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"A New Genus of Gesneriaceae from Vietnam"

[356]

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Abstract: After an examination of the floral structures and vascular organs of *Hemiboea poilanei* Pellegrin found only in southern Vietnam, we have discovered that this species differs from *Hemiboea* in several important characters, and so should not be placed in that genus, but rather represents an undescribed genus. This new genus has primitive characters (calyx lobes distinct, stamens [?] with 2 stigmas), and evolved characters (filaments broadest at the upper part, tapering below, anthers densely pubescent, 2 locules divaricate and confluent, disc absent, ovary axile placentate-loculed, anterior ovary sterile), and similar to (*Chirita*) in its anther and placenta characters, but in the filament structure, disc, stigma and other characters it shows important differences, so that its systematic position is not yet understood, and awaits further research.

Key words: *Deinostigma*; new genus; new combination; Gesneriaceae; Vietnam.

THE UNDIVIDED-STYLE GESNERIAD

Deinostigma W. T. Wang et Z. Y. Li, gen. nov.

DEINOSTIGMA Figure 1

[357]

Deinostigma poilanei (Pellegrin) W. T. Wang et Z. Y. Li, comb. nov. . . .

[Fig. 1 *Deinostigma poilanei*]

In 1926, F. Pellegrin described the new species *Hemiboea poilanei* Pellegrin on the basis of a specimen (Poilane 3846) collected from Vietnam. Recently, we borrowed this holotype, and after an examination of its floral structure and vascular organs, we feel that this species differs from *Hemiboea* in several morphological characters: this species has cauline leaves entirely opposite, inflorescence with 2 distinct bracts, corolla inside glabrous, filaments broadest at the upper part, and tapering downward, anthers with short tomentose indument, and two divaricate locules, apices confluent, disc absent, pistil with 2 narrowly oblong stigmas; in *Hemiboea*, the leaves are opposite, bracts connate, corolla inside of many species with a hairy ring in the lower part, filaments of equal width throughout, narrowly linear, anthers glabrous, the two locules parallel, not confluent, disc persistent, pistil with 1 obtuse stigma (Li Zhen-yu 1987). From the above distinguishing characters, we can see that this species does not belong in *Hemiboea*. We have searched the relevant literature (Bentham & Hooker 1876; Fritsch 1894; Burt 1963; Wang Wencai [Wang Wen-tsai] et al. 1990), but do not find any genus in which to place this

species, and so believe that this species represents a hitherto undescribed new genus, and in this article name it *Deinostigma*.

The flowers of *Deinostigma* show both primitive and evolved characters. Among Gesneriaceae [subfamily Cyrtandroideae], many plants have distinct calyx lobes, while a few more highly evolved genera have connate calyx lobes (as in *Pseudochirita*, *Cyrtandra*, *Rhynchoglossum*, *Epithema*). In some genera, we find some primitive taxa with distinct calyx lobes, and some more highly evolved taxa with connate calyx lobes [as in *Hemiboea* sect. *Hemiboea* (Li Zhenyu 1987), *Chirita* sect. *Chirita* (Wang Wencai 1985), *Lysionotus* sect. *Cyathocalyx* (Wang Wencai 1983)]. Calyx lobes changing from distinct to connate, clearly is an evolutionary trend in Gesneriaceae. In Gesneriaceae, most plants have pistils of 1 stigma, while a few more highly evolved genera have pistils of 2 stigmas, as in *Bournea*, *Oreocharis* (most species), *Isometrum*, *Briggsia*, *Opithandra* (many species), and *Loxostigma*. If the pistil has stigmas, these show two conditions: 1. in many genera, there is 1 stigma possibly formed from 2 connate stigmas, as in *Tengia*, *Oreocharis* (a few species), *Corallodiscus*, *Opithandra* (a few species), *Hemiboea*, *Petrocosmea*, *Didymocarpus*, *Aeschynanthus*, *Lysionotus*, and *Whytockia* (some species); 2. in 3 genera of tribe Didymocarpeae, *Chirita*, *Chiritopsis*, and *Primulina*, the pistil has 1 [360] stigma which is actually the anterior stigma of 2 stigmas while the posterior stigma is entirely sterile (Burt 1954). It should also be pointed out that among Gesneriaceae with 2 stigmas there are those with pistil of 2 divaricate pericarps [LS: OK?], and pericarps below the stigma joined to form the ovary and stigma [LS: OK?]. From the above-described conditions, the evolutionary trend from 2 to 1 stigmas can be discerned. *Deinostigma* has 5 distinct calyx lobes, and a pistil with 2 narrowly oblong fertile stigmas, and these represent primitive characters.

In Gesneriaceae, the stamen filaments frequently are narrowly linear or linear, which is to say that they maintain a uniform width throughout their length, although sometimes there is a minute broadening at the lower part, straight or somewhat arcuate. In a few genera, the upper part of the filament and lower part are clearly of different width, as in *Allostigma*, in which the filament middle is broadest, narrowly oblong, the upper and lower two ends both tapering to narrowly linear, in some species of *Paraboea*, the filaments are very narrow at the base, but broadening upward to lanceolate, tapering again near the apex to become narrowly linear, in many species of *Chirita* and the above-described *Paraboea* the filaments are similar [similar to what?], but as it broadens above the base it also becomes geniculate. The differences in these filaments lie in the width, the shapes showing varying conditions, which are evolutionary characters. The filaments of *Deinostigma* are broadest at the upper part, tapering downward, a condition rarely seen among Gesneriaceae, which is also an evolutionary character. Among Gesneriaceae, the primitive or relatively primitive genera, such as *Thamnocharis*, *Bournea*, *Oreocharis* (most species), *Opithandra* (many species), *Didymostigma*, *Hemiboea*, and *Gyrogynae*, the anther has 2 parallel or nearly parallel locules, the two interlocules [OK?] not confluent; in the more evolved or evolved genera, such as in *Chirita*, *Didymostigma*, *Whytockia*, *Epithema* and others, the anther have 2 locules divergent at nearly 180° (divaricate), and at the same time the interlocule appendage membrane [connective?] is absent, the 2 locules are confluent into 1 locule, and the anther of *Deinostigma* belongs to this type, the taxa of this type clearly showing evolved anther structures. In Gesneriaceae, most plants have glabrous anthers, only tribe Didymocarpeae including a few genera like [?] this new genera, such as *Hemiboeopsis*, *Metapetrocosmea*, many species of *Chirita*, a few species of *Chiritopsis*, and some species of *Didymocarpus*, in which the anther surface is sparsely or densely pubescent, and this could be an adaptation to insect transmission of pollen, indicating evolution. In Gesneriaceae, of the flowers of most plants, the pistil base has an annular or cupulate disc, in only a few genera (as *Leptoboea*, *Petrocosmea*, *Metapetrocosmea*, *Paraboea*, and *Stauranthera*) and in this new genus, the flower is without a disc, this organ appearing entirely sterile and it is possibly that the degree of evolution in this subfamily is relatively late. In Gesneriaceae, the very large number of plants have ovaries of one locule, with 2 parietal placentae, and in of flowering plants family this is an important character separating Gesneriaceae and related families (Iconographia Cormophytorum Sinicorum 1979, Cronquist 1981), but in a few genera, such as *Allostigma*, *Hemiboeopsis*, and *Whytockia*, the ovary has 2 inwardly protruding parietal placentae within the locule which are confluent, forming an axile placentation, the ovary appendage also forming two locules [OK?]. In tribe Didymocarpeae's 4 genera, including this new genus, *Briggsiopsis* (Pan Kaiyu 1985), *Hemiboea*, and *Chirita* (3 species), the pistil has also axile placentation, but of the two locules only the posterior locules is fertile, the anterior locules being sterile, very small, its placenta strongly sterile or completely absent. In view of the above-described condition of the ovary with axile placentae, this must be a secondary phenomenon (Cronquist 1981).

Based upon the above-described primary characters of *Deinostigma*, in relation to the genera of tribe Didymocarpeae, it is most similar to those genera with 2 fertile stamens, but otherwise we cannot find any other closely related genera. In its two divaricate anther locules, and its 2-loculed pistil, of which 2 have infertile [361] ovaries and other characters, this new genus resembles *Chirita*, but this genus has filaments broadest at the upper part, and tapering downward, disc absent, pistil with 2 stigmas, and so differs greatly from the latter in these characters. And so the systematics of this new genus are for the time being not clear, but require further intense research.

Pellegrin's Latin description mistakenly describes some leaves as opposite ("Folia primo opposita, mox subopposita, alternaque") and the flower with a disc, and moreover describes the stigma as being only 1 (stigma integrum), the filaments of the flower pairs of unequal width over their length, anthers with short tomentose indument, the two locules divaricate, the leaf base sometimes peltate and other characters which have not been described [?because the holotype is no longer available?], and because of this, the authors of this article have written a revised description of *Deinostigma*.

Pellegrin (1930) in "Fl. Gen. Indo-Chine", under *Hemiboea poilanei* besides the holotype also lists another specimen (Clemens s. n.), and recently, through the researches of Mr. B.L. Burtt (communicated privately by letter), it has been learned that this specimen represents a different species.

The Director of the Laboratoire de Phanerogamie of Museum National de Histoire Naturelle, Prof. Ph. Morat, lent the holotype, Mr. B.L. Burtt of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, identified Clemens s. n., and Mr. Wu Zhanghua drew the illustrations, to all of whom the authors extend their deepest thanks.

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越南苦苣苔科——新属

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GENUS NOVUM GESNERIACEARUM E VIETNAM

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Abstract In 1926, based on a specimen (Poilane 3846) collected from Vietnam, F. Pellegrin described a new species of the genus *Hemiboea*. Recently, after dissecting a flower of the holotype we realized that this species was erroneously placed in *Hemiboea*, differing from the latter in a series of important morphological characters, and in fact represents a new genus (*Deinostigma*) of the tribe *Didymocarpeae*, which is described in the present paper.

Key words *Deinostigma*; new genus; new combination; Gesneriaceae; Vietnam

摘要 通过对特产越南南部的 *Hemiboea poilanei* Pellegrin 的花构造和营养器官形态的观察, 我们发现这种植物在一系列特征上与半蒴苣苔属 *Hemiboea* 不同, 不应隶属于该属, 而代表了一个未被描述过的属。此新属既具有原始的特征(萼片分生, 雌蕊有 2 枚柱头), 也具有进化的特征(花丝上部最宽, 向下渐变狭, 花药密被柔毛, 2 药室极叉开并汇通, 花盘不存在, 子房具中轴胎座, 具 2 室, 前室退化, 不育), 在花药和胎座的特征上与唇柱苣苔属 *Chirita* 相似, 但在花丝构造, 花盘, 柱头等特征上有重要区别, 其系统位置暂时尚不明确, 有待进一步的研究。

关键词 奇柱苣苔属; 新属; 新组合; 苦苣苔科; 越南

奇柱苣苔属 新属

Deinostigma W. T. Wang et Z. Y. Li, gen. nov.

(Subfam. Cyrtandroideae Endl. trib. Didymocarpeae Endl.)

Genus novum insigne, characteres primitivos (sepala libera, pistillum stigmata duo ferens) et provectos (filamenta superne latissima deorsum sensim angustata, anthera velutina, ejus thecas divaricatas confluentes, discum nullum, ovarium placentam axilem ferens 2-loculare cum loculo antico reducto sterili) simul habet, quoad antherae thecas divaricatas confluentes et ovarium 2-loculare cum loculo antico reducto fortasse plus minusve *Chiritae* D. Don propinquum, sed

filamentis superne latissimis, disco nullo, stigmatibus duobus plane distinguitur, nullis aliis generibus arctius affine et ejus positione systematica obscurum est. Ab F. Pellegrin ejus species sola est posita in genere *Hemiboea* Clarke, quae foliis oppositis, bracteis connatis, corolla intus annulo pilorum saepe instructa, filamentis per longitudinem totam fere aequalis, anthera glabra, ejus thecis duabus parallelis haud confluentibus, disco praesente, pistillo stigma unum ferente valde differt.

Sepala 5, libera, subaequimagna. Corolla alba vel lilacina, tubulari-infundibuliformis, limbo 2-labiato, labio postico 2-fido, labio antico 3-lobato. Stamina 2 antico-lateralia fertilia, prope medium tubi corollae inserta, filamentis anguste oblanceolato-linearibus superne latissimis deorsum gradatim angustatis, antheris ventre cohaerentibus velutinis, thecis duabus divaricatis apice confluentibus. Staminodia 2, postico-lateralia, minuta. Discus nullus. Pistillum inclusum, ovario lineari 2-loculari, loculo postico fertili placenta intrusa bifida multi-ovulata praedito, loculo antico parvo sterili, placenta omnino reducta, stylo ovario longiore, stigmatibus duobus leviter inaequilongis anguste oblongis. Capsula falcato-lanceolata, secus suturam dosalem loculi postici dehiscens. Semina numerosa, fusiformi-oblonga, exappendiculata. — Herba pava, perennis, caulescens. Folia omnia caulina, alterna, petiolata. Cyma axillaris, pedunculata, 1 — 2-flora; bractee 2, liberae, oppositae.

Typus nominis generis: *D. poilanei* (Pellegrin) W. T. Wang et Z. Y. Li = *Hemiboea poilanei* Pellegrin.

Species unica, in Vietnam australi habitans est.

奇柱苣苔 图 1

Deinostigma poilanei (Pellegrin) W. T. Wang et Z. Y. Li, comb. nov. — *Hemiboea poilanei* Pellegrin in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 73: 421. 1926; et in Lecomte, Fl. Gen. Indo-Chine 4: 539, 1930, p. p. excl. clemens s. n.

Descriptio emendanda et amplificanda: Herba perennis. Caulis 12 — 18 cm altus, basi plus minusve lignescens, ramosus, cum petiolis dense patuleque puberulus. Folia alterna; laminae papyraceae, ovatae vel ellipticae, 1.2 — 3.4 cm longae, 0.9 — 1.8 cm latae, apice acutae vel obtusiusculae, basi oblique rotundatae vel peltatae, margine repando-crenatae, supra pilis c. 0.2 mm longis densis et eis 0.5 — 0.9 mm longis sparsis tectae, subtus dense puberulae, nervis lateralibus utrinsecus 3 — 4 inconspicuis; petioli 1.5 — 2.5 cm longi. Cyma axillaris, longe pedunculata, 1 — 2-flora; pedunculus 3 — 5.8 cm longus, cum pedicellis puberulus et glanduloso-puberulus; bractee 2, oppositae, ovatae, 2.5 — 3.5 mm longae, 1.5 — 2 mm latae, apice acutae, integrae.

utrinque sparse puberulae, ciliatae; pedicelli 2.5 — 10 mm longi. Sepala 5, lineari-lanceolata, 5 — 6 mm longa, 1 — 1.4 mm lata, extus dense puberula,

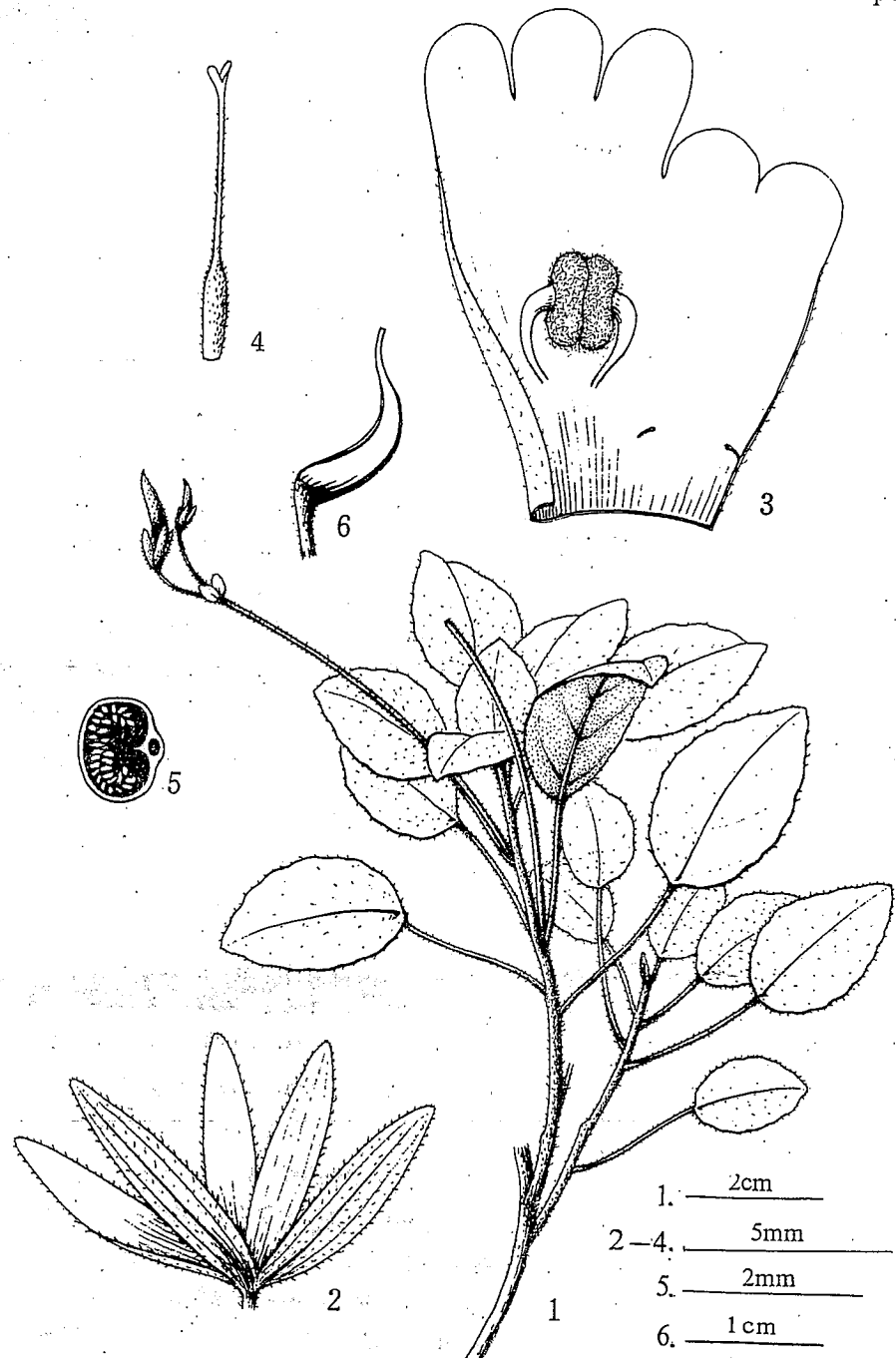


图1 奇柱苣苔 1. 结果植株; 2. 花萼; 3. 花冠打开; 4. 雌蕊; 5. 子房横切面(自 Pellegrin 1930); 6. 蒴果。(吴影桦绘)

Fig.1 *Deinostigma poilanei* 1. a fruiting plant; 2. calyx; 3. corolla opened up; 4. pistil; 5. cross section of ovary (from Pellegrin 1930); 6. capsule.

intus glabra, ciliata. Corolla 13 mm longa, extus sparse puberula, intus glabra, tubo 8 mm longo basi 1.5 mm ore 3 mm diam., labio postico 3.5 mm longo 2-fido, lobis semiorbicularibus, labio antico 5 mm longo ad medium 3-lobato, lobis suborbicularibus. Stamina 2, 3—8 mm supra corollae basin inserta, filamentis c. 2 mm longis superne 0.4 mm latis glabris, antheris longe ellipsoideis 3.5 mm longis dense velutinis. Staminodia 2, 2.5 mm supra corollae basin inserta, 0.5 mm longa, glabra, apice leviter dilatata. Pistillum 7.8 mm longum, stigmatate excepto dense puberulum, ovario 2.5 mm longo apice in stylum 4.5 mm longum gradatim attenuato, stigmatibus anguste oblongis, eo postico 0.6 mm longo, eo antico 0.8 mm longo. Capsula 12 mm longa, basi 2.2 mm lata, apice breviter rostrata, puberula. Semina numerosa, brunnea, fusiformi—oblonga, leviter curvata, 0.3 mm longa.

Vietnam (越南): Nha-trang (芽庄), alt. 300 m, 1922. 10. 29. M. Poilane 3846 (holotypus, P).

1926年, F. Pellegrin 根据采自越南的一号标本 (Poilane 3846) 描述了半蒴苣苔属一新种 *Hemiboea poilanei* Pellegrin。最近, 我们借到这号模式标本, 在观察了花的构造及营养器官形态之后, 发现这个种在一系列形态学特征方面与半蒴苣苔属不同: 这种植物的茎生叶均互生, 花序2枚苞片分生, 花冠内面无毛, 花丝上部最宽, 向下渐变狭, 花药被短绒毛, 二药室极叉开, 在顶端汇通, 花盘不存在, 雌蕊具2枚狭长圆形柱头; 在半蒴苣苔属, 叶对生, 花序苞片合生, 花冠内面下部多有一毛环, 花丝在全长等宽, 狭线形, 花药无毛, 二药室平行, 不汇通, 花盘存在, 雌蕊具1枚钝圆柱头 (李振宇 1987)。从上列区别特征, 可以肯定, 这种植物不属于半蒴苣苔属。我们查阅了有关文献 (Bentham et Hooker 1876; Fritsch 1894; Burt 1963; 王文采等 1990), 找不到任何一属可容纳这个种, 说明这种植物乃代表了一个尚未曾描述的新属, 在本文中被名为奇柱苣苔属 *Deinostigma*。

奇柱苣苔属的花同时表现出一些原始的特征和一些进化的特征。

在苦苣苔亚科中, 多数植物的萼片分生, 少数较进化属的萼片合生 (如异裂苣苔属 *Pseudochirita*, 浆果苣苔属 *Cyrtandra*, 尖舌苣苔属 *Rhynchoglossum*, 盾座苣苔属 *Epithema*)。在有些属, 原始群的萼片分生, 进化群的萼片合生 [如华南半蒴苣苔组 *Hemiboea* sect. *Hemiboea* (李振宇 1987), 麻叶唇柱苣苔组 *Chirita* sect. *Chirita* (王文采 1985), 攀援吊石苣苔组 *Lysionotus* sect. *Cyathocalyx* (王文采 1983)]。萼片从分生到合生, 显然是苦苣苔亚科的演化趋势之一。在苦苣苔亚科中, 多数植物的雌蕊有1枚柱头, 少数较原始属的雌蕊有2枚柱头, 如四数苣苔属 *Bournea*, 马铃薯苣苔属 *Oreocharis* (大部分种), 金盏苣苔属 *Isometrum*, 粗筒苣苔属 *Briggsia*, 后蕊苣苔属 *Opithandra* (多数种), 紫花苣苔属 *Loxostigma*。在雌蕊具1枚柱头时, 有两种情况: 1. 在多数属, 1枚柱头可能由2枚柱头合生而成, 如世纬苣苔属 *Tengia*, *Oreocharis* (少数种), 珊瑚苣苔属 *Corallodiscus*, *Opithandra* (少数种), *Hemiboea*, 石蝴蝶属 *Petrocosmea*, 长蒴苣苔属 *Didymocarpus*, 芒毛苣苔属 *Aeschynanthus*,

吊石苣苔属 *Lysionotus*, 异叶苣苔属 *Whytockia* (部分种); 2. 在长蒴苣苔族 trib. *Didymocarpeae* 的 3 个属, 即唇柱苣苔属 *Chirita*, 小花苣苔属 *Chiritopsis*, 及报春苣苔属 *Primulina*, 雌蕊的 1 枚柱头, 乃是 2 枚柱头中的后柱头完全退化后留下的前柱头 (Burt 1954)。应该指出, 苦苣苔科的 2 枚柱头实际上乃是形成雌蕊的 2 枚心皮的分离部分, 在柱头之下的心皮部分癒合成子房和一条花柱。从上述情况, 可以看到柱头从 2 枚到 1 枚的演化趋势。奇柱苣苔属的 5 枚萼片分生, 雌蕊具 2 枚狭长圆形发育的柱头, 这些均表现了原始的特征。

在苦苣苔亚科中, 雄蕊花丝通常为狭线形或线形, 也就是说在其全长上具有相等的宽度, 有时下部稍微变宽, 直或稍弧状弯曲。在少数属, 花丝上部和下部的宽度显著不同, 在异片苣苔属 *Allostigma*, 花丝中部宽, 呈狭长圆形, 向上、下两端均变狭呈狭线形, 在蛛毛苣苔属 *Paraboea* 部分种, 花丝在基部很狭, 其上突变宽呈披针形。近顶部又变狭呈狭线形, 在 *Chirita* 多数种与前述 *Paraboea* 的花丝相似, 但在基部之上变宽同时又发生膝状弯曲的现象。这些花丝不同部分的宽度、形状发生变化的情况, 当是进化的特征。奇柱苣苔属的花丝的上部最宽, 向下逐渐变狭, 这种情况在苦苣苔亚科中甚为罕见, 当也是进化特征。在苦苣苔亚科中, 在原始或较原始的属, 如辐花苣苔属 *Thamnocharis*, *Bournea*, *Oreocharis* (大多数种), *Opithandra* (多数种), 双片苣苔属 *Didymostigma*, *Hemiboea*, 圆果苣苔属 *Gyrogynae*, 花药 2 室平行或近平行, 二室间不汇通; 在较进化或进化的属, 如 *Chirita*, *Didymostigma*, *Whytockia*, *Epithema* 等属, 花药的 2 室近成 180° 叉开 (极叉开 *divaricate*), 同时二室间的隔膜消失, 2 室汇通成 1 室, 奇柱苣苔属的花药属于这种类型, 此种类型的花药构造显然是一种进化的现象。在苦苣苔亚科中, 大多数植物的花药无毛, 只在长蒴苣苔族 trib. *Didymocarpeae* 中包括本新属的少数属, 如密序苣苔属 *Hemiboeopsis*, 盾叶苣苔属 *Metapetrocosmea*, *Chirita* 多数种, *Chiritopsis* 少数种, *Didymocarpus* 部分种, 花药被有稀疏或稠密的柔毛, 这可能是适应昆虫传粉的产物, 是进化的现象。在苦苣苔亚科中, 大多数植物的花, 在雌蕊基部有一环状或杯状花盘, 只有少数属 (如细蒴苣苔属 *Leptoboea*, *Petrocosmea*, *Metapetrocosmea*, *Paraboea*, 十字苣苔属 *Stauranthera*) 包括本新属, 花不具花盘, 这种器官完全退化的现象可能是在该亚科演化过程较后时期发生的。在苦苣苔科中, 绝大多数植物的雌蕊子房一室, 有 2 个侧膜胎座, 在被子植物分科检索表中常以此作为区分苦苣苔科及玄参科和其他近缘科的重要特征 (中国高等植物科属检索表 1979; Cronquist 1981); 但在少数属, 如异片苣苔属 *Allostigma*, *Hemiboeopsis*, *Whytockia*, 子房的 2 个向内突起的侧膜胎座在子房室中央相遇并合生, 形成了中轴胎座, 子房也被隔成二室。在 trib. *Didymocarpeae* 的 4 个属, 即本新属, 筒花苣苔属 *Briggsiopsis* (潘开玉 1985), *Hemiboea*, *Chirita* (3 种), 雌蕊子房也具中轴胎座, 但二室中只后室发育, 其前室退化, 很小, 其胎座强烈退化或完全不存在。象上述子房具中轴胎座的情况, 当是次生的现象 (Cronquist 1981)。

根据奇柱苣苔属上述各重要特征, 与长蒴苣苔族 trib. *Didymocarpeae* 的属, 尤其是花具 2 枚能育雄蕊的属相比较, 未能找到与其在亲缘关系上接近的属。在花药

二室极叉开，及雌蕊具 2 室，其中 1 室不育的子房等特征上，本新属与唇柱苣苔属 *Chirita* 近似，但本属的花丝上部最宽，向下变狭，花盘不存在，雌蕊具 2 枚柱头，在这些特征上与后者有较大区别。所以本新属的系统位置暂时未能明确，需要进一步深入的研究。

Pellegrin 在拉丁描述中错误地描述有些叶对生 (*Folia primo opposita*, *mox subopposita*, *alternaque*) 和花有花盘，此外，错误地描述柱头只有 1 个 (*stigma integrum*)，对花丝上下不等宽，花药被短绒毛，二药室极叉开，以及叶基部有时呈盾状等特征均未描述，因此，作者在本文中对奇柱苣苔写出修订的描述。

Pellegrin (1930) 在 «*Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine*» 中，在 *Hemiboea poilanei* 之下除了 *Holotypus* 之外还引了另一号标本 (*Clemens s. n.*)，最近，经 B. L. Burtt 先生研究 (私人通信)，这号标本乃是另外一种植物。

承法国自然历史博物馆显花植物研究所所长 Ph. Morat 教授借予模式标本，爱丁堡植物园 B. L. Burtt 先生告知对 *Clemens s. n.* 鉴定结果，吴彰桦先生绘图，作者谨此表示深切感谢。

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