

中国紫金牛科紫金牛属新异名兼论华紫金牛亚属的地位

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摘要: 经仔细核对标本和野外实地考察, 确认将 *Ardisia argenticaulis* Y. P. Yang 作为 *A. cymosa* Blume 的一新异名, 并对华紫金牛亚属(subg. *Chinensia*)的地位进行了讨论。

关键词: 紫金牛属; 华紫金牛亚属; 紫金牛科; 新异名; 中国

中图分类号: Q949.773.1

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1005-3395(2009)01-0083-03

New Synonym of Chinese *Ardisia* (Myrsinaceae), with Critical Notes on the Status of the Subgenus *Chinensia*

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Abstract: *Ardisia argenticaulis* Y. P. Yang was reduced to synonym of *A. cymosa* Blume, and the status of the subgenus *Chinensia* (Nakai) Yang was discussed.

Key words: *Ardisia*; *Chinensia*; Myrsinaceae; New synonym; China

The genus *Ardisia* Swartz of the Old World was divided into 9 subgenera by Mez^[1] and his classification was followed by subsequent authors^[2-4]. In 1989 Yang Yuen-po proposed a new subgenus (*Ardisia* subgen. *Chinensia*) based on *Ardisia* sect. *Chinensia* Nakai. The new subgenus is characterized by its small number of ovules arranged in 1 ~ 2 wholes on placenta; it includes only two species: the type species *A. chinensis* Benth., and a new species *A. argenticaulis* Y. P. Yang.

A. chinensis was originally placed in his *Ardisia* subgen. *Bladhia* by Mez^[1] and followed by subsequent authors^[2-3]. The criteria established and used by Mez for the discrimination of this subgenus were "Suffrutices vel plantae herbaceae foliis acute denseque seratis, ovula constanter pauciora (5 ~ 10)", while the leaves of *A. chinensis* are subentire, so to place it in this subgenus is quite out of place, and

Nakai to separate it out is reasonable. But when one tried to key out a specimen with the diagnostic characters of the subgenus *Chinensia* given by Yang Yuen-po by using the key to subgenera provided by Mez and any subsequent authors, one would find that it fall naturally into subgenus *Akosmos*. Even Yang realized that the subgenus *Chinensia* is quite close to the subgenus *Akosmos*, the only difference is the ovular number. As it is well known, actually in subgenus *Akosmos* there are many species with only a few ovules in one series on placenta. Ovular number therefore is not a reliable character to distinguish the subgenera.

The type specimen of *A. chinensis* was collected by John G. Champion from Hong Kong, and it was considered to be endemic to China in the past years^[2-3]. Yang Yuen-po^[5] found it also distributed in Japan (Ryukyus), N Vietnam, and extends southward

as far as to Malaysia. Under the name *A. chinensis* he cited a specimen (Ridley 13009) collected from Johor of Malaysia; his identification should be correct, but he overlooked that the specimen is the type of *A. suffruticosa*. Hu^[6] based on the types and studied the species from East Asia and Malaysia as a whole, he reduced both *A. chinensis* and *A. suffruticosa* to synonyms of *A. cymosa*, which is the lectotype of subgenus *Akosmos*^[4].

As for *A. argenticaulis*, it was based only on one specimen (W. Y. Chun 6274) collected from Ding-hu (Ting-wu) Shan of Guangdong Province. It differs from *A. chinensis* mainly by the ovules arranged in 2 series on placenta. The present author closely examined the isotype of the species in IBSC, and went to the type locality, Ding-hu (Ting-wu) Shan, observed the population in the wild and collected more fresh flower buds for dissection and comparison. The result reveals that the arrangement of ovule in *A. argenticaulis* is basically in one series, but sometimes there are a few ovules arranged irregularly and looks like in two series, otherwise there is no difference with *A. chinensis*. So they are conspecific, and it is necessary to make a reduction as follows:

Taxonomic treatment

Ardisia subgen. *Akosmos* Mez, Pflanzenr. 9. IV. 236: 64. 1902.

Ardisia subgen. *Chinensia* (Nakai) Y. P. Yang, *Taiwania* 34(2): 284. 1989, syn. nov. Type: *Ardisia chinensis* Benth.

Ardisia cymosa Blume, Bijdr. (1826) 689. Type: Java, Blume s.n. (holo L, L 930. 255-123)

Ardisia chinensis Benth., Fl. Hongk. 207. 1861. Type: Hongkong, Mt. Victoria, in ravine, J. G. Champion s.n. (K).

Ardisia argenticaulis Y. P. Yang, *Taiwania* 34: 287. 1989, syn. nov. Type: Guangdong Ding-hu (Ting-wu) Shan, in dense shade of forest floor, W. Y. Chun 6274 (holo- A, iso- IBSC).

Additional specimens examined

CHINA. Guangdong: Conghua Xian, L. Teng

8396, Sino-Germany Exped. 881; Dapu Xian, L. Teng 5125, 5224, X. W. Wang et al. 86; Dinghu Shan, C. J. Liao & R. G. Liang 15224, G. L. Shi 145, 10938, 11843, 12287, 12543, 12979, 14684, G. Q. Ding & G. L. Shi 767, 2072, 2748, J. Wang 200848; Fengchuan Xian, S. Wang 164203; Fengkai Xian, Guangdong-74 Exped. 4616, 4992; Gaoyao Xian, S. Wang 161666; Heping Xian, Heping Exped. 670; Jiaoling Xian, Nanling Exped. 2274; Lechang Xian, C. L. Tso 20820, J. Wang 2007115, S. P. Ko 51115; Lianping Xian, C. F. Wei 120078, Guangdong-73 Exped. 1877; Lianshan Xian, P. C. Tam 58022, 58095; Longmen Xian, C. F. Wei 121937, K. C. Chang 17, Nanling Exped. 2071, X. R. Lo 1810, X. W. Wang & K. C. Chang 8295, W. T. Tsang 25289; Nanhai Xian, S. P. Ko 50025; Nanxiong Xian, L. Teng 6369; Luofu Shan, N. K. Chun 41490; Ruyuan Xian, C. Wang 42721, Y. Li 2145; Shixing Xian, F. W. Xing & H. G. Ye 989, L. Teng 6689, Shixing Exped. 136; Wengyuan Xian, S. K. Lau 1999, 23926, 25274; Yangchun Xian, C. Wang 38875; Yangshan Xian, Nanling Exped. 1734; Xinfeng Xian, L. Teng 7976; Yingde Xian, C. L. Tso 21852, W. Y. Chun 7068, 7187, S. Wang 163740; Zengcheng Xian, S. Wang 161956; Zhuhai Shi, B. H. Chen 1216; Guangxi: Bobai Xian, S. Q. Zhong A63406; Chacheng Xian, Y. K. Li 403113; Damiao-Shan Xian, S. H. Chun 15608; Dayao-Shan Xian, H. F. Qin 700244; Jinxiu Xian, Dayao-Shan Exped. 11684; Pingnan Xian, Z. S. Chung 84798; Shangsi Xian, Q. H. Lu 2369, W. T. Tsang 22062, 23864; Xiang Xian, C. Wang 39389; Xingan Xian, Longsheng Exped. 350; Yongfu Xian, G. X. Li 21; Fujian: Nanjing Xian, G. D. Ye 1519, H. Z. He 88, S. M. Wang, 190305; Yanping Xian, G. S. He 8522, H. H. Chung 2981; Jiangxi: Qiannan Xian, S. K. Lau 4070; Suichuan Xian, W. H. Wan 12068; Taiwan: Fu-Shan, D. E. Boufford et al. 25153.

Notes: All specimens are deposited in the Herbarium of South China Botanical Garden, the Chinese Academy of Science (IBSC).

Acknowledgements We are grateful to Prof. Hu Qi-ming for his critical comments on the manuscript.

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