

中国大戟科一新记录属——小果木属

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摘要: 报道了中国大戟科一新记录属——小果木属(*Micrococca* Benth.)。小果木 *Micrococca mercurialis* (L.) Benth. 首次在海南发现。

关键词: 大戟科; 小果木属; 小果木; 新记录; 中国

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Micrococca Benth., A Newly Recorded Genus of Euphorbiaceae from China

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Abstract: The genus *Micrococca* Benth. of Euphorbiaceae is reported as newly recorded genus from China. *Micrococca mercurialis* (L.) Benth. was found in Hainan, China for the first time.

Key words: Euphorbiaceae; *Micrococca* Benth.; *M. mercurialis* (L.) Benth.; New record; China

During the course of investigating the plants in Hainan Island, we found a unique plant of Euphorbiaceae that have never been reported from China before^[1-2]. Further studies revealed that it represents a newly recorded genus, *Micrococca* Benth., from China.

Mirococca Benth.^[3] is a paleotropical genus of about fourteen species in the family Euphorbiaceae and distributed in Africa, Asia and Australia. The genus was classified in subfamily Acalyphoideae, tribe Acalypheae, subtribe Claoxylinae^[4]. *Mirococca* Benth. was separated from *Claoxylon* Leandri and can be distinguished from the latter by the characters of

the shrub or tree habit, simple indumentums, stipellate leaves, interrupted racemes, free stamens, the thecae parted to the connective but not vermiform, colporate pollen, unlobed styles, crustaceous fruits and ecarunculate seeds^[4-6]. Thwaites^[7] merged *Micrococca* with *Claoxylon* and his treatment was followed by many authors^[8-12]. Müller^[8] treated *Micrococca* as a section in *Claoxylon* named as *C. sect. Mirococca* (Benth.) Müll. Arg., but according to the Art. 52 of the Code^[14], the name *Claoxylon* sect. *Mirococca* (Benth.) Müll. Arg. is a superfluous name because the name *Mercurialis* sect. *Erythrante* Baill.^[13] cited as the synonym. However, most authors recognized it as

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independent genus from *Claoxylon*^[6,11,15-22].

Micrococca Benth., Niger Fl. [W. J. Hooker] 503. 1849. *Claoxylon* sect. *Micrococca* (Benth.) Müll. Arg., Linnaea **34**: 166. 1865. Type: *Micrococca mercurialis* (L.) Benth. 小果木属(新拟)

Mercurialis sect. *Erythrante* Baill., Etude Euphorb. 490. 1858. Type: *Mercurialis alternifolia* Lam. [= *Micrococca mercurialis* (L.) Benth.]

Herbs or shrubs, monoecious or dioecious, glabrous to hairy. Indumentum of simple. Stipules narrowly triangular, early caduous. Leaves simple, alternate; petiole adaxilly channeled; blade symmetric, usually with 2 glands at the base, venation pinnate. Inflorescence usually racemose or paniculate, with several staminate flowers and a single pistillate flower per node; bracts ovate to elliptic. Flowers actinomorphic; sepals 3 or 4; petals absent. Staminate flowers pedicellate; sepals ovate; disc absent; stamens 3–66, filaments glabrous, anthers bisifixed, thecae 2, separate, basally attached to the very short connective, latrorse; pistillode absent. Pistillate flowers pedicellate, sepals basally connate, lobes ovate; disc 3-lobed, strap-like, lobes alternate with carpels; ovary 3- or 4-locular, 1 ovule per locule; style absent, stigmas 3, undivided. Fruits lobed capsules, dehiscent loculicidally and septicidally; wall thin, crustaceous; columella slightly widened apically. Seeds smooth, globose or ellipsoid, glabrous.

The genus consists of about 14 species distributed in tropical regions of Africa, Asia and Australia. Recently, one species is found in Hainan, China.

Micrococca mercurialis (L.) Benth. in Hook. f., Niger Fl. 503. 1849. — *Tragia mercurialis* L., Sp. Pl. 980. 1753. — *Claoxylon mercurialis* (L.) Thwaites, Enum. Pl. Zeyl. 271. 1861. — *Microstachys mercurialis* (L.) Dalz. & Gibs., Bombay Fl. 227. 1861. Lectotype (chosen by Radcliffe-Smith, 1987): Plunkenet, 1692: t. 205/4; 1696: 248. 小果木(新拟) Fig. 1

Mercurialis alternifolia Lam., Encycl. **4**: 120.

1797. — Type: Senegal, Adanson s.n. (P-JU).

Herbs or subshrubs, 15–60 cm, much branched, monoecious; flowering stems 2–4 mm in diam., sparsely hairy, sometimes glabrous. Stipules 0.3–1.8 mm. Leave alternate; petiole 0.5–2 cm, slightly hairy, with glands at base; blade ovate to elliptic, 1.8–5.3 cm × 1–2.6 cm, base attenuate to rounded, with 2 glands above, margin crenate, often with glands and hairs in sinuses, apex acute, adaxilly glabrous to slightly hairy, abaxilly sparsely hairy, lateral nerves ca. 5 pairs. Inflorescence of racemes, axillary, 1.5–7 cm; peduncle 0.5–4.3 cm, glabrous. Bracts ovate to elliptic, 1–1.7 mm × 0.3–1 mm, glabrous to sparsely hairy. Staminate flowers 0.5–1.5 mm in diam.; pedicels 0.5–2 mm, glabrous; sepals ovate, 0.3–1 mm × 0.3–0.7 mm, glabrous to slightly hairy outside; stamens 3 or 4, filaments 0.1–0.3 mm, thecae 0.2–0.4 mm × 0.1–0.2 mm. Pistillate flowers 1–2 mm in diam., hairy; pedicels 0.1–1.5 cm, hairy; sepals ovate, 1–1.7 mm × 0.7–0.8 mm, hairy outside; disc lobes 0.5–1 mm × 0.1–0.3 mm; ovary globose, ca. 0.5 mm in diam., hairy; stigmas 0.2–0.8 mm, undivided, smooth or papillate. Capsule 3-loculed, globose or subglobose, 3–5 mm in diam., glabrous to sparsely hairy, columella 1–2 mm long. Seed globose, 1.5–2 mm in diam., pale brown, pitted or verrucose.

Distribution and Habitat. *Micrococca mercurialis* is distributed in tropical regions of Old World, widespread from Africa, Madagascar, throughout S & SE Asia to N Australia. It is newly recorded from China and occurs in Hainan. It grows in the open, wasted land near the coast.

Specimens examined. China. Hainan: Wenchang Shi, on the grass, roadside, alt. 38 m, 2008–09–24, Q. L. Wang 8092405 (IBSC); Wenchang Shi, Qinglangang, mangroves, on the grass near the coast, alt. 10 m, 2010–07–26, Q. L. Wang 17060 (IBSC); Wenchang Shi, Qinglangang, open sandy places near the coast, alt. 8 m, 2011–11–11, Q. L. Wang 111101 (IBSC).

Uses. It was reported to be used as vegetable in Gabon and medicine in Congo^[5,23].

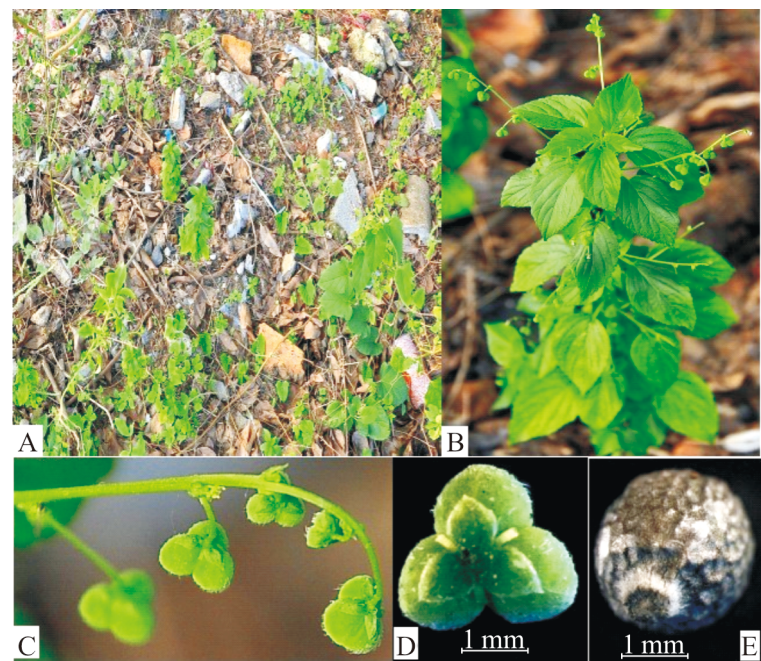


Fig. 1 *Micrococca mercurialis* (L.) Benth. A. Habitat.; B. Plant; C. Inflorescence; D. Fruit; E. Seed.

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