

**Wentsaiboea D. Fang & D.H. Qin, a new genus of the
Gesneriaceae from Guangxi, China.**

Acta Phytotax. Sin. 42: 533-536.

REFNO: 3425

KEYWORDS:

China, Chiritopsis, Dolicholoma, Wentsaiboea

Wentsaiboea D. Fang & D. H. Qin, a new genus of the Gesneriaceae from Guangxi, China

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Abstract *Wentsaiboea renifolia* D. Fang & D. H. Qin, a new genus and species of Gesneriaceae from Guangxi, China, is described and illustrated. This genus is similar to *Dolicholoma* D. Fang & W. T. Wang in the shape of stigma, but differs by having leaves reniform, palmately nerved and base cordate, corolla obliquely campanulate, corolla lobes rounded, and both stamens and staminodes adnate to corolla tube near base. It is also similar to *Chiritopsis* W. T. Wang in the habit, but differs by having leaves palmately nerved, corolla tube campanulate and abaxially swollen, and stigma hippocrepiform.

Key words Gesneriaceae, *Wentsaiboea* D. Fang & D. H. Qin, *Wentsaiboea renifolia* D. Fang & D. H. Qin, new genus, new species, Guangxi, China.

During a field trip to the northwestern part of Guangxi Province, China, to collect plants of the genus *Begonia* L., we discovered a plant of the Gesneriaceae in a limestone cave in Du'an County. Upon careful examination, this plant was found to represent a hitherto undescribed new genus and species.

Wentsaiboea D. Fang & D. H. Qin, gen. nov.

(Subfam. Cyrtandroideae Endl. Trib. Didymocarpeae Endl.)

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Genus novum ob structuram floris *Chiritopsi* W. T. Wang et ob ambitum stigmatum *Dolicholomati* D. Fang & W. T. Wang affine, ab illa stigmate hippocrepico valde differt, et ab hoc foliorum laminis reniformibus basi cordatis palmatinerviis, corolla oblique campanulata, antice gibbosa, lobis omnibus apice rotundis, staminibus fertilibus et staminodiis omnibus prope basim corollae tubi adnatis, stigmate hippocrepico recedit.

Herbae perennes, rupestres, acaulescentes, rhizomatibus. Folia basalia, petiolata; laminae reniformes, palmatinerviae. Cymae axillares, pedunculatae, 2-bracteatae. Calyx actinomorpha, ad basin 5-sectus, segmentis aequalibus. Corolla zygomorpha, oblique campanulata, antice gibbosa, bilabiata; tubus limbum subaequans; labium posticum 2-partitum, antice brevius, lobis subsemiorbiculatis; labium anticum 3-fidum, lobis suborbiculatis. Stamina fertilia 2 antica, prope basim corollae tubi adnata, inclusa, filamentis arcuatis; antheris dorsifixis ventre cohaerentibus, thecis divaricatis apice confluentibus, longitudinaliter dehiscentibus, connectivis non projectis. Staminodia 2 postica, prope basim corollae tubi adnata. Discus annularis. Pistillum inclusum; ovarium 1-loculatum, placentis parietalibus 2 divaricatis ovuliferis, stigmate 1 parvo oblique hippocrepico.

Species unica, in Guangxi boreo-occidentali Sinae habitat.

Typus generis: *Wentsaiboea renifolia* D. Fang & D. H. Qin.

Herbs perennial, rock-dwelling, stemless, rhizomatous. Leaves basal, petiolate; leaf blade reniform, palmately nerved. Cymes axillary, pedunculate, 2-bracteate. Calyx actinomorphic, 5-sect; segments equal. Corolla zygomorphic, obliquely campanulate, abaxially swollen, 2-lipped;

tube subequalling limb; adaxial lip 2-parted, shorter than abaxial one, lobes subsemiorbicular; abaxial lip 3-lobed, lobes suborbicular. Fertile stamens 2, adnate to abaxial side of corolla tube near base, included; filaments arcuate; anthers dorsifixed, coherent adaxially; thecae divaricate, apex confluent, dehiscing longitudinally, connective not projecting. Staminodes 2, adnate to adaxial side of corolla tube near base. Disc ringlike. Pistil included; ovary 1-loculed; placentas 2, parietal, 2-cleft; stigma 1, obliquely hippocrepiform.

Wentsaiboea is similar to *Dolicholoma* D. Fang & W. T. Wang in the shape of stigma, but differs by having leaves reniform, palmately nerved and base cordate, corolla obliquely campanulate, corolla lobes rounded, and both stamens and staminodes adnate to corolla tube near base. In *Dolicholoma* the leaves are narrowly ovate to elliptic, base broadly cuneate or subrounded, pinnately nerved, the corolla tube is cylindrical, not swollen, the corolla lobes are all acute at apex, the stamens and staminodes are adnate to corolla tube near middle, and the stigma is disclike. It is also similar to *Chiritopsis* W. T. Wang in the habit, but differs by having leaves palmately nerved, corolla tube campanulate and abaxially swollen, and stigma hippocrepiform. In *Chiritopsis*, the leaves are pinnately nerved, the corolla tube is tubular, not swollen, and the lower lip of stigma is obtusiform to linear in shape.

Wentsaiboea is named after Professor Wang Wen-Tsai, a renowned Chinese taxonomist of the Institute of Botany, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and an expert of the Chinese Gesneriaceae.

***Wentsaiboea renifolia* D. Fang & D. H. Qin, sp. nov. Fig. 1**

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Herba perennis. Rhizoma subconoideum vel subteres, 3–15 mm longum, 1.5–3 mm diam. Folia 9–22, basalia, subglabra; laminae chartaceae vel in sicco tenuiter chartaceae, reniformes raro subcordatae, 0.5–2.5 cm longae, 0.7–3.6 cm latae, apice rotundae raro obtusae, basi cordatae vel profunde cordatae, margine subintegrae raro repandae, ciliolatae, subtus in vivo atropurpureae, nervis palmatis 3–5 utrinque saepe inconspicuis; petioli 2–9 cm longi, 0.5–1.5 mm lati, paulo applanati, atropurpurei. Cymae 5–13, 1- vel 3-ramosae, 3–13-florae; pedunculi 2.5–11.5 cm longi, cum pedicellis patenter albo-pubescentes et glanduloso-puberuli; bractee oppositae, lineares raro oblanceolatae, 1–3 mm longae, integrae, eodem indumento pedunculi obtectae; pedicelli 3–8 mm longi. Calyx 5-sectus, segmentis lineari-triangularibus 3–3.5 mm longis 0.6 mm latis atropurpureis apice minute obtusis, extus albo-pubescentibus et glanduloso-puberulis intus fere glabris, margine ciliatis. Corolla 9–10 mm longa, extus sparsim glanduloso-puberula, intus glabra; tubus albus, 4 mm longus, 4.5 mm diam., intus striis purpureis longitudinalibus ornatus, ore 5 mm diam.; limbum purpurellum; labium posticum 2.5 mm longum, lobis 2 mm longis, labium anticum 4 mm longum, lobis 2–2.5 mm longis, lobis omnibus ciliatis. Stamina 2, ad 0.5 mm supra basin corollae tubi adnata; filamentis linearibus 2.5 mm longis basi glanduloso-puberulis; antheris glabris reniformibus 1.5 mm longis. Staminodia 2, ad 0.25 mm supra basin corollae tubi adnata, 0.75 mm longa, apice leviter ampliata compressa glanduloso-puberula. Discus 0.35 mm altus, margine undulatus. Pistillum 6 mm longum; ovarium anguste ovoideum, 1.5 mm longum, 0.7 mm diam., dense et patenter glanduloso-puberulum; stylus 4 mm longus, infra medium sparsim glanduloso-puberulus; stigma circ. 0.3 mm diam. Capsula non visa. Fl. Apr. – Mai.

China. Guangxi (广西): Du'an (都安), Xiaao (下坳), in cave on limestone hill, rare, alt. 280 m, D. H. Qin & D. Fang (覃德海, 方鼎) 29612 (GXMI); the same locality, 2003-05-07, D. Fang & D. H. Qin (方鼎, 覃德海) 29615 (holotype, GXMI; isotypes, GXMI, PE).

Herb perennial. Rhizome subobconic or subterete, 3–15 mm long, 1.5–3 mm diam. Leaves 9–22, basal, subglabrous; blade chartaceous or thinly chartaceous when dry, reniform, rarely

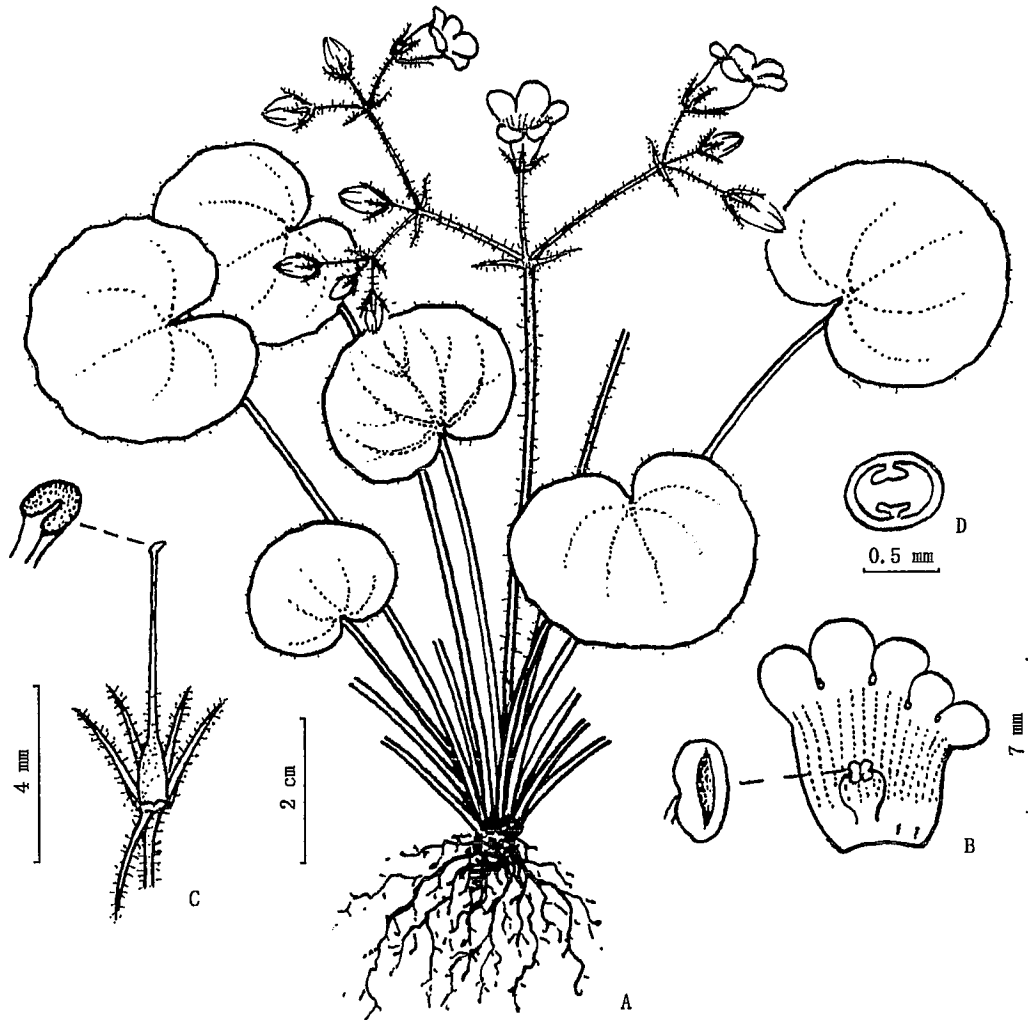


Fig. 1. *Wentsaiboea renifolia* D. Fang & D. H. Qin. A, habit; B, corolla opened with stamens and staminodes; C, calyx, disc and pistil; D, transverse section of ovary. Drawn by X. P. Liao from the type gathering, D. Fang & D. H. Qin 29615.

subcordate, 0.5–2.5 cm long, 0.7–3.6 cm wide, apex rounded, rarely obtuse, base cordate or deeply cordate, margin subentire, rarely repand, ciliolate, abaxially dark purple in living state, inconspicuously palmately 3–5-nerved on both surfaces; petiole 2–9 cm long, 0.5–1.5 mm wide, slightly enlarged, dark purple in living state. Cymes 5–13, 1- or 3-branched, 3–13-flowered; peduncle 2.5–11.5 cm long, together with pedicel spreading white pubescent and glandular puberulent; bracts opposite, linear, rarely oblanceolate, 1–3 mm long, entire, spreading white pubescent and glandular puberulent; pedicel 3–8 mm long. Calyx 5-sect; segments linear-triangular, 3–3.5 mm long, 0.6 mm wide, apex minutely obtuse, white pubescent and glandular puberulent outside, nearly glabrous inside, margin ciliate. Corolla 9–10 mm long, sparsely glandular puberulent outside, glabrous inside; tube white, 4 mm long, 4.5 mm diam., longitudinally purple striate inside, mouth 5 mm diam., limb purple, abaxial lip 2.5 mm long, lobes 2 mm long,

adaxial lip 4 mm long, lobes 2 – 2.5 mm long, all lobes ciliolate. Stamens 2, adnate to 0.5 mm above base of corolla tube; filaments linear, 2.5 mm long, base glandular puberulent; anthers glabrous, reniform, 1.5 mm long; staminodes 2, adnate to 0.25 mm above base of corolla tube, 0.75 mm long, apex slightly enlarged, compressed, glandular puberulent. Disc 0.35 mm high, margin undulate. Pistil 6 mm long; ovary narrowly ovoid, 1.5 mm long, 0.7 mm diam., densely spreading glandular puberulent; style 4 mm long, below the middle sparsely glandular puberulent; stigma 0.3 mm diam. Capsule not seen. Fl. Apr. – May.

Wentsaiboea renifolia is only known from its type locality, growing in cave on limestone hill.

Acknowledgements: We would like to express our sincere thanks to Professor Li Zhen-Yu of the Institute of Botany, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, for his kind help in the course of writing this paper. We thank Mr. Liao Xin-Pei for the illustration.

广西苦苣苔科一新属——文采苣苔属

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摘要 描述了在广西发现的苦苣苔科一新属和一新种,即文采苣苔属 *Wentsaiboea* D. Fang & D. H. Qin 及文采苣苔 *W. renifolia* D. Fang & D. H. Qin, 并提供墨线图。文采苣苔属的柱头外形略似长檐苣苔属 *Dolicholoma* D. Fang & W. T. Wang, 不同在于前者叶肾形,基部心形,具掌状脉,花冠斜钟状,裂片圆形,雄蕊和退化雄蕊着生于冠筒近基部。新属在体态上还接近小花苣苔属 *Chiritopsis* W. T. Wang, 但前者叶具掌状脉,冠筒钟状,远轴侧膨胀,柱头马蹄形;在后者叶具羽状脉,冠筒筒状,不膨胀,柱头下唇倒梯形至线形。

关键词 苦苣苔科;文采苣苔属;文采苣苔;新属;新种;广西;中国