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## 广西三禾草拉丁文特征集要和描述的补记

耿伯介

宋桂卿

(南京大学生物系, 南京 210008)

Q949.714.2

THREE GUANGXI GRASSES SUPPLEMENTED WITH  
LATIN DIAGNOSES AND DESCRIPTIONS

Geng Bojie

Song Guiqing

(Dept. of Biology, Nanjing University, 210008)

《中国主要植物图说——禾本科》(1959, 科学出版社, 北京)出版迄今已有三十多年了。这是一部对我国禾本科植物分类研究的奠基著作。在当时限于图说一书编写规格, 致使该书中的所有新分类群虽有中文内容和图版, 由于未能附有拉丁文, 故而皆处于“不合法发表”的状态。以后曾经郭本兆、耿伯介、陈守良、刘亮、林泉、杨锡麟、杨永昌等同志, 还有苏联学者茨维列夫(И. И. Чвелев)都分别为其中的一些新分类群补记了拉丁文, 使之获得国际公认, 即成为合法的生效发表。这项工作还没有补全, 尚有待继续。

本文将该书中产于广西壮族自治区并为模式标本的禾草之拉丁文特征纲要和描述加以补记如下, 由于它们的中文描述及图版在原书中均可查到, 此间就不再予重复。

羊茅属 *Festuca* L. 1753.

高羊茅(中国主要禾本植物属种检索表)

*F. elata* Keng, Sp. nov., in *Clav. Gen. & Sp. Gram. Sin.* (中国主要禾本植物属种检索表) 29, 162-163, 1957. nom. nud.; et in *Fl. Illustr. Plant Prim. Gram.* (中国主要植物图说——禾本科) p. 121, pl. 85. 1959, nom. subnud.

*Festuca parviglumae* Steud. valde similis, planta altiore, glumis longioribus, rhacheos internodiis scabris, et paniculae ramis patentibus vel reflexis, prope basim divisim recedit.

Gramen perennis; radices fibrosae; culmi laxe caespitosi vel solitarii, erecti, 90-120 cm alti, 2-2.5 mm crassi, 3-4-nodes, leves, superne e vagina longe exserti parte exserta ultra 30 cm longa; vaginae striatae, leves, superiores internodiis multo breviores, suprema 15-23 cm longa; ligula membranacea, truncata, c. 2-4 mm longa; laminae 10-20 cm longae, 3-7 mm latae, ad paginem inferiorem glabrae levesque, superiorem et margines scabrae, planae vel in sicco complicatae; panicula longe exserta, 20-28 cm longa, ramis [patentibus vel reflexis, solitariis, usque 15 cm longis, prope

basim divisis, pedicellis lateralibus 1—2 mm longis; spiculae 2—3-florae, 7—10 mm longae, stramineae, rachillae articulis c. 1 mm longis, scaberulis; glumae acuminatae, glabrae levesque, margine membranaceae, prima 2—3 mm longa, 1-nervi, secunda 4—5 mm longa, inferne 3-nervi; lemmata oblongo-lanceolata, aristata vel superiora in acumen producta, obscure 5-nervia, primo 7—8 mm longo, arista capillari, apicali vel inter dentes hyalinos minutos seta, 7—12 mm longa; palea lemma subaequans, apice bifida, ad carinas levis; antherae c. 2 mm longae; caryopsis c. 4 mm longa, apice minute hispidula.

Guangxi (广西): Lingyun (凌云) ad. viam crescens, alt. 1300 m., 1933-05-09, A. N. Steward et H. C. Zhou (周鹤昌) 368 (Typus in NJU); Tianlin (田林) Lu cheng (潞城), R. C. Ching (秦仁昌) 5861.

油芒属 *Eccoilopus* Steud. 1854.

竹油芒 (中国主要禾本植物属种检索表)

*E. bambusoides* (Keng) Keng f., comb. nov. (新组合) — *Spodiopogon bambusoides* Keng in Clav. Gan. Sp. Gram. Sin. (中国主要禾本植物属种检索表) 139, 235, 1957, nom. nud.; et in Fl. Illustr. Plant. Prim. Sin. Gram. (中国主要植物图说——禾本科) 768. pl. 713. 1959, nom. subnud.

Affinis *Eccoilopus cotulifer* (Thunb.) A. Camus, sed culmis rigidis bambusoidibus, ramosis, et foliorum laminis lato-linearibus; paniculae ramis ramulosis, floribus inferioribus masculinis differt.

Gramen perennis; radicibus fibrosis crassioribus; culmi caespitosi, erecti, inferne rigide bambusoides, pruinosi, demum cinereo-nigrescentes, c. 1.4 m alti, basi c. 3 mm crassi, 17—21-nodes, e nodis ramosi; vaginae glabrae, internodiis breviores raro leviter longiores; ligula brevissima, scariosa, ciliata; laminae anguste-lanceolatae, acuminatae, basi angustatae, 8—15 cm longae, 10—16 mm latae, glabrae, margine scaberulae, inferiores saepe e vaginis deciduae; panicula ovata, aperta, c. 12 cm longa, 4 cm lata, ramis pluris ad quemvis nodum fere verticulatis, 4—5 cm longis, tenuibus, in 1/3—1/2 inferiore nudis, glabris, superne pluri-ramulos generatibus, ramulis 1—2-nodibus, tarde disarticulatis ad nodum breviter barbatis, internodiis apice leviter tumidis; spiculae ad quemvis racheos nodum solitariae vel binae, primaria longius secundaria brevius [pedicellata, pedicellis glabris, apice subcupuli-formibus; spiculae lanceolatae pallide virides vel purpurascens, 4—4.7 mm longae, basi pilis c. 0.6 mm longis barbatae; glumae subaequales, herbaceae, prima apice fere membranaceae, leviter obtusa vel mucronata, 8—9-nervi, nervis marginalibus scabris, secunda 9-nervi, mucronata, apice margineque fere membranacea, pilosa; flos interior masculinus:

lemmata ovatooblonga, hyalina, c. 4 mm longa, acuta; palea lemma aequante, obtusa, obscure 2-nervi; staminibus 3, antheris flavidis c. 3 mm longis, filamentis c. 0.5 mm longis; flos secundarius hermaphroditus; lemma oblongo-lanceolata, c. 4 mm longa, profunde bifida, e sinu aristam 5—8 mm longam ad medium vel infra medium geniculato-contortam emitente; palea hyalina, lemmate leviter brevior; antheris c. 3 mm longis; ovario oblongo, glabro, levi, c. 0.7 mm longo, stylis 2, c. 1.5 mm longis, stigmatibus aspergilliformibus, purpureis, c. 1.5 mm longis.

Guangxi (广西), Guilin (桂林), Qixingyan (七星岩), ad pratum declivitatis crescens, 1953-09-27, Guangxi Expedicio (广西队) 3820 (Typus in PB), ibid. 4092.

**笔草属 Pseudopogonatherum** A. Camus, 1921.

**中华笔草** (中国主要禾本植物属种检索表)

**P. contortum** (Brongn.) A. Camus var. **sinensis** (Keng) Keng f., comb. nov. in Icon. Cormoph. Sin. (中国高等植物图鉴) 5: 187, 1976, diagn. in Sin. *Eulalia contorta* (Brongn.) Kuntze var. **sinensis** Keng in Clav. Gen & Sp. Gram. Sin. (中国主要禾本植物属种检索表) 140, 237, 1957, nom. nud., et in Fl. Illustr. Plant. Prim. Sin. Gram. (中国主要植物图说——禾本科) 783, pl. 729, 1959, nom. subnud.

Ab omnibus aliis varietatibus huius speciei pedicellis aequalibus et articulae racheos subaequantibus, glumis secundis mucrone 0.5—1 mm longo instructis distinctissima.

Gramen annua; radices fibrosae; culmi graciles, erecti, leves, glabri, 35—70 cm. alti; vaginae glabrae, inferiore internodiis longiores et superiores iis breviores; ligula brevissima, fere nulla, in cilia minutissima soluta; laminae lineares, utrinque glabrae, usque ad 30 cm longae, 2 mm latae, con-duplicatae vel margine involutae; racemi 3—6, digitato-conferti, canescentes, graciles, 4—5 cm longi; rachi prorsus inarticulata tenacissima; articulis c. 1.2 mm longis pedicellos subaequantibus, marginibus albo-ciliatis; spiculae binae, omenes pedicellatae, pedicellis aequalibus vel aliis c. 1.1 mm vel c. 1.2 mm longis, albo-pilosis, spiculae 2 mm longae, lanceolatae, cano-brunneolae, callo pilis ventre dimidam longitudinem spiculae aequantibus barbato; gluma prima apice obtusiuscula, bimucronulata, supra 2-carinata, at carinas scabra, inter carinas enervis, dorso plana, in 2/3 inferiore pilosa; gluma secunda cymbiformis, apice submembranacea, mucrone 0.5—1 mm longo instructa, juxta carinam pilosa; lemma primum ovatum, apice obtusum, glabrum, c. 1 mm longum; lemma secundum ad basin aristae redactum; arista 25—30 mm longa, tenuiter bis geniculata, columna contorta brunneola, pilosa; palea

nulla; stamina 3, antheris atro-purpurascensibus c. 0.7 mm longis.

Guangxi (广西): Nanning (南宁), ad vastitatem crescens, 1928-10-12, R. C. Ching (秦仁昌) 7790. (Typus in PB); Guangdong (广东): Yingde (英德), 1926-10-07, K. K. Chung (钟观光) 1221; Fujian (福建): Nanjing (南靖), Hexi (和溪), Shitou shan (狮头山), alt. 400 m., 1943-11-18, Y. Ling (林镛) 4561.

### 科研简讯

## 金花茶研究简讯

一个由中国林学会、中国环境学会、中国花卉协会和日本山茶协会等八个国内外单位主办的《防城金花茶国际学术会议》将于1994年1月8日—1月11日在广西南宁召开。会议设顾问委员会。委员有花卉专家陈俊愉教授、山茶科分类专家张宏达教授、日本山茶协会副会长饭牟礼五郎先生、生态学家王献溥研究员和《广西植物》主编李树刚研究员。植物所还有苏宗明等4人被邀与会。

金花茶自从中外花卉园艺家给她冠以茶族皇后之后，成为万众瞩目的焦点。凡有机会到野外去的研究家，刻意寻找开黄花的茶属种质。分别从分类、生态、细胞、木材解剖、栽培、用途等多方面进行研究。人员遍及北京、广州、广西、昆明等地。可谓风起云涌、沸沸扬扬。日本学者津山尚先生把胡老[的 *Theopsis chrysantha* (1965) 改为 *Camellia chrysantha* (1975)，历时17年，又被广州的张宏达和叶创兴两先生发现 (1991)；早在1948年广州戴经文先生发表的 *Camellia nitidissima* 即为金花茶。此一发现，国内外的行家还未反应过来，昆明的闵天禄和张文驹两先生又抛出一篇系统分类研究论文 (1993)，声言1924年美国学者 Merrill 发表的 *Thea petelotii*，后经英国学者 Sealy 改为 *Camellia petelotii* (1949) 的植物才是金花茶最早的命名。金花茶的拉丁正名应是 *Camellia petelotii* (Merr.) Sealy 云云。同时，闵文认为金花茶组不能成立。不少黄花的分类群也被取消或降级移位。闵文发表于今年初，广州的叶创兴博士马上撰了一文送来本刊发表。提出种种异议。这样，金花茶学术会未开，在研究界便已展开了很大的争论，在明年初召开的会议上会不会展开更多更广泛的讨论。吾人只可拭目以待了。

何况，防城的十万大山中有一个由广西区环保局建立起来的花花茶保护区，区内有一个“上岳金花茶种质园”。按惯例，种质园中代表某一种质的植物要挂一个写上拉丁学名的牌子的。到时，与会的专家们看了牌子上的学名，有没有争论呢？谁也不敢肯定。但到了那时，会场的气氛肯定是相当热烈的。

广西植物所 梁畴芬