Supplementary Notes on Chinese Species of Lysimachia,

DY

DR. H. HANDEL-MAZZETTI.

Since the publication of my revision of the Chinese species of Lysimachia* I have received on loan, by the kindness of Prof. E. D. Merrill, the whole material of the genus contained in the herbarium of the university of Berkeley. It includes the private herbarium of the late Dr. G. Bonati which has enabled me to judge definitely on the species described by him. Little else has to be added, for it is unnecessary to mention every new collection except for some rarities and where it adds something essential to the distribution.

- 9. L. lancifolia. Add E. Yunnan. Lulan. Py in Ducloux 558. The better specimen in herb. Berkeley shows that the plant mentioned by me on p. 74 under L. capillipes belongs here. What I said there about the corolla lobes should thus be omitted.
- 11. L. fragraus. The only specimen with flowers matching Hayata's description is from Formosa (Taririkusya. Sasaki 596), but all its other characters hardly agree with the description. Evidently the same plant is represented with fruits from Nokosan, 3500'. Bartlett 6157, and from the Philippines. Ramos 44958. Clemens 7344, 16264, 17826.
 - P. 75, line 3 from top, for 790 in, read 790 m.
- 15. L. cuspidata. Plants from the Philippines. Clemens 16264a, 16459, 18783 probably belong to this species, although the calyx is smaller than in the Javanese specimens. Unfortunately, there is not one corolla with them.
- 29. L. longipes. Add Chekiang. Tien tai shan (=Tih tai shan), 700', common on partly shaded rocks. Ching 1554.
 - * These Notes, Vol. XVI., No. LXXVII (1928) 51.

- 59. L. Franchetii. The identification of L. Pelitmenginii with this is correct. The corollas are not striolate but have only colourless punctiform glands. The calyx is not glandular but only beset with articulate hairs. In Bonati's type the flowers reach 2 cm. in diameter and the upper pedicels are by no means shorter than the lower. The smallest specimens of the species (leg. Maire) are only 6 cm. high and were mistaken by Bonati for L. Henryi. All the three last-mentioned features should be entered in my key § 35,a.
- 65a. L. Eberhardtii Bonti. The pedicels decidedly longer than the petioles distinguish it from L. debilis, with which it otherwise agrees. If the plant really reaches a length of 3-5 m, it is another good difference. The corolla has thick, but not distinctly coloured glands. The author's "nigro punctata" is as wrong as "pedunculis erectis." The indument consists of long and somewhat stiff, slightly brownish, articulate hairs.
- $66.\ {\bf L.}$ congestiflora. Add Kiangsi. Kuling. Steward, Univ. Nanking Herb. 4697.

Var. kwangtungensis Hand.-Mzt., var. nov.

Saepe erecta nec radicans, usque ad 50 cm. alta. Caulis usque ad $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. crassus. Folia ovato-lanceolata, usque 42×12 et 70×22 mm., basi cuneato-angustata, pro maxima parte epunctata.

N. Kwangtung. Lungtou shan: Before Yu village, by the ravine, near water, 13, VI. 1924 (To Kang Peng, Tsang Wai Tak, Tsang Un kin 12464: Herb. Berkeley, fr.). Shiuchou Region (To Kang Peng & Groffe 2888: Herb. Berkeley, Herb. Mus. Vienna, fl.).

Habit and leaves recall *L. Franchetii*, but all the other characters, except the almost undotted leaves, are those of *L. congestifiona*. Steward's specimen mentioned above is very copiously branched, but recalls the variety in the upright habit; its leaves, however, are typically dotted. Corollas are awanting.

- 67. L. Hui. Add Fukien. Yenping. Chung 3289a.
- 72. L. patungensis. Add Folia secus margines parce pellucide brevistriata (it to be added also in the key § 23.a.).
- W. Chekiang. 20–40 miles w. of Wen chou, 250–450 m. R. C. Ching 1834. Hua ting, Tien Tai shan, 2100 m. Chiao: Univ. Nanking Herb. 14448.
 - 73. L. pterantha. Add N. Yunnan. . Legendre 755.

P. 103, line 3 from top, for pedicels read: petioles.

88. L. fukienensis. Add Fukien. Metcalf & Chang 835.

89. L. Rosthorniana. Add Fukien. Buongkang, Yenping, wet shady places along roads. Chung 3282.

90. L. albescens. "The identification of L. Duclousii is correct. The pedicels are up to 2 cm. long (note in the key § 46. a.), but shorter than the leaves, and in accord with the larger size of the whole plant. Py in Ducloux 1618, from the same place, left undetermined by Bonati, forms the transition to the smaller type specimens.

P. 106, line 8 from top, for L. microcarpa read L. lancifolia.

92. L. mauritiana. Add Chekiang. Ping Young, on the sea shore. R. C. Ching 1927.

100. L. pentapetala. Add N. Kiangsu. Young 3260.

108 L. marginata and ? Sectio Marginatae strike out. L. marginata is an Anagallis. See Skottsberg in Göteb. Kgl. Vetensk. Vitt. Samh. Handlg., XXVIII. 3, 71.

110a. 64a. L. racemiflora Bonti. Citation on p. 114 under L. decurrens, where it should be deleted.

Calyx corolla dimidia paululo longior, fere ad basin fissus; lobi anguste ovati, latitudine subtriplo longiores, acuti, striolis glandulosis crassis nigropurpureis brevibus vel hic illic longius confluentibus, marginibus inferne late membranaccis, glandulis minutis subsessilibus ciliatis. Corolla campanulata, 5 mm. longa, ad ½ gamopetala, tubo intus tenuiter subsessili-glanduloso, lobis patentibus, subrhombeoellipticis, latitudine subduplo longioribus, rotundatis, lateribus invicem se tegentibus, simbus acutiusculis, eglandulosis. Filamenta tubi ore inserta, glabra, antheris infra medium insertis, cordato-ovatis, erectis, apiculatis, pallidis, corolla brevioribus aequilonga. Ovarium glabrum, globosum; stylus crassus, corolla paululo brevior.

N.E. Yunnan. Maire. The type collection only known.

Although the propagation is no doubt abnormal, in the floral structure the plant matches no other and must be considered a good species, probably allied to $L.\ circaeoides$. In the key it should be inserted in § 73.

P. 113, line 7 from bottom, for L. acroadenia read L. Keiskeana.

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