## SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

## A new name for a ginger endemic to São Tomé

While investigating the typification of taxa of the Zingiberales described by H. N. Ridley, it came to my attention that Ridley's *Alpinia africana* was the earliest name available for a ginger endemic to São Tomé, an island in the Gulf of Guinea, off the West African coast. This species has generally been referred to as *Renealmia grandiflora* Baker. However, Baker's name is a later homonym. Robert Brown used the same combination in 1810 for a member of the *Iridaceae* from New Zealand currently known as *Libertia grandiflora* (R. Br.) Sweet. Unfortunately, Ridley's name cannot provide a combination as this is pre-empted by *Renealmia africana* (K. Schum.) Benth. As there are no other synonyms available, it is necessary to provide a new name for the São Tomé ginger.

Renealmia sancti-thomae I. M. Turner, nom. nov. pro Alpinia africana Ridl., Bol. Soc. Brot. 5: 203 (1888), non Renealmia africana (K. Schum.) Benth. (1883). Type: São Tomé, Angolares, F. Quintas s.n. (holo., BM!, iso., K!, COI).

*Renealmia grandiflora* Baker in Dyer, Fl. Trop. Africa 7: 313 (1898), nom. illegit., non R. Br. (1810); Exell, Cat. Fl. Pl. S. Tomé 339 (1944). Type: São Tomé, Angolares, *F. Quintas 2* (holo., K!; iso., BM!, COI).

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A new record for Bhutan and Sikkim: Yushania yadongensis (Poaceae: Bambusoideae)

Collections of a bamboo from W Bhutan were enumerated and illustrated under the name Yushania microphylla (Stapleton, 1994a,b). After inspection of material in Kunming (SWFC), the W Bhutan specimens have been found to belong to another species, recently described from the Chumbi Valley (Yadong) as Y. yadongensis. Both species have hollow rhizome nodes and persistent, blackening wax below the culm nodes, and are known only in the vegetative state. Y. yadongensis differs from Y. microphylla (which is probably restricted to C and E Bhutan) as follows: leaf margin not so strongly thickened; culm internodes more striate, slightly scabrous; nodes slightly hairy; culm sheaths less pubescent; leaf sheath auricles absent, oral setae erect; leaf sheath pubescence sparser and abaxial leaf hairs scarcer, more deciduous. It should be noted that further collections are required to ascertain the identity of specimens from Nepal identified as Y. microphylla (Stapleton, 1994a).

The only other bamboo known to have been collected in the Chumbi Valley is

Thamnocalamus spathiflorus (Yatung [Yadong], 16 June 1945 Bor & Ram 20115, K).

Yushania yadongensis T.P. Yi, J. Bamboo Res. 4(2): 33 (1985). Type: Tibet, Yadong Xian, 19 v 1978, *Cidan Langjie* 2 (herb. For. School of Sichuan Prov., n.v.). Syn.: Yushania longissima T.P. Yi, J. Bamboo Res. 2(2): 46 (1983) *illeg. hom.*, non Yushania longissima K.F. Huang in Wuyi Sci. J. 2: 20 (1982). Type: as Y. yadongensis.

Additional specimens. BHUTAN. Thimphu, 2500m, 13 ix 1985, Stapleton 403 (K, E); Thimphu Dist., Changkaphug, 3100m, 4 vii 1989, Stapleton 821 (THIM); Thimphu Dist., Gidakom, 3010m, 30 vi 1989, Stapleton 820 (THIM); Paro Dist., Shana, 2800m, 4 xi 1988, Stapleton 801 (THIM). TIBET. Yadong, 2700m, 11 vii 1974, Expedition Group Qinghai-Tibet 74-2233 (SWFC!). SIKKIM. Jongri, 12000ft, vii 1897, Phul Sing s.n. (K).

Distribution: Sikkim; Tibet (Chumbi Valley); W Bhutan.

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