Corrections in Cotoneaster (Rosaceae) in Taiwan

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In Taiwan, *Cotoneaster bullatus* Bois was treated as a new species, *Photinia kudoi* Masamune, and was identified as *C. konishii* Hayata. In this paper, we clarify the identity of *C. bullatus* Bois in the flora of Taiwan. Line drawings, color photos, and a taxonomic description are also provided in the paper. *Photinia kudoi* Masamune and *Pourthiaea kudoi* (Masamune) Masamune are designated as 2 new synonyms of *C. bullatus* Bois. This species, *C. bullatus* Bois, is similar to *C. konishii* Hayata, but they can be distinguished by the floweret number of the inflorescence and the shape of the leaves. *Cotoneaster bullatus* has biggish leaves $(5 \sim 13 \times 1.5 \sim 5.5 \text{ cm})$, the upper surface is conspicuously bullate, and the inflorescence is $7 \sim 21$ -flowered, which differ from these of *C. konishii* which has smaller leaves $(1.3 \sim 5 \times 1 \sim 3.5 \text{ cm})$, the upper surface is not bullate, and the inflorescence is $3 \sim 5$ -flowered (rarely ~ 7).

Key words: Cotoneaster bullatus, Cotoneaster konishii, Rosaceae, Photinia kudoi, Pourthiaea kudoi, Taiwan.

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研究簡報

台灣產栒子屬(薔薇科)之新知見

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泡葉栒子(Cotoneaster bullatus Bois)過去在台灣被鑑定為小西氏栒子(C. konishii Hayata),甚至發表處理成工藤氏石楠(Photinia kudoi Masamune)或工藤氏老葉兒樹(Pourthiaea kudoi (Masamune) Masamune)。本文確認泡葉栒子產於台灣,並將Photinia kudoi Masamune及Pourthiaea kudoi (Masamune) Masamune處理為其新異名,文中並提供其分類處理、形態特徵描述、彩色照片及繪圖以供參考。在形態上本種近似小西氏栒子,但可由兩者的葉形及花序小花的數量區分之。泡葉栒子葉較大(5~13×1.5~5.5 cm)、葉面有明顯泡狀隆起及花序小花7~21朵,與小西氏栒子葉較小(1.3~5×1~3.5 cm)、葉面無泡狀隆起及花序小花3~5朵稀7朵可以區分。

關鍵詞:泡葉栒子、小西氏栒子、薔薇科、工藤氏石楠、工藤氏老葉兒樹、台灣。

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The genus Cotoneaster Medik. (Maloideae: Rosaceae), with about 90 species, is widespread in temperate regions of Asia (except Japan), Europe, and North Africa (Yü and Lu 1974, Lu and Brach 2003). Hayata (1913) described C. konishii as a new species in Taiwan. Masamune (1933) described a new species, Photinia kudoi in the genus Photinia in Taiwan. Later, Masamune (1954) moved Photinia kudoi to the genus Pourthiaea. But Yü and Lu (1974) and Lu and Brach (2003) treated P. kudoi as a synonym of P. beauverdiana var. notabilis; Liu and Su (1977), Ohashi (1993) and Hsieh and Huang (1997) treated P. kudoi as a synonym of C. konishii. In the study, we reexamined these species and also made comparisons based on a literature review and some type specimens i.e., C. bullata var. macrophyllus (holotype (photo): A), C. konishii (holotype: TAIF), and P. kudoi (holotype: TAI). The species C. bullata in Taiwan is first proposed. Photinia kudoi and *Pourthiaea kudoi* are designated as 2 new synonyms of *C. bullata*.

Cotoneaster bullatus Bois in Vilm. & Bois, Frutic. Vilm. 119. 2. f. 1904 & in Fedde, Repert. Sp. Nov. 3:228. 2. f. 1906; Schneid. Ill. Handb. Laubh. 1:747. 1906; Yu in Bull. Br. Mus. Bot. 1:133. 1954; Klotz in Wiss. Zeits. Univ. Halle 6: 951. 1957.

Cotoneaster konishii auct. non Hayata: Kanehira, Formosan Trees rev. ed. 258. f. 202. 1936. pro omnino; Li, Woody Flora Taiwan 270. 1963. pro parte; Liu & Su, Flora Taiwan 3:60. 1977. pro parte; Ohashi, Flora Taiwan 2nd. ed. 3:73. 1993. pro parte; Hsieh & Huang, Taiwania 42(1):48. 1997. pro parte. Photinia beauverdiana var. notabilis auct. non Rehd. & Wils.: Yü & Lu, Flora Reip. Pop. Sin. 36:244. 1974. pro Photinia kudoi cet. excl.; Lu & Brach, Flora China 9:131. 2003. pro Photinia kudoi cet. excl.

Photinia kudoi Masamune, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa 23:206. 1933. syn. nov.

Pourthiaea kudoi (Masamune) Masamune, List Vasc. Plants Taiwan. 65. 1954. syn. nov.泡葉枸子Figs. 1, 2 Deciduous shrub or small tree, branchlets columnar, blackish-brown to grayish-black, with prominent lenticels, initially pilose.



Fig. 1. Cotoneaster bullatus Bois. a, habit; b, fruiting branch; c, flower; d, vertical-section of flower; e, petal; f, stamen; g, styles; h, pome; i, cross-section of pome. (scale: a, b = 3 cm; c-e, h, i = 2 mm; f, g = 1 mm).

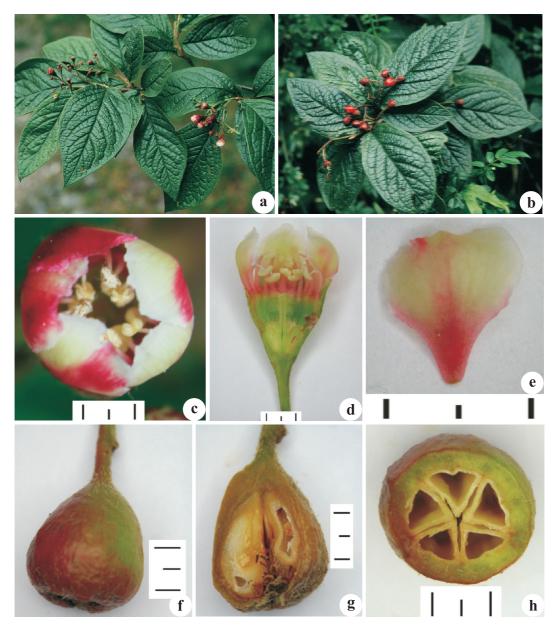


Fig. 2. Photographs of *Cotoneaster bullatus* Bois. a, habit of flowering; b, habit of fruiting; c, flower; d, vertical section of flower; e, petal; f, pome; g, vertical section of pome; h, cross-section of pome. (scale: $c-h = 2 \, mm$).

Leaves chartaceous to subcoriaceous, oblongovate to elliptical, rhombic, oval, or lanceolate-oblong, 5~13 cm long, 1.5~5.5 cm wide; apex acute, acuminate, or apiculate, base cuneate to rounded or subcordate; upper surface

conspicuously rugose and bullate, initially pilose, more densely so along veins, subglabrous when old; lower surface densely pilose; veins in 7~12 pairs, net-veins prominently indented on upper surface and raised on lower

surface; petiole 3~7 mm, pilose; stipules lanceolate, 4~7 mm long. Corymbiform panicle or cymose panicle, 7~21-flowered, rachis and pedicels pilose; bract narrow-lanceolate, ca. 5.7 mm long, bractlet ca. 4 mm long; corolla 5.5~6.5 mm across. Hypanthium campanulate, exterior puberulent; sepals triangular, margin puberulent, ca. 1 mm long, ca. 1.5 mm wide. Petals 5, erect, red, pinkish, and nearly white, obovate to nearly round, apex rounded, cuspidate, or erose, 3.5~5.3 mm long, 2.6~4.2 mm wide; stamens (18 \sim) 20, 2 \sim 3.5 mm long, aduncous, filaments pinkish, glabrous, anthers ovate, white; ovary 4 (or 5) cells, pubescent apically; styles 4 or 5, 1.8~2.4 mm long, free, glabrous. Fruits obovoid or globose, initially pilose, glabrous when old, red, 6~8 mm long, 4~9 mm across; pedicel 5~8 mm long; sepal persistent; pyrenes 4 or 5. Flowering during May to August, with fruit ripening from July to November.

Distribution and habitat: China (Hubei, Sichuan, Xizang, and Yunnan). Taiwan, in the northern and central parts of the island at elevations of 2500~3000 m. At forest margins or on exposed gravelly slopes.

Specimens examined: Taichung: Chiliehting, 17 July 1996, T.-Y. Liu 993 (TAIF, HAST); Mt. Shenmachen, 25 June 1994, C.-M. Wang w00962 (HAST, TNM). Hualien: Mt. Pilu, 25 July 1990, H.-S. Lin & C.-K. Lin s. n. (TNM); Pilu logging road, 19 July 1999, C.-I Huang 378; 11 Oct. 2000, J.-J. Chen et al. 396 (HAST); Tayuling, 24 Sept. 1984, C.-H. Ou 7574 (TCF); 6 July 1995, K.-C. Yang s. n.; 11 Sept. 1995, T.-T. Chen et al. 7385 (TAIF); 4 July 2000, Y.-P. Cheng 3183 (TAIF, TNM); 12 July 2000, C.-H. Lin 495 (HAST); 7 Aug. 2003, K.-C. Chang 1548; 26 Oct. 2003, K.-C. Chang 2163; 17 May 2004, D.-S. Lin s. n.; 19 May 2004, K.-C. Chang 2455 (CHIA). Nantou: Mt. Chilai, 30 Sept. 1977, Y.-C. Jeng 1829 (TAI); Mt. Nenkao,

7 Aug. 1919, E. Matsuda 11665 & 11666; 3 Nov. 1996, C.-C. Hsu 58 (TAIF); 14 July 1930, Kudo & Mori 89 (Photinia kudoi, holotype: TAI!); Tienchin, 12 Aug. 1986, S.-Y. Lu 19749; 4 Oct. 1998, C.-K. Liu 1057 (TAIF); 7 Sept. 2001, T. Y. A. Yang 13927 (TNM).

Note: In Taiwan, C. bullatus was earliest treated as the new species, P. kudoi, by Masamune in 1933. Later, C. bullatus was identified as C. konishii by Kanehira in 1936. This wrong opinion was accepted by some authors such as Liu and Su (1977), Ohashi (1993), and Hsieh and Huang (1997). Moreover, Yü and Lu (1974) and Lu and Brach (2003) treated P. kudoi as a synonym of P. beauverdiana var. notabilis; while Liu and Su (1977), Ohashi (1993), and Hsieh and Huang (1997) treated P. kudoi as a synonym of C. konishii. However, C. bullatus has an entire leaf margin and bony carpels when mature, which differ from P. beauverdiana var. notabilis which has a serrate leaf margin and leathery carpels when mature; so these 2 species can easily be distinguished. On a morphological basis, C. bullatus is similar to C. konishii. But they can be distinguished by the floweret number of the inflorescence and the shape of the leaves. Cotoneaster bullatus has biggish leaves (5~13 cm long, 1.5~5.5 cm wide), the upper surface is conspicuously bullate, and the inflorescence is 7~21-flowered, which differ from these of C. konishii which has smaller leaves $(1.3\sim5 \text{ cm long}, 1\sim3.5 \text{ cm wide})$, the upper surface is not bullate, and the inflorescence is $3\sim5$ -flowered (rarely ~7).

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