DISTYLIOPSIS (HAMAMELIDACEAE) NEW FOR TAIWAN AND BURMA

P. K. ENDRESS
Botanischer Garten und Institut für systematische Botanik der Universität, Zürich

TAIWAN

Until now three species of apetalous Hamamelidoideae have been reported from Taiwan (Li, 1963): Distylium gracile Nakai, Distylium racemosum Sieb. & Zucc., and Sycopsis formosana (Kanehira) Kanehira & Hatusima (close to or identical with S. sinensis Oliver).

A list of the specimens of the Herbarium of the National Taiwan University, Taipei (TAI), kindly sent by Prof. Ch. E. DeVol (Oct. 3, 1970), contains the same three species.

During a study on the inflorescence structure of the apetalous Hamamelidoideae (Endress, 1970), I received a fruiting specimen from the Morris Arboretum Herbarium, Philadelphia, from Taiwan (Taichung: Rengechi, 24-7-1955, Yü, Keng et al., s.n., MOAR; also cited in Li, 1963), labelled ‘Sycopsis formosana Kanehira & Hatusima’. However, this specimen turned out to be Distyliopsis dunnii (Hemsley) Endress (= Sycopsis dunnii Hemsley).

It seems to be the first record of this species and even of this genus for Taiwan. This occurrence is of chorological interest, because the eastern Asiatic and Malesian genus Distyliopsis is distributed almost exceptionally south of the tropic of Cancer (except some localities in SE. China). Now, Taiwan fills the distribution gap between Fukien (China) and Luzon (Philippines). Moreover, at present Taiwan seems to be the only region where the areas of Distyliopsis and of Sycopsis (with which Distyliopsis has been united before) are known to overlap distinctly (possibly also SE. China in some degree).

Sycopsis on the contrary, of more northern distribution, extends its continental area to the south of the tropic of Cancer only in few localities on Taiwan.

BURMA

From the Kew Herbarium I received an unidentified fruiting specimen which also belongs to Distyliopsis (apparently to D. dunnii). It hails from Burma (Wa State, Nanlwe Chaung, 26-12-1936, Maung Po Khant 15243).

No Distyliopsis (Sycopsis) species has been reported from Burma before (Guillaumin, 1920; Craib, 1931; Tardieu-Blot, 1965). The only other Burmese species of apetalous Hamamelidoideae seems to be Distylium cf. chungii (Metcalf) W.C. Cheng (Airy Shaw, 1963). This record extends conspicuously the western distribution limit for Distyliopsis in continental Asia.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYCOPSIS AND DISTYLIOPSIS

The differences between Distyliopsis and Sycopsis have been worked out in detail by Endress (1970); see also Bogle (1970). Fruiting specimens, mainly represented in herbaria, may be distinguished by the following characters:

1. Distyliopsis:
   - Sterile bracts: present
   - Fertile bracts: present
   - Pedicel: present
   - Anthers: present
   - Ovary: present

2. Sycopsis:
   - Sterile bracts: absent
   - Fertile bracts: absent
   - Pedicel: absent
   - Anthers: absent
   - Ovary: absent
P. K. ENDRESS: Distyliopsis (Hamamelidaceae) new for Taiwan and Burma

Fig. 1. Distyliopsis dunnii (Hemsley) Endress, infructescence (Yü, Keng et al. s.n., Taiwan). — Fig. 2. Sycopsis formosana (Kan.) Kan. & Hat., infructescence (Liu, Kou, Kao et al. 422, Taiwan).

Sycopsis

Fruits arranged spirally at main axis.
Fruits sessile.
Uppermost fruit not really terminal on main axis.
Mostly several ripe fruits per infructescence (fig. 2).

Distyliopsis

Fruits distichous at main axis.
Fruits ± 'stalked'.
Uppermost fruit really terminal on main axis.
Several or often only one ripe fruit per infructescence (fig. 1).

Sources for distribution map: Walker (1944); Chang (1948); Van Steenis (1955, 1960); Vink (1957); Tardieu-Blot (1965); Van Balgooy (1966); Endress (1970); Vink (in litt.).

Herbaria: British Museum (BM), Genève (G), Kew (K), Leyden (L), Philadelphia (MOAR), Taiwan (TAI), Washington (US), Zürich (Z).

REFERENCES