

无叶莲科, 缅甸被子植物一新记录科

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摘要: 近期在缅甸北部进行野外植物考察中, 发现了一种菌类寄生植物, 疏花无叶莲(*Petrosavia sakurai*), 是缅甸被子植物一新记录科和新记录目——无叶莲科和无叶莲目。对其进行了详细的报导, 并提供特征描述等数据。疏花无叶莲主要特征为茎上的鳞片状叶较疏离且彼此相距 1~2 cm、总状花序、花苞片稍短于花梗、花被约 1/3 贴生于子房上。

关键词: 无叶莲属; 无叶莲科; 缅甸; 新记录

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Petrosaviaceae, A New Familial Record of Angiosperm from Myanmar

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Abstract: *Petrosavia sakurai*, a species representing a new familial and order record of flora of Myanmar, is described and illustrated. *Peterosavaia* is characterized by scalelike leaves on stem usually 1–2 cm apart, inflorescence a raceme, bracts slightly shorter than pedicel, and tepals adnate for ca. 1/3 its length to ovary.

Key words: Myanmar; New record; *Petrosavia sakurai*; Petrosaviaceae

The monocot family Petrosaviaceae consists of approximate two genera and ca. four species, and is widespread in tropical and subtropical regions in Asia^[1–3]. Petrosaviaceae is characterized by achlorophyllous plants, reduced leaves scalelike, spiral along the stem, flowers white and actinomorphic, stamens 6, 3 carpels connate for 1/4–1/2 their length, fruit a capsule, follicle-like^[1–4].

During our botanical survey in northern Myanmar, *Petrosavia sakura*, a species representing a new familial and order record of flora of Myanmar (see references [5,6]), was discovered and described below.

Petrosavia sakurarii (Makino) J. J. Sm. ex Steenis,

Trop. Nat. **23**: 52. 1934.

Miyoshia sakurarii Makino, Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) **17**: 145. 1903.

Type: Japan. Mino, foot of Mt. Ena, shady forests, 27 Jul. 1903, H. Sakurai s.n (TI).

Mycoheterotrophic plants, herbs, whitish pale yellow, 7–15 cm tall, glabrous. Rhizome ca. 2 mm thick, enclosed by dense bracts. Stems slender, erect, 1 or 2 arising from rhizome. Leaves reduced and scale-like, rather lax, usually 1–2 cm apart, spiral along the stem, narrowly to broadly ovate, acuminate, 2–5 mm long, membranous, 1-veined. Inflorescence a raceme, more or less corymbose, 2–10 cm long, up to more than 10-flowered; bracts lanceolate to ovate, 2–5 mm, slightly shorter than pedicel. Pedicel 3–7 mm

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long. Flowers very small. Tepals (perianth) adnate for ca. 1/3 its length to ovary, persistent; outer segments triangular, inner segments ovate-deltoid; segments 1-veined, outer ones 0.8 mm × ca. 1 mm, inner ones 2 mm × ca. 2 mm. Stamens 6, ca. 1 mm long; anthers ovate. Ovary broadly ovoid, 3-partite. Capsule ca. 3 mm × 3 mm. Fl. June–Aug., fr. Oct. $2n=60$.

Habitat: Under humid montane evergreen broad-leaved forest, 2 200 m.

Distribution: China, Japan, and Myanmar (new record).

Flowering Period: June to Aug.

Specimens examined. Myanmar. Kachin State, Putao County, June 17, 2016, Ziyardam, Jin X. H., Wang R. J. & Chen Y. S. PT-2277 (PE).

Petrosavia sakurii is a rare but widespread species in montane regions of subtropical and tropical Asia^[1,3]. It is readily distinguished from its Asian relatives by scalelike leaves on stem usually 1–2 cm apart; inflorescence a raceme, more or less corymbose (Fig. 1), fertile bracts slightly shorter than pedicel, and tepals adnate for ca. 1/3 its length to ovary^[1,3,7].



Fig. 1 *Petrosavia sakurii* (Makino) J. J. Sm. ex Steenis (Photographed by Xiaohua JIN)

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