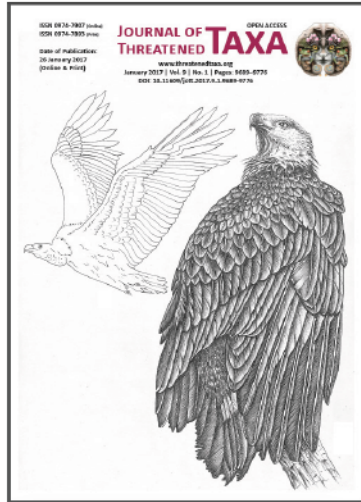


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NOTE

TWO JASMINE (OLEACEAE: *JASMINUM* L.) TAXA NEWLY RECORDED IN VIETNAM

Bui Hong Quang, Vu Tien Chinh, Le Thi Mai Linh & Ritesh Kumar Choudhary

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Jasminum L. is one of the largest genera of Oleaceae, with over 200 species and has great diversity in tropical and subtropical regions of Southeast Asia, Europe, Australia and Africa (Mabberley 2008). The genus *Jasminum* in Vietnam has taxonomically been studied by several authors (Kobuski 1939; Pham 2003; Tran 2003; Bui et al. 2013, 2014). Bui et al. (2013, 2014) recognized 35 species of *Jasminum* in Vietnam. Among the 35 species of *Jasminum*, five species are newly recorded to the flora of Vietnam.

While exploring the flora of Vietnam during 2014–2016, the authors collected several specimens of *Jasminum*, of which two specimens were found interesting (Image 1). After having examined the specimens and consulting the relevant literature (Gagnepain 1933; Chang et al. 1996; Pham 2000; Nguyen 2003; Tran 2003), we found most of its vegetative structure and reproductive parts have much similarity to the typical varieties, *J. hongshuihoense* Jien ex B.M. Miao and *J. laurifolium* var. *brachylobum* Kurz, hitherto unreported from Vietnam (Images 2, 3), (Table 1 & 2). Hence, we report these taxa as a new distribution record to the flora of Vietnam.

Two jasmine (Oleaceae: *Jasminum* L.) taxa newly recorded in Vietnam

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Jasminum hongshuihoense Jien ex B.M. Miao (Images 2 & 4)

in Fl. Reipubl. Popularis Sin. 61: 217. 1992. Chang et al., Fl. China 15: 315, 1996. *J. tomentosum*, S.Y. Bao ex P.Y. Bai, Acta. Bot. Yunnan. 5. 67. F.3. 1983.

Type: China. (holotype: KUN, photo! Barcode 120797448), 09.vi.1964. coll. S.Z. Wang 851.

Scandent shrubs, woody, up to 2–3 m long. Branchlets terete, innovations pubescent. Leaves opposite, simple, usually twisted, pubescent; leaf blade elliptic to lanceolate, rarely obovate, 4.5–19 × 2–7 cm, papery, glabrous adaxially, sparsely pubescent midrib on abaxial surface, pubescent to glabrescent abaxially, often tufted hairy in vein axils abaxially; base cuneate, blunt, or subcordate, apex acute to acuminate, rarely blunt; primary veins 4–10 on each side of midrib. Inflorescence

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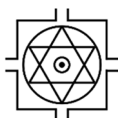
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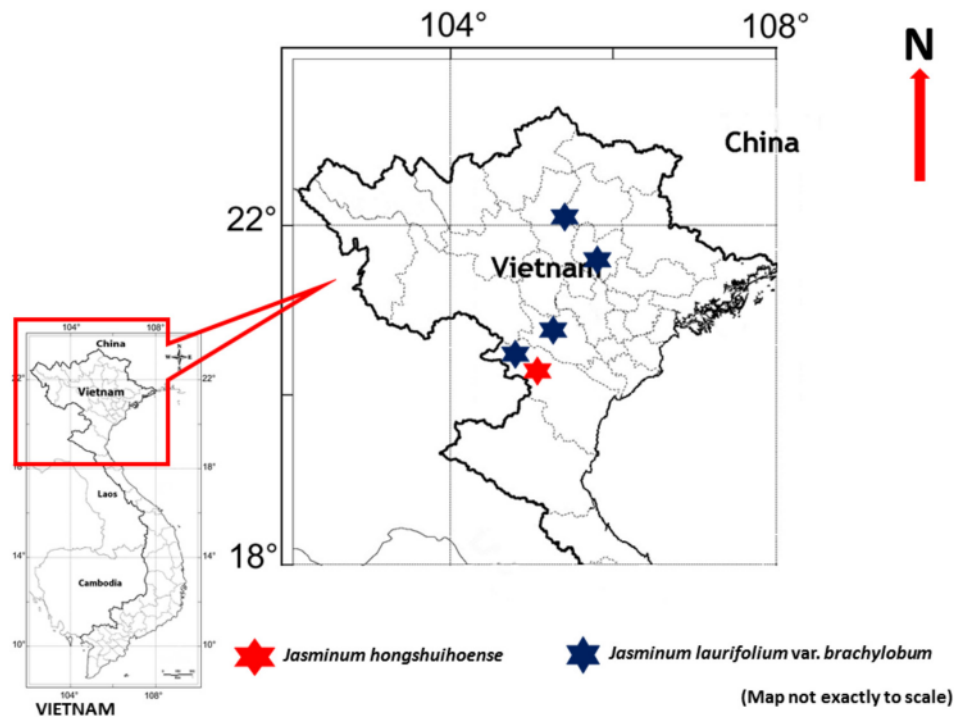


Image 1. Distribution of *Jasminum hongshuihoense* and *J. laurifolium* var. *brachylobum* in Vietnam

simple, terminal or sometimes axillary, glabrous, cymose with 1–5 flowers, peduncle, 1–2 cm, glabrous or pubescent; bracts linear, 2–6 mm long, pubescent. Pedicel 1–2 cm long, pubescent. Calyx campanulate, dark green, pubescent; tube 1–2 x 0.5–1 mm wide; lobes 5–8, lobes teeth 4–5 mm long, pubescent. Corolla white, salver-form, glabrous, tube slender, 1–1.5 x ca. 0.15 cm wide, pale white, 6–8-lobed, white, 5–1.5 x 0.2–0.3 cm, apex acute. Stamens 2; filaments, ca. 1mm long, glabrous. Anthers 1.5–2 mm long, with acute connective appendage ca. 0.3mm. Ovary barrel-shaped, 0.2–0.5 mm, glabrous; style 0.8–1 cm long, glabrous; stigma narrowly oblong, ca. 3mm long, glabrous; ovules 2. Fruits greenish, sub-globose, 2–2.5 x 0.9–1.5 cm.

Specimen examined: Quang 89 (HN!), 19°56'23.4"N & 105°01'36.9"E, Quan Hoa, Thuong Xuan District, Thanh Hoa Province, Vietnam, coll. B.H. Quang.

Distribution: China (Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan), Vietnam (Quan Hoa, Thuong Xuan, Thanh Hoa).

Habitat: *J. hongshuihoense* was found growing on small hillocks in the open secondary sub-tropical forest areas in Quan Hoa, between 300–1000 m, associated with *Antidesma* sp., *Embelia* sp., *Eurycoma* sp., *Milium* sp., *Dendrocnide* sp., *Tabernaemontana bufalina* Lour., *Licuala robinsoniana* Becc. and *Syzygium* sp.

Phenology: The plants were flowering and fruiting between April and October.

Jasminum laurifolium var. *brachylobum* Kurz (Images 3 & 5)

in Forest Fl. Burma. 2: 152. 1877. Chang et al., Fl. China 15: 315, 1996. *J. laurifolium* var. *sublinearis* C.B. Clarke, Fl. Brit. India 3: 597, 1882.

Type: Myanmar. 1838. coll. Helter, 3710 (holotype: K, photo! Barcode K000545663).

Scandent shrubs, 1–5 m. Branchlets terete, innovations glabrous. Leaves opposite, simple; leaf blade linear to narrowly elliptic or narrowly ovate, 5–12.5 x 0.7–3.3 cm, leathery, primary veins 3 on each side of midrib; petiole 4–12 mm, articulate near base, base cuneate or rounded, apex acuminate to caudate, rarely obtuse or acute. Inflorescence simple, terminal or sometimes axillary, glabrous, cymose, 1–8(10) flowers, peduncle ca. 2–3 cm; bracts linear, 3–5 mm long, glabrous. Pedicel 1–2 cm long, glabrous. Calyx campanulate, dark green, glabrous; tube 2–4 mm x 0.5–1 mm wide; lobes 6–10(12), lobes teeth 2–4(6) mm long, glabrous. Corolla white, salver-form, glabrous, tube slender, 2–3 x ca. 0.15 cm wide, pale white, 8–12 lobed, white, lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, 0.5–1.5 x 2.2–3 cm, apex acute. Stamens 2; filaments, 0.5–1mm long, glabrous. Anthers 1.5–3 mm long, with an acute connective appendage, ca. 0.2mm. Ovary barrel-shaped, 0.2–0.5 mm, glabrous; style, 1–2.2 cm long, glabrous; stigma narrowly oblong, ca. 6mm long, glabrous; ovules

Table 1. Morphological comparison of *Jasminum hongshuihoense* with *Jasminum eberhardtii*

Morphological characters	<i>Jasminum hongshuihoense</i>	<i>Jasminum eberhardtii</i>
Young shoots	pubescent	usually glabrous
Leaves	blade elliptic to lanceolate, rarely obovate, 4.5–19 × 2–7 cm, often tufted hairy in vein axils, primary veins 4–10 on each side of midrib	blade elliptic to obovate, 4.5–13 × 2–5 cm primary veins 5–6 on each side of midrib, domatia absent
Cymes	with 1–5 flowers, peduncle 1–2 cm, glabrous or pubescent	with 2–5 flowers, peduncle 0.5–1 cm, glabrous
Bracts	linear, 2–6 mm long, pubescent	linear–subulate, 1–2 mm long, glabrous
Pedicel	1–2 cm long, pubescent	1–1.5 cm long, glabrous
Calyx	pubescent; tube 1–2 × 0.5–1 mm	glabrous; tube 2.5–3 × 1–2 mm
Calyx lobes	lobes 5–8, lobes teeth 4–5 mm long, pubescent	lobes 6–8, lobes triangular, 3–5 mm long, glabrous
Corolla lobes	1–1.5 × 0.15 cm pale white, 6–8-lobed, 5–1.5 × 0.2–0.3 cm	1–2 (–3) × 0.2 mm, pale white, 8–9-lobed, 1–1.4 × 0.25–0.4 mm

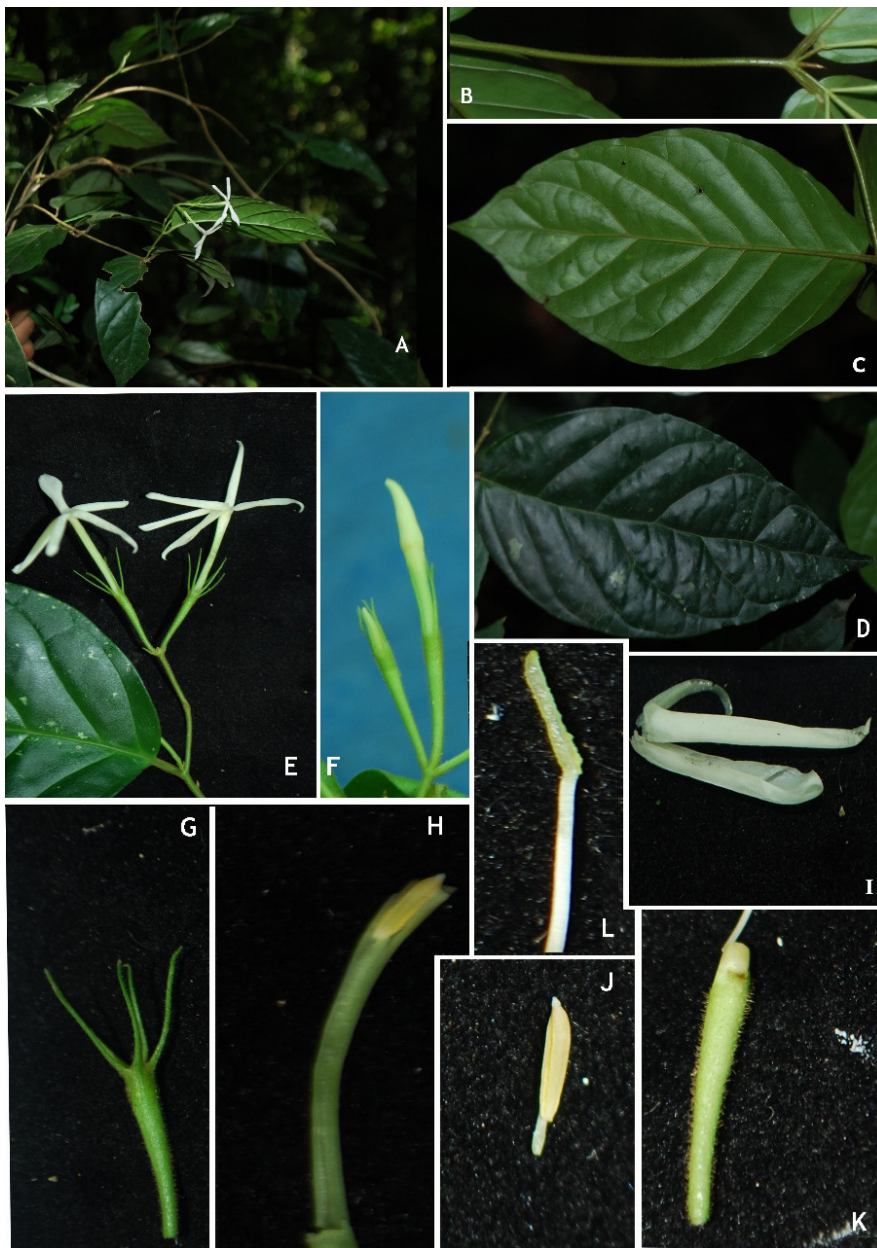


Image 2. *Jasminum hongshuihoense*.
 A - Habit; B - Branchlets; C, D - Abaxial and adaxial portions of leaf;
 E - Inflorescence; F - Flower; G - Calyx;
 H - Corolla tube; I - Corolla lobes;
 J - Anthers; K - Ovary; L - Pistil.
 (© Bui Hong Quang)



Image 3. *Jasminum laurifolium* var. *brachylobum*. A - Habit; B - Branchlets; C,D - Adaxial and abaxial portions of leaf; E,F - Inflorescence; G - Flower; H,I - Fruits. © Bui Hong Quang)

Table 2. Morphological comparison of *Jasminum laurifolium* var. *laurifolium* with *J. laurifolium* var. *brachylobum*

Morphological characters	<i>J. laurifolium</i> var. <i>laurifolium</i>	<i>J. laurifolium</i> var. <i>brachylobum</i>
Leaves	blade linear to narrowly elliptic or narrowly ovate, 5-12.5 × 0.7-3.3 cm	blade elliptic to obovate, 8-15 × 2-5 cm
Cymes	with 1-8(10) flowers	with 1-5 flowers
Bracts	linear, 3-5 mm long	linear, 1-2 mm long
Calyx	2-4 mm long	1-2 mm long
Calyx lobes	6-10(-12), lobes teeth, 2-4(-6) mm long	5-6, lobes teeth, 2-3 mm long
Corolla	2-3 cm long, pale white, 8-12 lobed, white, lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, 0.5-1.5 × 2.2-3 cm	1.4-1.9 cm long, pale white, 8-9 lobed, white, lanceolate, 1.3-1.9 × 1.5-2 cm

2. Fruits, greenish, oblong-ovoid, 0.9-2.5 × 4-10 mm.
Specimens examined: 14814 (HN!), N.T. Nhan, 40 (HN!), B.H. Quang, Quan Hoa, Thuong Xuan District,

Thanh Hoa Province, Vietnam.

Distribution: China (Guangxi, Hainan, Xizang, Yunnan), India, Myanmar, Vietnam (Thai Nguyên, Hoa

Binh, Hai Duong, Thanh Hoa).

Habitat: *Jasminum laurifolium* var. *brachylobum* occur in Pu Hu Nature Reserve, Quan Hoa District, Thanh Hoa Province, between 300–600 m altitude.

Phenology: The plants were flowering and fruiting between May and December.

So far, *J. hongshuihoense* has been recorded from a single site in Vietnam. The area of occupancy (AOO) estimated is less than 20km² and the number of matured individuals are 5–10. Moreover, this species has the limitation of a typical habitat characterized by primary forest, a steep shady slope, highly humid, nearby a waterfall, at a certain elevation (ca. 100m). More extensive field surveys are needed to find more populations of both *Jasminum* taxa reported here. They may probably exist somewhere in similar habitats in the study area. This work will provide insight into conservation and management of threatened plant species in Vietnam.

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Image 4. Herbarium (HN Quang 89) specimen of *Jasminum hongshuihoense*.

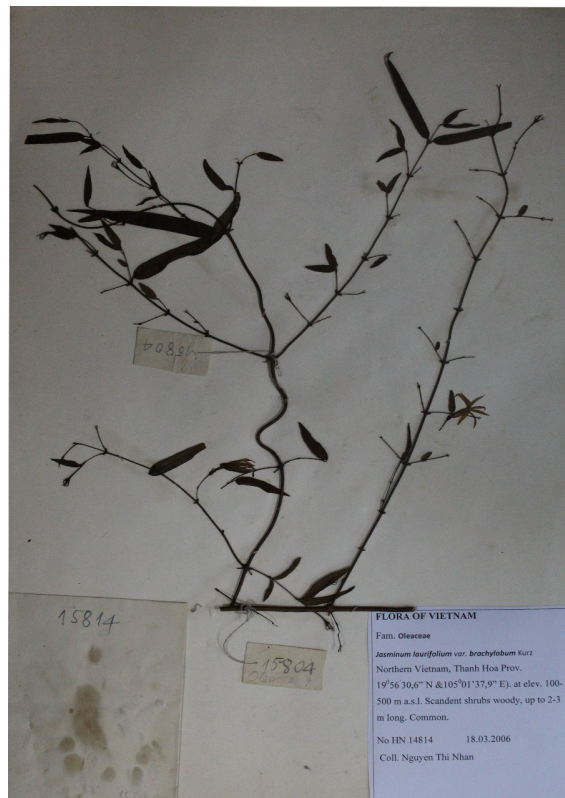


Image 5. Herbarium (HN 14814) specimen of *Jasminum laurifolium* var. *brachylobum*.



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