

XII. NEW RECORDS OF ANGIOSPERMS FROM TAIWAN

Hsuan Keng

Department of Botany, University of Singapore
Bukit Timah Road, Kent Ridge, Singapore - 0511

Recently I had the good opportunity to spend three months (April to June 1986) at the Forest Research Institute in Taipei, Taiwan. In going through some of the literature, I was impressed by the number of new taxa of vascular plants discovered during the last decade or so. This is partly the result of an improvement of the transport systems and general facilities, but the main reason is the zeal and effort of several local botanists, who have made numerous expeditions to various parts of the island, particularly to the Central Range and Lanyu Islet (Botel Tobago), and also have made critical studies in the herbaria.

As these new findings have been reported in various journals and books, it seemed opportune to bring the newly recorded families and genera together here.

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I. DicotyledonesAnnonaceae.

Polyalthia Bl., represented by P. liukuensis Hatus. Lanyu (C.-E. Chang 8606). The genus is widely spread in the Old World tropics. The species occurs in the Ryukyus. See C.-E. Chang, J. Phytogeogr. 29 (1981) 5, t. 2.

Bretschneideraceae.

Bretschneidera Hemsl., represented by B. sinensis Hemsl. Chi-sin-shan, near Taipei (S.Y. Lu 12071, 17061). This monotypic family is new for Taiwan, it previously was known from mainland China. See S.Y. Lu et al., Quart. J. Chin. For. 19/1 (1976) 116, t. 1-4.

Convolvulaceae.

Lepistemon Bl., represented by L. binectariferum (Wall.) O. Ktze var. trichocarpum (Gagnep.) Oostst. Lanyu (C.H. Ou et al. 2262). This is an Old World tropical genus. See C.H. Ou, Quart. J. Chin. For. 9/2 (1976) 141, t. 14.

Ericaceae.

Enkianthus DC., represented by E. taiwanianus Ying, allied to or identical with E. perulatus Schneid. Pei-chia-tien-shan (S.S. Ying 5301, 5311). The genus occurs from the Himalayas to Japan. See Ying, Quart. J. Chin. For. 9/2 (1976) 145, t. 1.

Flacourtiaceae.

Flacourtia l'Hérit., represented by F. rukam Zoll. & Mor. Lanyu (C.-E. Chang 3158). The genus is widely spread in the Old World tropics. The species occurs from Malesia to the Pacific. See C.-E. Chang, J. Phytogeogr. 29 (1981) 13.

Icacinaceae.

Gomphandra Lindl., represented by G. luzonensis (Merr.) Merr. Lanyu (C.H. Ou et al. 1340, 2415), Lu-tao (C.-E. Chang 3599). The genus occurs from SE. Asia to the Solomon Isles. See C.H. Ou, Quart. J. Chin. For. 9/2 (1976) 119; C.-E. Chang, Forest. J. Taiwan Inst. Agric. 20 (1978) 34, t. 7.

Meliaceae.

Aphanamixis Bl., represented by A. tripetala (Blanco) Merr. Lanyu (C.L. Yeh 668). The genus is Indomalesian. The species occurs in the Philippines. See C.-E. Chang, J. Phytogeogr. 29 (1981) 9.

Olacaceae.

This family was not known to occur in Taiwan. The following genera are now known from the island:

Olax L., represented by O. imbricata Roxb. Lanyu (C.L. Yeh 866). The genus is widely spread in the Old World tropics. See C.-E. Chang, Forest. J. Taiwan Inst. Agric. 20 (1978) 31, t. 1.

Schoepfia Schreb., represented by S. jasminodora Sieb. & Zucc. Wutai, Ping-tung (C.-E. Chang 7364). The genus is known from (sub)tropical America and SE. Asia. See C.-E. Chang, Quart. J. Chin. For. 10/2 (1977) 29, t. 1.

Orobanchaceae.

Christisonia Gardn. This new family and genus are represented by Chr. sinensis G. Beck. Nan-hu-ta-shan (Y.B. Yang s.n., August 1979). The family is widespread, the genus occurs in SE. Asia to Malesia. See S.Y. Lu & Hsu, Rare plants in Taiwan (1984) 90, t. 90 (In Chin.).

Ranunculaceae.

Cimicifuga Wernischek, represented by C. simplex DC. Che-lai-tz-shan and Lun-kao-tsu-shan (Y. Saito & K. Kikuchi s.n., November 1925). The genus is North temperate. See C.H. Ou, Quart. J. Chin. For. 9/2 (1978) 121, t. 4.

Rosaceae.

Geum L., represented by G. japonica Thunb. Between Tien-chih and Neng-kao (T.C. Huang & M.T. Kao 5807). The genus is North and South temperate to arctic. The species occurs in Japan and China. See T.-S. Liu & M.-J. Lai, Quart. J. Taiwan Mus. 32 (1979) 34, fig.

Rubiaceae.

Canthium Lamk., represented by C. gynochthodes Baill. Lanyu (C.-E. Chang 5419). The genus is wide-spread in the Old World tropics. The species occurs in the Philippines and Taiwan. See C.-E. Chang, J. Phytogeogr. 29 (1981) 18.

Tiliaceae.

Berrya Roxb., represented by B. cordifolia (Willd.) Burret. Pingtung (C.H. Ou et al. 2769). The genus occurs from SE. Asia to Polynesia. The species gives a valuable timber. See C.H. Ou, Quart. J. Chin. For. 9/2 (1976) 137, t. 9.

Urticaceae.

Poikilospermum Miq., represented by P. acuminatum (Trécul) Merr. Lanyu (C.-E. Chang 5385). The genus occurs from the East Himalayas to Malesia. The species occurs in the Philippines. See C.-E. Chang, J. Phytogeogr. 29 (1981) 4.

II. MonocotyledonesAraceae.

Schismatoglottis Zoll. & Mor., represented by S. calyptrata (Roxb.) Zoll. & Mor. Lanyu. The genus is mainly Malesian (100 spp.), 1 in South America. The species occurs from Burma to New Guinea. See C.-E. Chang, J. Phytogeogr. 32 (1984) 115, t. 3.

Gramineae.

Urochloa Beauv., represented by U. paspaloides Presl. Lanyu (C.-E. Chang 8064). The genus occurs in tropical Africa and Asia. The species occurs from India to S. China to Polynesia. See C.-E. Chang, For. Bull. Pingtung Agric. Coll. 18 (1976) 24.

Sparganiaceae.

Sparganium L., represented by S. fallax Graebn. Yuan-yang Lake, Ilan (K.S. Hsu 2683, 3021). This new, monotypic family is found in the North temperate hemisphere, Australia, and New Zealand. See Wang et al., Quart. J. Chin. For. 5/4 (1972) 1, t. 1, 2.