

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

A new species of *Hymenidium* (Umbelliferae) from Kansu Province, China

Traditional treatments, for instance that adopted in *Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae* 55(1) (Fu Kun-tsun & Ho YehChi, 1979), would have placed the following species in *Pleurospermum* Hoffm. Indeed, the material that we used as the type for our description (Rock 12703) was cited by C. Norman (1933) and later by Shan Ren-hwa (1937) under *Pleurospermum candollei* (Wall. ex DC.) C.B. Clarke. C. Norman commented that his determination was made 'with some hesitation as the specimen for study is very young', noting some differences from the Indian material, and Shan Ren-hwa regarded this Kansu '*Pleurospermum candollei*' as a novelty for the Chinese flora. True *P. candollei* (which we treat as the type species of the separate genus *Hymenolaena* DC.) is in fact distributed very distantly from Kansu Province, and furthermore the Kansu plant has not been included under any name in *Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae*.

Later Fu Kun-tsun, in *Flora Tsinlingensis* (1981), treated Rock 12703 as *P. pulszkii*, and this is the closest species to the taxon being described here (the differences are noted below). However, following the earlier treatment of *Pleurospermum* for *Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae* (1979), Fu Kun-tsun (1981) regarded *P. kansuense* H. Wolff as a synonym of *P. pulszkii*. If this is so, and if the specimen Rock 12703 is neither *Hymenolaena (Pleurospermum) candollei* nor *P. pulszkii*, the name *P. kansuense* might have priority for the species. However, we cannot agree with the identity of *P. pulszkii* and *P. kansuense* nor with the interpretation of the specimen in question as *P. kansuense*, despite the description of both species from the same region. We checked an isotype of *P. kansuense* ('China, Kansu: moist grassy slope, Dar Pan, near Sining, alt. 3000–3350m, 26 vii 1923, R.C. Ching 650' (UC)), and there are some clear differences between the two taxa (see Table 1). Thus we describe here a new species, nearest not to *P. kansuense* but to *P. pulszkii*.

***Hymenidium pachycaule* Pimenov & Kljuykov, sp. nov.**

Affinitas: A specie affini *Pleurospermum pulszkii* Kanitz (revera species generis *Hymenidium*, sed combinatio congruens legitima adhuc not proposuit) caulibus crassis, lobis terminalibus foliorum ovatis (non lanceolatis) vaginis foliorum caulinarum superiorum bractearumque triangulatis differt. **Fig. 1.**

Typus: China 'Central Kansu. Lien hoa shan: high rocky alpine meadows. Alt. 11500ft. N 12703. 14–20 July 1925. J. F. Rock' (E).

Perennial, apparently monocarpic. *Root* unknown. *Stems* to 30cm tall, thick, at the base 1.8cm in diam., terete, finely striate, glabrous, branched only above, under umbel, branches to 9, more or less close together, somewhat verticillate. *Basal leaves* with broad-triangular sheaths. *Petioles* in transverse section shaped like a scythe. *Laminas* to 7 × 4cm, ovate, bipinnate, at the margin somewhat shortly scabrous;

TABLE 1. The diagnostic differences between *Hymenidium pachycaule* and *Pleurospermum kansuense*.

Character	<i>Hymenidium pachycaule</i>	<i>Pleurospermum kansuense</i>
Stems	Thick, up to 1.8cm in diameter	Thin, up to 3–5mm in diameter
Basal leaf segments	Sessile	With petiolules up to 1.5cm long
Branches	Up to 9, more or less close together under umbel, somewhat verticillate	Alternate (1–3)
Bracts of central umbel	Similar to upper cauline leaves, pinnatifid	Linear, usually entire, rarely toothed

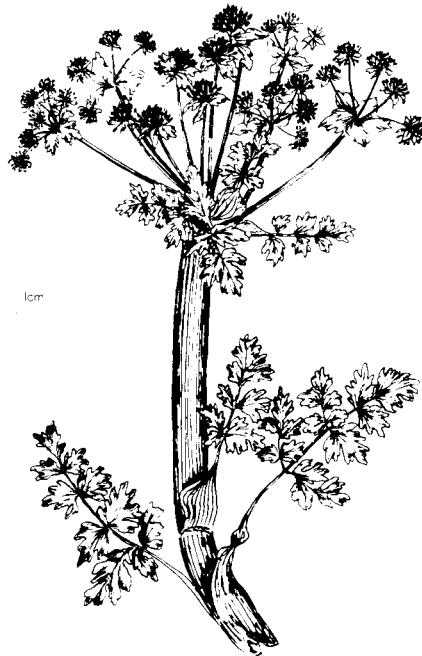


FIG. 1. *Hymenidium pachycaule* Pimenov & Kljuykov *sp. nov.*

basal segments sessile, to 10mm long by 5–6mm broad, ovate or obovate, at the margin with large teeth, obtuse. *Cauline leaves* mainly in lower part, as well as under umbel close together, similar to the basal; upper leaves with pinnatifid or bipinnatifid laminae, without petioles, their sheaths broad-triangular or broad-ovate, membranous, with distinct nerves. *Central umbel* large, to 15cm in diam., rays 20, rather unequal, to 6–9cm long, angle-ribbed. *Bracts* of central umbel numerous, similar to upper cauline leaves, but with smaller lamina, commonly pinnatifid. *Lateral umbels*

smaller than central one, to 6cm in diam., with numerous entire, broadly oval or oval bracts, all white-membranous, at tip with small pinnate lamina. *Partial umbels* to 50-flowered, *bracteoles* subequal, oblong or oblong-ovate, at the base cuneate, entire, at the margin irregularly toothed, short-scabrid. *Calyx teeth* prominent, triangular. *Petals* rose-purple, to 2mm long, spatulate, almost plane, at the base with long claw. *Ovaries* tapered to base, narrowly ribbed. *Stylopodia* conic. *Immature mericarps* in transverse section with dorsal vittae 3–4 in valliculae, commissural vittae 6, vittae in ribs, solitary, sometimes inconspicuous. *Mature fruits* unknown.

References

- FU KUN-TSUN. (1981). Umbelliferae. In: *Flora Tsinlingensis* 1(3): 369–432.
FU KUN-TSUN & HO YEHCHI. (1979). *Pleurospermum* Hoffm. In: *Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae* 55(1): 133–184.
NORMAN, C. (1933). Umbelliferae. In: REHDER, A. & KOBASKI, C. E. An enumeration of the herbaceous plants collected by J.F. Rock for Arnold Arboretum. *J. Arnold Arbor.* 14(1): 23–25.
SHAN REN-HWA. (1937). Studies of Umbelliferae of China. II. (Apioidae: Scandicineae, Coriandreae, Smyrnieae). *Sinensia* 8(1): 79–92.
M. G. PIMENOV & E. V. KLJUYKOV. Botanical Garden, Moscow State University, 119899 Moscow, Russia

Further new names in *Selago*

The purpose of this note is to validate new names in *Selago* (Scrophulariaceae) and thus expedite the return of specimens received on loan. A full revision of the genus will follow in due course.

***Selago dolichonema* Hilliard, sp. nov.** a *S. venosa* Hilliard bracteis angustioribus (1.8–2.6 × 0.6–1mm, nec 2.1–3.5 × 1.2–2mm), bracteis dorso ad basin pubescentibus (nec glabris) et ± levibus (nec venis valde elevatis) calyce saepissime brevioribus (1.5–2mm longo, nec 1.8–2.6mm) distinguitur.

Type: South Africa, Cape, Clanwilliam div., Middelberg Plateau [Cedarberg], xii 1939, *Esterhuysen* 2470 (holo. BOL, iso. PRE).

***Selago dolosa* Hilliard, sp. nov.** a *S. corymbosa* L. foliis plerumque brevioribus (2.5–7mm nec 5–12mm) et, saltem primariis, brevioribus in proportione latitudinis (ratione 2.5–7:1 nec 10–24:1), glandulis immersis exceptis glabris (nec pilis in marginibus et inferne in costa praeditis), costa plerumque invisibili (nec in pagina inferiore prominente), bracteis latioribus (0.7–1.25mm nec 0.4–0.7mm) differt. A *S. punctata* Rolfe bracteis 1.8–2.6 × 0.7–1.25mm (nec 3–3.5 × 1.4–1.8mm), obtusis (nec subacutis), corollae tubo 1.5–1.8mm longo (nec 2.2–3mm) distinguitur.

Type: South Africa, E Cape, 3225 DA, Somerset East, Auret Drive on south face of Boschberg, 30 xi 1977, *Hilliard & Burt* 10785 (holo. E).