

# 中国锦葵科一新记录属——沙稔属

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**摘要:** 报道了中国锦葵科(Malvaceae)一新记录属——沙稔属(*Sidastrum* Baker f.), 小花沙稔[*Sidastrum micranthum* (A. St.-Hil.) Fryxell]首次在广东发现。

**关键词:** 锦葵科; 沙稔属; 小花沙稔; 新记录; 中国

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## *Sidastrum* Baker f. (Malvaceae), A Newly Recorded Genus from China

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**Abstract:** *Sidastrum* Baker f. (Malvaceae) is reported as a newly naturalized genus in China. *Sidastrum micranthum* (A. St.-Hil.) Fryxell was found in Guangdong, China for the first time. The voucher specimens are deposited in Tropical Crops Genetic Resources Institute, Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences, Hainan (ATCH).

**Key words:** Malvaceae; *Sidastrum*; *S. micranthum*; New record; China

During the course of investigating the mangrove plants in Guangdong, we found a unique plant of Malvaceae that have never been reported from China before<sup>[1-2]</sup>. Further studies reveal that it represents a newly recorded genus, *Sidastrum* Baker f., from China.

Malvaceae is a widespread family comprising about 243 genera and 4225 species, distributed mainly in tropical areas<sup>[3-4]</sup>; 19 genera (four introduced) and 81 species (24 endemic, 16 introduced) in China<sup>[2]</sup>.

The genus *Sidastrum* belongs to tribe Malveae in subfamily Malvoideae<sup>[3-4]</sup>. It was separated from the genus *Sida* L. by Baker<sup>[5]</sup> with single species *S. quinquenervium* (Duchass. ex Planch. & Triana) Baker f. Subsequently, Fryxell<sup>[6]</sup> transferred several neotropical

species from *Sida* to *Sidastrum*. It consists of about seven species in the family Malvaceae and is distributed in Mexico, Indies, Central America, South America and Africa<sup>[5]</sup>. There are probably also numerous others Australian and Oceanian species currently placed in *Sida* merit to be transferred to *Sidastrum*<sup>[5]</sup>. The differences between *Sidastrum* and *Sida* are given as below:

1. Calyx 10-costate at base; mericarps indurate.....*Sida*
1. Calyx without costate; mericarps relatively fragile.....  
.....*Sidastrum*

*Sidastrum* Baker f. J. Bot. **30**(353): 137. 1892.  
Type: *Sidastrum quinquenervium* (Duchass. ex Triana & Planch.) Baker f. (= *Sida quinquenervium* Duchass.

ex Triana & Planch.) 沙稔属(新拟)

Erect subshrubs 1–2 m tall, more or less stellate-pubescent. Leaves spirally arranged, petiolate or subsessile; stipules persistent, subulate; blade ovate or lanceolate, rarely elliptic, not dissected or parted, base truncate or subcordate, rarely rounded, margins dentate, serrate or crenate, surfaces stellate-hairy. Inflorescences of terminal panicles, rarely racemes or reduced to flower solitary; involucre absent. Pedicels long or short, sometimes capillary, the individual pedicels sometimes subtended by 3 stipuliform bracteoles; calyx small, cupuliform, ecostate, 5-lobed;

petals small, white, yellow, or orange, rarely rose or purple; androecium included, filamentiferous at apex, the anthers 5–20; styles 5(–10), slender, the stigmas capitellate. Fruits schizocarpic, oblate to conical, often stellate-hairy, smooth or weakly reticulate; mericarps 5(–10), essentially indehiscent, trigonal, smooth, or somewhat reticulate laterally. Seeds 1 per mericarp, glabrous or subglabrous, sparsely hairy.  $2n=32$ .

The genus consists of about 7 species distributed in Mexico, West Indies, Central America, South America, Africa. Recently, one species is found in Guangdong, China.

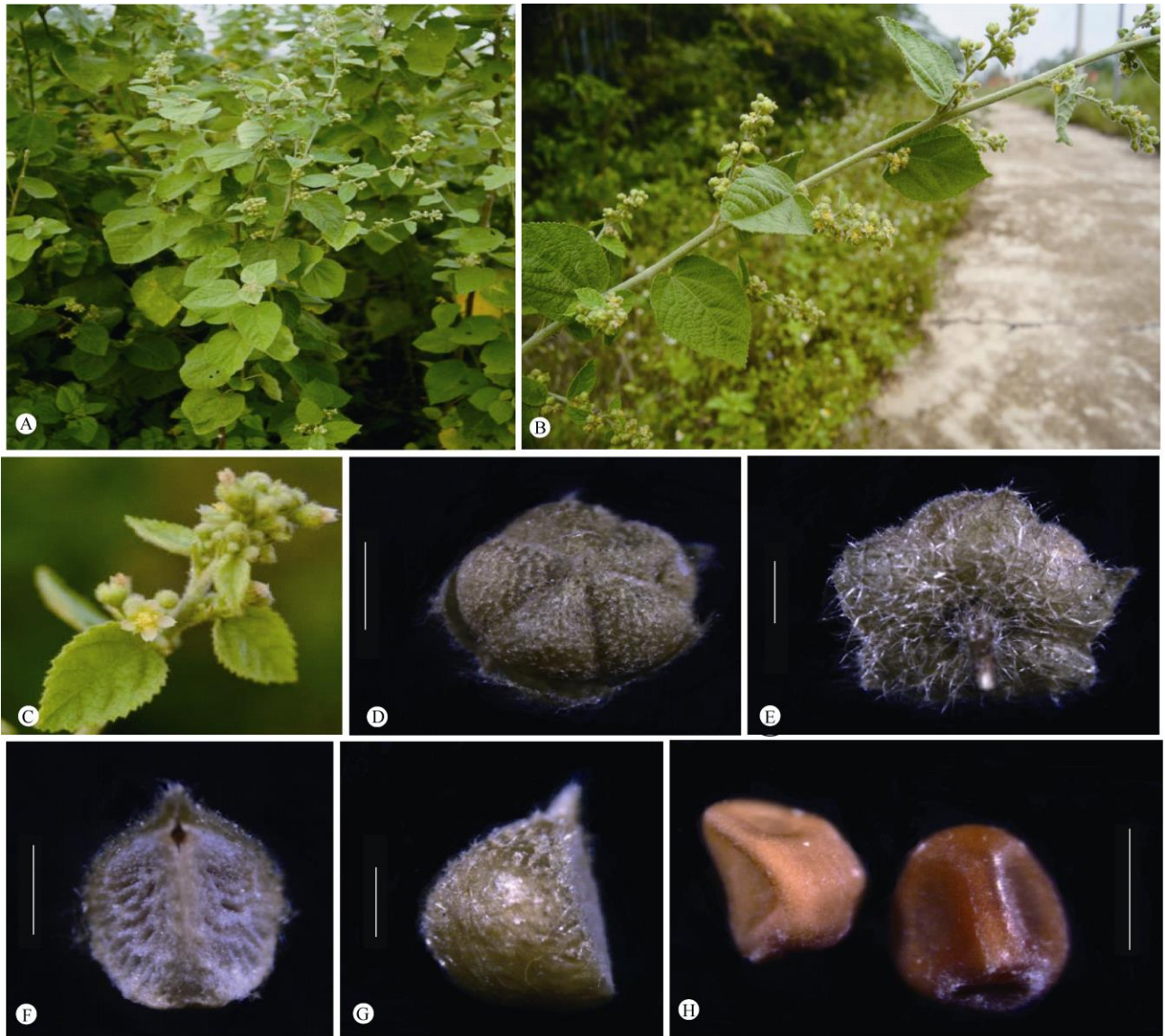


Fig. 1 *Sidastrum micranthum* (A. St.-Hil.) Fryxell. A: Habitat; B: Plant; C: Inflorescence; D: Top view of fruit; E: Bottom view of fruit; F: Lateral view of mericarp; G: Ventral view of mericarp; H: Seeds. Bars = 1 mm

*Sidastrum micranthum* (A. St.-Hil.) Fryxell, Brittonia **30**(4): 452. 1978. *Sida micrantha* A. St.-Hil., Fl. Bras. Merid. **1**: 190. 1827. 小花沙稔(新拟) Fig. 1

Erect shrub, 2–3 m high. Stem to 4 cm in diameter at base, densely pubescent with stiff minute stellate hairs. Leaves ovate, 9.2–10.3 cm×3.5–5.5 cm, base cordate, margin crenate, apex acute to acuminate, 5–9-nerved from the base, densely stellate-tomentose on both surfaces; petiole 1.5–6.5 cm long, stellate-hairy; stipule linear, 6–10 mm long, hairy. Flowers axillary, condensed racemes or panicles; pedicel 3–6 mm long. Calyx 1.5–2 mm long, campanulate, 5-lobed; lobes acute at apex, stellate-hairy outside. Corolla exceeding the calyx, off-white, glabrous; petals obovate, 1.5–2.2 mm×0.8–1.2 mm. Staminal column 2–3 mm long, antheriferous towards apex, sparsely stellate-hairy. Ovary pentacarpellary, hairy; style 1–2 mm long, glabrous; stigmas 5. Mericarps 5, 2.8–3.2 mm×1.5–1.8 mm, longer than persistent calyx, trigonous with acute angles, pale yellow when mature, faintly transversely rugose on sides and stellate-hairy on back, thin-walled; beaks 2, much shorter than mericarp, stellate-hairy; mericarp one seeded, indehiscent. Seed ovoid, 1.4–1.6 mm×1.0–1.2 mm, trigonous, glabrous, blackish. Fl. Oct.–Jan.  $2n=32$ <sup>[7]</sup>.

**Distribution and habitat.** *Sidastrum micranthum* is native in Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guiana and Venezuela<sup>[8]</sup>. Recently, it was found to be naturalized in India<sup>[6]</sup>. It is newly recorded from China and occurs in Guangdong. In China, this species was found in the open, wasted land near the coast, and it is probably a recent introduction through imported seeds

or food grains.

**Specimens examined.** China (中国), Guangdong (广东): Leizhou Shi (雷州市), Kelu Zhen (客路镇), on the grass, roadside, alt. 12 m, 2015–11–20, Lin Guang-xuan & Wang Qing-long 1120045.

**Uses.** It was reported to be used to treat bronchitis, cough, and asthma in Brazil. The leaves are also used as cataplasms (poultices), with hot butter and olive oil, as a moisturizing agent<sup>[9]</sup>.

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