

靖西细筒苣苔—中国广西苦苣苔科一新种

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摘要: 描述了广西苦苣苔科细筒苣苔属 *Lagarosolen* W. T. Wang 一新种—靖西细筒苣苔 *L. jingxiensis* Yan Liu, H. S. Gao & W. B. Xu。该种与细筒苣苔 *L. hispidus* W. T. Wang 相近, 但叶片边缘具圆齿, 苞片线形或狭披针形, 长 4~8 mm, 宽 0.5~1 mm, 花丝较长, 约 6~7 mm, 花冠裂片卵形, 内面具 2 条淡黄色条纹可与后者区别。靖西细筒苣苔的分布范围较狭窄, 目前仅见于广西靖西县地州乡和龙邦镇的几个岩溶洞穴的洞口带。

关键词: 细筒苣苔属; 靖西细筒苣苔; 苦苣苔科; 新种; 广西; 中国

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Lagarosolen jingxiensis Yan Liu, H. S. Gao & W. B. Xu, A New Species of Gesneriaceae from Guangxi, China

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Abstract: A new species of Gesneriaceae, *Lagarosolen jingxiensis* Yan Liu, H. S. Gao & W. B. Xu, from Guangxi, China, is described and illustrated. The new species is similar to *L. hispidus* W. T. Wang, but differs in its leaf margin crenate, bracts linear or narrowly lanceolate, filaments 6~7 mm long, corolla lobes ovate, with 2 pale yellow stripes inside. It was only found in several karst caves in Jingxi County, Guangxi.

Key words: *Lagarosolen*; *Lagarosolen jingxiensis*; Gesneriaceae; New species; Guangxi; China

Lagarosolen W. T. Wang (Gesneriaceae) is a small genus endemic to SW China^[1-6]. It is characterized by corolla elongate, tube tenuously cylindric, much longer than limb, filaments erect, stigma 2, equal, oblate. Three species has been described: *L. hispidus* W. T. Wang is distributed in SE Yunnan and grows in evergreen broad-leaved forest, *L. integrifolius* D. Fang & L. Zeng and *L. coriaceifolium* Y. G. Wei from Guangxi and grow in karst cave or forest on limestone hills.

In the course of investigation karst cave plants in Guangxi, China, we discovered a rare plant of *Lagaro-*

solen different from those known species^[1-6]. After comparing with all described species, we confirmed that it represents a new species in the genus and described below.

Lagarosolen jingxiensis Yan Liu, H. S. Gao & W. B. Xu, sp. nov. Fig. 1

Affinis *L. hispido* W. T. Wang, sed lamina margine crenata, bracteis linearibus vel anguste lanceolatis, 4~8 mm longis, 0.5~1 mm latis, filamentis longioribus, 6~7 mm longis, corollae lobis ovatis, intus 2-flavido-striatis differt.

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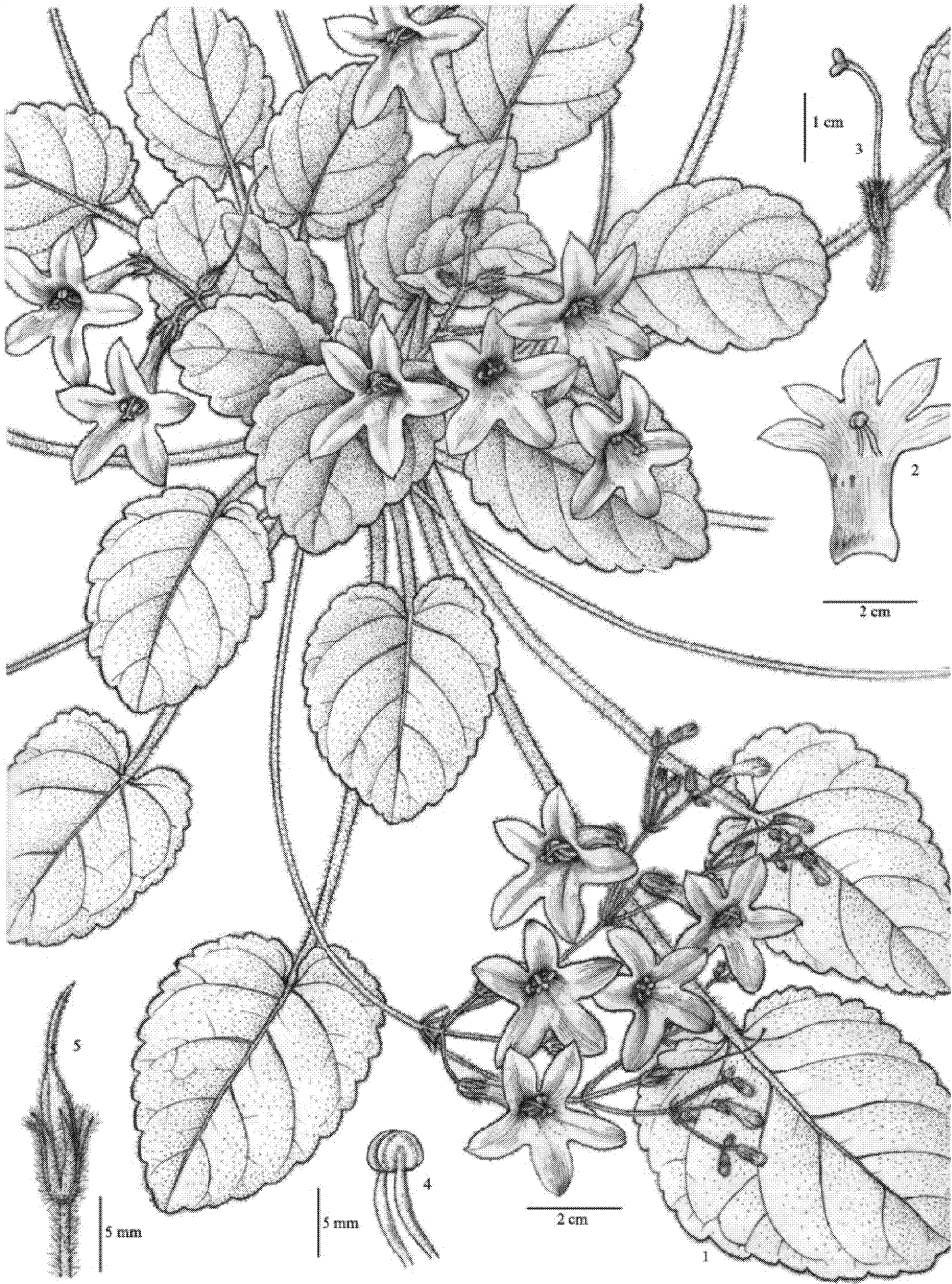


Fig. 1 *Lagarosolen jingxiensis* Yan Liu, H. S. Gao & W. B. Xu

1. Habit; 2. Corolla opened with stamens and staminodes; 3. Calyx and pistil; 4. Stamens; 5. Fruit. [1, 2, 3 and 4 are based on Yan Liu et al. L1138; 5 on Yan Liu et al. L1256 (Drawn by S. Q. HE)].

Herbs perennial. Rhizome subterete, 2.5 ~ 4.5 cm long, 0.5 ~ 1 cm across. Leaves 10 ~ 18, basal, long petiolate; petiole 6 ~ 18 cm long, villous; leaf blade herbaceous, ovate or broadly ovate to broadly elliptic, 3.5 ~ 7 cm × 2.5 ~ 6 cm, apex obtuse or rounded, margin crenate, base cordate to shallowly cordate, slightly oblique, densely white pubescent on both sides, lateral veins 4 ~ 6 on each side. Cyme 2 ~ 3-

branched, 10 ~ 28-flowered; peduncle 5 ~ 16 cm, villous; bracts 2, opposite, linear or narrowly lanceolate, 4 ~ 8 × 0.5 ~ 1 mm, margin entire, apex acute, pubescent; bracteoles 2, opposite, linear, 2 ~ 3 mm long, pubescent. Pedicel 5 ~ 16 mm, pubescent. Calyx 5-lobed nearly to the base, lobes narrowly lanceolate to linear, 6 ~ 7 mm × 1 ~ 2 mm, margin entire, outside densely pubescent, inside sparsely puberulent. Corolla

pale purple, 2.5~4.0 cm long, outside pubescent, inside sparsely puberulent; tube slender, 1.5~2.5 cm long, ca. 3.5 mm in diam. at the middle, ca. 5 mm in diam. at the mouth; adaxial lip ca. 12 mm long, 2-lobed to the base, lobes ovate, ca. 10 mm×6.5 mm; abaxial lip ca. 15 mm long, 3-lobed to or above the middle, lobes ovate, ca. 9 mm×8 mm, with 2 pale yellow stripes inside. Stamens 2, adnate to 1.5~2 cm above the corolla base; filaments erect, 6~7 mm long, linear, sparsely puberulent; anthers dorsifixed, ca. 3 mm, thecae confluent at apex. Staminodes 3, glabrous, adnate to 1~1.5 cm above the corolla base, lateral ones ca. 3.5 mm, middle one 1.5~2 mm. Disc cupular, ca. 1 mm high, margin repand. Pistil 2~3 cm, ovary ca. 5 mm, 1 mm in diam., puberulent; style 1.5~2.5 cm, puberulent; stigmas 2, ovate, ca. 1 mm, aequilateral. Capsule linear, 10~

15 mm×1~1.5 mm, densely pubescent, 4-valved. Mature seeds not seen. Flowering Jul.~Sep.; fruiting Aug.~Oct.

China. Guangxi: Jingxi, Dizhou, in karst cave, rare, alt. 700 m, 2005-08-16, Yan Liu et al. L1138 (holotype, IBK; isotype, IBK). Jingxi, Longbang, in karst cave, rare, alt. 810 m, 2005-08-16, Yan Liu et al. L1256 (PE); the same locality, 2006-09-17, Yan Liu et al. L1624 (IBK).

The species grows in the karst caves at altitude of 700~900 m. It is only found from its type locality, Jingxi County, Guangxi. Current information shows that the population size of this new species is fewer than 250 mature individuals, and only known from three sites. We therefore assess *Lagarosolen jingxiensis* as endangered degree using the IUCN categories and criteria^[7].

The differences between the new species and the three related species are shown by the following key:

1. Leaf blade slightly coriaceous, margin entire; bracteoles present; tube 1.2~1.3 cm long
..... *Lagarosolen coriaceifolium*
1. Leaf blade papyraceous or herbaceous, margin crenulate, crenate or entire; bracteoles present or absent; tube over 1.5 cm long
 2. Leaf blade margin entire; bracteoles absent; tube 1.5~1.6 cm long *Lagarosolen integrifolius*
 2. Leaf blade margin crenulate or crenate; bracteoles present; tube over 2.0 cm long
 3. Leaf blade white appressed hispid, margin crenulate; bracts elliptic or oblong; corolla lobes triangular *Lagarosolen hispidus*
 3. Leaf blade densely white pubescent, margin crenate; bracts linear or narrowly lanceolate; corolla lobes ovate *Lagarosolen jingxiensis*

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