



# 中国球兰属新记录植物—— 长瓣球兰(*Hoya acuminata*)

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**摘 要:**报道了夹竹桃科萝藦亚科长瓣球兰[*Hoya acuminata* (Wight) Benth. ex Hook. f.]在中国的新分布记录。长瓣球兰过去记录在不丹、印度东北部(Sikkim, Khasia)和缅甸, 2015 年在中国西南部的西藏墨脱县内、海拔 1 577 m 的山林树上发现长瓣球兰。该物种与景洪球兰相近, 但前者枝条光滑无毛, 每个花序着花 3~5 朵, 花冠直径达 5 cm, 花冠裂片长 2 cm。凭证标本存放于广西药用植物园标本馆(GXMG)。

**关键词:**长瓣球兰; 夹竹桃科; 新记录; 墨脱

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## *Hoya acuminata* (Wight) Benth. ex Hook. f. (Apocynaceae, Asclepiadoideae), A Newly Recorded Species from China

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**Abstract:** *Hoya acuminata* (Wight) Benth. ex Hook. f. is reported as a new record species of Apocynaceae, Asclepiadoideae from China. *H. acuminata* has been recorded in Bhutan, Sikkim, Khasia and Myanmar and it was found on a tree of dense moist forest in Medog County, China at the altitude of 1 577 m in 2015. It is related to *H. chinghungensis*, but differs in its branches quite glabrous, umbels 3–5 flowered, with corollas up to 5 cm in diameter and lobes 2 cm. The voucher specimens are preserved in the herbarium of Guangxi Botanical Garden of Medicinal Plants (GXMG).

**Key words:** *Hoya acuminata*; Apocynaceae; new record; Medog

*Hoya* R. Brown (Apocynaceae, Asclepiadoideae) is a remarkable genus of Apocynaceae comprising about 200 species distributed in South-east Asia, the tropical Pacific Islands to Oceania<sup>[1-2]</sup>. The genus exhibits its high diversity in New Guinea, Indonesia, Philippine and Malaysia<sup>[3]</sup>. 32 species have been discovered in China<sup>[1]</sup>, and some

new taxa are still described<sup>[4-6]</sup>.

During a joint pilot work of the fourth national survey on Chinese materia medica resources in Medog County, Tibet Autonomous Region of China in 2015, a larger flower species of *Hoya* was collected. On the basis of available literatures<sup>[7-9]</sup> and careful study the type specimens, it was iden-

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tified as *Hoya acuminata* (Wight) Benth. ex Hook. f., a newly recorded species from China.

***Hoya acuminata*** (Wight) Benth. ex Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 4: 53. 1883; Grierson & D. G. Long, Fl. Bhutan 2(2): 722. 1999. *Pterostelma acuminatum* Wight, Contrib. 39. 1834. -Types: Wall. Cat. 8170 (K, Photo!). 长瓣球兰(新拟) Figs. 1~2

Shrubs epiphytic, glabrous except for corolla and calyx. Stems green, terete, ca. 50 cm, 3–6 mm in diameter, internodes ca. 3 cm. Leaves opposite, fleshy, blades ovate-oblong, 4.5–8×1.2–2.4 cm, margin entire, base broadly cuneate to rounded, apex acuminate; midrib adaxially concave, lateral veins obscure; petiole 2–4 mm. Umbels extra-axillary, 3–5 flowered; peduncle shorter than pedicels, green to light pink, terete, ca. 1 cm; pedicels 3–4.5 cm, with small amount of purple spots. Calyx of 5 sepals, purple-spotted, ovate-lanceolate, pubescent outside, ca. 6×2.5 mm;

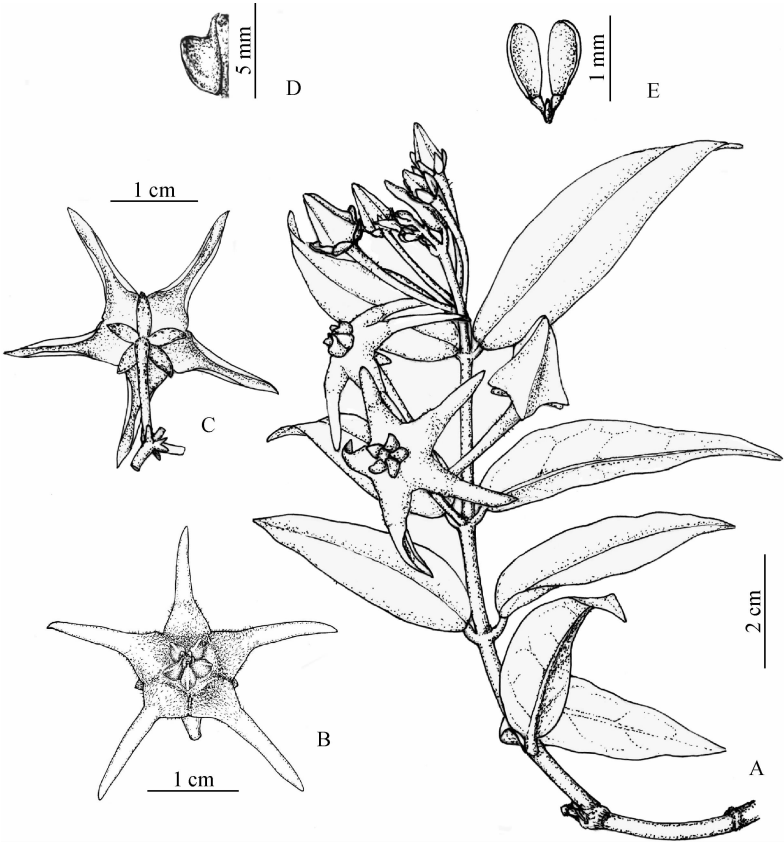
bractlet green, linear, 1–2 mm. Flower buds to 2 cm long, appearing as pentagonal pyramid. Corolla pink, reflexed, up to 5 cm in diameter, externally glabrous, internally densely puberulent, becoming glabrous towards lobe tips; lobes lanceolate, margin revolute strongly, 2 cm. Corona scales 5, shining, erect, 5 mm high, inner angle slender, erect and incurved at apex, 1–2 mm long. Pollinarium obovate, ca. 1 mm long, caudicle short, retinaculum elliptic. Fruit and seed not seen.

**Flowering:** June

**Specimens examined:** China, Tibet: Medog Co., Damu Village. 29°29' N, 95°30' E, 1 577 m a. s. l., 27 Jun. 2015, L. J. Gui & L. Q. Li MT0303(GXMG); same time, same loc., L. J. Gui & L. Q. Li 542624150627110 (XZE).

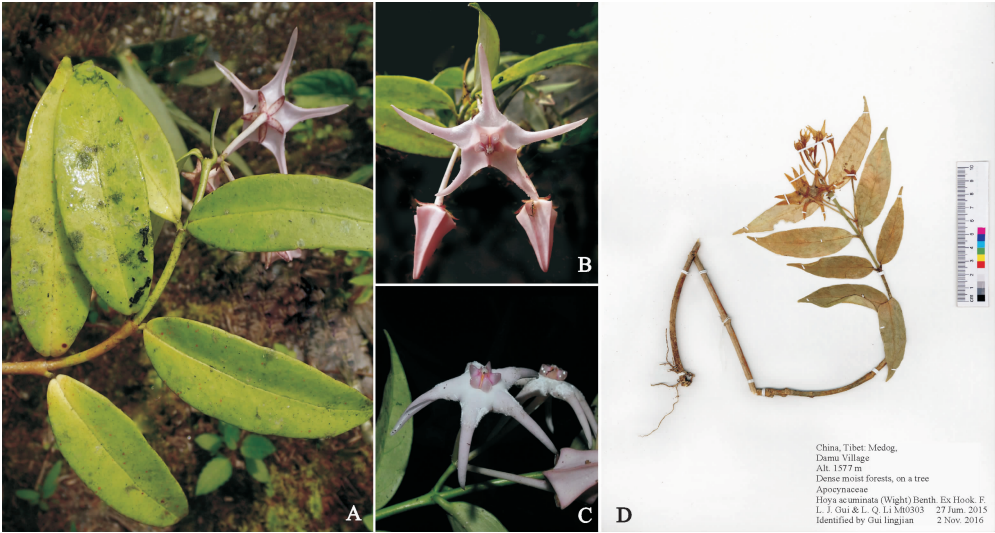
**Distribution:** Sikkim, Bhutan, Khasia, Myanmar and China (Medog).

**Habitat and Ecology:** Dense moist forests, epiphytic on a tree not far away from the path.



A. Habit; B. Flower, front view; C. Flower and bract, back view; D. Corona; E. Pollinarium

Fig. 1 *Hoya acuminata* (Wight) Benth. ex Hook. f.



A. Plant habit; B. Frontal view of flower and buds; C. Lateral view of flower; D. Specimen of *Hoya acuminata*

Fig. 2 *Hoya acuminata* (Wight) Benth. ex Hook. f.

**Notes:** *Hoya acuminata* is distributed from Southeast Himalaya to Myanmar, epiphytic on trees or on mossy rocks in dense moist forests at the altitude of 1 500—1 600 m. Flowers of this species are usually white, while the colour of flowers in Medog, China is pink. It is considered to be a kind of internal variation. *H. acuminata* related

to *H. chinghungensis*, which distributed in South Yunnan of China and Myanmar. Both species are similar in short stems, tomentose corollas, and inflorescences with few flowers. But, *H. acuminata* is different in its branches quite glabrous, umbels 3—5 flowered, with corollas up to 5 cm in diameter and lobes 2 cm.

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