

Yunnan Ferns of China

中国云南
蕨类植物

焦瑜 李承森 著

Jiao Yu (Yu Jiao)

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科学出版社

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内容简介

蕨类植物是植物界一个独特的自然类群。蕨类植物生活时的孢子体、成熟的生殖器官，尤其是孢子萌发后短暂存在的配子体，虽有报道，但缺少精美彩色照片的显示。本书以700余幅彩色照片和简练的中英文说明，直观形象地展示了云南蕨类植物的孢子体、孢子叶、成熟的孢子囊群和生活时的配子体的形态特征。全书汇集了蕨类植物的分类学、形态学、生殖生物学、生态学方面的重要信息，可供植物学、农学、林学、园艺学等学科及其相关学科的科研、教学和生产人员参考。

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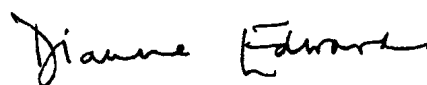
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Foreword

The importance of the vascular plants of southwestern China to the understanding of diversity in terrestrial vegetation on planet Earth cannot be overestimated. As is usually the case in global catalogues, flowering plants receive the most attention, and ferns, often considered just relicts of the vegetation that colonized Earth at least 300 million years, are overlooked. This is unfortunate because, alongside vascular plants, the ferns are rapidly evolving and speciating today, and southwestern China is regarded as a major center of radiation of certain forms. Apart from this scientific interest, ferns are also particularly attractive elements of local ecosystems colonizing a wide range of habitats. This aspect is particularly evident in the *Yunnan Ferns of China*, a book which is testament to five years of arduous collecting and cultivation by Mrs Jiao, Professor Li and their colleagues. It illustrates 172 species in 72 genera of ferns in more than 700 colour photographs. These photographs superbly demonstrate the morphology of the fronds and, on their lower surfaces, the clusters of sporangia (sori) that contain spores. Such spores, of course, as was appreciated by ancient botanists, unlike seeds do not produce new fern plants. Instead they develop into small delicate plate-like structures (gametophytes) that bear male and female organs, where gametes will fuse to form a zygote that in time will grow into a new plant. Gametophytes are rarely seen in the wild, and are notoriously difficult to cultivate in the laboratory. Mrs Jiao's achievements in growing them on soil are thus truly remarkable and hopefully will lead to more detailed anatomical analyses.

The authors are to be congratulated on producing such a splendid book on the ferns of Yunnan. It will, I am sure, stimulate further work on their distribution and taxonomy, and even more importantly it will emphasize the importance of ferns in the local flora and the need to develop a strategy for their conservation.



Professor Dianne Edwards FRS

July 26, 2000

序

在地球陆地植被多样性的研究中,中国西南部维管植物的重要性是无法估量的。全球植物名录中,有花植物最受重视,而蕨类植物往往被忽略,其原因在于蕨类植物常常被认为是3亿年前陆地植被的残余部分。这显然是一个错误的认识,即使在今天,蕨类植物也和维管植物其他类群一样,经历着快速演化和分化的过程,而中国西南地区则是一些类型的辐射中心。除此之外,蕨类植物在很多生境的局部生态系统中依然是引人注目的分子。这一观点在《中国云南蕨类植物》一书中尤为鲜明。此书是焦瑜女士、李承森教授及其同事长达5年的苦心搜集、引种和栽培的工作结晶。书中以700余幅彩色照片展示了72属172种蕨类植物。这些照片极好地显示了植物体和叶背面的含有孢子的孢子囊群的形态特征。正如前辈植物学家的研究结果所示,这些孢子不像种子直接形成新的植物体,而是发育成微小柔弱的盘状物——配子体,雄性和雌性生殖器官着生配子体上,配子在那里融合形成合子,合子再发育成新的个体。配子体在野外非常少见,在实验室培养成功也是出奇的困难。焦女士在土壤上大量培育出配子体的确不同凡响,其成功有望引发更深入的解剖学研究。

祝贺作者成就了这样一部佳作。我确信,此书将促进云南蕨类植物分布和分类学的研究,更为重要的是,它将显示蕨类植物在当地区系中的重要性以及制定其保护策略的必要性。

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英国《林奈植物学报》主编

2000年7月26日

前 言

苔藓植物、蕨类植物和种子植物（裸子植物和被子植物）构成当今陆地植被景观。在生活史上，苔藓植物是配子体占优势，孢子体寄生在配子体上的世代交替类型；蕨类植物和种子植物是孢子体占优势，配子体趋于简化的世代交替类型。在蕨类植物的生活史中明显存在可独立生活的配子体和孢子体，孢子体只在幼小的时候依赖配子体而生存，而种子植物的配子体则完全寄生在孢子体中。因此，蕨类植物在植物界的系统演化中是一个独特的自然类群。在有性生殖过程中，苔藓植物、蕨类植物和种子植物都具有多细胞的生殖器官，并形成胚胎，属于有胚植物，通常又称高等植物；在解剖结构上，蕨类植物和种子植物是维管植物，苔藓植物是非维管植物。

大约在4亿多年前的晚志留世，植物由水体向陆地迁移的过程中，蕨类植物是最早征服陆地、使大地披上绿装的维管植物类型。蕨类植物繁盛于晚古生代的石炭纪和二叠纪（距今3.5亿至2.9亿年），形成地球上繁茂的森林。古生代以后，蕨类植物在陆地植被景观中的优势地位逐步被裸子植物所取代。蕨类植物的研究在探索植物系统演化和陆地植被演变以及全球气候变迁中意义重大。另外，蕨类植物研究在中医学、林学、园艺学以及工农业生产中也有重要意义。

我国是蕨类植物最丰富的国家之一。我国蕨类植物的半数以上分布在西南地区。云南省位于我国西南地区的云贵高原，西衔横断山脉，自然环境丰富多样，山高水长，河谷纵横，湖泊众多，气候复杂多变，为植物的多样性发展提供了广阔的生存空间，云南省因此享有“植物王国”的美誉。云南省境内分布有1500余种蕨类植物，其中珍稀濒危种类又居全国首位，因此成为中国蕨类植物研究的关键区域。

经典的蕨类植物研究着重蕨类植物的孢子体形态的描述，多以简明的线条图来展示这些特征，而显示蕨类植物生活时的孢子体和成熟的生殖结构，尤其是孢子萌发后短暂存在的配子体的精美彩色照片，问世不多。

在长达5年多的探索中，我们成功引种了云南省的许多野生蕨类，它们已经能够在栽培条件下茁壮生长并完成世代交替。在此期间，我们在无菌条件下诱导孢子萌发成功，培养出大量配子体。进一步采用近距拍摄和显微摄影的方法，获得蕨类植物生长时的孢子体和配子体的珍贵彩色照片。汇集这些珍贵的照片，并记载各种的产地及生境，便形成这部云南蕨类植物彩色图册。

本书包含28科、72属、172种，以700余幅彩色照片直观、形象、鲜明地展示了蕨类植物生长时的孢子体形态、孢子叶和孢子囊群的结构，更为重要的是展示了配子体的形态特征。全书按秦仁昌蕨类植物分类系统排序，中英文对照，并附有中英文索引。

本书顾问蕨类植物学家朱维明教授对本书的工作给予充分理解和大力支持。冯国

楣教授和傅立国教授同意引用鹿角蕨的图片。在野生蕨类植物引种和培养配子体的过程中,得到潘光华教授大力支持,张捷、杨文波、黄红春、张旭东和李建敏等人协助做了许多重要的技术工作。在此一并深表谢意。本书的写作和出版得到了中国科学院项目(STZ-1-01、KZ951-B1-105)和国家自然科学基金(39230030、39321001、30070054)的资助和支持。

本书所涉及的分分类学术语注释如下:

- (1) 孢子体 (sporophyte): 在植物生活周期中, 产生孢子的二倍体世代。
- (2) 配子体 (gametophyte): 在植物生活周期中, 产生配子的单倍体世代。
- (3) 拳卷叶 (circinate leaf): 蕨类植物的自叶顶端开始向内卷曲的幼叶。
- (4) 孢子叶 (sporophyll): 孢子囊着生的叶片, 其形态较正常叶有所变异。
- (5) 孢子囊 (sporangium): 孢子体上产生孢子的囊状生殖器官。
- (6) 囊群 (sorus): 真蕨类孢子叶背面集结成群的孢子囊。
- (7) 囊群盖 (indusium): 覆盖囊群的叶表皮衍生物。
- (8) 叶刺 (leaf thorn): 叶细胞壁表面的局部加厚突起, 有贮水和保护作用。
- (9) 鳞片 (scale): 孢子体表面的多细胞片状构造。
- (10) 芽胞 (gemma): 孢子体上产生能营营养繁殖作用的球状构造, 通常着生叶轴或羽叶上。
- (11) 叶轴 (rachis): 蕨类植物叶柄上部的叶子的中轴。
- (12) 星状毛 (stellate hair): 孢子体上毛的分支向四方辐射如星芒状。

李承森 教授

中国植物学会会员

英国林奈学会会员 美国植物学会会员

2000年8月1日

Preface

Vegetation on land consists of bryophytes, ferns and seed plants, the latter including both gymnosperms and angiosperms. Ferns and seed plants possess dominant sporophytes and reduced gametophytes in their alternation generations, in contrast to bryophytes which have dominant gametophytes and parasitic sporophytes. Ferns and seed plants are vascular plants anatomically, whereas bryophytes are non-vascular plants.

Ancient ferns were among the earliest vascular plants which migrated from water on to land, turning its color to green during Late Silurian times (400 Ma). In the Carboniferous and Permian (350 Ma ~ 290 Ma) of the Late Paleozoic, ferns had reached their youth and constructed some of the great forests on the earth. The dominance of ferns and other sporing plants in the Late Paleozoic gradually declined, as gymnosperms increased. Researches on ferns play an important role in understanding plant evolution, development of vegetation on land and changes of global climate. Living ferns are also very important in gardens, in Chinese medicine and in the economy related to forestry, agriculture and industry.

China is one of the countries with abundant ferns and more than half their species are distributed in southwestern China. The lands of Yunnan Province are located on the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau and extend to the Hengduan Mountains in southwestern China. The landscapes and natural environments in this province are of extreme complexity. There are huge and high mountains, deep and long valleys with multiple rivers and lakes in Yunnan. The variety of climates in the province produce wonderful possibilities for plant diversity, which has enhanced Yunnan being awarded the honorable title of Plant Kingdom. More than 1500 species of ferns are reported in Yunnan and the rare species and endangered species in them are premier in China.

Investigations of living ferns are mainly focused on the description of sporophytes and the illustration of their features displayed by concise drawings. Color photographs of sporophytes and gametophytes of living ferns as well as the mature reproductive organs have previously been very rarely published.

In the last 5 years, we have successfully cultured many of the ferns growing wild in Yunnan. They grow luxuriantly and complete both generations under cultivation. We have also induced spores to germinate under aseptic condition and to grow them into gametophytes. Excellent photographs of living sporophytes, reproductive organs and gametophytes of ferns were taken and assembled for this atlas of ferns of Yunnan.

More than 700 photographs of living ferns in Yunnan in this atlas cover 172 species of 72 genera in 28 families, and display their characteristics and habitat in beautiful color and in detail. The atlas includes their systematics with appended index. The description in this atlas

is written in both Chinese and English.

We are very grateful to Professor Zhu Weiming(Wei-Ming Zhu), the consultant of this atlas, for his enthusiastic encouragement and selfless helps. We thank Professor Feng Guomei(Guo-Mei Feng) and Professor Fu Liguu (Li-Guo Fu) who permit our citing their photograph of *Platyserium wallichii*. Nothing would have been possible without the support of Professor Pan Guanghua (Guang-Hua Pan) and the invaluable technical assistance of Zhang Jie(Jie Zhang), Yang Wenbo (Wen-Bo Yang), Huang Hongchun (Hong-Chun Huang), Zhang Xudong(Xu-Dong Zhang) and Li Jianmin (Jian-Min Li). To them our sincere gratitude. This publication has been supported by the funds of Chinese Academy of Sciences (STZ-1-01 & KZ951-B1-105) and the funds of National Science Foundation of China(39230030, 39321001 & 30070054).

Systematic position of ferns in this atlas is made according to Ching Renchang System (1978). The academic terms involved in this atlas are explained briefly as follows:

- (1) Sporophyte: the diploid, spore-producing generation in the lifecycle of plants.
- (2) Gametophyte: the haploid, gamete-producing generation in the lifecycle of plants.
- (3) Circinate leaf: a young leaf of fern coiled from the tip downward.
- (4) Sporophyll: a sporangium-bearing leaf, often modified in structure.
- (5) Sporangium: a spore-producing and sac-like organ.
- (6) Sorus: a cluster of sporangia on the lower surface of fern leaves.
- (7) Indusium: a thin epidermal structure of sporophyll covering the sorus.
- (8) Leaf thorn: protuberance caused by local thickening on the wall of leaf cell for the purpose of water storage and protection.
- (9) Scale: thin, flat, scarious structure on sporophyte surface.
- (10) Gemma: a bud or bud-like structure, or cluster of cells which separate from parent plant and propagate offspring plants.
- (11) Rachis: the main axis superior to petiole of fern leaf.
- (12) Stellate hair: star-shaped hair with several to many branches radiating from the base.

Professor *Cheng-Son Li*

MBSC FLS MBSA

August 1, 2000

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系统位置

Systematic Positions

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 真蕨亚门 Filicophytina
 厚囊蕨纲 Eusporangiopsida
 合囊蕨目 Marattiales
 莲座蕨科 Angiopteridaceae
 莲座蕨属 *Angiopteris* Hoffm.
 河口观音座莲 *A. hokouensis* Ching
 原始薄囊蕨纲 Protileptosporangiopsida
 紫萁目 Osmundales
 紫萁科 Osmundaceae
 紫萁属 *Osmunda* L.
 紫萁 *O. japonica* Thunb.
 华南革叶紫萁 *O. vachellii* (Hook.) Presl
 绒紫萁属 *Osmundastrum* (Presl) Presl
 绒紫萁 *O. claytonianum* (L.) Tagawa var. *pilosum* (Wall. ex Grev. et Hook.)
 W. M. Chu et S. G. Lu
 薄囊蕨纲 Leptosporangiopsida
 水龙骨目 Polypodiales
 海金沙科 Lygodiaceae
 海金沙属 *Lygodium* Sw.
 海金沙 *L. japonicum* (Thunb.) Sw.
 蚌壳蕨科 Dicksoniaceae
 金毛狗属 *Cibotium* Kaulf.
 金毛狗蕨 *C. barometz* (L.) J. Sm.
 桫欏科 Cyatheaceae
 木桫欏属 *Alsophila* R. Br.
 桫欏 *A. spinulosa* (Hook.) Tryon
 白桫欏属 *Sphaeropteris* Bernh.
 白桫欏 *S. brunoniana* (Hook.) Tryon
 碗蕨科 Dennstaedtiaceae
 碗蕨属 *Dennstaedtia* Bernh.
 碗蕨 *D. scabra* (Wall.) Moore
 鳞盖蕨属 *Microlepia* Presl
 虎克鳞盖蕨 *M. hookeriana* (Wall.) Presl
 多毛鳞盖蕨 *M. pilosissima* Ching
 阔叶鳞盖蕨 *M. platyphylla* (Don) J. Sm.
 斜方鳞盖蕨 *M. rhomboidea* (Wall.) Presl
 中华鳞盖蕨 *M. sino-strigosa* Ching

- 热带鳞盖蕨 *M. speluncae* (L.) Moore
 针毛鳞盖蕨 *M. trapeziformis* (Roxb.) Kuhn
- 鳞始蕨科 Lindsaeaceae
- 鳞始蕨属 *Lindsaea* Dry.
 鳞始蕨 *L. cultrata* (Willd.) Sw.
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 乌蕨 *S. chusanum* (L.) Ching
- 姬蕨科 Hypolepidaceae
- 姬蕨属 *Hypolepis* Bernh.
 姬蕨 *H. punctata* (Thunb.) Mett.
- 凤尾蕨科 Pteridaceae
- 凤尾蕨属 *Pteris* L.
- 紫轴凤尾蕨 *P. aspericaulis* Wall. ex Hieron
 三色凤尾蕨 *P. aspericaulis* Wall. ex Hieron var. *tricolor* Moore apud Lowe
 狭眼凤尾蕨 *P. biaurita* L.
 凤尾蕨 *P. cretica* L. var. *nervosa* (Thunb.) Ching et S. H. Wu
 剑叶凤尾蕨 *P. ensiformis* Burm.
 白羽凤尾蕨 *P. ensiformis* Burm. var. *victoriae* Bak.
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 蜈蚣草 *P. vittata* L.
 西南凤尾蕨 *P. wallichiana* Agardh
- 中国蕨科 Sinopteridaceae
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 金爪粉背蕨 *A. cremea* Ching ex S. K. Wu
- 薄鳞蕨属 *Leptolepidium* Hsing et S. K. Wu
 绒毛薄鳞蕨 *L. subvillosum* (Hook.) Shing et S. K. Wu
- 碎米蕨属 *Cheilosoria* Trev.
 大理碎米蕨 *C. hancockii* (Bak.) Ching et Shing
- 金粉蕨属 *Onychium* Kaulf.
 栗柄金粉蕨 *O. lucidum* (Don) Spreng
- 铁线蕨科 Adiantaceae
- 铁线蕨属 *Adiantum* L.
 团羽铁线蕨 *A. capillus-junonis* Rupr.

铁 线 蕨 *A. capillus-veneris* L.

灰 背 铁 线 蕨 *A. myriosorum* Bak.

半月形铁线蕨 *A. philippense* L.

裸子蕨科 Hemionitidaceae

金毛裸蕨属 *Gymnopteris* Bernh.

欧洲金毛裸蕨 *G. marantae* (L.) Ching

金 毛 裸 蕨 *G. vestita* (Wall. ex Presl) Underw

凤了蕨属 *Coniogramme* Fée

微齿凤了蕨 *C. fraxinea* (Don) Diels f. *connexa* Ching

车前蕨科 Antrophyaceae

车前蕨属 *Antrophyum* Kaulf.

长柄车前蕨 *A. obovatum* Bak.

蹄盖蕨科 Athyriaceae

蹄盖蕨属 *Athyrium* Roth

芽胞蹄盖蕨 *A. clarkei* Bedd.

薄叶蹄盖蕨 *A. delicatulum* Ching et S. K. Wu

希陶蹄盖蕨 *A. tidentigerum* (Wall. et Clarke) Mehra et Bir

疏叶蹄盖蕨 *A. dissitifolium* (Bak.) C. Chr.

毛翼蹄盖蕨 *A. dubium* (Christ) Ching

华东蹄盖蕨 *A. niponicum* (Mett.) Hance

林下蹄盖蕨 *A. silvicola* Togawa

软刺蹄盖蕨 *A. strigillosum* (Wall.) Moore

假蹄盖蕨属 *Athyriopsis* Ching

毛轴假蹄盖蕨 *A. petersenii* (Kunze) Ching

角蕨属 *Cornopteris* Nakai

黑叶角蕨 *C. opaca* (Don) Tagawa

拟鳞毛蕨属 *Kuniwatsukia* Pic.-Ser.

拟鳞毛蕨 *K. cuspidata* (Bedd.) Pic.-Ser.

假冷蕨属 *Pseudocystopteris* Ching

大叶假冷蕨 *P. atkinsonii* (Bedd.) Ching

短肠蕨属 *Allantodia* R. Br.

狭羽短肠蕨 *A. alata* (Christ) Ching

毛柄短肠蕨 *A. dilatata* (Bl.) Ching

大型短肠蕨 *A. gigantea* (Bak.) Ching

篦齿短肠蕨 *A. hirsutipes* (Bedd.) Ching

异裂短肠蕨 *A. laxifrons* (Rosent.) Ching

大羽短肠蕨 *A. megaphylla* (Bak.) Ching

肉刺短肠蕨 *A. similis* W. M. Chu

蜜果短肠蕨 *A. spectabilis* (Wall. ex Mett.) Ching

- 轴果蕨属 *Rhachidosorus* Ching
 脆叶轴果蕨 *R. blotianus* Ching
 喜钙轴果蕨 *R. consimilis* Ching
 台湾轴果蕨 *R. pulcher* (Tagawa) Ching
- 肿足蕨科 Hypodematiaceae
 肿足蕨属 *Hypodematium* Kunze
 肿足蕨 *H. crenatum* (Forssk.) Kuhn
- 金星蕨科 Thelypteridaceae
 金星蕨属 *Parathelypteris* (H. Ito) Ching
 长根金星蕨 *P. beddomei* (Bak.) Ching
 凸轴蕨属 *Metathelypteris* (H. Ito) Ching
 薄叶凸轴蕨 *M. flaccida* (Bl.) Ching
 针毛蕨属 *Macrothelypteris* (H. Ito) Ching
 细裂针毛蕨 *M. contingens* Ching
 普通针毛蕨 *M. torresiana* (Gaud.) Ching
- 卵果蕨属 *Phegopteris* Fée
 延羽卵果蕨 *P. decursive-pinnata* (van Hall) Fée
- 紫柄蕨属 *Pseudophegopteris* Ching
 密毛紫柄蕨 *P. hirtirachis* (C. Chr.) Holtt.
- 茯蕨属 *Leptogramma* J. Sm.
 峨眉茯蕨 *L. scallanii* (Christ) Ching
- 方秆蕨属 *Glaphyopteridopsis* Ching
 方秆蕨 *G. erubescens* (Hook.) Ching
- 毛蕨属 *Cyclosorus* Link
 鳞柄毛蕨 *C. crinipes* (Hook.) Ching
 齿牙毛蕨 *C. dentatus* (Forssk.) Ching
- 假毛蕨属 *Pseudocyclosorus* Ching
 溪边假毛蕨 *P. ciliatus* (Benth) Ching
 西南假毛蕨 *P. esquirolii* (Christ) Ching
- 新月蕨属 *Pronephrium* Presl
 新月蕨 *P. gymnopteridifrons* (Hay.) Holtt.
 红色新月蕨 *P. lakhimpurens* (Ros.) Holtt.
 披针新月蕨 *P. penangianum* (Hook.) Holtt.
 三羽新月蕨 *P. triphyllum* (Sw.) Holtt.
- 圣蕨属 *Dictyocline* Moore
 圣蕨 *D. griffithii* Moore
- 铁角蕨科 Aspleniaceae
 铁角蕨属 *Asplenium* L.
 倒挂铁角蕨 *A. normale* Don