

越南木樨科植物新记录

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摘要: 报道了越南木樨科(Oleaceae)植物 1 新记录种大果素馨(*Jasminum macrocarpum* Merr.)。该种产自越南中南部嘉来省的 K'Bang, Kon Ha Nung 地区, 凭证标本保存在 HN, IBSC。

关键词: 木犀科; 素馨属; *Jasminum macrocarpum*; 新记录; 越南

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Jasminum macrocarpum Merr. (Oleaceae), A Newly Recorded Species from Vietnam

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Abstract: *Jasminum macrocarpum* is reported as a new record from Vietnam. This species is collected from Kon Ha Nung Forest Station, K'Bang District, Gia Lai Province, South Vietnam. The vouchers are kept in herbarium of Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, Hanoi, Vietnam (HN), and herbarium of South China Botanical Garden, the Chinese Academy of Sciences (IBSC).

Key words: Oleaceae; *Jasminum*; *Jasminum macrocarpum* Merr.; New record; Vietnam

Oleaceae are a tropical and subtropical family comprising 28 genera and approximately 450 species^[1-2]. The genus *Jasminum* was established by Linnaeus^[3] and consists of 200 species distributed in tropical and subtropical regions in South East Asia, Europe, Australia and Africa^[1,4-5].

In Vietnam, the genus *Jasminum* was taxonomically studied by several authors^[6-8], and currently 29 species has been reported^[8]. After examining all the specimens of *Jasminum* from Vietnam kept at HN, four specimens collected in 2011 from Kon Ha Nung Forest Station, Kbang District, Gia Lai Province, South Vietnam,

are found to be different from known Vietnamese species by leaf blade many lateral vein (8–9 pairs), inflorescence 5-many flowers, calyx pubescent, calyx lobes reflex, corolla white to purplish, berry subglobose, 2–2.5 cm in diam. Further studies reveals that it represent a newly recorded species from Vietnam, *J. macrocarpum* Merr. This species belongs to *Unifoliolata* leaf group, and is closed to *J. anodontum*, *J. coffeinum*, *J. simplicifolium* subsp. *sootepense*, *J. pierreanum* and *J. scandens* in the calyx lobes shorter than calyx [tube].

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Jasminum macrocarpum Merr., Philipp. J. Sci. 3: 258. 1908. **Type:** Philippines; Luzon, Province of Rizal, Bosoboso, For. Bur. 3091 Ahern's collector, May, 1905, Bur. Sci. 1073 Ramos, July, 1906; Tanay, Merrill 2326, May, 1903: Province of Bataan, Lamao River, June 1904, Whitford 394 (US). George P. Ahern, 3091 (syntype: MO 694587).

Woody climber, twining, 5–10 m, nearly glabrous throughout; branches and branchlets terete or slightly compressed, slender, brownish, glabrous. Leaves simple, ovate, subcoriaceous, glabrous, shining on the upper surface, 8–15 cm × 4–7 cm, base rounded or acute, margin entire, apex slenderly and sharply acuminate, lateral nerves about 8 or 9 on each side of the midrib, not prominent, anastomosing, irregular; petioles 1–2 cm long, jointed at the middle. Inflorescence terminal,

cymose, 5-many-flowered, slightly pubescent or glabrous; bracts subulate or lanceolate, 2–10 mm long; pedicels 5–10 cm long, slightly pubescent or glabrous. Calyx cupular, slightly pubescent; tube 2–3 mm long, 6-lobed ca. 1–3 mm long, reflex, triangular to lanceolate, apex broadly acute; petioles ca. 4–6 mm, pubescent or glabrous. Corolla white to purplish, salverform, glabrous, tube slender, 10–15 mm long; lobes usually 8–9, 8–12 mm × 2–3 mm, narrowly lanceolate. Stamens 2; filaments ca. 0.5 mm long, glabrous; anthers ca. 3.5 mm with an acute connective appendage for 0.5 mm. Ovary barrel, 1.5 mm, glabrous; style c. 3 mm long, glabrous; stigma ca. 3 mm long, glabrous. Fruit ellipsoid or obovoid, glabrous, fleshy, shining, black when dry, 2–2.5 cm long, with a single large seed.

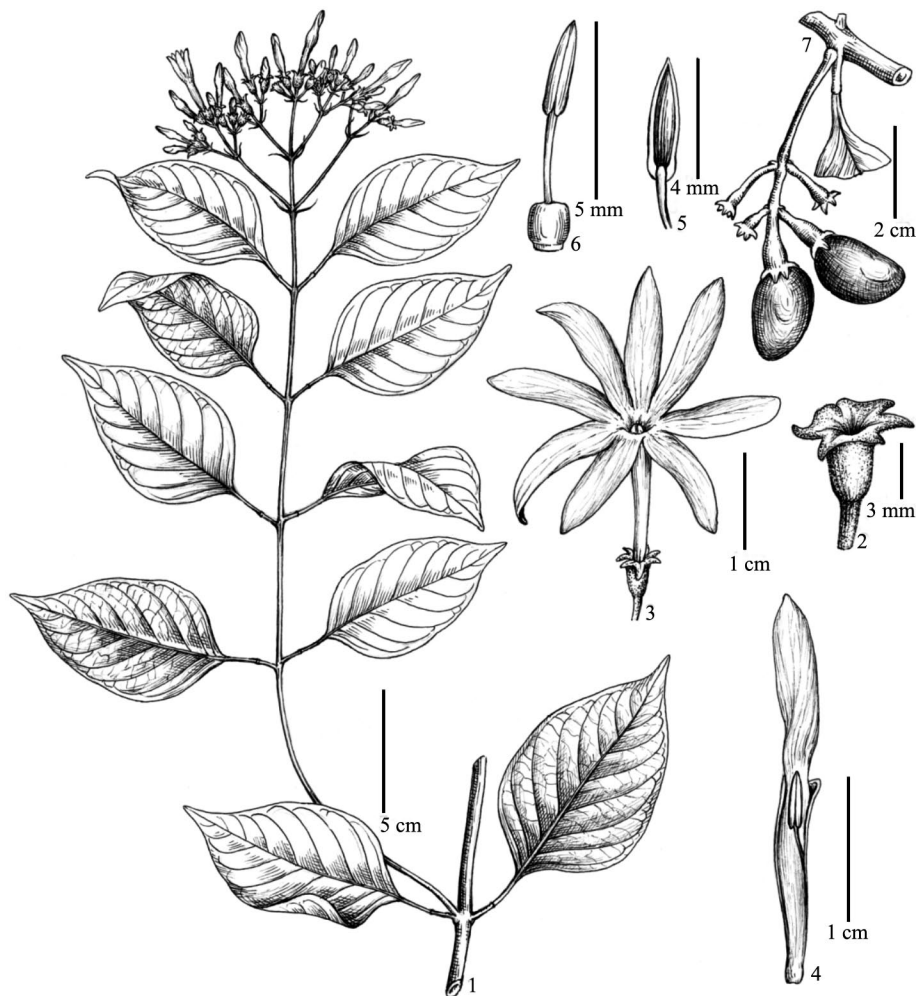


Fig. 1 *Jasminum macrocarpum* Merr. 1. Flowering twig; 2. Calyx; 3. Flower; 4. Corolla tube; 5. Anther; 6. Pistil; 7. Fruiting branch. [Drawn by Kim Chi, from Quang 41 (HN)]

Ditribution: The species is distributed in Philippines (Bataan), Indonesia (Borneo, Sulawesi) and Vietnam (Gia Lai Province).

Ecology: *Jasminum macrocarpum* grows in

evergreen broad-leaved forests along hillsides or on flat land with thick humus layer at elevation of 1000 – 1100 m. It was observed in flowering and fruiting from June to August.

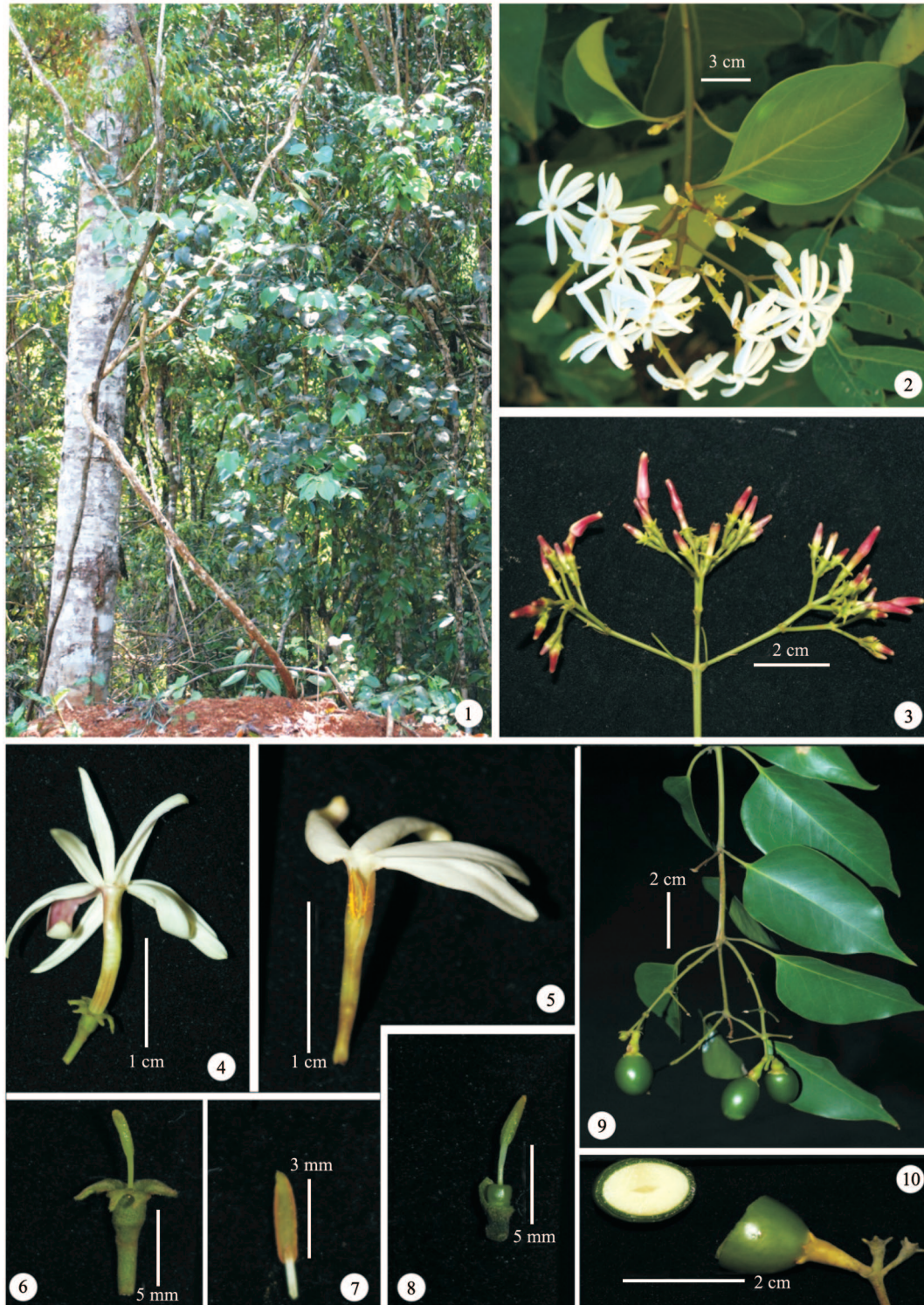


Fig. 2 *Jasminum macrocarpum* Merr. 1. Habit; 2. Flowering branch; 3. Inflorescence; 4. Flower; 5. Corolla tube; 6. Calyx; 7. Anthers; 8. Pistil; 9. Fruiting banch; 10. Fruit. (Photoed by B. H. Quang & V. T. Chinh)

Key to species from Vietnam

- 1A. Calyx lobes shorter than calyx tube (Leaves simple), [unifoliolate in Vietnam]
- 2A. Calyx teeth imperceptible; leaves lanceolate to narrowly ovate or somewhat elliptic, 4 – 10 cm × 2.5 – 4 cm 1. *J. anodontum*
- 2B. Calyx lobes 3, 5 or 6; leaves ovate, 10 – 22 cm × 4.5 – 10.5 cm
- 3A. Bracts ovate or spatulate, 2 – 5 mm long, pedicels 1 – 7 mm 2. *J. coffeinum*
- 3B. Bracts linear, subulate or lanceolate.
- 4A. Leaves pubescent, on the upper surface, tomentosa on the below surface 3. *J. simplicifolium* subsp. *sootepense*
- 4B. Leaves glabrous on the upper surface, slightly hairy domatia or glabrous on the below surface
- 5A. Calyx teeth evident, 1 – 3 mm; corolla lobes 6 4. *J. pierreanum*
- 5B. Calyx lobes subulate-triangular; corolla lobes 8 or 9
- 6A. Inflorescence pubescent; cymose-corymbose, aillary, about 5 – 15-flowered; bracts linear, 15 – 30 mm 5. *J. scandens*
- 6B. Inflorescence slightly pubescent or glabrous; terminal, cymose 5-many-flowered; bracts subulate or lanceolate, 2 – 10 mm long 6. *J. macrocarpum*

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