

香港桃金娘科一新种—凹脉赤楠

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摘要: 对香港桃金娘科蒲桃属一新种, 凹脉赤楠 *Syzygium impressum* N. H. Xia, Y. F. Deng & K. L. Yip 作了描述, 它与赤楠 *S. buxifolium* Hook. & Arn. 近似, 区别在于叶倒卵形, 中脉下凹, 果直径约 4 mm。

关键词: 蒲桃属; 凹脉赤楠; 桃金娘科; 香港; 新种

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Syzygium impressum (Myrtaceae), A New Species from Hong Kong

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Abstract: A new species of *Syzygium* Gaertner (Myrtaceae), *S. impressum* N. H. Xia, Y. F. Deng & K. L. Yip, is described and illustrated. The new species is similar to *S. buxifolium* Hook. & Arn., but differs by its obovate leaves, conspicuously impressed midveins, and smaller fruits.

Key words: *Syzygium*; *Syzygium impressum*; Myrtaceae; Hong Kong; New species

The genus *Syzygium* Gaertner of Myrtaceae is one of the fifty largest genera of seed plants^[1]. It consists of about 1 000 species distributed in the tropical regions of the Old World^[2]. Because of the large number of species, and difficult to estimate the variability within a species on limited material, the identification of the specimens of the genus has always been difficult^[3-4]. In the latest treatment of the Chinese species of *Syzygium* in *Flora of China*, Chen & Craven^[5] accepted the broad concept of the genus and recognized 80 species. When preparing the manuscript of *Syzygium* for the *Flora of Hong Kong*, we found that some specimens collected from Sunset Peak, Lantau Island, Hong Kong were identified as *S. buxifolium* are quite different from the true *S. buxifolium* and there is no species

can be found to match the plant. It represents an independent new species described below.

Syzygium impressum N. H. Xia, Y. F. Deng & K. L. Yip, sp. nov. Fig. 1.

Species nova a *S. buxifolio* Hook. & Arn. lamina obovata, costa supra manifeste impressa, fructibus minoribus ca. 4 mm diam. differt.

Shrubs, ca. 2 m tall, glabrous throughout; branchlets tetragonous, blackish brown when dry. Leaves opposite, petioles ca. 2 mm; leaf blades thin leathery, broadly obovate, 1–1.8 cm × 0.7–1 cm, base cuneate, margin entire, slightly revolute, apex obtuse to retuse, abaxially brown when dry and densely covered with glandular dots, adaxially dark brownish when dry,

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midvein impressed adaxially, prominent abaxially, lateral veins 6–8 in each side of midvein, ca. 1.5 mm apart, departing at an angle of ca. 50° with midvein, adaxially inconspicuous, abaxially slightly conspicuous, intramarginal veins very close to margin. Inflorescences cymose, terminal or axillary, 0.6–1 cm, few-flowered; peduncles 2–4 mm; pedicels 1–2 mm; bracts subulate, ca. 1 mm; bracteoles subulate, ca. 1 mm; hypanthium campanulate, ca. 1 mm × 0.5 mm; calyx lobes 4, ovate, ca. 0.5 mm, apart; petals 4, white, distinct, suborbicular, ca. 2 mm; stamens many, filaments ca. 2 cm; ovary globose; styles ca. 2 mm. Fruit globose, ca. 4 mm in diam., black when mature.

CHINA. Hong Kong: Sunset Peak, hillside, 1975–07–02, Y. S. Lau 2598 (holotype, HK); the same locality, 1997–11–30, Y. W. Lam 468 (HK); the same locality, 1904–04–09, Anonymous s.n. (Hong Kong Herbarium 11425) (HK).

Distribution: Endemic to Hong Kong.

Ecology: It grows in montane forests along streamsides. Flowering: Apr.–Jul.; fruiting: Nov.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from Latin “impressum”, meaning “impressed”, because the plant has impressed midveins.

This new species is very similar to *S. buxifolium* Hook. & Arn., but distinguished by its ovate leaves, conspicuously impressed midveins, and smaller fruits^[5–6]. Forbes & Hemsley^[7] treated *S. buxifolium* Hook. & Arn. and its allied species as a single species under the name *Eugenia sinensis* Hemsl. and indicated that the species is an exceedingly variable one and might include some independent species. In fact,

according to Art. 52 of the Vienna’s Code^[8], the name *Eugenia sinensis* Hemsl. is illegitimate because the names *S. buxifolium* Hook. & Arn., *Eugenia grijsii* Hance and *E. pyxophylla* Hance were cited as its synonyms. When they separated *Syzygium* Gaertner from broadly *Eugenia* Linn., Merrill & Perry^[9–10] split Hemsley’s *Eugenia sinensis* into two independent species, *Syzygium grijsii* (Hance) Merr. & Perry and *S. buxifolium* Hook. & Arn. *Eugenia pyxophylla* Hance was merged with *E. grijsii* Hance as *Syzygium grijsii* (Hance) Merr. & Perry with verticillate and elliptic leaves. *S. buxifolium* Hook. & Arn. was divided into two unnamed groups, verticillate leaves group and larger leaves group, because they thought that it is difficult to define the specific lines for *S. buxifolium* Hook. & Arn. due to the variation in size and outline of the leaves. Recently, the group bearing verticillate leaves was described as a new variety, *S. buxifolium* Hook. & Arn. var. *verticillatum* C. Chen^[11]. This taxon might be raised to specific rank and need further investigation because it has verticillate and obovate leaves while *S. buxifolium* Hook. & Arn. is defined for the taxon has opposite and elliptic leaves. Chang & Miao^[12] described *S. oblancilimum* Hung T. Chang & R. H. Miao with opposite and oblanceolate leaves as a new species and raised *S. buxifolium* Hook. & Arn. var. *austrosinense* Merr. & Perry to specific rank as *S. austrosinense* (Merr. & Perry) Hung T. Chang & R. H. Miao with much larger leaves up to 4–7 cm. The key to *S. impressum* and its allied taxa mentioned above is provided below.

Key to *S. impressum* and its allied taxa

1. Leaves verticillate.

2. Leaves obovate, 1.5–3 cm × 0.5–1.5 cm *S. buxifolium* var. *verticillatum*
 2. Leaves elliptic, 1.5–2 cm × 0.5–0.8 cm *S. grijsii*

1. Leaves opposite.

3. Leaves oblanceolate, 2–3 cm × 0.7–1 cm, length 2.5–3 times as width *S. oblancilimum*
 3. Leaves elliptic or obovate, length 1–1.5 times as width.
 4. Petioles 2–5 mm, leaves elliptic, 4–7 cm × 2–3 cm *S. austrosinense*
 4. Petioles 1–2 mm, leaves elliptic or obovate, 1–2 cm × 0.5–2 cm.
 5. Leaves elliptic, 2–3 cm × 1–2 cm, midvein flat *S. buxifolium*
 5. Leaves obovate, 1–1.8 cm × 0.7–1 cm, midvein impressed *S. impressum*

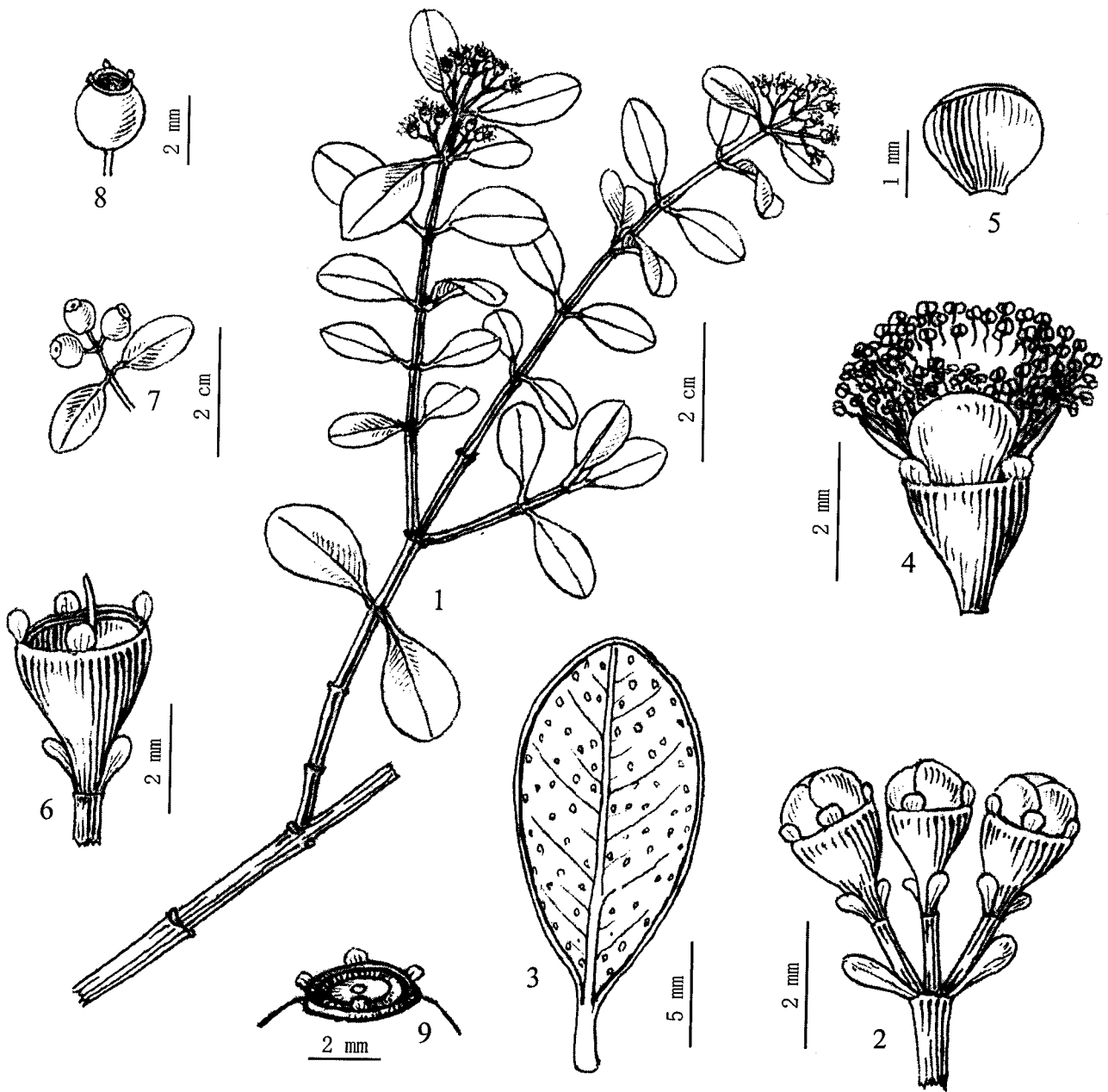


Fig. 1 *Syzygium impressum* N. H. Xia, Y. F. Deng & K. L. Yip

1. Flowering branch; 2. Inflorescence; 3. Adaxial surface of leaf; 4. Flower; 5. Petal; 6. Flower with petals and stamens removed; 7. Infructescence; 8. Fruit; 9. Fruit apex. (Drawn by H. P. Yu)

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