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Lin Y., Duan L.D., Bi H.Y. Two newly recorded species of *Pellionia* (Urticaceae) from Vietnam[J]. *Guihaia*, 2014, 34(5):673–674

Two newly recorded species of *Pellionia* (Urticaceae) from Vietnam

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Abstract: *Pellionia caulialata* S. Y. Liou and *P. leiocarpa* W. T. Wang (Urticaceae), two species previously known only from China, are newly recorded from Vietnam. They were found in Northern Vietnam, their vouchers are kept in the Herbarium (PE) of Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China and their descriptions are also provided.

Key words: New record; Urticaceae; *Pellionia*; *P. caulialata*; *P. leiocarpa*; Vietnam

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越南赤车属(荨麻科)二新记录

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摘要: 报道越南赤车属(荨麻科)二新记录种, 即翅茎赤车(*Pellionia caulialata* S. Y. Liou)和光果赤车(*P. leiocarpa* W. T. Wang), 并提供描述。它们原记载分布于中国, 现在越南北部发现有分布, 凭证标本保存在 PE。

关键词: 新记录; 荨麻科; 赤车属; 翅茎赤车; 光果赤车; 越南

The genus *Pellionia* Gaudich. belongs to the family Urticaceae, are currently considered to consist of 60–70 species, widely distributed in the tropical regions of Asia and Oceania, 16–20 species of which are found in Vietnam (Gagnepain, 1929; Ho, 2003; Lin, 2008; Lin *et al.*, 2003, 2011, 2005; Wang, 1995). Based on examination of *Pellionia* specimens housed at the Herbarium (PE) of Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China, and after thoroughly consulting the literature (Gagnepain, 1929; Lin *et al.*, 2003; Liou, 1983; Wang, 1982, 1995), two species previously known endemic to China, were discovered to be new to Vietnam and here reported.

1. *Pellionia caulialata* S. Y. Liou, *Guihaia* 3(4): 317, fig. 1983. Type: CHINA. Guangxi: Guiping, Dapingshan, 14 December 1982, Liu S. Y. *et al.* D00322 (holotype: GXCM; isotype: PE!).

Herbs perennial, dioecious. Stems erect, simple, winged or sharply, longitudinally angled, glabrous. Leaves alternate; stipules narrowly triangular or narrowly lanceolate, (6–9) mm × (1.5–2) mm; petiole 3–10 mm long; leaf blade herbaceous, obliquely obovate or elliptic, (8–22) cm × (4.5–10) cm, venation pinnate, major lateral veins ill-defined, broader outer half rounded or auriculate, margin undulate-crenate, apex acuminate or caudate-acuminate; cystoliths obscure,

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sparse; nanophylls 2—15 mm. Male inflorescences 2.5—5 cm in diam., peduncle 3.5—7 cm, pubescent; staminate flowers; tepals 5, elliptic; stamens 5; rudimentary pistil very small. Female inflorescences 0.6—1 cm in diam., peduncle 0.6—1.2 cm; pistillate flowers; tepals 5. Achenes ellipsoidal, tuberculate. Fl. Sep.—Dec.

Distribution. SW China (W Guangxi: Donglan, Jingxi, Tiane, and SE Yunnan: Maguan) and N Vietnam (Bac Kan, Ninh Binh, Thai Nguyen, Thua Thien-Hue).

Ecology. The species grows in valley forests, stream-sides at altitudes of 400—600 m in China and 200—260 m in Vietnam.

Specimens examined: Vietnam. Bac Kan Province: Xuan Lac Comm., Cho Don Dist., 105°32'95" E, 22°21'91" N, 250 m a. s. l., 27 Oct. 2004, L. Q. Li *et al.* 386 (PE, ×2); same locality, 260 m a. s. l., 27 Oct. 2004, L. Q. Li *et al.* 447 (PE). Ninh Binh Province: Cui Phuong National Park, 16 Oct. 1998, H. N. Qin *et al.* 47 (PE). Thai Nguyen Province: Thuong Lung, Vo Nhai Dist., 105°58'9" E, 21°48'75" N, 200 m a. s. l., 21 Oct. 2004, L. Q. Li *et al.* 90 (PE, ×2), 142 (PE, ×2). Thua Thien-Hue Province: Bach Ma National Park, 19 Oct. 1998, H. N. Qin *et al.* 187 (PE).

2. *Pellionia leiocarpa* W. T. Wang, *Guihaia* 2(2): 115, pl. 1: 1—4. 1982. Type: China, Guangxi: Napo, Baidu, Nunghua, 1 May 1981, Fang D. *et al.* 25142 (holotype; GXMI!).

Herbs perennial, monoecious. Stems erect, branched, glabrous. Leaves alternate; stipules linear or subulate, (1.8—2.8) mm × (0.2—0.3) mm; petiole 0—1 mm long; leaf blade papery, obliquely oblong or obliquely elliptic, (2.4—8) cm × (1—2) cm, unequal, reduced shoot leaves small, venation pinnate, major lateral veins ill-defined, base obliquely cuneate, margin denticulate, apex caudate-acuminate, or rhombic to rhombic-obovate, (0.6—1.5) cm × (0.3—0.7) cm, apex apiculate or obtuse; cystoliths conspicuous, dense; nanophyll absent. Staminate inflorescences 2—5 mm in diam., peduncle ca. 1 cm long. Pistillate inflorescences 3—5 mm in diam., peduncle 1—4 mm long; pistillate flowers; tepals 5. Achenes ellipsoidal, smooth. Fl. Apr.—May.

Distribution. SW China (W Guangxi: Leye, Lingyun, Napo, and SE Yunnan: Hekou, Maguan, Malipo) and N Vietnam (Tam Dao National Nature Reserve).

Ecology. The species grows in limestone hillsides or large chambers, and rocks in forests at altitudes of 1 000—1 700 m.

Specimens examined: Vietnam. Tam Dao National Nature Reserve, 6 Dec. 2010, Wei Y. G. V-36 (IBK, PE).

Gagnepain (1929) is the first scholar to do systematic study on the genus *Pellionia* from Vietnam, and recorded 25 species of *Pellionia* in Vietnam. Since then, by studying on *Pellionia* from Vietnam and its neighboring areas, Lin (2008), Lin *et al.* (2003, 2011), Lin *et al.* (2005), Wang (1995) discovered some newly recorded species from Vietnam, and corrected many previous errors in classification of this genus in Vietnam. By statistics, there are 16—20 species in *Pellionia* in Vietnam, and they mainly distribute in limestone areas of northern Vietnam.

West and southwest Guangxi, and southeast Yunnan in China are limestone areas which belong to the Eastern Asiatic Kingdom, China-Japan Subkingdom and Yunnan-Guizhou-Guangxi Region in terms of flora. Adjacent northern Vietnam which shares similar climate and environmental characteristics belongs to the same flora. Thus they should be similar in biodiversity. That two newly recorded species of *Pellionia* from Vietnam are reported in this paper and four newly recorded Gesneraceous species from Vietnam (Do *et al.*, 2013) further strengthens that view.

Along with expanding and deepening studies on plants from northern Vietnam, more and more taxa would be reported having similar biodiversity with the flora of Yunnan-Guizhou-Guangxi Region.

Reference:

- Do Van Truong, Liu SY, Wei YG, *et al.* 2013. Four newly recorded Gesneraceous species from Vietnam [J]. *Guihaia*, **33** (3): 395—400
 Gagnepain F. 1929. *Pellionia* Gaudich [J]. *Flore Generale de L'Indo-Chine*, **5**(9): 892—921

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