

越南木兰科植物新记录

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摘要: 报道了越南 1 新纪录种亮叶木莲(*Manglietia lucida*), 采自老街(Lao Cai)省沙巴(Sa Pa)市 HoangLien 国家公园次生林。凭证标本保存在中国科学院华南植物园标本馆(IBSC)和越南林业大学(FUV)。

关键词: 木兰科; 木兰属; 新纪录; 越南

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Manglietia lucida (Magnoliaceae), A Newly Recorded Species for Vietnam

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Abstract: *Manglietia lucida* (Magnoliaceae) is newly recorded from Vietnam, occurring in a secondary forest in the Hoang Lien National Park, Sapa, Lao Cai Province. These specimens are preserved in Herbaria of South China Botanical Garden, the Chinese Academy of Sciences (IBSC) and Vietnam Forestry University (FUV).

Key words: Magnoliaceae; *Manglietia*; New record; Vietnam

In his illustrated flora of Vietnam, Ho^[1-2] reported nine species of the genus *Manglietia* Blume occurring in Vietnam: *M. blaoensis* Gagnep., *M. chevalierii* Dandy, *M. conifera* Dandy, *M. dandyi* (Gagnep.) Dandy, *M. duclouxii* Finet & Gagnep., *M. fordiana* Oliver, *M. insignis* (Wall.) Blume, *M. phuthoensis* Dandy ex Gagnep., *M. rufibarbata* Dandy. Besides the species mentioned above, Ban^[3] recorded another one species *Manglietia hainanensis* Dandy, also occurring in this country, while reducing *M. phuthoensis* as synonym of *M. chevalierii*. In addition, in their taxonomic revision of the family Magnoliaceae from China, Chen and Nootboom^[4] reported another three species and two varieties of the genus *Manglietia* Blume occurring in Vietnam: *M. aromatica* Dandy, *M. fordiana* var. *fordiana*, *M. fordiana* var. *forrestii* (W. W. Smith ex Dandy) B. L. Chen & Noot., *M. garrettii*

Craib and *M. ventii* Tiep. Xia et al.^[5] agreed with Dandy's treatment that *M. fordiana* var. *forrestii* as an independent species, i.e. *M. forrestii* W. W. Smith ex Dandy, but reduced *M. hainanensis* to *M. fordiana* as a variety, i.e. *M. fordiana* var. *hainanensis*, and thus totally 13 *Manglietia* species and two varieties of recognized 40 species in the genus have been recognized heretofore from Vietnam.

In a botanical expedition to the Hoang Lien National Park, Sa Pa District, Lao Cai Province, northern Vietnam (Fig. 1) made in January 2009 by the first author, some individuals of one *Manglietia* species with the Vietnamese name, Mo hoang lien (Fig. 2) were discovered in a secondary forest at an altitude of 707 m in Ta Trung Ho Commune. Flowering specimens were collected and deposited in the Herbarium of South China Botanical Garden,

Chinese Academy of Sciences (IBSC) and the Herbarium of Vietnam Forestry University (FUV). Upon careful comparison, these specimens were identified as *M. lucida* B. L. Chen & S. C. Yang, a species first described from Maguan County, Yunnan Province, China (Chen & Yang, 1988), which is ca. 120 km far from the Hoang Lien National Park. This park is situated in the high mountain region in northern Vietnam which is actually continuation of the Ailao Mountains in Yunnan Province, southern China^[6].

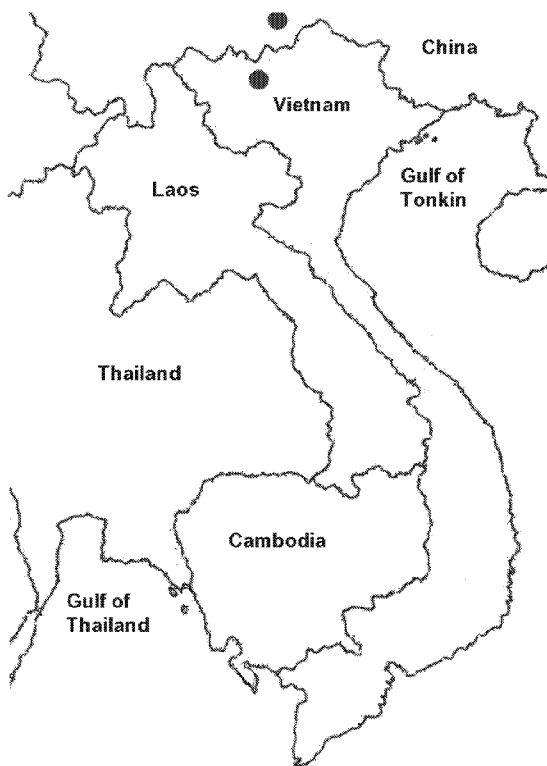


Fig. 1 Distribution map of *Manglietia lucida*

Manglietia lucida is characterized by the following characters: leaves obovate, glabrous, 27~44 cm × 11~16 cm; stipular scars exceeding 1/2 of the petioles; young twigs gray, densely appressed rusty hairy; tepals 9~11, purplish-red, obovate-oblong, thickly fleshy; gynoecia ovoid with numerous carpels, glabrous. This species has not been reported heretofore to occur in Vietnam, and thus is a newly recorded species for the country.

亮叶木莲

Manglietia lucida B. L. Chen & S. C. Yang, Acta Sci. Nat. Univ. Sunyatseni 3: 94. 1988; B. L.

Chen & Nooteboom, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80: 1045, 1993; Wu Z. Y. et al. in Z. Y. Wu (ed.), Fl. Yunnan. 16: 5. 2006. — *Magnolia lucida* (B. L. Chen & S. C. Yang) V. S. Kumar, Kew Bull. 61: 184. 2006. TYPE: China, Yunnan, Maguan, Apl. 4, 1987, Chen B. L. & Mai C. N. 87T-002 (holotype, SYS). Figs. 2, 3.

Trees, to 15~18 m tall, to 60 cm in diam. Young twigs grayish, 0.7~1 cm in diam., greyish, smooth, often longitudinally wrinkled when dry, glabrous to minutely hairy. Stipules pubescent, adnate to the base of the petioles, stipular scars exceeding 1/2 of the petioles. Petiole glabrous, conspicuously thickened toward its base, 3.5~5 cm long. Leaves leathery, glabrous on both sides, with slightly recurved margins, obovate, approximately three times as long as broad, dark green and glossy above, often pale green below, 27~44 cm × 11~16 cm; apex acuminate, acumen 1.5~2.5 cm long, base cuneate and decurrent with two ridges into petiole; midrib lengthwise sulcate above, slightly elevated below; secondary veins 13~19 on each side of midvein, upward curved and meeting in an intra-marginal vein, reticulate veins coarse and rather dull upper face. Brachyblasts pubescent as stipules, ca. 1.4 cm × 0.6 cm, peduncle with same indumentum, 0.5~0.6 cm long; spathaceous bract only 1, at the base of peduncle, thickly leathery, broadly obovate, 8.3 cm × 6.9 cm. Tepals 9 (~11), purple; outer 3 tepals narrowly obovate, 12~14 cm × 5.8~6 cm, fleshy; inner 6~8 tepals in 2 whorls, shorter and narrower than outer ones. Stamens numerous, 1.4 cm long, anthers 0.8 cm long, connective 0.3 cm long. Gynoecium ovoid, ca. 2.7 cm × 1.8 cm; carpels 70~80, glabrous, nearly entirely connate when young; ovules 3~8 per carpel, white, 1 mm × 0.7 mm, placentately marginal. Fruit ovoid-globose, ca. 9.5 cm × 8~10 cm; torus with scars of perianth and stamens, ca. 3 cm × 2 cm; fruiting brachyblast ca. 4.5 cm × 1 cm, pedicle ca. 2.5 cm × 1 cm, ripe carpels ligneous, 2~3.5 cm × 0.8~1 cm, abaxial part 1~1.5 cm, dehiscing along dorsal suture at first and later also along ventral suture. Seeds ca. 3 per carpel. Flowering: Jan.~May; fruiting: Sep.~Oct.

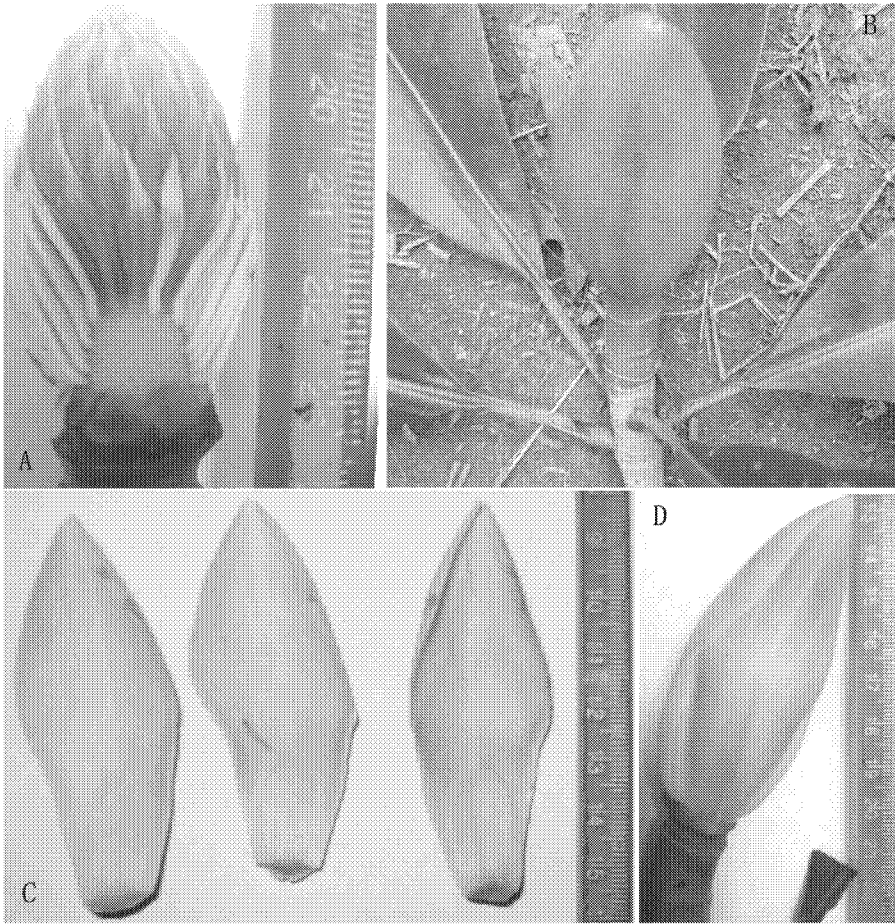


Fig. 2 *Manglietia lucida* B. L. Chen & S. C. Yang

A. Deflorate flower with gynoecium and androecium; B. Branch with flower bud; C, D. Flower bud with outer tepals.

Distribution and habitat: China: SE Yunnan; New to Vietnam (Ta Trung Ho Commune, Sa Pa District, Lao Cai Province). Growing in secondary evergreen broad-leaved forests at altitudes between 600~800 m.

Taxonomic notes: *Manglietia lucida* is apparently closely related to *M. garretii* and *M. grandis* Hu & W. C. Cheng. It differs from *M. garretii* by having obovate, glabrous leaves, glabrous petioles, and larger flowers. From *M. grandis* it differs by having pubescent stipules and brachyblasts, as well as by its smaller fruits.

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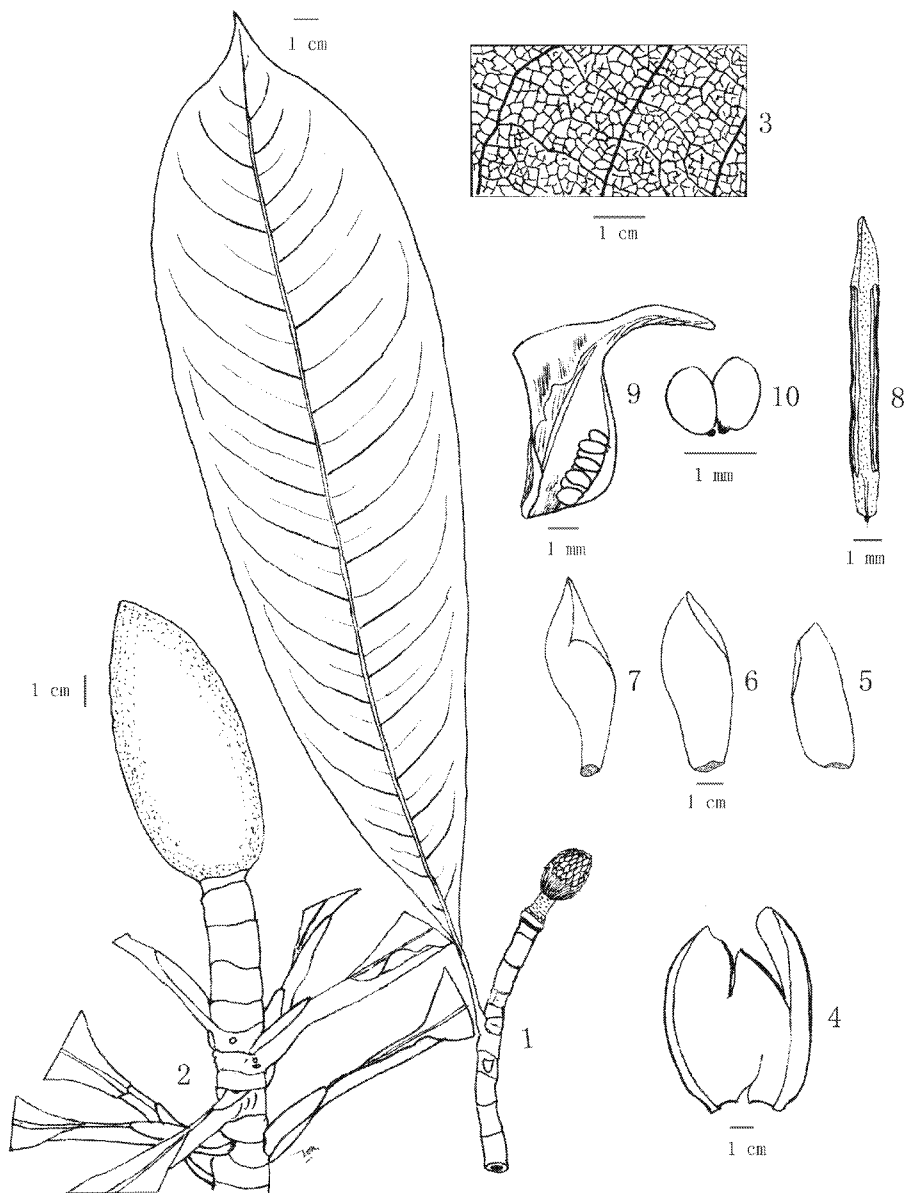


Fig. 3 *Manglietia lucida* B. L. Chen & S. C. Yang.

1. Fruiting branch with leaf; 2. Branch with flower bud and stipular scars; 3. Reticulate veins; 4. Bract; 5~6. Outer tepals; 7. Innermost tepal; 8. Stamens; 9. Opened carpel with ovules; 10. Ovules.

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