彩色多肉植物圖鑑

PHOTO ALBUM OF SUCCULENTS IN COLOR - VOL.3

by Harry Chi-king MAK

麥志景編著、攝影

第三輯

淑馨出版社

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Dedicated with deepest love to
Samantha

獻給最深愛的靜靜

Haworthia "Betty-n-Halfy"

景景

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I. 序

轉瞬間，筆者已移居英國七年多， 由於時間所限，本書曾多次延誤出版，由於製作多肉植物光碟的緣故，本書再度擱置。編著多肉植物圖鑑一直是筆者畢生的抱負，目的是希望與同好分享一點經驗，這是中國社會所缺乏的。正如筆者曾提過，現時坊間的有關參考資料滿是舊或錯誤植物名稱，雖然有時是難免的，但若能多些參考最新的資料，這可減至最低。正因如此，筆者每當出版新輯，必附印上一輯的更正篇。

自第二輯面世後，仙人掌及多肉植物的知識增長不少，很多新品種被發現，不少學名被更正及更改，此外，更有不少園藝品種誕生。身為多肉植物愛好者，我們不能兼顧所有的植物，在大多數情況下，我們唯有選擇專注於某類植物上，筆者的喜好，在本書可見一斑。

多肉植物圖鑑第一及第二輯乃強調不同類型的植物，本書則著重同類型的變化，因此包含不少園藝品種，尤以斑入、綴化及石化為多。為使同好能從多方面欣賞仙人掌及多肉植物，本書特加插了「照片補充」一章，搜集了一些原生植物及植物近攝的照片。近年來，園藝品種的數目不斷增加，多沒有有效園藝種名，因此，筆者在本書共刊登了 81 個新園藝種名，讀者可參閱第 III 章的一覽表。

2002 年 10 月英國曼城市

I. Preface

It is now more than seven years since the author settled in the U.K. Due to limited spare time the plan to publish this third volume has been delayed, also further delay was due to the time spent on the production of "CD-Succulent" which was published in 1999. It is always his dream to share his knowledge and interest of cacti and succulents with fellow enthusiasts. As mentioned in previous volumes, there are too many old names and misidentifications in current literature. Wrong information can easily spread to others. Though often unavoidable, they can be kept to a minimum by checking names in circulation against most recent references. Corrections are made in this series of work by including amendments in every subsequent volume published. Readers' comments are invaluable.

Since his last publication there has been substantial increase in knowledge on both cacti and other succulents. Many new plants have been described, misidentified plants corrected, names changed. On the other hand, many new cultivars have been created. It is impossible to keep track of all the succulent groups.

Often enthusiasts have to choose some groups and exclude the others. This is the normal 'evolution' of a succulent grower. The author's chosen area of interest is reflected in the choice of plants in this volume. Volumes 1 and 2 stress on the diversity of succulent groups while this volume deals on minor variations within them. A substantial number of cultivars such as variegates, cristates and monstrose forms are included. This volume includes a section on photographic supplements to allow the readers to appreciate the beauty of cacti and succulents both in cultivation and in habitat. Recently there has been a great increase in the number of cultivars in cultivation, most carry no formal names. In this work a total of 81 new cultivar names are published. A list of them appears in section III.

October 2002 Manchester, U.K.

II. 鳴　謝

本書能順利完成，實有賴多肉植物界各國朋友的幫助及支持，Gordon D. Rowley 提供不少寶貴意見及資料，John Henshaw 先生提供仙人掌作攝影之用、校對本書英文部份及提供照片於第六部份使用，Mrs Dorothy Minors 提供照片於第六部份使用，日本的大森緋可子提供有關日名的資料，筆者在此一併致謝。最後，感謝淑馨出版社的陸又雄先生不斷的支持，陸先生突然之病逝，實乃出版界之一大損失。

II. Acknowledgements

Without the support, encouragement and assistance from fellow succulent lovers around the world, this book could never be published. I am indebted to Mr. Gordon D. Rowley for his valuable advice and information. Mr. John Henshaw is very generous in providing his superb cacti for taking photographs and allows me to use some of his photographic slides in Part VI of this book. He also proof-read the English texts. Mrs. Dorothy Minors kindly provided some slides used in Part VI. Mrs. Hikako Omori gave advice on the meaning of some Japanese names. Finally, I have to thank the late Mr.Yu-hung Luk of the Shu Shin Books for his continuous support in publishing my works. His sudden dealth is certainly a great loss in the publishing industry in Taiwan.

III. 植物之名稱

簡介

所有生物體皆有「名字」，不同國家的人以不同語言稱呼相同的生物，因此產生極爲混亂的情況，並造成溝通上的困難。爲了解決這個難題，來自不同國家的生物家代表組織起來，商議出一套共同的語言把生物命名。在植物界中，所有原生植物的命名都依國際植物命名規約（International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, 2000），園藝栽培植物的命名須依園藝栽培植物規約（International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants, 1995），而蘭花的命名除了依栽培植物規約外，亦須依蘭花命名及登錄手冊（The Handbook on Orchid Nomenclature and Registration），根據以上方式命名的名字，我們稱之爲學名，其他的名字則稱爲俗名。

命名的方法及過程極爲繁複，這裡筆者只作一極爲簡單的介紹，希望藉此提高園藝栽培者及一般人仕對植物學名的認識。

首先需要認識生物的分類，所有生物分爲動物界（Animal Kingdom）及植物界（Plant Kingdom），植物界又分有不同的「門」(Division)，「門」再分有「亞門」(Subdivision)，「亞門」以下有綱（Class）、「亞綱」（Subclass）、「目」(Order)、「亞目」(Suborder)、「科」（Family）、「亞科」（Subfamily）、「族」(Tribe)、「亞族」(Subtribe)、「屬」(Genus)、「亞屬」(Subgenus)、「組」(Section)、「種」(Species)、「亞種」(Subspecies)、「變種」(Variety)、「亞變種」(Subvariety) 及 「型」(Forma)，此外，園藝品種則有「群」(grex) 及「園藝種」(Cultivar)，但「群」只適用於蘭花。

以下，筆者以例子的方式闡明命名法的一些皮毛。

〈例一〉*Othonna capensis* L.H.Bailey
(1) (2) (3)

(1) *Othonna* 屬名，第一個字必須以大楷書寫。
(2) *capensis* 種名，以原產地非洲好望角 (Cape) 來命名。

屬名及種名必須以斜字寫出，若有技術困難，則可加以底線(如Othonna capensis) 或用粗體(如 **Othonna capensis**)。屬及種名，無論源自甚麼語言，皆

應以拉丁文法寫出，一般這兩個字是源自植物特徵、人名或地方名，若以人名命名，屬名通常以 *a* 作字尾，例如 *Bauhinia* 是記念 Bauhin，而種名通常以 *ii*（男性）或 *ae*（女性）作尾。

(3) L.H.Bailey- 命名者。

〈**例二**〉*Echeveria setosa* var. *minor* Moran

(4) (5)

(4) var. *minor* - 變種名，var. 是變種(variety)的縮寫。此外，亞種的縮寫是 subsp.，型的縮寫爲 fa.

(5) Moran - 變種命名者

〈**例三**〉*Chlorophytum comosum* (Thunb.) Jacques 'Variegatum'

(6) (7) (8)

(6) 在學名中的每一個字必須性別互相符合，依拉丁文法，無論名詞或形容詞皆有性別之分，分爲男 (masculine)、女性 (feminine)或中性(neuter)，通常以 *-us* 的是男性，*-a* 爲女性，*-um* 爲性。

(7) (Thunb.) Jacques -
這學名有兩位命名者，在括號內的人物 (Thunberg) 是該植物最初的命名者，學名原來是 *Anthericum comosum*，隨後的 Jacques 將該植物改名爲 *Chlorophytum comosum*。

(8) 'Variegatum' 是園藝種名，表示「斑入」的意思，依最新規定，上述植物名**不能**寫成：
Chlorophytum comosum (Thunb.) Jacques cv. Variegatum
Chlorophytum comosum (Thunb.) Jacques cv."Variegatum"
Chlorophytum comosum (Thunb.) Jacques cv. 'Variegatum'
Chlorophytum comosum (Thunb.) Jacques "Variegatum"

此外，Variegatum 的第一個字必須是大楷及**非斜字**寫出。若該園藝種名於1959年1月1日或期後刊登的話，所有園藝種名必須爲現代語言，不能用拉丁文。

〈**例四**〉*Tillandsia magnusiana* Wittm. emend. L.B.Sm

(9)

(9) emend.爲修改的意思，Wittmack 爲原命名者，L.B.Smith 其後將之修改。

〈例五〉*Tillandsia loliacea* Mart. ex Schult.
(10)

(10) ex – Schultes 爲正式命名者，而 Martius 較早前已建議此名。

〈例六〉*Tillandsia mitlaensis* W. Weber et Ehlers in Weber
(11) (12)

(11) et – 「及」或「和」的意思
(12) in – W. Weber 及 Ehlers 是正式的命名者，但由 Weber 刊登該植學名。

〈例七〉*Anoectochilus roxburghii* sensu Rolfe non Lindl.
(13) (14)

(13) sensu – 「應是」的意思
(14) non – 「不是」的意思
此植物是指由 Rolfe 所命名的而不是指由 Lindley 所命名那一種。

〈例八〉*Lobivia famatimensis* auct. non Britton et Rose
(15)

(15) auct. non 即該植物不是指 Britton 及 Rose 所命名的，而是其他命名者的另一種。

〈例九〉*Sarracenia* × *wrigleyana* hort. S.G.
(16) (17)

(16) × *wrigleyana* – 爲交配種名，次乘號爲字首，乘號後的字應爲小楷拉丁文，因此 *Sarracenia* × Judy 是錯誤。
(17) hort. 是園藝的意思

〈例十〉*Begonia coccinea* Hook. f.
(18)

(18) f. 即兒子 (filius) 的意思Hook. f. (Joseph Dalton Hooker) 是 Hook. (William Jackson Hooker) 的兒子

〈例十一〉*Tridentea pusillea* Frandsen sp. nov., *T. parvipunctae* (N. E. Br) Leach affinis
(19) (20)

(19) sp. nov. – species nova 的縮寫，新種的意思。
另外 var. nov. (varietas nova) 表示新變種
subsp. nov.(subspecies nova) 表示新亞種。
(20) affinis–表示近似，即 *pusilla* 與 *parvipunctae* 的特徵很相似。

〈例十二〉*Lithops lesliei* var. *applanta* De Boer, nom. nud.
(21)

(21) nom. nud. = nomen nudum ，指一未有依國際命名法命名的稱，也沒有刊登其詳細特徵，因此該名應作廢。

〈例十三〉*Lithops dinteri* Schwant. subsp. *frederici*(Cole) Cole,stat.nov.
(22)

(22) stat. nov. = status novus, 新地位之意，原由 Cole 命名的 *Lithops dinteri* Schwant.var.*frederici* Cole,現 Cole 將 *frederici* 由變種的地位提升至亞種的地位。

〈例十四〉*Lithops hookeri* (Berg.) Schwant. var. *marginata* (Nel) Cole, comb. nov.
(23)

(23) comb. nov. =combinatio nova ，新組合之意，本名以前的名字爲

sensu N.E.Br.var.*manginata* (Nel) Cole, Cole 將它改名。

〈例十五〉*Lithops optica* var. *minor* Jacobs. nom. invalid.
(24)

(24) nom. invalid. = nomen invalidum, 即此名違反國際命名法，雖已刊登，但無效。

〈例十六〉*Mesem. marginatum* Marl. nom. err.
(25)

(25) nom. err. = nomen erratum 命名錯誤

〈例十七〉*Xantholithops* Schwart., nom. illegit.
(26)

(26) nom. illegit. = nomen illegitimum , 指違反國際命名法。

〈例十八〉*Sarracenia* × *exsculpta* Nicohols. sphalm. typogr.
(27)

(27) sphalm. typogr. = sphalma typographicum，指印刷錯誤。

〈例十九〉× *Graptoveria* 'Spirit of 76'
(28)

(28) × *Graptoveria* 爲交配屬名，此新屬爲 *Graptopetalum* 及 *Echeveria* 的交配，乘號後的第一個字母必須大階，整個字爲拉丁文。

〈例二十〉*Syringa* +*correlata*

(29)

(29) +*correlata* 表示嫁接種（同屬的 graft-chimaras），以加號爲首，以後用小楷及拉丁文，此嫁種是 *Syringa* × *chinensis* 及 *Syringa vulgaris* 所嫁接產生的。

〈例二十一〉+*Crataegomespilus dardarii*

(30)

(30) +*Crataegomespilus* 表示嫁接屬（不同屬的 graftchimeras），以「加號」爲首，之後第個一字母爲大楷及爲拉丁文。此嫁接屬是 *Crataegus monogyna* 及 *Mespilus germanica* 所嫁接產生的。

〈例二十二〉*Haworthia* 'Golden Drum' H.C.K.Mak n.cv.

(31)

(31) n.cv.代表新刊登園藝種名，該種名可能是一直被使用而未刊登的名稱。

〈例二十三〉*Peperomia* 'Werner Rauh' Hort. ex L.Davis et al

'Werner Rauh' 這園藝種名一直被使用，L.Davis 等人將之刊登。

以上的例子，拋磚引玉，希望能幫助同好了解植物命名法的大概，有興趣者可詳細參閱有關典籍(ICBN 及 ICNCP)。

本書之植物名稱

現時不少植物標籤上的名稱不大正確，爲減低辨別上的錯誤，所有在本書內的植物名稱皆參閱最近期的資料，當有懷疑時，該植物即不被採納，本書內之園藝種名皆符合 ICNCP 之規定。有些名稱是用 " " 表示，這並不是園藝種名，而是曾被使用之名字或日後將被刊登的園藝種名。

III. PLANT NAMES

INTRODUCTION

Any object, whether living or non-living, has its name. Different people use different words to call a living organism. Great confusion arises as a result. To tackle these problems, various international bodies comprising representatives from different countries were set up aiming at formulating agreed language, method and procedures in naming living organisms. In the plant world, all natural occurring plants are named according to **International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, 1994** and for cultivated plants according to **International Code of Nomenclature for cultivated plants, 1995**. For orchids, apart from the latter code, one should also follow the rules listed in the **Handbook on Orchid Nomenclature & Registration**. The names so formed are called **scientific names**. Those otherwise named are called **common names** or **colloquial names.**

The method and procedures of nomenclature are rather cumbersome, complicated and tedious. Here, a brief introduction is given. It is hoped that the material here may be useful to horticulturists as well as the general public. Before going further, a brief knowledge of biological classification is needed. All living organisms are divided into 2 major groups - animal kingdom and plant kingdom. The plant kingdom is divided into **divisions**. Divisions are subdivided into **subdivisions**, **classes**, **subclasses**, **order**, **suborder**, **families**, **subfamilies**, **tribes**, **subtribes**, **genera**, **subgenera**, **sections**, **species**, **subspecies**, **varieties**, **subvarieties** and **forma**. Cultivated plants are classified into **grex** and **cultivar**. **Cultivar** is the lowest rank. However, **grex** is applicable to orchids only.

The basic format of a scientific name is illustrated by the following examples.

Example 1 *Othonna capensis* L.H.Bailey

(1) (2) (3)

(1) *Othonna* - generic name, starting with capital letter.
(2) *capensis* - specific epithet, named after the place of origin, Cape.

Generic and specific names MUST be written in *italics*. In case of difficulty, a method has to be used to highlight them, for example underlining (Othonna capensis) or in bold form (**Othonna capensis**). Both names, whatever their origins, must be written in latinized form. Usually they come from morphological features of the plant, place of origin or name of a botanist to be commemorated. If the generic name ends with *-ia* , it probably commemorates a person. For example, *Bauhinia* commemorates Bauhin. For specific epithet, if it commemorates a male, the ending is - *ii* while - *iae* is used for a female.

(3) L.H.Bailey = author of the plant

Example 2 *Echeveria setosa* var. *minor* Moran

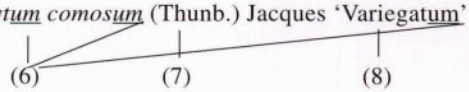
(4) (5)

(4) var. *minor* - varietal epithet
var. = variety;

Also, subsp. = subspecies; fa. = forma

(5) Moran - author of varietal epithet

Example 3 *Chlorophytum comosum* (Thunb.) Jacques 'Variegatum'



(6) In scientific name, every part of the name should agree in gender. According to Latin grammar, every word has its gender - masculine, feminine or neuter. For masculine, the ending is usually *-us*; for feminine *-a* ; for neuter *-um* .

(7) (Thunb.) Jacques - There are two authors for this specific epithet. The one in bracket is the original author. The original name is *Anthericum comosum*. Later, Jacques renamed it as *Chlorophytum comosum*.

(8) 'Variegatum' is the cultivar(cultivated variety) epithet, meaning the plant is variegated. It **cannot** be written as:
Chlorophytum comosum (Thunb.) Jacques cv. Variegatum
Chlorophytum comosum (Thunb.) Jacques cv. 'Variegatum'
Chlorophytum comosum (Thunb.) Jacques cv. "Variegatum"
Chlorophytum comosum (Thunb.) Jacques "Variegatum ".

Furthermore, the word **Variegatum** should start with capital letter without italics. If the cultivar epithet is published after 1st January 1959, it must be written in modern language and not in latinized form.

Example 4 *Tillandsia magnusiana* Wittm. emend. L. B. Sm.

(9)

(9) **emend.** means 'being amended by'
Willmack is the original author. L. B. Smith amended it.

Example 5 *Tillandsia loliacea* Mart. ex Schult.

(10)

(10) ex - Schultes is the publishing author and provided the full description. But, he credited the name to Martius who had sug gested it earlier.

Example 6 *Tillandsia mitlaensis* W. Weber et Ehlers in Weber

(11) (12)

(11) et - meaning 'and'

(12) in - W. Weber and Ehlers supplied the description, but it was published by Weber. Hence, W. Weber and Ehlers are the publishing authors.

Example 7 *Anoectochilus roxburghii* sensu Rolfe non Lindl.

(13) (14)

(13) sensu = should be
(14) non = not
It refers to the plant named by Rolfe but not that named by Lindley.

Example 8 *Lobivia famatimensis* auct. non Britton et Rose

(15)

(15) auct. non = author other than
It refers to the plant other than that named by Britton and Rose.

Example 9 *Sarracenia* ×*wrigleyana* hort. S. G.

(16) (17)

(16) ×*wrigleyana* is the hybrid specific epithet. It starts with a multiplication sign and fol lowed by small letter latinized name. Thus the name *Sarracenia* ×Judy is wrong.
(17) hort. = horticulture

Example 10 *Begonia coccinea* Hook. f.

(18)

(18) f. = filius, meaning son
Hook. f. (Joseph Dalton Hooker) is the son of Hook. (William Jackson Hooker)

Example 11 *Tridentea pusillea* Frandsen sp. nov., *T. parvipunctae* (N. E. Br.) Leach affinis

(19) (20)

(19) sp. nov. = species nova, meaning new species.
Also, var. nov. = varietas nova (new variety)
subsp. nov. = subspecies nova (new subspecies)
(20) affinis = close to, here, meaning that the morphological feature of *T. pusillea* and *T. parvipunctae* are similar.

Example 12 *Lithops lesliei* var. *applanta* De Boer, nom. nud.

(21)

(21) nom. nud. = nomen nudum, meaning that the name does not follow the Botanical Code; no description has been published and this name is not valid.

Example 13 *Lithops dinteri* Schwant. subsp. *frederici* (Cole) Cole, stat. nov.
(22)

(22) stat. nov. = status novus, meaning new status. Originally, Cole named it as *Lithops dinteri* Schwant. var. *frederici* Cole. Later he upgraded its status from varietal status to subspecific status.

Example 14 *Lithops hookeri* (Berg.) Schwant. var. *marginata* (Nel) Cole, comb. nov.
(23)

(23) comb. nov. = combinatio nova, meaning new combination. Its original name is *Lithops turbiniformis* sensu N. E. Br. var. *marginata* (Nel) Cole. Cole then changed its name.

Example 15 *Lithops optica* var. *minor* Jacobs. nom. invalid.
(24)

(24) nom. invalid. = nomen invalidum, meaning it does not comply with the Botanical Code, though published, it is invalid.

Example 16 *Mesem. marginata* Marl. nom. err.
(25)

(25) nom. err. = nomen erratum, meaning wrong naming

Example 17 *Xantholithops* Schwart., nom. illegit.
(26)

(26) nom. illegit. = nomen illegitimum, meaning not complying with the Botanical Code.

Example 18 *Sarracenia* ×*exsculpta* Nicohols. sphalm. typogr.
(27)

(27) sphalm. typogr. = sphalma typographicum, meaning wrong printing.

Example 19 ×*Graptoveria* 'Spirit of 76'
(28)

(28) ×*Graptoveria* is the hybrid generic name. This new genera is a hybrid cross of *Graptopetalum* and *Echeveria*. The letter immediately following the multiplication sign should be written in capital letter. The hybrid generic name should also be in latinized form.