中国石斛兰属(兰科)一新记录种——广坝石斛兰

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摘要:报道了中国兰科(Orchidaceae)植物一新记录种——广坝石斛兰(Dendrobium lagarum Scidenf.)。它与景洪石斛(D. exile Schltr.)相似,但本种不分枝,茎上部"Z"字形,叶片较稀疏;茎基不膨大成纺锤形,具有7~8条均匀的纵脊线,花大小约为景洪石斛的一半,唇瓣中裂片近三角形,蕊柱足不具球状胼胝体。

关键词:石斛兰属;广坝石斛兰; 兰科;新记录; 中国

中图分类号: Q949.718.43

文献标识码:A

文章编号:1005-3395(2011)06-0558-03

doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1005-3395.2011.06.012

Dendrobium lagarum Seidenf., A Newly Recorded Species of Orchidaceae from Hainan, China

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Abstract: Dendro bium lagarum Seidenf. is reported as as a newly recorded species of Orchidaceae from China. This species resembles D. exile Schltr., but differs by unbranched zigzag stems upside; sparse leaves; base of stems not dilated to fusiform, with 7-8 uniform ribs; half sized flowers, the mid-lobe of the lip sub-triangle, column foot without a spherical callus.

Key words: Dendrobium; Dendrobium lagarum; Orchidaceae; New record; China

Dendrobium is the second largest genus after Bulbophylum with over 1100 species ranging through all parts of Asia and the Pacific, and is the second most common orchid genus in cultivation after the Cattleyas [1-2]. It contains 77 species (14 endemic) in 14 sections in China [1].

In the course of researching the species of Orchidaceae, some specimens collected from the western Hainan Island were found different from those species reported from China^[1-2]. Further studies

showed that it represented a species, *Dendrobium* lagarum Seidenf., which had not yet been reported from China.

Dendrobium lagarum Seidenf., Opera Bot. 83: 187. 1985. — Ceraia lagara (Seidenf.) M. A. Clem. Telopea 10(1): 292. 2003. Type: Thailand: Ubon, Sakdi 4322 (holotype, C). 广坝石斛 (新拟 Fig. 1)

Epiphytic plants. Stems tightly clustered, alternated to biseriate, erect, unbranched, cylindric, 30-60 cm, slender, ca. 3 mm in diam., 4 or 5

Received: 2011-01-19 Accepted: 2011-05-13

Supported by the Central Commonweal Research Institutes Basic Scientific Research Business Expenses Special (pzs067); Forestry Science and Technology Promotion Demonstration Project Implementation Plan Funds (2010-109)

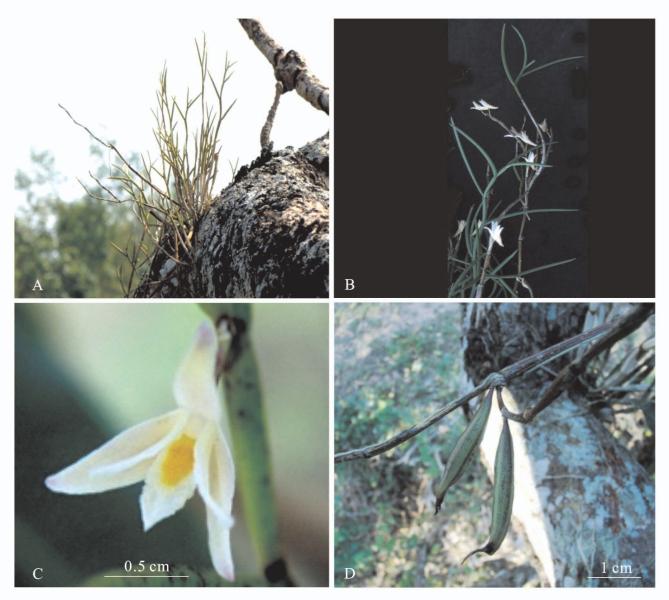


Fig. 1 Dendrobium lagarum. A: Plants in situ; B,C: Flower; D: Fruits.

internodes above the middle of the third node dilated and cylindrical; dilated portion of stems ca. 8 cm, ca. 5 mm in diam., fleshy, with 7-8 ribs, with pale white membranous sheaths before leaf abscission, reddish brown and glossy when old. Leaves 5-7 alternate on upper part of stem, suberect, terete, 3-5 cm \times 0.2-0.3 cm, base with leathery sheaths, apex acute. Inflorescence axillary on leafless older stems or apex of newly stems, 1-5 flowered arising from the upper nodes of stems, leafless portion of the stem; floral bracts ovate, ca. 1.5 mm. Pedicel and ovary ca. 1 cm, slender. Flowers very small, odorless, thin, tepals white and sometimes with light pink tint, disk yellow. Dorsal sepal sublanceolate, ca. 9.5 mm \times 2.8 mm, 5-veined,

obtuse. Lateral sepals subtriangular, much larger than dorsal sepal, base very oblique, apex slightly acute. Mentum rigid, ca. 8 mm. acute. Petals subovate-triangular, ca. 8.0 mm × 2.0 mm, 3-veined, acute. Lip cuneate at base, 3-lobed above middle; lateral lobes obliquely subtriangular, front margin serrate and undulate, apex obtuse; mid-lobe nearly transversely oblong with 3 central plicate ridges projections, margin serrate, apex muticous. Disk sparsely villous. Column ca. 2.5 mm. Anther cap conic. Capsule fusiform, ca. 3 cm×0.6 cm. Fl. Feb.-Mar.

Distribution: Thailand, Vietnam, Laos^[3]. New record to China.

China: Hainan, Ledong, epiphytic on kapok

trees and Mango trees in dry open woodlands, alt. 200 m, 2007-02-19, M. Z. Huang & F. X. Huang et al. (黄明忠, 黄法祥等) 0702001 (CATAS); Dongfang, epiphytic on trees in sparse woods in dry limestone hills, alt. 300 m, 2009-03-14, M. Z. Huang & Z. L. Liu (黄明忠,刘芝龙) 0903015 (CATAS).

Conservation status: D. lagarum distributes only in and near the dry-hot limestone hills, tens of miles around the Daguangba Reservoir in Hainan Island. Its habitat range becomes narrower due to mining and reclamation. The living status should be noticed by the relevant authorities.

Dendrobium lagarum Seidenf. is related to D. exile Schltr., but differs by its unbranched and zigzag stems upside, sparse leaves, thinner and longer dilated stems with 7-8 uniform ribs, while D. exile has obviously dilated to fusiform stems, erect, with the upper part

branched^[1]; the flower of *Dendrobium lagarum* Seidenf. is half in size; the mid-lobe of the lip is subtriangle, whereas that of the *D. exile* Schltr. is rectangle; and the column foot without a spherical callus.

Acknowledgements The authors are thank HUANG Shaohua, and XU Shi-song (CATAS), LIU Qiang (XTBG), YE Deping (Simao Forestry Institute) for their useful information, and WANG Cun for improving the English.

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