Again a female specimen is described having 6 stalked glands, wrongly described as the stamens and 9 sterile stamens ("9 fila"), which fits *Litsea* perfectly. Here too, the description of the vegetative parts leaves little doubt, that *Litsea* is meant.

Consequently *Hornera* represents a mixture of *Neolitsea* Merr. (1906) and *Litsea* Lam. (1791) and may be discarded already for that reason. Moreover *Neolitsea* and *Litsea* are both nomina conservanda.

The specific names, however, might have priority over current names.

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MISCELLANEOUS BOTANICAL NOTES 4 *)

A. J. G. H. KOSTERMANS **)

LAURACEAE

THE OLDEST SCIENTIFIC NAME FOR THE CINNAMON TREE

Cinnamomum zeylanicum BL, 1826, has been currently considered to be the proper name for the common cinnamon tree. This name was already in use during the pre-Linnean period (cf. Kostermans, Bibliogr. Laur. 364. 1964).

The oldest valid name, however, is *Cinnamomum verum* J.S. Presl, 1825, This is not a pharmaceutical name, as is evident from the references cited by Presl and by the treatment of other species. For complete references cf. Kostermans, Bibl. Laur. 360, 1964.

LAURUS CAESIA RWDT. EX BLUME, the oldest name for *Acer laurinum* Hassk. *(Acer niveum* Bl.)

The oldest description of this tree, common in western Malesia, is *Laurus caesia* Rwdt. ex Blume (Bijdr. Fl. N.I. 553. 1826). The description was based on a specimen, collected by Reinwardt, apparently in W. Java, as Blume cites the Sundanese name: Huru (= Lauraceae) madum (perhaps a misspelling of madu = honey).

Blume cited this specimen already in 1823 in his Catalogue. Duplicates of the type specimen, which are sterile, may be found in numerous herbaria (Kopenhagen, Leiden, Leningrad, etc.).

This is the plant alluded to by Junghuhn in his Travels (Reizen) in Java, where he remarked, that Blume was not able to distinguish an *Acer* from a *Laurus!*

Nees, 1836, referred the specimen (with a question mark) to *Daphnidium* (cf. Kostermans, Bibliogr. Laur. 578, no. 5a. 1964).

Villar, 1880, on the authority of Nees, referred the species to *Lindera* (cf. Kostermans, I.e. 744).

*) 1—3 appeared *in* Reinwardtia 5: 233—54. 1960; 5: 375—411. 1061 and 6: 155—169. 1962.

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Consequently the correct name is: Acer caesium (Rwdt. ex Bl.) Kostermans, *coynb. nov.* (basionym: *Laurus caesia* Rwdt. ex Blume). For complete references cf. Kostermans, I.e. 578.

ENDIANDRA MICRANTHA (MEISSN.) BOERL.

This combination is based on *Dictyodaphne micrantha* Meissner (cf. Kostermans, Bibl. Laur. 474 and 491. 1964), and published by Boerlage, although Koorders and Valeton claimed it 4 years later in 1904. The species represents *Cryptocarya costata* Bl.

Endiandra micrantha Schlechter, 1906 (cf. Kostermans, I.e. 491 no 57b) is a later homonym. It is renamed: Endiandra parviflora Kosterm., nom. nov

ENDIANDRA MACROPHYLLA (BL.) BOERL.

This combination is based on *Dictyodaphne macrophylla* Blume, described after a specimen from Sumatra. *Endiandra macrophylla* Merrill, 1929, is a later homonym and is consequently renamed here: Endiandra frondosa Kosterm., *nom. nov.* For complete references cf. Kostermans, Bibliogr. Laur. 490. 1964.

LAURUS AGGREGATA SIMS

This was a plant introduced in England from China in 1806 by John Reeves. In Paris a specimen is conserved, which represents *Lindera strychnifolia* (S. & Z.) Villar. Cf. Kostermans, Bibliogr. Laur. 563. 1964.

LAURUS AESTIVALIS SESSÉ & MOCINO

In Genève a specimen is conserved, collected by Sessé & Mocino, probably in Portorico (not from Mexico). This specimen represents *Licaria parvifolia* (Lam.) Kosterm.

The La Gasca specimen, mentioned by Nees represents *Litsea glaucescens* H.B.K. Cf. Kostermans, Bibliogr. Laur. 562 no 4d. 1964.

POTAMEIA THOUARSIANA (BAILL.) CAPURON

Capuron, Essaie dTntrod. 100. 1957, attributed wrongly *Potameia crassifolia* Kosterm. to this species. Actually it is synonymous with P. *obovata* Kosterm.

TWO SUPERFLUOUS NAMES IN LAURACEAE

In a note to their article, Fouilloy and Hallé *(in* Adansonia, N.S. 3: 240. 1963) remarked, that I had omitted to add *comb. nov.* after my new names of *Beilschmiedia* and that the two binomials *Beilschmiedia opposita* and *B. sericans* were wrong.

Apparently the authors failed to look up the original publication *(in* J. scient. Research Indonesia 1: 115. 1952) and did not check with the Index Kewensis (Suppl. 12, 1959), where these names have been recorded. *Beilschmiedia opposita* and *B. sericans* are not new combinations, but new names and consequently the names *B. oppositifolia* and *B. sericea,* created by these authors are superfluous. Bernard! made the same mistake in 1962. For complete references cf. Kostermans, Bibliogr. Laur. 142 and 148. 1964.

QUERCUS GUPPYI F.V.M.

Quercus guppyi F.v. Mueller *(in* Victorian Naturalist 1: 123. Dec. 1884) based on a specimen from Bougainville Isl., represents a species of *Litsea,* according to a (verbal) information of Mr. L. Forman, Kew.

PHOEBE SEMECARPIFOLIA MEZ

This species is based on *Oreodaphne semecarpifolia* Meissner. The type specimen: *Spruce 3065* could be studied in the Leningrad Herbarium. The plant belongs to *Persea* and is consequently renamed: Persea sprucei Kosterm., *nom. nov.* as there exsists already a species *Persea semecarpifolia* Thw. from Ceylon. I had referred this species formerly to *Cinnamomum* in 1962. Cf. Kostermans, Bibliogr. Laur. 347, 1182, 1256. 1300. 1964.

OREODAPHNE REGALIS REGEL

Of *Oreodaphne regalis* Regel, Gartenfl. 366. 1856 the type specimen is conserved in the Leningrad Herbarium. It represents *Umbellularia californica* Nutt. (cf. Kostermans, Bibl. Laur. 1181. 1964).

PERSEA SYLVESTRIS RICH.

Persea sylvestris Richard *in* Ramon de la Sagra, Cuba XI, Fanerog. 2: 186. 1850 is based on a specimen from Guinamar, Cuba. This specimen is conserved in the Paris Herbarium and represents *Persea americana* Miller and not *Phoebe longifolia* (Mez, 1892). For complete references cf. Kostermans, Bibl. Laur. 1259. 1964.

PERSEA PACHYTEPALA LASSER

This species is based on the specimen *Tarnayo 2J+54,* which I could study in the Caracas Institute. It represents *Persea mutisii* H.B.K. For complete references cf. Kostermans, Bibl. Laur. 1244. 1964.

PERSEA DURIFOLIA MEZ

This species is based on the specimen *Weberbauer 5010.* All anthers are 2-celled. I therefor refer it to *Beilschrniedia* as B. durifolia (Mez) Kosterm., *comb. nov.* For complete references cf. Kostermans, Bibl. Laur. 1217, no 81. 1964.

PHOEBE MICRONEURA (MEISSN.) MEZ

This species is based on *Riedel s.n.* from Corrego Terro, which I could examine in the Leningrad Herbarium. Meissner included it in *Persea* and I believe too, that it belongs there and not in *Phoebe.* I had included it formerly (1962) in *Cinnamomum.* Cf. Kostermans, Bibliogr. Laur. 321, 1241, 1290. 1964.

PHOEBE PAUCIPLORA MEZ & TAUBERT

The type specimen: *Glaziou 19792* could be examined in the Leningrad Herbarium. I formerly (1961) included this in *Cinnamomum* as *C mezii* Kosterm. Actually it represents a species of *Ocotea.* For complete references cf. Kostermans, Bibl. Laur. 321 and 1295. 1964.

SYNDICLIS LOTUNGENSIS S. LEE

Lee, Shu-:kan(in Acta phytotaxon. Sinica 8: 191. 1963) described this after a fruiting specimen *{Lau 90711)* from Hainan. I believe, that it is impossible to describe a new *Syndiclis* in the absence of flowers. The description of Lee fits *Beilschmiedia.*

If, eventually, it proves to be a specimen of *Syndiclis* it has to be referred to *Potameia.*

CRYPTOCARYA ACUMINATA SCHINZ EX SIM

Cryptocojya acuminata Schinz ex Sim, 1907, has an earlier homonym (Merrill 1906) and is consequently renamed: Cryptocarya acuta Kosterm., *nom. nov.* For complete references cf. Kostermans, Bibliogr. Laur. 383. 1964.

DODECADENIA ROBUSTA (BL.) ZOLLINGER & MORITZI

Moritzi, System. Verzeichn. 71. 1854—56 based this combination on *Litsaea robusta* Blume, but the specimen cited *{Zollinger 317)* represents *Litsea garciae* Vidal. Cf. Kostermans, Bibl. Laur. 478. 1964.

BEILSCHMIEDIA SULCATA (R. & P.) KOSTERM. AND B. TOVARENSIS (KL. & KARST.) PITT. ET AL.

I had the opportunity to collect this species myself in Trinidad in 1959 (new record for Trinidad). My former contention that both species should be conspecific was proved, as from a single tree the large sized leaves of the type specimen of *Beilschmiedia tovarensis* and *Hufelandia latifolia* and the smaller type of leaves of *B. sulcata* could be collected.

I had been put on the trail of this species in Trinidad by an ornithologist, who showed me the seeds, which he had found around the nesting places of the "oil-bird" *(Steatornis caripensis),* which are found in shallow caves on the top of mountains. *B. sulcata* is found also on mountain slopes and tops in Costarica, Venezuela, Colombia and Peru, where this bird occurs also, which implies that it might be the dispersing agent for this species.

As in between the Cordilleras and Trinidad no high mountains occur, these birds are apparently able to disperse the seeds from mountain tops 1200 km apart!

As I pointed out before (1938; cf. Kostermans, Bibl. Laur. 150 no. 299. 1964) *B. sulcata* shows a striking resemblance with *B. tarairi* of New Zealand, further examination must show, how closely they are related — if they are not conspecific!

OCOTEA QUIXOS (LAM.) KOSTERM.

This combination was published by O.C. Schmidt in 1937, who copied the name from borrowed material, identified by me (cf. Kostermans, Bibl. Laur. 1129 no 377. 1964).

The combination is based on *Laurus quixos* Lamarck, 1793 (cf. Kostermans, I.e. 694). I have seen the type specimen in de Jussieu herbarium, which has no fruit (as mentioned by Lamarck) but the fruit were described as "cupula fructus ampla expansa aromatica, cortice ligni cinnamomeo de Jussieu". This leaves little doubt, that Jussieu's sterile specimen represents the well-known Ispungu of Peru, of which the fruit are sold in the markets

i Sii.

as a substitute for cinnamon. The sterile specimen of de Jussieu is exactly like the type specimen of *Laurus limbosa* R. & P. (cf. Kostermans, I.e. 647) which is *Licaria limbosa* (R. & P.) Kosterm. (Kostermans, I.e. 731).

Consequently I refer here *Laurus quixos* Lam. to *Licaria* as Licaria quixos (Lam.) Kosterm., *comb. nov.*

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A MONOGRAPH OF THE GENUS PARINARI Aubl. (Rosaceae-Chrysobalanoideae) IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION

A. J. G. H. KOSTERMANS *)

SUMMARY

1. In the area 20 species (one cultivated) are recognized; furthermore one undescribed species is discussed.
2. The genera *Cyelaiulrophora* Hassk. and *Mara/tithes* Bl. are segregated from *Parinari* proper.
3. The genus is subdivided into 2 sections: *Parinari* and *Anareolala.*
4. *P. papuanum* C.T. White and *P. salomonense* C.T. White are reduced to synonymy of *P. nonda* F.v.M.; *P. albidum* Craib is considered to be conspecific with *P. anamense* Hance; *P. costata* (Korth.) Bl. is considered to represent a proper species and has been segregated again from *P. sumatrana* Miq.
5. *Arbor nigra maculosa* Rumphius, currently identified as a Parinari species, is referred to *Strychnos.*
6. *P. nitidum* Hooker f. *(= Coccomelia nitida* Ridley = *Triohocarya nitida* Miq.) is referred to *Licania* as L. splendens (Korth.) Prance & Kosterm,, *comb. nov.*
7. *P. petiolatum* v. Malm is referred to *Polyosma* (Rutaceae).
8. *P. punctatum* Kurz represents perhaps *P. polyneura* Miq.
9. *P. pliilippinense* Elmer is referred to Licania splendens (Korth.) Prance & Kosterm.
10. *P. scabrum,* var. *lanceolatum* Koorders represents *Hiptage* (Malpighiaceae).
11. The unnamed specimen, mentioned and described by Hooker f. (Fl. Brit. India 2: 311. 1878)*, belongs perhaps to Tiliaceae.
12. *Chrysobnlanus racemosus* Roxb. is perhaps partly Cyclandrophora laurina (A. Gray) Kosterm., *comb. nov.* (flowers) ; the fruit is not Rosaceous.
13. *P. tontoutense* Guill. and *P. myrsinoides* Schlecht. are referred to *Licania* as Licania tontoutense (Guill.) Kosterm. and L. myrsinoides (Schlecht.) Kosterm., *comb. nov.*
14. P. gigantea Kosterm. is new to science.

INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Almost 6 years ago, I started revisional work on Asiatic and Pacific *Parinari.* The task proved to be far from easy and the final draft of the manuscript could be completed only, after I had had the opportunity to examine the extensive material at Kew, thanks to a grant of the British Council, to which I herewith express my feelings of profound gratitude.

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