

尼泊尔唐松草, 毛茛科一新种

王文采

(中国科学院植物研究所系统与进化植物学国家重点实验室, 北京 100093)

摘要 描述了自尼泊尔东部发现的毛茛科唐松草属一新种, 尼泊尔唐松草 (*Thalictrum nepalense*)。此新种与叉枝唐松草 (*T. saniculiforme* DC.) 在亲缘关系上甚为接近, 与后者的区别在于新种的茎较高, 有 3 枚叶和 3 枝条, 其复单歧聚伞花序的末回分枝极叉开, 其雄蕊花丝上部棍棒状, 下部丝形, 花药在顶端不具细尖头。

关键词 毛茛科; 唐松草属; 新种; 尼泊尔

中图分类号: Q948.15 + 2 **文献标志码:** A **doi:** 10.7525/j.issn.1673-5102.2018.05.001

Thalictrum nepalense, a New Species of Ranunculaceae from Nepal

WANG Wen-Tsai

(State Key Laboratory of Systematic and Evolutionary Botany, Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100093)

Abstract A species of the genus *Thalictrum* (Ranunculaceae), *T. nepalense*, is described as new from eastern Nepal. It is closely related to *T. saniculiforme* DC., differing from the latter in its taller 3-leaved and 3-branched stem, compound monochasia with only ultimate branches divaricate, above clavate and below filiform stamen filaments, and anthers not apiculate at apex.

Key words Ranunculaceae; *Thalictrum*; new species; Nepal

1 大关唐松草 图 1

Thalictrum nepalense W. T. Wang, sp. nov.

Fig. 1.

(Subgen. *Thalictrum* Sect. *Leptostigma* Boivin)

Ob plantas totas glabras, folia 3-ternata, florem carpella numerosa stylis longis apice unciformibus vel circinatis et stigmatibus inconspicuis praedita ferentem species nova haec est arcte affinis *T. saniculiformi* DC., a quo caule altiore 3-foliato et 3-ramoso, monochasiis compositis ter ramosis, tantum eorum ramis ultimis divaricatis, staminum filamentis superne clavatis inferne filiformibus, antheris apice obtusis haud apiculatis differt. In *T. saniculiformi*, caulis humilior, 1-foliatus et 1-ramosus vel nudus, monochasia composita semel vel bis divaricata, staminum fila-

menta anguste linearia, et antherae apice apiculatae sunt.

Perennial herb, totally glabrous. Stem ca. 35 cm tall, above base 2 mm across, 3-leaved and 3-branched, with branches 1-leaved. Basal leaves not seen. Cauline leaves 3-ternate, slightly long or shortly petiolate or sessile; blades 5 - 8 × 6 - 8 cm; leaflets papery, obovate, broadly ovate, broadly rhombic or subpentagonal, 0.6 - 1.7 × 0.4 - 1.9 cm, at apex rounded, at base broadly cuneate, subcordate or subtruncate, 3-dentate or 3-lobed, with lobes entire or 1 - 2-dentate, 3 - 5-nerved, nerves adaxially slightly prominent or subflat, abaxially prominent, with nervules forming conspicuous nervous nets; petiolules filiform, 0.5 - 8 mm long; petioles 0 - 5.5 cm long, at base narrowly vaginate. Com-

作者简介: 王文采 (1926—), 男, 研究员, 中国科学院院士, 从事有花植物分类学研究。

收稿日期: 2018 - 04 - 10

Author introduction: WANG Wen-Tsai (1926—), male, professor, academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences, majoring in taxonomy of flowering plants.

Received date: 2018 - 04 - 10

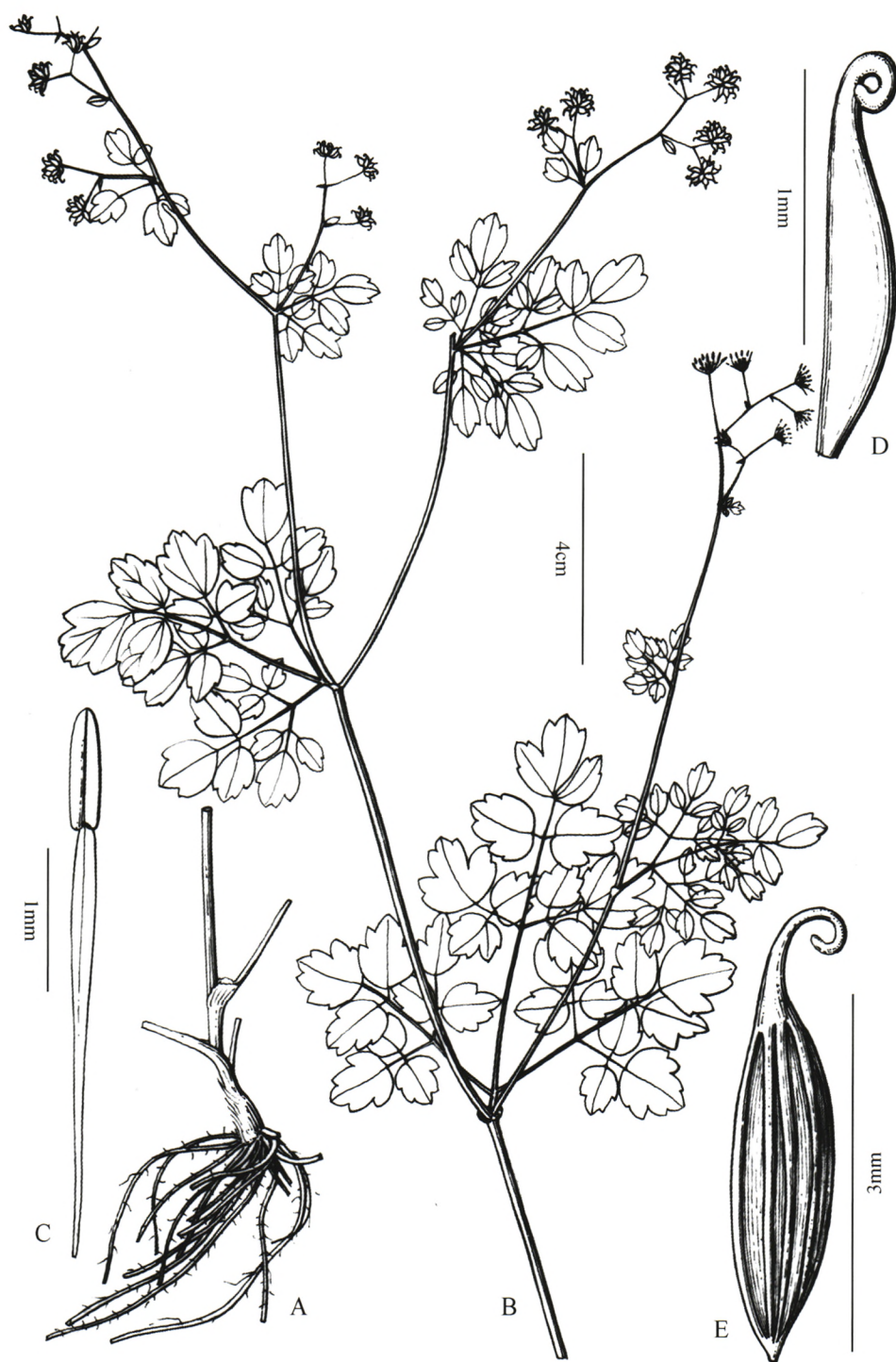


Fig. 1 *T. nepalense* A. Roots and basal part of stem; B. Upper part of flowering plant; C. Stamen; D. Carpel; E. Achene (from holotype)

pound monochasia terminal, including peduncles 5–13 cm long, thrice branched and only ultimate branches more or less divaricate; peduncles 3–6.8 cm long; most bracts foliaceous, or ternate, uppermost ones small, simple, elliptic or obovate, and entire; pedicels 2–5.5 mm long. Flower: Sepals ca-

ducous, not seen. Stamens ca. 14; filaments 2.5–3 mm long, above clavate, as broad as anthers, below filiform; anthers yellowish, narrow-oblong, ca. 0.8 mm × 0.2 mm, at apex obtuse. Carpels 9–12, sessile; ovaries ca. 1.2 mm × 0.5 mm; styles 0.8–1.2 mm long, at apex hooked or circinate; stigmas

inconspicuous. Achenes sessile, compressed, narrowly elliptic, 2.2 – 3 mm × 0.25 – 0.4 mm, on each side longitudinally and thinly 3-ribbed; persistent styles 0.8 – 1.2 mm long, at apex hooked.

E. Nepal; Sagarmatha Zone, Solukhumbu Distr., Sete (2 500 m). Lamjura La (3 500 m). Taktor (2 850 m) [86°26' – 31' E, 27°24' N] 30 July 1997. Coll. M. Wakabayashi, M. Amano, M. Mori, K. R. Rajbhandari & K. Shinozaki No. 9720035 (**holotype**, PE).

In having totally glabrous plants, 3-ternate leaves, flower bearing numerous carpels with long styles hooked or circinate at apex and inconspicuous stigmas this new species is closely related to *T. saniculiforme* DC. also with the characters just stated above, and from the latter differs in its taller 3-leaved and 3-branched stem, thrice branched compound monochasia with only ultimate branches divaricate, above clavate and below filiform filaments of stamens, and not

apiculate anthers. In *T. saniculiforme*, the stems are lower, only 1-leaved and 1-branched, or naked, the compound monochasia are once or twice divaricate, the stamen filaments are narrowly linear, and the anthers are apiculate at apex^[1-3].

Acknowledgements The author is grateful to Mr. Sun Ying-Bao for making the drawing.

References

1. Fu D Z, Zhu G. *Thalictrum* [M]. // Wu Z Y, Raven P H. Flora of China. Beijing: Science Press, St. Louis: Missouri Botanical Garden Press, 2001, 6: 282 – 302.
2. Rau M A. *Thalictrum* [M]. // Sharma B D. Flora of India. Calcutta: Botanical Survey of India, 1993, 2: 132 – 143.
3. 王文采. 唐松草属 [M]. // 中国植物志. 北京: 科学出版社, 1979, 27: 502 – 592.
Wang W C. *Thalictrum* [M]. // Flora reipublicae popularis sinicae. Beijing: Science Press, 1979, 27: 502 – 592.