

## New or Noteworthy Chinese Magnolieae.

BY

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With Plate No. CCXXVI.

**Magnolia Biondii** Pampan. in Nuov. Giorn. Bot. Ital., Nuov. Ser. xvii, 275 (1910); l.c. xviii, 169, t. 3 (1911).

*Magnolia conspicua* var. *Fargesii* Finet et Gagnep. in Mém. Soc. Bot. France iv, 38 (1906).

*Magnolia aulacosperma* Rehd. et Wils. in Sarg. Pl. Wilson. i, 396 (1913).—Rehd. in Journ. Arnold Arboret. v, 145 (1924).

*Magnolia denudata* var. *Fargesii* Pampan. in Bull. R. Soc. Tosc. Ort., Ser. 3, xx, 200 (1915).

Shensi and western Honan to eastern Szechuan and western Hupeh. Shensi: *Giraldi* 4328, 7023; *Giraldi* in *Biondi* 722, 1632; *Licent* 2539. Honan: *Hers* 541. Szechuan: *Farges* 1300. Hupeh: *Henry* 7733; *Silvestri* 734, 734a; *Wilson* (Arnold Arboret. Exped. 1907-9) 361, 361a, 361b.

*M. Biondii* was originally described from leafless flowering specimens, the flowers being precocious. Comparison of these specimens, collected by *Silvestri* in north-western Hupeh, with the rest of the examples cited above leaves no doubt that they all represent the same species, for which *M. Biondii* is the older name. Flowers are not present in *Wilson*'s specimens, upon which *M. aulacosperma* was based, but they are available in *Farges*' specimen (the type of *M. conspicua* var. *Fargesii*) and also occur in the bud-stage in *Giraldi*'s material, and in neither case do they show any point of difference from those of *Silvestri*'s plants. The perianth, as in the closely related *M. salicifolia* from Japan, consists of nine tepals of which the three of the outer whorl are much smaller than the inner six.

**Magnolia Campbellii** Hook. et Thoms. Fl. Ind. i, 77 (1855).—Hook. f. Illustr. Himal. Pl., tt. 4-5 (1855); in Curt. Bot. Mag. cxi, t. 6793 (1885).—King in Ann. Bot. Gard. Calcutta iii, 208, tt. 51-52 (1891).

*Magnolia grandiflora* Griff. Posthum. Pap., Journ. Trav., 273 in obs. (1847) (nomen).—non L. (1759).

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*Magnolia mollicomata* W. W. Sm. in Not. R. Bot. Gard. Edin. xii, 211 (1920).—E. H. Wils. in Journ. Arnold Arboret. vii, 235 (1926).

*Magnolia rostrata* W. W. Sm. l.c., 213 pro parte, quoad descr. fl. (1920).

Western Yunnan. Also in the Himalayas from eastern Nepal eastwards, Manipur, northern Upper Burma, and south-eastern Tibet. Yunnan: *Forrest* 11860, 12915, 13253, 14466, 16388, 17248, 17868, 18083, 24118, 24214, 24255, 24351, 25287, 25288, 25655, 26286, 26393; *Handel-Mazzetti* 8304, 9188, 10012; *Monbeig* without n.

The Chinese specimens, together with those from Tibet and Upper Burma, usually have a denser and more spreading indumentum, but are otherwise indistinguishable from typical *M. Campbellii* from the Sikkim Himalaya. These eastern plants, which include *M. mollicomata*, cannot be recognized as specifically or even varietally distinct from *M. Campbellii*, for although the indumentum tends to be more copious in the eastern examples, it occurs in all degrees of variation between the two extremes and does not afford any definite line of separation. Occasional western specimens, including one from Nepal, possess the denser hairiness characteristic of plants from the east. Throughout the whole of the geographical range sterile shoots, especially those from young plants, are often quite glabrous.

***Magnolia Championii* Benth. Fl. Hongkong., 8 (1861).**

*Magnolia pumila* var. *Championii* Finet et Gagnep. in Mém. Soc. Bot. France iv, 36 (1906).

*Magnolia liliifera* var. *Championii* Pampan. in Bull. R. Soc. Tosc. Ort., Ser. 4, i, 136 (1916).

Hongkong: *Bodinier* 1221; *Champion* 37; *Hance* 896; *Lamont* without n.

This species was erroneously reduced to *M. pumila* (*M. coco*) by Forbes and Hemsley\*, who have been followed by all subsequent authors, though Finet and Gagnepain and also Pampanini accorded it varietal status. *M. Championii* is confined to the island of Hongkong, where it occurs wild, and differs from *M. coco* in several respects, of which the most obvious are the tawny indumentum of the young parts, flower-buds, peduncles, and carpels, and the erect peduncles. *M. coco* on the other hand is glabrous throughout and has the peduncles recurved; it is often cultivated in eastern tropical Asia, but is unknown in the wild state though probably native of south-eastern China. *M. Championii* is most closely related to *M. fistulosa*† from Tongking,

\* Journ. Linn. Soc., Bot. xxiii, 24 (1886).

† *Magnolia fistulosa* (Finet et Gagnep.) Dandy, comb. nov.

*Talauma fistulosa* Finet et Gagnep. in Mém. Soc. Bot. France iv, 31, t. 4B (1906).

Tongking.

which, however, has larger leaves with longer petioles, and somewhat bigger flowers.

**Magnolia Henryi** Dunn in Journ. Linn. Soc., Bot. xxxv, 484 (1903).

*Talauma Kerrii* Craib in Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1922, 226 (1922).

Southern Yunnan. Also in northern Siam. Yunnan: *Henry* 12782, 12782A.

This rare species has been rediscovered by Kerr in northern Siam, his plant being described as a new species under the name *Talauma Kerrii*. Previously the only known example was the solitary tree found by Henry near Szemao.

**Magnolia Sargentiana** Rehd. et Wils. in Sarg. Pl. Wilson. i, 398 (1913).

*Magnolia conspicua* var. *emarginata* Finet et Gagnep. in Mém. Soc. Bot. France iv, 38 (1906).

*Magnolia Sargentiana* var. *robusta* Rehd. et Wils. l.c., 399 (1913).

*Magnolia denudata* var. *emarginata* Pampan. in Bull. R. Soc. Tosc. Ort., Ser. 3, xx, 200 (1915).

Western Szechuan to northern Yunnan. Szechuan: *David* without n.; *Handel-Mazzetti* 1639; *Pratt* 798; *Wilson* (Arnold Arboret. Exped. 1907-9) 914, 923, 923a. Yunnan: *Maire* 915/1914, and without n.

This species was originally described in 1913 from Wilson's specimens, which are in the fruiting stage only, but as long ago as 1869 David had collected both the flowers, which are precocious, and the leaves, his specimens being described in 1906 by Finet and Gagnepain as *M. conspicua* var. *emarginata*. The examples gathered by Pratt near Tatsienlu and by Maire in northern Yunnan are in flower only, but are undoubtedly conspecific with David's plant. In Rehder and Wilson's variety *robusta* the leaves are rather larger and more elongated and the fruit somewhat bigger than in the type as they delimited it, but these differences are only such as may be expected to exist between different individuals of a species and do not justify varietal rank.

David's specimens were mentioned as *Magnolia* sp. ? and *Michelia* by Franchet.\*

**Magnolia sinensis** (Rehd. et Wils.) Stapf in Curt. Bot. Mag. cxlix, sub t. 9004 (1924).

*Magnolia globosa* var. *sinensis* Rehd. et Wils. in Sarg. Pl. Wilson. i, 393 (1913).

Western Szechuan: *Wilson* (Arnold Arboret. Exped. 1907-9) 1422.

*M. sinensis* is worthy of note since it is in cultivation in Britain, having been distributed under the erroneous name of *M. Nicholsoniana*.†

\* Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat., Sér. 2, viii, 193 (1886).

† Dandy in Journ. R. Hort. Soc. liii, 115 (1928).

**Magnolia Wilsonii** (Finet et Gagnep.) Rehd. in Sarg. Pl. Wilson. i, 395 (1913).—Stapf in Curt. Bot. Mag. cxlix, t. 9004 (1924).

*Magnolia parviflora* var. *Wilsonii* Finet et Gagnep. in Mém. Soc. Bot. France iv, 39 (1906).

*Magnolia Nicholsoniana* Rehd. et Wils. in Sarg. l.c., 394 (1913).—E. H. Wils. in Journ. Arnold Arboret. vii, 235 (1926).

*Magnolia taliensis* W. W. Sm. in Not. R. Bot. Gard. Edin. viii, 341 (1915).

*Magnolia liliifera* var. *taliensis* Pampan. in Bull. R. Soc. Tosc. Ort., Ser. 4, i, 137 (1916).

Western Szechuan to northern Yunnan. Szechuan: *Wilson* (Veitch Exped.) 3137; *Wilson* (Arnold Arboret. Exped. 1907-9) 838, 1374. Yunnan: *Forrest* 7182, 13513, 15476; *Handel-Mazzetti* 6410; *Maire* 304/1913, 526/1913, 866/1914, and without n.; *Ten* 302, 500, 564, 593.

In this species the degree of hairiness of the lower surface of the leaves is extremely variable. *Wilson's* specimens from Szechuan show the two extremes in this respect; the plants referred by Rehder and Wilson to *M. Wilsonii* have densely hairy leaves, while that described as *M. Nicholsoniana* has the leaves almost glabrous beneath except on the midrib. In the plentiful material, including *M. taliensis*, now available from Yunnan are displayed all intermediate degrees of hairiness between these extremes, and it is impossible to find a satisfactory line of distinction between *M. Nicholsoniana* and *M. Wilsonii*, which are merely states of one species.

**Manglietia Forrestii** W. W. Sm. MS., sp. nov. (Plate CCXXVI.)

*Arbor*, altitudine 18 m. attingens; ramuli juniores dense adpressequae splendenti-rufo-pubescentes. *Folia* elongato-obovata vel oblanceolata-oblonga vel oblanceolata, basi cuneata vel obtusa, apice acuminata, usque ad c. 27 cm. longa et 10.5 cm. lata, plus minusve coriacea, supra glabra, subtus praesertim ad costam minute rufo-strigosa; nervi laterales utrinsecus c. 14-20, inconspicui; petiolus usque ad c. 3 cm. longus, primo praesertim basin versus adpressequae rufo-pubescent, supra tantum basi cicatrice stipulari notatus; stipulae extus adpressequae splendenti-rufo-tomentosae, petioli basi adnatae. *Flores* albi, fragrant; alabastris spatha intervallo manifesto sub tepalis inserta; pedunculus crassus, c. 1-2.5 cm. longus, dense adpressequae splendenti-rufo-pubescent, tantum spathae cicatrice notatus. *Tepala* 9 vel interdum 10, 3 exteriora plus minusve oblongo-obovata c. 4.5-7 cm. longa extus basin versus adpressequae rufo-pubescentia, interiora glabra. *Stamina* numerosissima, c. 8-12 mm. longa, in axem c. 15-18 mm. longum gynaeceo subaequilongum inserta; anthera claviformis, connectivo in appendicem brevem rotundatam obtusamve producto. *Gynaeceum* ovoideum; carpella glabra. *Fructus* ovoideus vel ovoideo-

globosus, c. 4-6 cm. longus; carpella matura ad suturam ventralem plus minusve vel non dehiscentia et ad dorsalem omnino dehiscentia.

Western and southern Yunnan. Western Yunnan: hills N.-W. of Tengyueh, lat.  $25^{\circ} 30' N.$ , long.  $98^{\circ} 30' E.$ , alt. 1800-2100 m., tree of 15-18 m., fl. fleshy fragrant pure-soft-white, in mixed forests, June 1925, *Forrest* 26694; hills 3 days S. of Tengyueh, lat.  $24^{\circ} 25' N.$ , long.  $98^{\circ} 33' E.$ , alt. 2100-2400 m., tree of 9-15 m., fl. fragrant pure-white, anthers purple-magenta, in mixed forests, June 1925, *Forrest* 26705A (TYPE in herb. Edin.); hills N.-W. of Tengyueh, lat.  $25^{\circ} 20' N.$ , long.  $98^{\circ} 15' E.$ , alt. 2100 m., tree of 9-15 m., widely branched, in deciduous forests, Oct. 1925, *Forrest* 27300. Southern Yunnan: Szemao, alt. 1500 m., tree of 8 m., fl. white, in forests, *Henry* 11988.

This new species is most closely related to *M. Fordiana* from Kwangtung, Hongkong, and Hainan, and to *M. kwangtungensis*\* from Kwangtung. The chief point of difference between *M. Forrestii* and *M. Fordiana* lies in the indumentum, for in the latter species the branchlets and peduncles are glabrous or at first shortly pubescent and then soon glabrescent, the leaves are not so conspicuously strigose beneath, and the outer three tepals are glabrous or pubescent outside only at the very base. *M. kwangtungensis* on the other hand has an indumentum very similar to that of *M. Forrestii*, but has smaller flowers with longer and more slender peduncles. In neither *M. Fordiana* nor *M. kwangtungensis* are the leaves known to exceed 20 cm. in length or 6 cm. in breadth. The fruit is unknown in the latter species, but in *M. Fordiana* it attains only about 3.5 cm. in length.

**Manglietia Hookeri** Cubitt et Sm. in Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind. iv, 273 (1911).

Western Yunnan. Also in Upper Burma. Yunnan: *Forrest* 7725, 11811, 15952, 26639, 26705, 27364.

**Manglietia insignis** (Wall.) Bl. Fl. Jav., Magnol., 22 in obs. (1828).—

King in Ann. Bot. Gard. Calcutta iii, 211 pro parte, t. 55 (1891).

*Magnolia insignis* Wall. Tent. Fl. Nepal. Illustr., 3, t. 1 (1824);

Pl. As. Rar. ii, 78, t. 182 (1831).

*Manglietia insignis* var. *latifolia* Hook. et Thoms. in Hook. f. Fl.

Brit. Ind. i, 42 (1872).

*Manglietia insignis* var. *angustifolia* Hook. et Thoms. l.c. (1872).

Western Yunnan to Kweichow and south-western Hunan. Also in the Himalayas from Kumaun Division eastwards, Assam, Upper Burma, south-eastern Tibet, and northern Tongking. Yunnan: *Forrest* 8678, 9907, 11848, 15056, 16402, 17188, 17945, 17955, 18371, 18600, 24207, 25200, 26310, 26685, 26689, 26726, 26736, 26738, 27299, 27365; *Handel-Mazzetti* 8414; *Schneider* 2607.

\* Dandy in Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1927, 264 (1927).



Kweichow: *Cavalerie* 3044, 3182; *Handel-Mazzetti* 10672. Hunan: *Handel-Mazzetti* 11131.

**Manglietia moto** Dandy, sp. nov.

*Magnolia kwangtungensis* Merr. in Journ. Arnold Arboret. viii, 5 pro parte, saltem quoad spec. n. 12179 (1927).

*Arbor* parva; ramuli dense rufo-villosi. *Folia* oblanceolato-oblonga vel anguste elliptico-oblonga, basi cuneata vel subobtusata, apice acuminata, usque ad c. 22 cm. longa et 7.5 cm. lata, tenuiter coriacea, supra glabra, subtus primo praesertim ad costam molliter rufo-pubescentia; nervi laterales utrinsecus c. 12-15, inconspicui; petiolus usque ad c. 3.5 cm. longus, rufo-tomentosus vel dense rufo-pubescent, supra per c.  $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  longitudinem cicatrice stipulari notatus; stipulae extus dense rufo-tomentosae, petioli parti inferiori adnatae. *Pedunculus* satis gracilis, usque ad c. 7 cm. longus, rufo-tomentosus. *Stamina* c. 12-13 mm. longa; anthera claviformis, connectivo in appendicem brevem plerumque rotundatam obtusamve producto, *Carpella* glabra.

Kwangtung: North River region, Lung-t'au mt., nr. Iu, tree of 4.6 m., in village, planted, May-July 1924, *Canton Christian College* 12179 (TYPE in herb. Arnold Arboret.).

VERN. Mo-to.

This species is based upon a plant which was included by Merrill in his *Magnolia kwangtungensis* (*Manglietia kwangtungensis*\*), but which is not conspecific with his type-specimen of that species (*Canton Christian College* 12344), where the indumentum is appressed, the petiole scarred only at the base, and the peduncle only about 3 cm. long. *M. moto* is much more closely related to *M. rufibarbata*† from Tongking, which differs from it apparently only in the carpels being villous. These two species form a small and distinct group, which is easily recognized by the dense spreading indumentum.

\* Dandy l.c.

† *Manglietia rufibarbata* Dandy, sp. nov.

*Ramuli* dense rufo-villosi. *Folia* oblanceolata vel oblanceolato-oblonga vel obovato-oblonga, basi cuneata vel obtusa vel interdum rotundata, apice acuminata vel subacuminata, usque ad c. 24 cm. longa et 8 cm. lata, tenuiter coriacea, supra glabra, subtus praesertim ad costam molliter rufo-pubescentia; nervi laterales utrinsecus c. 12-18; petiolus usque ad c. 3 cm. longus, rufo-villosus vel -tomentosus, supra per c.  $\frac{1}{3}$  longitudinem cicatrice stipulari notatus; stipulae extus dense rufo-villosae, petioli parti inferiori adnatae. *Alabastris* spatha intervallo brevissimo sub tepalis inserta; pedunculus in fructu crassus c. 3.5-6 cm. longus dense rufo-tomentosus. *Tepala* ex cicatricibus 11. *Stamina* in axem c. 10-12 mm. longum inserta. *Gynaecium* ovoideo-oblongum; carpella rufo-villosa. *Fructus* ovoideo-oblongus, c. 5 cm. longus; carpella matura ad suturam ventralem plus minusve vel non dehiscentia et ad dorsalem omnino dehiscentia.

Indo-China: Tongking, Moncay Prov., Tien-yen, *Fleury* in *Chevalier* 37945 (TYPE in herb. Paris); *Service forestier du Tonkin* without n.

VERN. Gioi, gioi-sanh.

This species was treated erroneously as *M. Duclouxii* by Chevalier in Bull. Écon. Indoch., Nouv. Sér. xxi, 791 (1918).

The type-specimen of *M. moto* was gathered from a planted tree known by the vernacular name "mo-to." In addition to this plant and his type, Merrill referred to *Magnolia kwangtungensis* a third specimen (Canton Christian College 12548), which I have not seen. It was stated, however, to bear the native names "mo-to" and "mo-kau-un," and may therefore be referable to *Manglietia moto*.

***Michelia alba* DC. Syst. i, 449 (1818).**

*Michelia longifolia* Bl. in Verh. Batav. Genoots. ix, 155 (1823);  
Fl. Jav., Magnol., 12, t. 2 (1828).

*Michelia longifolia* var. *racemosa* Bl. l.c., 13, t. 3 (1828).

*Sampacca longifolia* O. Ktze. Revis. Gen. Pl. i, 6 (1891).

Cultivated in coastal towns of Fukien and Kwangtung. Unknown in the wild state; frequently cultivated in eastern tropical Asia, and supposed to be native of Java. Fukien: *Chung* 2454, 2496. Kwangtung: *Dalziel* without n.

This species is commonly misidentified as *M. Champaca*, which it closely resembles when in the dried state. *M. alba*, however, has white flowers, and the stipular scar does not extend half-way up the petiole; in *M. Champaca* the blooms are yellow, and the petiole is scarred normally up to or beyond the middle.

***Michelia Baillonii* (Pierre) Finet et Gagnep. in Mém. Soc. Bot. France iv, 46 (1906).—Dandy in Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1927, 310 (1927).**

*Magnolia Baillonii* Pierre Fl. For. Cochinch. i, t. 2 (1879).

*Talauma spongocarpa* King in Ann. Bot. Gard. Calcutta iii, 205, t. 47 bis (1891).

*Talauma phellocarpa* King l.c., 205, t. 47 ter (1891).

*Michelia phellocarpa* Finet et Gagnep. l.c., 44 (1906).

*Aromadendron spongocarpum* Craib Fl. Siam. Enum., 25 (1925).

*Aromadendron Baillonii* Craib l.c., 26 in obs. (1925).

Southern Yunnan. Also in Assam, Upper Burma, northern Siam, and Indo-China. Yunnan: *Henry* 9545, 13421, 13513.

***Michelia doltsopa* Buch.-Ham. ex DC. Syst. i, 448 (1818).—Dandy in Journ. Bot. lxxv, 279 (1927).**

*Magnolia excelsa* Wall. Tent. Fl. Nepal. Illustr., 5, t. 2 (1824).

*Michelia excelsa* Bl. ex Wall. Numer. List, 220, n. 6494 (1832).—  
King in Ann. Bot. Gard. Calcutta iii, 215, t. 63 (1891).

*Sampacca excelsa* O. Ktze. Revis. Gen. Pl. i, 6 (1891).

*Michelia manipurensis* Watt ex Brandis Ind. Trees, 8 (1906).—E.H.  
Wils. in Journ. Arnold Arboret. vii, 237 (1926).

Western Yunnan. Also in the eastern Himalayas from eastern

Nepal eastwards, Assam, and Upper Burma. Yunnan : *Forrest* 8948, 9119, 9860, 11913, 12089, 15780, 17654, 18497, 18780, 24012, 24050, 24217, 25167, 26258, 26383, 26580, 27379, 27707, 27710.

***Michelia fallax*** Dandy, sp. nov.

*Michelia platypetala* Hand.-Mazz. in Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien lviii, 89 pro parte, quoad fr. (1921).

*Arbor* parva ; ramuli juniores adpresse splendenti-griseo-tomentosi ; gemmae adpresse splendenti-tomentosae, indumento griseo apicem versus fulvescenti. *Folia* elliptico-oblonga vel oblonga vel anguste oblonga, basi obtusa vel subrotundata, apice acuminata vel subacuminata, usque ad c. 30 cm. longa et 8.5 cm. lata, tenuiter coriacea, supra primum pubescentia pilis longis griseis deinde glabrescentia, subtus glaucescentia breviter adpresse griseo-pubescentia ; nervi laterales utrinsecus c. 14-16 ; petiolus usque ad c. 2.5 cm. longus, primo adpresse splendenti-griseo- vel -fulvo-tomentosus demum glabrescens, e cicatrisatus ; stipulae a petiolo liberae. *Pedunculus* adpresse splendenti-griseo- vel -fulvo-tomentosus, in fructu crassus c. 0.8-1 cm. longus. *Gynaecium* adpresse griseo-tomentellum ; carpella numerosa ; ovula c. 10. *Fructus* c. 10-12 cm. longus ; carpella matura libera, dehiscentia, sessilia, usque ad c. 2.5 cm. longa.

South-western Hunan to eastern Kwangtung. Hunan : nr. Wukangchow, Yun-shan, alt. about 950 m., in lofty leafy shady forests, July 1918, *Handel-Mazzetti* 12281 in part (TYPE in herb. Vienna). Kwangtung : 97 Km. W. of Swatow, Thai-yong, alt. about 900 m., *Dalziel* without n.

*Handel-Mazzetti* accompanied his original description of *M. platypetala* by the citation of a single number, his own n. 12281. This number, however, includes two separate gatherings made at the same locality but in different years ; they consist respectively of fruiting material collected in July 1918 by *Handel-Mazzetti* himself, and flowering material gathered in April 1919 by *Wang-Te-Hui*. These two gatherings belong to two distinct species, and for the one represented by flowering material the name *M. platypetala* must be retained, while for the other I propose the name *M. fallax*. The most obvious difference between the two species lies in the indumentum, which in *M. platypetala* (as emended) is rufous throughout except on the gynaecium, and in *M. fallax* is greyish, sometimes graduating into a tawny shade especially towards the tips of the buds. The indumentum of *M. fallax* resembles very closely that of *M. Cavaleriei* *Finet et Gagnep.* from Kweichow ; in fact these two species are scarcely distinguishable except by the gynaecium, which is completely tomentellous in *M. fallax* but glabrous except for a few bristly hairs towards the apex of the carpels in *M. Cavaleriei*. *Finet et Gagnepain*\*

\* Bull. Soc. Bot. France liii, 573, f. 1, 8 (1906).



described and figured the carpels of the latter species as bi-ovulate, but the carpels of their material are in poor condition and I have been unable on dissection to verify the ovule-number. It is significant that in the related species the ovules are numerous, and in young carpels are frequently so small as to be seen only with difficulty.

**Michelia lanuginosa** Wall. Tent. Fl. Napal. Illustr., 8, t. 5 (1824).—

Hook. f. in Curt. Bot. Mag. ci, t. 6179 (1875).—King in Ann.

Bot. Gard. Calcutta iii, 215, t. 62 (1891).

*Michelia velutina* DC. Prodr. i, 79 (1824).—non Bl. (1828).

*Sampacca lanuginosa* O. Ktze. Revis. Gen. Pl. i, 6 (1891).

*Michelia lanceolata* E. H. Wils. in Journ. Arnold Arboret. vii, 237 (1926).

North-western Yunnan. Also in the eastern Himalayas from eastern Nepal eastwards, and the Khasi Hills. Yunnan: *Rock* 6919.

Wilson followed his description of *M. lanceolata* by remarking that *M. lanuginosa* differed from it in having broader leaves, a grey indumentum, and sessile flowers. This is certainly true of Wallich's type of *M. lanuginosa*, but other material of the latter species is available, notably specimens collected by J. D. Hooker in the Sikkim Himalaya, which cannot be separated in any way from Rock's plant. The relative breadth of the leaves, the shade of the indumentum, and the length of the peduncles are characters which vary appreciably in this species, whose known geographical range is extended considerably eastwards by the discovery of the Yunnan plant.

**Michelia platypetala** Hand.-Mazz. in Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien lviii: 89 emend., quoad fl. (1921).

South-western Hunan: nr. Wukang-chow, Yun-shan, alt. about 950 m., in lofty leafy shady forests, April 1919, *Wang-Te-Hui* in *Handel-Mazzetti* 12281 in part.

See remarks above (p. 130) under *M. fallax*. The "sepals" of Handel-Mazzetti's description are the bud-spathes.

**Michelia szechuanica** Dandy, sp. nov.

*Arbor*, altitudine 24 m. et ambitu 2.6 m. attingens; ramuli juniores griseo-vel fulvo-pubescentes, glabrescentes. *Folia* oblanceolata-oblonga vel oblanceolata vel rarius obovata, basi cuneata vel interdum obtusa, apice acuminata vel subacuminata vel interdum rotundata emarginata-que, usque ad c. 15 cm. longa et 5.5 cm. lata, tenuiter coriacea, supra nitida glabra vel costae basin versus griseo-vel fulvo-pubescentia, subtus glaucescentia primo ad costam patule et alibi adpresse sparseque griseo-pubescentia; nervi laterales utrinsecus c. 10-15, inconspicui; petiolus gracilis, usque ad c. 1.5 cm. longus, primo patule griseo-vel fulvo-pubescent demum glabrescens, eicatriscatus

vel supra basi cicatrice stipulari parum notatus; stipulae a petiolo omnino vel fere liberae. *Alabastrum* patule griseo- vel fulvo-tomentosum; pedunculus patule griseo- vel fulvo-tomentosus, post anthesin satis crassus c. 0.7-1 cm. longus. *Tepala* ex cicatricibus 9. *Gynaeceium* griseo-tomentellum; carpella numerosissima; ovula c. 12. *Fructus* immaturi carpella libera.

Eastern Szechuan: Kai-hsien, alt. 1000-1300 m., tree of 24 m., girth 2.6 m., roadside, one tree only, July 1910, *Wilson* (Arnold Arboret. Exped. 1910-1) 4598 (TYPE in herb. Kew); Nanchuan, *Bock and Rosthorn* 1177.

This species finds its closest ally in *M. Wilsonii* from western Szechuan, which, however, can at once be distinguished from *M. szechuanica* by the appressed and scantier indumentum of the young branchlets, buds, and peduncles, and by the absence of spreading hairs from the midrib of the lower surface of the leaves.

Wilson's specimen was treated as *Michelia* sp. by Rehder and Wilson\* in the systematic enumeration of Wilson's plants.

***Michelia Wilsonii*** Finet et Gagnep. in Mém. Soc. Bot. France iv, 45, t. 7A (1906).

*Michelia sinensis* Hemsl. et Wils. in Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1906, 149 (1906).

Western Szechuan: *Wilson* (Veitch Exped.) 3136, 4720.

This species was described independently in the same year by Finet and Gagnepain (in March 1906, from *Wilson* 3136) and by Hemsley and Wilson (in July 1906, from *Wilson* 3136 and 4720). *M. Wilsonii* as the earlier name thus takes precedence. Finet and Gagnepain cited the number of their specimen as "190," but this was an error, for the type-specimen (in herb. Paris) bears the number 3136. Their erroneous description of the tepals as "alborosei" was evidently due to their misreading as "fl. rosy-white" the note "fl. ivory-white," which appears in manuscript on the label.

\* Sarg. Pl. Wilson. i, 409 (1913).



*Manglietia Forrestii* W. W. Sm. Type-specimen showing fruit ( $\times \frac{1}{2}$ ).