

西藏苦苣苔科新植物

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TAXA NOVA GESNERIACEARUM E FLORA TIBETICA

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[Translated by Hayden M. Wetzel (1514 Seventeenth Street, N.W., #108, Washington, D.C. 20036) and Laurence E. Skog (Department of Botany, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560), from the Chinese originally published in Acta Phytotaxonomica Sinica 17(1): 110-111, 1979. This translation was done with the kind permission of the author; publication was made possible by the Elvin McDonald Research Fund of the American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society, Inc.

This is the first of two planned translations of articles by Wang Wen-ts'ai describing Chinese Gesneriaceae. The more extensive study "Notulae de Gesneriaceis Sinensibus" (Acta Phytotax. Sin. 13(2,3) 1975) will appear in two parts subsequently.

The Wade-Giles system of transliteration has been used throughout. The author's name is properly spelled Wang Wen-ts'ai; future publications from China will use the pinyin system of Romanization, in which the name will be written Wang Wen-cai.]

The Narrow linear-leaved *Aeschynanthus*, var. nov. Figure 1:2

Aeschynanthus linearifolius C. E. C. Fisch. var. *angustissimus* W. T. Wang, var. nov. [Acta Phytotax. Sin. 17(1): 110, 1979].

A var. *linearifolio* differt caulibus patente hirtellis, foliis linearibus 4-7 mm latis 7.6-12.4 cm longis.

Me-t'uo (Metuo), Ni-ke to Han-mi, 2200 m above sea level, on rocks in a broad-leaved forest on a

mountain slope, liana, flower red, 3 August 1974 Ch'ing-Tsang Expedition (Chinghai-Tibet Exped.) 3948 (Type, kept in the herbarium of the Botanical Institute of the Academia Sinica, Typus in herbario Instituti Botanici Academiae Sinicae conservatur).

The Me-t'uo *Lysionotus*, sp. nov. Figure 1:3

Lysionotus metuoensis W. T. Wang, sp. nov. [Acta Phytotax. Sin. 17(1): 110, 1979].

Affinis *L. wardii* W. W. Smith, sed foliis linear-oblongis utrinque dense pubescentibus 2.4-3.5 cm longis 4-7 mm latis margine supra medium laxe denticulatis, pedunculis brevioribus circ. 10 mm longis, calyce majore 15-20 mm longo extus dense pubescenti ad 3-3.5 mm supra basin 5-partitis, segmentis anguste lanceolatis 12-16.5 mm longis differt.

Epiphytic secondary shrub. Stem ca. 34 cm long, with dense and patent puberulence. Leaves opposite, on extremely short petioles, coriaceous, elongate oblong or nearly linear, 2.4-3.5 cm long, 4-7 mm broad, margin above the middle sparsely denticulate or nearly entire, both sides densely puberulous, lateral veins obscure. Cyme of 2 flowers; peduncles ca. 10 mm long, with pedicels densely pubescent, pedicels nearly as long as peduncles; calyx 15-20 mm long, 5 lobes divided to 3-3.5 mm from the base, outside densely puberulous, the lobes narrowly lanceolate, 12-16.5 mm long; corolla white, 4.2-5 cm long, outside with sparse pubescence, inside glabrous, tube 2.4-3.5 cm long, upper lip ca. 3 mm long, of two shallow lobes, lower lip 8-10 mm long, of three shallow lobes; fertile stamens 2, borne 16 mm above the base of the corolla tube, 10-14 mm long, glabrous; staminodes 3, 4-7 mm long; disc annular, ca. 2.5 mm tall, margin sharp-toothed, glabrous; pistil 2-3 cm long, ovary linear, with extremely sparse puberulence.

Me-t'uo (Metuo), mountains behind Lao Me-t'uo, 1300 m above sea level, epiphytic on trees in a broad-leaved forest on a mountain slope, 24 August 1974, Ch'ing-Tsang Expedition (Chinghai-Tibet Exped.) 4522 (Type, kept in the herbarium of the Botanical Institute of the Academia Sinica, Typus in herbario Instituti Botanici Academiae Sinicae conservatur); Me-t'uo, Tang-pen to Mi-jih, Ch'ing-Tsang Expedition. 5006.

This species is close to L. wardii W. W. Smith, but it can be distinguished by its leaves which are narrow and long, elongate oblong, and both sides densely puberulent, the pedicels relatively short, and the calyx relatively large.

The Joined-bracted Chirita, sp. nov. Figure 1:1

Chirita infundibuliformis W. T. Wang, sp. nov.
[Acta Phytotax. Sin. 17(1): 111, 1979].

Species foliis basi valde obliquis uno latere late cuneatis altero latere auriculatis, bracteis in involucrium infundibuliforme connatis insignis.

Caules circ. 12 cm alti, ut petioli pedunculique dense villosi.* Folia opposita; laminae oblique ellipticae vel ovatae, 3.5-8.5 cm longae, 2-5 cm latae, acuminatae, margine irregulariter denticulatae, supra dense puberula. Cymae 1-2-florae; involucrium atropurpureum, circ. 1.6 cm altum, 2.2 cm diam., extus puberulum; flores brevissime pedicellati; calyx campanulatus, circ. 2.5 cm longus, ad medium 5-partitus, extus dense puberulus; corolla purpurea, circ. 4.8 cm longa.

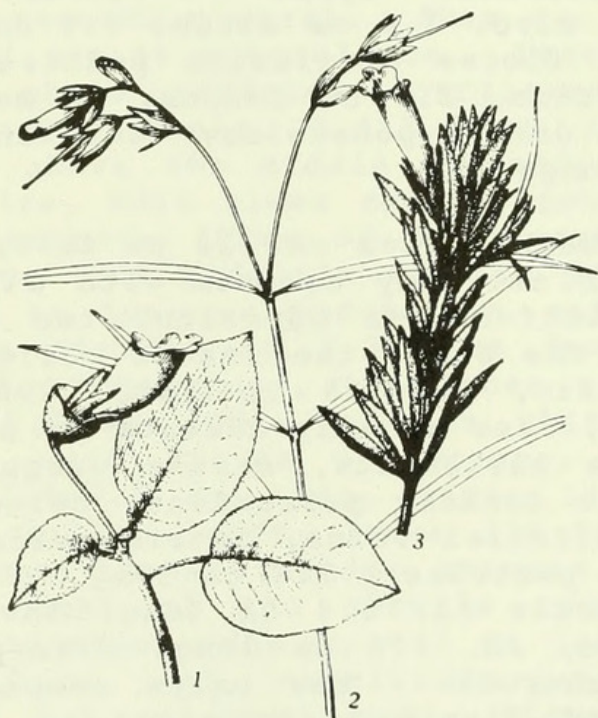
Perennial herb. Stem ca. 12 cm tall, with petioles, peduncles entirely covered with a dense brown pubescence.* Leaf-blades opposite, two pairs borne at the tip of the stem, the leaves oblique elliptic or oblique ovate, 3.5-8.5 cm long, 2-5 cm broad, apex acuminate, base broadly cuneate on one side, on the other side auriculate, margin unequally denticulate, surface densely puberulent, below a network of pubescent parallel veins, lateral veins ca. 7 on each side; the petioles 1-2.2 cm long. Cymes of 1-2 flowers; peduncles ca. 3.4 cm long; involucre funnel-form, purple, ca. 1.6 cm long, diameter ca. 2.2 cm, outside puberulent; the calyx campanulate, ca. 2.5 cm long, of five lobes divided to the middle, outside densely puberulent, lobes triangular; corolla purple-red, ca. 4.8 cm long, adaxial side with sparse short hairs, inside glabrous, the tube ca. 4 cm long, upper lip ca. 6 mm long, of two shallow lobes, lower lip ca. 8 mm long, of three deep lobes; fertile stamens 2, ca. 11 mm long, the filaments below the middle geniculate and swollen, with small glandular-bodies on them; staminodes 2, ca. 5 mm

*Sic; differs from the corresponding Latin/Chinese description.

long; disc annular, ca. 2 mm tall; the pistil ca. 2.8 cm long, linear, stigma ca. 6 mm long, of two deep lobes.

Me-t'uo (Metuo), neighborhood of Teh-erh-kung, 1700 m above sea level, at the edge of a broad-leaved forest on a mountain slope, 20 August 1974, Ch'ing-Tsang Expedition (Chinghai-Tibet. Exped.) 4437 (Type, kept in the herbarium of the Botanical Institute of the Academia Sinica, Typus in herbario Instituti Botanici Academiae Sinicae conservatur).

This species has the leaf base extremely oblique, the inflorescence bracts connate into a funnelform involucre, which is its unique characteristic, and by which it can be distinguished from the other species of this genus in this country.



Ill. 1 1. Chirita infundibuliformis W. T. Wang 2. Aeschynanthus lineari-folius C. E. C. Fisch. var. angustissimus W. T. Wang; 3. Lysionotus metuoensis W. T. Wang (All represent the upper stem of the plant, the original larger).

(Drawn by Feng Chin-yung)



Wang, Wen-Tsai. 1980. "Taxa nova Gesneriacearum e flora Tibetica."
Phytologia 45(1), 31–34.

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