

中国兰科二新记录种

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摘要: 报道了中国兰科二新记录种: 小馥兰(*Phreatia elegans* Lindl.), 其主要特征是萼囊囊状, 花梗和子房波状弯曲, 唇瓣有爪与蕊柱足相连, 唇盘有毛; 镰叶鸢尾兰(*Oberonia falcata* King et Pantl.) 与 *O. angustifolia* Lindl. 类似, 但本种的唇瓣明显三裂, 中裂片先端二裂而易区别。

关键词: 小馥兰; 镰叶鸢尾兰; 兰科; 新记录; 中国

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Two Newly Recorded Species of Orchidaceae from China

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Abstract: *Phreatia elegans* Lindl. and *Oberonia falcata* King et Pantl., two new records of Orchidaceae from China, are reported. *Phreatia elegans* is characterized by its saccate mentum, slightly curved pedicel and ovary, clawed lip with hairy disc; *Oberonia falcata* resembles *O. angustifolia* in having well-developed stems, but differs from it by having clearly 3-lobed lip, bifid middle lobe.

Key words: *Phreatia elegans*; *Oberonia falcata*; Orchidaceae; New record; China

The genus, *Phreatia*, is about 190 species, distributed from Sri Lanka and mainland Asia, through SE Asia, to Australia, New Guinea, and the Pacific islands, most species occurring in Indonesia and New Guinea^[1]. This genus is characterized by having mentum, lip often with a basal claw attached to the end of column foot, base concave or saccate, and 8 waxy pollinia in 2 groups of 4, attached by a narrow caudicle to a small viscidium^[1-5].

Oberonia is a genus of about 150 – 200 species, centered in tropical S and SE Asia but extending to tropical Africa, Madagascar, the Mascarene Islands, the Philippines, New Guinea, NE Australia, and the SW Pacific islands across to Tahiti^[6]. This genus is characterized by its fleshy leaves, small flowers often

in whorls, petals often narrower than sepals, and four waxy pollinia cohering in 2 unequally sized pairs^[4-7].

Recently, during our botanical trips to Xizang (Tibet) and Yunnan, two little known species of these two genera from China were discovered.

1. *Phreatia elegans* Lindl., Gen. Sp. Orchid. Pl. 63. 1830. — *Thelasis elegans* (Lindl.) Blume, Mus. Bot. 2: 187. 1856. — *Eria elegans* (Lindl.) Rchb. f., Fl. Vit.: 301 1868. Type: Sri Lanka, Macrae 38 (holotype, K-LIND, isotype, BM). 小馥兰(新拟) Fig. 1.

Epiphytic on tree. Stem 4 – 10 cm long. Leaves lanceolate-oblong, acute, jointed, 7 – 20 cm long, 0.4 – 1.5 cm wide. Inflorescence 5 – 15 cm long, densely

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Fig. 1 *Phreatia elegans*. A. Habitat; B. Inflorescence.

many flowered, with 3 – 5 tubular sheaths. Bracts lanceolate, 3 – 5 mm long. Flowers white. Pedicel and ovary slightly curved, 3 mm long. Dorsal sepal broadly ovate, 1-veined, ca. 2 mm long, 1 mm wide; lateral sepals oblique, triangular, 1-veined, ca. 2 mm long, 1.7 mm wide; petals 1-veined, ovate, ca. 1.5 mm long, 1 mm wide; lip clawed, disc semi-orbicular, hairy, 2.5 mm long, 1.5 mm wide; mentum saccate, 1 mm long; column truncate, with two horns at apex, 1 mm long.

There are 5 (2 endemic) species of *Phreatia* in China besides this species^[1]. *Phreatia elegans* is a distinct species and readily distinguished from its relatives by having more or less pseudo-bulbous stems, clawed and hairy lip, truncate column with two horns

at apex.

Distribution: China, India, Indonesia.

China: Xizang, Motou, Beibeng, 1100 m, in the tropical forest. 2010 – 08 – 05, STET 2136 (PE!).

Conservation Status: Although *Phreatia elegans* is widespread from India to Indonesia, there are very few records in the field. Thus, we temporarily consider this species as DD according to IUCN Red list Categories and Criteria^[8].

2. *Oberonia falcata* King & Pantl., J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal. **64**: 329. 1895. — *Oberonia caudata* King & Pantl., J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal. **66**: 581. 1897 — *Oberonia pendula* Ridl. J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. **61**: 38. 1912. Type: India. Darjeeling, Pantling.



Fig. 2 *Oberonia falcata*. A. Habitat; B. Inflorescence.

218C (holotype CAL). 镰叶鸾尾兰(新拟)
Fig. 2.

Epiphytic plant. Stem 10 – 15 cm long. Leaves laterally compressed, linear-lanceolate, falcata, acuminate, 4 cm long, 2 mm wide, sheathing but not jointed at base. Inflorescence 10 – 11 cm long, densely many flowered. Flowers greenish white. Bracts lanceolate, longer than ovary and pedicel, margins wavy and dentate. Ovary and pedicel 2 mm long. Dorsal sepal ovate, slightly concave; lateral sepals ovate, slightly oblique and concave, 0.8 mm long, 0.5 mm wide; petals oblong, apex truncate, 0.7 mm long, 0.2 mm wide; lip oblong, 3-lobed, 1.5 mm long, 0.9 mm wide; side-lobes falcata, 0.2 mm long; mid-lobe bifurcate, lobelets 0.4 mm long, acute; column 0.3 mm long; anther cap oblong, apex acute.

There are 34 (11 endemic) species of *Oberonia* in China including this species^[3]. *Oberonia falcata* resembles *O. angustifolia* Lindl. in having well-developed stems, but differs from it by having clearly 3-lobed lip, bifid middle lobe^[2,9].

O. falcata, in fact *O. japonica*, was mistakenly recorded in Taiwan^[10], and there are no more exact informations about this species growing in Taiwan.

Distribution: China, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Thailand, Vietnam.

China: Yunnan, Gongshan, epiphytic on tree along the river, 1400 m, DLJ-ET (Dulongjiang Expedition Team) 0834 (PE!); Jin X. H. 9584 (PE!).

Conservation Status: This species is endemic in the subtropical forest and grows under the nature

forest. However, due to the growing population in this region, subtropical forest is decreasing greatly. Therefore, we consider this species as ‘Critically Endangered’ (CR), according to IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria^[8].

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