

小檗科紫云小檗的名实订正

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摘要: 在野外考察和查阅模式标本的基础上, 将紫云小檗(*Berberis ziyunensis* P. K. Hsiao & Z. Y. Li) 与单花小檗(*B. uniflora* F. N. Wei & Y. G. Wei) 归并。

关键词: 小檗科; 小檗属; 新异名

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Identity of *Berberis ziyunensis* P. G. Hsiao & Z. Y. Li (Berberidaceae)

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Abstract: Based on the field investigation and examining the type material, *Berberis ziyunensis* P. K. Hsiao & Z. Y. Li is reduced to the synonymy of *B. uniflora* F. N. Wei & Y. G. Wei.

Key words: Berberidaceae; *Berberis*; New synonym

Berberis L., the largest genus of the family Berberidaceae, consists of about 500 species mainly distributed in the north temperate regions with a few in the South Hemisphere. In China, 215 species with 197 endemic species were recognized in the recently published Volume 19 of *Flora of China*^[1-2].

Berberis uniflora F. N. Wei & Y. G. Wei was described by Wei & Wen based on the fruiting collections from Huanjiang Xian, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region^[3]. This species was not treated by Ying in *Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae*^[1] and *Flora of China*^[2]. In the original description, Wei & Wen indicated that it can be easily distinguished from other species by its solitary flower. It is true that only one fruit can be seen on the type specimen (Fig. 1: A).

However, after examining the type material, it clearly shows that *Berberis uniflora* has clustered flowers because there are other short pedicels of fallen fruits can be seen (Fig. 1: B). In the field, we found the plants have several flowers clustered in leaf axils (Fig. 1: C). Therefore the description of the inflorescence should be corrected as “several flowers clustered” rather than “flowers solitary”.

In the course of studying the flora of Libo, Guizhou and Huanjiang, Guangxi, we noticed that *Berberis ziyunensis* P. G. Hsiao & Z. Y. Li very resembles to *B. uniflora* F. N. Wei & Y. G. Wei and differs from the latter solely in the flowers 4–10 (–25)-clustered according to the original description^[4]. *Berberis ziyunensis* P. G. Hsiao & Z. Y. Li was described

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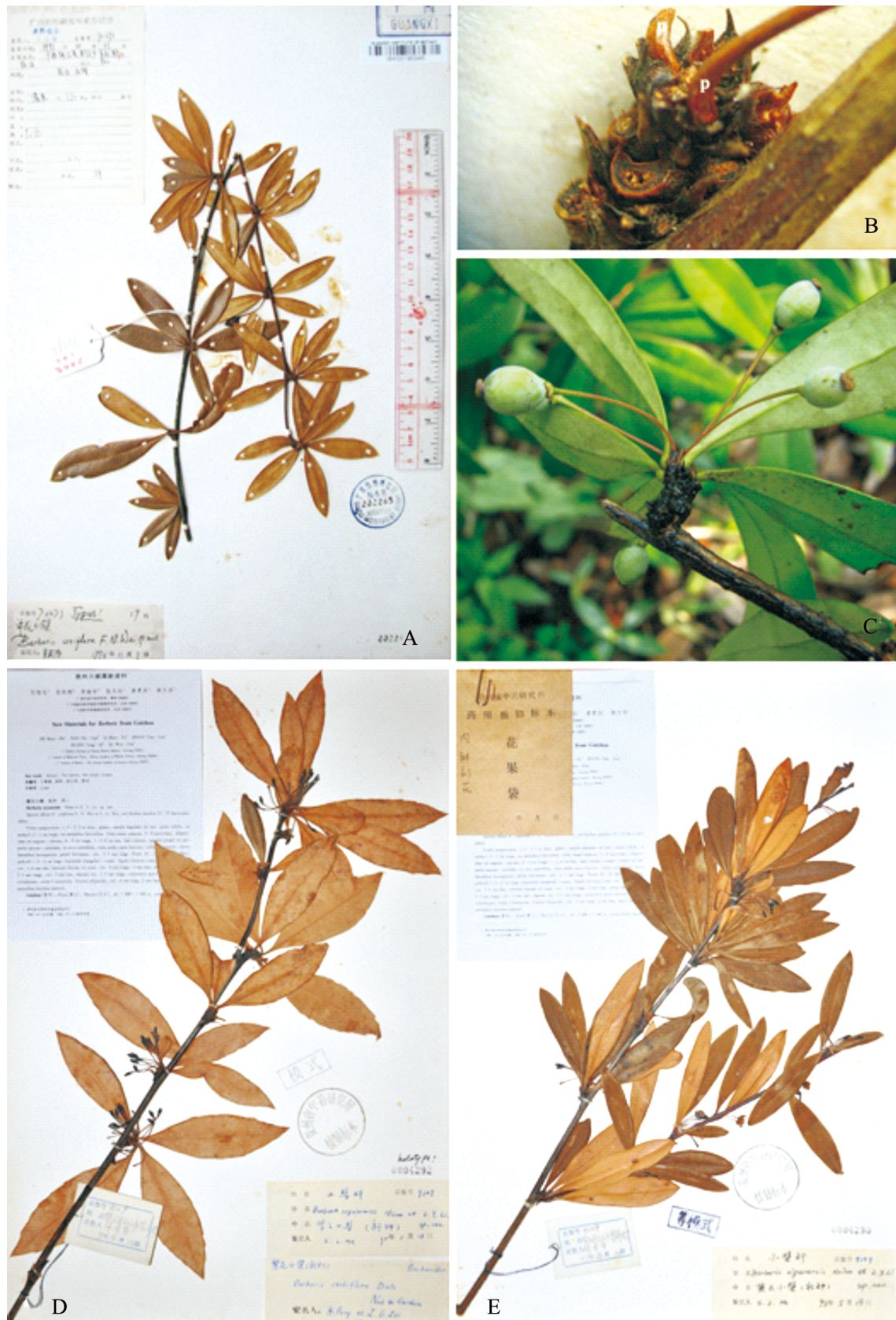


Fig. 1 *Berberis uniflora* F. N. Wei & Y. G. Wei. A. Holotype of *B. uniflora*; B. Abbreviate branch of *B. uniflora*, showing several-flowered inflorescence; C. Fruiting branch of *B. uniflora*, showing several flowered inflorescence; D. Holotype of *B. ziyunensis* P. G. Hsiao & Z. Y. Li; E. Isotype of *B. ziyunensis*; p: Pedicel. [A–C. photoed by LIU Yan; D–E. photoed by DENG Yun-fei]

based on the flowering collections (Fig. 1: D,E) from Ziyun Xian, Guizhou Province. It seems that the leaves on the holotype are different from those on isotype in the leaf shape. On holotype, the leaves are irregularly serrate and broader than that on isotype. However, Prof. HE Shun-zhi, who collected the type material, informed us that they collected from the different portion of the same plant. The leaves of *B. ziyunensis* on isotype are entire and well identical with *B. uniflora*.

Because both *Berberis uniflora* and *B. ziyunensis* have several clustered flowers and the difference between them exists no longer, the following reduction is necessary.

Berberis uniflora F. N. Wei & Y. G. Wei, *Guihaia* **15**: 218. 1995. Type: China. Guangxi, Huanjiang Xian, Mulun Xiang, Xiayi Cun, 850 m, 1991–10–27, YGG expedition 70273 (holotype IBK!).

Berberis ziyunensis P. K. Hsiao & Z. Yu Li, *Acta Bot. Yunnan.* **21**: 30. 1999. syn. nov. Type: China. Guizhou, Ziyun Xian, Baiyun, 1000–1300 m, under mixed forests, 1991–4–10, He Shunzhi et al. 9109 (holotype HGCM!; isotype HGCM!, MMI-D, PE!).

Distribution and habitat: *Berberis uniflora* F. N. Wei & Y. G. Wei is endemic to China and occurs

in the boundary regions of Guangxi and Guizhou. It grows in forest on the limestone hills at the altitude of 700–1300 m.

Additional specimens examined: China. **Guangxi:** Huanjiang Xian, Mulun Xiang, Xiayi Cun, 850 m, 1991–10–27, YGG Exped. 70271 (IBK); Huanjiang Xian, Mulun Natural Reserve, 700 m, 2011–8–9, Wu Lei, Peng Richeng & Yang Jincai ML0101 (IBK). **Guizhou:** Libo Xian, Wengang Xiang, Jilong Cun, ca. 800 m, 2011–4–25, Chen Fenglin et al LB2003 (IBSC).

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