

霉草科, 缅甸被子植物一新记录科

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摘要: 在近期缅甸北部的植物考察中, 一种菌类寄生植物矮生喜荫草(*Sciaphila nana* Blume)被发现和确认。矮生喜荫草代表缅甸被子植物一新记录科, 霉草科植物。矮生喜荫草主要特征为花单性同株、雄花内轮花被片顶端具有柄的门把状物、花被片 6、3 个雄蕊、花药 4 室。

关键词: 喜荫草属; 霉草科; 缅甸; 新记录

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Triuridaceae, A New Familial Record of Angiosperm from Myanmar

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Abstract: *Sciaphila nana*, a species representing a new familial record of flora of Myanmar, is described and illustrated. *Sciaphila nana* is characterized by having monoecious plants, flowers with six tepals, inner tepals of male flowers having knob tip, three stamens, and stamen 4-celled.

Key words: *Sciaphila*; Triuridaceae; Myanmar; New record.

The monocot family Triuridaceae consists of approximate 11 genera and ca. 50 species and is widespread in tropical and subtropical region around the world^[1-2]. Triuridaceae is characterized by achlorophyllous plants, leaves alternate, reduced and scalelike, small flowers actinomorphic, sometimes appendaged at apex, stamens 2-6 inserted at base of receptacle or perianth, carpels 6 to many, ovule solitary, fruiting carpels crowded, opening by a slit^[1,2].

During our botanic survey in northern Myanmar, *Sciaphila nana*, a species representing a new familial record of flora of Myanmar^[3], was discovered and here described below.

Sciaphila nana Blume, Mus. Bot. 1: 322. 1851, Meerendonk in Fl. Males. I. 10: 117. 1984. Fig. 1.

Terrestrial herbs, mycotrophic, plants violet. Stems delicate, erect, 5-10 cm long, ca. 0.5 in diam., glabrous. Leaves scale-like, entire, concave and appressed to stem, ovate-lanceolate, acute, 2-2.2 mm long, 1 mm wide. Inflorescences raceme, ca. 2 cm long; bracts lanceolate, ca. 1.5 mm long, pedicel about 1.5-2 mm long. Flowers unisexual, approximately 7- to 10-flowered, male flowers above, female ones below, sometime mixed. Male flowers about 2 mm in diam.; 6 tepals, outer 3 larger than inner 3; the larger tepals oblong, 1.5 mm long, 0.5 mm wide; inner tepals

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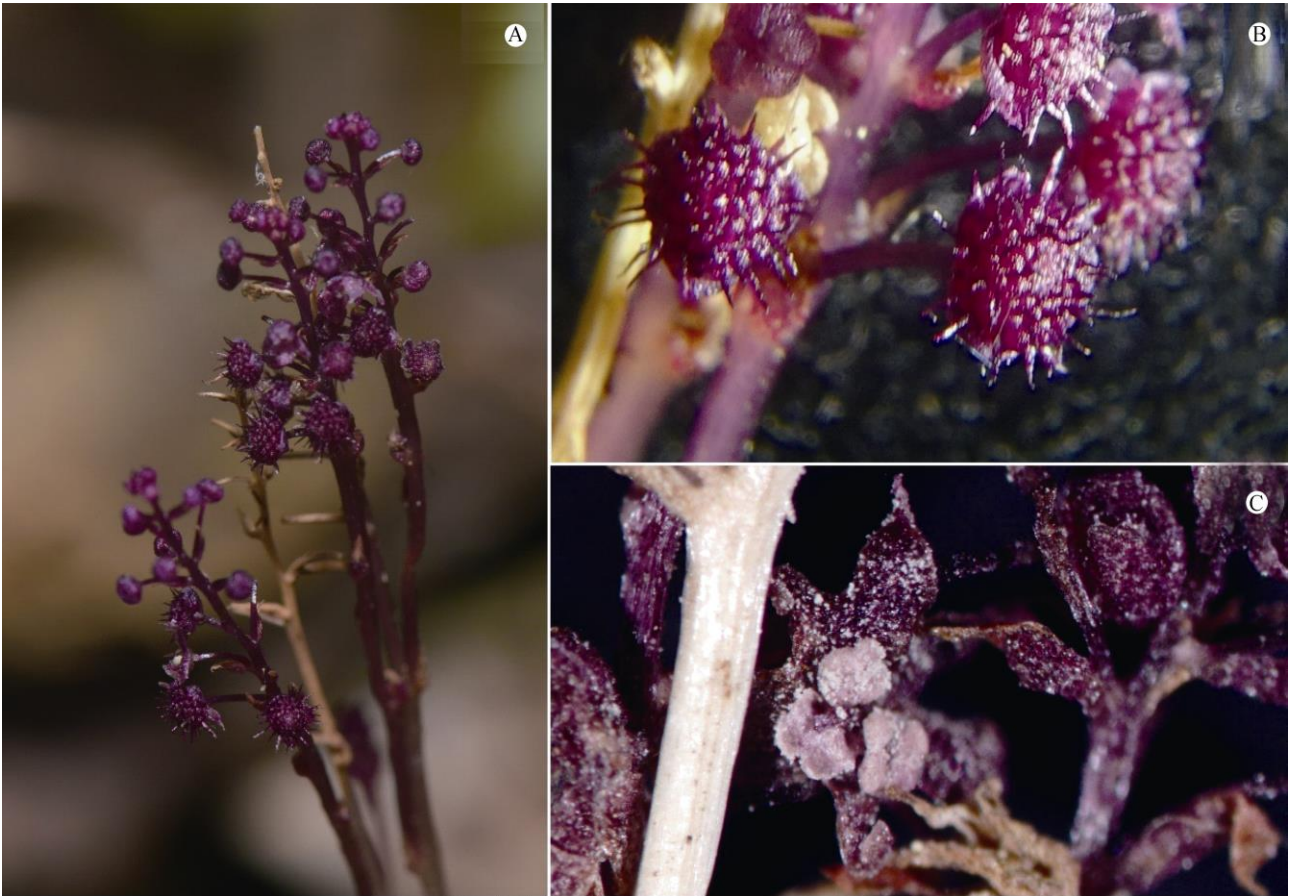


Fig. 1 Plants of *Sciaphila nana* Blume. A: Habit of *Sciaphila nana* in Putao, Kachin, Myanmar; B: Close up of female flowers (live plants); C: Close up of male flower (dry specimens).

0.8–1 mm long, with ellipsoid knob at apex; stamens 3, filaments 0.2 mm long, anthers 4-celled. Female flowers ca. 2 mm in diam.; pedicel 2.5–3 mm long; tepals 3, oblong, ca. 1 mm long, ca. 0.6 mm wide, oblong, acute; carpels 30–40, ovate; style awl-shaped, 0.5 mm long, inserted laterally near the top, apex acute.

Distribution. Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar (new record), Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.

Ecology. Growing on soil, under humid seasonal tropical rainforest, ca. 500 m in altitude.

Flowering Period: April to May.

Specimens examined. Myanmar. Kachin State, Putao County, Maojiaowan Village, Jin X. H., Zhu X. Y. & Han M. Q. PT-6990, May 21, 2017 (PE).

Sciaphila nana is rare but widespread species in Southeast Asia^[4–6]. It is readily distinguished from its

Asian relatives by monoecious plants (plants with bisexual flowers in *S. maculata* and *S. tenella*), tepals of female flowers entire (long hairs in *S. arcuata*), anther 4-celled (1-celled in *S. stellata*, 2-celled in most other species, such as *S. jingfenglingensis*), inner tepals of male flowers with stipulate knob (all tepals of male flowers with stipulate knob in *S. arfakiana*), style awl-shaped (club-shaped in *S. secudiflora*)^[4–10].

Sciaphila nana is closely related to *S. khasiana* Benth. & Hook. f. from Bangladesh by sharing small status plants, racemose inflorescence and four-celled anthers, but differs from the latter by its flowers with 6 tepals (4–5 tepals in *S. khasiana*), monoecious plants (dioecious in *S. khasiana*), and male flowers usually without subulate pistillodes (3 in male flowers of *S. khasiana*)^[11].

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