

荨麻科肉被麻属的修正*

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THE IDENTITY OF *SPHAEROTYLOS* C. J. CHEN (URTICA- CEAE) WITH AN AMENDED DESCRIPTION OF THE GENUS *SARCOCHLAMYS* GAUDICH*.

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Summary In 1985, the present author described a new genus, *Sphaerotylos* C. J. Chen, and its type species, *S. medogensis* C. J. Chen, from Xizang (Tibet). A new subtribe, Sphaerotylineae was also established under the Trib. Boehmerieae on the basis of the new genus as the type of the subtribe. The author was aware that *Sphaerotylos* was closely allied to *Sarcochlamys* Gaudich. from Assam of India to Sumatra of Indonesia, but differed from it by the ring-shaped stigma, the female perianth 5-partite (connected only at the base), submembranous in fruit and the ball-like connective; *Sarcochlamys* had a female flower with a brush-like stigma, the perianth ovoid-tubular, 4-dentate, and an oblique achene enclosed by enlarged fleshy perianth. The characteristics attributed to the genus *Sarcochlamys*, however, were known only from the literature.

Recently, the author again examined the specimens linked with the original description of the new monotypic genus *Sphaerotylos*, and first examined the type and many authentic specimens of an allied monotypic genus, *Sarcochlamys*, from the Eastern Himalaya, the Hengduan Mountains (N. W. Yunnan) as well as Indo-China. It is found that the female flowers of the genera are characterized by a ring-shaped stigma, a perianth 4—5-lobed, unequal, membranous, and connected often at base, but in fruit the achenes enclosed by enlarged fleshy perianth in which the lower 1—2-lobes smaller, narrowly ovate to lanceolate, connected only at base, the rest (2—)3(—4)-lobes connected up to the upper part and dilated at one side as jar-shaped, and their male flowers have ordinary connectives.

Because the specimens linked with the original description of *Sphaerotylos medogensis* C. J. Chen are in the flowering period for the female and at the initial developmental stage of flowering for the male, the description is imperfect. Chen's *Sphaerotylos medogensis* does not differ significantly from *Sarcochlamys pulcherrima* Gaudich. So the newly described genus *Sphaerotylos* C. J. Chen should be reduced to *Sarcochlamys* Gaudich. and treated as a synonym of it. The subtribe Sphaerotylineae C. J. Chen established on the basis of the type genus *Sp-*

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haerotylos should also be reduced to the subtribe *Sarcochlamydiae* Wedd. In the meantime, the original description of the genus *Sarcochlamys* Gaudich. is amended in this paper. I also would like to restate that “the ring-shaped stigma is the first discovery in the family *Urticaceae*”, which was reported in my paper in 1985, is true and reliable.

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Key words Subtrib. *Sphaerotylineae*; *Sphaerotylos*; *S. medogensis*; *Sarcochlamys*; *S. pulcherrima*; revision

摘要 作者检查了肉被麻属及球隔麻属的模式及其他大量标本后,认为它们是同一个单种属。它们均具有环状柱头和肉质的具4—5裂的管状花被,这与它们各自的原描述都有所不同。球隔麻、球隔麻属及球隔麻亚族应分别被归并作为肉被麻、肉被麻属及肉被麻亚族的异名。与此同时,肉被麻及肉被麻属的定义也应进行修正。

关键词 球隔麻亚族;球隔麻属;球隔麻,肉被麻属;修正

本文作者于1985年根据采自西藏墨脱地区的标本,描述了荨麻科的一个新属——球隔麻属 *Sphaerotylos* C. J. Chen。当时,作者也认识到这个属与分布于印度-马来亚区系的肉被麻属 *Sarcochlamys* Gaudich. 相似,但据文献记载又明显不同,如新属的柱头环状,与紫麻属 *Oreocnida* 的盾状柱头接近,雌花被片5,仅在基部合生,近膜质,药隔膨大成球形。而肉被麻属的柱头画笔头状,雌花被片4,合生成管状,果时肉质,在一侧膨胀成坛状,药隔不膨大。然而,最近作者在编写《横断山植物总览》荨麻科部分时,发现采自云南贡山的肉被麻植物,酷似采自西藏墨脱地区的新属植物,因而引起了作者对球隔麻属是否能成立的怀疑。为了进一步弄清楚这个问题,作者从英国邱植物园标本馆借来了肉被麻 *Sarcochlamys pulcherrima* Gaudich. 的模式及很多采自喜马拉雅及中南半岛的可信标本,连同采自我国的标本,重新对这两个属植物进行了研究。结果发现:肉被麻的柱头也为环状,并非象原描述记载的画笔头状;雌花被片4—5枚,并非只4枚,初时膜质,常仅在基部合生,这同球隔麻的记载一致,但在果时增大,渐变肉质,包围着瘦果,其中下面1—2枚较小,狭卵形或披针形,仅在基部合生,其余(2—)3(—4)枚合生至上部,在一侧膨胀成盔状或坛状,这与肉被麻原描述较一致,而与球隔麻原记载出入较大;花药肾形,药隔稍膨大,但明显小于花药,而不同于球隔麻的原记载。上述观察比较真实地反映了肉被麻植物的特征。作者描述的球隔麻 *Sphaerotylos medogensis* C. J. Chen 所依据的西藏墨脱标本,雌株显然是处于花期及幼果期,雄株仅为初花期发育阶段,花药尚未发育成熟,因而出现药隔显得膨大的假像。因此,根据这些标本记载,球隔麻属的特征,并未反映出这群植物的全貌,实际上只反映了肉被麻属植物的一部分性状。很显然,作者1985年描述的球隔麻就是肉被麻,因此,球隔麻属应归并入肉被麻属,并作为后者的一个异名。以同理,根据球隔麻属为模式建立的球隔麻亚族 Subtrib. *Sphaerotylineae* C. J. Chen 也应归并至肉被麻亚族 Subtrib. *Sarcochlamydiae* Wedd.。与此同时,作者认为也有必要对肉被麻属的原描述中的错误进行修正,并再次重申,作者在1985年论文中报道的首次发现荨麻科植物的环状柱头是真实可靠的。

肉被麻亚族(苧麻族)

Sarcochlamydiae Wedd. Monogr. Urticac. 342. 1856, et in DC., Prodr. **16** (1):235⁹. 1869.—*Sphaerotylinae* C. J. Chen in Acta Phytotax. Sin. **23**(6):444,452. 1985, **syn. nov.**

肉被麻属

Sarcochlamys Gaudich. Bot. Voy. Bonite, t. 89. 1829; Wedd. Monogr. Urticac. 439. 1856, et in DC., Prodr. **16**(1): 235¹⁴. 1869; Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. **3**(1): 389. 1880; Engler in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. **3**(1): 113, fig. 82N.1893; Hutch. Gen. Fl. Pl. **2**: 190. 1967.—*Sphaerotylos* C. J. Chen in Acta Phytotax. Sin. **23**(6): 444—456. 1985, **syn. nov.**

Descriptio emendata: Tepala floris feminei 4—5, inaequalia, sub anthesi submembranacea, saepe basi connata, sub fructu aucta et carnosa, inferiora 1—2 minora tantum basi connata, angusta ovata vel lanceolata, superiora (2—)3(—4) ad partes superas connata et gibbosa; stigma sessile, annulare, margine breviter papillosum, persistens.

肉被麻(球隔麻)

Sarcochlamys pulcherrima Gaudich. Bot. Voy. Bonite, t. 89. 1829; Wedd., Monogr. Urticac. 440, t. 16c. 1856, et in DC., Prodr. **16**(1):235¹⁴. 1869; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. **1**: 264. 1859; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. **5**: 588. 1890; Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma **2**:426 1877; Grienson & Long, Fl. Bhutan **1**(1): 131, fig. 12m, 1983. Type: India, Assam, Wallich 4596 (lectotype, K!).—*Urtica pulcherrima* Roxb. Hort. Beng. 67. 1814, nom. nud., et Fl. Ind. **3**: 588. 1832; Wight, Icon. Pl. Ind. Orient. **2** (3): 683. 1843.—*Sphaerotylos medogensis* C. J. Chen in Acta Phytotax. Sin. **23** (6): 445—447, 453—454, fig. 1. 1985, **syn. nov.** Type: Xizang (Tibet), Xirang, on the road to Deyangla, Medog County, on the southern flank of the Eastern Himalayas, 900m, in the evergreen rainforest in valley, female plant, Z.C. Ni 282 (holotype PE; isotype XZ¹).

Distribution: China (E. Xizang, N. W. Yunnan), Bhutan, Sikkim, N. E. India, Burma, Thailand and Indonesia (Sumatra). Usually inhabiting open and damp secondary mixed or evergreen rainforests along streams or on flood lands at an altitude of 300—900 (—1350). Flowering period: (3) 4—6 Fruiting period: 6—8.

Specimens examined:

China: Yunnan: Dulong River, Gongshan County, 1350 m, Qinghai-Xizang Exped. 82-9114 (PE, KUN); Xizang (Tibet): Diadong to Xirang, Mèdog County, 850m P. S. Li & S. Z. Cheng 3920 (PE); Beibeng to Jiangxin, Medog County, 850m, P. S. Li & S. Z. Cheng 4999 (PE).

Bhutan: Sarbhang-Chirang road, 16km above Sarbhang, $26^{\circ} 55'N$ & $90^{\circ}15'E$, 1000m, Grierson & Long 1525b (K); Pinkhua, Sankosh District, $26^{\circ}44'$ & $90^{\circ}03' E$, 310 m, Grierson & Long 3755 (K).

India: Assam: Yazili, 35km N. W. of Kimin, Subansiri division of N.E. F. A. 650m, Cox & Hutchison 535(K); Khasia, 970m, 11 June 1850, J. D. Hooker & T. Thomson 145 (K).

Thailand: Near Neeckey, Wangka, 150m, S. Kasin 163 (K); on the road to Mae Sot, Tak, N. Thailand, 800m, T. Smitinand & P. Floto 6011 (K); along Huai Mae Lamao, 60km west of Tak, N. Thailand, 500m, G. Murata, N. Fukuoka & C. Phengkai T-16828(K).