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马来西亚卷柏属植物新资料

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摘要: 该文报道了马来西亚卷柏属 2 个新记录种——布朗卷柏(*Selaginella braunii*)、泰国卷柏(*S. siamensis*)。凭证标本均馆藏于新加坡植物园标本馆。

关键词: 布朗卷柏; 泰国卷柏; 新记录; 马来西亚

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Two new records of *Selaginella* from Malaysia

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Abstract: *Selaginella braunii* Baker and *S. siamensis* Hieron are reported from Malaysia for the first time. The specimens are preserved in herbarium of Singapore Botanic Gardens.

Key words: *Selaginella braunii* Baker; *S. siamensis* Hieron; Malaysia

The Selaginellaceae of Malaysia was firstly studied by von Alderwwerelt van Rosenburgh in 1915 in his monograph of Malayan Fern Allies, four years later in 1919, Ridley made an account of 37 species of *Selaginella* from the Malay Peninsula. Alston (1934) reduced this number to 25 and by the time of his taxonomic account of Sumatran species in 1937, the Peninsular Malaysian *Selaginella* numbered 26 species. Wong (1983, 2010) made detailed studies of the Selaginellaceae from Malaysia and published the treatment in its *Flora*, 29 species were recognized, of which nine are endemic.

Recently the senior author was supported by the Gadem's scholarship to study by the rich fern collections in Singapore Herbarium (SING), the Selaginellaceae from Malaysia and adjacent regions were re-identified, as a result, it was found that the following two additional species occurring in Malaysia had

been overlooked in previous studies.

Selaginella braunii Baker in Gard. Chron. 1120. 1867; Fern All. 96. 1887; Alderw., Mal. Fern Allies 146. 1915; Alston in Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. Bot. 5: 281. 1934; DeVol in Mus. Heude Not. Bot. Chin. 7:38. 1945; X. C. Zhang, Fl. Reipub. Popul. Sin. 6(3): 111, pl. 25, f. 1-6. 2004. SYNTYPES; China, Szechuan, *Sarel* & *Blakiston*; Hupeh; Chekiang.

Selaginella hieronymi Alderw. Bull. Jard. Bot. Buit. II, 1:18. 1911; Alston in Bull. Jard. Bot. Buit. III, 13:442. 1935. TYPE; Malesia, cult. At BO).

Selaginella braunii f. *hieronymi* Alderw., Mal. Fern Allies, 146. 1915.

Selaginella braunii f. *hieronymi* Alderw., Mal. Fern Allies, 146. 1915.

Plants terrestrial or epipetric, xerophytic, evergreen

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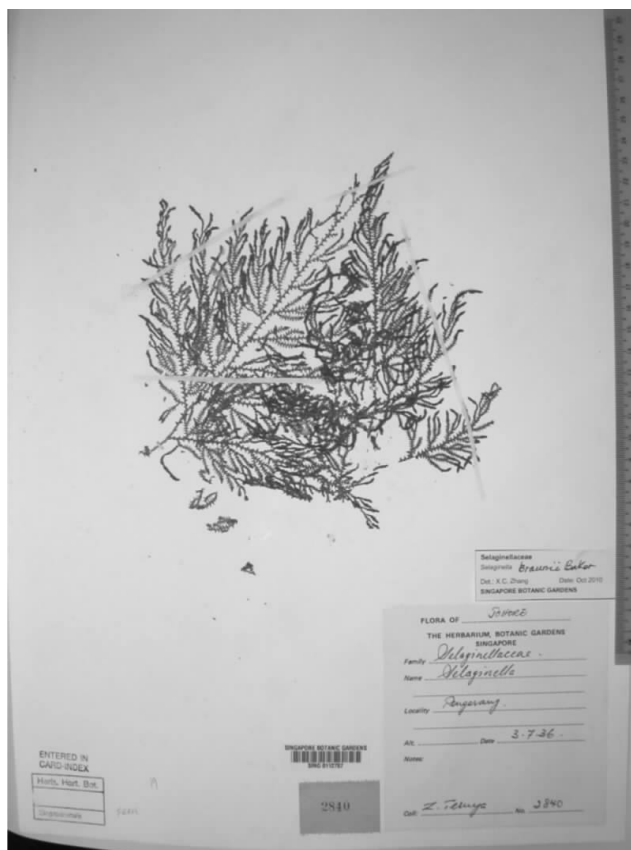


Fig. 1 *Selaginella braunii* Baker

or seasonally green, erect, 10–45 cm long, with a creeping subterranean rhizome and stolons. Rhizophores restricted to creeping rhizomes. Main stems branched from middle part or in upper part, pinnately branched, usually stramineous or reddish (rarely), unbranched main stem (3–)8–13(–25) cm tall, 0.5–2(–3) mm in diam. at lower part, stem usually subquadrangulate or terete (rarely), not sulcate, glabrous or pubescent, with a single vascular bundle, primary leaf branches 4–8 pairs, 2–3 times pinnately branched, branchlets sparse, adjacent primary branches on main stem (3–)5–8(–11) cm apart, leafy branches pubescent on both sides, dorsiventrally flattened, ultimate branches 2.5–4.5 mm wide including leaves. Leaves decussately arranged except on main stem, dimorphous, rather fleshy, surface glabrous, obviously wrinkled, not white-margined, leaves on unbranched main stems well spaced (up to 20 mm apart), about the same size as those on branches, monomorphic, green or brown (to the base), oblong, appressed, not keeled, base peltate (on basal of stem and creeping rhi-



Fig. 2 *Selaginella siamensis* Hieron

zome or stolons), margin lacerate or lacerate-ciliate. Axillary leaves on branches symmetrical, elliptic or narrowly elliptic or oblong, (1.8–3.2) mm × (0.6–1.4) mm, margin subentire or denticulate or ciliate, base exauriculate. Lateral leaves asymmetrical, ovate-triangular or oblong-falcate, slightly ascending, (1.6–2.2) mm × (1.0–1.8) mm, apex acute or mucronate, margin involute, entire or subentire. Median leaves on branches narrowly elliptic or falcate, (1.6–2.8) mm × (0.4–1.2) mm, contiguous or imbricate, not carinate, apex acuminate, base obliquely decurrent, margins subentire, slightly involute (when dry). Strobili (5.0–6.0) mm × (1.4–2.3) mm, spore phylls uniform, broadly-ovate or suborbicular, margin denticulate, not white-margined, apex acute.

Representative specimens: Malaya Peninsula, Johor, Pengerang, 3-VII-1936, Z. Teruya 2840 (SING); Penang, Sampson & Hance *s. n.* (BM).

Geographical Range: China and Malaya Peninsula. Cultivated out of China, and sometimes escaping at widely scattered localities in various parts of the world

(Proctor 1985).

The collections from Penang and Johor are of cultivation origin or represent wild populations should be investigated.

Selaginella siamensis Hieron. in Bot. Tidsskr. 24: 113. 1901; Alston in Lecomte, Fl. Gen. Indo-chine 7 (2):560, f. 65: 6-10. 1951; Tagawa et K. Iwats., Fl. Thailand 3 (1): 18. 1979; X. C. Zhang, Fl. Reipub. Popul. Sin. 6 (3): 147, pl. 38, f. 1-7. 2004. TYPE: Thailand (Siam), Koh-Chang Prov., Chantaburi, Nipple, Schmidt 650 (Danish Exped. to Siam 1899-1900), 2000 ft., on rocks in open jungle.

Selaginella reptans Ridl., J. Str. Br. Roy. As. Soc. 80:155. 1919, non Sodiro 1893; *Selaginella ridleyana* Kumm., Magyar Bot. Lapok 26:100. 1928. TYPE: Thailand (Siam), Pulan Rawei, Laukawi Isl., Riddley 15930.

Plants terrestrial, evergreen or seasonally green, brown when dry, creeping or suberect. Rhizophores up to middle part of main stem, emanating axillary from the abaxial side (lower surface) of the forking point of stem. Main stem 1.5-2 mm diam. in lower part, glabrous. Leafy branches glabrous, dorsiventrally flattened. Lateral leaves ovate-oblong, acute to mucronate with long aristae at apex, cordate at base, to 3 mm long, 1.5 mm broad; edges ciliate throughout with white setae of about 0.1 mm in length, texture softly

papyraceous, green, or sometimes reddish. Median leaves nearly the same as or smaller than lateral ones in size, asymmetrically oblong to suborbicular with long pale tails at apex, ciliate at margin. Strobili usually (5-8) mm × 1.2 mm; sporophylls uniform, ovate-subtriangular with long tail.

Representative specimen: Malaya Peninsula, Kedah, peak, 2500 ft, 4-VIII-1919, M. Haniff & M. Nor 4741 (SING).

Geographical Range: Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, China (Yunnan), Malaya Peninsular.

Ecology: Terrestrial on rather dry ground or on rocks in light shade or in open areas at 1 000-1 800 m alt.

Note: This species is distinct in its creeping stems, with dorsal and ventral leaves similar to each other.

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