

香港茜草科植物新记录

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摘要: 查阅馆藏植物标本, 有 3 种茜草科植物: 丹草(*Hedyotis herbacea*)、小耳草(*H. pumila*)和蕴璋耳草(*Scleromitron koanum*) 为香港新记录。这些资料为香港的生物多样性工作提供了基础数据。

关键词: 耳草属; 茜草科; 蛇舌草属; 香港; 新记录

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New Record of the Rubiaceae Plants for the Flora of Hong Kong

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Abstract: Three species, viz. *Hedyotis herbacea*, *H. pumila* and *Scleromitron koanum*, of the family Rubiaceae are newly recorded for the flora of Hong Kong, on basis of the herbarium specimen examination. These findings provide some new basic data for the biodiversity research of Hong Kong.

Key words: *Hedyotis*; Rubiaceae; *Scleromitron*; Hong Kong; New record

Hedyotis L. sensu lato is one of the large genera of the family Rubiaceae. It is distributed in the tropical and subtropical area worldwide and usually misidentified as some other species of this or other genera because of its complicated morphological variation and rich species diversity^[1]. Recently the broad sense of the genus was proved to be polyphyletic and *Hedyotis* s. str., along with some small genera, was proposed to be accepted in many literatures^[2-3]. Herbarium specimen examination made us find three species belong to *Hedyotis* and *Scleromitron* that are newly recorded in Hong Kong since the publication of *Flora of Hong Kong*^[4]. These species are uncommon and rarely distributed in Hong Kong.

1. *Hedyotis herbacea* L., Sp. Pl. 1: 102. 1753. Ko, Fl. Reipubl. Popularis Sin. 71(1): 73. 1999. *Oldenlandia*

herbacea (L.) Roxb., Hort. Bengal. 11. 1814. — **Type:** Sri Lanka, Herb. Hermann 4: 19, Flora Zeylanica No. 65 (Lectotype: BM [BM000628086], designated by Trimen, Handb. Fl. Ceylon 2: 315. 1894). Fig. 1A.

Specimen examined: Hong Kong, Lantau Island, Keung Shan (羌山), 15 August 1998, Ying-Wai Lam 908 (HK36251).

Distribution: Widespread in tropical Africa and Asia.

Note: This species is distributed occasionally in south China^[5]. The specimen (Ying-Wai Lam 908, HK) we examined was wrongly identified as *H. corymbosa* in *Flora of Hong Kong*^[4]. *Hedyotis herbacea* is much different from *H. corymbosa* and characteristic by its usually solitary flower and erect habit. *Hedyotis corymbosa* is usually prostrate and has 2–5 flowers per cymose.

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Fig. 1 Voucher specimens of *Hedyotis herbacea* L. (HK36251) (A) and *Scleromitron koanum* (R. J. Wang) R. J. Wang (HK0044228) (B)

2. *Hedyotis pumila* L. f., Suppl. Pl. 1: 119. 1781. *Oldenlandia pumila* (L. f.) DC., Prodr. 4: 425. 1830. — **Type:** India, Tranquebaria, Koenig s.n. (Lectotype: LINN 123.7, designated by Fosberg & Sachet, *Allertonia* 6(3): 235. 1991). 小耳草 (新拟) Fig. 2.

Herbs, annual or perennial. Stems diffusely branched, procumbent to prostrate, sharply angular or sulcate, subglabrous to sparsely hirtellous. Stipules truncate or triangular, 2–3 mm × 0.5–2 mm, with 2–5 bristles, hirtellous. Leaves: lamina elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate, 0.7–1.8 cm × 0.1–0.6 cm, apex acute, base cuneate, margins ciliate, membranous to papery, sparsely hirtellous on both sides, secondary veins not distinct; subsessile. Inflorescence axillary, 1(–2)-flowered; peduncle 0.7–1 cm long. Flowers: homostylous, pedicels 1–1.5 cm long, distinctly ribbed, denticulate along ribs; hypanthium ovoid, 0.3–1 mm long, calyx lobes 4, rarely 5, ovate-lanceolate or triangular, c. 0.5 mm long, acute and dentate at margin; corolla

white, c. 2 mm long, tube c. 1.2 mm long, pubescent at throat, lobes 4, ovate, 0.5–0.8 mm × c. 0.5 mm, acute and incurved at apex; stamens 4, filaments inconspicuous, 0.2–0.3 mm long, adnate to sinus between corolla lobes, anthers c. 0.2 cm long, ovoid, exserted at corolla throat; ovary c. 0.3 mm long, ovules many on a submedian oblong placenta, style 0.5–0.7 mm long, stigma clavate, 0.3–0.5 mm long, bilobed, fleshy, tufted-hairy, exserted above the anthers. Capsule ellipsoid or oblong-ovoid, 2–3 mm × 2.5–3 mm, distinctly ribbed, glabrous, dehiscent septically along the top. Seeds many, angular, c. 0.5 mm × 0.3 mm, exotesta strongly reticulate, brownish.

Specimen examined: Hong Kong, Hong Kong Island, Bowen Road (宝云道), October 1979, L. T. Lo 543 (HK33759).

Distribution: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Vietnam; introduced in Africa and Jamaica.

Note: This species was not recorded in China

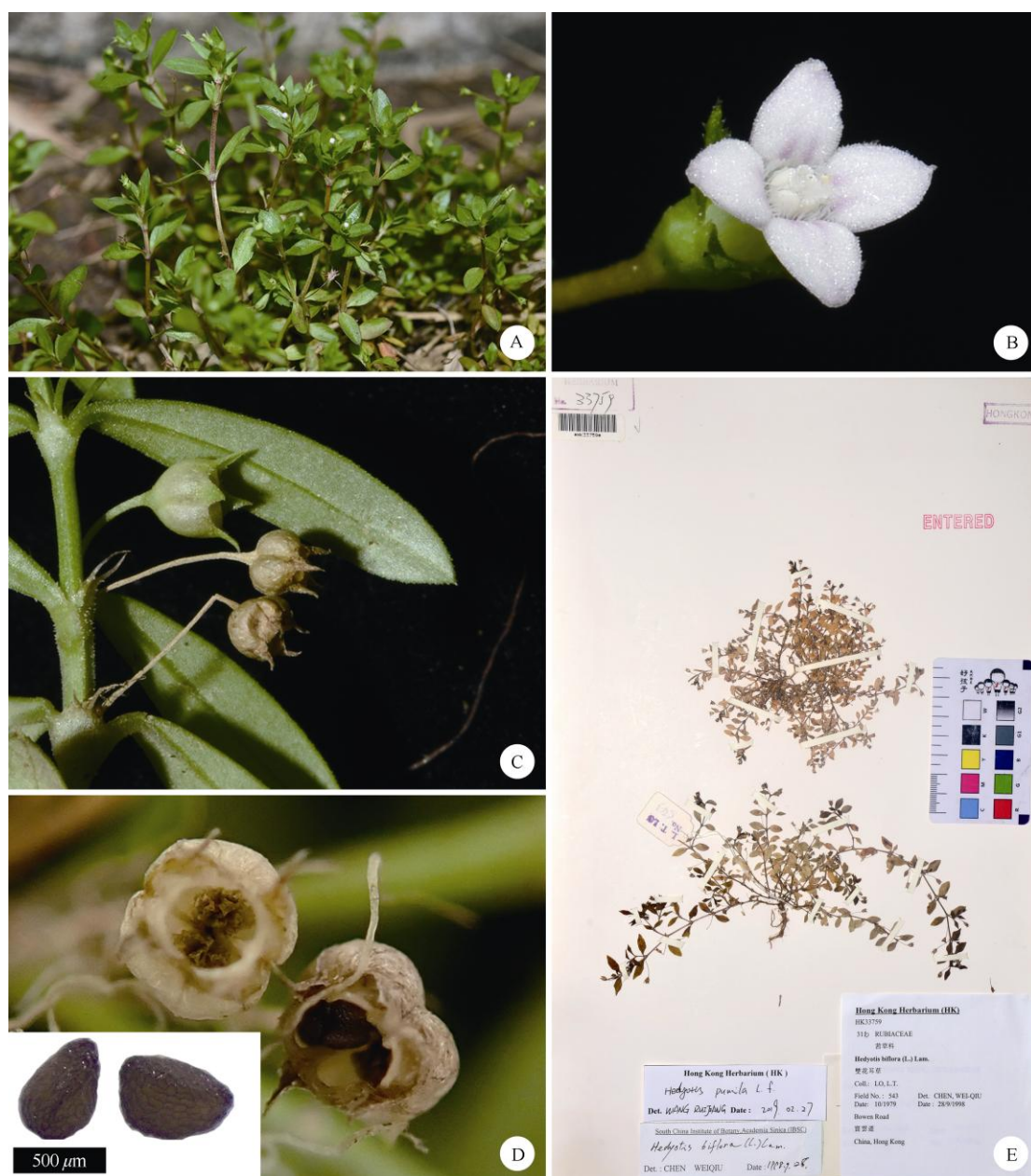


Fig. 2 *Hedyotis pumila*. A: Habit; B: Flower; C: Stipules and capsule; D: Septicidally dehiscent capsules and seeds; E: Voucher specimen (HK33759). (Photographed by authors)

previously^[5].

3. *Scleromitron koanum* (R. J. Wang) R. J. Wang, J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 22(5): 440. 2014. — *Hedyotis koana* R. J. Wang, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 45(5): 696. 2007. **Type:** CHINA. Guangdong Province, Huidong County, Gangkou town, Pingshizhou Island, seaside, 12 August 1990, Binghui Chen 524 (holotype: IBSC). Fig. 1B.

Specimens examined: Hong Kong, Ping Yeung

(坪洋), 3 September 2014, K. Y. Tam s.n. (HK004 4228); Hong Kong, New Territory, Fo Tan Road (火炭路), riverbank, 22 April 1979, S. L. Thrower 1467 (CUHK).

Distribution: Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hunan, Jiangxi^[6].

Note: *Scleromitron koanum* was similar to *S. pinifolium* (Wall. ex G. Don) R. J. Wang^[7] in their linear leaves, terminal or upper axillary inflorescence, but differs from the latter in having 0.5–1 mm (vs.

15–20 mm in *S. pinifolium*) long flower pedicels, 3–10 flowers (vs. 1–3 flowers in *S. pinifolium*) per inflorescence and hispid (vs. glabrous in *S. pinifolium*) capsule. This species usually grows nearby the water or sandy area. Although many specimens collected previously, it is now very rare in the field because of the disturbance to its habit.

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