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Yang ST, Cao M, Deng M. The comments on the scientific name changes of *Quercus neglecta* (Schott.) Koidz. [J]. *Guihaia*, 2015, 35(1):15-19

竹叶青冈学名评注

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摘要: 竹叶青冈为我国南方及中南半岛常绿阔叶林常见树种,为该区域的重要材用树种。中国植物志中文版采用 *Cyclobalanopsis bambusifolia* (Hance) Chun ex Y.C. Hsu & H. W. Jen 作为其学名,但是基源名 *Quercus bambusifolia* Hance 由于错误鉴定 1857 年并未合格发表,随后基于同一模式和不同的模式,这一种加词先后多次被发表,其中涉及多个裸名、晚出同名、新名称、新组合,学名变化复杂,但其正确学名在国际权威植物分类数据库中并未采纳,正确学名在生态学等研究中亦未采用。因此,对竹叶青冈而言,其学名还存在众多疑问。为了澄清该种的学名,作者通过文献考证和标本核实查阅,对竹叶青冈学名变更历史进行追溯并根据最新的《藻类、真菌、植物国际命名法规》(简称墨尔本法规)对各变更学名进行了评述。本研究结果支持 *Q. neglecta* (Schott.) Koidz 作为竹叶青冈正确的学名。但由于国内植物学名仍以中国植物志为主要依据,而中国植物志仍采用狭义栎属 *Quercus s.s.* 的概念,为避免造成更多学名混乱,竹叶青冈的学名可沿用中国植物志英文版中学名 *Cyclobalanopsis neglecta*,但中文版所采用 *C. bambusifolia* 为错误学名,应该弃用。

关键词: 竹叶青冈; 分类; 栎属; 青冈属

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The comments on the scientific name changes of *Quercus neglecta* (Schott.) Koidz.

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Abstract: *Quercus neglecta* (Schottky) Koidz. is native to southern China and northern Indo-china. It is an important timber woods and key tree species in this region. Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae used *Cyclobalanopsis bambusifolia* (Hance) Chun ex Y.C. Hsu & H. W. Jen as its scientific name. However, based on our study on the original prologue and herbarium collections, this name was not correct, because its basionym *Quercus bambusifolia* Hance (1875) was not valid published, due to the misidentification and it was put as a synonym. Over the following years, the species epithet "bambusifolia" was published several times based on the same and different type specimens, then later transferred to genus *Cyclobalanopsis* at different times to establish several new combinations. As a result, the scientific name changes of this species were extremely complicated. Currently, the correct scientific name is still not adopted by the key plant taxonomic database, nor properly used in current ecological and forestry studies. Great confusion

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over the scientific names are still exists on this species. In order to clarify its scientific name confusion, we traced the name changes of this species in this study, and evaluated and clarified each name even applied to the taxa according to the latest "International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (Melbourne Code)". Our study demonstrated *Q. neglecta* (Schott.) Koidz should be the correct scientific name. However, most researchers in China are generally adapted to the narrow genus definition of *Quercus* (as *Quercus s.s.*) and *Cyclobalanopsis* was recognized as an independent genus in Flora of China and Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae. In order to avoid the confusion in the future, the name *C. neglecta* applied in Flora of China should be served as its formal scientific name, but the name *C. bambusifolia* in Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae is illegal, and should be abandoned.

Key words: *Quercus neglecta*; Taxonomy; *Quercus*; *Cyclobalanopsis*

竹叶青冈 *Quercus neglecta* (Schott.) Koidz. 广布于我国南方热带及亚热带地区及中南半岛北部 (Govaerts *et al.*, 1998; Huang *et al.*, 1999; 王瑞江等, 2009) (图 1), 是这一区域重要的材用树种和水源保持树种, 主要生长于海拔 500~1 200 m 常绿阔叶林中 (Huang *et al.*, 1999; 邓敏, 2007)。《中国植物志》22 卷中采用 *Cyclobalanopsis bambusifolia* (Hance) Chun ex Y. C. Hsu & H. W. Jen 作为竹叶青冈学名 (黄成就等, 1998), 而在 "Flora of China" 第 4 卷中采用 *C. neglecta* Schottky 作为正式学名 (Huang *et al.*, 1999)。Kew database 植物分类文献专业数据库 "World Checklist of Selected Plant Families" 中 (<http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/home.do>) 则将 *C. neglecta* 和 *Quercus neglecta* 均作为 *Q. myrsiniifolia* Bl. 的异名。

笔者对青冈亚属分类文献进行整理和标本研究时, 发现该种学名使用十分混乱, 其中学名 *Q. bambusifolia* 基于同一模式标本和不同模式标本多次发表, 并且由于对栎属分类范畴划分的不统一, 还在青冈属 *Cyclobalanopsis* Oerst. 形成多次组合。在继《中国植物志》中英文版后, 竹叶青冈相关的生态学 (龙文兴等, 2008; 王伯荪等, 2001) 和林学研究 (易观路等, 2004) 等领域研究中, 其学名仍然沿用错误学名 *C. bambusifolia*。

竹叶青冈为我国华南地区常见树种, 对其学名的澄清和规范使用, 可以促进这一树种分布信息和研究的进一步深入。

1 研究方法

本次研究全面对竹叶青冈学名相关的命名原始文献进行核对, 在判断各个学名发表的有效性及其合法性基础上, 对其模式标本及在国内外主要标本馆 (IBSC, IBK, PE, KUN, SWFC, YUKU, SZ, SYS,

K, HK, GH 和 HUH) 中的馆藏标本进行系统研究。旨在对竹叶青冈学名、分布进行澄清。

2 结果与分析

2.1 分类处理

竹叶青冈 (中国树木志) 竹叶青冈栎 (中国树木分类学) 竹叶桐 (海南植物志)

Quercus neglecta (Schott.) Koidz., Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) 30: 201. (1916). — *Quercus salicina* auct. non. Blume by Seem. in Seem., Bot. Voy. Herald; 415. (1857); in Benth., Fl. Hongkong; 321. (1861); Merrill, Lingn. Sci. Journ. 5: 61 (1927). — *Quercus bambusifolia* Hance in Seem., Bot. Voy. Herald; 415, tab. 91 (1857), nom. nud., non. Fortune (1860); Hickel & A. Camus, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. 384 (1921) & in Lecomate., Fl. Gen. Indo-Chine. 5: 952 (1930); A. Camus, Chenes. 1: 258—260 (1936—1938); Chun, Fl. Hainan. 2: 364 (1956); Menitsky, Oak of Asia. pp: 173. pl. 143 (1984). — *Quercus bambusifolia* Hance, J. Bot. (London). 13: 364 (1875) (later homonym). — *Cyclobalanopsis neglecta* Schott., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 47: 650 (1912). — *C. bambusifolia* (Hance) Y. C. Hsu & H. W. Jen, J. Forest. Univ. 15(4): 44 (1993) nom. illeg.; Huang *et al.*, in C. Y. Wu., Fl. Reip. Pop. Sin. 22: 280—281. pl. 85: 4—5 (1998). — Lectotypus: China, HongKong, "repanud [sans loc. Precise]" Hance, H. F. 787 [lectoholotypus K !, designated by Hance (1875); lectoisotypi: K !, HUH !; GH !, HK !].

标本引证 (Additional specimens examined):
China (中国).

Guangdong (广东): Yangchun (阳春), Agricul-

tural and Forestry Office (农林厅) 1574 (IBSC); Yangjiang(阳江), Agricultural and Forestry Office (农林厅) 60314 (IBSC); Yangshan(阳山), Anonymous 287-2 (PE); Zhongshan(中山), B. H. Liang (梁宝汉) 86676 (IBSC); Zhuhai(珠海), B. Y. Chen & Z. X. Li(陈邦余, 李泽贤) 480 (IBSC), Yue 73(粤 73) 3169 (IBSC)。Guangxi(广西): Gong-mu Mount.(公母山), H. Y. Liang(梁向日) 67436 (IBSC); Guilin(桂林), L. Yang *et al.*(杨莉等) 11 (BFC); Nanning(南宁), R. C. Ching(秦仁昌) 8011, 8413(PE), 8368 (IBSC, PE); Qinxian(钦县), S. H. Chun(陈少卿) 4172 (IBSC); Shang-si(上思), C. L. Tso(左景烈) 23337, 23612 (IBSC), W. T. Tsang 24237, 24416, 24449, 24568 (IBSC, SYS), C. C. Chang(张肇骞) 12220 (PE), 13278 (IBSC); Bai-se(百色), Guangxi Exped.(广西队) 3529 (IBSC, PE), 3555, 3568 (PE)。Hainan(海南): Baisha(白沙), E. Hainan Exped.(海南东队) 651 (CDBI, IBSC); Baoting(保亭), Diao-luo-shan Exped.(吊罗山队) 2441 (IBSC, PE), K. M. Lo(罗光茂) 60232 (IBSC), F. C. How(侯宽昭) 73568 (IBSC, PE), S. K. Lau(刘心祈) 28185 (IBSC); Ding-an(定安), C. Wang(黄志) 35960 (IBSC), H. Y. Liang(梁向日) 64389 (IBSC, PE), 68159 (IBSC); Dongfang(东方), S. H. Chun(陈少卿) 11292 (IBSC), Agricultural and Forestry Office(农林厅) 1913, 5303 (IBSC), H. Y. Liang(梁向日) 63212, 63722 (IBSC), Y. N. Chen & P. M. Chang(陈汝爱, 张冰明) 7659 (IBSC), S. K. Lau 5090 (IBSC, SYS); Ledong(乐东), Anonymous(采集人不详) 56 (PE), S. K. Lau(刘心祈) 27015 (IBSC, PE), H. Y. Liang(梁向日) 68596 (IBSC, PE), Z. L. Chen(陈泽廉) 30184 (IBSC); Lingshui(陵水), Hainan woody plants collecting team(海南木材标本采集队) 15 (IBSC); Qiongzong(琼中), L. Deng(邓良) 3579 (KUN), C. L. Tso & N. K. Chun(左景烈, 陈念劬) 44095 (IBSC, KUN, PE); Sanya(三亚), C. Wang(黄志) 33335, 33427, 34700 (IBSC, PE), F. C. How & N. K. Chun(侯宽昭, 陈念劬) 70145 (IBSC, KUN, PE), H. Y. Liang(梁向日) 62604 (IBSC); Wanning(万宁), F. W. Xin *et al.*(邢福武等) 642578 (IBSC)。

Hongkong(香港): Datandu(大潭笃), Y. Tsiang(蒋英) 325 (IBK, IBSC, PE); Hongkong Bo-

tanic Garden(香港植物园), W. Y. Chun(陈焕镛) 6941 (KUN, PE); Huangniyong(黄泥涌), W. Y. Chun(陈焕镛) 6787, 6788 (IBSC, PE), 6812 (IBSC), Y. Tsiang(蒋英) 2992 (IBK, IBSC), N. K. Chun(陈念劬) 40005, 40007, 40018 (IBSC); Wujiaotian(乌蛟田), N. K. Chun(陈念劬) 40241, 40242 (IBSC); Xiang-gang-zai(香港仔), X. Liu(刘心) 12023 (IBSC); South of Mt. Gaugh, Anonymous s. n.(采集人采集号不详) (IBSC); Precise locality unknown(采集地不详), W. Y. Chun(陈焕镛) 6641 (IBSC), Y. Tsiang(蒋英) 352 (IBSC, PE)。

Vietnam(越南)。

Tonkin: Dam-ha, Long Ngong village(郎昂村), W. T. Tsang 30395 (IBSC)。Annam: prede, Hue, Anonymous 27692 (IBSC)

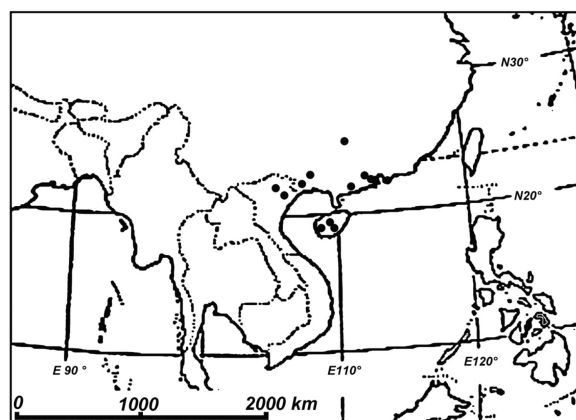


图 1 竹叶青冈的分布

Fig. 1 Distribution of *Quercus neglecta* (Schott.) Koidz

2.2 对于竹叶青冈学名变更的评注:

Quercus bambusifolia 首次在 Seemann(1857) 的著作《The Botany of the Voyage of H. M. S. Herald》中报道, 这个名称在书中出现了两次: 415 页中 *Q. bambusaeifolia* Hance 作为一个裸名被归入 *Q. salicina* Bl. 的异名, 在同一书中 Tab. XCI 则采用 *Q. bambusaeifolia* Hance 详尽描绘的图版。因而, 根据墨尔本法规 (McNeill *et al.*, 2012) Art. 36.1 规定, Seemann(1857) 没有合格发表 *Q. bambusifolia* 这个名称, 在其著作中所提到的 *Q. bambusifolia* Hance 其实为裸名 (*nom. nud.*), 不具有分类地位。

Fortune(1860) 基于另一模式标本, 发表了 *Q. bambusifolia* Fortune 这个名称。尽管在他的原始

文中有关这个种的描述并不详细,描述如下:“*Quercus bambusaefolia*—the fine evergreen oak sold under this name was found wild on the mountains of the Chekiang Province. Full-sized trees are from 30—50 feet in height, and are very ornamental. It may interest entomologists to know that the beautiful and are *Dicranocephalus Wallichii* was generally found on this species. This oak is supposed to be hardy in England, and if so will be a valuable introduction. It is probably distinct from the Hong Kong species which has been published under this name.”,但是根据墨尔本法规 (McNeill *et al.*, 2012) Art. 39.1 和 Art. 40.1 规定,已经达到合格发表的要求。因而 *Q. bambusifolia* 这一名称最早发表应归属于 Fortune (1860)。但是 Fortune (1860) 所发表的 *Q. bambusifolia* 采自浙江,实为 *Q. myrsiniifolia* Bl. (1851) 的异名。Masters (1874) 再次对 *Q. bambusifolia* 进行了更为详细的描述,但是他所描述的仍为 Fortune (1860) 所发表的种。

Hance (1875) 把先前手稿中的 *Q. bambusifolia* Hance [即在 Seemann (1857) 著作中所引用的名称] 有效发表,原文描述如下:“*Quercus bambusifolia*, Hance, under which name it is figured in the ‘Botany of the Voyage of the Herald,’ is, I suspect, after all that which the tree recorded in the ‘Flora Hongkongensis’ as *Q. silicina* Bl. will have to retain. Blume himself was very doubtful whether his plant should not be regarded as a variety of the preceding; and M. Maximowicz, whose three or four years’ sojourn in Japan almost exclusively occupied in the study of the flora gives his decision unusual value, was distinctly of this opinion, as he wrote me more than three years since, transmitting at the same time specimens of a small-fruited, narrow-leaved form of *Q. glauca*. The two are doubtless close allies, but *Q. bambusifolia* as a wild plant is quite constant to its characters; its leaves are narrower than any known form of *Q. glauca*, I believe; the costa prominent above, not impressed; the primary veins not distinctly costiform or stouter than the others; and the ripe acorns covered with fine silky down,

whilst in the other they are perfectly smooth. Curiously enough, whilst adopting Blume’s name, Mr. Bentham says the Hongkong tree has not been seen from elsewhere, although Blume’s specimens came from Japan.” 但之前 Fortune (1860) 已合格发表了 *Q. bambusifolia* 这个名称,因而 Hance (1875) 发表的 *Quercus bambusifolia* Hance 是晚出同名 (later homonym), 为非法名称 (*nom. illeg.*), 根据墨尔本法规 (McNeill *et al.*, 2012) Art. 52.1 应以废弃。

Schottky (1912) 指出 Hance 所发表的 *Q. bambusifolia* Hance 是一个晚出同名,因而基于 Hance (1875) 的同一模式, Schottky (1912) 提出了一个新名称 (*nom. nov.*), 即 *Cyclobalanopsis neglecta* Schottky。虽然 *bambusifolia* 这个种加词在青冈属 (*Cyclobalanopsis*) 并不曾出现过,但是 Seemann (1857) 和 Hance (1875) 所发表的 *Quercus bambusifolia* Hance 均不是合法名称,因此优先律在此并不适用。根据墨尔本法规 (McNeill *et al.*, 2012) Art. 11.4, 在青冈属中, *C. neglecta* Schott. 为其最早发表的合法名称。Koidzumi (1916) 重新将 *neglecta* 迁入栎属 *Quercus* 中,形成新组合,即 *Q. neglecta* (Schott.) Koidz.。但是,徐永椿和任宪威 (1993) 再次重新发表了 *C. bambusifolia* (Hance) Chun ex Y. C. Hsu & H. W. Jen, 并且未正确引证基原文献,仍采用 Seemann (1857) 作为基原文献,而非合格发表的 Hance (1875) 中的原始文献,根据墨尔本法规 (McNeill *et al.*, 2012) Art. 41.5 这一名称亦为非法名称 (*nom. illeg.*)。因而在采用狭义栎属 *Quercus s. s.* 和广义栎属 *Quercus s. l.* 分类概念时, *C. neglecta* Schott. 和 *Q. neglecta* (Schott.) Koidz. 分别是竹叶青冈在青冈属或栎属中所应该采用的学名。

3 讨论

目前在 Kew 园专业分类文献数据库“World Checklist of Selected Plant Families” (<http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/home.do>) 中仍然认为 *Q. bambusifolia* Hance (1857) 合格发表,并将 *Q. bambusifolia* Hance (1857) 和 *C. neglecta* (*Q. neglecta*) 作为 *Q. myrsiniifolia* 的异名,同时将 *Q. bambusifolia* Fortune (1860) 列为裸名 (*nom. nud.*) 实为错误。上述

学名在 Kew database 里的信息还应该进一步清理。

学术界关于青冈和栎属是各自独立为属还是将之合并进栎属一直尚有争议。目前国际上普遍采用广义栎属 *Quercus s.l.* 的概念。并且根据最近栎属的分子系统学研究也表明, 栎属的系统分类与传统基于壳斗形态的小苞片同心环状与否的划分并不相同, 而形成与地理分布相对应的新世界栎类与旧世界栎类的对应格局, 即 (subgenus *Cyclobalanopsis* + section *Cerris s.l.*) + (sections *Quercus s.s.* + *Lobatae* + *Protobalanus*) (Oh *et al.*, 2008; Manos *et al.*, 1999)。因此, 广义栎属为一个单系, 而栎亚属并非一个单系, 这一划分也得到多个形态解剖学证据的支持 (普春霞等, 2002; 邓敏, 2007; 邓敏等, 2013)。因而, 我们认为在做系统学相关研究时, 青冈亚属植物的属名应该采用广义栎属 *Quercus s.l.* 的概念较为恰当, 竹叶青冈的学名也应采用 *Q. neglecta* (Schott.) Koidz. 更为合适。但另一方面, 中国植物志中英文版本目前对青冈的分类均采用的是狭义栎属 *Quercus s.s.* 的概念, 将青冈属作为一个单独的属, 即 genus *Cyclobalanopsis*。目前国内植物学名仍以中国植物志为主要依据, 为避免造成更多学名混乱, 竹叶青冈的学名可沿用中国植物志英文版 (Huang *et al.*, 1999) 中学名 *C. neglecta*, 但中文版所采用 *C. bambusifolia* (黄成就等, 1998) 应该弃用。

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