

Citation:

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Rutaceae. — Of the genus *Fagara* the species *F. scandens* (Bl.) Engler occurs not infrequently in Western Java, for instance on the Pangerango in the lower mountain forests: it is a high-climbing, woody species bearing copious fruit and ascending to about 1300 M. above sea-level. (Compare stomach contents Nr. 5940a, Cochoa).

Micromelum pubescens Bl. is a small tree, which is extremely frequent in the whole of Java from the plain to the lower mountain forests, and also pretty abundant on the Pangerango, for instance, up to 1200 M. in young, secondary woods. It nearly always bears plentiful fruit frequently. (Compare stomach contents Nr. 5903a, Criniger).

In conclusion it is my very pleasant duty to offer my cordial thanks to Mr. M. BARTHELIS of Tjisaat, Preanger, for sending me the seeds etc. from birds' stomachs and for determining the bird species, from which the above mentioned material was collected by him.

All the botanical determinations and the above text, in as far as it has not been placed between quotation-marks (see above) are due to myself.

Leiden, May 25, 1909.

Botany. — “Some remarks on the nomenclature and synonymy of *Xylosma leprosipes* Clos., *X. fragrans* Decne and *Flueggea serrata* Miq.” By S. H. KOORDERS. (Contribution to the knowledge of the Flora of Java. VI.)

(Communicated in the meeting of May 29, 1909).

§ 1. On the authentic specimens of *Xylosma leprosipes* Clos.
and *X. fragrans* Decne.

I have received from Paris a fragment of the authentic herbarium specimen which was collected about 1805 by LESCHENAULT DE LA TOUR in Java (probably in the Rahoen-Idjen mountains) and which was described in 1857 by Prof. D. CLOS as a new species under the name of *Xylosma leprosipes* CLOS. The receipt of this specimen has enabled me to ascertain, that it is quite identical with a javanese species, described by MIQUEL in 1859 (Fl. Ind. Bat. I. 2. p. 105) as the type of a new genus under the name *Bennettia*

Horsfieldii MIQ.. I was able to examine authentic herbarium material of the latter species in 's-Rijks Herbaria at Leiden and at Utrecht.

As a result of this identity, and following the rules for nomenclature of the Vienna botanical congress, the name *B. Horsfieldii* of MIQUEL cannot be maintained and must give way to *Bennettia leprosipes* (CLOS.) KOORD., nomen nov.

The above-mentioned fragment of an authentic specimen of *Xylosma leprosipes* CLOS. was presented to me some years ago at my request by Prof. Bois of the Museum d' Histoire Naturelle, together with a fragment of the authentic specimen of *Xylosma fragrans* CLOS.

It was only recently, however, that I discovered that *Xylosma leprosipes* CLOS. has been erroneously regarded in the literature as a species of the genus *Xylosma* G. FORST, and must be transferred from this genus to the genus *Bennettia* MIQUEL, described by MIQUEL l.c. in 1859; at the same time I found the only javanese species of this genus to be quite identical with *Xylosma leprosipes* CLOS.

Xylosma fragrans DECAISNE is however, according to the authentic specimen, very sharply marked off from *X. leprosipes* CLOS, and has been correctly placed by DECAISNE in the genus *Xylosma* G. FORST, which is synonymous with *Myroxylon* J. & G. FORST.

The latter species (*X. fragrans*) was, according to the above-mentioned material, collected in Timor. This locality, which was written on the label of the fragment in Prof. Bois' autograph, agrees well with the specimens of *Xylosma fragrans* DECAISNE which I found in 's Rijks Herbarium of Leiden. There this species is only represented by specimens from Timor. These were collected in that island by SPANOGHE, DECAISNE, BROWN and ZIPPELIUS.

In the literature and in 's Rijks Herbarium *X. fragrans* is therefore only known from Timor, and hence not yet from Java, for instance. I found however in 's Rijks Herbarium a duplicate of a sterile undetermined specimen of a very rare species of tree, collected by me in Java (Kds n. 10019 β from Herb. Buitenzorg), which closely resembled some of the Timor specimens. The sterile Javanese specimen (Kds n. 10019 β) is, however, distinguished by the following characteristics: foliis junioribus laxe sericeis, glabrescentibus; innovationibus dense sericeis.

Since the flowers and fruits of this javanese tree are still wanting and the original specimen of the Buitenzorg Herbarium is not at my disposal now, it does not seem desirable to decide the question whether

or no it belongs to *Xylosma fragrans* Decne (sensu latiore).

Bennettia leprosipes, (CLOS) KOORD. nom. nov.; *Bennettia Horsfieldii*, MIQ. ! Fl. Ind. Bat. I. 2. (1859) 105; *Xylosma leprosipes*, CLOS ! in Ann. Sc. Nat. Sér. 4. VIII. (1857) 233.

Hitherto this species had only been mentioned in the literature for Java (comp. KOORD. & VALETON Bijdr. Booms. Java V. (1900) p. 30; WARBURG and ENGLER & PRANTL Natürl. Pflanzenfam. III. 6a. p. 45). I have now, however, also found in 's Rijks Herbarium at Leiden specimens from Sumatra, which are beyond any doubt identical with the Javanese *Bennettia leprosipes*. These specimens are: Sumatra, Padangsche Bovenlanden, on the Singalan (BECCARI ! nr. 51 and 324, anno 1878), Sumatra, Hochangkola, Batak countries, in the woods at 300—1000 metres above sea-level (JUNGHUHN ! — anno 1839? = Herb. Lugd. Bat. n. 127 (898/260)).

The javanese specimens of *Bennettia leprosipes* in 's Rijks Herbarium at Leiden are the following: Java, without further indication of locality (HORSFIELD. — ex. Herb. Utrecht). Java, without further locality (GRAF VON HOFFMANNSEG ex Herb. Hasskarl). Western Java, Preanger (Plantae JUNGHUHN. ! ineditae n. 546, 547, 548 and 549). — Central-Java, G. Oengaran (JUNGHUHN !). I did not observe in 's Rijks Herbarium any specimen from Eastern Java, although this species was also found by me in that part of Java in very large numbers, e.g. in the woods of the Rahoen-Idjen-mountains at 1000—1500 metres above sea level; it was also collected by me. (comp. KOORD. & VALETON l. c. 30). The species is frequent in the whole of Java below 1600 metres above sea level, in heterogeneous, evergreen woods.

It is my pleasant duty to record here my thanks to Prof. D. G. J. M. BOIS of Paris, for his kindness in sending me the authentic specimens of *Xylosma fragrans* DECAISNE and of *Xylosma leprosipes* CLOS.

Xylosma amara, (SPANOGHE) KOORD. nomen nov.; *X. fragrans*, DECAISNE ! in Voy. Venus. Botan. (1835) tab. 25 absque diagn.; CLOS. in Ann. Sc. Nat. Sér. 4. VIII. (1875) 232; *Flacourtia amara* SPANOGHE in Linnaea XV (1841) 166; *Myroxylon amara*, (SPAN.) WARBURG u. ENGLER u. PRANTL Natürl. Pflanzenf. III. 6^b (1894) 41; *Rhamnus timoriensis*, ZIPP. ! msc. in Herb. Lugd. Batav.

Timor (ZIPPEL.; SPANOGHE; DECAISNE; R. BROWN). — ? Java.

§ 2. On the authentic specimen of *Flueggea serrata* Miq.

In the herbarium revision of the wild-growing Euphorbiaceae of the higher mountains of Java I have found in the Herbarium of the University of Utrecht the authentic specimen which served

MIQUEL for his diagnosis of *Flueggea? serrata* MIQ. MIQUEL'S diagnosis of this species, which is published in his *Flora Ind. Bat. I. 2.* (1859) p. 356, is not quite sufficient for clear recognition.

A closer examination of this authentic specimen showed that MIQUEL had very properly queried the generic name *Flueggia*, for my examination gave the surprising result, that the species was not only incorrectly placed by MIQUEL in this Euphorbiaceous genus, but that the specimen does not even belong to the order Euphorbiaceae, but to the order Celastraceae, and not to a new species, but to a species of the genus *Celastrus* LINN., namely to *Celastrus paniculata* WILLD. (*Spec. Pl. I.* p. 1125). This species has already been described under many names, is very variable and widely distributed and consists of a number of elementary species. According to the original label, this herbariumspecimen Utrecht was collected by JUNGHUHN in the alpine regions of Central Java; it is merely a particularly small-leaved specimen of a species of *Celastrus*, the small size of the leaves being presumably due to unfavourable alpine oecological conditions. The shrub occurs in various parts of Java, up to an altitude of 2000 m. and generally does not climb high.

In the Kew Herbarium and also in 's-Rijks Herbarium at Leiden I have been able to compare the authentic specimen, of the Utrecht Herbarium, referred to above, (*Flueggea? serrata* MIQ.) with very numerous specimens of *Celastrus paniculata* WILLD. from widely different localities, and in so doing I have also found a few small-leaved specimens of this species of *Celastrus* which closely agree with it.

The synonymy of the species thus becomes as follows:

Celastrus paniculata, WILLD. (*sensu latiore*) *Spec. Pl. I.* 1125; MIQ. *Fl. Ind. Bat. I. 2.* (1859) p. 590; HOOK. *Fl. Br. India I.* (1875) 617; *C. alnifolia*, DON. *Rodr.* 190; *C. dependens*, WALL. *Catal.* (1825) n. 4302; *C. multiflora*, ROXB. *Fl. Ind. I.* 622; *C. nutans*, ROXB. *Fl. Ind. I.* 623; *C. Rothiana*, ROEM. & SCHULT. *Syst. V.* 423; *C. Metziana*, TURCZ. in *Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc.* (1858) 447; *Ceanothus paniculatus*, ROTM. *Nov. Spec.* 154; *Scutia paniculata*, DON. *Gen. Syst. II.* 34; *Flueggia serrata*, MIQ.! msc. in MIQ. *Plant. Jungh. ined. msc.*; MIQ.! *Fl. Ind. Bat. I. 2.* (1859) 356.

I wish to express my thanks to the Directors of the Herbaria of Kew, Leiden, and Utrecht for the opportunity given me of examining the material in question.

Leiden, Mei 25, 1909.