

Lagarosolen hechiensis (Gesneriaceae), a new species from Guangxi, China

Yi-Gang Wei¹, Yan Liu¹ & Fang Wen²

¹ The Botanical Institute of Guangxi, Guilin 541006, China

² Landscape and Architecture College, Beijing Forestry University, Beijing 100083, China

Received 20 May 2007, revised version received 23 June 2007, accepted 13 Aug. 2007

Wei, Y. G., Liu, Y. & Wen, F. 2008: *Lagarosolen hechiensis* (Gesneriaceae), a new species from Guangxi, China. — *Ann. Bot. Fennici* 45: 299–300.

A new species of Gesneriaceae from Guangxi, China, *Lagarosolen hechiensis* Y.G. Wei, Yan Liu & F. Wen is described and illustrated. It is similar to *L. hispidus* W.T. Wang in the leaf shape, but differs by its leaf margin, bracts, bracteoles and corolla lobes.

Key words: *Lagarosolen*, Gesneriaceae, new species, taxonomy

The genus *Lagarosolen* (Gesneriaceae; Wang 1984) was comprised of three species, but during a botanical survey in 2005–2006, a new species described here was found in Guangxi province, China.

***Lagarosolen hechiensis* Y.G. Wei, Yan Liu & F. Wen, sp. nova (Fig. 1)**

Lagarosolini hispido affinis, sed foliis margine crenatis, bracteis et bracteolis lanceolato-linearibus, corollae lobis lanceolato-triangularibus supperne recurvatis differt.

TYPE: China. Guangxi, Hechi city, Liuxu town, alt. 221 m, on stones in limestone hill, shrub, flowering, 30.IX.2006 F. Wen 0609302 (holotype IBK).

Perennial herb, stemless, Rhizome subterete, 1.5–2 cm long, ca. 6 mm in diam. Leaves 6–16, all basal; leaf blades hard papery, slightly unequal in each pair, ovate or widely ovate, 3.5–20 × 3.8–15 cm, apex obtuse, base cordate or obliquely cordate, margin crenate, white-stri-

gose on both surfaces, 6–7-nerved on each side; petioles 3–15 cm, hispid. Cymes 2–4, 15–20 cm long, 2–3-branched, 10–20-flowered; peduncle 10–15 cm long, bracts 2, densely hispid, 8–16 × 1–2 mm, entire, densely hispid; bracteoles opposite, linear-lanceolate 5–14 × 0.5–1 mm, densely hispid; pedicel 1–1.5 cm long, densely hispid. Sepals 5, lanceolate-linear, 6–8 × 0.3–0.4 mm, densely hispid. Corolla white, 1.4–1.6 cm long, pubescent outside; tube slender, 1–1.4 cm long, 6–8 mm in diam. in throat; adaxial lip 1–1.2 cm long, 2-partite nearly to base, lobes lanceolate-triangular, above recurved, abaxial lip 1.2–1.5 cm long, 3-partite nearly to base, lobes lanceolate-triangular, above recurved. Stamens 2, glabrous, adnate to 1–1.4 cm above base of corolla tube; filaments 6–8 mm long, anthers 2 mm long. Staminodes 3, glabrous adnate 6–7 mm above base of corolla tube, lateral 4–6 mm long, median ca. 2 mm long. Disc ca. 1 mm high. Pistil ca. 1.7 cm long; ovary linear, ca. 5 mm long with style pubescent; stigmas 2, ovate, 1 mm long. Fruit not seen.

Lagarosolen hechiensis is similar to *L. hispidus* in the leaf shape, but differs by its

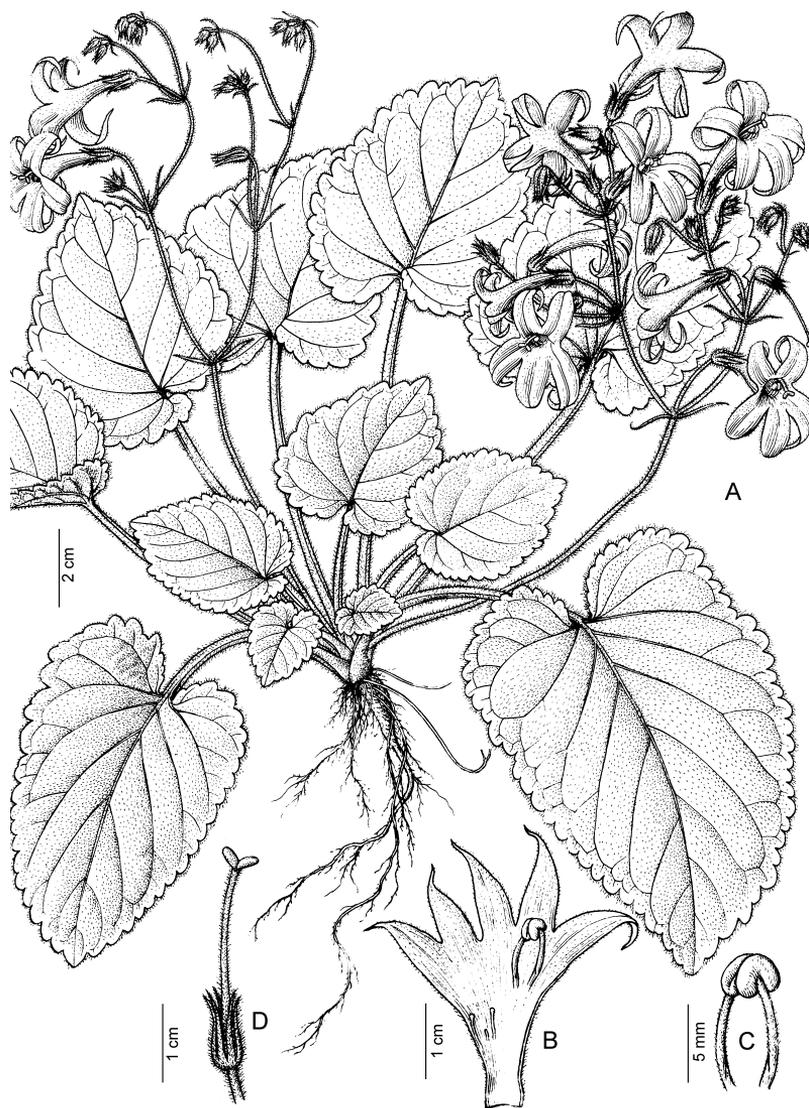


Fig. 1. *Lagarosolen hechiensis* (from holotype, drawn by S. Q. He). — **A:** Habit. — **B:** Corolla opened, stamens and staminodes visible. — **C:** Stamens. — **D:** Calyx and pistil.

crenate leaf margin, linear-lanceolate bracts and bracteoles, and the lanceolate-triangular corolla lobes recurved above. It grows on rocks in limestone shrub at 220–250 m in Hechi city, N Guangxi, China.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN EXAMINED (paratype): — **China.** Guangxi province, Hechi city, Liuxu town, in limestone shrub, altitude 250 m, 31.V.2006 *Y.G. Wei 06101* (IBK)

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Prof. Wen-Tsai Wang, Academician of CAS for correcting the description and to Mr. Sun-Qing He for preparation of the drawing. This study was supported by the knowledge Innovation Program of CAS.

References

- Wang, W. T. 1984: Notulae de Gesneriaceis Sinensibus (VI). — *Acta Bot. Yunnan.* 6(1): 11–14.