Notes on Five Oaks from China*

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While preparing a contribution on the oaks of China for the Second International Oak Conference and for the book, Oaks of the World (in preparation by Guy Sternberg, et al.), some problems were found in Chinese taxonomic literature. Some confusion had been caused by these mistakes. The nomenclature of five oaks is corrected in this paper. For each oak, the correct name and authority is given, followed by previous (invalid) names.

   Cyclobalanopsis fulvisericeous
   2: 581-582 f. 312.

2. Quercus liboensis Z. K. Zhou nom. nov.

*contd. on pg. 26*


Characteristics of this species are thick and broad leaves to 10cm, and the obconic base of the nut, which distinguish it from its relative species *Q. edithae* Skan and *Q. phanera*. The descriptive term “obconic” was first noted on an herbarium sheet by Professor Hsu Yongchun. *Quercus hainanica* Huang is the correct substitute for *Quercus insularis* Chun et Tam because *Quercus insularis* Borzi first appeared in publication in 1911. Huang also considered *Cyclobalanopsis litoralis* and *Quercus insularis* Chun et Tam to be the same species. However, *Quercus insularis* Chun et Tam was treated as *Cyclobalanopsis phanera* by Professor Hsu Yongchun in Sylva Sinica and Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae. *Quercus obconicus* can be distinguished from *Quercus phanera*.

4. Quercus shangxiensis Z. K. Zhou nom. nov.


*Quercus lanceolata* Humb. et Bonpl. Pl. aequinoct. 2(34): 34 t. 81, 1809. *Quercus lanceolata* Humb et Bonpl. (=*Q. laurina* Humb. et Bonpl.) is a Mexican oak with a holly-like leaf which is distinctive from *Quercus lanceolata* S. Z. Qu et W. H. Zhang. The latter has been found only in Shangxi as of the date of this paper.

5. Quercus yongchunana Z. K. Zhou nom. nov.


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**FRPS: Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae*