

中国眼树莲属 (萝藦科) 两新记录种

廖明芳^{1,3}, 王洪², 邓云飞^{1*}

(1. 中国科学院华南植物园, 广州 510650; 2. 中国科学院研究生院, 北京 100049; 3. 中国科学院西双版纳植物园, 云南 勐腊 666303)

摘要: 对中国萝藦科眼树莲属两新记录种线叶眼树莲 *Dischidia singularis* Craib 和倒卵叶眼树莲 *Dischidia griffithii* Hook. f 作了描述, 并给出中国眼树莲属的分种检索表。

关键词: 萝藦科; 眼树莲属; 新记录; 中国

中图分类号: Q949.776.6

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1005-3395(2009)04-0355-03

Two Newly Recorded Species of *Dischidia* (Asclepiadaceae) from China

LIAO Ming-fang^{1,2}, WANG Hong³, DENG Yun-fei^{1*}

(1. South China Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou 510650, China; 2. Graduate University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China; 3. Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Mengla 666303, China)

Abstract Two newly recorded species of *Dischidia* R. Br. (Asclepiadaceae) from China, *D. singularis* Craib and *D. griffithii* Hook. f., are reported. A key to Chinese species of *Dischidia* is provided.

Key words Asclepiadaceae; *Dischidia*; New records; China

The genus *Dischidia* R. Br. (Asclepiadaceae) is mainly distributed in tropical and subtropical Asia and Oceania and consists of about 80 species^[1]. Five species have been reported in China before^[2]. *Dischidia* R. Br. belongs to tribe Marsdenieae, and is similar to *Hoya* R. Br.^[3], in habitat but differs from the latter in its ovoid-urceolate, minute and inconspicuous (vs. rotate or reflexed, conspicuous) corolla and not very fleshy, erect (vs. fleshy, stellately spreading) corona^[4]. In the course of the recent field work in Yunnan Province and specimen examination in some Chinese herbaria, two species of *Dischidia* were found as new records to China and here reported.

1 线叶眼树莲

Dischidia singularis Craib, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1911: 419. 1911. TYPE: Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Sotep, 900~1200 m, on trees in open jungle, Kerr 1294 (BM), 1294a (BM, P.).

Epiphytic lianas, glabrous except corolla lobes and seeds. Stems slender, hanging to ca. 1 m long with irregular purple spots. Leaves opposite, petioles 0.5~1 mm; blades 2.5~6.5 cm × 0.3~2 cm, linear or lanceolate, apex mucronate, margin revolute with a pair of slightly expanded triangular angle above middle, base cuneate, papery when dry, veins inconspicuous on both surfaces. Umbel extra-axillary or terminal, few-flowered, peduncle extremely short. Flower bud creamy yellow, piriform. Pedicels ca. 2 mm long. Sepals small, ovate or lanceolate, 0.5 mm × 1 mm, apex obtuse. Corolla urceolate, ca. 3.5 mm long, throat constricted, white inside, creamy yellow outside, tubes ca. 2 mm long, lobes 5, ca. 1.5 mm × 0.5 mm, linear, apex acute, outside glabrous, inside densely covered with white hairs, lobes and throat slightly thickened. Corona lobes erect, membranaceous, nearly rounded, distinctly separate. Follicles linear^[5-6].

China Yunnan (云南): Mengla Xian, Menglin

收稿日期: 2009-02-12 接受日期: 2009-05-05

* 通讯作者 Corresponding author

© 1994-2012 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. <http://www.cnki.net>

(勐仑), alt 1 000 m, in rain forest Wang Hong(王洪) s n (HIFBG).

Distribution Thailand Myanmar Vietnam and China

Ecology: In China it is epiphytic on trunk of trees in ever green forest at altitude of about 800 m.

The species is easily distinguished from other species in the genus by its linear or lanceolate leaves with a pair of slightly expanded triangular angles above middle

2倒卵叶眼树莲

Dischidia griffithii Hook f, Fl Brit India 4 51, 1883 *Dischidia obovata* Griffith, Not Pl Asiat 4 51

1854 non Decne 1844. TYPE: Myanmar Tenasserim; at Megui on trees Griffith s n (holotype K).

Epiphytic shrubs glabrous except corolla throat and seeds Stems terete 3~ 5 mm diam., branches greyish green Leaves opposite petioles 0.8~ 1.2 cm; blades 4~ 7 cm × 2~ 3 cm, obovate, base cuneate, margin entire, apex acute, lateral veins 3~ 5 pairs, inconspicuous on both surfaces Umbels extra-axillary or terminal few-flowered peduncles very short stout as thick as the branch Flowers small white Pedicels very short ca 1~ 2 mm long Sepals minute ca 0.5 mm × 1 mm, triangular, apex rounded Corolla



Fig 1 *Dischidia singularis* Craib and *Dischidia griffithii* Hook f

- 1 Fruit branches and leaves of *D. singularis* Craib (Photoed by WANG Hong); 2~ 3. *D. griffithii* Hook f,
- 2 Flowering branch; 3 Flowers (Photoed by LIAO Ming-fang)

urceolate, ca 4.5 mm long, throat constricted with hairs white inside, creamy yellow outside, glabrous except lobes; tubes ca 3 mm, lobes 5, triangular-ovate, ca 1.5 mm × 1 mm, apex acute, outside glabrous, inside densely covered with white hairs, lobes and throat slightly thickened. Corona lobes white, fleshy, angular base 2-fid. Pollinia tumid, obovoid. Follicles linear, ca 6.5 cm × 0.8 cm. Seeds ovate, ca 3 mm × 1 mm. Fl Aug ~ Oct^[7].

China Yunnan(云南): Mengla(勐腊), Menglin(勐仑), alt 1 000 m, in open forest. Liao Mingfang(廖明芳) 0919 (IBSC); Mengla(勐腊), alt 500 m, in rainforest. Pei Shengji(裴盛基) 5910702 (KUN); Jinghong(景洪), Mansa(曼萨), alt 560 m, in open forest. K. M. Feng(冯国楣) 20181 (IBSC, KUN); Mengla(勐腊), Manting(曼亭), alt 650 m, Zhang

Guicai(张桂才) 5958 (IBSC).

Distribution: Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and China.

Ecology: In China, it is found only in Xishuangbanna, S Yunnan. It is epiphytic on tree trunks in evergreen forest at altitude of 500~1 000 m.

The species resembles *Hoya* plants in its fleshy and comparatively large-sized leaves. Since its flowers easily drop off from peduncles when dried, some specimens were misidentified as “*Hoya* sp.” in Chinese herbaria before. In 2008, the flowering plants were found in the field (Liao 0919) and indicated that it is a member of *Dischidia* R. Br. and quite different from *Hoya* in its ovoid-urceolate, minute corolla and erect corona.

Key to the species of *Dischidia* in China

- 1. Leaf blade linear, margin slightly expanded to a pair of triangular angles above middle *D. singularis*
- 1. Leaf blade ovate to orbicular or obovate, margin entire
 - 2. Leaf blade apex retuse *D. formosana*
 - 2. Leaf blade apex acute or obtuse or nearly rounded
 - 3. Leaf blade obovate, obovate-elliptic, widest above middle *D. griffithii*
 - 3. Leaf blade ovate, ovate-elliptic, obovate or orbicular, widest below middle
 - 4. Leaf blade elliptic, narrowly elliptic, acuminate on both ends *D. australis*
 - 4. Leaf blade ovate, ovate-elliptic, obovate or orbicular, base cuneate to rounded, apex acute to obtuse
 - 5. Corolla lobes with 3-angled tips, corolla usually glabrous, occasionally throat softly hairy *D. tonkinensis*
 - 5. Corolla lobes flat or only slightly thickened, corolla throat or lobes obviously hairy
 - 6. Leaf blade orbicular or ovate *D. nummularia*
 - 6. Leaf blade elliptic, narrowly elliptic, or ovate-elliptic *D. chinensis*

References

[1] Mabberley D. J. Mabberley's Plant-book: A Portable Dictionary of Plants, Their Classification and Uses [M]. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008: 1-1021.

[2] Li P. T., Gilbert M. G., Stevens W. D. Asclepiadaceae [M] // Wu Z. Y., Reveal P. Flora of China, Volume 16. Beijing: Science Press & St. Louis: Missouri Botanical Garden Press, 1995: 189-270.

[3] Wannan L., Kocyan A., van Donkelaar R., et al. Towards a monophyletic *Hoya* (Marsdeniaceae, Apocynaceae): Inferences from the chloroplast *trnL* region and the *rbcL-atpB* spacer [J]. *Syst Bot* 2006, 31: 586-596.

[4] Tsing Y., Li P. T. Asclepiadaceae [M] // Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae Tomus 63 (1). Beijing: Science Press, 1977: 249-575 (in Chinese).

[5] Craib W. G. Contribution to the Flora of Siam [J]. *Kew Bull* 1911, 10: 385-474.

[6] Costantin J. Asclepiadaceae [M] // Lecointe H., Humbert H. Flore Generale de L'Inde-Chine, Tomus 4. Paris: Masson et Cie, 1912: 1-154.

[7] Hooker J. D. Asclepiadaceae [M] // Hooker J. D., Clarke C. B. Flora of British India Volume 4. London: L. Reeve & Co. Ltd., 1883: 1-78.