## 中国莎草科一新记录种——菊芳薹草

余丽莹1,黄云峰2,许为斌3,邓云飞4\*

(1. 广西壮族自治区药用植物园,广西药用植物资源保护与遗传改良重点实验室,南宁 530023; 2. 广西中医药研究院,南宁 530022; 3. 广西壮族自治区中国科学院广西植物研究所,广西 桂林 541006; 4. 中国科学院华南植物园,中国科学院植物资源保护与可持续利用重点实验室,广州 510650)

**摘要:**报道了中国莎草科(Cyperaceae)臺草属一新记录种——菊芳薹草(*Carex trongii* K. K. Nguyen)。该种分布于我国广西与越南交界地区的石灰岩地区。菊芳薹草与宽叶薹草组(*Carex sect. Siderostictae* Ohwi)的种类在形态上近似,但以秆中生和果囊密被糙毛而易于区别。提供了菊芳薹草的形态描述和线条图。

关键词: 莎草科; 薹草属; 宽叶薹草组; 菊芳薹草; 中国

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## Carex trongii K. K. Nguyen, A Newly Recorded Species of Cyperaceae from China

YU Li-ying<sup>1</sup>, HUANG Yun-feng<sup>2</sup>, XU Wei-bin<sup>3</sup>, DENG Yun-fei<sup>4\*</sup>

(1. Guangxi Key Laboratory of Medicinal Resources Conservation and Genetic Improvement, Guangxi Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants, Nanning 530023, China; 2. Guangxi Institute of Traditional Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Nanning 530022, China; 3. Guangxi Institute of Botany, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guilin 541006, China; 4. Key Laboratory of Plant Resources Conservation and Sustainable Utilization, South China Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou 510650, China)

**Abstract:** Carex trongii K. K. Nguyen (Cyperaceae) is reported as a newly recorded species from Guangxi, China. It grows under the forest in the limestone hills at 900–1000 m. It resembles the plants in Carex sect. Siderostictae Ohwi, but differs by its central culms and densely hispid perigynia. Further study on its position is necessary. The description and illustration of Carex trongii K. K. Nguyen are provided.

Key words: Cyperaceae; Carex Linn.; Carex sect. Siderostictae Ohwi; Carex trongii K. K. Nguyen; China

The genus *Carex* Linn. (Cyperaceae) is one of most diverse genus of seed plants and the largest genera in the family Cyperaceae with about 2000 species worldwide<sup>[1-3]</sup>. It is easily distinguished from other genera of Cyperaceae by its perigynia subtending achenes. Approximately 530 species have been reported from China<sup>[2]</sup>, and some new taxa of this genus are still described<sup>[4-5]</sup>.

During the course of the biodiversity survey in Napo Xian, Guangxi in 2011, one more species,

*Carex trongii* K. K. Nguyen, is found from China and illustrated and described below.

Carex trongii K. K. Nguyen, Bot. Zhurn. (Moscow & Leningrad) **64**: 856. 1979. Type: Vietnam, "prov. Ha-nam-ninh, Cuc-phuong, Dong-con, mont. Kimgiao", 25 Jul., 1971, Nyuyen Chi Trong & Lam Van Bao 704 (holotype HN). 菊芳薹草(新拟) Fig. 1, 2.

Perenial herb; rhizomes short, with long creeping stolons. Culms central, 20–32 cm, shorter than

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 $<sup>\</sup>hbox{$*$ Corresponding author. E-mail: $yfdeng@scib.ac.cn}\\$ 

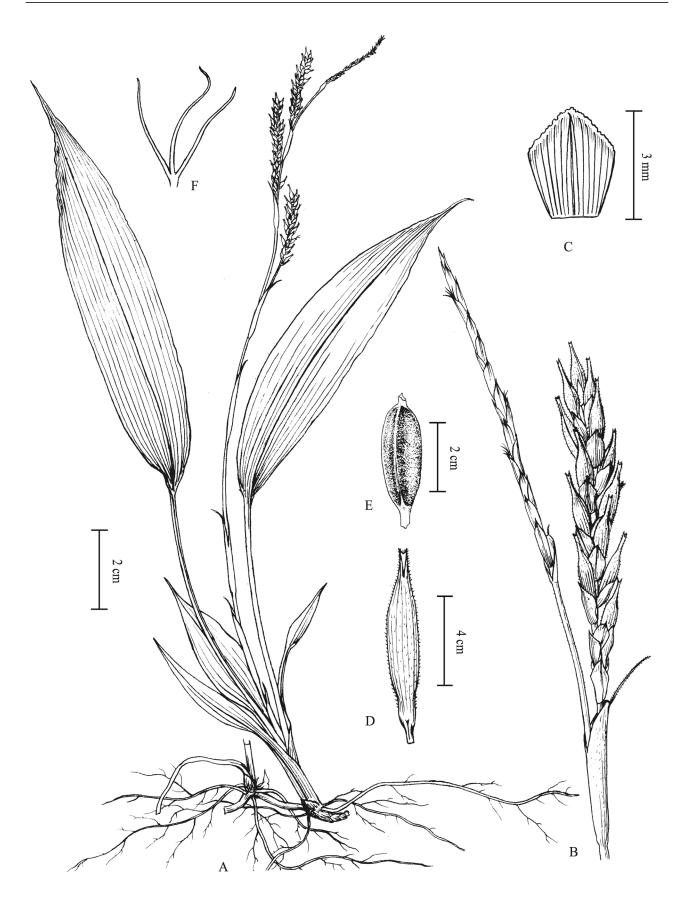


Fig. 1 Carex trongii K. K. Nguyen. A. Habit; B. Male spike and female spike; C. Female glume; D. Perigynia; E. Achene.(Drawn by LIU Yun-xiao from HUANG Yun-feng 11073101)

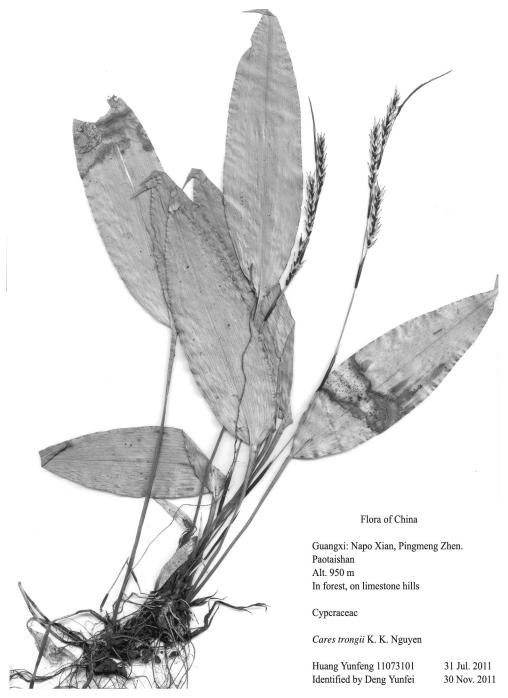


Fig. 2 Specimen of Carex trongii K. K. Nguyen

leaves, slender, trigonous, smooth, covered by dark brown bladeless sheath at base. Leaves basal, 3 or 4 clustered, petiolate; sheaths brown; petioles flatted, brown, 8–14 cm long, ca. 2 mm wide; blades elliptic or ovate-lanceolate, 17–20 cm × 2.5–3.5 cm, glabrous, apex acuminate, margin entire or slightly rugose, base broadly cuneate, adaxially green, abaxially pale green, glaucous, palmate veins 9–11 on each side of midvein. Inflorescence of racemes with 3–5 spikes, lower

portion with 2 or 3 involucral bracts without spikes; involucral bracts purplish, sheath-like, with a bristle-like blade, shorter than sheath; terminal spike one male, linear, 2–5 cm, male flowers compact, glumes lanceolate, 3–3.5 mm, dark brown, glabrous, apex acute, peduncle ca. 1 cm; lateral spikes 2–4 female, cylindrical, 1.7–2.1 cm × 3–4 mm, glumes quadrate, 2.8–3 mm × 2.3–2.5 mm, apex triangulate-acute, base truncate, dark brown, many-veined, peduncles 1.4–

2 cm. Periynia longer than glume, elliptic, trigonous, slightly angled,  $5.5-5.7 \text{ mm} \times 1.2 \text{ mm}$ , yellowish, many-veined, hispid, apex long beaked, orifice with 2 small teeth. Achenes elliptic, trigonous,  $3.5-3.8 \text{ mm} \times 1-1.2 \text{ mm}$ , yellowish, base with a short stiple. Stigmas 3.

Distribution and habitat: The species is distributed in N Vietnam and SW China (Guangxi). It is recorded in China for the first time. It grows under the forest in the limestone hills at 900–1000 m. The Chinese name "菊芳臺草" is named after its type locality, Cuc Phuong National Park, which is translated into Chinese as "菊芳国家公园", N. Vietnam. In recent years, after more botanical investigation carried out, many species previously known only from N. Vietnam have been found in Guangxi and SE Yunnan of China, or vice versa<sup>[6-12]</sup>. Certainly, the collaboration between Chinese and Vietnamese taxonomists will help to gain a better understanding of the flora of China and of Vietnam, especially that of the boundary regions.

**Specimens examined:** China. Guangxi: Napo Xian, Pingmeng Zhen, Paotaishan, 950 m, 31 July 2011, Huang Yun-feng 11073101 (GXMI, IBSC).

Relationships: Carex trongii was placed in Carex sect. Griseae Bailey by Nguyen<sup>[13–14]</sup>. However, it differs from other species of C. sect. Griseae Bailey by its perigynia hispid and female glumes acute at apex. Furthermore, Carex sect. Griseae has the perigynia glabrous and female glumes with long rough-awned apex, and is recognized as a group to be restricted in N America<sup>[15]</sup>. Morphologically, this species resembles the plants of C. sect. Siderostichae Ohwi, but it is easily distinguished from the latter by its central culms and hispid perigynia. Currently, it seems that this species is not probable to be placed in any known section and might be represented a new unpublished section. Further study on its position is necessary.

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