

秀雅羊耳蒜，中国羊耳蒜属(兰科)一新记录种

黄明忠，王清隆，杨光穗*

(中国热带农业科学院热带作物品种资源研究所，农业部华南作物基因资源与种质创制重点实验室，海南 儋州 571737)

摘要：报道了兰科羊耳蒜属一新记录种——秀雅羊耳蒜(*Liparis elegans* Lindl.)，并提供了详细的形态描述和照片。本种与近缘种细茎羊耳蒜(*L. condylobulbon* Rchb. f.)和 *L. parviflora* (Blume) Lindley 的区别是：卵状假鳞茎较短，花序直立，花不倒置，花梗和子房较短等。

关键词：羊耳蒜属；秀雅羊耳蒜；兰科；新记录；中国

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Liparis elegans Lindl. (Orchidaceae), A New Record from China

HUANG Ming-zhong, WANG Qing-long, YANG Guang-sui*

(Tropical Crops Genetic Resources Institute, Chinese Academy of Tropical Agriculture Science, Key Laboratory of Crop Gene Resources and Germplasm Enhancement in Southern China, Danzhou 571737, Hainan, China)

Abstract: *Liparis elegans* Lindl. is reported as a new record from China. The detailed morphological descriptions and photos are also provided. The species is similar to *L. condylobulbon* Rchb. f. and *L. parviflora* (Blume) Lindley, but differs by having shorter ovoid pseudobulb, erect inflorescence, non-resupinate flowers, shorter ovary and pedice.

Key words: *Liparis*; *Liparis elegans*; Orchidaceae; New record; China

The genus *Liparis* Rich., is one of the largest and widespread genera of Orchidaceae. About 320 species have been recorded in tropical Asia, New Guinea, Australia, southwest Pacific islands, and the subtropical and tropical Americas, with a single species in Europe and two in North America; 63 species (20 endemic) in China^[1].

During botanical survey in Hainan, China in 2014, a species of *Liparis* was collected and cultivated in the greenhouse of Tropical Crops Genetic Resources Institute (TCGRI), Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences (CATAS). After critical study, it was identified

as *Liparis elegans* Lindl., a new record to Chinese flora^[2-4].

Liparis elegans Lindl., Gen. Sp. Orchid. Pl. 30. 1830; Ridl., Mat. Fl. Malay. Penins.: 24. 1907; Seidenf., Dansk Bot. Ark. **31**(1): 70. 1976; Seidenf., Opera Bot. **114**: 138. 1992. — *Leptorkis elegans* (Lindl.) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. **2**: 671. 1891. — *Cestichis elegans* (Lindl.) M. A. Clem. & D. L. Jones, Orchardian **15**(1): 39 (40). 2005 [Sept. 2005]. — *Stichorkis elegans* (Lindl.) Marg., Szlach. & Kułak, Acta Soc. Bot. Poloniae **77**(1): 38. 2008. Type:

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* Corresponding author. E-mail: suiguangyang@aliyun.com

Peninsular Malaysia, Penang, sine anno, Wallich 1943 p.p. [the flowering shoot to the left] (lectotype, K, Photo!). 秀雅羊耳蒜 (新拟) Fig. 1

Epiphytic or lithophytic. Flowering shoots up to 35 cm tall. Pseudobulbs well-spaced on the rhizome, ovoid, 3.0–3.5 cm long, 1.5–1.8 cm in diameter. Leaves 2–3, alternate (more or less distichous), petiolate, articulate; petiole channelled, sheathing at base, 2.0–2.8 cm long; lamina lanceolate-oblong, 7.0–12.5 cm × 1.8–2.5 cm, coriaceous, acuminate, conduplicate, margin entire. Inflorescence erect, 10–30 cm long; lax, up to 50-flowered; peduncle slender, terete-angular, slightly ridged, 2–7 cm long; rachis 5–15 cm long, slightly ridged; floral bracts not reflexed, lanceolate, 4.0–5.7 mm long. Sepals glabrous on both sides, 3-veined (rarely 4-veined), greenish; dorsal sepal lanceolate-oblong, acute, 3.4–4.8 mm × 1.5–1.9 mm;

lateral sepals obliquely oblong-elliptic, subacute, 3.8–5.0 mm × 1.5–2.1 mm. Petals obliquely linear, obtuse, reflexed with recurved margins, 4–5 mm × 0.5–0.8 mm, 1-veined. Labellum obovate-oblong, shortly clawed, with a pair of low subbasal tooth-like calli, 3.5–4.2 mm × 1.8–2 mm, slightly crenate, orange-red, abruptly bent down from the correct, slightly channelled claw, margin with sparse glandular hairs (glabrous towards the base), apex bilobed. Column greenish-white, 2.7–3.0 mm long, glabrous, incurved, semi-terete, front margins developed into rounded keels towards the apex; anther whitish-green, broadly ovate, in upper view, with protruding triangular front margin, acute. Ovary and pedicel glabrous, non-resupinate, whitish-green, with 6 longitudinal ridges, 3.5–3.8 mm long. Capsule obovate or ellipsoid-globose, 5–8 mm × 5 mm. Flowering in Nov.

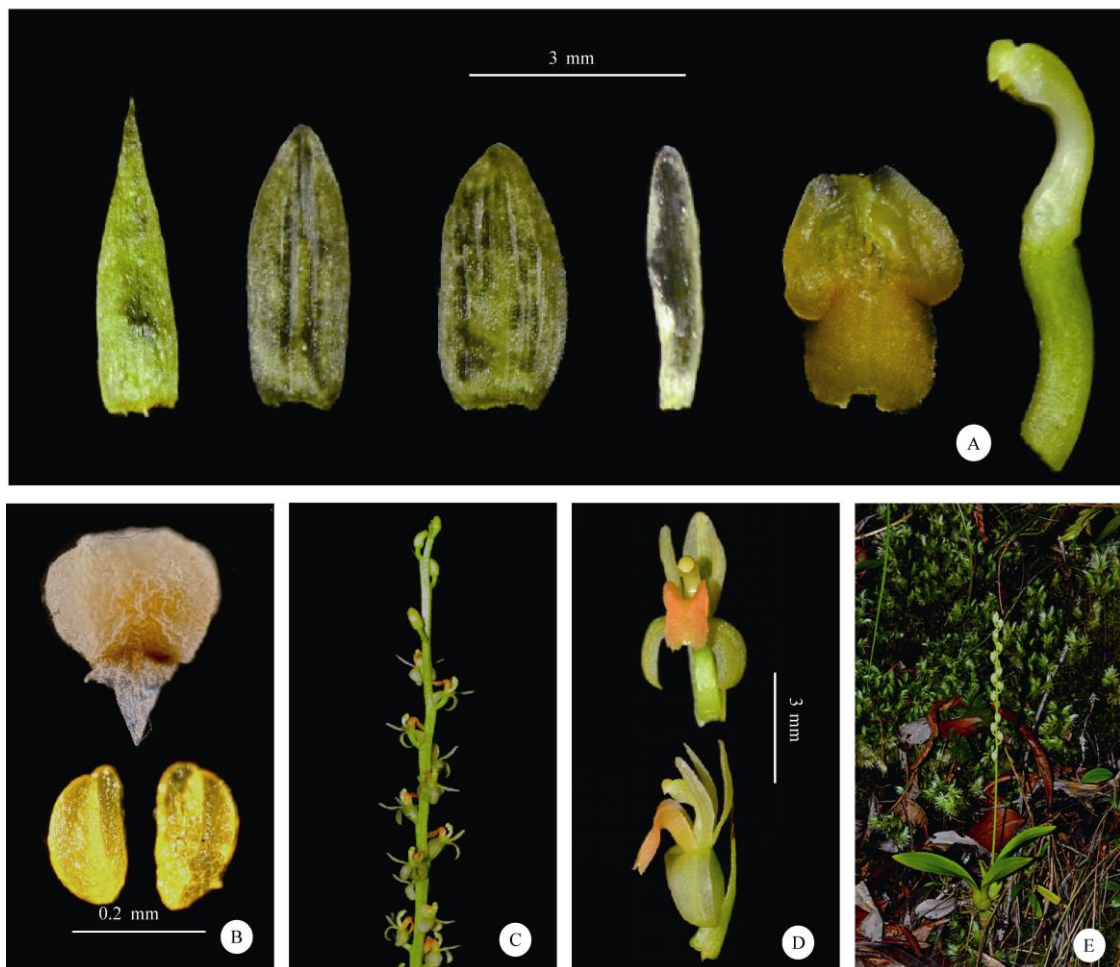


Fig. 1 *Liparis elegans* Lindl. A: Perianths (from left to right: bract, dorsal sepal, lateral sepal, petal, flattened Lip, column); B: Anther cap and pollinia; C: Inflorescence; D: Flower (front view and side view); E: Habit.

Distribution: Peninsular Malaysia, Thailand, Sumatra, Anambas, India, Borneo and Philippines^[3]. New record to China.

CHINA. Hainan (海南): Ledong Xian (乐东县), Majuling Mountain (马咀岭). Epiphytic or lithophytic on rock or three trunk, alt. 600–800 m, 3 Dec. 2014, Huang 141203001 (ATCH).

Taxonomic discussion: *Liparis elegans* is related to *L. condylobulbon* Rehb. f., but the latter differs in distinctly claviform pseudobulb, longer ovary and pedicel^[1]. *L. elegans* also shows close resemblance with *L. parviflora* (Blume) Lindley, a species from Philippines, Peninsular Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia, but the latter can be easily distinguished in having semi-pendulous inflorescences, longer ovary and pedicel, densely minute hair around the lip edge^[5].

Conservation status: *Liparis elegans* is only discovered less than 20 individuals in narrow area in Hainan, China. According to the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria^[6], *L. elegans* should be treated as Critically Endangered (CR).

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