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华西南毛茛科六新种和二新变种

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摘要: 该文描述了自华西南东部发现的毛茛科翠雀属 2 新种和 1 新变种、唐松草属 1 新种、银莲花属 1 新种和 1 新变种, 以及毛茛属 2 新种。

关键词: 毛茛科; 翠雀属; 唐松草属; 银莲花属; 毛茛属; 新分类群; 华西南

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Six new species and two new varieties of Ranunculaceae from southwest China

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Abstract: Two species and one variety of *Delphinium*, one species of *Thalictrum*, one species and one variety of *Anemone*, and two species of *Ranunculus* (Ranunculaceae) are described as new from southwest China.

Key words: Ranunculaceae; *Delphinium*; *Thalictrum*; *Anemone*; *Ranunculus*; new taxa; southwest China

今年春季, 哈佛大学 D. E. Boufford 博士寄来一批近年采自西藏东部和四川西部的毛茛科植物标本托我鉴定, 从中发现翠雀属 2 新种和 1 新变种以及银莲花属草玉梅的 1 新变种。今年夏季, 同事杨永博士、刘冰博士等到西藏东部进行植物区系考察, 也将采集的毛茛科植物标本托我鉴定, 从中发现唐松草属和银莲花属各 1 新种, 以及毛茛属 2 新种。

长苞翠雀花 图 1

Delphinium longibracteolatum W. T. Wang, sp. nov. Fig. 1

(sect. *Elatopsis* Huth)

Species nova haec est affinis *D. densifloro* Duthie ex Huth, quod foliorum laminis basi profunde cordatis, pedicellis supra medium 2-bracteolatis, bracteolis minoribus linearibus ca. 1.5 cm longis 1-2 mm latis densiuscule pubescentibus et ciliatis, calcaris sepalino

conico sepalis multo brevioribus, staminodiorum limbis ventre dense longaeque barbatis facile distinguitur.

Perennial herbs. Stems ca. 50 cm tall, below 6 mm thick, sparsely puberulous, simple, 1-leaved. Basal leaves ca. 4, long petiolate; blades papery, subsemi-ovate, (7-10) cm × (12-16.8) cm, 3-lobed, apex rounded-truncate, base subtruncate, central lobe small, ovate, 3-3.5 cm long, with upper margins lobulate or incised and dentate, lateral lobes larger, obliquely flabellate, unequally 2-3-lobed, with upper margins incised and dentate; surfaces glabrous or abaxially near base on nerves with sparse hairs; petioles 8-17 cm long, sparsely spreading-pubescent. Terminal raceme ca. 20 cm long, below loosely above densely flowered; bracts greenish-white, blue-nerved, shortly petiolate, lanceolate, (2-3) cm × (0.45-0.6) cm, glabrous or sparsely

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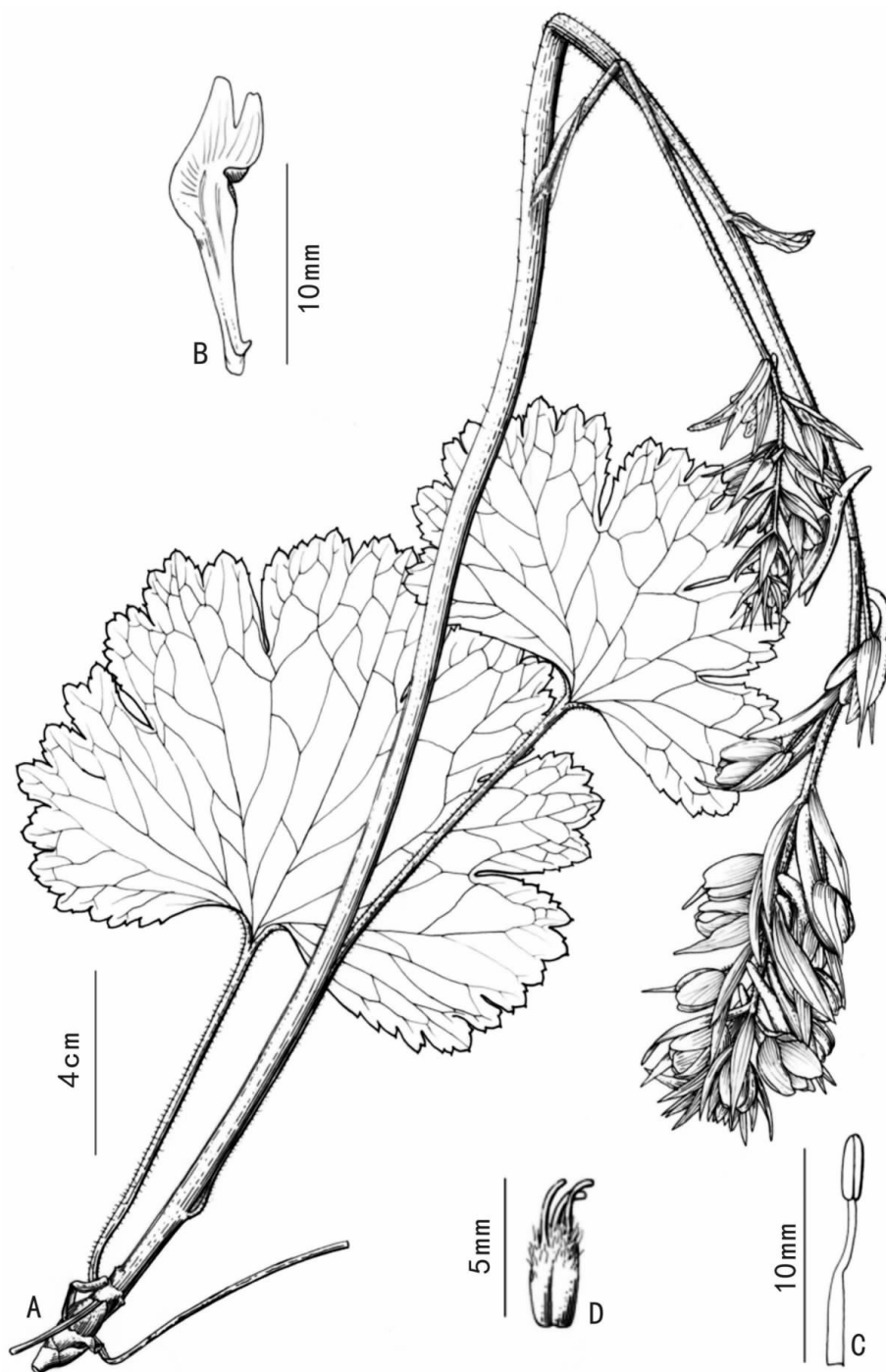


图 1 长苞翠雀花 A. 开花茎; B. 退化雄蕊; C. 雄蕊; D. 3 枚心皮。(根据模式标本, 孙英宝绘图)

Fig. 1 *Delphinium longibracteolatum* A. habit; B. staminode; C. stamen; D. three carpels. (from holotypes, Drawn by SUN Ying-Bao)

pubescent; rhachis sparsely spreading-pubescent; pedicels 0.8–2.5 cm long, sparsely spreading-pubescent or subglabrous, near apex 2-bracteolate; bracteoles similar to bracts, narrow-lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, (1.4–2.4) cm × (0.2–0.4) cm, glabrous or with few hairs. Flower ca. 3 cm long; Sepals abaxially greenish-white, purple-nerved, adaxially dark purple

(according to the collectors), entirely glabrous, abaxially sparsely pubescent, upper sepal elliptic-ovate, ca. 1.5 cm × 0.7 cm, spur conical-subulate or subulate, 1.3–1.4 cm long, with base 4–4.5 mm thick, lateral sepals ovate-oblong, ca. 1.6 cm × 0.6 cm, lower sepals lanceolate, ca. 1.4 cm × (0.3–0.5) cm. Petals black, glabrous, 2-lobulate at apex. Staminodes black;

limbs ovate, ca. 7 mm long, adaxially and abaxially glabrous, unequally 2-lobulate, near apex sparsely ciliate; claws as long as limbs, above base minutely 1-appendiculate. Stamens ca. 1 cm long, glabrous; filaments lanceolate-linear, ca. 8 mm long; anthers black, oblong, ca. 1.2 mm long. Carpels 3; ovaries oblong, ca. 5 mm long, densely puberulous; styles 1.5 mm long, glabrous.

Tibet: Jiangda County. Narrow gorge and rocky slopes ca. 6 km E in a straight line from the center of Jiangda City. $31^{\circ}30'19''$ N, $98^{\circ}17'22''$ E; 4 400–4 800 m. *Kobresia* meadow giving way to slopes with dwarf (<5 m tall) *Potentilla fruticosa* and *Caragana*, then rocky slope and rocky ridge. On slope at base of shrubs of *Caragana*. Tepals outside pale greenish white with purple venation, inside dark purple. August 4, 2009. D. E. Boufford, B. Bartholomew, D. A. Eaton, X. H. Li, R. H. Lee, B. Xu, J. P. Yue, J. W. Zhang & X. X. Zhu No. 41846 (holotype, PE; isotype, GH, not seen).

本种在亲缘关系上稍接近密花翠雀花 *D. densiflorum* Duthie ex Huth, 与后者的区别在于本种的叶片基部近截形, 花梗顶端生 2 小苞片, 小苞片较大, 狭披针形, 近无毛, 萼距近钻形, 退化雄蕊腹面无毛。在密花翠雀花, 叶片基部深心形, 花梗在中部之上生 2 小苞片, 小苞片较小, 条形, 长约 1.5 cm, 宽 1–2 mm, 稍密被柔毛和缘毛, 萼距筒状圆锥形, 基部粗 5–6 mm, 退化雄蕊腹面被长髯毛 (Munz, 1967; Wang, 1979)。

左贡翠雀花 图 2: A-E

Delphinium zuogongense W. T. Wang, sp. nov.
Fig. 2: A-E.

(sect. *Delphinastrum* DC.)

Species nova haec est affinis *D. umbroso* Hand.-Mazz., quod caulibus retrorse strigillosis, inflorescentiis racemosis, rhachidibus dense albo-strigillosis et patule luteolo-glanduloso-puberulis, floribus majoribus, sepalis 8.5–15 mm longis, calcaris sepalino 20–40 mm longo, carpellorum ovariis pilosis differt.

Perennial herbs. Stems ca. 80 cm tall, below ca. 7 mm thick, glabrous. Lower cauline leaves long petiolate; blades papery, pentagonal, (4–5.8) cm × (8–9) cm, 3-parted nearly to base, base deeply cordate, central lobe narrow-rhombic, 1.8–2 cm broad, with

acute apex and lobulate and dentate upper margins, lateral lobes larger, obliquely flabellate, unequally 2-parted; surfaces adaxially appressed-puberulous, abaxially on nerves puberulous; petioles 7–12 cm long, sparsely spreading-pubescent or subglabrous. Panicle terminal, ca. 34 cm × 15 cm, abounding in flowers; bracts shortly petiolate, lower bracts foliaceous, ca. 3 cm long, 3-parted to 3-sect, upper bracts narrow-lanceolate, 1–1.8 cm long; rhachis below glabrous, near apex densely yellowish-glandular-puberulous; pedicels 1–4 cm long, near apex 2-bracteolate and densely yellowish-glandular-puberulous; bracteoles 2–5 mm remote from flower, linear or narrow-linear, (4–7) cm × (0.2–0.4) mm, subglabrous. Flower small, ca. 2 cm long. Sepals purple (according to the collectors), adaxially glabrous, abaxially yellowish-glandular-puberulous, upper sepal ovate, 7–10 mm long, spur subulate, 1.1–1.3 cm long, arcuate-decurved, with base 3–4 mm thick, lateral sepals narrow-obovate-oblong, 7–9 mm long, lower sepals as long as lateral sepals, narrow-obovate or narrow-oblongate. Petals glabrous, apex entire. Staminodes 2; limbs deep blue, quadrate-ovate, ca. 4 mm long, unequally 2-lobed, sparsely ciliate, adaxially above base white-barbate; claws as long as limbs, glabrous, above base minutely 1-appendiculate. Stamens ca. 5 mm long, glabrous; filaments lanceolate-linear, ca. 4 mm long; anthers black, oblong, 1 mm long. Carpels 3, ca. 3 mm long, glabrous.

Tibet: Zuogong County. S of Zuogong City along the Yu Qu (Yu River) Y 563. Along small tributary, $29^{\circ}29'40''$ N, $97^{\circ}56'38''$ E; 4 000–4 100 m. Deforested ravine along small stream (originally *Picea* forest), with *Rhododendron*, *Ribes*, *Juniperus*. *Abies* forest and beside road. Tepals purple. July 18, 2009. D. E. Boufford, B. Bartholomew, D. A. Eaton, X. H. Li, R. H. Ree, B. Xu, T. P. Yue, J. W. Zhang & X. X. Zhu No. 40721 (holotype, PE; isotype, GH, not seen).

本种接近阴地翠雀花 *D. umbrosum* Hand.-Mazz., 与后者的区别在于本种的茎无毛, 花序圆锥状, 花序轴下部无毛, 花较小, 萼片长 7–10 mm, 萼距长 11–13 mm, 心皮无毛。在阴地翠雀花, 茎被反曲短糙伏毛, 花序总状, 花序轴全部密被白色短伏毛和黄色开展短腺毛, 花较大, 萼片长 8.5–15 mm,

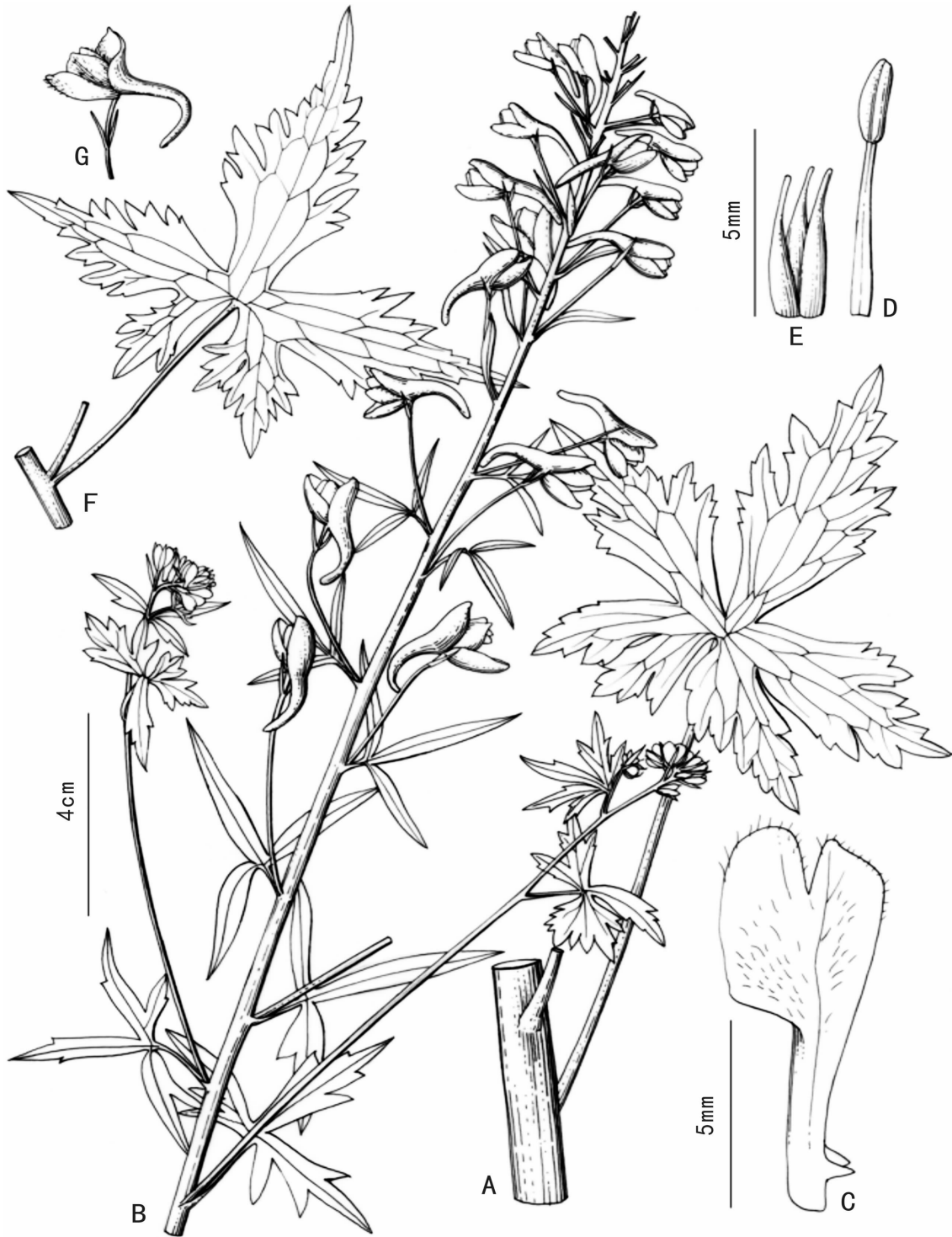


图 2 A-E. 左贡翠雀花 A. 中部茎生叶; B. 顶生圆锥花序; C. 退化雄蕊; D. 雄蕊; E. 3 枚心皮。F-G. 光果拟螺距翠雀花 F. 中部茎生叶; G. 花。(根据模式标本, 孙英宝绘图)

Fig. 2 A-E. *Delphinium zuogongense* A. middle cauline leaf; B. terminal panicle; C. staminode; D. stamen; E. three carpels. F-G. *D. bulleyanum* var. *leiogynum* F. middle cauline leaf; G. flower. (from holotypes, Drawn by SUN Ying-Bao)

萼距长 20—24 mm, 心皮子房被疏柔毛 (Munz, 1967; Wang, 1979)。

光果拟螺距翠雀花 图 2:F-G

Delphinium bulleyanum Diels var. *leiogynum* W.

T. Wang, var. nov. Fig. 2: F-G.

(sect. *Delphinastrum* DC.)

A var. *bulleyano* differt carpellis glabris.

Sichuan: Danba County: SE of Danba City, on

road (highway 303) to Daofu and Kangding at Dingguo Shan. 30°36'40" N, 101°45'22" E; 2 800—2 950 m. Remnant *Tsuga* forest with scattered *Picea* and *Abies* and shrubs and small trees of *Malus*, *Salix* and *Betula* and shrubs of *Rosa*. Open areas and at edge of forest. Herbs, ca. 1 m tall, flowers bluish purple. Scattered throughout. 24 July, 2007. D. E. Boufford, K. Fujikawa, S. L. Kelley, R. H. Ree, B. Xu, J. W. Zhang, T. C. Zhang & W. D. Zhu No. 38028 (holotype, PE; isotype, GH, not seen).

本种与模式变种的区别在于心皮无毛。模式变种, 心皮的子房被柔毛 (Munz, 1967; Wang, 1979)。

美花唐松草 图 3:A-E

Thalictrum callianthum W. T. Wang, sp. nov. Fig. 3: A-E

Species nova haec est affinis *T. delavayi* Franch., quod foliolis majoribus usque ad 3 cm longis 2—2.5 cm latis, sepalis minoribus usque ad 9(—12) mm longis, antheris oblongis, stylis ovariis multo brevioribus sub fructu apice haud hamatis, acheniis ad suturas dorsales ventralesque anguste alatis differt.

Perennial herbs. Stems ca. 1.5 m tall, glabrous, branched. Middle cauline leaves short petiolate, 3-4 ternately compound, glabrous; blades deltoid or triangular in outline, 16—18 cm long, 22—25 cm broad; leaflets numerous, thin papery, terminal leaflets broad-ovate, 7—10 mm long, 5—9 mm broad, 3-lobed, apex long apiculate, lateral leaflets obliquely ovate, obliquely quadrate or obliquely narrow-ovate, 4—9 mm long, 3—9 mm broad, 3-lobulate or undivided, apex acute; petioles ca. 5 cm long, base brown-vaginate. Terminal thyrse ca. 30 cm long, ca. 30-flowered, glabrous; bracts foliaceous, 2.5—7 cm long; pedicels slender, 2—4.5 cm long. Flower 2—3 cm in diam., beautiful; sepals 4(5), purple (according to the collectors), spreading, long elliptic or narrow-ovate, 11—16 mm long, 5—10 mm broad, glabrous, apex mucronate; stamens 22—28, 5—8.5 mm long, glabrous, filaments filiform, anthers yellow, narrow linear, 1.5—2 mm long, apex apiculate; carpels 10—15, glabrous, ovaries green, elliptic, ca. 1 mm long, styles slender, dark-blue, ca. 1 mm long, stigmas yellow, narrow-linear, 0.8—1 mm long, basal stipes 0.5—0.8 mm long. Achenes flattened, sublunate, ca. 5 mm long, 1.5—2

mm broad, glabrous, on each side prominently and longitudinally 1—3-nerved, basal stipes ca. 1 mm long, persistent styles 2—2.2 mm long, apex hooked.

西藏 (Tibet): 米林 (Milin), 派区 (Paiqu), 格噶村 (Gega village), alt. 3 400 m, 灌丛中 (in shrubbery), 植物高 1.5 m (pl. 1.5 m tall), 花紫色 (fls. purple), 2012-08-01, 杨永, 刘冰, 林秦文, 赖阳均, 冯涛 (Y. Yang, B. Liou, Q. W. Lin, Y. J. Lai & T. Feng) 471 (holotype, PE)。

本种与偏翅唐松草 *T. delavayi* Franch. 近缘, 与后者的区别在于本种叶的小叶较小, 长 4—10 mm, 宽 3—9 mm, 萼片较大, 长 11—16 mm, 花药狭条形, 花柱细长, 与子房等长, 果期伸长后顶端呈钩状弯曲, 瘦果无翅。在偏翅唐松草, 小叶较大, 长达 3 cm, 宽达 2—2.5 cm, 萼片较小, 长达 9(—12) mm, 花药长圆形, 花柱比子房短数倍, 果期顶端不弯曲, 瘦果沿背缝线和腹缝线具狭翅 (王文采, 1979)。

在 1991、2001 年我分别到瑞典乌普萨拉和瑞士日内瓦访问时, 曾在两地的植物园中看到栽培有特产我国云南、四川的偏翅唐松草, 本种的花比偏翅唐松草的花还要大, 呈紫色, 也更加美丽, 值得引种作为观赏植物。

米林银莲花 图 3:F-K

Anemone milinensis W. T. Wang, sp. nov. Fig. 3: F-K

Species nova haec est affinis *A. rivulari* Buch.-Ham. ex DC., quae foliis utrinque strigosis, floribus pluribus in cymam compositam bis vel ter ramosam dispositis, bracteis petiolatis, floris sepalis albis pluribus (6—) 7—8(—10) elliptico-obovatis dorso sparse pubescentibus apice dense puberulis facile recedit.

Perennial herbs. Rhizome unknown. Basal leaves several, long petiolate, glabrous; blades papery, deltoid or orbicular-ovate, 1.2—1.5 cm long, 1.7—2.6 cm broad, 3-sect, base deep-cordate, central segment broad-ovate, ca. 1.5 cm broad, 3-parted, partitions with 2—3 ultimate ovate lobules, lateral segments obliquely flabellate, unequally 3-parted; petioles 9—13.5 cm long. Scape 12—16 cm tall, glabrous; involucre consisting of 3 sessile bracts, which are 1.1—1.3 cm long, 2-3-fid, with lobes narrow-triangular or sublinear, entire or 3-lobulate. Flower solitary, terminal, or 2 flowers arranged in a terminal simple monochasium;

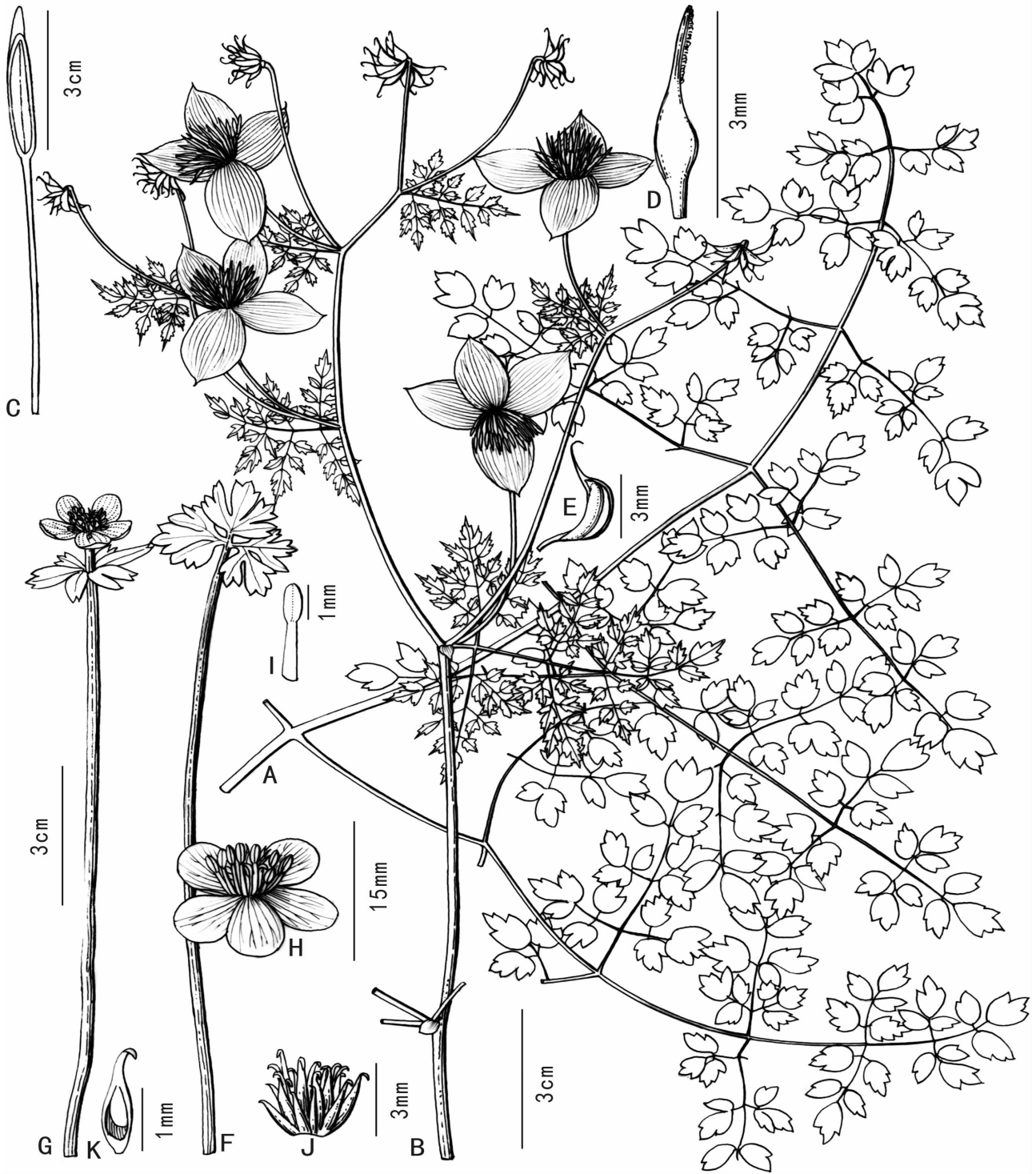


图 3 A-E. 美花唐松草 A. 茎中部叶; B. 聚伞圆锥花序; C. 雄蕊; D. 心皮; E. 瘦果。F-K. 米林银莲花 F. 基生叶; G. 花茎;

H. 花; I. 雄蕊; J. 雌蕊群; K. 心皮纵切面。(根据模式标本, 孙英宝绘图)

Fig. 3 A-E. *Thalictrium callianthum* A. middle cauline leaf; B. thyrse; C. stamen; D. carpel; E. achene. (from holotype) F-K. *Anemone milinensis* F. basal leaf; G. scape; H. flower; I. stamen; J. gynoecium; K. longitudinal section of carpel. (from holotypes, Drawn by SUN Ying-Bao)

pedicels 1–12 mm long, glabrous; sepals 5, dilutely blue-purple (according to the collectors), broad-obovate, ca. 6 mm long, 4–4.5 mm broad, glabrous, apex

rounded or subtruncate; stamens ca. 18, glabrous, filaments white, linear, 1–2 mm long, anthers dark-blue, narrow-oblong, 1.2–1.5 mm long; carpels ca. 16, gla-

brous, ovaries green, narrow-oblong, 1–2 mm long, 1-ovulate, styles 0.5–1 mm long, apex hooked.

西藏(Tibet): 米林(Milin), 派区(Paiqu), 多雄拉山(Mount Duoxiongla), alt. 4 200 m, 高山草地(alpine meadow), 花淡蓝紫色(fl. dilutely blue-purple), 2012-07-30, 杨永, 刘冰, 林秦文, 赖阳均, 冯涛(Y. Yang, B. Liou, Q. W. Lin, Y. J. Lai & T. Feng)319(holotype, PE)。

本种与草玉梅 *A. rivularis* Buch.-Ham. ex DC. 近缘, 与后者的区别在于本种的叶无毛, 花单朵顶生或2朵组成一顶生简单单歧聚伞花序, 苞片无柄, 花的萼片淡蓝紫色, 5枚, 宽倒卵形, 无毛。在草玉梅, 叶两面被糙伏毛, 花较多, 组成2–3回分枝的复杂聚伞花序, 苞片具柄, 花的萼片白色, 较多, (6–)7–8(–10)枚, 椭圆形状倒卵形, 背面疏被柔毛, 顶端密被短柔毛(王文采, 1980)。

疏毛草玉梅 (变种)

Anemone rivularis Buch.-Ham. ex DC. var. **pilosispala** W. T. Wang, var. nov.

A var. *rivulari* differt cyma simplici 3-flora, sepalis apice sparse pilosis.

Tibet: Mangkang (Markham). Between Mangkang and the Jinsha Jiang on highway 318, along Xi Qiu (Xi River). 29°43'78" N, 98°46'37" E; 3 300 m. Ravine with dwarf *Quercus* and mixed shrubs on steep, rocky slopes. Among rocks in thickets and clearings. Sepals abaxially purple, adaxially white. July 16, 2009. D. E. Boufford, B. Bartholomew, D. A. Eaton, X. H. Li, R. H. Ree, B. Xu, J. P. Yue, J. W. Zhang & X. X. Zhu No. 40614 (holotype, PE; isotype, GH, not seen).

本变种与模式变种的区别在于本变种的花序为简单聚伞花序, 具3朵花, 萼片顶端疏被柔毛。在模式变种, 花序为2–3回分枝的复杂聚伞花序, 具较多花, 萼片顶端密被短柔毛(王文采, 1980)。

多雄拉毛茛 图4: A-D

Ranunculus duoxiongla W. T. Wang, sp. nov. Fig. 4: A-D

Species nova haec est affinis *R. petrogeito* Ulbr., qui foliorum basalium segmentis centralibus 3-fidis, floris staminibus numerosis, antheris luteis differt.

Perennial small herbs. Stems ca. 3 fascicled, 12–18 cm tall, appressed-puberulous, simple or 1-branched, 1-2-foliolate. Basal leaves several, long petio-

late; blades thin-papery, pentagonal, 1–1.2 cm long, ca. 1.8 cm broad, 3-parted or 3-sect, base deep-cordate, central segment obovate, with rounded-obtuse apex, undivided or inconspicuously 3-lobulate, lateral segments obliquely broad-obovate, unequally 2-lobulate; surfaces adaxially appressed-puberulous, abaxially glabrous; petioles 6.5–9 cm long, glabrous. Lower cauline leaves shortly petiolate, their blades 1.3–1.8 cm broad, 3-lobed or 3-parted, with oblong entire lobes; upper cauline leaves smaller, shortly petiolate or subsessile, oblong-elliptic, 1–1.4 cm long, entire. Flower solitary, terminal, 7–8 mm in diam.; receptacle glabrous; sepals 5, long elliptic, 3–5 mm long, 1–2 mm broad, abaxially pubescent, apex slightly acute or obtuse; petals 5, yellow, broad-elliptic, 3–4 mm long, 2–2.8 mm broad, glabrous, longitudinally 3–5-nerved, apex rounded or obtuse, basal nectary pit minute; stamens ca. 10, whitish, 1.8–2 mm long, glabrous, filaments narrow-linear, anthers oblong or narrow-oblong, 0.6–0.7 mm long; gynoecium broad-ovoid, ca. 3.2 mm long; carpels ca. 50, flattened, glabrous, ovaries obliquely broad-ovate, ca. 1 mm long, styles 0.6–0.8 mm long.

西藏(Tibet): 米林(Milin), 派区(Paiqu), 多雄拉山(Mount Duoxiongla), 山口(mountain pass), alt. 4 200 m, 高山草地(alpine meadow), 2012-07-30, 杨永, 刘冰, 林秦文, 赖阳均, 冯涛(Y. Yang, B. Liou, Q. W. Lin, Y. J. Lai & T. Feng)281(holotype, PE)。

本种与太白山毛茛 *R. petrogeiton* Ulbr. 近缘, 与后者的区别为本种的基生叶中全裂片不分裂或不明显微3裂, 花的雄蕊较少, 约10枚, 呈白色。在太白山毛茛, 基生叶的中全裂片3裂近中部, 花的雄蕊多数, 花药黄色(Wang & Gilbert, 2001)。

十蕊毛茛 图4: E-I

Ranunculus decandrus W. T. Wang, sp. nov. Fig. 4: E-I

Ob petala oblonga et carpella glabra species nova haec est affinis *R. micronivali* Hand.-Mazz., qui caulibus humillimis 0.6–5 cm altis saepe efoliatis, foliis minoribus, laminis 1.8–5 mm longis 3–7 mm latis, flore minore 0.6–0.8 mm in diametro, staminibus

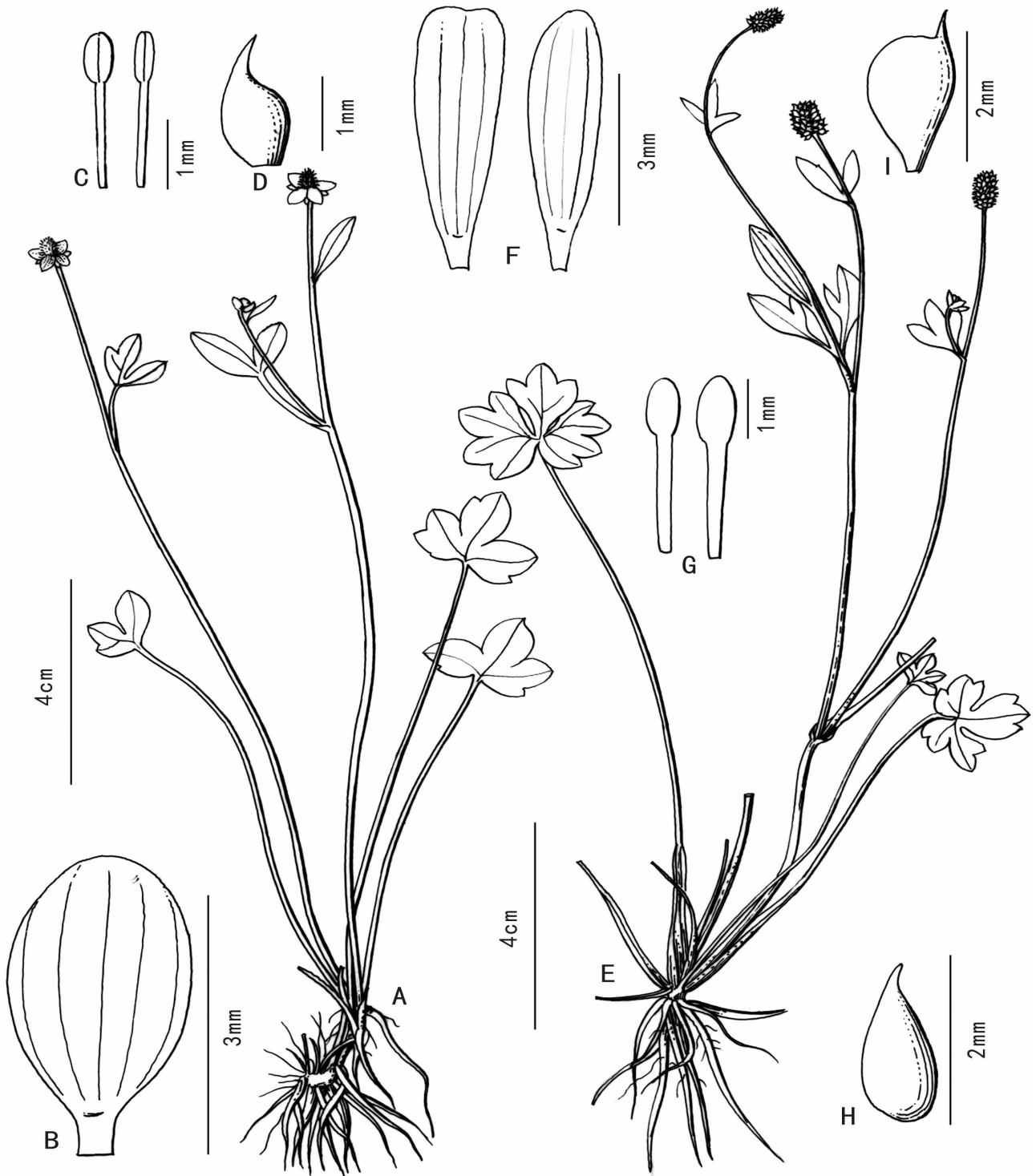


图4 A-D. 多雄拉毛茛 A. 植株全形; B. 花瓣; C. 2 雄蕊; D. 心皮。E-I. 十蕊毛茛 E. 植株全形; F. 2 花瓣; G. 2 雄蕊; H. 心皮; I. 瘦果。(根据模式标本,孙英宝绘图)

Fig. 4 A-D. *Ranunculus duoxionglashanicus* A. habit; B. petal; C. two stamens; D. carpel. (from holotype) E-I. *R. decandrus* E. habit; F. two petals; G. two stamens; H. carpel; I. achene. (from holotypes, Drawn by SUN Ying-Bao)

pauciori-bus 3-7, stylis ovariis leviter longioribus distinguuntur.

Perennial small herbs. Stems ca. 4 fascicled, 6.5-18 cm tall, puberulous, 1-2-branched, occasionally

simple. Basal leaves several, long petiolate; blades papery, orbicular-ovate or pentagonal, 0.5-1.5 cm long, 1.1-2.5 cm broad, 3-parted or 3-sect, base deep cordate, central segment broad-obovate, undivided or 3-

lobulate, lateral segments obliquely flabellate, unequally 2-lobed, margin ciliate; surfaces glabrous or adaxially sparsely appressed-pubescent; petioles 3–10 cm long, glabrous. Lower cauline leaves slightly short petiolate, 3-parted; upper cauline ones small, subsessile, 3-lobed. Flower solitary, terminal, 7–9 mm in diam.; receptacle glabrous; sepals 5, long elliptic, 2–4 mm long, 1–2 mm broad, abaxially sparsely pubescent; petals 5, yellow, oblong or cuneate-oblong, 3.2–5.5 mm long, 1.4–2 mm broad, glabrous, apex rounded-obtuse or truncate, claws 0.5–0.8 mm long, nectary pit minute; stamens ca. 10, whitish, 3–3.2 mm long, glabrous, filaments narrow-linear, anthers oblong-elliptic, ca. 1 mm long; gynoecium ovoid, ca. 5 mm long; carpels ca. 60, glabrous, ovaries flattened, obliquely broad-ovate, ca. 1.2 mm long, styles 0.3–0.6 mm, abaxially stigmatose. Aggregate fruit narrow-ovoid, ca. 8 mm long, at base 5 mm thick; achenes bilaterally compressed, obovoid, ca. 1.2 mm long, 1 mm broad, glabrous, with persistent styles ca. 0.5 mm long.

西藏 (Tibet): 林芝 (Linzhi), 色季拉山 (Mount Sejila), alt. 4 400 m, 流石滩 (on screes), 2012-08-05, 杨永, 刘冰, 林秦文, 赖阳均, 冯涛 (Y. Yang, B. Liou, Q. W. Lin, Y. J. Lai & T. Feng) 644 (holotype,

PE).

本种的花瓣长圆形, 心皮无毛, 而与窄瓣毛茛 *R. micronivalis* Hand. -Mazz. 相近, 与后者的区别在于本种的茎较高, 高 6.5–18 cm, 具 2–3 叶, 基生叶较大, 叶片长 5–15 mm, 宽 11–25 mm, 花较大, 直径 7–9 mm, 雄蕊约 10 枚, 花柱比子房短 2–4 倍。在窄瓣毛茛, 茎低矮, 高 0.6–5 mm, 常无叶, 叶较小, 叶片长 1.8–5 mm, 宽 3–7 mm, 花较小, 直径 0.6–0.8 mm, 雄蕊较少, 3–7 枚, 花柱长度稍超过子房 (Wang & Gilbert, 2001)。

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《广西植物》荣获广西“十强期刊”奖

近日, 广西“双十强报刊”评选结果揭晓, 由广西植物研究所与广西植物学会联合主办的《广西植物》荣膺广西“十强期刊”。

经评选委员会严格评审, 评选出《广西植物》、《当代广西》、《学术论坛》、《南方文坛》、《出版广角》、《桂海论丛》、《规划师》、《广西医科大学学报》、《广西教育》、《作文大王》为广西“十强期刊”; 《桂林晚报》、《柳州日报》等被评为广西“十强报纸”。这是广西新闻出版行政主管部门首次开展的主题评选活动, 旨在深入贯彻落实党的十八大精神, 建立完善报刊评价体系和引导激励机制, 重点培育和推出一批具有较强舆论引导能力、传播能力和市场竞争力的优秀品牌报刊, 推进广西文化建设。

《广西植物》是我国植物科学领域重要的学术期刊, 在国际植物学研究领域有一定影响。多年来保持在国家中文核心期刊、中国自然科学核心期刊、中国科学引文数据库 (CSCD) 核心库期刊、中国科技核心期刊、中国期刊方阵双效期刊、中国精品科技期刊、广西十佳科技期刊行列。此次获奖是对《广西植物》办刊质量的一次检阅和激励, 本刊将以此为契机, 再接再厉, 不断提高期刊质量和办刊水平, 把《广西植物》打造成全国一流的“精品期刊”。

《广西植物》获此殊荣, 得益于各级领导大力支持, 是主管部门、主办单位以及各位编委、审稿专家、作者、读者和编辑部全体成员不懈努力的结果。在此, 谨向为《广西植物》不断创新、持续发展给予热忱关爱和大力支持的各界人士表示衷心地感谢!