

长柄白点兰, 中国白点属(兰科)一新记录种

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摘要: 报道了兰科(Orchidaceae)白点兰属一新记录种: 长柄白点兰(*Thrixspermum longipedicellatum*), 并提供了详细的形态描述和照片。该种的主要特征为, 株型鸢尾形, 花序侧生, 具长蕊柱足, 唇瓣基部囊状, 中裂片心形。

关键词: 长柄白点兰; 兰科; 新记录; 中国

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Thrixspermum longipedicellatum, A New Record of Orchidaceae from China

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Abstract: *Thrixspermum longipedicellatum* (Orchidaceae) is reported as a new record from China. The detailed morphological descriptions and photos are also provided. It could be identified from other related species in the genus by having iridiform leaves, lateral inflorescence, and a lip sac at base, with the midlobe cordiform and a long column foot.

Key words: *Thrixspermum longipedicellatum*; Orchidaceae; New record; China

The genus *Thrixspermum* Lour. comprises approximately 168 species distributed from Sri Lanka and the Himalayan region and Taiwan, southeast through Malesia to north Australia and the Pacific islands, and east to Fiji and Samoa^[1]. About 16 species have been found in China, mostly found in the southern provinces and on the island of Taiwan. This genus is characterized by its saccate but not truly spurred lip with a partly hairy or papillose front wall callus, short column with a long foot; 4 unequal pollinia united in pairs on a short broad stipe^[2].

During a botanical survey in Hainan, China in 2014, an orchid species was discovered and identified as *T. longipedicellatum* (Joongku Lee, T. B. Tran & R.

K. Choudhary) Kocyan & Schuit., a new record to Chinese flora.

Thrixspermum longipedicellatum was first reported as a species of *Cordiglottis* J. J. Sm., which differs from *Thrixspermum* mostly in its terete or laterally flattened leaves and minor lip characters; Molecular systematic studies found *Cordiglottis* deeply nested in *Thrixspermum*, and then considered to be a synonym of *Thrixspermum*^[1,3-4].

Thrixspermum longipedicellatum (Joongku Lee, T. B. Tran & R. K. Choudhary) Kocyan & Schuit., Phytotaxa **161**: 75. 2014. — *Cordiglottis longipedicellata* Joongku Lee, T. B. Tran & R. K. Choudhary,

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Ann. Bot. Fenn. **50**: 95. 2013. Type: Vietnam: Khanh Hoa Province, HonBa Nature Reserve, J. Lee et al. 10 April 2012, HIKK, 1316 (holotype, HN). (长柄白点兰 新拟 Fig. 1)

Epiphytic herb, up to 20 cm long. Stem up to 8 cm long. Leaves 4–7, 10–15 cm × 0.8–1.2 cm, pendulous, iridiform and unifacial, distichous, imbricate at base, fleshy. Inflorescence lateral, 1-flowered, scape 1.0–1.5 cm long; peduncle 1.0–1.5 cm long, glabrous. Floral bracts triangular, thin, apex acute, 2–3 mm × 1–1.5 mm. Flowers white, lip with reddish-purple stripes or spots at base and margin of side lobes, disc and centre midlobe bright yellow and powdery. Pedicel and ovary 1.2–1.4 cm. Dorsal sepal 5.5–6 mm × 3.8–4 mm, elliptic, apex acute. Lateral sepals 7–7.5 mm × 4–4.5 mm, trapeziform, apex acute. Petals 5.5–6 mm × 4–4.5 mm, ovate, apex obtuse. Lip 6–6.5 mm × 5 mm, saccate, more or less sigmoid, without a spur, 3-lobed, callus fleshy, apex obtuse, sac,

callus and disco covered yellow powder; side lobes erect, slightly angular-round, 3–4 mm long; midlobe almost flat at apex, slightly decurved, 6–7 mm × 3–4 mm. Column 3.5–4 mm long; foot prominent, nearly as long; anther cap ovate.

Flowering period: April to July.

Specimens examined: China: Hainan Province, Wuzhishan City, Qingchunling Mountain, 9 May, 2016, M. Z. Huang 160509001 (ATCH).

Distribution: Hainan, China. Vietnam^[3].

Habitat: *T. longipedicellatum* is epiphytic on the crown of mixed evergreen and sub-temperate forests about 900–1 300 m a.s.l.

Note: Compared with the species from Vietnam (based on the original description), the flower of specimens from China shows wider sepals and petals, longer column and foot, powdery surface of callus on midlobe of the lip, which would most likely display the geographic variation. The last character is the same

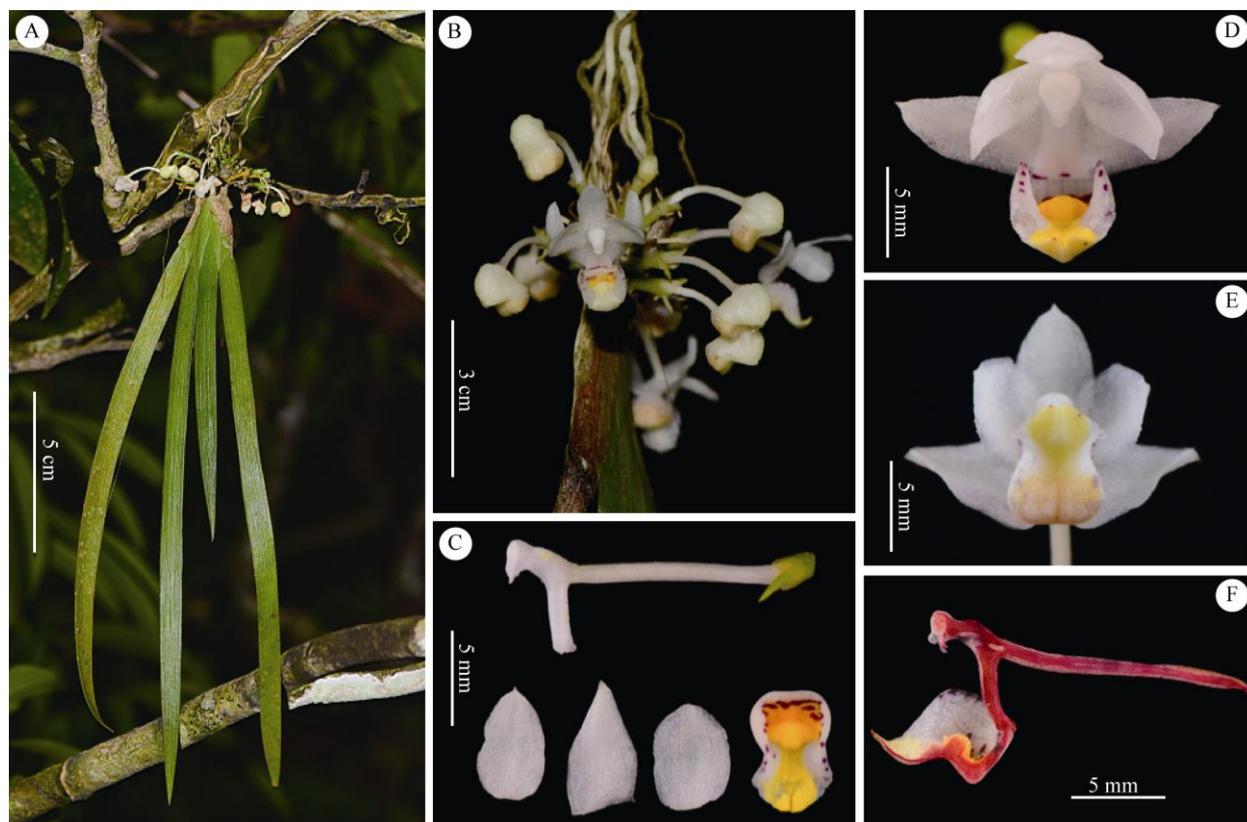


Fig. 1 *Thrixspernum longipedicellatum*. A: Habit; B: Inflorescence; C: Anatomic flower; D: Flower (front view); E: Flower (upward view); F: Flower longisection (without sepals and petals, profile in red dyeing).

as its closely related species, *T. pulverulentum*, which is known only from Tembeling, Pahang, Malaysia. However, the former differs in having a non-prickly scape, a longer pedicel, and a longer column-foot.

Conservation status: Three populations of *T. longipedicellatum* were discovered by a distance of around 50 km from each other in Hainan, China. However, crown habitats make it difficult to survey, and currently sufficient quantitative data of the population of this taxon are not available, preventing assessment under any specific criteria. Therefore, we recommend this taxon to be kept under Data Deficient (DD) category of IUCN Red List^[5].

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