

**The Notes on the Collectors and Authors
as well as location names related to the Dawn
Redwood, *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, after
it's been discovered almost sixty years from
Central China (1941-2000)**

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ABSTRACT: The Dawn Redwood in English, Shuisha in Chinese, "Living Fossil" in general favor, *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* in Latin, the scientific name, has been found almost sixty years from central China (1941-2000). The plant has been cultivated almost all over the world and has been appraised widely both from the professionals and amateurs. The related papers about its magic story of discoveries and scientific studies have been more than several dozens in the modern botanical/horticultural literatures. The Chinese collectors and location names, however, are not properly used in modern bibliographies, some at least not standard used, i.e. wrong used, and even again and again. The paper mainly deals with these wrong or not proper names, and especially from the historic view to correct them to the modern standard use. Besides these, the selected references on the Dawn Redwood are also provided here for the further interesting readers or researchers.

Keywords: *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*; nomenclature, China

Background

Wade-Giles System was used in the Chinese spellings for the person names and the location names in China around the time when Dawn Redwood was found, the 1940's. As every knows that when People's Republic of China was found in 1949, the National Language Committee changed the name spelling in Hanyu Pinyin System in 1958^{a)}. So some scholars worked before and after then usually have two different kinds of name, one in Wade-Giles System and one in Pinyin System. Such as famous botanist of Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Cheng-Yih Wu (Wade-Giles, abbreviated as C.Y.Wu) or Zheng-Yi Wu (Pinyin, also as Z.Y.Wu). However, only few old scientists may only have Wade-Giles System, such as Shiu-Ying Hu (S. Y. Hu) since she left China in 1946 and remains in USA until very recent, only with Wade-Giles name. The most of young taxonomists have Pinyin name only. Another matter should be mentioned here is that the widely dialects reason, especially from South China, some scholar names may be different from above rules, like Cantonese dialect, which still have some influence on the today's Pinyin spelling. Such as the expert of Magnolia family of South China Institute of Botany, Yuh-Wu Law in Wade-Giles (abbreviated as Y. W. Law), but modified by Cantonese dialect since standard Wade-Giles name for him should be Yuh-Hu Lau, and standard Pinyin name should be Yu-Hu Liu. More important here is that the Chinese name expressed in different European languages, such Guizhou province in Pinyin, Kweichow in English, and Kouy-Tcheou in French, and Kweitschou or Guidschou in German. Armed with above information one could better understand the real meaning or explanation when dealing with the old literatures of Dawn Redwood and its story of "The Magic Living Fossil."

Here, we take an example from the new issue of *Arnoldia*, The Magazine of the Arnold Arboretum (Volume/Number 58/4-59/1, 1998-1999, no publication time available. However, we, three authors, were the Chinese visitors in Harvard University then, received the magazine from our mail box of Harvard University Herbaria in the early morning of Saturday, June 26, 1999).

Part 1, Personal Names

Wade-Giles	Pin Yin	Abbreviation	Reference
Cheng, Wan-Chun	Zheng Wan-Jun	W.C.Cheng	CHEN WANJUN (<i>Arnoldia</i> , 84 ^{b)})
Chu Kwei-Ling	Qu Gui-Ling	K. L. Chu	QU ZHONG-XIANG ^{c)}
Chung, Hsin-Hsuan	Zhong Xin-Xuan	H.H.Chung	CHUNG, H. H. (<i>Arnoldia</i> , 84)
Hsueh, Chi-Ju ^{d)}	Xue Ji-Ru	C.J.Hsueh	XUE JI RU (<i>Arnoldia</i> , 84)

a) Not 1979 (see *Arnoldia* 58(4)-59(1): 84, 1999).

b) Here, the magazine name represents the new issue of 1999 and its page.

c) The alternate name of K. L. Chu in Pinyin.

d) The dialect used by H. H. Hu

Wade-Giles	Pin Yin	Abbreviation	Reference
Hsieh, Chi-Yu	Xue Ji-Ru	C.Y.Hsueh	Hu, H. H. paper
Hwa, ChingTsai	Hua Jing-Cai	C.T.Hwa	Collector for W. C. CHENG
Kan Tuo	Gan Duo	T. Kan	Hu, H. H. paper
Wang, Chan ^{e)}	Wang Zhan	C. Wang	Hu, S. Y. paper
Wang Tan ^{f)}	Wang Zhan	T. Wang	Hu, H. H. paper
Wang Zhang ^{g)}	Wang Zhan	Z. Wang	HSUEH paper
Wu Chung-lung	Wu Zhong-Lun	C. L. Wu	Hu, H. H. paper
Yang Lung-hsin	Yang Long-Xin	L.X.Yang	Hu, H. H. paper

Part 2, Location Names

(for further location, please reference CHU & COOPER 1950)

Wade-Giles	Pin Yin	Grade	Reference (page)
An-shi	Enshi	City(region)	CHU & COOPER (map)
Chien-shih	Jianshi	County	Wade-Giles spelling
Chien-nan	Jiannan	County	Hu H. H. paper
Chungking	Chongqing ^{h)}	City(province)	Hu H.H. paper
Chungjing	Chongqing	City(province)	Arnoldia (45, 84)
Chunghsien	Zhongxian	County	CHU & COOPER (map)
En-shih	Enshi	City(region)	MERRILL (map)
Feng-kieh	Fengjie	County	MERRILL (map)
Fung-Chia	Fengjie	County	CHU & COOPER (map)
Hsiao-ho	Xiaohe	Village	WADE-GILES spelling
Hsio-ho	Xiaohe	Village	MERRILL (map)
Huong-pan-yin	Huangpinying	Village	CHU & COPPER paper
Houng-pin-ying	Huangpinying	Village	MERRILL paper
Hung-pin-ying	Huangpinying	Village	Hu S. Y. paper
Kai Hsien	Kai Xian	County	CHU & COOPER paper
Kaisien	Kai Xian	County	MERRILL paper
Kien-shi	Jianshi	County	CHU & COOPER paper
Li-chuan	Lichuan	County	CHU & COOPER paper
Lichuanhsien	Lichuan	County	MERRILL paper
Li-chwan	Lichuan	County	Wade-Giles spelling
Modaoqi/Moudo	Modaoxi	Village	Arnoldia (84)
Mou-tao-chi	Modaoxi	Village	Hu.H.H & MERRILL paper
Modaoqi ⁱ⁾	Modaoxi	Village	HSEUH paper
Motaotsi	Modaoxi	Village	Hu S.Y. paper

e) The Mr. Wang Zhan's Wage-Giles name.

f) The dialect used by H. H. Hu.

g) Mr. Hseuh's wrong spelling for Mr. Wang Zhan.

h) Chongqing, formerly belongs to Sichuan Province, was separated in the middle 1990's as fourth Municipality after Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin.

i) Local dialect called Xi (stream in English) as Qi.

Wade-Giles	Pin Yin	Grade	Reference (page)
Peiping ^{j)}	Beiping	City(province)	MERRIL paper
Peking ^{k)}	Beijing	City(province)	Wade-Giles spelling
Shen-lung-chia	ShenNongJia	Mount	HU, H. H. paper
Shiao-ho	Xiaohe	Village	CHU & COOPER (map)
Shio-ho	Xiaohe	Village	HU H.H. paper
Shui-sa-pa	Shuishaba	Village	HU H.H. paper
Shui-hsa-pa	Shuishaba	Village	CHU & COOPER (map)
Shui-sa-pa	Shuishaba	Village	HU S Y paper
Wan Hsien	Wan Xian	City(region)	HU H.H. paper
Wanhsien	Wan Xian	City(region)	MERRIL (map)
Wan-hsien	Wan Xian	City(region)	CHU & COOPER (map)
Wang Chia Ying ^{l)}	WangJiaYing	Village	Arnoldia (84)
Wang Shia Ying	WangJiaYing	Village	Arnoldia (30)
Wang-chia-ying	WangJiaYing	Village	CHU & COOPER (map)
Wang-kia-ying	WangJiaYing	Village	MERRILL (map)
Zhongjing	Chongqing	City(province)	HSEUH paper

Part 3, Selected Important Papers and WWW on *Metasequoia*

- ANDREWS H. N. (1948): *Metasequoia* and the Living Fossil. – Bull. Missouri Bot. Gard. 38(5): 79-85.
- BARTHOLOMEW B., BOUFFORD D. E. & SPONGERB S. A. (1983): *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, Its present Status in Central China. – J. Arn. Arb. 64:105-128.
- CHANEY R. W. (1948): Redwoods in China. – Nat. Hist. Magaz. 47: 440-444.
- CHU K. L. & COOPER W. S. (1950): An ecological reconnaissance in the native home of *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*. – Ecology 31(2): 260-278.
- EARLE C. J. (1999): <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/Canopy/2285/index.htm>
- GITTLEN W. (1998): <http://www.calacademy.org/calwild/archives/fall98/wood.htm>
- GRESSITT J. L. (1953): The California Academy - Lingnan dawn-redwood expedition. Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. 28(2): 25-58.
- HENDRICK D. R. (1999): <http://www.airnet.net/redwood/rwmeta.html>
- HSUEH C. J. (1985): Reminiscences of Collecting the Type Specimens of *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*. – Arnoldia 45(4): 10-18.
- HU H. H. (1948): How *Metasequoia*, the "living fossil", was discovered in China. – J. NY Bot. Gard. 49: 201-207.
- HU H. H. & CHENG W. C. (1948): On the new family *Metasequoiaceae* and on *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, a living species of the genus *Metasequoia* found in Szechuan and Hupeh. – Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. II. 1: 153-166.
- HU S. Y. (1980): The *Metasequoia* Flora and Its Phytogeographic Significance. – J. Arn. Arb. 61:21-94.
- LI J. H. (1999): *Metasequoia*: An Overview of Its Phylogeny, Reproductive Biology, and Ecotypic Variation. – Arnoldia 58(4)-59(1): 54-59.
- LIU Y. C. Zhou X. T. & Su P. L. (1978): *Shuisha*. – Hubei People's Press [in Chinese].
- MERRILL E. D. (1948): *Metasequoia*, another "living fossil." – Arnoldia 8: 1-8.

j) Old Name of Beijing before 1949.

k) Wade-Giles spelling of Beijing.

l) Wang Chia Ying is commune name, Wang Zhan(g) is the person name, totally different each other.

- Miki S. (1953): On Metasequoia, fossil and living. 141 pp. Nippon Kôbutsu Shumi-no, Kyoto.
- SATO K. (1999): Metasequoia Travels the Globe. – *Arnoldia* 58(4)-59(1): 72-75.
- TOWNSEND M. (1998): <http://www.suite101.com/article.cfm/trees/11105>
- YANG H. (1999): From Fossils to Molecules: The Metasequoia Tale Continues. – *Arnoldia* 58(4)-59(1): 60-71.

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Book review

K. G. MUKERJI [ed.]: Concepts in Mycorrhizal Research (Handbook of vegetation science 19/2).

Kluwer Academic Publishers, P.O. Box 17, 3300 AA Dordrecht, The Netherlands, 1996, ISBN 0-7923-3890-1

Many taxa of fungi and plants are involved in mycorrhizal associations and so mycorrhizal symbioses are important ecologically as well as economically. Plants which cover our planet are mostly dependent on mycorrhization and it is believed that translocation of plants from water to land would not have been possible without mycorrhizae too.

Study of "symbiotal world" will be important part of biological science in coming decades.

Text of this book is divided into 13 autonome sections, presented in form of review articles. The chapters include several aspects of mycorrhizal research (e.g. vesicular arbuscular mycorrhiza, mycorrhizal research and agriculture, cytological and morphological aspects, economy and ecology of mycorrhizas, molecular biology and genetics of mycorrhizal fungi etc.).

This book is valuable source of informations. It will be useful for undergraduate students as well as researchers in botany, mycology and biotechnology. It can be valuable book also for people working in agriculture and forestry.

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