

老挝植物一新记录属——泽藁草属(泽泻科)

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摘要: 首次报道老挝泽泻科(Alismataceae)一新记录属——泽藁草属(*Caldesia*), 及新记录种——宽叶泽藁草(*Caldesia grandis*)。宽叶泽藁草为旧世界广布属泽藁草属中唯一叶宽大于叶长的物种, 原记载分布在中国、孟加拉国、印度和马来西亚。同时, 还提供了宽叶泽藁草的描述和其原生境图片。

关键词: 泽藁草属; 宽叶泽藁草; 老挝; 泽泻科; 新记录

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Caldesia Parl., A New Record Genus of Alismataceae to Laos

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Abstract: *Caldesia* Parl. and *C. grandis* Sam. are reported as new records from central Laos. *Caldesia grandis*, the only species with leaves of which length shorter than width in the Old World wide-spread genus *Caldesia*, is originally recorded in China, Bangladesh, India and Malaysia. The description and photos in natural habitats of the species are here provided.

Key words: *Caldesia*; *Caldesia grandis*; Laos; Alismataceae; New record

Alismataceae (s. str., excluding Limnocharitaceae) is an aquatic or semi-aquatic herb family containing 12 genera and ca. 80 species^[1-2]. The family has a subcosmopolitan distribution, but mainly occurs in swamps and wetlands of temperate and tropical regions in North Hemisphere^[3]. According to the checklist of vascular plants in Laos^[4], *Sagittaria* L. was the only recognized member of Alismataceae s. str. In April 2013, we collected a specimen of *Caldesia* Parl. from Khammouan Province in central Laos during a botanical exploration, which represents a new record of the genus and another member of

Alismataceae s. str. to the country.

Caldesia is a small genus consisting of three^[3] to four^[1,5] species. The genus is palaeotropical-temperate, distributed in Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia^[3,5]. Comparing with other genera of Alismataceae s. str. distributed in Old World, *Caldesia* is characterized by its much branched inflorescence and numerous (up to 12) androecium^[1,3,6] (Fig. 1). The sample we collected from Laos is conspecific with *C. grandis*, the only species with leaves of which length shorter than width in the genus (Fig. 1).

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Fig. 1 *Caldesia grandis*. A: Habit; B–C: Leaves; D–E: Flowers with caduceus petals, showing persistent sepals, numerous stamens and carpels. All photographed by ZHOU Zhuo.

Caldesia grandis Sam., Svensk Bot. Tidskr. **24**: 116. 1930; Chen, Fl. Reipubl. Popularis Sin. **8**: 139. 1992; Wang et al., Fl. China **23**: 87. 2011. 宽叶泽藁草

Type: J. D. Hooker s. n. with T. Thomson, Mont. Khasia, India (holotype, NY! photo)

Rhizomes erect. Petiole 15–55 cm; leaf blade suborbicular, 4.5–7 cm × 6–8 cm, veins 9–12, base usually subtruncate, apex notched, ribbed. Scapes erect, 30–60 cm high; inflorescences paniculate, much branched. Flowers 3-verticillate; pedicels 1.2–2 cm. Sepals persistent, reflexed, elliptic to broadly ovate, 3–4 mm. Petals reflexed, white, spatulate or subobovate, 6–7 mm. Stamens 9–12. Carpels usually 15–17; style ca. 1.5 mm, slender. Fruitlets subobovoid, ca. 2 mm, with 3–5 longitudinal ribs abaxially and an erect beak.

Specimen examined: Laos. Khammouane Province, Nakai District, south of Nam Theun National Biodiversity Conservation Area, marshland, Sunhang 14312 (KUN).

Distribution and conservation: The species is originally recorded in China, Bangladesh, India and Malaysia^[3]. It is a new record in central Laos. *Caldesia grandis* occurs as rare and small populations in China. Only three natural populations including one population in Yunnan Province and two populations in Hunan Province were found in Mainland China according to a specific field investigation^[7]. In Laos, we also found the population was small and disturbed by nearby fish ponds. The conservation *in-situ* should be made

urgently.

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