

New Combinations in the Genus *Phanera* (*Fabaceae: Cercidoideae*) of China

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The genus *Bauhinia* s.l. (*Leguminosae/Fabaceae*) comprising ca. 300–350 species, was subdivided based on the preceding modern molecular research. During the preparation of Flora of East China, the author noticed six species remaining to be transferred to the separated genus *Phanera* and made new combinations for them here.

Key words: *Bauhinia* s.l., China, *Leguminosae*, new combinations, *Phanera*.

Bauhinia L. s.l. is a large genus containing ca. 300–350 species which is widely distributed in the tropical regions of the world (Sinou et al. 2009, Chen et al. 2010). However, molecular studies showed that this genus is not natural (Bruneau et al. 2001, 2008, Hao et al. 2003, Sinou et al. 2009). Lewis and Forest (2005) separated seven genera from *Bauhinia* L. s.l. and recognized eight genera, i.e., *Bauhinia* s.s., *Barkiya* F. Muell., *Gigasiphon* Drake, *Lasiobema* (Korth.) Miq., *Lysiphyllum* (Benth.) de Wit, *Phanera* Lour., *Piliostigma* Hochst. and *Tylosema* (Schweinf.) Torre & Hillc. After that, many studies have been done to transfer species originally belonging to *Bauhinia* s.l. to the separated genera (e.g., Bandyopadhyay et al. 2012, Mackinder and Clark 2014, Bandyopadhyay and Ghoshal 2015), and *Schnella* Raddi and *Tournaya* A. Schmitz have been reinstated (Wunderlin 2010, Sinou et al. 2020) while *Cheniella* R. Clark & Mackinder was newly published (Clark et al. 2017).

Lasiobema was originally described as a subgenus of *Bauhinia* s.l. by Korthals (1841),

and subsequently upranked to a genus by Miquel (1855). Lewis and Forest (2005) recognized this treatment followed by de Wit (1956) and Verdcourt (1979). However, Lewis and Forest (2005) also indicated that it might be better to treat *Lasiobema* as an infrageneric taxon of *Phanera* based on their unpublished molecular analysis. Wunderlin (2010) reduced *Lasiobema* as a synonym of *Phanera* based on the result of Sinou et al. (2009) and his personal knowledge of these taxa. Sinou and Bruneau (2013) presented a multi-locus phylogenetic analysis which suggests that *Lasiobema* should be treated as a section of *Phanera*. Consequent taxonomic treatments were made by Bandyopadhyay and Ghoshal (2015). Moreover, LPWG (2017) treated *Lasiobema* as a synonym of *Phanera* in their new-published subfamily system of *Leguminosae*. Most recently, Sinou et al. (2020) reconstructed the molecular phylogeny of *Bauhinia* s.l. and the results supported the treatment to synonymize *Lasiobema* to *Phanera*.

In this situation I noticed that there were eight *Bauhinia* species in *Flora of China* (Chen

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K.-W. Jiang: 中国産ハカマカズラ属 (マメ科ハナズオウ亜科) の新組合せ

ハカマカズラ属 *Phanera* は全世界の熱帯に広く分布する植物で、74 種ほどが認められている。花形態がよく似たソシンカ属 *Bauhinia* が木本あるいは灌木であるのに対して、ハカマカズラ属はツル性で巻きひげをもつ点などで異なっている。ハカマカズラ属はソシンカ属と

同属とされたこともあるが、両者を別属とする見解は分子系統学的にも支持されている。そこで本稿では中国産の 6 種をソシンカ属からハカマカズラ属に組み換えた。

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