

Ancylostemon hekouensis (Gesneriaceae), a new species from Yunnan, China

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A new species of Gesneriaceae, *Ancylostemon hekouensis* Y.M. Shui & W.H. Chen, is described and illustrated from Yunnan, China. The new species is similar to *A. notochlaenus* (H. Léveillé & Vaniot) Craib in the leaves and flower shape, but differs by its longer calyx lobes and longer corolla lobes.

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

In September 1999 the authors did fieldwork in SE Yunnan, China, and collected specimens of Gesneriaceae. Among these plants was one with orange flowers that looked like *Oreocharis aurea* except that its corolla tube was thinner. After dissection of the flowers and consulting the literature (Wang *et al.* 1990, 1998, Li 2004) we found that it was a new species of *Ancylostemon*. *Ancylostemon* is endemic to China and is distributed in Gansu, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Sichuan and Yunnan at higher altitudes. This genus was not previously known from SE Yunnan nor south of the Tropic of Cancer. There are currently 13 species in *Ancylostemon*.

***Ancylostemon hekouensis* Y.M. Shui & W.H. Chen, sp. nova** (Fig. 1)

Haec species A. notochlaeno similis, sed lobis calycis 0.9–1 cm longis (in illa ca. 0.4 cm longis), medio lobis in inferiore labello corollae obovatis ca. 1 cm longis (in illa oblongis 4–5 mm

longis), latere lobis in illa ca. 8 mm longis (in illa ca. 2 mm longis) valde differt.

TYPE: China, Yunnan, Hekou County, Yaoshan community, Yingpan Mt., on stones in limestone forests, alt. 1900 m, flowering, 10.IX.1999 Y. M. Shui *et al.* 10725 (holotype KUN).

Perennial herbs, ca. 0.1 m tall, lithophytic, stemless. Leaves numerous, basal; petiole 1.5–8 cm long, densely brownish lanate and laxly strigous; leaf blade long-elliptic, 3.5–6.5 cm long, 1.5–2.5 cm wide, base subrounded or subcordate, margin crenate, adaxially sparsely brownish long-pilose, abaxially densely brownish lanate and strigose along veins; lateral veins 6–7 on both sides of midrib, inconspicuous on adaxial surface and conspicuous on abaxial surface. Cymes lax, axillary, 2–3-flowered; peduncle 9–12 cm, brownish lanate; bracts and bracteoles oblong, 7–12 mm long, 1–3 mm wide, apex with an obtuse tip, margin entire, outside brownish lanate and laxly strigous; pedicels ca. 1 cm, brownish pannose lanate. Calyx 5-sect almost up

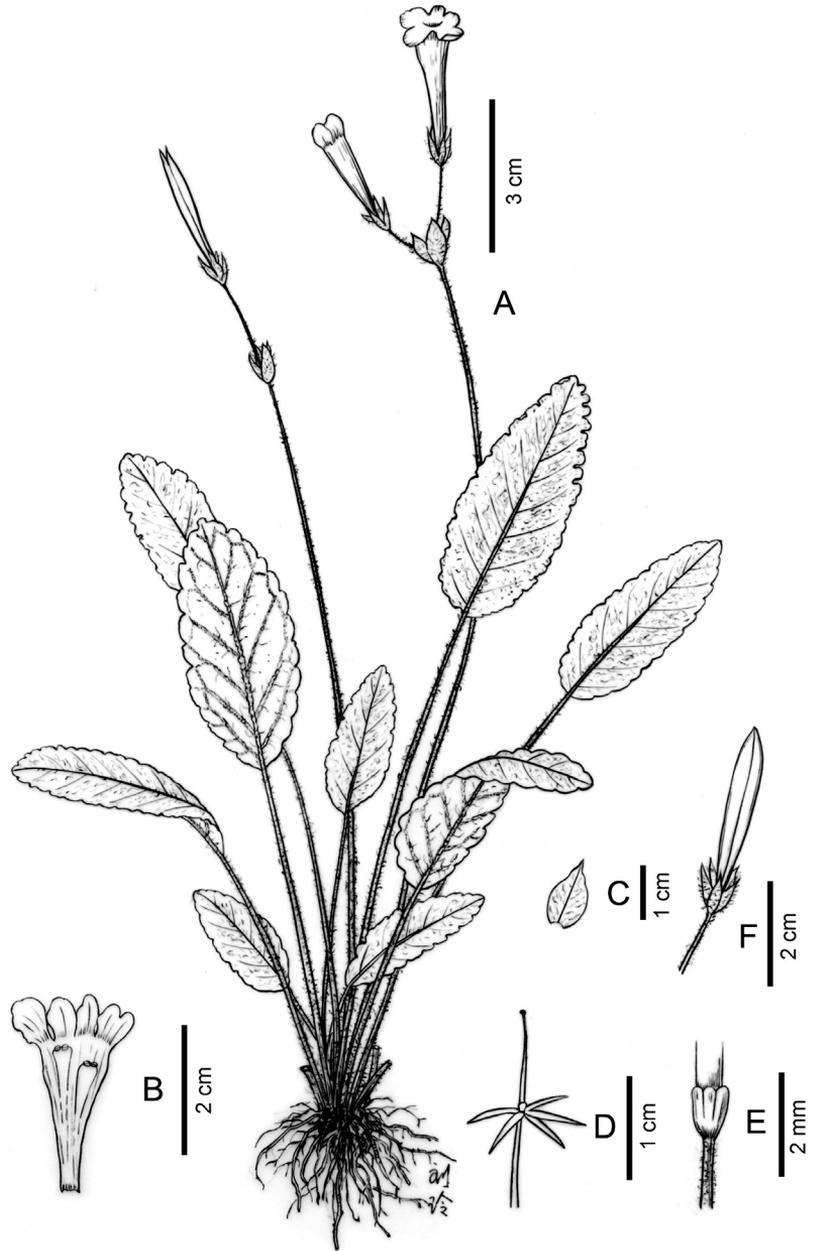


Fig. 1. *Ancylostemon hekouensis* (A–E from holotype, F from paratype). — A: Habit. — B: Corolla. — C: Bracts. — D: Pistil. — E: Disc. — F: Fruits.

to near base; segments equal, steno-lanceolate, 0.9–1 cm long, ca. 1 mm wide, outside lanate and strigose, margin entire. Corolla tubular, orange, zygomorphic, 2.4–3 cm long; tube 1.6–1.9 cm long, 1.5–4 mm in diam.; limb 2-lipped, adaxial lip very short, 2-lobed, lobes oblong, ca. 0.5 cm long, abaxial lip 3-sect from base, central lobe longer than laterals, obovate, ca. 1 cm long, laterals slightly round, ca. 0.8 cm long. Stamens 4, included, adaxial stamens ca. 0.8

cm long, adnate to corolla tube ca. 0.8 cm from base, abaxial stamens ca. 0.7 cm long, adnate to corolla tube ca. 1.1 cm from base, filaments flat, glabrous; anthers basifixed, ca. 0.8 mm long, coherent in pairs, thecae divergent, not confluent, dehiscing longitudinally; staminode 1, adnate to the inferior part of corolla tube. Disc cupular, ca. 1 mm tall, margin 5-lobed. Pistil glabrous; ovary narrowly oblong, 8–9 mm long, 1-loculed. Styles short, ca. 3 mm long, stigmas 2, varicose. Pedi-

cel 1.8–2 cm long. Capsules oblong lanceolate to oblanceolate, 2.5–3.8 cm long, glabrous, straight in relation to pedicel, much longer than calyx, dehiscent loculicidally to base. Seeds unappendaged. Flowering in September, fruiting from September to October.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION. The new species grows on rocks in limestone forest, at 1700–1900 m alt. in Hekou County of SE Yunnan, China. As a member of a temperate genus, the new species is unique in being distributed to the south of the Tropic of Cancer.

Initially this species was considered to be *Oreocharis aurea*. Later the difference between the specimen *Y. M. Shui et al. 10725* and the many specimens named as *O. aurea* collected from the same locality became clear. So, when we further examined the structure of the flowers, the adnate stamens and basifixed anthers showed that our specimen belonged in *Ancylostemon*. It is very similar to *A. notochlaenus*, but the flowers are different. The lobes of the calyces are 9–10 mm long in *A. hekouensis* and about 4 mm long in *A. notochlaenus*. The median and lateral lobes of the inferior lip of the corolla are ca. 1 cm and 8 mm long respectively in the former, and 4–5 mm and ca. 2 mm long in the latter.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN EXAMINED (paratype): **China.** Yunnan Province: Hekou County, Lianhuatan community, Shijiacao to Jiguanshan, in limestone forest, alt. 1700 m, fruiting, 26.IV.2002 *Y. M. Shui, S. D. Zhang et B. G. Yang 21071* (KUN).

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