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云南桦木科植物的分类与地理分布

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云南桦木科植物有16种1变种。桤木属(*Alnus* Mill.)3种, 桦木属(*Betula* L.)13种, 1变种。新发现1种‘贡山桦’(*B. gynoterminalis* Hsu yong Chun 云南植物研究5(4):381, 1983.)。桦木属种类占全国种类的44%。

本文根据桦木属植物在果序梗的粗细显著程度, 果苞缩存与否, 果翅宽窄方面可明显分为两大类, 故新分为两组: 桦木组(Sect. 1. *Betula* J.F. Ge st. nov. -Sect. *Betula* P.P. Max.), 坚桦组(Sect. 2. *Chinenses* J.F. Gest. nov. -Subsect. *chinenses* Schmid in Sarg. pl. wills 2:479.1916.)。

桦木组(Sect. *Betula* J.F. Ge st. nov.)新分为两亚组: 西桦亚组(Subsect. 1. *Betulaster* J.F. Ge st. nov. -Sect. *Betulaster* (Spach) Regel in De prod. 16(2):197. 1868), 红桦亚组(Subsect. 2. *Albo-sinensis* J.F. Ge comb. nov. -subsect. 1. *Betula* 2. *Dahuricae* Regel exel. *B. urticifolia* 3. *costatae* Regel exel. *B. ausro-sinensis* 4. *Fruticosae* Regel P.P.)。

分析该科种系进化情况及在云南的地理分布状况, 似可得出如下规律:

1、滇西北除西桦、华南桦、香桦未见分布外, 其余云南桦木科植物这里都有。该地集中了桦木科最基本的类型, 复杂的生态环境使这里成为该科多样化分化中心。

2、凡在滇西北的种类除白桦外, 皆在这里达区内海拔上界。该地很可能是它的发生中心, 亦是该科原始属种的发生中心。

3、随着科内种系进化, 种的发生中心, 分布中心、分布区南界渐次向北迁移。发生中心由滇西北到川西南、藏东南的横断山区, 直到川西, 藏东北的横断山北麓。高海拔类型种的分布中心向北迁移, 低海拔类型种的分布中心向东迁移。分布区南界从勐腊到镇雄。

4、各种在发生中心海拔最高, 向分布区四周边缘海拔随径、纬度依次下降, 呈辐射单向性。迁徙亦遵循这一规律。由发生中心辐射单向到分布区边缘, 从高海拔向低海拔, 从古赤道向两级, 其方向与重力增大方向相一致。在大致相同的纬度带内, 由高山→丘陵→平原; 在大致相同的经度带内, 由古赤道→两极。从低纬度向高纬度迁徙必伴随海拔的下降, 以保证由地壳平衡现象所决定的重力增大方向。

5、种的迁徙路线除沿山脉、河流外, 还常与板块断裂带、山体褶皱带相吻合。

云南桦木科植物迁徙的路线似有四条:

暖热类型如西桦(*B. alnoides* Buch. -Ham.)沿横断山南麓、无量山、哀牢山、元江、石屏、建水以南, 沿红河进越南; 沿南盘江以南至广西等地。

温暖类型如亮叶桦(*B. luminifera* H. winkl.): 除按上述路线外, 还沿金沙江、长江达华中、华东。

寒温类型如白桦(*B. platyphylla* Suk): 沿川西南、川西、川北的板块断裂带经甘、陕、宁达内蒙, 然后沿天山——白云鄂博——开远断裂带分两路, 一向西达新疆、阿

尔泰山、并衍化出新类群；一向东达辽、吉、黑、日本、北美等地，亦衍化出新的类群。另一线沿察隅等地达藏东、藏南。

6、海浸、海退、地壳抬升等地史变迁是云南桦木科植物间断分布的原因。

TAXONOMY AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE BETULA OF YUNNAN

Ge Jingfang

Abstract

Betulaceae growing in Yunnan Consist of 2 genus, 16 species and 1 variant. (Alnus Mill) 3 species, (Betula L.) 13 species, 1 variant. This makes up 44% percent of the whole nations'.

Recently is discovered a new species (*B. gynoterminalis* Hsu yong-Chun). He has published it in the 'yunnan Botanic Research' 5(4):381, 1983.

Because these species are clear differences in thickness and outstanding degrees of the fructiferous spicule pedunde, in deciduous or persistent, macescent of the fructiferous bracts, genus (*Betula* L.) is newly divided two Sections:

Sect. 1. *Betula* J.F.Ge st. nov. — Sect. *Betula* P.P.Max.

Sect. 2. *Chinenses* J.F.Ge st. nov. — Subsect. *Chinenses* Scheid in Sarg pl. wills 2:479. 1916

Sect. *Betula* J.F.Ge st. nov. is newly divided into two subsections:

Subsect. 1. *Betulaster* J.F.Ge st. nov. — sect. *Betulaster* (spach.) Regel. in De prod. 16(2): 197. 1868.

Subsect. 2. *Albo-Sinensis* J.F.Ge comb. nov. — subsect. 1. *Betula* 2. *Dahuricae* Regel. excl. *B. urticifolia* 3. *costatae* Regel. excl. *B. austro-sinensis* 4. *Fruticosae* Regel. P.P.

Accoding to the conditions of this family evolution and of the geographic-al distribution can reach the following pionts conclusions:

1. Betulaceae botany of Yunan all distribute in Northwest yunnan except 3 species (*B. alnoides* Buch. — Ham. *B. austro-Sinensis* Chun ex P.C.Li *B. insignis* Franch.). Here, there are the basicest types of this family. Because of complex ecological environment, Northwest yunnan becomes variety differentiation centre of the Betulaceae.

2. All growing Species in Northwest yunnan, except (*B. platyphylla* Suk.)

attain the upper limits of the altitude in this distribution. It is probable that here is Betulaceae origin centre, and also is primitivus species' origin centre.

3. In the process of the species' evolution, origin centres of the species, distribution centres and the south limits of the species distribution all remove from the South to the North.

Origin centres of species remove from THE HENGDUAN Mountains in Northwest yunnan to the south west SICUAN, Southeast XIZANG And Keep the North HENGDUAN MOUNTAINS in the West SICUAN, the North east XIZANG.

Species distribution centres of the higher altitude kind remove to the North. The lower Kind to the East.

The South limits of the distribution remove from yunnan Menla to zhengxun.

4. Every species altitude is the highest in It's origin centre. Towards all derrection border district, follows variation in longitude and latitude, It's altitude is getting down.

Species geographycal distribution map, like a Sun, appeared radiation.

Species remove follow this law as well:

A species radiates unidirectional from the origin centre to the distribution border, from high altitude to low, from the ancient equator to the both (North, South) Pole. It is the same direction as gravity heighten.

In general, in the Same latitude zone, this drrection is from the high mountain to the hilly land and then to the plain.

Similary, in the same longitude zone, from the ancient equator to the Both pole.

Remove from low latitude to the high, certainly follows that altitude goes down. This is of the same with gravity growing heighten. It is decided isostasy.

5. The species migratory way is along the river, mountain and always is along fault zone, mountain flexure.

Betulaceae botany of yunnan remove along four lines:

Warm types for example (*B. alnoides* Buch.-Ham.): follow the South HENGDUAN MOUNTAINS, THE Wuliang Mountains, the Ailao Mountains the Yuanjiang River, the South Shipin and Jianshui, follow the Honghe River into viet Nam;

follow the south Napanjang River to the province Guangxi and so on.

Temperate types for example (*B. luminifera* H. Winkl.):

Beside as indicated the line, and follow the Jingshajing River to Middle China and East China.

Frigid eypes for example (*B. platyphylla* suk.):

follow a fault zone in the southwest Sicuan, west Sicuan, North Sicuan, pass

through the province Gansu Shanxi, Ningxia to the inner Monglioca and then follow the fault zone Tianshan Mountains—Baiyunebo—Kaiyun allong Seperate two routes:

Take one's route towards west to the xingjiang, the Aertai Mountains and evolve the new speeies. Another towards east to the provinceLiangning, Jilin, Heilongjing, japan North america and so on.

Beside as indicated that line, follow Chayu to the East Xizang, South Xizang.

6. Transgression, regression, crustal raise et. geological history changes are reasons for that Betulaceae botany of yunan disconnected distribution.

滇中植物地区区系结构分析

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徐永椿

本文是在前人经典系统分类的基础上讨论滇中植物地区的植物区系结构和特点。分析了滇中地区的植物地理成分。结合古地理，古植物、古气候、并根据现有植物种的分布区规律和地理环境条件，新拟定提出了分布到滇中的中国特有种和云南特有种的分布区类型，并作了详细的讨论、分析。本文有一个特点是：所有的讨论都落实到“种”(Species)这个最能体现植物分布规律和特点的基本分类单位上，而前人的讨论基本上都只是到属一级分类单位上。

科、属、种的名录，分布区和分布类型，以及种的生态，海拔高度等将另文列出。

云南栲属植物的分类及其地理分布

硕士生 刘大昌

指导教师

徐永椿

陈 介

本文是对云南栲属植物的进一步整理和研究。在分类上, 记载了云南栲属植物36种, 其中有3个新分布(*C. amabilis* Cheng et C.S. Chao, *C. choboensis* Hick. et A. Camus, *C. hupehensis* C. S. Chao). 订正一个植物名, 将 *C. annamensis* auct. non Hick. et A. Camus: Hsu et Jen in Act. Phytotax. Sin. 13(4):17. 1975 改为 *C. boisii* Hick. et A. Camus. 归并了8个种(变种)和名称(即鉴定错误): *C. amabilis* var. *brevispinosa* Cheng et C.S. Chao, *C. chevalieri* C. chuniana Fang *C. clarkei*, *C. echidnocarpa* var. *seminuda* Cheng et S.C. Chao, *C. pachyrachis*, *C. tranninhensis*, *C. tribuloides*. 异名改隶一个 *C. lantsangensis* Hu 原作 *C. mekongensis* A. Camus 的异名, 现改作 *C. ceratacantha* Rehd. et wils. 的异名。列举了3个存疑种:

C. cryptoneuron (Levl.) Rehd., *C. diversifolia*, *C. fenuinervis* A. Camus.

详细研究了栲属和云南产各种的分布区; 在查阅大量标本和资料的基础上, 绘制了属和26个种的国内分布区图。

对与前人的工作结果有出入之处(分类上、分布方面的)进行了讨论, 提出了自己的意见。

本文讨论了云南栲属植物的区系特征。云南栲属植物种类丰富, 占全国种类的2/3; 但绝大多数分布于滇西、滇南至滇东南, 滇中及其以北地区种类相当贫乏。云南特有种不多, 仅4种, 占云南栲属种类总数的11%。云南栲属植物区系和中南半岛、华南的区系有密切的联系。云南栲属植物的区系成分, 55.6%的种属干热带亚州分布的三个变型, 41.7%的种属于中国特有。

THE CLASSIFICATION AND GEOGRAPHICAL OF CASTANOPSIS IN YUNNAN

Liu Dachang

Abstract

This thesis is further review and study on *Castanopsis* in yunnan. It treats *Castanopsis* in Yunnan as 36 species. Among them there are 3 new recordations (*C. amabilis* Cheng et C.S. Chao, *C. choboensis* Hick. et A. Camus, *C. Hupehensis* C. S. Chao). *C. annamensis* auct. non Hick. et A. Camus: Hsu et Jen in Act. phytotax.

Sin. 13(4):17.1975 is revised as *C. boisii* Hick. et A. Camus. 8 species (varieties) and names (identification errors) (*C. amabilis* var. *brevispinosa* Cheng et C.S. Chao, *C. chevalieri*, *C. chuniana* Fang *C. clarkei*, *C. echidnocarpa* var. *seminuda* Cheng et C.S. Chao, *C. pachyrachis*, *C. tranninhensis*, *C. tribuloides*) are cancelled. *C. lantsangensis* Hu is changed as synonym of *ceratacantha* Rehd. et Wils. from that of *C. mekongensis* A. Camus. 3 doubtful species are enumerated (*C. cryptoneuron* (Levl.) Rehd., *C. diversifolia*, *C. tenuinervis* A. Camus).

Geographical distribution of the genus and its species in Yunnan is studied. A distribution map of *Castanopsis* in China is made. And 26 species of the genus are given distribution maps in China.

There included a discussion of those which differ from my results and my suggestions are presented.

The species of *Castanopsis* in Yunnan make up 2/3 of the total species of China, but these species mainly distribute in western and southern and southeastern Yunnan, and a few species distribute in central and northern Yunnan. There are only 4 endemic species in Yunnan, accounting for 11% of the total species of the genus in the region. The flora of *Castanopsis* in Yunnan has the closest relationship with those of Indo-China peninsula and south China (Guangxi, Guangdong). In the floristic elements, 55.6% of the species of *Castanopsis* in Yunnan belong to tropic-Asia, 41.7% endemic in China.

中国牡竹属的初步研究

硕士生 李德铎 指导教师 薛纪如

本文笔者通过广泛的采集、调查和收集资料工作,在导师的指导下,对中国牡竹属植物进行了分类学的初步整理和研究。

本文简述了1834年牡竹属发表以来前人对本属所做的研究,特别是属下分类系统、本属在竹亚科的系统位置以及和邻近属的亲缘关系的研究。基于形态学的分析、比较、特别是数量分类学的验证,笔者支持广义牡竹属(*Dendrocalamus sensu lato*)的概念,即“甜竹属 *Sinocalamus* Mc Clure emend Keng f. (*sensu stricto*)”应为 *Dendrocalamus* Nees 的异名。本文初步建立了本属新的属下系统,建立了一新亚属—龙竹亚属(*Dendrocalamus* subg. *Draconicalamus*)以及三个新组。本文记载了牡竹属植物10新种、1新变种和3新变型,它们分别被命名为小叶龙竹 *D. barbatus*, 毛脚龙竹 *D. barbatus* var. *internodiiradicatus*, 花秆黄竹 *D. membranaceus* f. *striatus*, 毛秆黄竹 *D. m. f. pilosus*, 流苏黄竹 *D. m. f. fimbriiligulatus*, 椅子竹 *D. bambusoides*, 福贡龙竹 *D. fugongensis*, 粗穗龙竹 *D. pachystachys*, 建水龙竹 *D. jianshuiensis*, 云南龙竹 *D. yunnanicus*, 野龙竹 *D. semiscandens*, 金平龙竹 *D. peculiaris*, 毛龙竹 *D. tomentosus*, 和荔波吊竹 *D. liboensis*。还首次报道了五种牡竹属植物为中国分布新记录,它们是锡金龙竹 *D. sikkimensis*, 美穗龙竹 *D. calostachyus*, 巴氏龙竹 *D. parishii*, 碟环慈竹 *D. patellaris*, 和缅甸龙竹 *D. birmanicus*。确认了黄竹 *D. membranaceus* 和勃氏甜龙竹 *D. brandisii* 在国内的新分布、以及马来甜龙竹 *D. asper*、大叶慈 *D. farinosus* 和西藏龙竹 *D. tibeticus* 在云南的新分布。本文纠正了前人对牡竹 *D. strictus* 的认识,证实我国并无此种的天然分布。至此,中国牡竹属已知的种属类有二十九种二变种及若干变型。初步的区系分析结果表明,中国,特别是云南南部和西南部是本属的现代分布中心的一部分。中国牡竹属在区系上具五个特点:(1)类群的多样性;(2)种类的丰富性;(3)特有种较多,约占世界牡竹属种类的22.8%;(4)与印度、缅甸和印度支那的共有种较多,占我国种类的30%左右,占所在国种类的80%以上;而与菲律宾、马来西亚、新几内亚、爪哇等国家和地区几无共有种;(5)云南是我国牡竹属的分布中心,也是世界牡竹属分布中心的一部分。笔者认为,牡竹属很可能起源于滇缅地区,起源时间约在早第三纪,此时印度板块已与亚洲板块相撞。

A PRELIMINARY RESEARCH ON THE GENUS DENDROCALAMUS FROM CHINA

Li Dezhu

Abstract

Under the guidance of Prof. Hsueh Chi-ju the author has researched on the genus Dendrocalamus Nees from China by the collection of specimens and information and work on both fields and herbaria.

The author have looked back upon the general studies many taxonomists had done since the year 1834 A.D. when the genus was been published, especially the system under the genus, the systematic position in the subfamily Bambusoideae and the relationship with the neighbour genera. Based on the analysis and comparison on morphology especially the verification on numerical taxonomy the wide concept of Dendrocalamus was supported in this paper, i.e. Sinocalamus McClure emend. Keng f. must be rejected as a synonym of Dendrocalamus Nees.

A preliminary system under the genus, including a new subgenus—Dendrocalamus subg. Draconicalamus and four new sections, was established. 10 new species, 1 new variety, and 3 new forms were described in this paper, these new taxa were named as D. barbatus (Small Leaf Dragon Bamboo), D. barbatus var. internodiiradicatus (Rooted Internode Dragon Bamboo), D. membranaceus f. striatus (Green Stripe Dendrocalamus), D. membranaceus f. pilosiculmus (Hairy Culm Dendrocalamus), D. membranaceus f. fimbriatiligulatus (Fimbriate-ligule Dendrocalamus), D. bambusoides (Chair Dendrocalamus), D. fugongensis (Fugong Dragon Bamboo), D. pachystachys (Big-spike Dragon Bamboo), D. jianshiensis (Jianshui Dragon Bamboo), D. yunnanicus (Yunnan Dragon Bamboo), D. semiscandens (Halftwining Dendrocalamus), D. peculiaris (Special-hair Dendrocalamus), D. tomentosus (Tomense Dendrocalamus), and D. liboensis (Libo Dendrocalamus) respectively. 5 species are first reported from China, they are; D. sikkimensis, D. calostaachyus, D. parishii, D. patellaris, D. birmanicus. 3 species are first recorded from Yunnan, they are: D. asper, D. tibeticus, and D. farinosus, 2 species have been correctly and perfectly recognized which are named as D. membranaceus and D. brandisii. The distribution of D. strictus has been corrected, there is not any natural distribution of Dendrocalamus strictus from China.

A preliminary floristics analysis on the genus from China was given. Up to now, we know that there are 29 species, 2 varieties and 4 forms of Dendrocalamus from China. China, especially S. Yunnan and S.W. Yunnan, is one part of its contemporary distributional centre. There are five characteristics of floristics of Dendrocalamus in China; 1). from Southwestern China to Southern China, the species of Dendrocalamus are lessened; 2). the groups of the genus are abundant in China; 3). the richness of species; 4). the endemic species to China are more; 5). the common species with India, Burma and Indo-China are more and there is not any common species with the island countries of Asia.

So a conclusion could be obtained that the Yunnan-Burma region may be the

crable of the genus, the original period may be about after the connection between the Asian and the Indian Old Continent, i.e about 65 million years ago.

云南杜英科植物的分类与分布

硕士生 唐 亚 指导教师 徐永椿 陈 介

本文研究了云南杜英科的分类与分布。云南有杜英科2属40种6变种, 其中杜英属30种5变种, 猴欢喜属10种1变种, 有2种3变种是新发现, 即 *Elaeocarpus longlingensis* E. japonicus var. yunnanensis, *E. brachystachyus* var. fengii, *E. duclouxii* var. funingensis *Sloanea Xichouensis*; 一个新改级: *Elaeocarpus viridescens*; 报道了4个云南新分布: *Elaeodendron decandras*, *E. sikkimensis*, *E. stipulaceus* *Sloanea signi*; 归并了5个种2个变种: *Elaeocarpus floribundioides* 归并到 *E. austro-yunnanensis*, *E. prunifolioides* var. *rectinervis* 归并到 *E. prunifoliaoides*, *E. kwangsiensis* 归并到 *E. glabripetalus* var. *alatus*, *E. boreali-yunnanensis* 归并到 *E. lacunosus*, *Sloanea rotundifolia* 归并到 *S. sterculiacea*, *S. emeiensis* 归并到 *S. leptocarpa*; 指出了6个鉴定错误: *Elaeocarpus poilanei*, *E. prunifolius*, *E. tectorius*, *E. balansae*, *E. apiculatus*, *E. fleuryi*; 采用了 *Elaeocarpus sphaericus* 而不是 *E. ganitrus* 作为圆果杜英的正确种名; 列举了三个存疑种: *Elaeocarpus dubius*, *E. duclouxii*, *Sloanea cheliensis*。

云南的杜英科种类占全国杜英科的80%, 主要分布于滇东南、滇南、滇西南和滇西北、与中南半岛共有22种, 相似性系数为47.8%, 与华南共有18种, 相似性系数39.1%, 与东喜马拉雅共有12种, 相似性系数26.1%, 此外, 与马来半岛、马来群岛、大洋州、日本均有一定联系, 其分布类型中, 有52.2%的种类属于热带分布性质的类型, 43.5为中国特有分布, 云南特有种8种3变种。

THE CLASSIFICATION AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ELAEOCARPACEAE IN YUNNAN

Tang Ya

Abstract

The paper deals with Elaeocarpaceae in Yunnan. Two species and three varieties are described as new, i.e. *Elaeocarpus longlingensis*, *E. brachystachyus* var. *fengii*, *E. duclouxii* var. *funingensis*, *E. japonicus* var. *yunnanensis* and *Sloanea xichouensis*, *Elaeocarpus viridescens* is treated as a species. *E. borealiyunnanensis* is reduced to *E. lacunosus*, *E. floribundioides* to *E. austroyunnanensis*, *E. kwangsiensis* to *E. glabripetalus* var. *alatus*, *E. glabripetalus* var. *teres* to *E. glabripetalus*, *E. prunifolioides* var. *rectinervis* to *E. prunifolioides*, *Sloanea rotundifolia* to *S. sterculiacea*, *S. emeiensis* to *S. leptocarpa*. *Elaeocarpus decandrus*, *E. sikkimensis*, *E. stipulaceus*, *Sloanea sigun* are first recorded from Yunnan. *Elaeocarpus tectorius*, *E. apiculatus*, *E. prunifolius*, *E. fleuryi* and *E. poi-lanei* are not distributed in Yunnan. *Elaeocarpus sphaericus* is adopted instead of *E. ganitrus*.

There are 40 species and 6 varieties distributed in Yunnan, accounting for 80 percent of that from China. Among them 30 species and 5 varieties are of *Elaeocarpus*, 10 species and 1 variety are of *Sloanea*. Of them 22 are also distributed in Indochina, 14 in southern China, 12 in eastern Himalaya. Some to eastern and central China, a few in Malay peninsula, Malaya Archipelago, 2 to Japan, and 1 to Fiji, Australia. The number of endemic species and varieties for Yunnan is 8 species and 3 varieties.

Most of species and varieties are distributed in southeastern, southern, southwestern and northwestern Yunnan. Among Elaeocarpaceae in Yunnan, 26 are of the tropical distribution pattern, 18 of Chinese distribution-pattern, and 2 of eastern Asiatic distribution-pattern, and 2 of eastern Asiatic distribution-pattern.

Elaeocarpus dubius, *E. duclouxii* and *Sloanea cheliensis* are regarded as doubtful species.

中国大风子科分类与分布的初步研究

硕士生 樊国盛

指导教师

徐永椿

陈介

本文是对中国大风子科植物分类与分布的初步研究。记载了中国大风子科植物6族,12属,43种,5变种。建立了一个新族,山拐枣族(Poliothyrsieae);在刺篱木属(Flacouria)下新划分为两个组,对长期以来,一直争论的印度刺篱木(Flacourtia indica Merr)和刺篱木(Flacourtia romantchi L'Herit)分合问题进行了讨论,认为在果实和花柱上有很大差别,分别属于两个不同的组。建立了新种西盟山桂花(Bennettiodendron ximengense G. S. Fan)和新变种光叶伊桐(Itoa orientalis Hemsl. var. glabrescens C. Y. Wu ex G. S. Fan)在大风子属(Hydnocarpus)下新组合了两个亚属;在天然木属(Homalium)中新组合了一个变种:老挝天料木(Homalium ceylanicum Benth. var. laoticum (Gagnep.) G. S. Fan)发现了3个中国新记录种和3个省级新记录种。归并了9个学名。

首次观察记载了马蛋果(Gynocardia odorata R. Br.)的木材解剖特征,与国产各属木材解剖特征进行了比较。

讨论了本科的植物区系地理特征:1. 中国特有属2属,特有种11种。2. 西南、华南属种最多,几乎集中了所有国产属种。可能本科植物是从西南部逐渐向我国华南、华东扩散。3. 表现了我国西南、华南与中南半岛关系密切,与亚洲热带有着密切的亲缘关系,但与菲律宾无共有种。4. 中国温带分布的1属2种2变种及中国特有分布的华中——华东组1种,是分布在东亚乃至北半球最北的种类,可达北纬35度,是本科在东亚的北界。5. 从分布类型上看,表现出各地理成分联系较广,分布交错。

THE PRELIMINARY STUDY OF CLASSIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FLACOURTIACEAE FROM CHINA

Fan Guosheng

Abstract

This paper preliminary deal with classification and distribution of Flacourtiaceae from china. There are 6 trib., 12 gen., 43 sp. et 5 var. in the Flacourtiaceae of china, A new tribe Poliothyrsieae is established and includes 3 genera: poliothyrsis Oliv. Carrierea Franch. et Itoa Hemsl. two new sections: sect. I. Connatistylatae G. S. Fan et Sect. II. Flacourtia L'Herit. are distinguished under genus Flacourtia L' Herit., the arguement that Flacourtia indica Merr. et Flacourtia ramontchi L' Herit. are a species or two species is disco-