

5. EXBUCKLANDIA R. W. Brown, J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 36: 348. 1946.

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*Bucklandia* R. Brown ex Griffith, Asiat. Res. 19(1): 94. 1836, not Presl (1825), nor Brongniart (1828); *Symingtonia* Steenis.

Trees, evergreen; branchlets stout, with distinct nodes. Leaves alternate, long petiolate; stipules large, leathery, coherent, caducous, leaving annular scar at each node; leaf blade simple or, in saplings and young shoots, palmately 3–5-lobed, thickly leathery, margin entire, venation palmate. Inflorescence capitate, sometimes in compound racemes, usually axillary, pedunculate, 7–16-flowered. Flowers bisexual, initially enclosed by a pair of stipules. Floral cup adnate to ovary base. Petals absent or 2–5, white, linear, straight in bud. Stamens 10–15; filaments varying in length, subulate; anthers oblong or ovoid, thecae 1-sporangiate, each dehiscing by 1 valve, connective apiculate. Ovary semi-inferior; ovules 5 or 6 per locule; styles somewhat elongated; stigmas decurrent, caducous in fruit. Infructescences globose or subglobose. Capsules dehiscing loculicidally by 4 valves; exocarp usually smooth, sometimes tuberculate. Seeds 5–7 in each locule, upper 4 or 5 sterile and wingless, lower 1 or 2 fertile and narrowly winged, embryo scant, fleshy; cotyledon compressed.  $2n = 32$ .

About four species: Bhutan, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sikkim, Thailand, Vietnam; three species (one endemic) in China.

Some authors have questioned the validity of *Exbucklandia* because Brown did not give the place of publication of the replaced synonym, *Bucklandia*. However, the rule requiring citation of this information (St. Louis Code, Art. 33.3) applies only to names published on or after 1 January 1953.

- 1a. Petals present, 10–12 mm, longer than stamens; leaf base truncate ..... 1. *E. longipetala*
- 1b. Petals absent or, if present, 2–3 mm, shorter than stamens; leaf base cordate or broadly cuneate.
  - 2a. Leaf base usually cordate or occasionally broadly cuneate; capsules 7–9 × 4–5 mm, smooth ..... 2. *E. populnea*
  - 2b. Leaf base usually broadly cuneate; capsules 10–15 × 6–8 mm, tuberculate ..... 3. *E. tonkinensis*

1. **Exbucklandia longipetala** H. T. Chang, Acta Sci. Nat. Univ. Sunyatsen. 1959(2): 33. 1959.

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ences capitate, sometimes arranged in racemes; heads 8–12-flowered; peduncle 1–2 cm, pubescent. Petals usually absent (2–3 mm in Indian plants). Stamens ca. 5 mm, filaments

Branchlets glabrous, drying dark brown; buds compressed, oblong-elliptic, 2–2.5 × ca. 1 cm, puberulent. Stipules 2–2.5 × ca. 1 cm, glabrous; petiole 3–5 cm; leaf blade broadly ovate, sometimes 3-cuspidate, 8–12 × 6–10 cm, drying discolorous, both surfaces glabrous, base truncate, margin entire, apex acute, palmately 3–5-veined, reticulate veins conspicuous. Inflorescences capitate, 7–8-flowered; peduncle 1–1.5 cm, brown tomentose. Petals white, 10–12 × 1–1.5 mm, apex 2-lobed. Stamens 10–11, 5–6 mm; anthers ovoid, connective apiculate. Ovary puberulent; styles ca. 2 mm. Capsules 7–8 mm, smooth. Fl. May–Jun, fr. Aug–Oct.

- Montane evergreen forests; ca. 1500 m. N Guangxi, S Guizhou.

This species is listed as vulnerable by the IUCN.

2. **Exbucklandia populnea** (R. Brown ex Griffith) R. W. Brown, J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 36: 348. 1946.

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*Bucklandia populnea* R. Brown ex Griffith, Asiat. Res. 19(1): 95. 1836; *Aeschynanthus esquirolii* H. Léveillé; *B. populifolia* J. D. Hooker & Thomson; *Symingtonia populnea* (R. Brown ex Griffith) Steenis.

Trees 16–20(–30) m tall; branchlets pubescent. Stipules elliptic or obovate, 2–3 × 1–2 cm; petiole 3–6 cm, longer in young leaves, glabrous; leaf blade broadly ovate-rounded or sometimes palmately 3-lobed in young leaves, 10–17 × 9–13 cm, abaxially glabrous, adaxially drying dark green, shiny, base broadly cuneate, margin entire, palmately 5–7-veined. Inflores-

slender, glabrous. Ovary yellow-brown pubescent; styles 3–4 mm, erect. Capsules ellipsoid, 7–9 × 5–6 mm, smooth, dehiscent above middle. Seeds narrowly winged. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Aug–Oct.

Slopes in evergreen forests; ca. 1200 m. Guangxi, Guizhou, Xizang, Yunnan [Bhutan, India, Indonesia, W Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sikkim, Thailand, Vietnam].

**3. *Exbucklandia tonkinensis*** (Lecomte) H. T. Chang, Acta Sci. Nat. Univ. Sunyatsen. 1959(2): 3. 1959.

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*Bucklandia tonkinensis* Lecomte, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris) 30: 392. 1924; *Symingtonia tonkinensis* (Lecomte) Steenis.

Trees to 30 m tall; young branches brown pubescent, glabrescent. Stipules narrowly oblong, 2–4 × 0.8–1.3 cm, puberulent; petiole 3–5 cm, glabrescent; leaf blade broadly ovate or sometimes palmately 3-lobed in young leaves, 8–13 × 5–9 cm, dark green, abaxially glabrous and tuberculate, adaxially shiny, base broadly cuneate, margin entire or palmately 3-lobed in young leaves, apex acuminate, palmately 3–5-veined. Inflorescences capitate, sometimes arranged in racemes; heads 7–9-flowered; peduncle 1–1.5 cm, brown tomentose. Petals absent. Stamens ca. 13, ca. 8 mm. Ovary yellow-brown pubescent; styles 4–5 mm. Capsules ovoid, 10–15 × 8–10 mm, tuberculate. Seeds 6, winged at lower part, 8–10 mm. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Aug–Sep.

Slopes and valleys in evergreen forests; 800–1500 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, S Hunan, Jiangxi, SE Yunnan [Laos, N Vietnam].

This combination was first published by Steenis (*Blumea* 7: 595. 1954), but not validly, because the place of publication of the basionym, as required by the ICBN since 1953 (St. Louis Code, Art. 33.3), was not cited.

HAMAMELIDACEAE