

中国植物一新记录属——聚药罗伞属(报春花科)

黄戈晗¹, 郝刚^{1*}, 胡启明²

(1. 华南农业大学生命科学学院, 广州 510642; 2. 中国科学院华南植物园, 广州 510650)

摘要: 首次发现报春花科(Primulaceae)聚药罗伞属[*Hymenandra* (A. DC.)]及其模式种——聚药罗伞[*H. wallichii* (A. DC.)]在中国的分布。据已有文献记载, 此种仅分布于印度、孟加拉国和缅甸。最近在中国科学院昆明植物研究所标本馆(KUN)查阅标本时, 在原鉴定为紫金牛属的标本中发现了数份采自我国云南的标本实为聚药罗伞, 现予以报道。

关键词: 聚药罗伞属; 聚药罗伞; 报春花科; 中国; 新记录

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Hymenandra A. DC. (Primulaceae), A New Generic Record for China

HUANG Ge-han¹, HAO Gang^{1*}, HU Chi-ming²

(1. College of Life Sciences, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou 510642, China; 2. South China Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou 510650, China)

Abstract: The genus *Hymenandra* (A. DC.) A. DC and its type species *H. wallichii* A. DC. are for the first time reported from China. Recently in the course of naming the specimens of *Ardisia* in the herbarium of Kunming Institute of Botany (KUN), one of the authors came across some specimens that were evidently misidentified. After a close examination we found that they are actually the Himalayan species —— *Hymenandra wallichii*. It is new to the flora of China.

Key words: *Hymenandra*; *Hymenandra wallichii*; Primulaceae; China; New record

Hymenandra (A. DC.) A. DC. ex Spach, was established in 1841^[1] based on *Ardisia hymenandra* Wall., which was replaced by a new name —— *Hymenandra wallichii* A. DC. The genus is characterized mainly by a staminal tube which is formed by filaments at least basally united and anthers laterally connate by the thecal margins; its affinity appears to be with the genus *Ardisia*. As a monotypic genus endemic to a small area of East Himalaya, it was accepted and followed by subsequent authors. It was not until 1958 that other species were attributed to this genus, when Furtado^[2] transferred *Ardisia iteophylla* Ridl to it and Nayar and Giri in 1976^[3] described another species from Myanmar. After Mez's

monographic work in 1902^[4], B. C. Stone^[5] revised the genus. He recognized 8 species including 5 new species and 1 new combination. As 6 out of the 8 species were described from Borneo and Malaya, Stone termed it as an Indo-Malesian genus.

In 1999 Pipoly and Ricketson^[6], in a taxonomic revision of the Neotropical group of taxa formerly placed by Lundell in the genera *Auriculardisia*, *Chontalesia* and *Icacorea*, proposed to transfer 9 Mesoamerican species to *Hymenandra*, thus bring the total number of species in the genus to 17 and with an amphipacific geographical distribution.

Hymenandra wallichii is a rare species, formerly known only in Assam, Bangladesh, and northwestern

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* Corresponding author. E-mail: haogang@scau.edu.cn

Myanmar. In July 2016, the first author examined specimens of *Ardisia* in KUN and found that 2 specimens (Tao Guoda 013156 and Tao Guoda 013445, collected from Dehong Dai-Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province) were identified incorrectly. Tao Guoda 013156 was identified as *Ardisia dasyrhizomatica* C. Y. Wu et C. Chen. However, the leaf margin of *A. dasyrhizomatica* is pectinate-dentate, with apiculate teeth, which is clearly different from the specimen; while Tao Guoda 013445 was identified as *Ardisia crassipes* C. Y. Wu & C. Chen, but the inflorescences are quite different. Careful examination turned out that these two specimens actually represent a species of the genus *Hymenandra*

(*H. wallichii*), with anthers united laterally by the thecal margins. Furthermore, Wang Jun 2007212 (IBSC), collected from a cultivated plant in Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden and determined as *A. dasyrhizomatica*, should be *H. wallichii* too.

聚药罗伞 (新拟) Fig. 1

Hymenandra wallichii A. DC., Ann. Sci. Nat. ser. 2, 16: 79. 1841; in DC Prod. 8: 91. 1844; Clarke, in Hook, f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 3: 532.1882; Mez, Myrsinaceae, in Engler, Pflanzenr. Heft 9 (IV. 236): 155, fig. 24. 1902; Kanjilal & Das, Flora of Assam 3: 186. 1939; Nayar & Giri, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 72: 819. "1975" (1976); Stone, Gard. Bull. Sing. 43: 4-6. 1991.



Fig. 1 *Hymenandra wallichii*. A: Plant; B: Flower showing united anthers; C: Inflorescence. (Photoed by Ge-han Huang from the cultivated plant in Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden)

Ardisia hymenandra Wall, in Roxb. Fl. Ind. ed. Carey 2: 282. 1824.

Type: Wallich Cat. 2226. Sylhet, mountains of Juntiyapoor, Bangladesh (holotype, K!; CAL, isotype).

Shrubs evergreen. Leaves clustered towards apex of stems; petiole 5–12 mm long, more or less canaliculate; leaf blade obovate or oblanceolate, 15–40 cm × 6–15 cm, apex obtuse or acute, gradually narrowed from middle to the base, papery, glabrous, dotted with black glands on both surfaces, margins obscurely crenulate, with a margin gland in each crenation notch; lateral veins 12–18 on each side of midrib. Inflorescence axillary or terminal on short lateral fertile branch, compact, overall about 10 cm long, sometimes with pseudo-whorled leaf-like bracts, 5–8 cm × 1–2 cm, decurved. Flowers pink or purple; calyx about 2 mm long, cut to 2/3 of its length, lobes ovate, punctate, finely ciliate on the margin; corolla-tube about 1 cm long, lobes lanceolate, black glandular striate outside, distinctly papillose inside; staminal tube elongate, the filaments very short, anthers much elongated, 7.5 mm long, slenderly acuminate, laterally connate except the apex, the connectives dorsally set with oblong glands. Ovary tomentellous, 1 mm high, the style slender, 6.75 mm long; stigma small, punctiform-truncate; placenta about 0.5 mm high, with about 10 to 12 ovules in two rows. Fruit globose, 6–8 mm in diam., punctate. Fl. Jun.–Jul., fr. Oct.–Nov.

Distribution and Habitat: *Hymenandra wallichii* is distributed in Assam, Bangladesh and

Myanmar^[2]. It is newly recorded from China, in Dehong Dai-Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture of Yunnan Province, on the border land near Myanmar; it grows in evergreen broad-leaved forest, on dark damp places along streams.

Specimen examined: China. Yunnan Province, Dehong Dai-Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture, Yingjiang County, Tao Guoda 013156 (KUN); China. Yunnan Province, Dehong Dai-Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture, Longchuan County, Tao Guoda 013445 (KUN); Cultivated in Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Wang Jun 2007212 (IBSC).

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