobes* 5, ovate, 2.5–3mm, tomentose outside glabrous and with median rib within. *Petals* absent. *Stamens* 5. *Disc* shallowly 5-lobed, glabrous. *Ovary* partly immersed in disc, free part hairy; style divided to middle, lower part hairy, lobes sparsely hairy. *Fruit* unknown.

Type: Bhutan: Sarbhang district, above Noonpani, 16km along Sarbhang to Chirang road, 26°55′N, 90°15′E, warm broad-leaved forest slopes, 890m, 'Prickly climbing shrub, flowers creamy', 8 iii 1982, *Grierson & Long* 3582 (holo. E, iso. K).

DARJEELING DISTRICT: Jalpaiguri duars, iii 1893, *Haines* 337 (K), 337a (K).
ASSAM: Dening Reserve (Digboi/ Hugrijan Road), 75m, ii 1973, *Tessier-Yandell* 266 (K).
BURMA: Myitkyina District, Nuzabya Reserve, Mansi Division, iii 1929, *Su Koe* 9223 (K); Upper Chindwin District, Nan-kaung-kyen, 300m, iii 1927, *Chin* 5808 (K).

Zizyphus rubiginosa is a distinctive new species known from the Darjeeling Terai, S Bhutan, Assam and Burma. Its apetalous flowers borne in large leafless panicles, and prickly climbing habit indicate a close affinity with only one other Indian species, *Z. rugosa* Roxb., which is a widespread species throughout India, Ceylon, Bangladesh, Burma and in the foothills of Nepal and Sikkim. It is not yet recorded from Bhutan. However, *Z. rugosa* appears to differ consistently in its broadly ovate or elliptic leaves

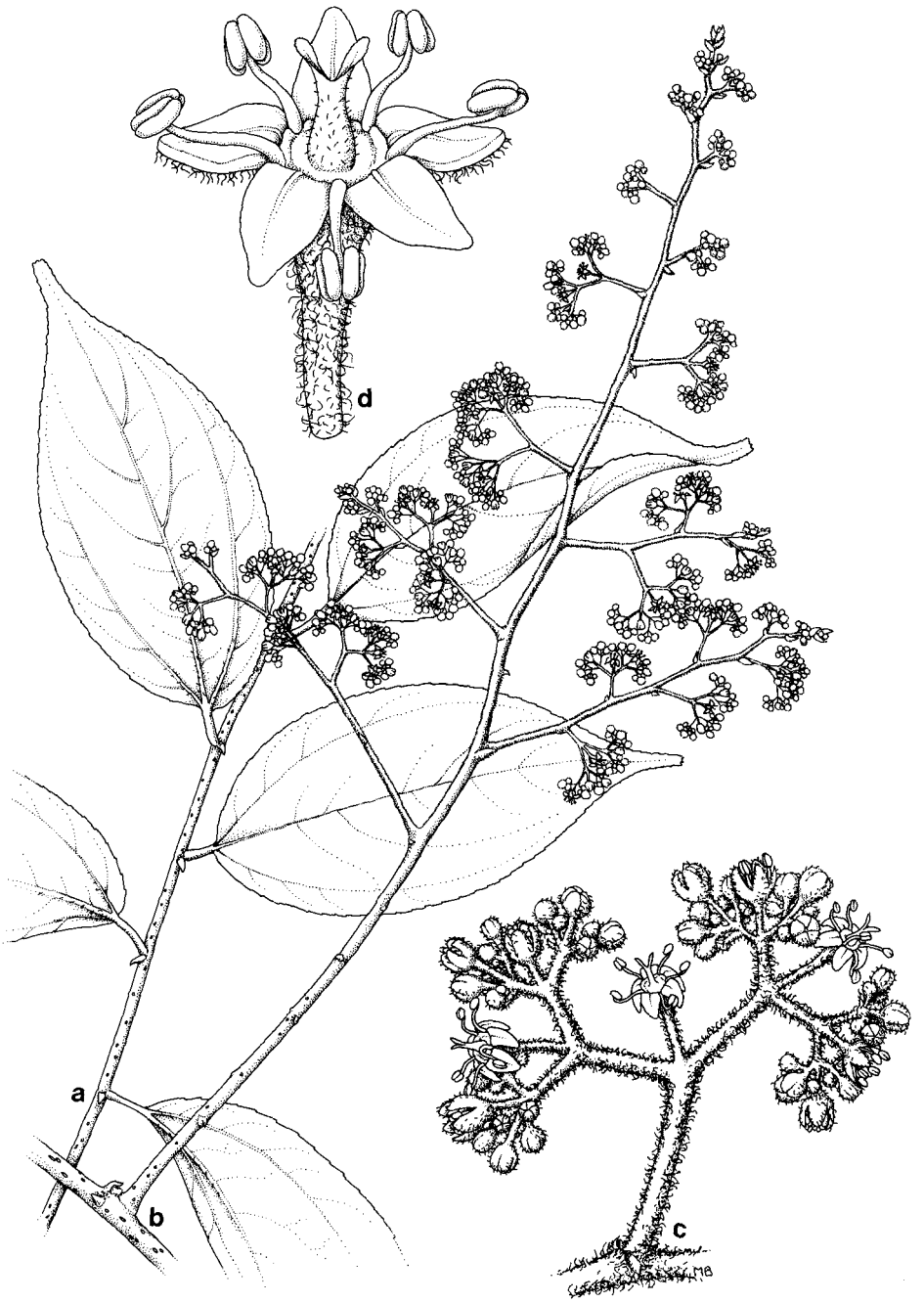

FIG. 1. *Zizyphus rubiginosa*. a, part of leafy shoot × ½; b, flowering panicle × ½; c, part of flowering panicle × 2; d, flower x7. Drawn from holotype by Mary Bates.

which are thick in texture with an obtuse or shortly and bluntly pointed apex, often shallowly cordate base, more finely serrulate margin and softly tomentose lower surface, as well as in the pale brown or fawn-tomentose panicles.

MALVACEAE

Nayariophyton zizyphifolium (Griff.) D.G. Long & A.G. Miller, **comb. nov.**

Syn.: *Kydia zizyphifolia* Griff., Itin. Notes 108 (1848). Type: Bhutan, Dewangiri [=Deothang], 914m, *Griffith* Itin. No. 120, Herb. E.I.C. 1752 (lecto. selected here K, iso. K).

Kydia jujubifolia Griff., Notulae 4:534 (1854), Icon. Pl. Asiat. t.595 (1854), *nom. illeg.* (incl. typ. spec. prior); *Dicellostyles jujubifolia* (Griff.) Benth. in Benth. & Hook. f., Gen. Pl. 1:207 (1862); *Nayariophyton jujubifolium* (Griff.) T.K. Paul, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 110: 43 (1988).

Bentham (1862) described the genus *Dicellostyles* to include two species: *D. jujubifolia* from the East Himalaya and *D. axillaris* from Sri Lanka. No lectotype for *Dicellostyles* has been formally designated, although Paul (1988) restricted the genus to *D. axillaris* and segregated the disjunct Himalayan member as a new genus, *Nayariophyton*. However, in describing this new genus he overlooked the existence of an earlier valid epithet for the same species, *Kydia zizyphifolia* Griff. which antedates the epithet *jujubifolia* by six years and renders the latter illegitimate. Hence the new combination must be made. It is surprising that the earlier epithet was overlooked, because the protologue of *Kydia jujubifolia* lacks any description but clearly refers back to the earlier description of *K. zizyphifolia*; the two names are therefore based on the same description and type.

MYRTACEAE

Syzygium smalianum (Brandis) Long, **comb. nov.**

Syn.: *Eugenia smaliana* Brandis, Indian Trees 320 (1906). Type: Burma, Hmangin, Schwebo District, 760m, vi 1921, *Smale* s.n. (? holo. K).

BURMA: Amherst District, spur to Muleyit from Mikalaung Chg., 1065m, i 1912, *Lace* 5615 (E, K); Hukong Valley, vi 1921, *Hole* 48 (K).
BHUTAN: Sarbhang District, between Noonpani and Tori Bari, 16km along Chirang Road, 26°55′N, 90°15′E, 990m, iii 1982, *Grierson & Long* 3651 (E).
ASSAM: North Cachar Hills, 1065–1220m, i 1972, *Tessier-Yandell* 139 (K).

The above specimens apparently constitute new records for both India and Bhutan. In line with modern thinking (Smid, 1972) this species should be considered as a member of the genus *Syzygium* and the necessary combination is therefore made.

VITACEAE

Tetrastigma rumicispermum (M. Lawson) Planchon in A. & C. DC., Mon. Phan. 5: 429 (1887).

Basionym: *Vitis rumicisperma* M. Lawson, Fl. Brit. India 1: 661 (1875). Type: Sikkim, Tungblee , 1500–2100m, 'an immense climber' *Hooker* 168 (lecto. selected here K).

Lawson (1875) in describing *Vitis rumicisperma* included in the protologue a range of collections from Nepal, Sikkim and Khasia collected by Wallich, Hooker and others. No type was indicated. In Hooker's herbarium at Kew there are at least eight sheets which qualify as syntypes, annotated by Lawson as *Vitis rumicisperma*. Most of these belong to the plant traditionally called *Tetrastigma rumicispermum*, but two sheets (one a mixed collection) represent a second taxon not distinguished by name. This second element is a new species described below. A lectotype is therefore desirable to stabilize the application of the name *Tetrastigma rumicispermum* in the traditional sense. Because Lawson emphasized the fruit characters of the species, a fruiting specimen has been selected as lectotype.

Tetrastigma corymbosum Long, **sp. nov. Fig. 2.**

T. rumicispermae (M. Lawson) Planchon et *T. aplinianae* (Coll. & Hemsley) Momiyama similis sed plantis omnino glabris differt; foliola elliptico-oblanceolata, mar-

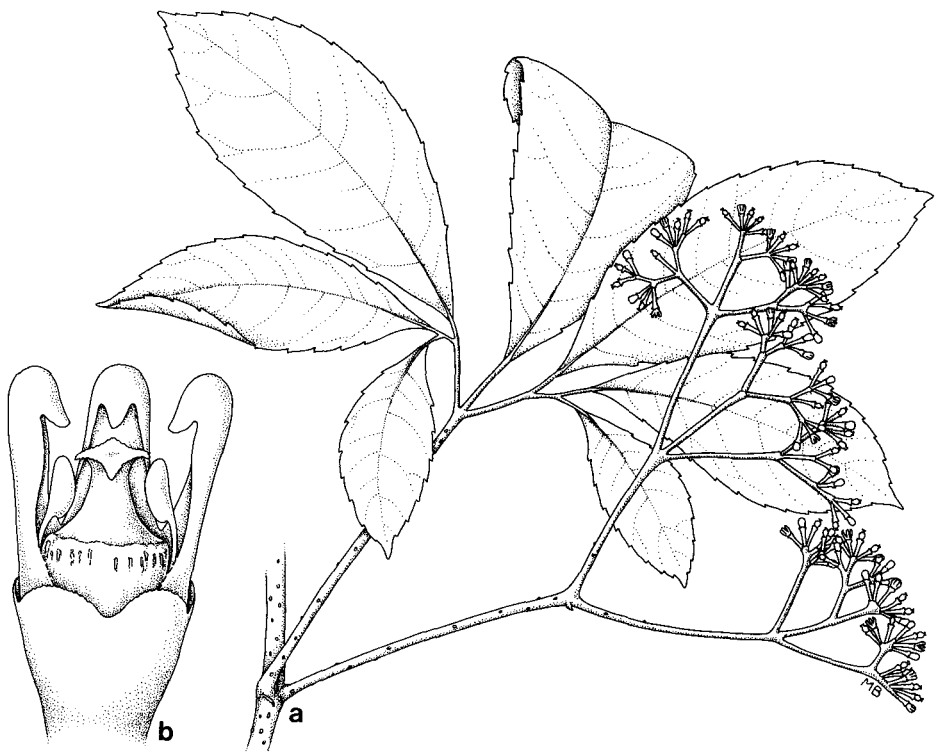

FIG. 2. *Tetrastigma corymbosum*. a, leaf and female inflorescence × ½; b, female flower with one petal and one stamen removed × 14. Drawn from holotype by Mary Bates.

ginibus aculeo-serratis; cymae amplae, 8–12cm diametro, corymbosae, in pedunculis carnosis 5–9cm longis; styli breves crassique.

Large climbing shrub, glabrous throughout, main branches with scattered pale lenticels, older stems strongly warted; tendrils leaf-opposed, stout, bifid, never borne on peduncles. *Leaves* pedately 5–7-foliate; petioles 6–11cm; stipules caducous, not seen. *Leaflets* thinly coriaceous, elliptic-oblanceolate, 6.5–17 × 2–6cm, acuminate, base cuneate, often oblique, margin sharply serrate. *Flowers* functionally unisexual, in pseudo-axillary corymbose cymes 6–12cm diam.; peduncle somewhat fleshy, 3–9cm; pedicels fleshy, thickened towards apex. *Calyx* minute, cup-shaped, shortly lobed. *Petals* 4, white, ovate, c.2mm, tapering above to a thickened blunt point, free and spreading at anthesis, caducous. *Stamens* reduced to staminodes in functionally female flowers. Male flowers not seen. *Disc* cup-shaped, adnate to base of ovary; apex of ovary tapering into short thick style, bearing 4 short spreading lobes. *Fruit* obovoid-subglobose, 2–3-seeded.

Type: Bhutan, Mongar district, near Zimgang, Shongar Chu near Mongar, 27°17′N, 91°05′E, 1475m, warm broad-leaved forest, 'Large climbing shrub', 15 vi 1979, *Grierson & Long* 1970 (holo. E; iso. K, TI, THIMPHU)

DARJEELING DISTRICT: without precise locality, 1525m, vi 1923, *Cowan* s.n. (E); Choonbuttee, 910m, vi 1875, *Clarke* 26576b (BM); Dumsong, 1830m, i 1912, *Ribu & Rhomoo* s.n. (E).
ASSAM: Khasia Hills, Churra, 1220–1830m, vi 1850, *Hooker & Thomson* 707 (K); Shillong, 1280m, vii 1886, *Clarke* 44131b (BM).

Tetrastigma corymbosum belongs to a group within the genus which contains four other East Himalayan species characterized by their pedately 5–7-foliate leaves: *T. aplinianum* (Coll. & Hemsley) Momiyama, *T. dubium* (M. Lawson) Planchon, *T. leucostaphylum* (Dennst.) Mabberley (*T. lanceolarium* (Roxb.) Planchon), *T. rumicispermum* (M. Lawson) Planchon, and *T. serrulatum* (Roxb.) Planchon. *T. corymbosum* is characterized principally by its thinly coriaceous leaflets with strongly serrate margins, glabrous corymbose cymes 6–12cm diameter and very short thick style.

T. dubium differs in its lanceolate leaflets, small compact cymes and petals ending in a subulate point. *T. serrulatum* differs in its much smaller leaflets with marginal teeth reduced to subulate excurrent vein-tips, and smaller cymes. *T. leucostaphylum* differs in its larger more coriaceous leaflets and dense puberulous cymes. *T. rumicispermum* is closely related but differs in its membranous, distinctly obovate leaflets with minute projecting vein-tips (as in *T. serrulatum*), shorter densely puberulous cymes and a more distinct and slender style. *T. aplinianum* differs in its thickly coriaceous leaflets with coarsely but distantly serrate margins and large, paniculate puberulous inflorescences.

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