

et pilis aliis 0.1–0.2mm (nec glabris nec pilis 0.1mm longis ad margines restrictis) distinguenda.

Type: Natal, Zululand, 2831 DC, Ngoye Forest, 15 i 1986, *Hilliard & Burt* 19052 (holo. E, iso. K).

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***Aeschynanthus oxychlamys* Mendum, nom. nov. (Gesneriaceae)**

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Syn.: *Oxychlamys pullei* Schltr. in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58: 286–287 (1923) and in Nova Guinea 14(2): 310 (1927). *Aeschynanthus pullei* (Schltr.) P. Royen (nom. illeg.), The Alpine Flora of New Guinea 4: 2962, fig. 862 (1983), non *A. pullei* Schltr. (1923: 308). Type: Irian Jaya, Hellwig Mts, on trees in woods on ridge, 2600m, *Pulle* 852, flowering on 31 December 1912 (n.v.).

Epiphyte, in moss forest and near river-banks, (1200–)2000–3000m.

*Specimens examined.* IRIAN JAYA. Lake Habbema region: *Brass* 10251 (BO, L), 11368 (BO, BRIP, L), 11438 (L); *Lowe et al.* 8b (E); *Lugrayasa* 92894 (BO, E); *Mendum* 92631, 92646, 92863A (all BO, E); *Wickenden* 82 (E); *Mitchell & Smith* 5 (cult. RBGE 19930770), 199 (19930965).

EAST NEW GUINEA. Eastern Highlands District: *Jermy* 5140 (E). Western Highlands District: *Reeve* 6524 (E). Southern Highlands District: *Reeve* 2236 (E). West Sepik District: *NGF* 32187 (AA, BRIP, CANB, K, L); *LAE* 59584 (BRIP), 59675 (K), 67232 (BRIP, K), 67247 (AA, BRIP, E).

*Oxychlamys pullei* Schltr. and *Aeschynanthus pullei* Schltr. were both based on collections made by A. A. Pulle from the Hellwig Mountains (4°30'S 138°42'E), Irian Jaya in December 1912. Although full descriptions of both species did not appear until 1927 (Schlechter, 1927), both names were earlier validated in Schlechter (1923), by way of diagnostic notes, and also, in the case of *O. pullei*, by an illustration. Burt (1968) suggested that *Oxychlamys* Schlechter was scarcely distinct from *Aeschynanthus*, and van Royen (loc. cit.) made the transfer without realizing that the specific epithet *pullei* was already in use in *Aeschynanthus*, thus creating a later homonym.

Fruit and seeds were unknown to Schlechter when he described the genus *Oxychlamys*; they are figured by van Royen and are present on several of the sheets examined. The capsule is 12–32cm in length and the body of the seed 0.5–1mm with somewhat unequal terminal appendages 0.6–1mm long. Thus *Oxychlamys* is no more than a slightly aberrant member of *Aeschynanthus* sect. *Microtrichium*, distinguished by its spathaceous calyx. Since a new epithet is required for this species, Schlechter's generic name is used to maintain continuity. *A. oxychlamys* is now in cultivation at Edinburgh and flowered in August 1994.

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*References*

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**New combinations and synonymy in some rhododendrons of section *Vireya***

A database of all *Rhododendron* names and a secondary list of all names published in *Rhododendron* section *Vireya* are being compiled for publication at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. This has necessitated change in the status of some names to keep these taxa more in line with current usage, particularly of subspecific categories where new information on ecology and variability are available. This note formalises the changes adopted in the forthcoming lists.

***Rhododendron borneense* (J. J. Sm.) Argent, A. L. Lamb & Phillipps subsp. *angustissimum* (Sleumer) Argent, *stat. nov.***

Basionym: *R. quadrasianum* Vidal var. *angustissimum* Sleumer in *Blumea* 12: 92 (1963).

Distinguished from other forms of *R. borneense* by its very narrow leaves (mostly only 1mm wide but occasionally up to 1.5mm wide) and its restricted distribution, as it is known only from Gunong Mulu in northern Sarawak.

***Rhododendron brookeanum* Low ex Lindl. subsp. *brookeanum* var. *kinabaluense* (Argent, A. L. Lamb & Phillipps) Argent, *comb. nov.***

Basionym: *R. javanicum* (Blume) Bennett subsp. *brookeanum* var. *kinabaluense* Argent, Lamb & Phillipps in *Notes RBG Edinb.* 42: 113 (1984).

Distinctive in its vigorous habit and growing at higher altitude than the type variety, it also has bicoloured flowers. It is known only from Mt Kinabalu in Sabah.

*Rhododendron brookeanum* is resurrected from Argent et al. (1988) on the basis of several characters which, used in combination, seem to distinguish these two species. Chief among these are behaviour and shape of the median flower bud scales, which are acute and stand away from the bud in *R. javanicum* but cucullate-obtuse and appressed tightly to the bud right to the apex in *R. brookeanum*. The leaves of *R. javanicum* are smooth and lanceolate with a petiole up to 4mm wide, while *R. brookeanum* has generally rugose leaves most commonly elliptic or narrowly elliptic in shape and with a petiole usually exceeding 4mm in width. The *R. brookeanum*/