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**A new species of *Whytockia* W.W. Smith (Gesneriaceae)
from Yunnan, China.**

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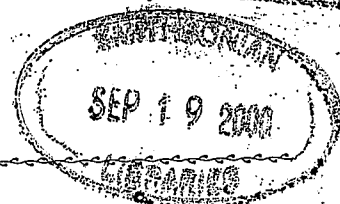
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云南贡山异叶苣苔属(苦苣苔科)一新种*

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from Yunnan, China^{1,2}WANG Yin-Zheng ²LI Heng¹(Institute of Botany, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100093)²(Kunming Institute of Botany, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming 650204)**Key words** *Whytockia*; *W. gongshanensis* Yin Z. Wang et H. Li; New species; Yunnan, China
关键词 异叶苣苔属; 贡山异叶苣苔; 新种; 中国云南

贡山异叶苣苔 新种 图 1

Whytockia gongshanensis Yin Z. Wang et H. Li, sp. nov. Fig. 1.Affinis *W. tsiangiana* (Hand.-Mazz.) A. Weber, a qua sepalis latioribus, corolla pallide caesio-purpurea, stylo ovario ultra 2-plo longiore, stigmatibus paene infundibulari differt.

Herba perennis. Rhizoma repens. Caules erecti, basi decumbentes, succulenti, 10~25 cm alti, 6~8-nodes, saepe simplices, inferne glabrescentes, superne brunneolo-pubescentes et glandulosi. Folia opposita, binatim valde inaequalia; ea normalia sessilia vel subsessilia, laminis membranaceis, ovatis vel ovato-oblongis, 3~6 cm longis, 1.7~3 cm latis, apice acutis vel obtusiusculis, basi in latere angusto cuneatis, in latere lato rotundatis, margine irregulariter remote repando-serratis et glandulosis, utrinque sparse pubescentibus, nervis lateralibus in latere lato 6~11, in latere angusto 4~6, petiolis 0.5~2 mm longis vel nullis; ea reducta sessilia, ovata, 3~10 mm longa, ceterum ut in eis normalibus. Cymae axillares, 4~6 cm longae, 2~5-florae, pedunculis 2~4 cm longis, cum pedicellis pubescentibus et glandulosis, pedicellis 7~15 mm longis. Calyx campanulatus, 3~3.5 mm longus, sepalis 5, liberis, basi tantum connatis, ovatis vel ovato-orbicularibus, apice obtusis vel acutis, extus puberulis, intus glabris, 3~3.3 mm longis, 2.2~2.4 mm latis. Corolla pallide caesio-purpurea, 8~10 mm longa, extus glabra, intus infra faucem inter lobos anticos pilis unicellularibus claviformibus bifariis tecta, tubo circ. 5~7 mm longo, labio postico 1.5~2 mm longo, ad medium 2-fido, labio antico 3~4 mm longo, 3-partito. Stamina 4, filamentis 2 mm supra basin corollae insertis, superne incrassatis et ciliatis, anticis 4.5 mm longis, prope medium geniculatis, posticis circ. 3 mm longis, antheris 1.1 mm latis, pubescentibus. Staminodium longe ovatum, circ. 0.7 mm longum. Discus circ. 0.2 mm altus. Pistillum 4~5 mm

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5 mm longis
varium gla-
equaliter 2-

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;枝、小枝
;叶片薄
.5 cm,边
;茎,上面
,连同中
后伸长,
,基部心
片绿色,
疏柔毛,
5 mm,毛
部有极
外面无
散毛,柱株为草
;小苞
毛。

表示谢

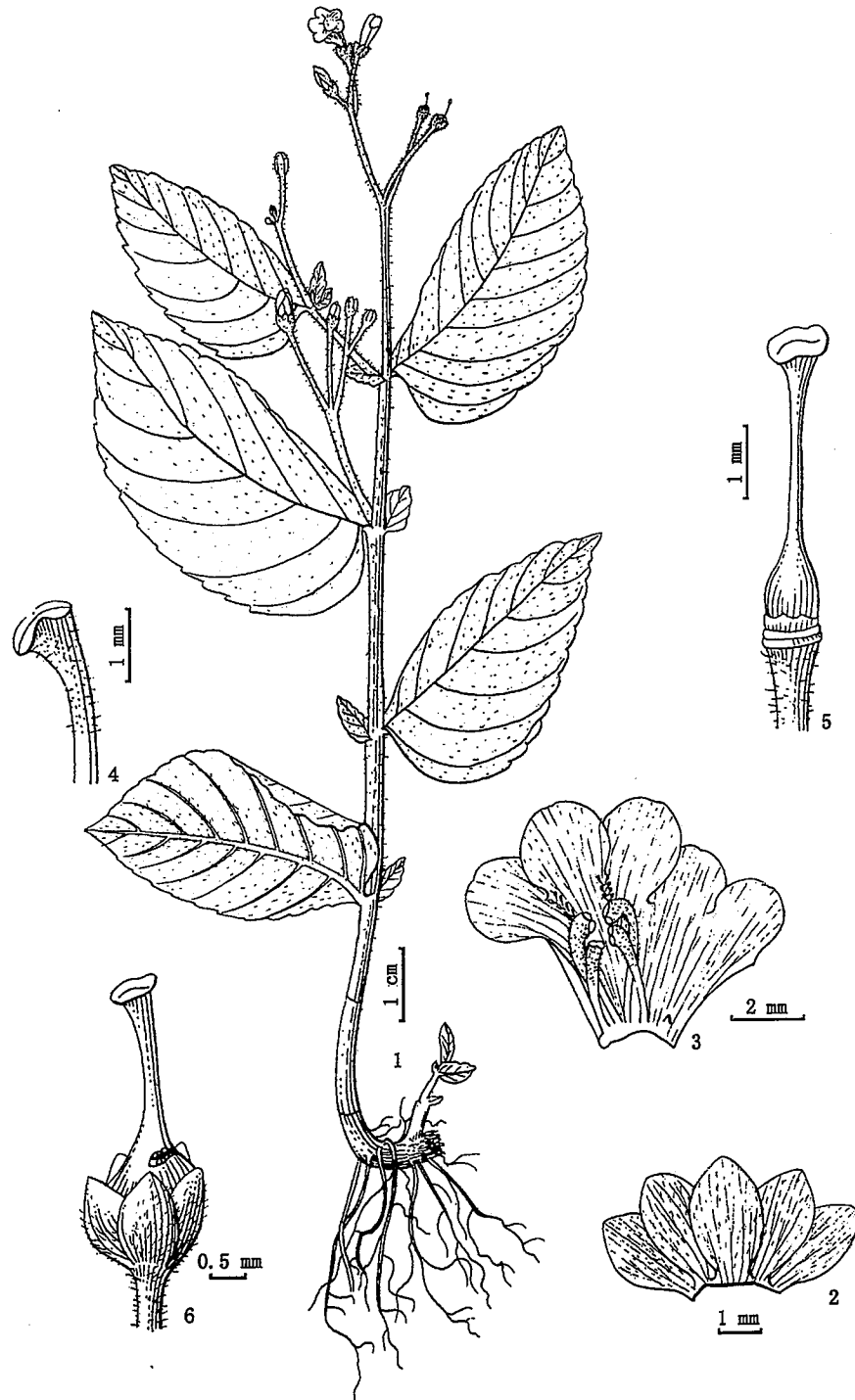


图1 贡山异叶苣苔 1. 植株; 2. 花萼; 3. 花冠剖开; 4. 雄蕊; 5. 雌蕊; 6. 宿存花萼与不规则开裂的成熟蒴果。(肖溶, 孙英宝 绘)

Fig. 1 *Whytockia gongshanensis* Yin Z. Wang et H. Li 1. Habit; 2. Calyx; 3. Opened corolla; 4. Stamen; 5. Pistil; 6. Persistent calyx and irregular dehiscence of mature capsule.

longum, ovario ovoideo 0.8 ~ 1.1 mm longo, stylo 2.1 ~ 2.8 mm longo, ovario ultra 2 ~ 2.5-plo longiore, stigmatibus infundibulari. Capsulae globosae, 3 ~ 3.4 mm diam., glabrae, irregulariter dehiscentes, in calycibus persistentibus omnino inclusae.

Perennial, succulent herbs. Rhizomes creeping, bearing roots at nodes. Stems erect, 10 ~ 25 cm tall with 6 ~ 8 nodes, simple and often decumbent at base, inferior glabrescent, superior covered with brown-pubescent and glandular hairs. Leaves opposite, quite unequal. Large leaf blades in a pair membranaceous, ovate and oblong-ovate, 3 ~ 6 cm × 1.7 ~ 3 cm, sessile or with a short petiole 0.5 ~ 2 mm long, apex acute or obtuse, base oblique, rounded in wide lateral and cuneate in angustate lateral, both surfaces pubescent, margins irregularly repand-serrate and glandular-serrate, nerves 6 ~ 11 in wide lateral and 4 ~ 6 in angustate lateral. Small leaf blades ovate, 3 ~ 10 mm long, sessile, otherwise as larger leaf. Inflorescences pair-flowered cymes, 4 ~ 6 cm long, emerging from the axils of the large leaves, with 2 ~ 5 pedicellate flowers, ebracteolate. Peduncles 2 ~ 4 cm long and pedicels 7 ~ 15 mm long, covered with pubescences and glandular hairs. Calyx campanulate, 3 ~ 3.5 mm long. Sepals five and connate at base, ovate or ovate-orbiculate, 3 ~ 3.3 mm × 2.2 ~ 2.4 mm, outside pubescent and glandulose, inside glabrous, apex acuminate. Corolla blue-purple, tubular and bilabiate, 8 ~ 10 mm long, and 5 ~ 7 mm long before limb, outside glabrous, inside with two rows of the unicellular and clavate hairs under between lobes of the lower lip; upper lips 1.5 ~ 2 mm long, 2 ~ lobed; lower lips 3 ~ 4 mm long, 3-lobed. Stamens 4, attached to corolla base for 2 mm long. Filaments incrassate on upper parts covered with sericeous hairs; the anterior pair about 4.5 mm long, geniculate near middle; the posterior pair about 3 mm long. Anthers connate, 1.1 mm wide, with sericeous hairs. Staminode obovate, 0.7 mm long. Disc about 0.2 mm high. Pistils 4 ~ 5 mm long; ovaries ovate, 0.8 ~ 1.1 mm long; styles 2.1 ~ 2.8 mm long and 2 ~ 2.5 time longer than ovaries; stigmas sub-infundibulate. Capsules globose, 3 ~ 3.4 mm diam., glabrous, irregular dehiscent, included in the persistent calyx. Seeds minute, many.

China. Yunnan (云南): Gongshan(贡山), Dulongjiang (独龙江), along Dulongjiang River valley at alt. 1350 m, by stream in shady and moist places, 1990-11-14, Dulongjiang Exped. (独龙江考察队)283(holotype, KUN).

Whytockia gongshanensis resembles *W. tsiangiana* on the basis of the small corolla (8 ~ 12 mm long) and the connate stigma. However, it is easily distinguished from *W. tsiangiana* by the blue-purple corolla, the styles 2 ~ 2.5 time longer than the ovaries, and the sub-infundibulate stigmas.

Additional discussion: *W. gongshanensis* is known only from the type locality in Dulongjiang River valley up to date, growing by stream in shady and moist places at about alt. 1350 m. Dulongjiang River valley belongs to the Hengduan mountain. The region is well-known in the world for its complicate and unique geological structure and floristic characteristics. The sub-infundibulate stigmas of *W. gongshanensis* constitutes a new feature for the genus *Whytockia*. Correlatively, its geographical distribution contributes to the genus not only a new geographical record of the genus but also a peculiar pattern of distribution that is difficult to interpret with normal dispersal.

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