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# 中国特有植物——侏江蜡瓣花 (金缕梅科)的再次确认

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## REAPPRAISAL OF *CORYLOPSIS TRABECULOSA* (HAMAMELIDACEAE), A SPECIES ENDEMIC TO CHINA

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**Abstract** The present paper reports the habit, habitat and the morphological characters of inflorescences and flowers of *Corylopsis trabeculosa* (Hamamelidaceae), a species endemic to the Dulongjiang Region, Gongshan County, Yunnan Province, China. The morphological comparison supports the opinion that it is an independent species.

**Key words** *Corylopsis trabeculosa*; Hamamelidaceae; Supplemental description

*Corylopsis trabeculosa* Hu et Cheng (Hamamelidaceae) was first described by Hu Hsen-Hsu (Hu Xian-xiu) and Cheng Wan-Chun (Zheng Wan-jun) in 1948. Morley and Chao (in J. Arn. Arb. 58(4):382~414, 1977) made a taxonomic revision on *Corylopsis*, recognizing seven species, two varieties and one form in it. In their treatment *C. sinensis* had ten synonyms. They stated that "plants described as *C. trabeculosa* are intermediate in some features between plants of *C. sinensis* and *C. himalayana*" (but they did not indicate what kind of features) and reduced *C. trabeculosa* into *C. sinensis*. However, according to our careful study, we found that morphological features of flowers, such as length of inflorescence and style, degree of division of staminod, are important characters for distinguishing

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species in this genus. We noted that in *C. sinensis*, inflorescences shorter, 3~5 cm long, usually 10~25-flowered, staminodes 5, scale-shaped, slightly 2~lobed, lobes acute at apex, style longer, 6~7 mm long; while in *C. trabeculosa*, inflorescences 3~8 cm long, usually 20~40-flowered, staminodes 5, 2-parted to base, lobes 10, club-shaped, obtuse at apex, style shorter, 1.5~2.0 mm long. The former is widely distributed in Anhui, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi and Guizhou, while the latter is presently known only from Dulongjiang Region, Yunnan Province. Therefore, we support the opinion that *C. trabeculosa* is an independent species in this genus. Since the type specimen is only with branches, leaves and fruits, the original description lacks inflorescences and flowers. After an expedition in the Dulongjiang Region through the winter for eleven months by the latter author and others in 1990~1991, we were able to make a careful observation on the habit, inflorescences and flowers of this species. As a result, a supplemental description of this species is provided as follows:

***Corylopsis trabeculosa*** Hu et Cheng, in Bull. Fan. Mem. Inst. Biol. new ser. 1:192. 1948.

Deciduous shrubs or small trees, 2.5~5 m high. Petioles and young branches densely villose and glandular pubescent. Buds ovoid-conical, pale green, born on the top of short shoots; scales involucre-like at anthesis, usually 4, turning bright-yellow, slightly patent, broad-elliptic or oblong, 2~2.8 × 1.2~1.5 cm, attenuated at base, slightly obtuse or acute at apex, margin entire, membranous, yellow-sericeous on both sides and along margin, gradually glabrate. Inflorescences spicate, 3~8 cm long, densely 20~40-flowered; inflorescence axis with dense yellow silky hairs. Bract yellow, oblong or ovate, obtuse or acute at apex, sometimes 3-lobed, the lower ones 1.4~1.6 × 0.8~1 cm, sericeous on both sides, the upper ones shorter and smaller; bracteoles 2, born on the base of calyx, lanceolate or linear, 4~6 × 1~1.5 mm, apex acuminate, sericeous. Flowers yellow, sessile; calyx densely sericeous, tube adnate to ovary, apex irregularly 5-lobed, lobes unequal in size, triangular or lanceolate, 0.5~1.5 mm long; petals 5, oblong-spatulate or ovate-spatulate, obviously unequal in size, 4~8 × 2.5~4.5 mm, obtuse at apex, margin entire or irregularly undulate, glabrous on both sides; stamens 5, anthers yellow, ovoid, about 0.5~0.8 mm long, longitudinally dehiscent, filaments yellow-green, filiform, about 1.8~2.2 mm long, inflated at base; staminodes 5, red, 2-parted to base, lobes 10, club-shaped, 0.5~0.6 mm long, obtuse at apex. Ovary ovoid, 1.6~1.8 × 1.2~1.4 mm, densely sericeous, style 1.5~2.0 mm long, stigma 2, green, 2-parted to near base, upper part divergent, slightly curved.

The buds are formed in autumn, flowers sprout in spring (January to March) of the next year, and then leaves grow. The fruiting time is from May to September.

In valley, slopes, thickets, evergreen broad-leaved forests. Alt. 1300~2000 m.

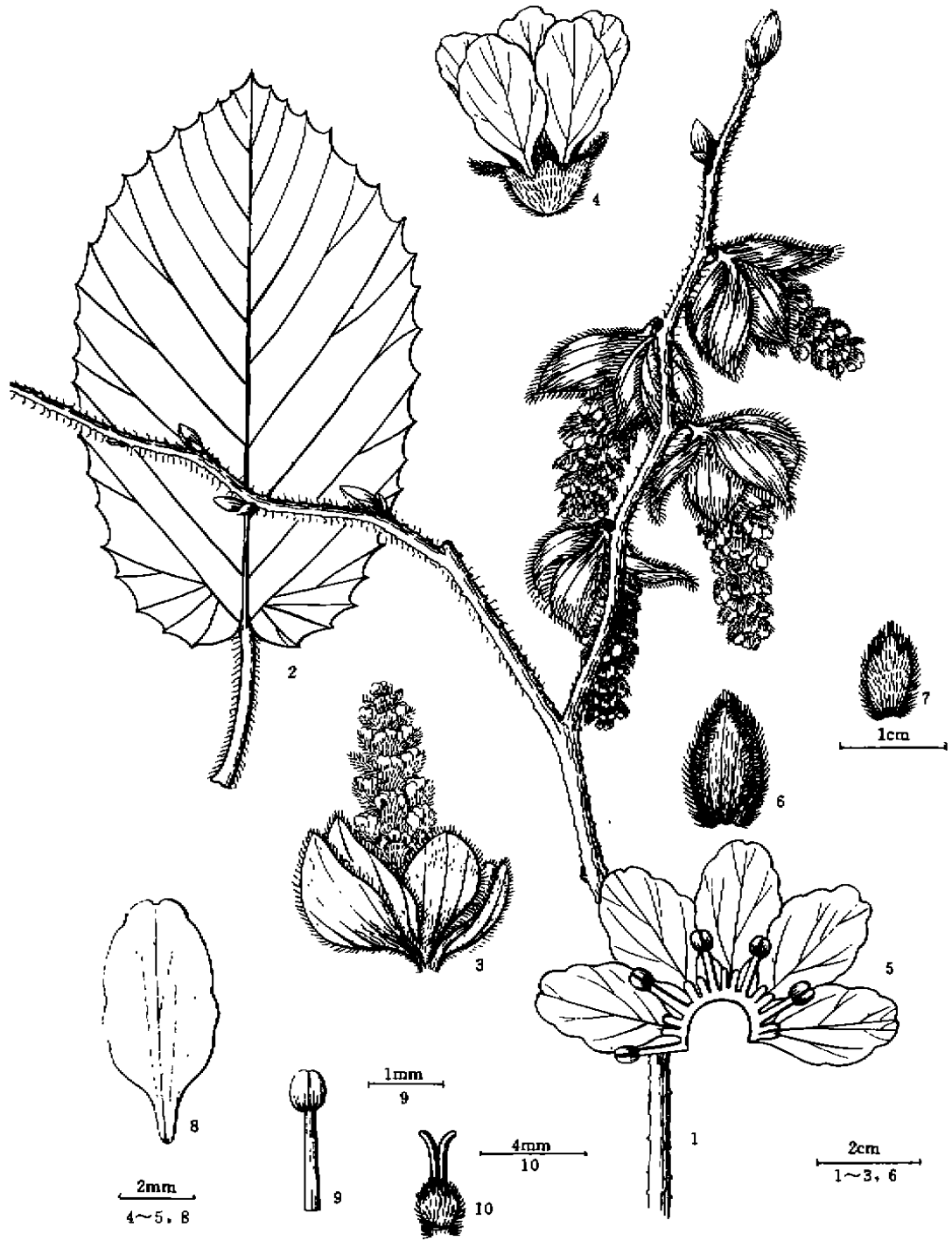


图1 侏江蜡瓣花 1. 花枝; 2. 叶片; 3. 花序; 4. 花; 5. 花展开; 6. 总苞片; 7. 苞片; 8. 花瓣; 9. 雄蕊; 10. 雌蕊。(王凌绘)  
 Fig. 1 *Corylopsis trabeculosa* 1. flowering branch; 2. leaf; 3. inflorescence; 4. flower; 5. spreading flower; 6. involucre; 7. bract; 8. petal; 9. stamen; 10. pistil.

**Yunnan** : Gongshan County, Dulongjiang Region, Kiukiang valley, 1938-09-07, T. T. Yu 20180 (type, Fr., KUN); Exped. Dulongjiang, in buds: 1401 (1990-12-30), 1392 (1990-12-30), 3403 (1991-01-26); in flowers: 1995 (1991-01-14), 3907 (1991-01-31), 3963 (1991-02-06), 3865 (1991-02-07), 4079 (1991-02-22), 4214 (1991-03-06), 4537 (1991-03-11), 5087 (1991-03-25), 5277 (1991-03-28) (All in KUN).

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**摘要** 本文对我国云南省独龙江地区的特有植物侏江蜡瓣花(金缕梅科)的习性及生境进行了观察,详细地补充描述了该种植物的花序及花部的形态特征,确认该种不同于中华蜡瓣花和西域蜡瓣花。中华蜡瓣花的花序较短,长 3~5 cm,常具花 10~25 朵,退化雄蕊 5,鳞片状,稍 2 浅裂,裂片顶端较尖,花柱长 6~7 mm;而侏江蜡瓣花的花序较长,长 3~8 cm,常具花 20~40 余朵,退化雄蕊 5,红色,2 全裂至基部,裂片 10,棍棒状,长 0.5~0.6 mm,顶端钝,花柱很短,长 1.5~2.0 mm 而明显不同于前者。中华蜡瓣花广布于安徽、浙江、江西、湖北、湖南、广东、广西、及贵州等地,而侏江蜡瓣花则仅局限地分布于云南省贡山县独龙江地区的中海拔山地。因此,我们支持将侏江蜡瓣花作为一独立的种的处理。

**关键词** 侏江蜡瓣花;金缕梅科;补充描述 **分类**

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