

# 短多穗扁莎(莎草科)的合格发表

邓云飞

(中国科学院华南植物园,广州 510650)

**摘要:**合格发表莎草科一新变种—短多穗扁莎草 *Pycnus polystachyos* (Rottb.) P. Beauv. var. *brevispiculatus* How ex Y. F. Deng。该变种与原变种 *Pycnus polystachyos* (Rottb.) P. Beauv. var. *polystachyos* 的区别在于秆高 8~15 cm, 辐射枝极短或近无,小穗多数,簇生成头状,长 4~7 mm,具 6~14 朵花,鳞片褐色或黄褐色。

**关键词:**莎草科;扁莎草属;合格发表;中国

中图分类号:Q949.714.3

文献标识码:A

文章编号:1005-3395(2009)02-0179-02

## Validation of *Pycnus polystachyos* var. *brevispiculatus* (Cyperaceae)

DENG Yun-fei

(South China Botanical Garden, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou 510650, China)

**Abstract:** A new variety, *Pycnus polystachyos* (Rottb.) P. Beauv. var. *brevispiculatus* How ex Y. F. Deng, is validly published here. It differs from var. *polystachyos* in its culms 8~15 cm tall, anthela rays abbreviated or nearly absent, spikelets many, congested into nearly a head, 4~7 mm, 6~14-flowered, scales brown or yellowish-brown.

**Key words:** Cyperaceae; *Pycnus*; Validation; China

*Pycnus* P. Beauv. is a pantropical genus of the family Cyperaceae and consists of about 100 species<sup>[1]</sup>. The genus is closely related to *Cyperus* Linn. and differs in the laterally compressed achenes<sup>[1]</sup>. It was sometimes treated as a subgenus of *Cyperus*<sup>[2-7]</sup>, but separation of *Pycnus* was widely accepted in recent studies<sup>[8-13]</sup>.

*Pycnus polystachyos* (Rottb.) P. Beauv. var. *brevispiculatus* How<sup>[8-9]</sup>, originally proposed in *Cyperus* as *C. polystachyos* Rottb. var. *brevispiculatus* How<sup>[4]</sup>, is a sedge endemic to Guangdong, China. While preparing the manuscript of Cyperaceae for *Flora of Guangdong* and *Flora of Hong Kong*, I became aware that the name either *Pycnus polystachyos* (Rottb.) P. Beauv. var. *brevispiculatus* How or *Cyperus polystachyos* Rottb. var. *brevispiculatus* How was not validly published according to Art. 36 of Vienna's ICBN<sup>[14]</sup> because no Latin description or diagnosis was provided. *Pycnus*

*polystachyos* (Rottb.) P. Beauv. var. *brevispiculatus* How differs from variety *polystachyos* in its culms 8~15 cm tall (vs. 15~60 cm), anthela rays abbreviated or nearly absent (vs. elongate to 3.5 cm), spikelets several congested into nearly a head, 4~7 mm (vs. 7~18 mm), 6~14-flowered (vs. 10~30-flowered), glumes yellowish brown (straw-color or reddish brown). The Latin diagnosis is provided below in order to validate the name.

*Pycnus polystachyos* (Rottb.) P. Beauv. var. *brevispiculatus* How ex Y. F. Deng, var. nov. Type: China. Guangdong: Guangzhou City, Henan Island, on wet place, 1953-01-16, S. H. Chun 8161 (holotype, IBSC).

A var. *polystachyos* differt culmo humiliore nonnisi 8~15 cm alto, bracteis interdum ad 7, anthelis subcapitato-contractis multispiculosis, radiis brevissimis vel nullis, spiculis numerosis brevibus dense fasciculatis, 4~7 mm longis, 6~14-floribus,

glumis brunneis vel flavo-brunneis.

**Distribution and habitat.** The variety is known only from Guangdong Province, China. It is common in wet place at below 700 m.

**Etymology.** The variety epithet is from Latin “*brevispiculatus*” because this variety has short spikelet.

**Phenology.** Flowering and fruiting in December to next July.

**Paratypes.** China. Guangdong: Yangchun City, Heweishan, alt. 650 m, on grassland, 1957-06-07, Exped. Zhanjiang 4272 (IBSC); Gaoyao Xian, Dinghushan, 1955-12-23, S. Wang 161240 (IBSC).

**Acknowledgement** I likewise acknowledge BCSU No. 20080808 of Laboratory of Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Utilization, SCBG-CAS.

## References

- [1] Goetghebur P. Cyperaceae [M]// Kubitzki K. The Families and Genera of Vascular Plants Vol. 4. Berlin: Springer, 1998: 141-190.
- [2] Clarke C B. Cyperaceae [M]// Hooker J D. Flora of British India Vol 6. London. 1884: 585-748.
- [3] Kükenthal G. Cyperaceae-Scorpoideae-Cyperaceae [M]// Engler A. Das Pflanzenreich, Heft 101. Leipzig: Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann, 1936: 1-671.
- [4] How F C. Flora of Guangzhou [Guang Zhou Zhi Wu Zhi] [M]. Beijing: Science Press, 1956: 1-953.(in Chinese)
- [5] Bruhl J J. Sedge genera of the world: relationships and a new classification of the Cyperaceae [J]. Austr Syst Bot, 1995, 8: 125-305.
- [6] Kern J H. Cyperaceae [M]// van Steenis C G G J. Flora of Malesiana, ser. 1, Volume 7(3). Leiden, 1974: 592-661.
- [7] Koyama T. Classification of the family Cyperaceae (1) [J]. J Fac Sci Univ Tokyo III, 1961, 8(3): 37-148.
- [8] Tang T, Wang F T. Cyperaceae (Pars I) —— Scirpeae Sclerieae [M]// Chien S S, Chun W Y. Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae, Tomus 11. Beijing: Science Press. 1961: 1-262.(in Chinese)
- [9] Huang S M, Deng Y F. Cyperaceae [M]// Wu D L. Flora of Guangdong, Volume 8. Guangzhou: Guangdong Provincial Publishing Group, Guangdong Science and Technology Press, 2007: 396-403.(in Chinese)
- [10] Wu Z Y, Zhou Z K, Sun H, et al. The Areal-types of Seed Plants and Their Origin and Differentiation [M]. Kunming: Yunnan Publishing Group Corporation, Yunnan Science & Technology Press, 2006: 1-566.(in Chinese)
- [11] Egorova T. Genus *Pycneus* P. Beauv. (Cyperaceae) in flora Rossiae et civitatum collimitaneorum [J]. Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast, 2003, 35: 27-40.
- [12] Khoi N K. Cyperaceae [M]// Flora of Vietnam Volume 3. Ha Noi: Science & Technics Publishing House, 2002: 1-572.
- [13] Koyama T, Kuoh C S, Leong W C. Cyperaceae [M]// Flora of Taiwan Volume 5. 2nd ed. Taipei: National Taiwan University, 2000: 191-317.
- [14] McNeill J, Barrie F R, Burdet H M, et al. International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (Vienna Code), adopted by the Seventeenth International Botanical Congress, Vienna, Austria, July 2005 [M]. [Regnum Veg., Volume 146]. Leichtenstein: A. R. G. Gantner Verlag, Ruggel, 2006: 1-568.