

目次

博观约取，助力创新——《广西植物》改刊词  
专家寄语

进化系统学专栏

中国赤车属新分类 ..... 王文采 (1)

中国蕞草属 (莎草科) 研究随记 (IV). 隐匿蕞草组的分类修订 (英文) ..... 岑佳梦, 金水虎, 金孝锋 (30)

得与失: 苦苣苔科新的属级界定与分类系统——中国该科植物之变迁 (英文) .....  
..... MÖLLER Michael, 韦毅刚, 温放, CLARK John L., WEBER Anton (44)

瑞香属和堇花属的数量分类研究 ..... 张永增, 孙文光, 蒋鑫, 李志敏, 张永洪 (61)

国产秋海棠属 (秋海棠科) 花粉形态及其分类学意义 (英文) ..... 董莉娜, 刘演, 曹小燕 (73)

凤仙花属总状花序组的花粉形态及其分类学意义 ..... 郭慧, 闫瑞亚, 张梅, 罗强, 张林静, 于胜祥 (83)

野雉尾金粉蕨配子体发育及其系统学意义 ..... 邓晰朝 (96)

大黄属 (蓼科) 植物 *ndhF* 基因的适应性进化 (英文) ..... 李景剑, 刘合霞, 毛世忠, 赵博, 黄仕训 (101)

蓝花丹结实率低的传粉生物学和繁育系统初探 ..... 吴佩纹, 高素萍, 张硕, 赵志惠 (107)

生理与育种

基于过氧化物同工酶分析月季种质资源的亲缘关系及杂种真实性 .....  
..... 刘承源, 王辉, 邱文昌, 何亨辉, 方炎明 (114)

铝胁迫对拟南芥根尖 AtPIN2 蛋白表达活性的影响 ..... 曹华革, 吴道铭, 甘海华, 沈宏 (121)

《广西植物》期刊官方网站正式开通 ..... (95)

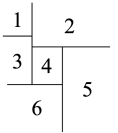
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说明

秋海棠属 (*Begonia* L.) 隶属于秋海棠科 (Begoniaceae), 包括约 1 900 种, 是有花植物第六大属, 主要分布于亚洲、美洲及非洲的热带和亚热带地区。该属植物常具根状茎; 叶多偏斜不对称, 常基生, 叶柄长而纤弱, 托叶膜质, 早落; 花单性, 雌雄同株或异株; 蒴果, 种子具领细胞。因其叶形多样, 常具绚丽多彩的斑纹; 花色多变, 精致优美, 是世界著名的观赏花卉, 亦是被子植物分类困难的类群之一。中国有该属植物近 200 种, 主要分布于云南、广西和贵州等地, 常见于阴湿的林下、岩石上、山洞、溪边、沟谷、石壁和密林下。许多秋海棠属植物的分布非常狭域, 地区特有性高, 特别是喀斯特地区常有“一山一种, 一沟一种, 一洞一种”的说法。

照片示: 秋海棠属植物花的多样性。香花秋海棠: 1. 雄花, 3. 雌花; 卷毛秋海棠: 2. 雄花, 4. 雌花; 橙花侧膜秋海棠: 5. 雄花, 6. 雌花。(相关内容详见本期正文 73~82 页董莉娜等的文章)。



CONTENTS

Special Subject: Evolutionary Systematics

Nova classification specierum sinensium *Pellioniae* (Urticaceae) ..... WANG Wen-Tsai (1)

Notes on *Carex* (Cyperaceae) from China (IV). the identity and revision of sect. *Infossae* ..... CEN Jia-Meng, et al (30)

You win some you lose some: updated generic delineations and classification of Gesneriaceae-implications for the family in China ..... MÖLLER Michael, et al (44)

Numerical taxonomy of the genera *Daphne* and *Wikstroemia* ..... ZHANG Yong-Zeng, et al (61)

Pollen morphology of Chinese *Begonia* (Begoniaceae) and its taxonomical significance ..... DONG Li-Na, et al (73)

Taxonomic significance of the pollen morphology of sect. *Racemosae* (Impatiens) ..... GUO Hui, et al (83)

Gametophyte development in *Onychium japonicum* and its systematic significance ..... DENG Xi-Chao (96)

Adaptive evolution of the *ndhF* gene in the genus *Rheum* (Polygonaceae) ..... LI Jing-Jian, et al (101)

Pollination biology and the breeding system of *Plumbago auriculata* low seed-set ratio ..... WU Pei-Wen, et al (107)

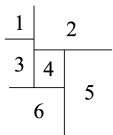
Physiology and Breeding

Genetic relationships and hybrids reality in rose germplasm based on POD isozyme ..... LIU Cheng-Yuan, et al (114)

Effects of aluminum stress on the activity of PIN2 protein in *Arabidopsis thaliana* apical roots ..... CAO Hua-Ping, et al (121)



*Begonia* L. is estimated to have more than 1 900 named species, comprising nearly all the species of Begoniaceae. It is the sixth biggest genus of flowering plants in the world. Species of *Begonia* are widely distributed in tropical and subtropical America, Africa, and Asia. The genus can be easily distinguished by their rhizomatous; leaves basal, blade often asymmetric, petiole slim, stipules membranous, usually deciduous; flower unisexual, monoecious, rarely dioecious; capsule dry; possess collar cells below an



operculum of the seed. It is well known for the exceptional diversity of leaves and flowers. *Begonia* also has a complicated taxonomic history, especially in the delimitation of sections. China has almost 200 species, mainly distributed in Yunnan, Guangxi, and Guizhou occurring in moist, shaded forest or limestone habitats. With many being narrow distribution, it is commonly said that the endemic species are often discovered in a mountain, a ravine, or a cave in karst regions.

**Cover images:** Diversity of *Begonia* flowers *B. handelii* Irmscher ( 1. Male flowers, 3. Female flowers); *B. cirrosa* L. B. Smith & D. C. Wasshausen (2. Male flowers, 4. Female flowers); *B. aurantiflora* C.-I Peng, Yan Liu & S. M. Ku (5. Male flowers, 6. Female flowers). (For details, please see the text by DONG Li-Na et al on page 73-82).