

Miscellaneous nomenclatural and taxonomic notes mainly relating to cultivated plants

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1. *Dichroa* × *Hydrangea* (*Hydrangeaceae*)

Recent breeding work to develop *Hydrangea* cultivars in the USA has included intergeneric crosses with *Dichroa* (Kardos *et al.*, 2006). Further work has revealed wild populations of this intergeneric cross in the wild, and some of the variation within *Dichroa* is now thought to be due to hybridisation with *Hydrangea*. Consequently a name is provided for this cross.

× *Didrangea* J. M. H. Shaw **nothogen. nov.**

= *Dichroa* Lour. × *Hydrangea* L.

2. *Disporopsis* (*Liliaceae sensu lato, Convallariaceae*)

A *Disporopsis* endemic to the Philippines was originally described as *Disporum luzoniense* Merrill. Subsequent studies (Kumar & Brandham, 1980; Saito, 2009) have confirmed the placement of this taxon in *Disporopsis*. I concur with this, having examined an image of the isotype (E. D. Merrill 6619, NY) and compared it with material in cultivation. These and some other authors have followed the treatment provided by Jessop (1979) for *Flora Malesiana*, which included *Disporum luzoniense* as a synonym of *Disporopsis fuscopicta* Hance, a species based on a collection from Guangdong Province, China (holotype: B. C. Henry s.n. in Herb. Hance 22186, **BM!**). Jessop frequently employed very broad species concepts in his revisions, which subsequent workers have found necessary to modify. For example, *Peliosanthes* in *Flora Malesiana* (Jessop, 1976, 1979) is reduced to a single species, whereas currently about 18 species are recognised (Shaw, 2009). The Philippine plant exhibits several characters that distinguish it from *D. fuscopicta*, most notably the rhizome which is fleshy with elongated internodes, rather than moniliform; anthers about 1mm long, as opposed to 2–2.5mm, and corona lobes emarginated as opposed to emarginate to 2–3-dentate. Consequently a new combination for this plant is provided.

Disporopsis luzoniensis (Merrill) J. M. H. Shaw **comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Disporum luzoniense* Merrill, *Philipp. J. Sci.*, **5** (Bot.): 338 (1910).

3. *Disporum* (*Colchicaceae*, formerly *Convallariaceae*)

Disporum 'Green Giant' is a vigorous selection by Dan Hinkley forming thickets to 2m high, widely available in the USA and UK and usually attributed to *D. cantoniense*, under which it is listed in the *RHS Plant Finder 2010–2011*. Examination of the original stock in Hinkley's garden reveals that 'Green Giant' was originally a selection from *D. longistylum* (H. Lév. & Vaniot) H. Hara. A specimen collected from Hinkley's garden (B. Wynn-Jones s.n., 2008) is here designated as a nomenclatural standard and has been deposited at **WSY**.

Disporum 'Night Heron', another Hinkley selection, is also better placed under *D. longistylum*.

D. longistylum can easily be distinguished from *D. cantoniense*. *D. cantoniense* produces mostly pseudolateral inflorescences, in which the flowers are terminal on a short lateral branchlet opposite a leaf, and the tepals longer than the stamens, so that they are included, whereas *D. longistylum* produces flowers in a truly terminal inflorescence at the apex of a stem or branch, with tepals, 1–1.4cm long, shorter than stamens, so that the stamens are exerted.

Plants in cultivation as *D. megalanthum* are also usually *D. longistylum*. Genuine *D. megalanthum* may be distinguished from *D. longistylum* by stamens shorter than or equalling tepals which are 2–3.5cm long.

Disporum cantoniense (Lour.) Merr. is a variable species treated in depth by Hara (1988), who recognised four geographical races, two of which are island races. On the Asian mainland var. *cantoniense* with the tepals usually 1–2cm long is widespread, but in populations endemic to Sikkim, plants producing greenish white tepals, 2–3.2cm long, have been distinguished as var. *sikkimense* H. Hara. A fine colour plate is provided in Noltie (1994). Populations studied in the north of Vietnam around Y-Ti, in Lao Cai Province, produce flowers with tepals that are longer still, attaining 3.7cm, although they are not as broad as var. *sikkimense*. The flowers are borne on peduncles 2–3cm



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Fig. 1. *Disporum cantoniense* var. *y-tiense*.

long, tepals are dark brownish red-purple, oblanceolate, around 4mm wide with an acuminate apex, keeled midrib, and green at the short, saccate base; anthers 4–4.5mm long, stamens 1.8cm long. This also contrasts with var. *cantoniense* in which the tepals are 1–2cm long, stamens 8–10mm and peduncles usually very short.

Since these wild populations consistently produce flowers with larger parts they are here formally named as a new variety.

Disporum cantoniense* var. *y-tiense B. Wynn-Jones, V. D. Nguyen & J. M. H. Shaw **var. nov.**

A var. *sikkimensi* H. Hara tepalis fuscis purpuratis, ad 3.7mm longis, antheris 4–4.5mm longis, staminibus 1.8cm longis differt.

Holotype: Cultivated at Crûg Farm, N. Wales, *B. Wynn-Jones* s.n., 2008 (WSY), from original collection: WWJ 11958. Y-Ti, Lao Cai Province, northern Vietnam.

4. *Glandularia* (*Verbenaceae*)

Umber (1979) reviewed the North American species of *Glandularia* and provided a detailed investigation supporting its separation from *Verbena*, wherein these species have been treated as section *Glandularia* Schauer. Since then the garden hybrid *Verbena* × *hybrida* has also been transferred to *Glandularia* (Pruski & Nesom, 1992). Since the fifth edition of the *RHS Encyclopaedia of Plants and Flowers* (Brickell, 2010: 589) recognises *Glandularia* as distinct from *Verbena* and combinations now exist in *Glandularia* for all the accepted species and hybrids with the exception of the following cultivated hybrid, the requisite combination is here provided.

Glandularia × *maonettii* (Regel) J. M. H. Shaw **comb. et stat. nov.**

Basionym: *Verbena tenera* var. *maonettii* Regel, *Gartenflora* **4**: 26, t.142 (1855).

= *Verbena tenera* var. *maonettii* Planchon, *Flore des Serres* 2nd ser. **11**: 115–116, t.1129 (1856).

To assist recognition of cultivars belonging to this hybrid, and distinguish them from *G. × hybrida*, it may be helpful to note that plants of *Glandularia × maonettii* produce flowers with a pattern of radiating alternate white and coloured stripes on the corolla.

5. *Hedychium* (*Zingiberaceae*)

While reviewing the names of hybrid *Hedychium*, it came to light that there are valid binomials available for several garden hybrids.

The name *H. × wilkeanum* W.Wats., *Gard. Chron.* 3rd ser., **16**(2): 276 (1894), is available for the cross *H. coronarium* × *H. gardnerianum*.

Dr Charles Nelson kindly drew my attention to another overlooked name, *H. × moorei* in *Gard. Chron.* **28**: 142 (1900), commemorating a past Director of the Botanic Garden at Glasnevin, F.W. Moore. This name has sufficient description to be accepted as valid under

the *ICBN*, and has since been listed in the International Plant Names Index (www.ipni.org). It applies to the hybrid *H. coccineum* × *H. gardnerianum*. There are several different names used for plants in cultivation, the most common being 'Tara', which originated from wild-collected seed, and was originally listed under *H. coccineum* (Schilling, 1982). Since then, in consultation with Chris Brickell and Tony Schilling, the consensus of opinion is that 'Tara' represents this hybrid. 'Tara' received both an AM in 1978 and an FCC in 1984.

Other plants apparently assignable to *H.* × *moorei* include:

H. 'Kewense', originally said to be this hybrid, probably selected by Charles P. Raffill, one-time Assistant Curator at Kew, and like 'Tara' regarded as *H. coccineum* by some. Branney (2005) points out that this epithet is commonly misapplied to another *Hedychium* with pink flowers.

H. 'Raffillii', syn. *H.* × *raffillii*, *H.* 'C.P. Raffill'. Another plant originating from Kew, and awarded an AM in 1941. According to the *ICBN* Art. 36.1, a Latin diagnosis became mandatory from 1st January 1935, hence the name *H.* × *raffillii* is invalid as it was described only in English in 1941. On the other hand, under *ICNCP* Art. 21.5 & 6, a Latin name published prior to 1st January 1959 is acceptable as a cultivar epithet, regardless of validity under the *ICBN*. Hence, as a cultivar epithet, 'Raffillii' is valid and has priority over the superfluous replacement name 'C.P. Raffill'.

One point that all these have in common is their similarity with *H. coccineum*, which has resulted in their being treated under that species at various times.

6. *Ligularia* (*Asteraceae*)

It has been noticed that accessions of *Ligularia fischeri* (Ledeb.) Turcz. from Cheju-do, an island off the southern tip of the Korean peninsula, differ from collections from elsewhere in its range by developing large swollen tuberous roots. Plants have been distributed under the cultivar name 'Cheju Charmer'. This variant is apparently endemic to Cheju Island, and is accordingly formally described here as a variety.

Ligularia fischeri var. **megalorhiza** B. Wynn-Jones & J. M. H. Shaw
var. nov.

A var. *fischeri* radicibus tumidis et tuberantibus differt.

Holotype: Cultivated plant at Crûg Farm, N. Wales. *Wynn-Jones & Shaw* s.n., 31 Aug 2007 (WSY), from original collection: BSWJ 1158, Cheju Island, Korea.

7. *Plectranthus* (Lamiaceae)

There is a widespread, though uncommon, plant grown under the misapplied name *Plectranthus amboinicus*. It is illustrated under that name in Sajeva & Costanzo (1994) and Shaw (1999a: 73, illustr. on left-hand side), and has also been listed in nursery catalogues as *Coleus aromaticus*, which is a synonym of *P. amboinicus*. The plant is vegetatively propagated with ease, and originated as a field collection made by the late Werner Rauh of Heidelberg, between Normanga and Litokitok, Kenya, close to the border with Tanzania, an area relatively well collected. It has since been distributed by International Succulent Introductions of Huntington Botanic Gardens, USA, as ISI 1316, which accounts for it being seen in succulent plant nurseries.

The plant has a very characteristic neat appearance, with small, almost circular leaves, distinctive aroma, variously described as camphor or petrol, and hardly ever flowers, hence its confusion with *P. amboinicus*, a much more robust, square-stemmed, larger-leaved plant. Following an unusually sunny period a few years ago the author's plant flowered, and material was taken to Alan Paton at Kew, where it was retained in the herbarium at his request. One unusual feature is the presence of round foliar organs, like the cauline leaves, in the inflorescence. It was not a close match for anything in the herbarium, but by a process of elimination was determined to belong to *P. cylindraceus*. Since then, *P. cylindraceus* Benth., typified on African material, has been shown to be a synonym of *P. montanus* Benth., typified by a collection from Peninsular India (Suddee & Paton, 2004). Despite its rather distinctive appearance, ISI 1316 has the same distinctive scent as *P. montanus*, which is still generally known as *P. cylindraceus* in cultivation. Plants grown under this name are well illustrated in van Jaarsveld (2006: 81), wherein they can also be compared with *P. amboinicus*. This unusual variant, ISI 1316, is not mentioned in the recent *Flora of Tropical East*

Table 1. References to *Podophyllum* in *Plants of Mount Emei* (Li & Shi, 2007)

Name in Li & Shi	Name accepted in this account	Page in text	Illustration
<i>Dysosma veitchii</i>	<i>P. delavayi</i>	108, 257 (also as <i>D. majoensis</i>)	108
<i>Dysosma veitchii</i> var. <i>longipetalis</i> ¹	<i>P. delavayi</i> var. <i>longipetalum</i>	45, 257–258, 484	Not illustrated
<i>Dysosma difformis</i>	<i>P. difforme</i>	257	Not illustrated
<i>Dysosma majoensis</i> var. <i>emeiensis</i>	<i>P. emeiense</i>	45, 257, 484	Not illustrated
<i>Dysosma versipellis</i>	<i>P. versipelle</i> subsp. <i>boreale</i> var. <i>sichuanense</i>	68, 258	68

¹ Note that *D. veitchii* var. *longipetalis* (2007) is a heterotypic synonym of *P. delavayi* var. *longipetalum* (1999).

Africa account of *Lamiaceae* (Paton, 2009). It is here assigned the cultivar name 'Werner Rauh' and the specimen at K (Shaw, s.n., 2002, inflorescence from cultivated plant) is designated as a nomenclatorial standard.

8. *Podophyllum* (*Berberidaceae*)

A *Podophyllum* known to be endemic to Emei Shan, in Sichuan, China has been included in earlier treatments as an undescribed species: *Podophyllum* sp. B. *New Plantsman* 7(3): 158 (2000) and *Podophyllum* sp. A, J. M. H. Shaw in Stearn, W. T., *The Genus Epimedium: 297–298* (2002). It was subsequently described under *Dysosma* in a Chinese publication (Li & Shi, 2007) and therefore a new combination is here provided under *Podophyllum*.

***Podophyllum emeiense* (J. L. Wu & P. Zhuang) J. M. H. Shaw comb. et stat. nov.**

Basionym: *Dysosma majoensis* (Gagnep.) M. Hiroe var. *emeiensis* J. L. Wu & P. Zhuang, *Pl. Mt. Emei*: 484 (2007).

= *Dysosma emeiensis* J. L. Wu & P. Zhuang, *J. Wuhan Bot. Res.* 11(1): 41–46 (1993) *nom. inval.* Art. 32.1.

Plants of Mount Emei (Li & Shi, 2007) is a catalogue of the flora of Emei Shan with special reference to endemic taxa, many of which are

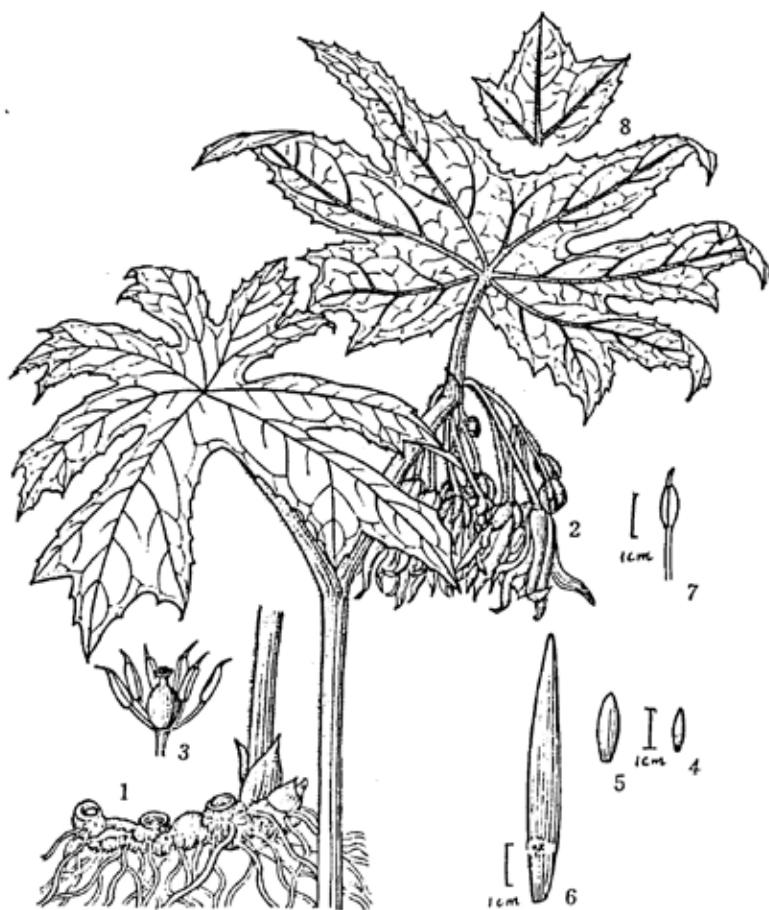


圖1. 峨眉八角蓮 *Dysosma emeiensis* J. L. Wu et P. Zhuang
 1. 根及根莖 2. 花枝 3. 去被花 4. 外輪萼片 5. 內輪萼片 6.
 花瓣 7. 雄蕊 8. 葉背面(局部)

Fig. 2. *Podophyllum emeiense*; unpublished illustration provided by Ping Zhuang. 1. Rhizome. 2. Aerial stem with inflorescence. 3. Flower with petals and sepals removed. 4. Inner sepal. 5. Outer sepal. 6. Petal. 7. Stamen. 8. Underside of leaf lobe apex.

illustrated with high-quality colour images. As there is no detailed index and the pages of colour plates are unnumbered, although they are interspersed with text pages and continue the pagination sequence, details of where *Podophyllum* references may be found are given in Table 1 (p. 53).

Those working with the *Flora of Emei Shan* may wish to use the key to *Podophyllum* of Emei Shan in the *New Plantsman* (Shaw, 1999b) which has been successfully field-tested by Mikinori Ogisu.

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¹ The RHS Advisory Committee on Nomenclature and Taxonomy.

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