

Notes on *Elaeocarpus* (Elaeocarpaceae) from China

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Abstract: Having different characteristics of branchlets, leaves and perianth, *Elaeocarpus hayatae* is treated as a distinct species rather a variety of *E. sphaericus*. *E. atro-punctatus* is reported from Guangxi for the first time.

Key words: *Elaeocarpus*; Taiwan; Guangxi

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Elaeocarpus hayatae Kanehira & Sasaki, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosan, 24: 398, t. 2, 1934; Kanehira, Formosan Trees, rev. ed. 431, t. 388, 1936; Liu, Sasaki & Keng, Quart. J. Taiwan Mus. 8(4): 306, 1955; H. L. Li, Woody Fl. Taiwan 533, 1963; C. E. Chang, Quart. J. Taiwan Forest, 3(2): 22, 1967.

Elaeocarpus sphaericus (Gaertner) Schumman var. *hayatae* (Kanehira & Sasaki) C. E. Chang in H. L. Li *et al.* (eds.), Fl. Taiwan 3: 686, pl. 776, 1979 and in T. C. Huang (ed), Fl. Taiwan, ed. 2, 3: 718, pl. 366, 1993, syn. nov.

Elaeocarpus sylvestris (Lour.) Poiret var. *hayatae* (Kanehira & Sasaki) Y. C. Liu, Lign. Pl. Taiwan 376, 1972.

This species was originally described as having a 3-loculed ovary. In Kanehira's "Formosan Trees Revised Edition", the cross section of the ovary is illustrated clearly as 3-loculed but the cross section of fruit is 5-loculed with 4 locules degenerating (Kanehira, 1936, fig. 388: G & D). Examination of type materials by C. E. Chang revealed that the ovary and fruit are 4-or 5-loculed (Chang, 1977, Pl. 766: 1, 4). In the infrageneric system of *Elaeocarpus* (Tang, 1992), species with 5-loculed ovaries and fruit belong to Section *Ganitrus* but species with 2-or 3-loculed ovaries and 1-loculed fruit belong to Section *Elaeocarpus*. Since its ovary is 4-or 5-loculed, *E. hayatae* is certainly not a member of the Section *Elaeocarpus* but rather a member of the Sec-

tion *Ganitrus*.

Since its leaves look similar to *E. decipiens* and *E. sylvestris*, *E. hayatae* sometimes has been treated as a synonym of these; however, as noted above *E. hayatae* is in a separate section.

Only two species of the section *Ganitrus* are recognized in China, of which *E. angustifolius* Blume is found in southern Yunnan. *Elaeocarpus hayatae* Kanehira & Sasaki differs from *E. angustifolius* Blume in a number of characteristics including glabrous (vs. pubescent) branchlets, petioles, and abaxial leaf surfaces, smaller leaves (7-13 X 2.5-3.5 vs. 13-17 X 4-6 cm), fewer lateral veins (6-8 vs. 10-13), veins and veinlets distinctly (vs. poorly) anastomosing, sepals glabrous (vs. puberulent) adaxially, petal segments 13-15 (vs. 15-25), and 4-or 5-loculed (vs. 5-loculed) ovary and fruit. In view of these differences, we prefer to treat it as a distinct species rather than a variety. In addition, up to date records of geographical distribution indicated that they are allopatric. This species is endemic to Taiwan.

The discovery of both 4-loculed and 5-loculed ovaries and fruit might be important in the study of evolution of this genus. *E. hayatae* is distributed in the periphery of the section and the reduction in locules of ovary and fruit might be derived.

Elaeocarpus atropunctatus H. T. Chang, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 17: 52, 1979.

This species was described from Luoding, Guang-

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dong Province, with two collections only. Since then no other collections have been reported. In the course of this study, the author came to see two collections from Guangxi, which are deposited at the herbarium, Guangxi Academy of Forest Sciences (GXFI). This species is new to Guangxi. Guangxi. Du' an County, Liang Shengye 2000003 (GXFI); Pingxiang Municipality, Daqingshan, Integrated Survey Team, 0691 (GXFI).

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摘 要: 基于 4~5 室的子房和果实, 以及不同的嫩枝、叶、花被等特征, 光叶球果杜英是一个明显区别于园果杜英的种。报道了黑腺杜英在广西的首次记录。

关键词: 杜英属; 台湾; 广西



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