

深圳拟兰, 中国兰科一新种

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摘要: 对兰科新种深圳拟兰 (*Apostasia shenzhenica* Z. J. Liu & L. J. Chen) 作了描述和绘图。该新种产中国广东南部, 与多枝拟兰 (*A. ramifera* S. C. Chen & K. Y. Lang) 和日本拟兰 (*A. nipponica* Masamune) 相近, 但本新种的根生有块根; 退化雄蕊明显长于花柱, 而且上部约 1/3 不贴生于花柱, 可以区别。

关键词: 深圳拟兰 (*Apostasia shenzhenica*); 兰科植物; 新种; 广东

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Apostasia shenzhenica, A New Species of Apostasioideae (Orchidaceae) from China

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Abstract: This paper describes and illustrates *Apostasia shenzhenica* Z. J. Liu & L. J. Chen, a new orchid from South Guangdong in China. It is similar to *A. ramifera* and *A. nipponica*, from which it differs by having tuberoid-bearing roots and a staminode manifestly longer than the style and ca. 1/3 in length free from it.

Key words: *Apostasia shenzhenica*; Orchid; New species; Guangdong

Apostasia is a small genus of Apostasioideae, Orchidaceae with less than ten species, belonging to two sections: *Apostasia* section *Apostasia* and *A.* section *Adactylus*. It is mainly found in Southeast Asia, north to China and Japan, northwest to the Himalayas, and southeast to New Guinea and northern Australia^[1,2]. Until now, there have only been three species in China, two being widespread in tropical Asia and one endemic to Hainan island^[3,4].

The species discussed in this paper was recently collected from an eastern suburb of Shenzhen in southern Guangdong in late June. Several individuals were seen growing and scat-

tered in loose and rocky soil in a broad-leaved forest at an altitude of about 200 m. The plants were just coming into flower, although the yellow-green flowers did not open widely.

Our plant is similar in habit to *A. ramifera* S. C. Chen & K. Y. Lang and *A. nipponica* Masamune, despite these two species being found in Hainan and the other in Ryukyu Islands. The latter two species, however, both have a staminode slightly shorter than the style and almost entirely adnate to it with the exception of its tip, a feature commonly found in the members of *Apostasia* section *Apostasia*, but not in our species. In addition, our species showed no similarity to *A. wallichii* R.

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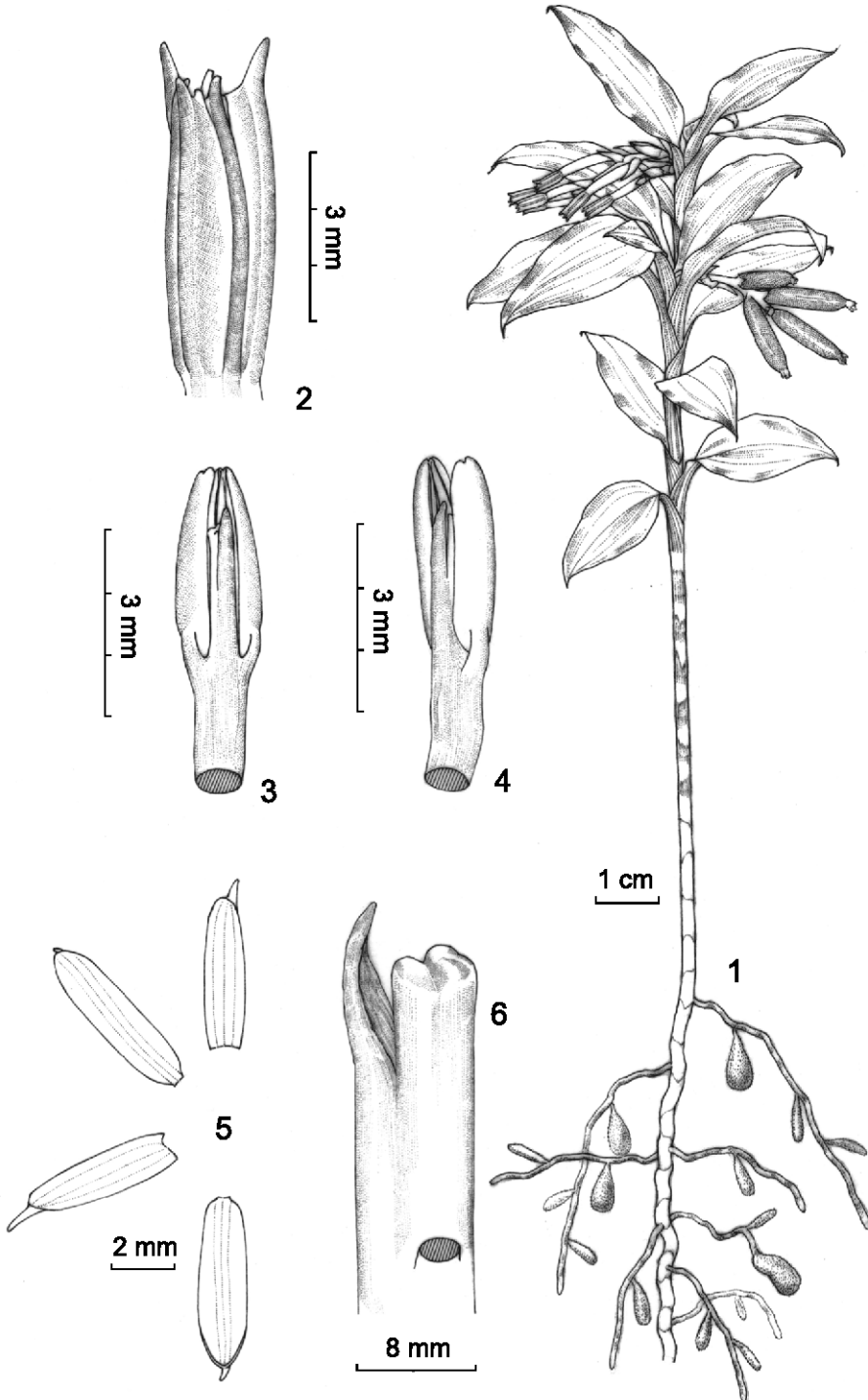
Biography: Chen Li-Jun (1980 -), Female, Engineer, mainly engaged in Orchidaceae.

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Br., which is a taller plant with linear or linear-lanceolate leaves 16 – 18 cm long and a apical awn up to 2 – 20 mm long. As a result, the Shenzhen plant is treated as a new species here, belonging to *Apostasia* section *Apostasia*.

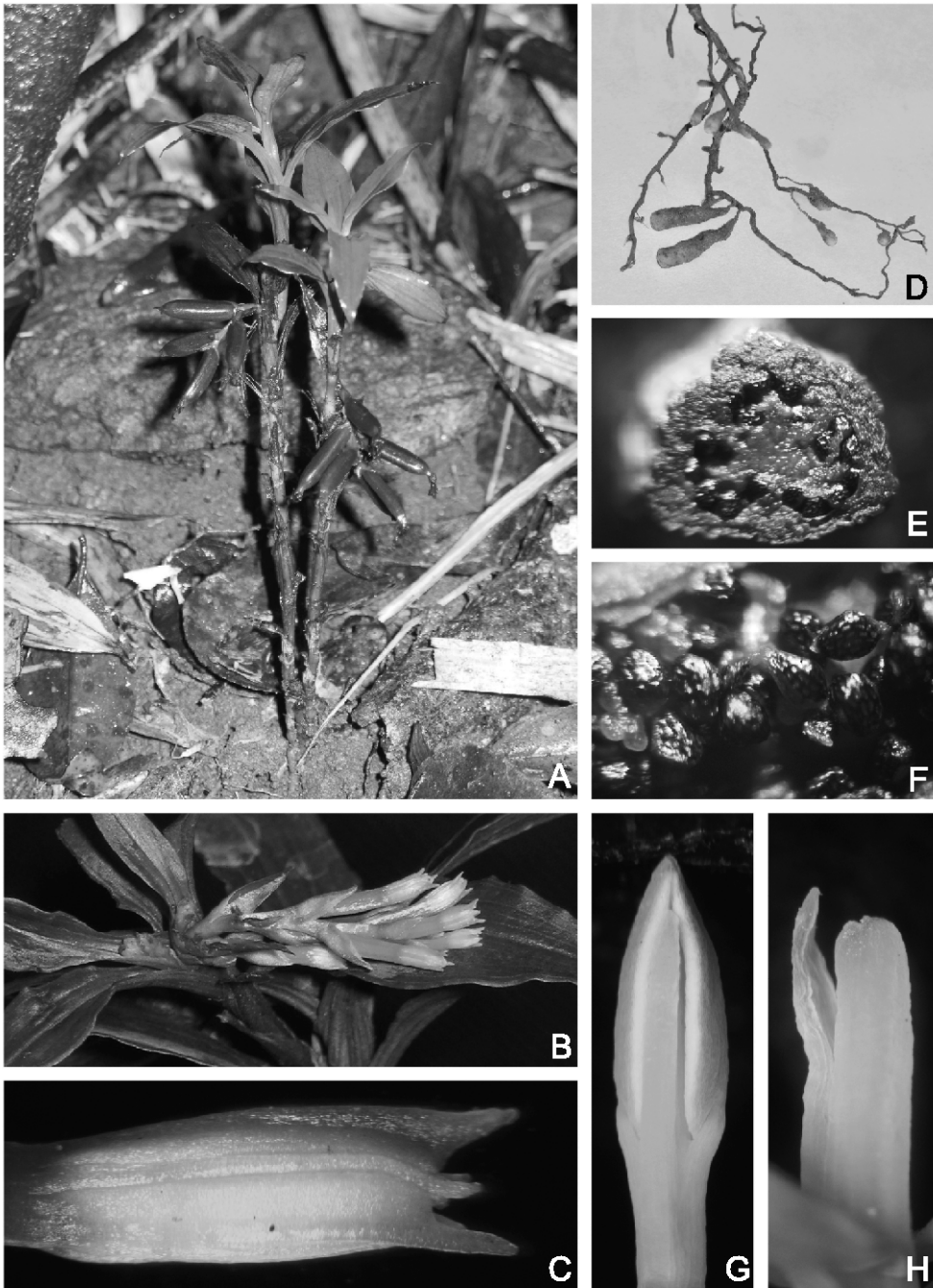
***Apostasia shenzhenica* Z. J. Liu & L. J. Chen, sp. nov.** (Fig. 1, Fig. 2)

Type: China, Guangdong, Shenzhen, in the eastern suburb, in a broad-leaved forest, at an



1. Flowering and fruiting plant; 2. Flower; 3. Column, front view; 4. Column, side view; 5. Dorsal sepal, petal, lateral sepal and lip; 6. Staminode and stigma, side view.

Fig. 1 *Apostasia shenzhenica*



A. Fruiting plants in the wild; B. Inflorescence; C. Flower; D. Root; E. Fruit, cross section; F. Seeds; G. Column; H. Staminode and stigma, side view.

Fig. 2 Photographs of *Apostasia shenzhenica*

altitude of about 200 m, 20 June, 2009, Z. J. Liu 4541 (holotype, NOCC!).

Species nova *Apostasia ramifera* et *A. niponica* similis, ab illis radicibus tuberoso-incrasatis, staminodio stylo manifeste longiore et longitudine ca. 1/3 stylum secedenti distincta; prae-

terea differt a illa inflorescentia paniculata, floribus non apertis; a hac loculis duobus aequibasalibus, stylo non bi-porcato infra staminodium.

The new species is similar to *Apostasia ramifera* and *A. niponica*, but differs by having tuberoid-bearing roots and a staminode manifestly

longer than the style and ca. 1/3 in length free from it. In addition, it differs from *A. ramifera* by its paniculate inflorescence and non opening flowers; and from *A. nipponica* by its two locules equal at base and style lacking two ridges below the staminode.

Suffruticose plant. Rhizome with many tuberoid-bearing roots; tuberoids subglobose, 2–3 mm in diameter. Stem rather slender, slightly ligneous towards the base, monochotomous-branched, 8–12 cm long, 1.8–2.2 mm thick, with a cylindrical sheath 5–8 mm long below the middle, and 7–10 or more leaves above. Leaves ovate or ovate-lanceolate, 1.6–3.2 cm × 6–12 mm, apex with a filiform awn 1–1.5 mm long, base shortly petioled; petiole dilated and amplexicaul basally. Inflorescences paniculate, terminal, recurved, 1–2.2 cm long, with 4–9 flowers; bracts ovate, 3–4 mm long; pedicel and ovary 4–6 mm long; flowers pale green-yellow, not opening; sepals similar, narrowly elliptic, 2.7–3.5 mm × 0.9–1.1 mm, abaxially with a longitudinal ridge extending to form a cusp at apex; petals similar, suboblong, 2.5–3 mm × 1–1.2 mm, carinate abaxially; column terete, straight, ca. 0.5 mm long; stamens 2; free filaments ca. 0.3 mm long; anthers linear-lanceolate, 1.2–1.3 mm long, 0.5–

0.6 mm wide, with two locules equal at base; style 1.2–1.3 mm long, terminated by a slightly 3-lobed stigma; staminode manifestly longer than the style and ca. 2/3 in length adnate to it. Capsules cylindrical, green, 1.1–1.3 cm long, 2.5–3 mm in diam.

Flowering period: May and June.

Distribution: China, Guangdong, Shenzhen.

Habitat: In loose and rocky soil in broad-leaved forest, at an altitude of about 200 m.

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