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A Dictionary of Seed Plant Names

Vol. 1: in Latin, Chinese and English (A-D)

种子植物名称

卷1 拉汉英名称 (A-D)

尚衍重 编著

中国林业出版社

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内容简介

这是国内外第一部植物学名标准化、多功能的大型工具书。首批出版5卷：《卷1　拉汉英名称(A－D)》、《卷2　拉汉英名称(E－O)》、《卷3　拉汉英名称(P－Z)》、《卷4　中文名称索引》、《卷5　英日俄名称索引》。本书共收录拉丁名418831条，包括全部科名和属名，命名人均依据《国际植物命名法规》的要求标准化。5种文字的名称总计967723条，可以互相检索，故本书相当于20部单项词典。书中还用符号给出了非国产植物、木本植物、草本植物、中国特有种子植物属及国家确定的濒危植物等信息。它不仅对植物学及相关学科的高级研究人员有重要参考价值，而且也是农业、林业、医药、环境保护、生物工程、植物检疫、花卉园艺、新闻出版、外贸旅游等领域的教师、学生和工作人员不可或缺的工具书。

About this Book

This is the first, in China or abroad, large-scale, multifunctional reference book having standardized scientific names of plants. Its first publication comprises five volumes: *Vol.* 1 *In Latin*, *Chinese and English*(*A－D*), *Vol.* 2 *In Latin*, *Chinese and English*(*E－O*), *Vol.* 3 *In Latin*, *Chinese and English*(*P－Z*), *Vol.* 4 *Chinese Index* and *Vol.* 5 *English*, *Japanese and Russian Indices*. This book contains a total of 418, 831 Latin entries, including all the names of families and genera. The scientific names, including the author names, are standardized according to the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*. The plant names in 5 languages compiled in this book amount to a total of 967, 723 and they can be cross-referenced, making it equivalent to 20 bilingual dictionaries. Also, symbols are used to indicate those non-native to China, woody or herbaceous, seed plant genera unique to China and the plants listed as "endangered" by relevant government bodies. This dictionary serves as a highly valuable source of reference not only for scientists and academics working in plant sciences and related fields, but also for teachers, students and workers in the areas of agriculture, forestry, medicine, environmental protection and conservation, biotechnology, plant quarantine, horticulture, press and publication, foreign trade and tourism industries.

序 一

尚衍重教授编著的《种子植物名称》付梓之际，请我写序，欣然命笔。因为与已出版的几本同类书相比，本书更有特色。

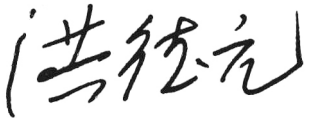
首先是本书所收植物拉丁名的标准化。植物名称的标准化是植物研究、交流和利用的必要条件。国际植物学会每隔六年修订一次《国际植物命名法规》，目的也在于此。为纠正拉丁名命名人缩写方面的混乱，东京法规还指定《Authors of Plant Names》(Brummitt & Powell，1992)一书作为命名人缩写的蓝本，其后所有版本的《国际植物命名法规》引证的所有命名人均依据《Authors of Plant Names》一书标准化。但当今国内外出版物中拉丁名不规范的现象十分严重。尚衍重教授在规范拉丁名方面做了大量工作。本书收录的约42万条拉丁名命名人缩写全部依据《Authors of Plant Names》一书标准化；词尾不符合拉丁文语法者，加词中带有连字符“-”者，自动名中带有命名人者，命名人中漏缺或误写者等，尚衍重教授亦参照有关资料做了订正。对如此大量的拉丁名标准化，本书在国内外还是第一部。它对规范植物名称，特别是中国种子植物名称将起到重要作用。

其次，本书收录拉丁文、中文、日文、俄文、英文5种文字名称。仅从语种方面，本书即相当于20部单项词典，应用面更广，对植物学方面的国际交流意义更大。

第三，信息量大。本书收入5种文字名称共约100万条，并包含了全部中国种子植物。这是迄今为止收录最全的一部书。书中还标出了木本植物、草本植物，科、属的有关数据等资料，一书多用，为读者提供了很多方便。

简言之，本书不仅对植物分类学者有重要参考价值，而且对农业、林业、医药、园林等部门的工作者来说，都是一部不可多得的好书。

中国科学院　院士
第三世界科学院　院士
植物分类学报　原主编
中国科学院植物研究所　研究员



Preface 1

Prof. Yanzhong Shang asked me to write a few opening words in the time when his book *A dictionary of Seed Plant Names* is being sent to printing and I'm delighted to oblige. Compare to other books of similar kind, his book has very distinctive features.

Firstly, the book has standardized the Latin names of plants. Standardization of plant names is the prerequisite to research, exchange of information and utilization of plants. That is why the International Association for Plant Taxonomy revises the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* every six years. To resolve the confusion in abbreviations of author names in plant Latin names, the *Tokyo Code* (1994) designated the *Authors of Plant Names* (Brummitt & Powell, 1992) as the blueprint for author name abbreviations and all the author names cited in the later editions of the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* have been standardized according to the *Authors of Plant Names*. At present, however, a long-standing and widespread problem is that plant Latin names in various publications worldwide do not always follow the standard format sanctioned by the *Code*. Prof. Yanzhong Shang's achievement in standardization of plant Latin names is phenomenal. For the ca 420,000 Latin names compiled in this dictionary, all abbreviations of author names are standardized according to the *Authors of Plant Names*. Never before, has standardization of plant Latin names been achieved in such a grand scale. Moreover, incorrect terminations, misuse of the hyphen " - ", and missing or mistaken author names in scientific names have been corrected. I am sure that this book will play a hugely important role in standardization of plant names, especially of the seed plant names of China.

Secondly, this book has compiled plant names in five different languages, Latin, Chinese, Japanese, Russian and English. Just for the variety of languages alone, this book can be used as 20 bilingual dictionaries and will greatly benefit international communication and exchange of knowledge in plant science.

Thirdly, this book contains immensely rich information. It has compiled a total of a million plant names in five languages, including the names of all seed plants in China, making it the most comprehensive book of plant names ever published. Furthermore, this book is multifunctional, providing readers the added benefits of the information on plant families, genera and whether woody or herbaceous etc.

In short, this is an exceptionally valuable reference book not only for plant scientists, but also for workers and students in Agriculture, Forestry, Medicine, Horticulture and other relevant fields.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences **Academician**
The Third World Academy of Sciences **Academician**
Acta Phytotaxonomica Sinica Honorary **Editor in Chief** (former)
Institute of Botany, The Chinese Academy of Sciences **Professor**

Deyuan Hong

序 二

尚衍重教授编著的《种子植物名称》即将付梓。作为尚衍重教授的师兄，我很高兴写几句话。

这样一部传世巨著，尚衍重教授能以一人之力完成，确令世人匪夷所思。且不讲一人查阅5种文字的资料，也不讲微机输入和校对的工作量，仅规范80万人次的命名人缩写和42万条拉丁名这两项工作，组织一个专家班子，10年也未必能完成。但细想起来又非偶然。尚衍重教授的聪明和刻苦在我们头几届研究生中是公认的。尚衍重教授的导师邵力平教授是国内外著名的森林病理学家和真菌学家，其渊博的知识和严谨的学风闻名于世。尚衍重教授秉承其师之衣钵，可谓顺理成章。

这部著作的出版，不仅对规范植物名称具有重要意义，而且为需要查阅植物名称的诸多领域的科学家和工作人员将带来极大的方便，节省很多时间；同时也是母校的光荣和骄傲。在祝贺和感谢尚衍重教授之际，我也希望东林学子能发扬尚衍重教授的这种博学、严谨、拼搏之精神，多出几部好书，为中国林业的发展多做点贡献。

东北林业大学　原校长
中国工程院　院　士

Preface 2

As *A dictionary of Seed Plant Names* compiled by Prof. Yanzhong Shang is being sent to the press, I am very pleased to write a few opening words.

It is beyond anyone's imagination that Prof. Yanzhong Shang has single-handedly written such a *magnum opus*. The standardization of ca 800,000 author name abbreviations and of 420,000 plant Latin names alone would have taken at least 10 years for a group of specialists. This is not even counting the time and efforts spent in going through the vast amount of the literature, typing and proof reading of the manuscript. Looking back, Prof. Yanzhong Shang's such an outstanding achievement may not come as a complete surprise. Some 30 years ago, when Prof. Shang was doing his postgraduate studies in our university, his intelligence and hard-working attitude were well recognized among us postgraduate students. Prof. Liping Shao, the mentor of Prof. Yanzhong Shang, is the world-famous forest pathologist and mycologist. Prof. Shao is renowned for his profound knowledge and rigorous approach to science and Prof. Yanzhong Shang has certainly carried well forward the standard set by his mentor.

The publication of *A dictionary of Seed Plant Names* is an enormous contribution to the standardization of plant names and will greatly benefit scientists and workers in need of search of plant names across relevant scientific fields. It also brings honor and pride to our *alma mater*. With congratulations and gratitude to Prof. Yanzhong Shang, I sincerely hope that students from our university can learn from his extraordinary erudition, wholehearted devotion and rigorous approach to science and will write many more excellent books to contribute to the development of forestry in China.

Northeast Forestry University **President** (former)
The Chinese Academy of Engineering **Academician**
Jian Li

序 三

学弟尚衍重教授编著的《种子植物名称》杀青之际，请我作序，乐于从命。

我之所以称尚衍重教授为学弟是有原因的。恢复招考研究生的第一年(1978年)，我们二人同时报考王云章教授的研究生。学弟考试成绩优良，王先生已准备录取，但由于应试的外文语种是日语而未能被中国科学院微生物研究所认可，遂从师于东北林业大学邵力平教授。学弟研究生毕业后到内蒙古林学院(今内蒙古农业大学)任教30多年来，始终与我保持联系，互相探讨学问，可以称之为关系密切的师兄弟。

学弟治学严谨，工作勤奋。且不讲全书的编撰，仅标准化80万人次学名命名人，不知要花费多大的精力！其中只有极少数人未能查到出处，但他却特意加了"?"以提醒读者，学风之严谨，可见一斑。

学弟积累资料30余年，伏案耕作十几年，编著出这部如此丰富的名汇，令人钦佩。我是一个菌物学工作者，编辑《菌物学报》20余年，工作中经常为遇到大量的不规范的植物名称而深感头痛。我编著《中国真菌志 锈菌目》时，曾想把寄主植物名称的命名人缩写按照《Authors of Plant Names》(Brummitt & Powell，1992)的标准加以规范，但因名称出处难以稽考而未能如愿。迄今为止国内外还没有一本标准化的植物名称工具书，这是因为规范这些名称需要花费大量的心血与时间，更需要深厚的学术功底和齐全的文献资料，一般人很难具备这些条件。现在学弟对40多万条学名包括中国的全部种子植物认真进行了考证，按照《国际植物命名法规》的规定将不规范的书写方式予以标准化，意义深远。

这是一部国内外前所未有的标准化的大型植物名称工具书。我相信，不仅植物学工作者，而且所有与植物名称有关联的其他学科和部门的工作者，都会铭记和感谢尚衍重教授的这一非凡劳动。

《菌物学报》原主编
中国科学院微生物研究所 研究员

Preface 3

As *A dictionary of Seed Plant Names* compiled by my old friend and colleague Prof. Yanzhong Shang is ready to be sent to the press, I'm very pleased to write a few words as a preface on his request.

In 1978, when postgraduate study programs in China were first resumed after the Cultural Revolution, Yanzhong and I both took the same entrance examination to study under Prof. Yunzhang Wang. He achieved excellent results in the examination and Prof. Wang was ready to take him on board. Unfortunately, because the foreign language he opted for was Japanese, he was not accepted by the Institute of Microbiology, Academia Sinica. Thereafter, he pursued his postgraduate studies under the guidance of Prof. Liping Shao at the Northeast Forestry University. After achieving his master degree, he taught at Inner Mongolia Forestry College (now Inner Mongolia Agricultural University) for more than 30 years. Throughout our professional career, we have always kept in touch, discussing various issues we both are interested in, and remained as close friends and colleagues.

Yanzhong is known for his rigorous approach and extremely hard-working attitude toward science. Simply writing such a monumental piece of scientific literature is beyond anyone's reach. Yet, Yanzhong has corrected and standardized the author names which appear in some 800, 000 places. It is hard to imagine the amount of time and efforts he has dedicated in just standardizing the author names. In the dictionary, only a very small number of author names cannot be verified and, in each case, a question mark "?" is added to remind readers. Such details surely reflect the extent of his rigorous attitude to science.

Yanzhong has spent more 30 years to gather an astronomical amount of information for the book and devoted more than 12 years of his career to complete this *magnum opus*. As a mycologist and being the editor of the *Mycosystema* for more than 20 years, I deeply felt the headaches caused by countless non-standardized plant names. While I was compiling the *Uredinales* for the *Flora Fungorum Sinicorum*, I intended to standardize abbreviations of author names of host plants according to the *Authors of plant names* (Brummitt & Powell, 1992), but failed to do so because it was very difficult to find the sources of those names. To date, no reference books of plant names in the world have yet standardized plant names as it requires endless and painstaking efforts and, more importantly, in-depth knowledge of the science and comprehensive search of the literature. Writing this dictionary, Yanzhong has meticulously checked more than 400, 000 scientific names of plants, including all seed plants in China, and standardized all non-standard names according to the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*. Publication of this book has far-reaching implications because this is the first grand-scale reference book of standardized plant names ever published in China or abroad. I believe that workers in plant sciences and in many other fields where plant names are used will always remember and appreciate this extraordinary contribution by Prof. Yanzhong Shang.

Mycosystema **Editor in Chief** (former)
Institute of Microbiology, Academia Sinica **Professor**
Jianyun Zhuang

序 四

序，也称叙、绪、引等。它是用来说明书籍著述、出版意旨、编排体例和作者情况的。学术著作的序一般由业内权威人士撰写。这些内容的诠释、说明在我主编的《现代科学技术写作大词典》中都有详细的阐述，所以对于写序的重要性和写序人的身份地位我不会是不清楚的。尚衍重教授是我国著名菌物学家、中国菌物学会名誉理事长邵力平先生的研究生开门弟子，邵先生对他的做人和学问曾有耳提面命、言传身教之恩义，对《种子植物名称》和即将出版的《中国树病》的编撰，更是给予了极大的关注和指导。结果邵先生还是谢绝了为本书作序，理由是“包子有肉不在褶儿上”。

“包子有肉不在褶儿上”，我细细咀嚼和玩味邵先生这句话，感慨颇多。首先，把书的内容和水平比作包子的馅儿，把序比作包子的褶儿，太妥帖、太生动了。我以前曾惊讶老舍先生把三鲜馅包子的褶儿比作人脸上的皱纹，其生动和形象，已令人永世难忘。而把序比作包子上的褶儿，惟有像邵先生这样的学问大家，才能修炼到对事物信手拈来、随心所欲的境界。其次，我感到了邵先生品质人格的震撼力。现在有些“学术界”，恕我直言，真不敢恭维。按常理，手把手教出来的弟子，精心指导出来的成果又是一部价可传世的巨著，邵先生作序本应是当仁不让或者是欣然应诺的事情，可他来一句“包子有肉不在褶儿上”，轻飘飘的，淡淡的，似纱，像雾，但却重重地压得我喘不上气来。因为尚衍重教授早就有话，邵先生若不写，这篇序我是逃不掉的。

序既然是包子的褶儿，没褶儿也不行，而且外观感觉和包装效果自然不可小觑。再者，作为彼此敬重的朋友，他多年超乎常人的辛苦我历历在目。现在大功告成，我也应该写点东西表示祝贺。如果“褶儿”捏得不雅致，大家尽可以尝尝馅儿。谁吃包子，大概一门心思都会在馅上。

读者大概很难想象，这部巨著《种子植物名称》竟是由《中国树病》逼出来的副产品。尚衍重教授早在30多年前读硕士时，就萌发了编写《中国树病》的想法，之后在教学科研工作中不断积攒资料，聚沙成塔，集腋成裘。可当《中国树病》雏形初现时，一种困惑却使尚教授无法将《中国树病》定稿，原因就是中外文献中的树名十分混乱。树病树病，树之病也，树名都不准确，树病如何无误？正如人们常说的皮之不存，毛将焉附？无奈之下，尚教授一咬牙一跺脚，决定先搞一本《种子植物名称》出来！

没想到这一义愤之举，竟花费了他十多年的光阴。

首先，中国的种子植物到底有多少种，多少年来一直是笔糊涂账。如木本植物，原中国林业科学研究院院长郑万钧院士主编、全国46家研究院所和高等院校参编的《中国树木志》及全国林业院校统编教材《树木学》均估计为8000种。为了准确地算清这笔糊涂账，尚教授在资料收集上采取了竭泽而渔的做法，将国内外有关

植物分类、树木志、植物志等资料几乎彻底地过滤一遍，查阅资料达10亿多字，第一次将中国的木本植物定位于1679属19668种(含种下单元)。他把这一前无古人的创举，谦虚地归功于计算机的现代科学手段。

其次，本书几乎收尽了中国种子植物5种文字的名称，但它并不是简单地汇总。尚教授要对这些名称进行考证，并且按有关法规，诸如拉丁学名命名人缩写、同物异名、同名异物、不规范名称等逐一订正、规范。如此繁复枯燥但又极具科学价值的工作，计算机就无能为力了。这得靠尚教授几十年的学业功力、大量藏书、敬业精神和十多年几乎每天15个小时的伏案劳作，来将疑难一一化解。尚教授的工具书和专业书堪称“富甲一方”；此外，国家图书馆、中国科学院图书馆、中国科学院植物研究所图书馆、中国林业科学研究院图书馆、中国农业科学院图书馆、北京师范大学图书馆以及内蒙古几所大学图书馆的工作人员都被他疯狂的工作精神所感动，纷纷大开绿灯，才使得他能以一人之力、十多年之时、半生之功完成这部划时代的学术巨著，给后人留下一部得心应手、排疑解惑的工具书。

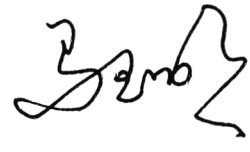
第三，本书内容全面。它不仅将中国的木本植物、草本植物“一网打尽”，考虑到读者的实用性，还将中国特有种子植物属、濒危植物、外国重要植物、全球种子植物所有科和属的重要资料等尽收其中。拳拳之心，可见一斑。

还要强调的是本书的编排特点。学术界有句名言“科学是无国界的”，但语言文字是有界限的。随着全球学术界的交流、融合逐步增强，语言障碍也日渐显著。一些小型词典倒是有两三种文字的，但把5种文字的100万条植物名称和多种信息汇编于一书，可以互查，编排简洁新颖，查找方便迅速，那简直是匪夷所思！然而，尚衍重教授的这部书就做到了！而且不必翻译即可发行全球。这样，凡懂拉、汉、日、俄、英5种语言之一的读者，想查某个植物名称，你就能从书中立刻查到它的准确学名、其他几种语言的名称与写法。

一部书，4000万字，5种语言，100万条名称；一部书，第一次将种子植物学名标准化，而且多达42万条，并包括全部科名和属名；一部书，将全球种子植物的全部科和属给出中文名称和相关资料！然而谁能想到，所有这些奇迹，竟然是由尚教授一人13年完成！透过这部厚厚的传奇巨著，有谁能够不为尚衍重教授深厚的学术功底、崇高的学术境界、严谨的治学态度和顽强的拼搏精神而叹服！至于它给读者带来的便捷，它对中国乃至世界学术界的影响，桃李不言，下自成蹊，我相信历史自会评说。

我写的序，或捏的褶儿，能不能为这部书锦上添花已不重要。包子一熟，打开笼屉，包子里精制美味的馅儿自然会散发出诱人的馨香，弥漫在读者群，飘香于学术界。

内蒙古农业大学　教授



Preface 4

It is commonly known that a preface is written to explain the purpose and structural arrangement of the book and to say something about the author. Usually, a preface of an academic work should be written by an authority in its field. As the author of *A Dictionary of Modern Science and Technology Writing*, I could not have been unaware of the importance and the status of the person who writes the preface. Prof. Yanzhong Shang was the first graduate student of Prof. Liping Shao, the famous mycologist and the Honorary Director of the Mycological Society of China. Throughout the preparation of *A dictionary of Seed Plant Names* and the preparation of the *Tree Diseases of China*, Prof. Shao has offered valuable guidance and unreserved support. However, Prof. Liping Shao declined the request to write a preface for this dictionary, giving the reason by using a Chinese saying "the deliciousness of Chinese Baozi couldn't be judged from the folds on its cover".

I thought over Mr. Shao's words and felt a lot. First, how vivid a metaphor it is to compare the content of the book to deliciousness of Chinese Baozi, and the preface to the folds on the cover of Baozi. I was once surprised and much impressed by the comparison of the wrinkles on the human face to the folds on the cover of Baozi by the late Chinese literary master Lao She, and now I come to realize that only such a master scholar as Prof. Shao has the talent to use common idiomatic saying to express his profound meaning. Secondly, I was deeply impressed by the greatness of Prof. Shao's character. Since Prof. Shang was the first graduate student tutored by him and the work itself is an invaluable one, it is quite natural that Prof. Shao should have been delighted to write a preface for his student. However, to the surprise of most people, he declined the request with the reply that "the deliciousness of Chinese Baozi couldn't be judged from the folds on its cover ". Though his words were brief and plain, I still felt the great pressure on me as Prof. Shang had asked that I should write him the preface if Prof. Shao would not.

Since the preface is compared to the folds of Baozi, it will not be done without the "folds" . What's more, as a friend with mutual respect, I have witnessed the extraordinary, "super human" efforts he has forwarded in writing this dictionary. The dictionary is now completed and I am compelled to write a few words to express my heartiest congratulations.

It is hard to believe that *A dictionary of Seed Plant Names* is actually a byproduct of another book, *Tree Diseases of China*. When he was studying for his master degree some 30 years ago, Prof. Yanzhong Shang had an idea of compiling the book *Tree Diseases of China.* In the years of teaching and conducting research, he took every opportunity to gather necessary information in preparation for his book. However, he was unable to finalize the *Tree Diseases of China* because the names of trees in the literature, either from China or abroad, were in a state of confusion. It was impossible to complete a book on diseases of trees without knowing correct names of the trees. Just as the old Chinese saying goes, "With the skin gone, what can the hair adhere to?" No other way round, Prof. Yanzhong Shang decided, once and for all, to compile *A dictionary of Seed Plant Names* first. It was never expected that this decision would take him more than 10 years of long and unimaginably hard journey to succeed.

Firstly, there has never been any reliable figure on the number of seed plants native to China. For example, there are about 8,000 woody plants in China according to the estimate from *Sylva Sinica*, jointly compiled by scholars from 46 Chinese institutions with Mr. Wanjun Zheng, the president of Chinese A-

cademy of Forest Sciences, as editor in chief, and from the *Dendrology*, a standard textbook compiled and used by forest universities and colleges nationwide. In order to find accurate answers, Prof. Yanzhong Shang has looked into almost all the literature on plant taxonomy, tree flora and plant flora in the world, going through more than a billion words during the process. His work has, for the first time, provided conclusive statistics that a total of 19, 668 species (including infraspecific taxa) belonging to 1, 679 genera are native to China. He modestly credited this remarkable achievement to the work of the modern gadget-computer.

Secondly, this book has compiled almost all the names of seed plants in China in five languages. Rather than simply putting plant names in a book, Prof. Yanzhong Shang has verified and corrected a huge number of names by standardizing author name abbreviations in Latin names, synonyms, homonyms, and non-standard names. The work has been painstaking, extremely laborious and more often mundane, but the end result is a book of great scientific value, which computer alone would never achieve. Such an achievement can only attribute to his profound knowledge built up over decades, a huge collection of reference books, his wholehearted devotion to science and, above all, working 15 hours almost every day for more than 10 years. I was very much impressed with his personal library which contains the most comprehensive collection of reference books on the subject. Also, touched by his passionate dedication to work, librarians from the National Library of China and the libraries of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Forest Sciences, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and of several universities in Inner Mongolia have tried their very best to help him, making it possible for him to complete such a monumental piece of work on his own in more than 10 years.

Thirdly, this book is the most comprehensive of its kind. Not only it covers all the woody plants and herbaceous plants native to China, but also it provides information on the genera of seed plants unique to China, endangered plants, important non-native plants and the literature on all the families and genera of seed plants in the world.

Another feature of this dictionary is the way it is compiled. A famous saying in the academic world goes: "Science has no national boundaries." Languages, however, do have boundaries. With global integration of science becoming ever more important, language barriers present an increasingly prominent problem. There are some small dictionaries which contain plant names in two or three languages. By sheer contrast, this dictionary contains about a million plant names in five languages plus other relevant information, making it easily accessible from any of the five languages. Thus, any reader who knows one of the five languages can easily find the plant names in other four languages.

In brief, this is a book containing 40 million words, five languages and a million plant names, a book which has, for the first time in history, standardized scientific names of seed plants, amounting to 418, 831 in total, and the names of all the families and genera, and a book which gives Chinese names and the sources of reference to all the families and genera and provides interpretations of scientific names for all the genera. Nobody can believe that such a great piece of scientific literature has been miraculously accomplished by Prof. Shang single handedly through 13 years of wholehearted devotion and unimaginably hard work! From this *magnum opus*, one can only admire Prof. Yanzhong Shang's profound and in-depth knowledge, outstanding academic standard, rigorous approach to science and unrelenting perseverance. As for the usefulness and the benefit of this dictionary to the scientific communities in China and abroad, I believe that the future will tell in due course.

In fact, it is not important whether the preface I wrote, or the folds I made, can add any shine to the work, for we all know that when the Chinese Baozi is ready, the attractive smell will come out of it as soon as the steamer is opened. I am confident that, like the delicious Chinese Baozi, the scent of the dictionary of Prof. Yanzhong Shang will always linger in the academic world.

Inner Mongolia Agricultural University **Professor** **Yuming Ma**

前言

一、编撰本书的缘由

植物是人类及其他一切生物赖以生存的物质基础。认识、研究、利用植物，是全人类永恒的课题。准确鉴定植物，科学命名植物，规范使用名称，乃是研究、利用植物的首要条件。植物学之父林奈(Carl von Linne)有句名言可谓一语中的："不知道事物的名称，就不会认识事物"。对此笔者深有体会。早在1974年就曾将日文版《图说树病新讲》翻译完毕，但其中的一些树木名称至今仍空缺着，译稿当然也不可能出版。后来在教学与科研中经常查阅大量文献，同样对植物名称特别恼火。例如要查找一个日文或俄文名称的拉丁名和中文名称，常常忙了几天而一无所获。有时一种植物又查到几个名称，难定取舍，令人苦不堪言。

1995年，笔者开始整理撰写《中国树病》，又遇到这个问题，且情况更为糟糕！植物名称在各种文献中用得太混乱了！例如汉语中叫接骨草(接骨丹、接骨藤、接骨药等)的植物达242种。Orchis mascula (L.) L.(强壮红门兰)英文名称达199个。读者若细翻本书就可发现，同物异名和同名异物(包括学名和各种语言的普通名称)在30个以上的植物不在少数，超过100个者亦不鲜见。笔者的《中国树病》拟将囊括中国所有木本植物病害并适当收录外国树病，首要任务是搞准确植物名称特别是树木名称，迫切需要一部全面、准确、规范的拉、英、汉、日、俄等方面的植物名称词典，可惜如此全面的工具书世上还没有。笔者不想在自己的著作中出现那么多错误(尽管是寄主植物名称方面——责任不应该由我负)贻误后人，只能经常翻腾大堆的资料卡片，有时还要去图书馆查证，而且常常查不到！烦躁的心情与耗费的时间都令人难以忍受，一怒之下愤然将写到半途的《中国树病》书稿放下，索性集中全力整理编写此书。虽说磨刀不误砍柴工，但欲砍柴先打刀，也着实令人唏嘘。

笔者最初计划编写的是《拉汉日树木名称》，在一些专家的建议下，先后加入了俄文名称和英文名称。在《拉汉日俄英树木名称》基本完稿时，收到庄剑云博士寄来的《Authors of Plant Names》，此书是《国际植物命名法规》(东京法规，1994)指定的标准化命名人缩写的蓝本。本来笔者所收入的拉丁名，已经全部与《中国植物志》、《中国树木志》、《苏联植物志》、《日本植物志》、《台湾植物志》、《欧洲植物志》、《北美植物志》等数百册中外权威文献核对过，但与《Authors of Plant Names》一对照，令人大吃一惊，误用和不规范的命名人缩写多得令人咋舌！笔者曾将当时在国内影响最大的两本工具书的前10页做了一个统计，仅仅学名，平均每100条中，不规范和漏误之处分别为62处和102处！植物学名不规范的现象，笔者在编写《中国树病》和本书的过程中已深有感触，但在国内外的权威书刊中达到如此严重的地步，是万万没有料到的。作为工具书，全面实用当然十分重要，但准确规范更是根本。一部工具书若给人以不准确或不规范的名称，谬种流传，害的是一批人、几代人，而且这个混乱传播在各类书刊中，后人根本无法纠正。在这种情况下，笔者是不可能再将《拉汉日俄英树木名称》原稿付

印了，只能把规范学名的工作提到日程，并干脆连同草本植物和药用植物一起搞。逼上梁山，今知其义矣。

二、规范学名的几点说明

植物的拉丁名称为科学名称(scientific name)，简称学名。其他所有语言的名称均称为普通名(common name)，或称俗名或地方名(vernacular name)。但是，不管普通名还是学名，现在都存在很多问题。

本书收进的植物名称，笔者依据有关法规，做了力所能及的订正与规范。当然，重点是学名，因为学名不仅全世界通用，而且有《国际植物命名法规》作依据。由于迄今为止全世界还没有一部标准化的植物学名工具书，加上需要标准化的数量又是如此巨大，使得此项工作特别艰难，耗费了笔者大量的精力和时间。

要想规范学名，首要条件是搞准确学名。这里面有三层意义：一是这种植物的准确学名是什么？二是它的合理分类地位在何处？三是这个名称的命名人到底是谁？前两条虽然工作量极大，还算好办，本书收入的同物异名就反映了这些观点。最后一条是异常难做的。命名人写全名的还好标准化，但绝大多数不规范的缩写并非如此，令人很难确认。例如中国命名人中，张、王两姓的命名人在本书中出现9000余处，而且很多名称中仅仅是个姓；而这两个姓中仅仅写姓者全部都是不标准写法！要想把这些不标准的书写方式全部订正过来，真可谓“难于上青天”啊。

为了搞准确学名，也为了尽量收全中文和其他几种语言名称，笔者查阅了巨量文献，现在已经无法详列；书后所附参考文献仅是一部分。这些文献中的学名常常有矛盾。有疑问的学名再与邱园索引(1～2卷)和邱园索引补编(1～26卷)核对。然后，笔者又将本书收录的学名与《国际植物名称索引》的1000000余条相关学名编排在一起核对。

但是，这也仅仅起到搞准确学名的作用，而并非标准化，因为上述所有文献的学名全未标准化，就连《国际植物名称索引》和《邱园索引》中的学名也是如此，笔误、命名人缩写错误和其他漏误屡见不鲜。

笔者从6个方面对学名进行了规范：①命名人缩写不标准者；②加词词尾错误者；③加词中带有连字符“-”者；④命名人漏缺或误用者；⑤违反《国际植物命名法规》和《国际栽培植物命名法规》的名称；⑥自动名带命名人者。

(一)命名人缩写的标准化

《国际植物命名法规》历次版本对命名人缩写均有规定，1994年的东京法规和其后的法规均以《Authors of Plant Names》(Brummitt et Powell, 1992)一书作为命名人标准化的蓝本。

为标准化命名人缩写，笔者将本书中出现的命名人逐一与《Authors of Plant Names》核对。《Authors of Plant Names》出版后新涌现出的作者，笔者则根据《Authors of Plant Names》采用的原则加以处理。

尽管笔者作了如此努力，仍有个别命名人未能查到出处。这些人名在书中均加了“?”，以提醒读者注意。即便如此，仍有漏误之可能。规范学名不是一个人的事情，不是一代人的事情，也不是一个国家的事情，诚恳欢迎读者指正。

(二)加词词尾的规范

学名中的属名是有性别的。种加词和种下加词，形容词应与属名的性保持一致；同位语则不考虑性。导致加词词尾错误的原因主要有3点：其一是不懂上述二者的区别；其二是对属名性别的误判；其三是对加词词性的误判。

源于人名和地名的加词也常常出现与属名性别不一致的错误。

(三)带有连字符“-”的加词

学名中的种加词、种下加词只能用一个词。如果是复合词，两个词干是拉丁语者用“i”连接，希腊语用“o”连接；同种语言用“i”连接，不同语言用“o”连接。两种情况用连字符“-”：两个词独立存在，或者连字符“-”两边字母相同。

(四)命名人漏缺或误用

在国内外文献中，命名人误用和漏缺者并不罕见，常常出错的如ex、in、apud、et、f. 等，ex与et误用者更多些。笔者发现的均予以订正。

(五)违反《国际植物命名法规》和《国际栽培植物命名法规》的学名

《国际栽培植物命名法规》自1953年首版问世至今，已经出版了7个版本，时间也超过了半个世纪，第5、6、7版都有中文版出版。但是，真正了解并遵循它的学者并不多。栽培植物学名的最大问题是“品种”的学名，依法规规定应使用单引号，但在已查文献中，大量使用双引号、cv. 等错误写法。本书中的栽培植物学名，全部依据法规做了订正。

最近几版的《国际植物命名法规》都附有保留科名、保留属名、废弃属名名录。对违反法规者，笔者均做了订正。

(六)自动名

自动名是不允许带命名人的。笔者曾纠正了一批此类错误。但是后来考虑到节省篇幅问题，则把自动名全部删除了。这里提出，加以提醒。

目前，国内外很多人对学名的标准化重视不足，甚至不以为然。但标准化毕竟是必由之路，也代表了治学态度和学术水平。规范植物学名是全世界所有国家植物学者义不容辞的、艰巨的，然而又是必须完成的任务。现在国内外有些核心学术期刊已经要求所投稿件中的学名包括命名人缩写必须规范，否则不予刊登，显示了对学术和后人的强烈责任感，应该引起所有学者的震撼！

三、关于属名的说明

在生物分类系统的7个主要等级中，“属”是很重要的。因为种和种下名称的第一个词都是属名，科的词干源于属名，多数目的词干也源于属名。

属的学名是不能随意改动的，除非通过法规“保留”的方式。

全世界的种子植物属，约13000～17000个。本书收入属名58746个，其中“好属”16436个，同物异名42310个。属名均带有标准化的命名人。为了不同读者查询的方便，本书采用了“小属”观点(虽然笔者并不全部赞同这些观点)，同时又给出“小属”应该隶属的“大属”。“好属”都给出了中文名称。中国植物的属名全部取自现有文献。国外植物的属名，有些采用于文献包括网络文献，其中刘冰和刘夙拟订的名称约有2000条。翻译不当的属名作为异名收入，笔者另行拟订，例如Kingiella，有人译为肯基拉兰属，笔者订正为金氏兰属，因为该属名源于英国植物学者的名字G. King。笔者拟订将近10000个，主要根据是拉丁名含义或形态特征、分布等。

植物的属名是有性别的，它决定了形容词性加词的性别。属名性别误判的情况在文献中很常见。主要原因是，尽管所有属名不管来源于何种文字都作为拉丁文对待，但是由于法规的规定，它们的性别又并非与拉丁文语法完全一致。法规规定，“属名保留植物学传统赋予的性，与经典用法或作者的原始用法无关”。“复合属名的性取决于复合词中最后一词主格的性。然而，如果该词尾被改变，其性别亦随之改变”。“性不明显的随意构成的属名，或用作属名的地名或形容词，其性别由原作者指定。如果该原作者没有指定性别，可由下一个作者指定”。“无论原作者的指定如何，以-anthes，-oides或-odes结尾的属名被视为阴性。以-ites结尾的属名被视为阳性”。“当一个属分为两个属或多个属时，新属的名称应与被保留的属的性一致”。

在属名条目下，给出了发表年份。保留属名和废弃属名也都依据维也纳法规加了标注。

特别强调一点，国内外所有较大型的植物志、专著和工具书中，几乎都存在违反《国际植物命名法规》的属名：①不用法规的保留属名而误用了其他名称；②法规废弃的属名还在作为正确名称使用。笔者依据2006年的维也纳法规，全部做了订正。还请读者注意，保留属名和废弃属名不是固定不变的，要及时留意新法规。

四、关于科名的说明

所有科名的词干都来源于模式属名，但法规确定有9个科有互用名称，这9对互用名称中，每对都有一个名称来自模式属名。

本书收入科名4124个，其中“好科”1061个，异名3063个。“好科”都给出了中文名称。全部科名都有标准化命名人。同属名一样，对于“好科”和异名，学者们是仁者见仁，智者见智。笔者如此处理，仅