

中国兰科植物研究杂记

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摘要: 报道了中国兰科植物一新记录种互生对叶兰 [*Neottia alternifolia* (King & Pantl.) Szlach.]; 并对紫婉石斛 (*Dendrobium transparens* Wall. ex Lindl.) 的形态特征、生境等进行了描述。紫婉石斛与兜唇石斛 [*Dendrobium aphyllum* (Roxb.) C. E. Fischer] 相似, 区别在于唇瓣中央具深紫红色大斑块, 唇瓣正面具柔毛; 互生对叶兰是鸟巢兰属自养类型种类中唯一具有两片互生叶的种类, 极易同该属其他种类区分。

关键词: 新资料; 紫婉石斛; 互生对叶兰; 兰科; 中国

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Additional Notes on Orchids from China

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Abstract: Based on field observation and specimen examination, two little known orchids, *Dendrobium transparens* Wall. ex Lindl. and *Neottia alternifolia* (King & Pantl.) Szlach., are documented first time in field in China. *Dendrobium transparens* is similar to *Dendrobium aphyllum* (Roxb.) C. E. Fischer, but it is easily distinguished from the latter by its lip having a large deep purplish red patch along its middle and pubescent adaxially; *Neottia alternifolia* (King & Pantl.) Szlach. is quite different from other species of *Neottia* Guettard by having two alternate leaves.

Key words: Additional note; *Dendrobium transparens*; *Neottia alternifolia*; Orchidaceae; China

During our botanical trips to Yunnan, two little known species of Orchidaceae from China were discovered.

Dendrobium transparens Wall. ex Lindl., Gen. Sp. Orchid. Pl. 79. 1830. — *Callista transparens* (Wall. ex Lindl.) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2: 655. 1891. Type: Nepal, Wall. Cat. 2008. (holotype, K-LINDL!; isotypes, E!K!). 紫婉石斛 Fig. 1

Stem 30 – 60 cm, cylindrical, with many nodes,

nodes slightly thickened, internodes 2 – 3 cm long. Leaves borne on the young stems, ca. 7.5 – 10 cm × 1.3 cm, linear-lanceolate, apex oblique, acute, margin entire, base sheathing; leaf sheath pale white when dry, papery. Flowers in pairs from the nodes of the old or deciduous stems. Flora bracts ca. 1.2 cm × 0.4 – 0.5 cm, broadly lanceolate, scarious, apex acuminate. Pedicle and ovary ca. 2.2 cm long. Sepals and petals white tinged with pale purplish red or distal part pale purplish red, lip with purplish red striation on both

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sides at base, has a large deep purplish red patch along its middle, with purple lines towards the base. Sepals subequal, ca. 2.5 cm × 0.5 cm, lanceolate, acuminate, 6 – 7-veined; petals ca. 2.5 cm × 0.9 cm, ovate, cuneate at base, apex acute, 7 – 8-veined; lip obovate or suborbicular when spread out, ca. 2.7 cm × 1.5 cm, laterally embracing column and trumpet-shaped, base narrowly clawed, margin irregularly denticulate, pubescent adaxially; column ca. 4 mm long, with two horn-like stelia; column foot ca. 8 mm, base with a small nectar-secreting cavity. Fl. Apr. – May.

Distribution: Bhutan, India, Nepal and Myanmar.

China: Yunnan (云南), Luchun County (绿春), Qimaba, alt. 1100 m, subtropical evergreen forest, 2012 – 05 – 13, Jin Xiaohua 13041 (PE!)

Conservation status: *Dendrobium transparens* is widespread from western Himalayas, eastern Himalayas, India, Nepal, Bhutan, and Myanmar in dense wet forests. However, due to the growing population in these regions, dense wet forest is decreasing greatly. Therefore, we consider this species as “Critically Endangered” (CR), according to IUCN Red List

Categories and Criteria^[9].

Dendrobium Swartz is a genus with approximately 1100 species, distributed from India across to Japan, south to Malaysia and Indonesia, east to Australia, New Guinea, and the Pacific islands. The genus is characterized by lateral or terminal inflorescences, lateral sepals forming a mentum with the column foot, column short with apical stelia and four naked pollinia in appressed pairs^[1–3,6]. There are 78 species (14 endemic) in 14 sections in China including this species.

Dendrobium transparens is similar to *Dendrobium aphyllum* (Roxb.) C. E. Fischer. In *Dendrobium transparens*, the lip has a large deep purplish red patch along its middle and pubescent adaxially, but in the latter, lip is pale yellow and both surfaces densely pubescent^[3–6].

Dendrobium transparens has previously reported by Xu et al.^[10]. However, neither a detail description nor voucher specimen was provided.

Neottia alternifolia (King & Pantl.) Szlach., Fragm. Florist. Geobot., Suppl. 3: 117. 1995. — *Listera*



Fig. 1 Habitat of *Dendrobium transparens*

alternifolia King & Pantl., J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Pt. 2, Nat. Hist. **65**: 126. 1896. Type: India, Sikkim, Lachen valley, Pantling 390 (Holotype, CAL; isotypes, E! K! W). 互生对叶兰 (新拟) Fig. 2

Plants autotrophic, ca. 18 cm high. Stem with two tubular sheaths at base, ca. 0.8 – 2.5 cm, lower portion below leaves glabrous, the portion above the lower leaf densely pubescent. Leaves 2, borne at the upper of stem, conspicuously alternate, sessile, lower one slightly larger than upper one, 1.3 – 1.5 cm × 0.65 – 0.9 cm, elliptic to ovate, apex blunt or subacute, margin entire, base truncate, lateral veins and midrib converged at apex, forming a firm point. Inflorescence racemose, ca. 4.5 cm, rachis densely pubescent, laxly ca. 6-flowered. Floral bracts 2.5 – 4.5 mm × 1.2 – 2.5 mm, elliptic-lanceolate, apex blunt or subacute, 1-veined. Pedicel and ovary glabrous, each ca. 4 mm.

Dorsal sepal ca. 3.8 mm × 1.6 mm, elliptic-lanceolate, apex blunt, 1-veined; lateral sepals ca. 4 mm × 1.7 mm, elliptic-lanceolate, apex blunt, 1-veined; petals ca. 3.5 mm × 1.5 mm, elliptic-lanceolate, apex blunt, 1-veined; lip ca. 4.2 mm × 2.5 mm, obovate, with a thickened central line from base to apex, apex shortly 2-lobed, with the margin slightly undulate, 3-veined, each lateral vein subdivided into 2-veined at middle, two small auricles at each side of base of lip; column ca. 2.5 mm high, slightly curved and inflated at top; rostellum ovate; Capsule subglobose. Fl. July – Aug.

Distribution: India, Nepal.

China: Yunnan (云南), Gongshan County (贡山), Danzhu, alt. 2700 – 3100 m, under alpine shrub, 2011 – 08 – 12, Jin Xiaohua et Zhang Liang 11280 (PE!).

Conservation status: Although *Neottia alternifolia* is distributed in the eastern Himalayas, there are



Fig. 2 *Neottia alternifolia*. A: Habitat; B: Flower.

very few records in the field. Thus, we temporarily consider this species as DD according to IUCN Red list Categories and Criteria^[9].

Neottia Guettard is a genus of about 70 species distributed in E and N Asia, Europe, and North America, with a few species extending into tropical Asia. The genus is characterized by autotrophic or holomycotrophic, leaves usually (when autotrophic) 2, opposite or sub-opposite, borne midway along stem, anther inserted at rear margin of clinandrium, erect or slightly nodding, and 2 pollinia without caudicles, each \pm longitudinally 2-parted and granular-farinaceous^[6,8]. There are 35 species (23 endemic) in China including this species.

Neottia alternifolia is easily distinguished from other species of *Neottia* by having two alternate leaves conspicuously^[6-7].

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