

云南樟科油丹属一新种——黄连山油丹

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Alseodaphne huanglianshanensis, a new species of the Lauraceae from Yunnan, China

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Abstract A new species of *Alseodaphne* in the Lauraceae, *A. huanglianshanensis* H. W. Li & Y. M. Shui, is described and illustrated. It was collected from an alt. 840–1300 m tropical broad-leaved secondary forest on the Huanglianshan Mountain, SE Yunnan, China. In habit, the new species is very similar to *A. yunnanensis* Kosterm. from the same area, but differs by having leaves narrower, oblong or oblanceolate-oblong, $5-13 \times (0.8-)$ $1.2-2.8$ cm, almost not foveolate on both surfaces, peduncles and fruit stalks glabrous and densely greyish white verruculose. The new species is also very similar to *A. hainanensis* Merr., but differs by having leaves oblong or oblanceolate-oblong, chartaceous, acute or acuminate at apex, hardly foveolate on both surfaces, glabrous, lateral veins 7–8, fruit stalks 5–7 mm long, densely covered with greyish white linear verrucae.

Key words *Alseodaphne*, *Alseodaphne huanglianshanensis* H. W. Li & Y. M. Shui, Lauraceae, new species, Yunnan, China.

摘要 报道了樟科油丹属一新种,即黄连山油丹 *Alseodaphne huanglianshanensis* H. W. Li & Y. M. Shui。它产自中国云南东南部绿春县黄连山海拔 840–1300 m 的热带阔叶次生林中,在体态上与同一分布区内的云南油丹 *A. yunnanensis* Kosterm. 十分相似,但叶为长圆形或倒披针状长圆形($5-13 \times (0.8-)$ $1.2-2.8$ cm)明显较狭,两面几无蜂窝穴,总梗及果梗无毛,密被灰白色小瘤而不同。该新种也与油丹 *A. hainanensis* Merr. 相似,但叶长圆形至倒披针状长圆形,坚纸质,先端锐尖或渐尖,两面几无蜂窝穴,侧脉每侧 7–8 条,果梗长 5–7 mm,密被灰白色条形的小瘤而不同。

关键词 油丹属;黄连山油丹;樟科;新种;云南;中国

本文第二作者在近两年进行云南省自然科学基金资助的“云南东南部种子植物区系研究”课题时,发现绿春县黄连山海拔 840–1300 m 热带次生阔叶林中下层乔木中一种樟科 Lauraceae 植物在当地较为常见,可认为是该类型森林的一个特征树种。为此,我们合作研究,确认该植物是樟科油丹属 *Alseodaphne* Nees 一新种,予以发表。

黄连山油丹 新种 图 1

Alseodaphne huanglianshanensis H. W. Li & Y. M. Shui, sp. nov. Fig. 1

Haec species habitu *A. yunnanensi* Kosterm. and *A. hainanensi* Merr. arcte similis, a priori foliis angustioribus, oblongis vel oblanceolato-oblongis, $5-13 \times (0.8-)$ $1.2-2.8$ cm,

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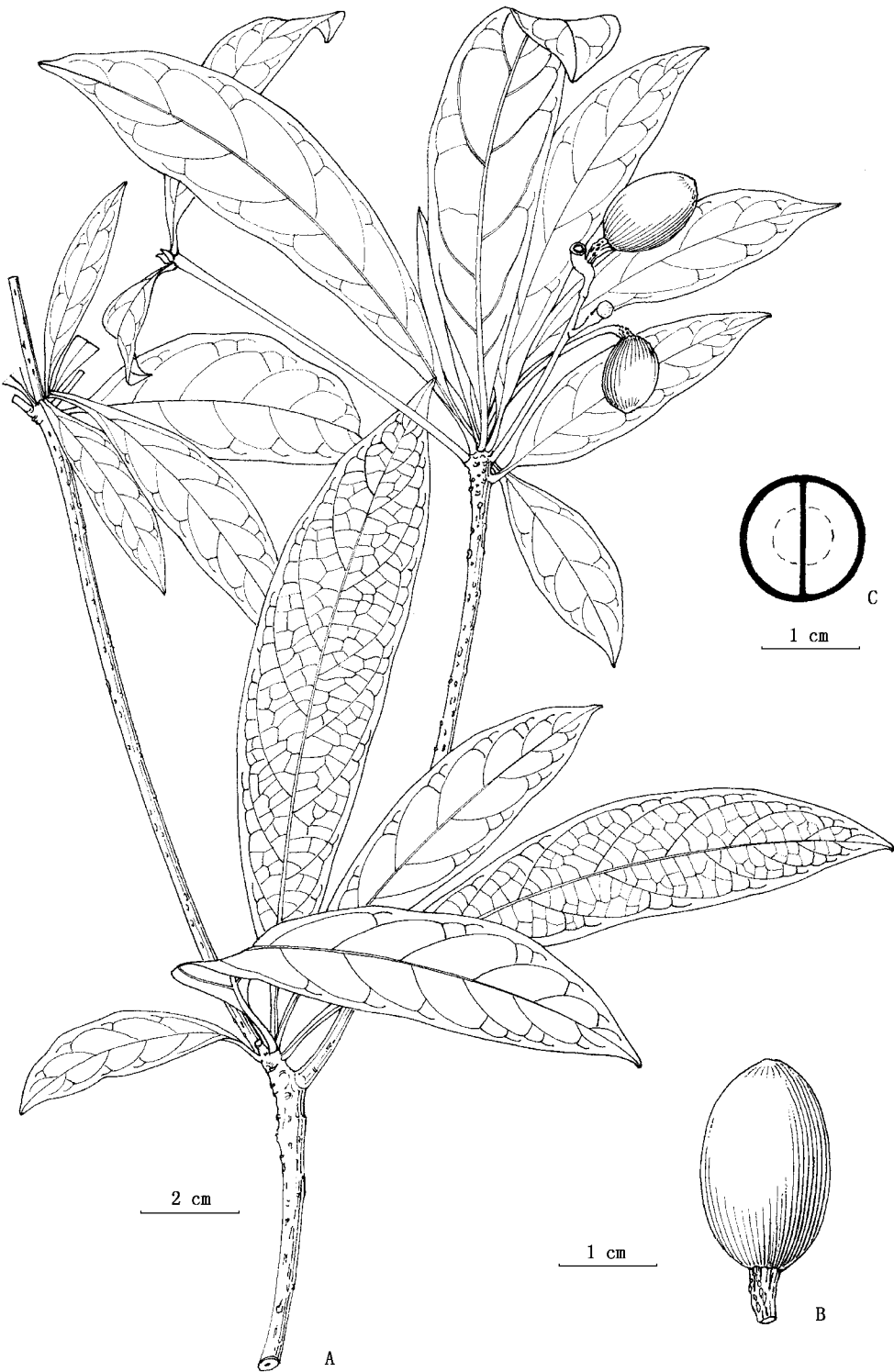


图 1 黄连山油丹 A, 果枝; B, 果; C, 果实横切。(吴锡麟根据武素功等 880 号标本绘)
Fig. 1. *Alseodaphne huanglianshanensis* H. W. Li & Y. M. Shui. A, fruiting branch; B, fruit; C, transverse section of fruit.
Drawn by X. L. Wu from S. K. Wu et al. 880.

utrinque vix foveolatis, pedunculis ut pedicellis fructiferis glabris, verruculis canis dense vestitis, ab posteriore foliis oblongis vel oblanceolato-oblongis, apice acutis vel acuminatis, chartaceis, utrinque vix foveolatis, nervis lateralibus utrinsecus 7–8, pedunculis ut pedicellis fructiferis 5–7 mm longis, verruculis canis linearibus dense vestitis.

Arbor sempervirens, circ. 10 m alta; ramuli cani, glabri, dissite lenticellati, lenticellis ellipticis 0.7–1.3 mm longis, 0.5–0.7 mm latis; caespites foliorum 10.5–14 cm distantes; folia inter se 2–5 mm distantia. Folia alterna, prope apicem ramuli vel in furcis rami vel ramuli caespitosa, oblonga vel oblanceolato-oblonga, 5–13 cm longa, (0.8–)1.2–2.8 cm lata, apice acuta vel acuminata, basi cuneata, chartacea, margine integra, supra atroviridia, subtus cana, utrinque vix foveolata, glabra, costa supra leviter elevata, subtus manifeste elevata, nervis lateralibus utrinsecus 7–8 arcuato-ascendentibus, prope marginem haud anastomosantibus, utrinque leviter elevatis, venis reticulatis utrinque elevatis; petioli glabri, 0.5–0.9 cm longi, basi leviter inflati, coccinei. Flores ignoti. Infructescentiae cymoso-paniculatae, ex axillis foliorum prope apices ramorum orientes, 4.2–5 cm longae, valde glabrae; pedunculi circ. 2.5 cm longi, verruculis canis dense vestiti; pedicelli fructiferi 5–7 mm longi, verruculis canis lineatis dense vestiti, apice manifeste inflati. Fructus submaturus purpuratis, glaber, ovoideus, circ. 2 cm longus, 1.2–1.4 cm diam., pericarpio tenui. Fr. Nov.

China. Yunnan (云南): Lüchun (绿春), Qimaba (骑马坝), Mayu (玛玉), Mt. Huanglianshan (黄连山), alt. 840–1300 m, in secondary forest along slope with montane red earth mainly from detritus rock, 1995-11-02, S. K. Wu (武素功) et al. 880 (holotype, KUN; isotypes, IBSC, PE).

常绿乔木, 高约 10 m。幼枝灰白色, 无毛, 散生椭圆形的皮孔, 皮孔长 0.7–1.3 mm, 宽 0.5–0.7 mm。叶簇间距离 10.5–14 cm, 叶簇叶子之间的距离 2–5 mm。叶互生, 密集生于近枝顶或分叉处, 长圆形或倒披针状长圆形, 长 5–13 cm, 宽 (0.8–)1.2–2.8 cm, 先端锐尖或渐尖, 基部楔形, 坚纸质, 全缘, 上面暗绿色, 下面灰白色, 两面几无蜂窝穴, 无毛, 中脉上面稍突起, 下面极明显突起, 侧脉每侧 7–8 条, 弧形上升, 近边缘处不网结, 两面稍突起, 网脉两面明显而稍突起, 叶柄无毛, 长 0.5–0.9 cm, 基部稍膨大, 红色。花未见。果序聚伞圆锥状, 生于近枝顶的叶腋中, 长 4.2–5 cm, 无毛, 果序梗长约 2.5 cm, 密被灰白色小瘤。果梗长 5–7 mm, 密被灰白色条形的小瘤, 顶端明显膨大。果近成熟, 紫色, 无毛, 卵珠形, 长约 2 cm, 直径 1.2–1.4 cm, 果皮薄。果期 11 月。

本种在体态上十分相似于云南油丹 *A. yunnanensis* Kosterm., 但本种叶长圆形或倒披针状长圆形, 长 5–13 cm, 宽 (0.8–)1.2–2.8 cm, 较狭, 两面几无蜂窝穴; 总梗及果梗无毛, 密被灰白色小瘤可区别。云南油丹目前仅见到花标本, 该种植物叶长圆形, 长 11–19 cm, 宽 4.5–6 cm, 较宽, 两面有细而密的蜂窝穴; 花序总梗及花梗密被灰褐色柔毛, 无灰色小瘤。本种与油丹 *A. hainanensis* Merr. 在花序上均无毛, 且油丹在越南北部有记录 (Kostermans, 1973), 云南黄连山与越南北部毗邻, 仅一河之隔, 从分布看云南黄连山所产的植物与越南北部所产者可能是同一个种。但油丹为高大乔木, 高达 25 m, 叶为革质, 长椭圆形, 较大, 6–10(16)×1.5–3.2–(4.2) cm, 先端圆形, 侧脉每边 12–17 条, 上面有蜂

窝状线窝穴,果梗较长,长 1.2–2.2 cm,无白色条形的小瘤,果球形或卵珠形,较大,直径 1.5–2.5 cm,黄连山油丹似与其不同。

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