

Research paper

Resolving a nearly 90-year-old enigma: The rare *Fagus chienii* is conspecific with *F. hayatae* based on molecular and morphological evidence



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ABSTRACT

Taxonomic uncertainties of rare species often hinder effective prioritization for conservation. One such taxonomic uncertainty is the 90-year-old enigma of *Fagus chienii*. *F. chienii* was previously only known from the type specimens collected in 1935 in Pingwu County of Sichuan Province, China, and has long been thought to be on the verge of extinction. However, morphological similarities to closely related *Fagus* species have led many to question the taxonomic status of *F. chienii*. To clarify this taxonomic uncertainty, we used the newly collected samples to reconstruct a molecular phylogeny of Chinese *Fagus* species against the phylogenetic backbone of the whole genus using seven nuclear genes. In addition, we examined nine morphological characters to determine whether *F. chienii* is morphologically distinct from its putatively closest relatives (*F. hayatae*, *F. longipetiolata*, and *F. lucida*). Both morphological and phylogenetic analyses indicated that *F. chienii* is conspecific with *F. hayatae*. We recommended that *F. chienii* should not be treated as a separate species in conservation management. However, conservation strategies such as *in situ* protection and *ex situ* germplasm preservation should be adopted to prevent the peculiar "*F. chienii*" population from extinction.

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1. Introduction

Accurate species delimitation and identification are essential for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of economically important plants, especially in rare taxa that are taxonomically uncertain due to a lack of rigorous research (Thomson et al., 2018; Ding et al., 2019; Nic Lughadha et al., 2019; Cheng et al., 2021).

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Erroneous classification and misidentification can leave out endangered species that should otherwise be protected (Gibson et al., 2019). Conversely, management action that results from incorrect identification of species wastes resources and funding (Solow et al., 2011). For instance, *Torreya grandis* var. *jiulongshanensis* Z.Y. Li, Z.C. Tang & N. Kang (Kang and Tang, 1995) is listed as a Category II protected plant in the Chinese List of Wild Plants (<http://www.forestry.gov.cn/main/5461/20210908/162515850572900.html>). However, a recent phylogenetic study clearly demonstrated that this endangered plant is a natural hybrid between *Torreya jackii* Chun and *T. grandis* Fort. ex Lindl., raising doubts about its validity as a key protected plant species (Kou et al., 2017).

Fagus L. is an economically important genus that consists of 12 members of deciduous trees (Shen, 1992; Peters, 1997; Jiang et al.,

2022). China accommodates five beech species in subtropical regions between the Qinling Mountains and the Nanling Mountains: *F. engleriana* Seem. ex Diels (1900), *F. longipetiolata* Seem. (von Seemen, 1897), *F. lucida* Rehd. & Wils. (Rehder and Wilson, 1916), *F. hayatae* Palib. ex Hayata (1911) and *Fagus chienii* Cheng (Cheng, 1935; Zhang and Huang, 1998; Fang et al., 1999; Denk, 2003; Jiang et al., 2022). Although four of these species are widespread in subtropical China, *F. chienii* has an exceptionally narrow distribution and is only found in Pingwu County, northern Sichuan (Cheng, 1935). Because no specimens have been collected since its establishment based on a single collection in 1935, *F. chienii* is believed to be in danger of going extinct (Peters, 1997; Guo and Werger, 2010). To prevent the extinction of this rare plant, the People's Government of Sichuan Province listed *F. chienii* as a key protected species in 2016.

The scarcity of field collections, however, has led to the taxonomic uncertainty of *F. chienii* (Huang et al., 1999). Cheng (1935) provided a brief description of *F. chienii* and noted that it might be of hybrid origin because it shares similar involucre and scales with *F. longipetiolata* while resembling *F. lucida* in leaf blade shape and size. Chang and Huang (1988) suspected that *F. chienii* might be an ecotype of *F. lucida*, but still considered it as a mysterious finding with a disputed taxonomic rank. Furthermore, *F. chienii* was not recorded by the authors of *Flora of China* (Huang et al., 1999), possibly owing to limited information and the resultant taxonomic uncertainty. To date, the species status of *F. chienii* remains an enigma that needs to be resolved using newly available experimental materials.

To resolve the taxonomic status of *F. chienii*, we reexamined the type specimens and conducted extensive field investigations in the type locality from 2019 to 2021. A local news report from Sichuan Province led us to a rediscovered population of *F. chienii* in Laohegou Nature Reserve in Pingwu County in 2021 (Li, 2016). We used the new collections and samples to reconstruct the molecular phylogeny of Chinese *Fagus* members against the phylogenetic backbone of the whole genus (Jiang et al., 2022) based on sequences of seven nuclear DNA markers. We also determined whether *F. chienii* is morphologically distinct from its closely relatives (*F. hayatae*, *F. longipetiolata*, and *F. lucida*) through statistical analyses of nine morphological characters.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Phylogenetic analyses

Twelve species of *Fagus* were examined in this study, with *Castanea seguinii* Dode used as outgroup. To achieve good coverage, no less than four individuals from separate locations for each Chinese species were included (Fig. 1). Samples from 10 individuals of *F. chienii* were collected. To enlarge the intraspecific representation of *F. hayatae*, which was assumed to be conspecific with *F. chienii*, an additional 10 *F. hayatae* individuals were included. Seven representative loci from Jiang et al. (2022) were amplified and sequenced for *F. chienii* and the new *F. hayatae* samples, i.e., F128, F138, P4, P14, P37, P52, and P72 (Table S1). We did not use chloroplast DNA sequences in this study because chloroplast haplotypes are shared frequently within *Fagus* and are considered ineffective in phylogenetic reconstructions of the genus (Zhang et al., 2013). DNA extraction, PCR amplification, and DNA sequencing followed Jiang et al. (2022). The DNA sequences of additional accessions were from Jiang et al. (2022) (Table S2). Voucher information of the additional samples are shown in Table S2 and the new sequence data of each locus were deposited in GenBank under accession numbers: ON584566–ON584685.

Raw chromatograms were manually checked and aligned using Sequencher v.5.4.6 (Gene-Codes Corporation, Ann Arbor, MI, USA), and then refined manually in MEGA 5.05. Phylogenetic analyses were performed based on the concatenated data set using maximum likelihood (ML) and Bayesian inference (BI) methods. ML analysis was carried out using RaxML v.8.2.12 (Stamatakis, 2014) software in Linux system with 1000 bootstrap replicates. BI analysis was conducted in MrBayes v.3.2.6 (Ronquist et al., 2012). The best-fitting nucleotide substitution models (HKY + I) were decided by jModeltest 2.1.7 (Darrriba et al., 2012) with the Bayesian information criterion (BIC). Posterior probabilities were approximated by sampling trees using a variant of the Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) method. A total of 20,000 trees were sampled every 1000th generation. The first 5000 generations (about 25%) were eliminated as “burn-in”. Average standard deviation of split frequencies was less than 0.01. All the phylogenetic trees were visualized in FigTree v.1.4.4 and edited in Adobe Illustrator 2020 (Fig. 2). To account for incomplete lineage sorting, which can have a major influence on phylogenetic reconstruction, we used a multispecies coalescent approach in StarBEAST2 0.15.5 (Ogilvie et al., 2017, see details in Jiang et al., 2022) to infer the species tree using the seven nuclear loci.

2.2. Morphological studies

Digital images of *F. chienii* and its putatively closest relatives (*F. hayatae*, *F. longipetiolata*, and *F. lucida*) were derived from the Chinese Virtual Herbarium (<https://www.cvh.ac.cn/>), the web of Plants of Taiwan (<https://tai2.ntu.edu.tw/>), the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (<https://www.gbif.org/>) and JSTOR Global Plants (<https://plants.jstor.org/>). For *F. chienii*, we examined twelve available specimens in total, seven of which were collected in this study from Pingwu County (the type locality); the remaining five samples were holotype and isotypes with mature fruits deposited in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, South China Botanical Garden, CAS, Chinese National Herbarium, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh and New York Botanic Garden, respectively (Table S3). Additionally, we measured 38 specimens of *F. hayatae*, and 15 specimens each of *F. longipetiolata* and *F. lucida*. Specimens of the four species were selected to provide a broad geographical representation across their native ranges (Fig. 1).

Nine morphological characters, i.e., leaf length, leaf width, ratio of leaf length/width, leaf petiole length, leaf teeth length, number of secondary veins, cupule peduncle length, bract length, and cupule length, were measured (Fig. 3A). According to Shen (1992), these characters are key to distinguishing Chinese *Fagus* species. ImageJ software was applied to the examination of characters under investigation. Three well-preserved leaves and/or fruits per specimen were randomly selected for examination. Detailed measurements and voucher information are available in Table S3.

The values of the nine characters were normalized by mean and standard deviation. To avoid collinearity in subsequent analyses, highly correlated characteristics were then eliminated by Pearson correlation analysis conducted in the IBM SPSS Statistics 26. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was performed in ORIGIN 2021 to investigate the relationships among *F. chienii*, *F. hayatae*, *F. longipetiolata*, and *F. lucida*. The clustering analysis of specimen samples in the scatter plot was tested by discriminant analysis of the first two PCs.

To further test the reliability of the clustering analysis, a Principal Coordinates Analysis (PCoA) using Bray–Curtis dissimilarity index was performed and graphically visualized by *Vegan* package and *ggplot2* package in R v.4.1.2 software (Oksanen et al., 2015). We treated the specimen of *F. hayatae*, *F. chienii* collected in this study (denoted as *F. chienii* in Fig. 3) and *F. chienii* types (*F. chienii*-TYPE in

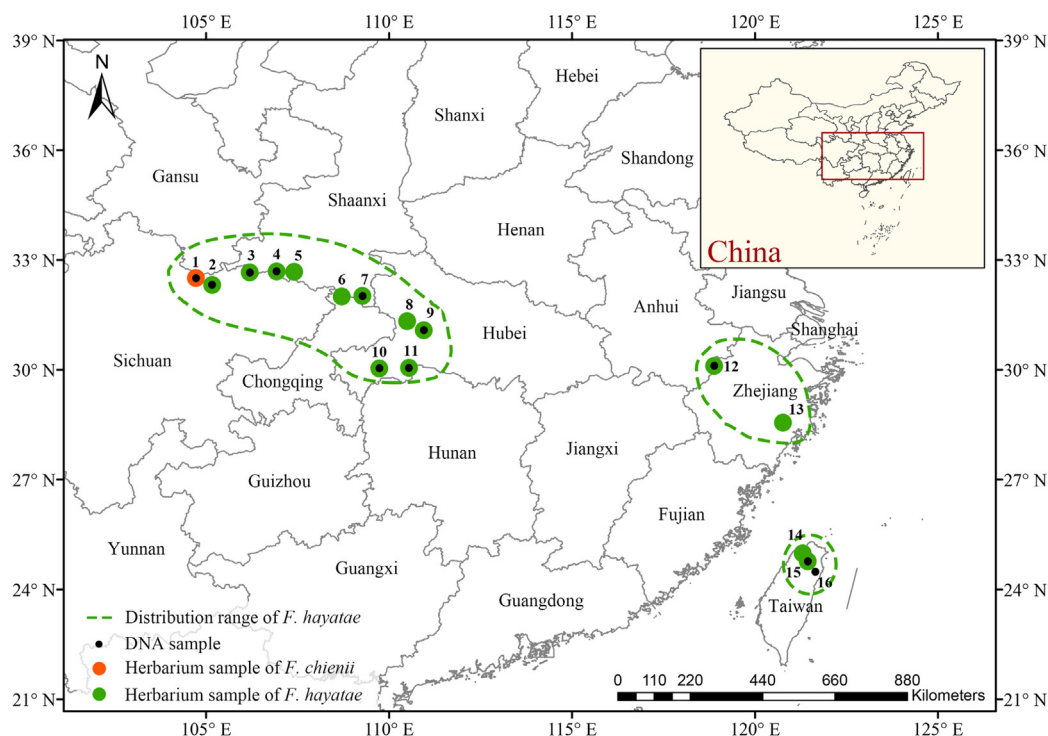


Fig. 1. The distribution map of DNA and herbarium samples of *Fagus hayatae* and *F. chienii* in this study. Note that *F. hayatae* has a fragmented distribution in mainland China and Taiwan. 1, Pingwu; 2, Qinchuan; 3, Micangshan; 4, Guangwushan; 5, Xipingcun; 6, Puyuancun; 7, Tianshuxia; 8, Shennongjia; 9, Dalaoling; 10, Houhecun; 11, Hupingshan; 12, Qinliangfeng; 13, Sishaishan; 14, Lalashan; 15, Beichatianshan; 16, Tongshan. Relevant citations on the specimens are shown in [Tables S2 and S3](#).

[Fig. 3](#)) as one group and three separate groups, respectively. The significance level of pairwise comparisons between groups was computed based on Adonis test by *pairwiseAdonis* package ([Martinez Arbizu, 2020](#)) according to Bonferroni adjusted *P*-values.

In addition, comparisons of nine morphological characters between the four beech species were conducted and their significances were evaluated by *t*-test using the *ggsignif* package in R v.4.1.2 software ([RcoreTeam, 2021](#)).

3. Results

3.1. Molecular phylogenetic relationships of *Fagus chienii*

The aligned data set consisted of 52 accessions, including twelve taxa of *Fagus* and one outgroup species, with a concatenated sequence length of 4102 bp. Within *Fagus*, the total aligned length of concatenated sequences of seven nuclear loci was 4007 bp, and the length of each locus ranged from 291 bp to 657 bp, with an average of 572 bp. The variable sites of each locus ranged from 23 to 48 with an average of 38 and the parsimony informative sites ranged from 22 to 39 with an average of 31 ([Table S1](#)). The phylogenetic trees inferred from ML and BI approaches based on concatenated sequences were identical in topology. The species tree ([Fig. S1](#)) based on the multi-species coalescent approach was consistent with the ML and BI trees but with relatively low resolution. Below, we only present the ML tree, with posterior probabilities from BI analyses designated ([Fig. 2](#)).

Our results showed that *Fagus* was monophyletic (ML bootstrap = 100/BI posterior probability = 1.00). The concatenated ML and BI trees both identified two clades, and strongly supported a sister relationship between subgen. *Fagus* (clade I) and subgen. *Engleriana* (clade II) (73/0.92 and 100/1.00, [Fig. 2](#)). All twelve *Fagus* species, except for *F. chienii* and *F. hayatae*, were recovered as

monophyletic clades. *F. lucida*, which was assumed to be synonymous or one of the parents of *F. chienii*, was sister to *F. longipetiolata* (74/1.00), both of which were sister to a Japanese beech (*Fagus crenata* Blume). Notably, *F. hayatae* intermingled with *F. chienii*, forming a highly supported clade (86/1.00). In other words, *F. chienii* was distinct from both *F. longipetiolata* and *F. lucida* but indistinguishable from *F. hayatae* phylogenetically. In addition, *F. chienii* did not form a monophyletic clade as other species of subgen. *Fagus*, implying that *F. chienii* is not a lineage with an independent evolutionary history.

3.2. Morphological analyses

After Pearson correlation analysis, we excluded leaf length and cupule peduncle length from further morphological analysis. The results of PCA and PCoA were determined by the remaining seven variables (leaf teeth length, ratio of length/width, number of secondary veins, leaf petiole length, leaf width, cupule length, bract length). Both PCA and PCoA clearly showed that three distinct groups, i.e., *F. chienii* plus *F. hayatae*, *F. longipetiolata*, and *F. lucida*, were identified by the scatter plots of the first two axes. In the PCA ([Fig. 3B](#)), the first two axes explained 74.9% of the variance, with 54.1% for PC1 and 20.8% for PC2, respectively. In PCoA, irrespective of whether the specimen of *F. hayatae*, *F. chienii* or *F. chienii*-TYPE were treated as one group or not, the first two principal coordinates accounted for 92.3% of the variance, with 87.2% for PCoA1 and 5.1% PCoA2, respectively. The proportion of sum of squares from the total was significantly high ($R^2 = 0.7691$, $P = 0.001$ when *F. hayatae*, *F. chienii* and *F. chienii*-TYPE treated as one group and $R^2 = 0.7996$, $P = 0.001$ when *F. hayatae*, *F. chienii* and *F. chienii*-TYPE as three separate groups, [Fig. 3C, D](#)). When *F. hayatae*, *F. chienii* and *F. chienii*-TYPE were pairwise compared, only *F. hayatae* and *F. chienii*-TYPE showed a significant difference in Adonis analysis ([Table 1](#)).

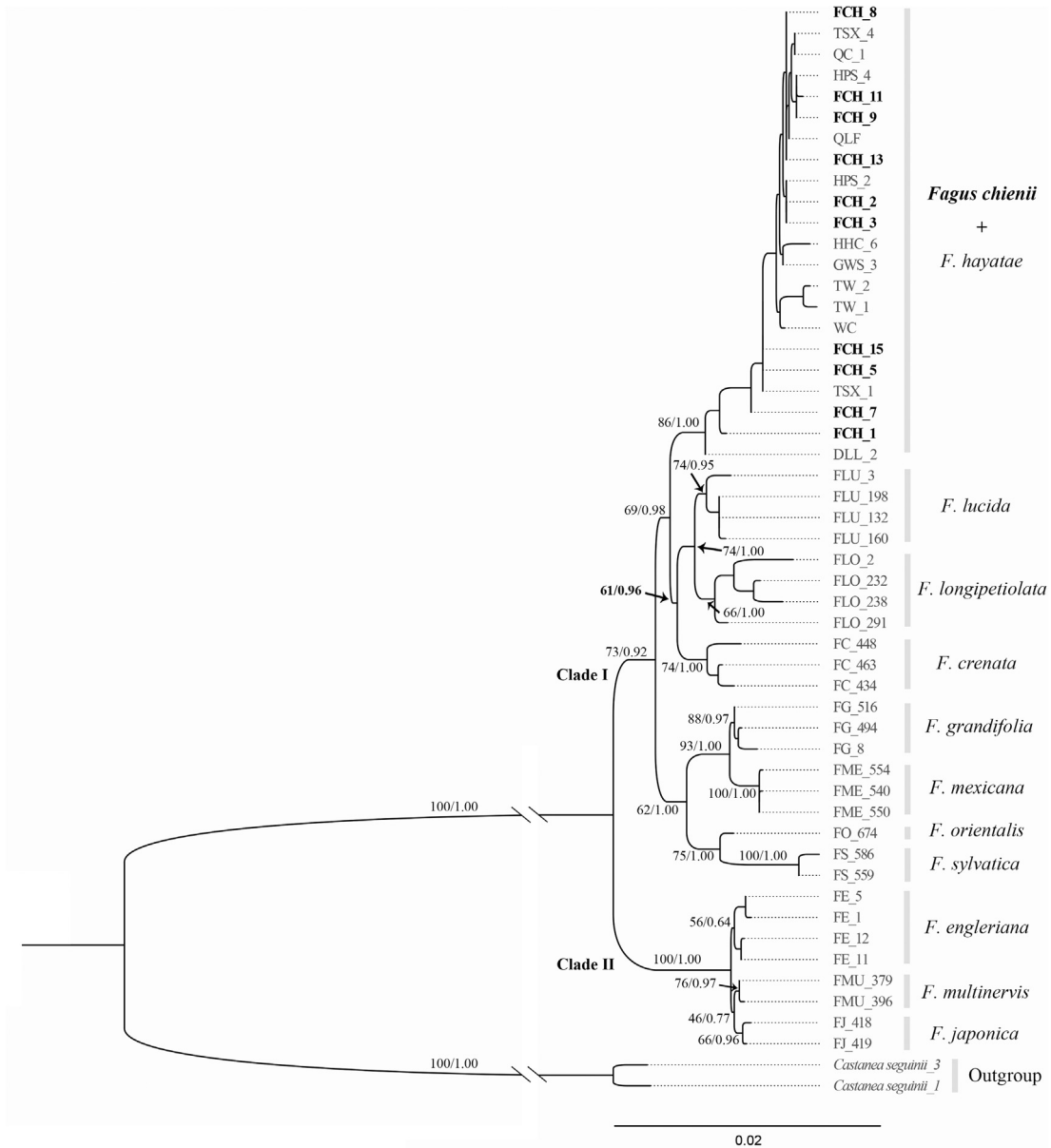


Fig. 2. The maximum likelihood (ML) tree and Bayesian inference (BI) tree based on seven concatenated nuclear genes (4102 bp) for the phylogenetic analysis of *Fagus* taxa. Numbers above branches are statistical support values for ML and BI. Bold font represents *Fagus chienii*. Clade I: subgen. *Fagus*, clade II: subgen. *Engleriana*.

T-test analyses of all nine morphological characters ($P < 0.01$) showed that there was no significant difference between *F. chienii* and *F. hayatae* (Fig. 4). Furthermore, significant differences between *F. chienii*/*F. hayatae* and *F. lucida* were detected in terms of leaf petiole length, cupule peduncle length, bracts length, teeth length, and number of secondary veins. Conspicuous divergences between *F. chienii*/*F. hayatae* and *F. longipetiolata* were observed in all the characters except for the ratio of leaf length/width. All the original measurements of morphological traits are presented in Table S4.

4. Discussion

4.1. Taxonomic status of *Fagus chienii*

Recently, Jiang et al. (2022) reconstructed a robust phylogenetic tree of *Fagus* in which all eleven species were well recognized except for *F. chienii*, due to a lack of experimental materials at that

time. In this study, although only seven of 28 nuclear single/low-copy genes of Jiang et al. (2022) were adopted, our phylogenetic trees are essentially congruent with that of Jiang et al. (2022), suggesting the seven nuclear genes are effective in phylogenetic reconstruction and species identification of *Fagus*. However, *F. chienii* and *F. hayatae* are nested together in our newly reconstructed tree (Fig. 2). The PCA, PCoA and the *t*-test of morphological characters consistently indicate that there is little differentiation between the two species (Figs. 3 and 4). Note that although Adonis analysis showed a significant difference between *F. hayatae* and *F. chienii* types, it did not show significant differences between *F. hayatae* and *F. chienii* we collected or between *F. chienii* we collected and *F. chienii* types. This pattern is reasonable because the fragmented distribution of *F. hayatae* may result in high genetic as well as morphological differentiation within the species (Zhang et al., 2013; Ying et al., 2016; Gao et al., 2020; Li et al., 2021). In this study, we included the holotype and isotype specimens (red

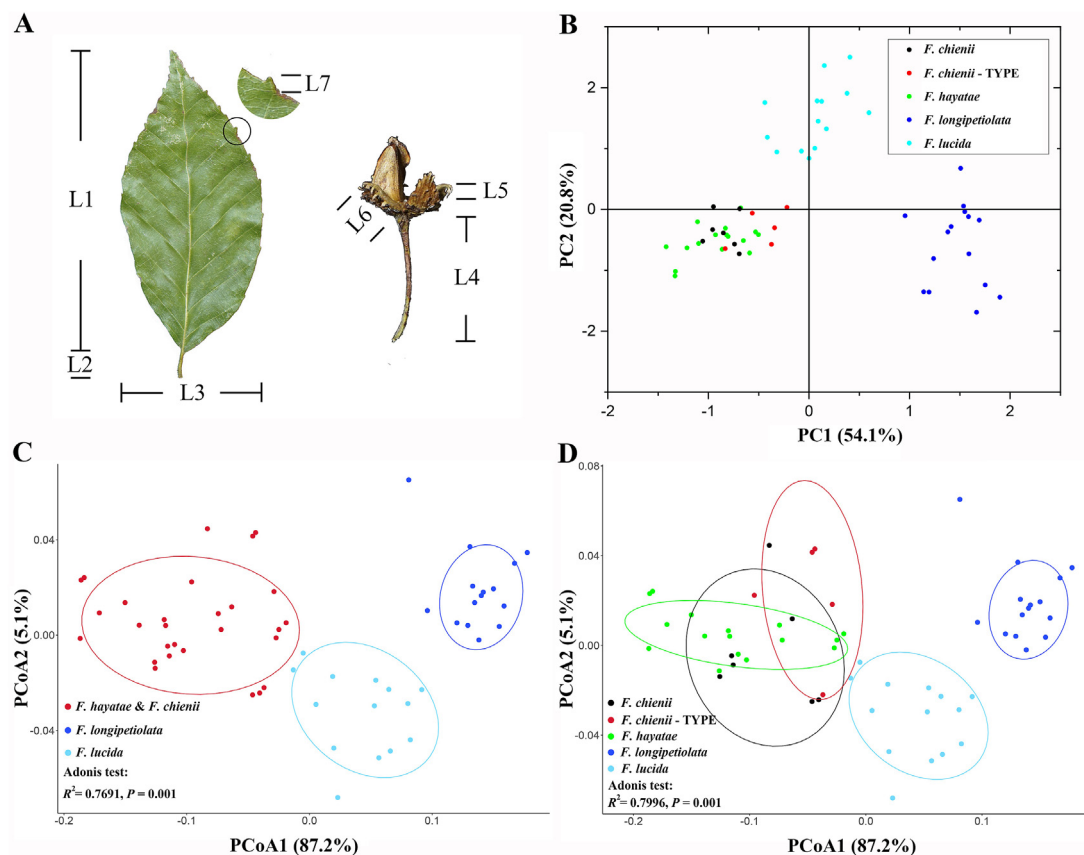


Fig. 3. Morphological analyses of *Fagus chieniai* and related species. A, Morphometric measurements in this study. L1: leaf length, L2: leaf petiole length, L3: leaf width, L4: cupule peduncle length, L5: bract length, L6: cupule length, L7: leaf teeth length; B, Scatter plot of the first two principal components (PCs) of PCA based on seven morphological variables of *Fagus chieniai* collected in this study (*Fagus chieniai*), *F. chieniai* types (*F. chieniai*-TYPE), *F. hayatae*, *F. longipetiolata*, and *F. lucida*. Each dot represents a specimen; C and D, Scatter plot of the first two dimensions of PCoA. We treated the specimen of *F. hayatae*, *F. chieniai* and *F. chieniai*-TYPE as one group (C) and three separate groups (D), respectively. R^2 is the proportion of sum of squares from the total in Adonis analysis. P is the significance value of R^2 .

dots in Fig. 3B, D) specifically, a practice that may avoid the bias introduced by potential misidentification of the new *F. chieniai* collections. In addition, the location of *F. chieniai* is adjacent to the populations of *F. hayatae* at the border of Shanxi and Sichuan Provinces (Fig. 1); thus, it is possible that *F. chieniai* represents the westernmost population of *F. hayatae*. Recently, Liang et al. (2022) have reached a similar conclusion concerning the taxonomic status of *F. chieniai* based on genetic differentiation among beech species. However, they recommended that *F. chieniai* should be treated as a synonym of *Fagus pashanica* (i.e., mainland *F. hayatae* populations), which were synonymized to *F. hayatae* in *Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae* (Zhang and Huang, 1998). Because intraspecific structure does not warrant a species split (Meikle, 1957; Aranda et al., 2014; Feng et al., 2021) and no further information, such as morphological difference and reproductive isolation between *F. hayatae* (*sensu stricto*) and *F. pashanica*, is available in Liang et al. (2022), it is premature to treat *F. chieniai* as a synonym of *F. pashanica*. Taken together, *F. chieniai* is highly likely to be conspecific with *F. hayatae* rather than an independent species, resolving a nearly 90-year-old enigma in the taxonomy of *Fagus*.

The distinction between *F. chieniai* and *F. lucida*, according to *Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae*, is that the former has longer cupule bracts that are slightly recurved, and the latter has tuberculate cupule bracts that are closely appressed to the cupule (see Fig. 5G, H, I) (Zhang and Huang, 1998). However, there are no discernible differences in the two species' leaf length (6–9 cm in *F. chieniai* vs. 6–11 cm in *F. lucida*) or leaf width (3–4.5 cm vs. 3.5–6.5 cm), and

the leaf blades of both are ovate to elliptic-ovate. Based on the similarities in leaf blade shape and size, Zhang and Huang (1998) suggested that *F. chieniai* might be conspecific with *F. lucida*. Indeed, our results show that there are no significant differences between *F. chieniai* and *F. lucida* in leaf length (5.4–8.5 cm in *F. chieniai* vs. 6.5–10 cm in *F. lucida*), leaf width (2.6–4 cm vs. 3–5 cm), ratio of leaf length/width (1.9–2.3 vs. 1.8–2.3) or cupule length (0.7–1.3 cm vs. 0.5–1.3 cm) (Fig. 4A, B, C, G and 5). However, we found

Table 1

Pairwise comparisons of *Fagus chieniai* collected in this study (*Fagus chieniai*), *F. chieniai* types (*F. chieniai*-TYPE), *F. hayatae*, *F. longipetiolata*, and *F. lucida* based on seven morphological characters in Adonis analysis using pairwise Adonis package.

Pairs	R^2	P -value	P -adjusted
<i>Fagus hayatae</i> vs. <i>F. chieniai</i> -TYPE	0.2175	0.030	0.0375*
<i>F. hayatae</i> vs. <i>F. chieniai</i>	0.0636	0.246	0.2460
<i>F. hayatae</i> vs. <i>F. longipetiolata</i>	0.8253	0.001	0.0014**
<i>F. hayatae</i> vs. <i>F. lucida</i>	0.6619	0.001	0.0014**
<i>F. chieniai</i> -TYPE vs. <i>F. chieniai</i>	0.2780	0.056	0.0622
<i>F. chieniai</i> -TYPE vs. <i>F. longipetiolata</i>	0.7668	0.001	0.0014**
<i>F. chieniai</i> -TYPE vs. <i>F. lucida</i>	0.5673	0.001	0.0014**
<i>F. chieniai</i> vs. <i>F. longipetiolata</i>	0.8346	0.001	0.0014**
<i>F. chieniai</i> vs. <i>F. lucida</i>	0.6516	0.001	0.0014**
<i>F. longipetiolata</i> vs. <i>F. lucida</i>	0.5623	0.001	0.0014**
<i>F. hayatae</i> & <i>F. chieniai</i> vs. <i>F. longipetiolata</i>	0.7852	0.001	0.0010**
<i>F. hayatae</i> & <i>F. chieniai</i> vs. <i>F. lucida</i>	0.5769	0.001	0.0010**

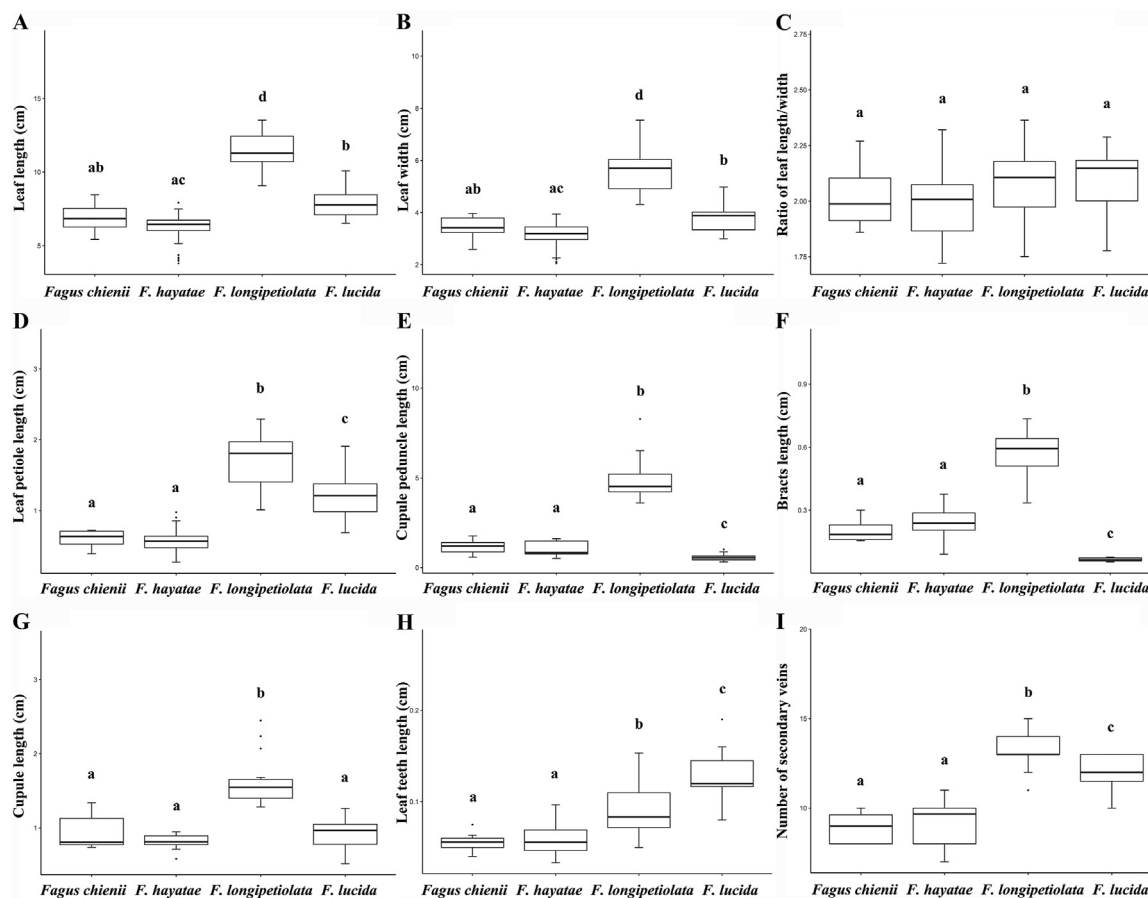


Fig. 4. Comparisons of nine morphological characters between *Fagus chienii*, *F. hayatae*, *F. longipetiolata*, and *F. lucida*. The boxes represent the interquartile and the vertical lines represent the range excluding the extreme values (black dots). Different lowercase letters on the top of the vertical lines indicate significant differences ($P < 0.01$) between *Fagus* species.

significant divergences between the two species in the length of leaf petiole (0.3–1 cm in *F. chienii*/*F. hayatae* vs. 0.7–1.9 cm in *F. lucida*), teeth (0.3–1 mm vs. 0.8–1.9 mm), cupule peduncle (0.5–1.8 cm vs. 0.3–0.9 cm) and bracts (0.1–4 mm vs. 0.5–0.8 mm), and the number of secondary veins (7–11 vs. 10–13) (Figs. 4 and 5). Therefore, our results disagree with the suggestion of Zhang and Huang (1998) and provide more accurate criteria for discriminating *F. chienii*/*F. hayatae* from *F. lucida*.

In addition, our results also reject the hypothesis that *F. chienii* is a hybrid between *F. lucida* and *F. longipetiolata* (Cheng, 1935), because *F. chienii* is neither clustered with its putative parental progenitors in phylogenetic tree (Fig. 2) nor intermediate between *F. lucida* and *F. longipetiolata* in PCA, PCoA plots as well as box and whisker plots (Figs. 3 and 4).

4.2. Conservation implications

Without a stable taxonomy, it is difficult to implement management strategies that will adequately conserve diversity (Garnett and Christidis, 2017; Sun et al., 2017; Thomson et al., 2018). Because no additional individuals of “*F. chienii*” had been found since its first discovery, some researchers believed that this species was extremely endangered or on the edge of extinction (Peters, 1997; Guo and Werger, 2010). Accordingly, the People’s Government of Sichuan Province listed “*F. chienii*” as a key protected wild plant in 2016 and great efforts have been invested to protect this rare species. In this study, however, we demonstrated that “*F. chienii*” is conspecific with *F. hayatae* and should be synonymized to the latter.

Therefore, it is unnecessary to treat “*F. chienii*” as a separate species in conservation management.

However, *F. hayatae* is a second-class protected plant in the Chinese List of Wild Plants under State Protection (<http://www.forestry.gov.cn/main/5461/20210908/162515850572900.html>) and is also an endangered species in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 2022). It is thus essential to protect the “*F. chienii*” population because it belongs to *F. hayatae*. Furthermore, given that “*F. chienii*” is located at the northwestern edge of *F. hayatae* range, this population may be of peculiar conservation values because elevated genetic drift and reduced gene flow in association with local adaptation in the periphery are likely to result in the formation of distinct ecotypes (Hampe and Bairlein, 2000). Furthermore, peripheral populations are always more prone to extinction and genetically less diverse than those from the center (Hampe and Petit, 2005). This situation could be worse for “*F. chienii*” (*F. hayatae*) in Pingwu County because it was overexploited from the 1960s–1990s for its high-quality timber. Although the conservation value of the “*F. chienii*” population needs to be further evaluated by sophisticated population genomic approaches (Garner et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2021) and reciprocal transplant experiments (Ågren and Schemske, 2012; Lortie and Hierro, 2021), we recommend that effective conservation measures such as *in situ* protection and *ex situ* germplasm preservation should be prioritized by the local government and the germplasm bank of wild species to prevent this peculiar population from extinction (Frankham, 2010; Rawat and Agarwal, 2015; Heywood, 2017).

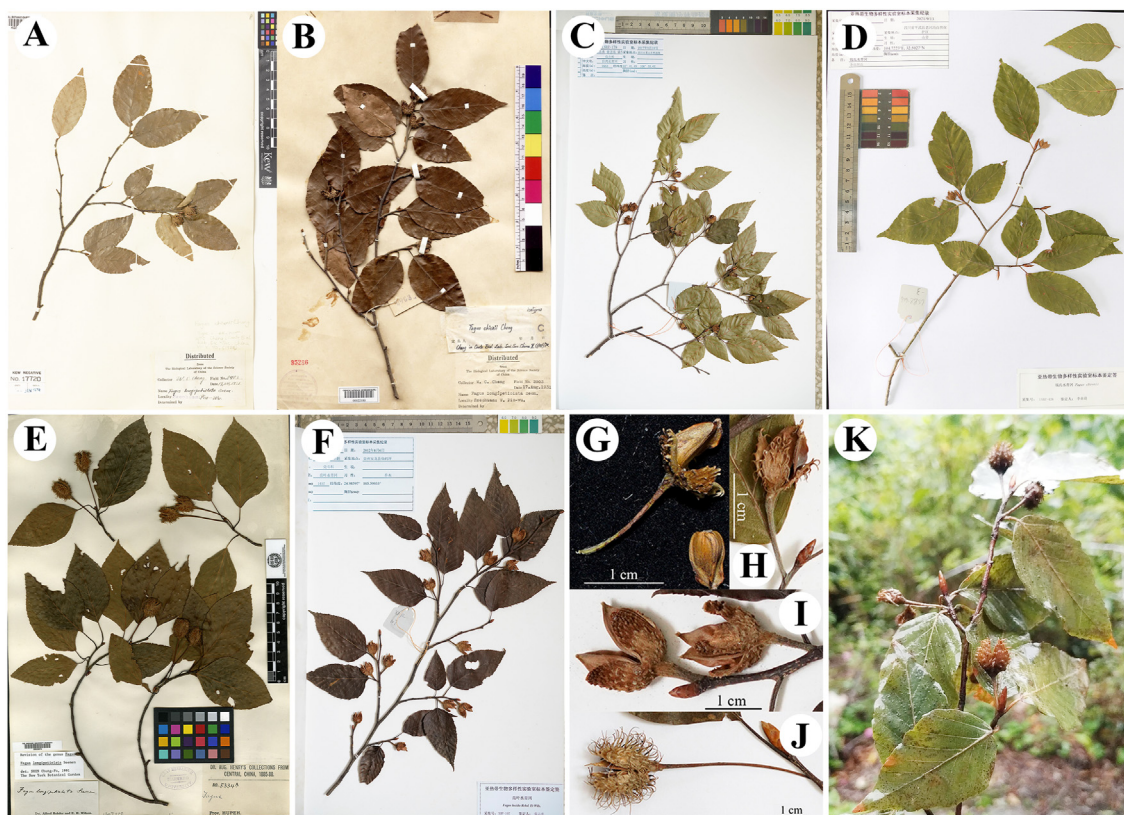


Fig. 5. Specimens of *Fagus chienii*, *F. hayatae*, *F. lucida* and *F. longipetiolata*. A, B, holotype and isotype of *F. chienii* from Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and Chinese National Herbarium, respectively; C, Specimen of *F. hayatae* we collected from Guangwushan, Sichuan; D, Specimen of *F. chienii* we collected from Pingwu County; E, holotype of *F. longipetiolata*; F, Specimen of *F. lucida* we collected from Xianheping, Guizhou; G, H, I, J, Fruit characters of *F. chienii*, *F. hayatae*, *F. lucida*, and *F. longipetiolata*, respectively; K, Fruiting branch, photographed by D. Li. The holotype specimens of *F. hayatae* and *F. lucida* are not shown because there are no fruits or inflorescences on them.

4.3. Taxonomic treatment

Fagus hayatae Palib. ex Hayata Journ. Coll. Sci. Univ. Tokyo 30: 286.1911 — Type: China, Taiwan: Taoyuan, Chatienshan, alt. 1700 m, 5 Feb. 1906, N. Konishi (holotype TAI-T00127!; isotype unseen).

= *F. chienii* Cheng, Contr. Biol. Lab. Sci. Soc. China 14: 70.1935. **Syn. Nov.** — Type: China, Sichuan: Pingwu County, alt. 1300m, 17 Aug. 1931, W.C. Cheng 2903 (holotype K-000832761!; isotypes E-00098603!, HUH (A)-00033870!, IBSC-0001170!, NAS-00070338!, NAS-00070339!, NY-00248568!, PE-00022177!, PE-00022178!, PE-00022179!, PE-00022180!, PE-00022181!, PE-00022182!).

= *F. hayatae* var. *zhejiangensis* M.C.Liu & M.H.Wu ex Y.T.Chang & C.C.Huang, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26: 115.1988 — Type: China, Zhejiang, Yongjia County, Sihai-shan, 7 Oct. 1980, M.H. Wu 619 (holotype FJSI-015724!; isotype unseen).

= *F. pashanica* C.C. Yang, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 16: 100, pl. 1.1978. — Type: China, Sichuan, Nanjiang County, 13 Aug. 1975, C.C. Yang 75011 (holotype unseen; isotypes CDBI-0172185!, IBSC-0001171!, IBSC-0001172!, NAS-00070342!, PE-00022195!).

Description. Trees up to 20 m tall. Winter buds to 1.5 cm. Leaf petiole 0.3–1 cm long; leaf blade ovate, 3.8–8.4 cm long, 2.1–4 cm broad, base broadly cuneate to acuminate; midvein flexuous toward apex; secondary veins (5) 7–11 on each side of midvein, ending in teeth; teeth 0.3–1 mm long. Peduncle 0.5–1.8 (–2) cm, pilose. Cupule 6–13 mm long; bracts linear, recurved, pilose, 0.1–4 mm long. Nut as long as cupule, with very small wings near apex.

Phenology. It starts to flower from April to May; its fruits are mature from October to November.

Distribution and habitat. It is currently known in Taiwan (Taipei, Taoyuan, Hsinchu, Yilan), Zhejiang (Yongjia, Lin'an), Hunan (Shimen), Hubei (Yichang, Xingshan, Baokang, Xuan'en), Chongqing (Chengkou), Sichuan (Nanjiang, Qingchuan, Wangcang, Pingwu) and Shaanxi (Pingli, Xixiang) and grows in forests at elevations between 1000 and 2000 m.

Author contributions

Z.Z., Y.Y. and D.L. conceived and designed the work. D.L., H.L. and D.Z. collected and identified material. D.L., L.J., Y.Y., D.F. and Y.K. carried out the laboratory work and performed analyses. L.J. designed primers. D.L. drafted the manuscript and figures. Z.Z. and Y.Y. revised the manuscript. All authors have read, commented and approved the final manuscript.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pld.2023.01.003>.

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