

A New Chinese Osmanthus.

BY

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Osmanthus Forrestii, sp. nov.

Frutex 3-6-metralis ramulis junioribus pallide griseo-flavidis glabris; gemmae perulis late ovatis acuminulatis glabris margine ciliato excepto. Folia persistentia chartacea, ovato-lanceolata, vel oblongo-lanceolata, basi late cuneata vel rotundata, acuminata, integra vel spinoso-dentata, dentibus utrinque 18-20 erecto-patentibus satis angustis basi 1-2 mm. latis, glabra, supra nigro-punctulata, utrinque nervis 13-18 supra ut costa leviter, subtus magis elevatis, reticulo nervulorum subtus praecipue in foliis dentatis conspicue elevato, supra minus vel interdum saltem in foliis integris vix elevato; petioli validi, 5-7 mm. longi, glabri. Flores cremeo-albidi, fragrantés, fasciculati, e gemmis axillaribus; pedicelli graciles, circiter 1 cm. longi; calyx brevissimus irregulariter vel interdum indistincte 4-lobatus lobis latioribus quam longis eroso-denticulatis vel integris; corolla circiter 5 mm. longa, fere ad basin 4-partita lobis ellipticis; stamina paullo supra basin inserta corolla paullo breviora; antheris ovato-ellipticis basi cordatis apice obtusis, filamentis brevissimis. Fructus non visus.

CHINA: Northwestern Yunnan; mountains west of Yung-peh, Lat. 26° 30' N., Long. 100° 50' E., altitude 8-9000 ft., amongst scrub on open rocky hillsides and in open mixed forests. G. Forrest, No. 21,050 (spinous-leaved shrub of 9-20 ft.; flowers sweetly fragrant, creamy white).

This new species seems most closely related to *O. armatus*, Diels and *O. serrulatus*, Rehder; the former is easily distinguished by the minute pubescence of the winter-buds, young branchlets and petioles, by the comparatively narrower leaves not reticulate beneath and with fewer and broader spiny teeth, and by the less deeply divided corolla; *O. serrulatus* differs chiefly in its cuneate leaves usually broadest above the middle, not reticulate beneath and with smaller and more numerous teeth pointing forward, in the slenderer and longer petioles and pedicels, in the larger calyx and in the narrower anthers on longer filaments.

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