

华南大戟科植物的增补

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摘要 作者清理采自中国南部大戟科标本过程, 发现一些需增补的分类群, 现报道其中 2 个新种: 分布于广东封开县的印禅铁苋菜 *Acalypha wui* 和印禅三宝木 *Trigonostemon wui*; 2 个新纪录种: 分布于云南勐海县的短序白桐树 *Claoxylon subsessiliflorum* 和生长于海南南沙群岛的南沙大戟 *Euphorbia reniformis*; 1 个近代生长于广东、贵州和四川的归化种—桃叶猩猩草 *Euphorbia heterophylla*, 而将依据四川渡口的标本命名的柳叶大戟 *E. epilobiifolia* 作为它的新异名。

关键词 大戟科; 新分类群; 新记录; 中国

NEW AND NOTEWORTHY SPECIES OF EUPHORBIACEAE FROM SOUTHERN CHINA

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Abstract Five taxa of Euphorbiaceae from southern China are described. *Acalypha wui* H. S. Kiu and *Trigonostemon wui* H. S. Kiu are new species, which grow on limestone hills in the west part of Guangdong Province. *Claoxylon subsessiliflorum* Croiz. and *Euphorbia reniformis* Bl. are new records for China. *Euphorbia heterophylla* Linn. is a naturalized weed in China, and *E. epilobiifolia* W. T. Wang is treated as synonym of *E. heterophylla*.

Key words Euphorbiaceae; New taxa; New records; China

1. 印禅铁苋菜 新种 图 1

*Acalypha wui** H. S. Kiu, sp. nov. Fig.1

Species nova affinis *A. acmophyllae* Hemsl., sed foliis magnis, ovato-oblongis, ♀ bractea late ovata, 7-dentata, dentibus aequalibus triangularibus differt.

Frutex 1-2m altus; rami cum ramulis elongati, primum breviter flavido-puberuli, demum glabrescentes. Folia ovato-oblonga, (9-) 12-15cm longa, (5-) 7-8.5cm lata, basi

*本种的种加词(Wu)系纪念中山大学生物系吴印禅教授; 他描述和评述过华南植物区系的众多分类群

The species is named for professor Yin-chan Wu (1901-1960) at Zhongshan University, who studied and described lots of taxa of flora in South China

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rotundata, triplinervia, apice acuminata vel acuta, grosse serrata, tenuiter chartacea, utrinque parce pilosa; nervi primarii laterales circiter 5-jugi; petioli graciles, (3-)5-6cm longi, glabri; stipulae subulatae, 1.5-3mm longae, pilosae. Spicae axillares, solitariae, gracillimae, 7-14cm longae (pedunculo 5-8mm longo incluso), puberulae, plerumque ad basim flore foemineo unico instructae; flores masculi 7-13-glomerulati; bractea anguste ovatae, 1mm longae. Flos ♂: pedicellus circiter 1.5mm longus; sepala 4, ovata, acuta, 1mm longa; stamina circiter 8. Flos ♀: bractea late ovata, 5-12mm lata (explanata), 6-10mm longa, nervosa, 7-dentata, subglabra, dentibus aequalibus triangularibus, acutis; sepala 3, libera, anguste ovata, circiter 1mm longa, acuta; ovarium subglobosum, dense setulosum; styli 3, 6mm longi, longe et laxe pectinato-laciniati. Capsula matura ignota.

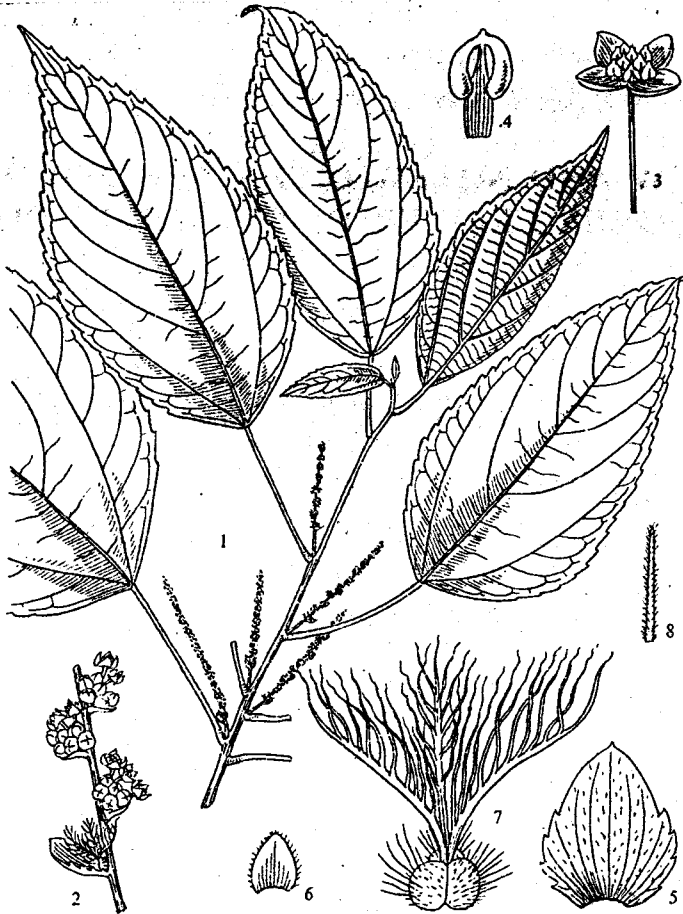


图1 Fig.1 印禅铁苋菜 *Acalypha wui* H. S. Kiu

1. 花枝 Flowering branch; 2. 一段花序 A portion of inflorescence; 3. 雄花 Male flower;
4. 雄蕊 Stamen; 5. 雌花的苞片 Bract of female flower; 6. 雌花的萼片 Sepal of female flower;
7. 子房和花柱 Ovary and styles; 8. 托叶 Stipule. 1-8 from H. X. Qiu 446 (余汉平绘)

Guangdong(广东): Fengkai(封开), Yu-lao(渔涝), limestone rocks, alt. 75m, in secondary forest, 12 May, 1995, H. X. Qiu(丘华兴) 446 (holotypus, IBSC) ibid. alt. 70m, 5 May, 1994, Qing-ya Cen & Shu-yi Ji(岑庆雅和暨淑仪) 197 (SYS, IBSC), ibid. She-shan, 5km east from Yu-lao, alt. 70m, thin shrub to 2m high, 11 Dec. 1994, H. X. Qiu 381 (IBSC).

A rather rare species growing in secondary forest on limestone hill.

2. 印禅三宝木 新种 图2

*Tirionostemon wui** H. S. Kiu, sp. nov. Fig.2

A. *T. leucantho* Airy Shaw, foliis chartaceis, floribus ♂ majoribus, pedicellis ca. 10mm longis, petalis 4–5mm longis recedit.

Frutex circiter 2.5m altus, ramis gracilibus teretibus, novellis breviter adpresse flavido-pubescentibus, demum glabrescentibus. Folia late elliptica vel ovato-oblonga, 9–15(–20)cm longa, 4–7(–8)cm lata, basi manifeste cuneata, trinervia, apice breviter acute acuminata, raro obtusa, integra, chartacea, fere glabra, siccitate utrinque viridia; nervi primarii laterales 6–7-jugi, graciles; petioli 1.5–5cm longi, 1–1.5mm crassi, glabri, apice glandulas binas, minute subulatas gerentes; stipulae subulatae, 0.5–1mm longae. Inflorescentiae bisexuales, pyramidalis-paniculatae, 10–17cm longae et laxae, axillares, glabrae, bracteis anguste ovatis, 1mm longis, parce pilosis. Flores ♂ pedicello filiformi ca. 10mm longo glabro suffulti. Sepala subovata, 1.5mm longa, glabra. Petala late obovata vel spatulata, 4mm longa, membranacea, flavida. Discus annularis, margine valde sinuato. Stamina 3, in columnam gracilem 2mm longam connata, ramis horizontalibus 0.3mm longis, antheris suborbicularibus 0.5mm longis. Flores ♀ pedicello elongato 1.2–1.5cm longo sursum incrassato glabro suffulti. Sepala ovata vel oblonga, 2.5–3mm longa, acuta, dorso parce pilosa. Petala obovata, 6–7mm longa, flavida. Discus cupularis, 0.5mm altus, margine obscure lobatus. Ovarium subglobosum, glabrum; styli liberi, subulati, fere 1mm longi, arcuato-divaricati, stigmatibus breviter bifidis, lobis divaricatis. Capsula pedicello 1.5–2.5cm longo suffulta, subglobosa, leviter 3-loba, pericarpio crustaceo, laete prasino; semina applanato-convexo-trigona, 7mm diametro, brunneo-et albedo-marmorata.

Guangdong(广东): Fengkai(封开), Yu-lao(渔涝), rocky limestone hills, secondary forest, alt. 80m, shrub to 2.5m high, 12 May 1995, H. X. Qiu(丘华兴) 451 (holotypus, IBSC), ibid. alt. 70m, 5 May 1994, Q. Y. Cen(岑庆雅) 151 (fl. yellowish, SYS, IBSC), ibid. 29 Nov. 1980, K. C. Ting(丁广奇) 6836 (fr. green, IBSC), ibid. Shuang-Long-Shan (Two-dragon Hill), 5km east of Yu-lao, alt. 80m, 11 Dec. 1994, H. X. Qiu 385 (fr. green, IBSC).

*同17页 Same as noted on page 17.

This species is manifestly allied to *Trigonostemon leucanthus* Airy Shaw, and it is the first representative of the genus found in Guangdong Province. It differs particularly from Airy Shaw's species by its greater petals and longer pedicels of male flowers.

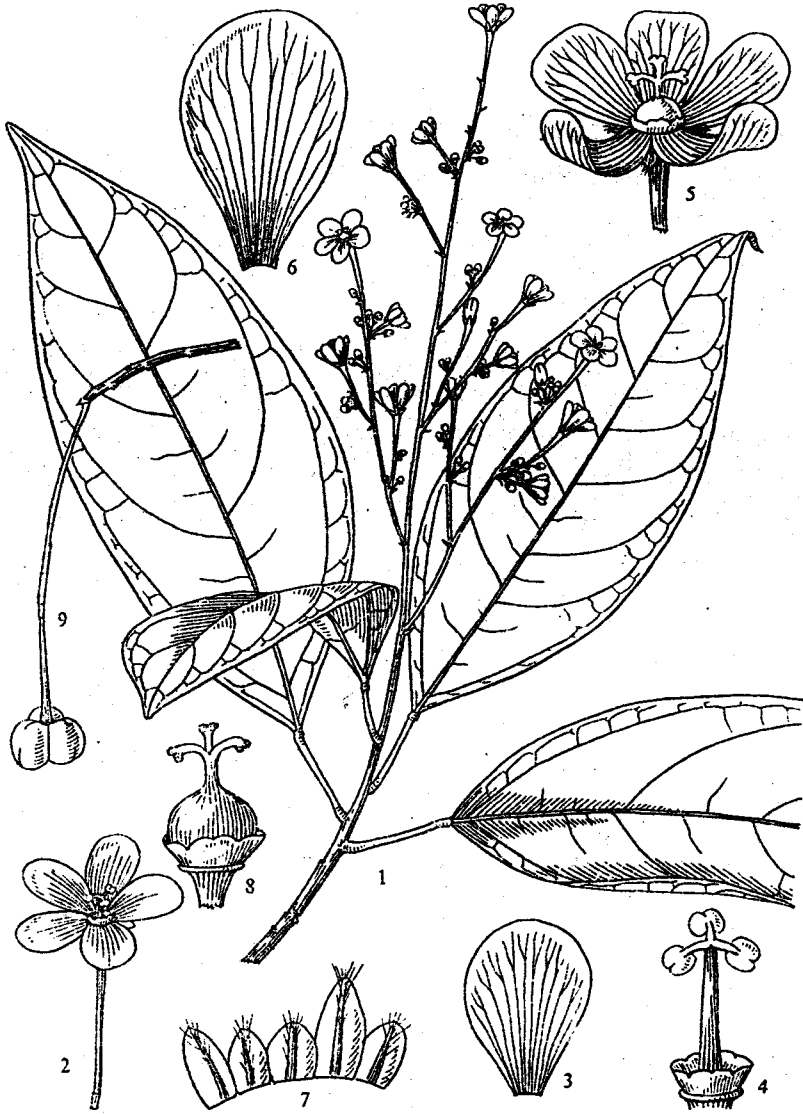


图2 Fig.2 印禅三宝木 *Trigonostemon wui* H. S. Kiu

1. 花枝 Flowering branch; 2. 雄花 Male flower; 3. 雄花的花瓣 Petal of male flower; 4. 花盘和雄蕊群 Disk and androecium; 5. 雌花 Female flower; 6. 雌花的花瓣 Petal of female flower; 7. 雌花的花萼 5 sepals of female flower; 8. 雌蕊和花盘 Disk and gynoecium; 9. 果 Capsule. 1-8 from H. X. Qiu 451; 9 from H. X. Qiu 385. (余汉平绘)

3. 短序白桐树 新拟

Claoxylon subsessiliflorum Croiz. in J. Arn. Arb. 23:506. 1942.

Yunnan(云南): Menghai(勐海), alt. 1800m, Jul. 1936, C. W. Wang(王启元) 76278 (fr. IBSC, PE), ibid. alt. 1500m, May 1936, C. W. Wang 74107 (♂ fl. IBSC), ibid. Nannuo Shan(南糯山), Jun. 1956, Exped. Yunnan Univ. (云大采集队) 795 (fr. YUKU); new record for China. Vietnam: Sontay, Mt. Bavi, Petelot 2638 (type, A).

本种的雌花序和果序均较短, 长2-3cm; 果密生, 直径约8mm, 被疏毛; 雄花序长(3-10)-12cm; 雄花3-5朵, 簇生于苞腋。

分布: 越南北部; 我国新记录。生长于石灰岩地区常绿林中。

据 L. Croizat (1942) 的原始记载, 雌花具花瓣, 而无腺体的描述, 这显然是误将花盘分裂至几近分离的腺体当作花瓣来描述。

4. 南沙大戟 新拟

Euphorbia reniformis Bl., Bijdr. 634. 1825; A. R. Smith in Kew Bull. 26:266. 1972.

Hainan(海南): Nansha Qundao (Nansha Islands) 南沙群岛, 永暑礁, alt. 2m, 8 Apr. 1994, Huan-ting Zhao(赵焕庭) 02(IBSC); new record for China.

一年生草本, 全株被柔毛。茎长20-50cm, 叶对生, 偏斜的卵形, 长约1cm, 具稀疏的细小齿。杯状聚伞花序密生或单生, 无总梗, 总苞具4枚腺体, 腺体有白色的近圆形附属体。果被毛。

分布: 泰国、印度尼西亚; 我国新纪录。通常生长于沿海岸的草地或耕地上。

5. 桃叶猩猩草 新拟 别名: 白苞猩猩草(台湾)、柳叶大戟(云南植物研究)、桃叶一品红(广东植物学会会刊)

Euphorbia heterophylla Linn. Sp. Pl. 453. 1753; Boiss. in DC. Prodr. 15(2):72. 1862; R. A. Smith in Kew Bull. 32:75. 1977.— *E. epilobiifolia* W. T. Wang in Acta Botan. Yunnan. 10:46, fig. 4, 1-3. 1988, syn. nov. — *E. prunifolia* Jacq. Hort. Schoenbr. 3: 15, t. 277. 1798.

Guangdong(广东): Zhanjiang(湛江), alt. 15m, 15 Oct. 1987, Tao Huang(黄韬) 125 (IBSC); Guangzhou(广州), 7 Jul. 1989, H. X. Qiu(丘华兴) 352, 352A, cult. (IBSC); Zhuhai(珠海), Xiangzhou(香洲), alt. 10m, 9 Aug. 1992, H. X. Qiu 369 (IBSC). Guizhou(贵州): Luodian(罗甸), alt. 450m, 19 Sep. 1984, Jin-gang Yang(杨锦纲) 1447 (CANT). Sichuan(四川): Dukou(渡口), alt. 1100m, 21 Jun. 1983, Exped. Qing-Zang(青藏队) 83-1364 (type of *E. epilobiifolia*, PE).

草本, 高0.5-1m, 被长柔毛。叶互生或对生, 叶形多样, 卵形、椭圆形至披针形, 长2.5-7cm。花枝短, 长约1cm, 花枝基部的苞片叶状, 其基部有灰白色斑块, 其余的呈鳞片状; 杯状聚伞花序密生, 总苞钟状, 具1枚近球形腺体, 裂口圆形。果黄绿色, 无毛。

原产于美洲热带地区，现东半球热带、亚热带地区常有生长；我国大陆近代亦见，为归化杂草。过去曾将本种的学名用于另一近缘种猩猩草 (*Euphorbia cyathophora* Murr.)，如《广州植物志》等，现应更正。据对本种活植株的观察，正如其学名表述的，其叶片形态变化很大。

W. T. Wang (1988) 发表的柳叶大戟 (*E. epilobiifolia*)，其形态特征与本种是一致的，应予归并。

我国的大戟属植物种类较多，其中隶于一品红亚属 (Subgen. *Poinsettia*) 的种类均为栽培种或逸生的归化种；东半球无此亚属的原生物种。