MISCELLANEOUS BOTANICAL NOTES XXII

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139. THE IDENTITY OF HALONGIA PURPUREA JEANPLONG FROM NORTH VIETNAM (LILIACEAE)

During a botanical tour in North Vietnam in 1961 Dr. Jeanplong collected a small Liliaceous plant which he could not check at the Paris Herbarium. Sending a duplicate to Dr. W. T. Stearn at the British Museum, the latter suggested it to belong to the tribe *Johnsonieae* to which Jeanplong agreed, classifying it as a new monotypic genus *Halongia*, next to the New South Wales *Alania*.

My attention was drawn to it through the figures provided in the paper published recently by Jeanplong, which strongly reminded me of *Thysanotus chinensis*, a widely distributed member of an otherwise Australian genus, occurring from northern Australia with gaps to Thailand and China. Besides, a new Liliaceous genus from Indo-China would be quite unexpected.

Obviously Dr. Jeanplong used the Flore de l'Indo-Chine for its identification but did not find it as *Thysanotus* has not been recorded from Indo-China. Furthermore generic disposition is reputedly difficult to find with Krause's mediocre account of the family in vol. 15a of the new edition of the Pflanzenfamilien.

There were some discrepancies in the figures produced and the characters of *Thysanotus chinensis*, namely in the inner petals which Jeanplong depicted as being covered with hairs, instead of having fringes, a characteristic of *Thysanotus*.

I had the privilege of receiving on loan the specimen deposited in the Budapest Museum of Natural Sciences, Botanical Collection (other deposits are in P and BM) and dissection showed that this structure was not well understood and depicted. In *Thysanotus chinensis* the membraneous margin of the inner petals is strongly fringed and inflexed-folded, making the impression of presence of hairs; the fringes are, however, more-celled and not proper hairs. In fact the flowers of the type exactly match those of *Thysanotus chinensis*.

It is not a new record for the flora of Indo-China either, as Merrill already recorded it from that country.

Thysanotus chinensis Bth., Fl. Hongk. (1861) 372; Hall. *f.*, Nova Guinea 8 (1914) 991; Merrill, En. Philip. 1 (1923) 202; Payens, Nova Guinea n.s. 8 (1957) 386. — *Halongia purpurea* Jeanplong, Act. Bot. Acad. Scient. Hungar. 16 (1970) 296, fig. 1—6.

Distribution: Southern China, Hongkong, Indo-China, S. Thailand, N. Malay Peninsula, Philippines (Luzon), Celebes, Lesser Sunda Is. (Flores), S. Moluccas (Aru Is.), New Guinea, tropical Australia (Arnhem Land).

140. THE GENERIC IDENTITY OF OPHIOPOGON GRACILIPES CRAIB FROM THAILAND (LILIACEAE)

In Kew Bull. 1912, p. 411, Craib described this species from Doi Sutep, adding that it resembled species of the genus *Peliosanthes*. Besides the missing of the linear, strap-shaped leaves of *Ophiopogon*, the difference between the two genera is that in *Ophiopogon* the filaments are not connate. In Craib's plant the filaments are very short but entirely connate and its leaf-shape is undoubtedly that of *Peliosanthes*. It must certainly be classified as a *Peliosanthes*. A transfer is postponed, as so many species of *Peliosanthes* have been described from SE. Asia, especially from Indo-China and China — indeed too many in our mind — and we prefer to leave its specific disposition to a monographer of the genus. — (van Steenis & R. Geesink).

141. REDUCTION OF SAMYDA MACROPHYLLA WILLD. (FLACOURTIACEAE) TO PISONIA GRANDIS R.BR. (NYCTAGINACEAE)

Recently we could study the type specimen of *Samyda macrophylla* Willd. based on a specimen collected by Klein in India (*herb. Willdenow no. 8340*, in B), a name omitted in the Flora of British India by Clarke and the supplementary list by Calder c.s. in Rec. Bot. Surv. India 11 (1926). This appeared to belong to *Pisonia*. As fortunately the epithet is pre-empted by that of *P. macrophylla* Link (1821) based on an unidentifiable sterile cultivated specimen and by that of *P. macrophylla* (Boj.) Choisy (1849) this old name falls into synonymy, as follows:

Pisonia grandis R. Br., Prod. Fl. Nov. Holl. 1 (1810) 422; Stemmerik, Fl. Mal. I, 6 (1964) 464. — *Samyda macrophylla* Willd., Sp. Pl. 2 (1799) 625, *non P. macrophylla* Link, En. Hort. Berol. (1821) 354. — *Calpidia macrophylla* Bojer, Hort. Maur. (1837) 265. — *P. macrophylla* (Boj.) Choisy in DC., Prod. 13, 2 (1849) 446.

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