

Among angiosperms, there are so far only four families established by the Chinese scientists: Torricelliaceae Hu (1934), Barclayaceae H. L. Li (1955), Acanthochlamydaceae P. C. Kao (1989), and Borthwickiaceae J. X. Su, Wei Wang, Li Bing, Zhang & Z. D. Chen (2012). However, both Barclayaceae and Acanthochlamydaceae were not accepted by APG classification system. Therefore, the new established family by Chen Zhiduan's group is the second family named by the Chinese and accepted by APG system.

Borthwickiaceae is placed Brassicales and contains one species, *B. trifoliata*, which is restricted to wet valleys, forests and ravines in southern to southeastern Yunnan (China) and eastern to northern Myanmar. The study on Borthwickiaceae will be helpful to understanding the phylogeny and biogeography of Brassicales. This work also indicates that future direction of plant phylogenetics will be to expand comprehensive comparisons beyond the level of orders and families, to that of genera and species.

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## Plasmoid Ejection and Secondary Current Sheet Generation from Magnetic Reconnection in Laser-plasma Interaction

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Reconnection of the self-generated magnetic fields in laser-plasma interaction was first investigated experimentally by Nilson *et al.* [*Phys. Rev. Lett.* 97, 255001 (2006)] by shining two laser pulses a distance apart on a solid target layer. An elongated current sheet (CS) was observed in the plasma between the two laser spots. In order to more closely model magnetotail reconnection, here two side-by-side thin target layers, instead of a single one, are used. It is found that at one end of the elongated CS a fan-like electron outflow region including three well-collimated electron jets appears. The ( $>1$  MeV) tail of the jet energy distribution exhibits a power-law scaling. The enhanced electron acceleration is attributed to the intense inductive electric field in the narrow electron dominated reconnection region, as well as additional acceleration as they are trapped inside the rapidly moving plasmoid formed in and ejected from the CS. The ejection also induces a secondary CS.