

豆科黄檀属的二个新异名

许东先^{1,2}, 宋柱秋³, 李世晋^{1*}, 张奠湘¹

(1. 中国科学院华南植物园, 广州 510650; 2. 中国科学院研究生院, 北京 100049; 3. 广西壮族自治区自然博物馆, 南宁 530012)

摘要: 在比较研究标本馆藏标本的基础上, 确认 *Dalbergia esquirolii* H. Lévl. 与滇黔黄檀(*D. yunnanensis* Franch.), 西盟黄檀(*D. ximengensis* Y. Y. Qian)与多裂黄檀(*D. rimosa* Roxb.)分别为同种植物, 因此予以归并。

关键词: *Dalbergia esquirolii*; 滇黔黄檀; 西盟黄檀; 多裂黄檀; 黄檀属; 豆科; 新异名

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New Synonyms of Taxa in *Dalbergia* (Leguminosae)

XU Dong-xian^{1,2}, SONG Zhu-qiu³, LI Shi-jin^{1*}, ZHANG Dian-xiang¹

(1. South China Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou 510650, China; 2. Graduate University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China; 3. Guangxi Museum of Natural History, Nanning 530012, China)

Abstract: Based on observation of herbarium specimens, *Dalbergia esquirolii* H. Lévl. and *D. ximengensis* Y. Y. Qian are reduced to synonyms of *D. yunnanensis* Franch. and *D. rimosa* Roxb., respectively.

Key words: *Dalbergia esquirolii*; *D. yunnanensis*; *D. ximengensis*; *D. rimosa*; *Dalbergia*; Leguminosae; New synonyms

黄檀属(*Dalbergia* L. f.)隶属于豆科蝶形花亚科黄檀族(Leguminosae: Papilioideae: Dalbergieae), 约有250种, 为豆科第十三大属, 分布于全球热带、亚热带地区, 亚洲为其最大分布中心, 约有80种, 迄今尚无该类群世界性的分类学整理^[1]。作者在整理亚洲产黄檀属植物时, 发现存在两个同物异名现象, 现报道如下。

1. *Dalbergia yunnanensis* Franch., Pl. Delav. 187. 1889; Prain in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. **70**(2): 43. 1901 et in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calc. **10**: 52, t. 29. 1904; T. Chen in Fl. Reip. Pop. Sin. **40**: 112. 1994; S. J. Li, H. Wu & D. X. Zhang in Acta Phytot. Sin. **45**: 384. 2007; T. Chen, D. X. Zhang & K. Larsen in Fl. China **10**: 127. 2010. **Type:** China: Yunnan(云南): Heqing(鹤庆): Tapintze(大坪子?), Delavay 645 (lectotype P!).

Dalbergia esquirolii H. Lévl. in Fl. Kouy-Tchéou 230. 1914, syn. nov. Type: China: Guizhou(贵州): Hoang Tsao Pa(红草坡?), Esquirol 1531 (holotype E!) 滇黔黄檀 Figs. 1, 2

Léveillé 在 Flora Kouy-Tchéou (贵州植物志)中以 Esquirol 1531 为模式发表新种 *Dalbergia esquirolii* H. Lévl.^[2]。但此后均未见文献记录或处理, 直到2010年的《Flora of China》第10卷, 也仅在文中提到该名, 并称“由于未见到材料而未能处理”^[3]。作者在整理英国爱丁堡皇家植物园标本馆(E)馆藏的黄檀属标本时, 终于见到该模式标本, 原来该标本被错误地放入了印度的标本中。在仔细核对原始文献及模式标本后, 该种无论是小叶数目、叶形、毛被以及花序等特征都在滇黔黄檀 *D. yunnanensis* Franch. 变异范围之内(表1), 因此确认该种实为滇黔黄檀, 故将 *D. esquirolii* H. Lévl. 处理为 *D. yunnanensis* Franch. 的异名。

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作者简介: 许东先(1986~), 女, 硕士研究生, 主要从事植物系统学方面的研究。E-mail: xdx520@126.com

* 通讯作者 Corresponding author. E-mail: lisj@scib.ac.cn



图1 滇黔黄檀的后选模式

Fig. 1 Lectotype of *Dalbergia yunnanensis* Franch. (Delavay 654 P!)图2 *Dalbergia esquirolii* 的主模式Fig. 2 Holotype of *Dalbergia esquirolii* H. Lévl. (Esquirol 1531 E!)表1 *Dalbergia esquirolii* H. Lévl.和滇黔黄檀的特征比较Table 1 Characteristic comparison between *Dalbergia esquirolii* H. Lévl. and *D. yunnanensis* Franch.

	<i>D. esquirolii</i>	<i>D. yunnanensis</i>
小叶	约13~15片，椭圆状长圆形，先端微凹，3 cm × 0.8~1 cm，被微柔毛。Leaflets 13~15, elliptic-oblong, 3 cm × 0.8~1 cm, apex obtuse, pubescent.	约15~19片，长圆形或椭圆状长圆形，先端微凹，2.5~5 cm × (0.8~)1.2~2(~3) cm，被微柔毛。Leaflets 15~19, oblong or elliptic-oblong, 2.5~5 cm × (0.8~)1.2~2(~3) cm, apex obtuse, pubescent.
花	花冠白色，花萼裂片钝。Corolla white, calyx teeth obtuse.	花冠白色，花萼裂片钝。Corolla white, calyx teeth obtuse.
花序	圆锥花序顶生，花序梗与花梗被微柔毛。Panicle terminal, peduncles and branches puberulent.	圆锥花序顶生或生于上部叶腋，花序梗与花梗被微柔毛。Panicle terminal, often extending into axils of upper leaves, peduncles and branches puberulent.
Inflorescence		

2. *Dalbergia ramosa* Roxb. in Fl. Ind. 3: 233. 1832; DC., Prodr. 2: 517. 1825; Wight, Icon. t. 262. 1840; Baker in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 2: 232. 1876; Prain in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 70(2): 61. 1901 et in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 10: 38. t. 11. 1904; T. Chen in Fl. Reip. Pop. Sin. 40: 114. 1994;

Niyomdham in Thai For. Bull. (BOT.) 30: 156, t. 17. 2002; S. J. Li, H. Wu & D. X. Zhang in Acta Phytot. Sin. 45: 385. 2007; T. Chen, D. X. Zhang & K. Larsen in Fl. China 10: 127. 2010. **Type:** India, Sylhet, Wall. Cat 5853 (lectotype K!).

Dalbergia ximengensis Y. Y. Qian in J. Trop.

Subtrop. Bot. 7(2): 151. 1999; T. Chen, D. X. Zhang & K. Larsen in Fl. China 10: 127. 2010, syn. nov.
Type: China: Yunnan(云南): Ximeng(西盟) Y. Y. Qian

(钱义咏) 3262 (holotype HITBC; isotype IBSC!, SMAO)
多裂黄檀 Figs. 3, 4

多裂黄檀主要分布在中国西南部,印度,越南



图3 多裂黄檀的后选模式

Fig. 3 Lectotype of *Dalbergia rimosa* Roxb. (Wall. Cat 5853 K!)

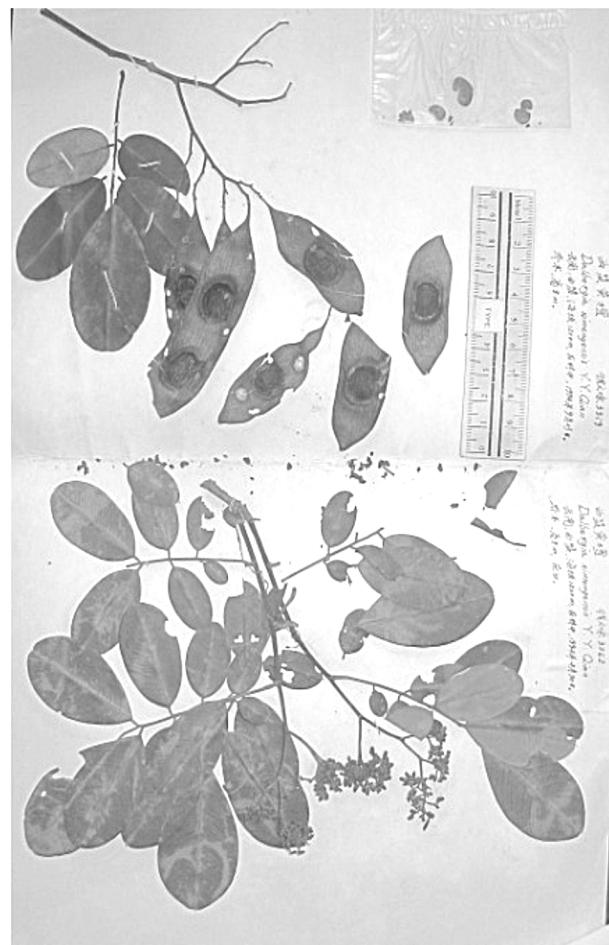


图4 西盟黄檀的等模式

Fig. 4 Isotype of *Dalbergia ximengensis* Y. Y. Qian (Y. Y. Qian 3262 IBSC!)

表2 西盟黄檀和多裂黄檀以及黑黄檀的特征比较

Table 2 Characteristic comparison among *Dalbergia ximengensis* Y. Y. Qian, *D. rimosa* Roxb. and *D. fusca* Pierre

	<i>D. ximengensis</i>	<i>D. rimosa</i>	<i>D. fusca</i> (= <i>D. cultrata</i>)
小叶	7~9片, 倒卵形或椭圆形, 厚纸质。Leaflets 7~9, obovate or elliptic, thick papery.	5~9片, 卵形、倒卵形或椭圆形, 硬纸质。Leaflets 5~9, ovate, obovate or elliptic, firmly papery.	11~13片, 卵形或椭圆形, 革质。Leaflets 11~13, ovate or elliptic, leathery.
花及花序	花瓣具短爪, 花萼先端钝, 圆锥花序顶生。Petals shortly clawed, calyx apex obtuse, panicles terminals.	花瓣具短爪, 花萼先端钝, 圆锥花序顶生。Petals shortly clawed, calyx apex obtuse, panicles terminals.	花瓣具长爪, 花萼先端急尖, 圆锥花序腋生。Petals rather long clawed, calyx apex acute, panicles axillary and infra-axillary.
Legume	较长较宽, 革质, 全部有网纹, 对种子部分更加明显。Legume oblong, leathery, reticulate throughout but strongly opposite on the 1 or 2 seeds.	较长较宽, 革质, 全部有网纹, 对种子部分更加明显。Legume oblong, leathery, reticulate throughout but strongly opposite on the 1 or 2 seeds.	较短较窄, 薄革质, 只在对种子部分有细微的网纹。Legume oblong to strap-shaped, thinly leathery, finely reticulate opposite on the 1 or 2 seeds.

北部,柬埔寨,老挝,分布范围广,变异范围较大^[4-7]。其区别本属其他种的特征主要为:小叶数目较少,叶形为卵形、倒卵形或椭圆形,先端圆钝且有细小尖头,叶脉较明显,圆锥花序顶生或生于上部叶腋,荚果全部有网纹,对种子部分网纹更加明显。钱义咏在发表西盟黄檀时认为西盟黄檀和黑黄檀(*D. fusca* Pierre = *D. cultrata* Grah. ex Benth.)相似,其区别主要在于西盟黄檀小叶3~4对,厚纸质,椭圆形或倒卵形,长1.3~5.5 cm,宽0.7~3.5 cm,上面被短柔毛,圆锥花序顶生,小苞片卵形,萼齿上方2枚卵形,侧方2枚长圆形,顶端钝,子房沿腹缝线具短柔毛,有胚珠2颗^[8]。但是在比较了西盟黄檀的模式和属内其他种之后,发现西盟黄檀的主要特征均包含在多裂黄檀的变异范围之内(表2),应该予以归并。

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