



广西中医药研究院 植物标本馆 (GXMI) 维管植物模式标本照片集

The Pictorial Collection of Type
Specimens of Vascular Plants in the
Herbarium of Guangxi Institute
of Chinese Medical &
Medicine Sciences (GXMI)

方鼎 编著
D. Fang Author

广西科学技术出版社
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序

Preface

广西中医药研究院著名药用植物专家方鼎研究员多年来对广西药用植物和广西植物区系进行了深入研究，他跑遍了广西的山山水水，采集到大量植物标本，编写出关于广西药用植物的重要著作，发现了广西苦苣苔科新属文采苣苔属 *Wentsaiboea* 和不少科、属的新种，对广西植物区系的研究作出了重要贡献。此外，方先生还对《中国植物志》的编写工作给予了大力支持。还应不少科属的作者的请求，热心借出他采集的珍贵标本，例如，我在上世纪七八十年代进行中国苦苣苔科志和荨麻科志编写的过程中，曾借到他采集的这两科的大量标本，并从这些标本中发现了苦苣苔科小花苣苔属 *Chiritopsis*、长檐苣苔属 *Dolicholoma*、圆果苣苔属 *Gyrogyne*、单座苣苔属 *Metabriggsia*、异裂苣苔属 *Pseudochirita* 等新属和这两科的数十个新种。从上述情况可见，广西中医药研究院的植物标本馆虽然在收藏的植物标本的数量上（约 56,000 份）不是很大，但却包括了多数珍贵的模式标本。最近，我高兴地得知方先生完成了这部关于该院植物标本馆模式标本照片集的著作《广西中医药研究院植物标本馆（GXMI）维管植物模式标本照片集》，书中收载广西维管植物 357 张模式标本照片，对每一种植物除模式照片外，均给出中文名、拉丁学名及原始文献、所隶的科名以及模式标本采集地点、时间、采集人姓名、号码等内容。《国际植物命名法规》规定，在建立新科、新属、新种以及种下新分类群时，必须指定一个模式标本作为根据。因此，模式标本照片和有关分类群的原始拉丁描述一样，是鉴定植物、编写科、属分类学专著以及国家和地方植物志的重要参考资料。在 1959 年，中国科学院植物研究所曾将秦仁昌教授于上世纪 30 年代在英国邱皇家植物园标本馆拍摄的我国植物的模式标本照片加以整理出版了《中国植物照片集》（内部发行）一书，为我国不少植物研究机构提供了鉴定植物的重要参考著作。此后，我国甚少类似著作出版。所以，方先生编著的《广西中医药研究院植物标本馆（GXMI）维管植物模式标本照片集》的出版不但对广西植物的鉴定和广西植物区系的研究有重要意义，同时对我国各地植物学研究机构在此类著作的编写也定会起到积极的促进作用。在此，我对《广西中医药研究院植物标本馆（GXMI）维管植物模式标本照片集》重要著作的完成谨表示衷心祝贺，并希望此书早日付梓问世，为大家利用。

中国科学院院士

王文采

2011 年 11 月 3 日



Preface

The renowned medical plants expert and Researcher Fang Ding of Guangxi Institute of Chinese Medical & Medicine Sciences has devoted his career to study the medical plants and regional flora in Guangxi. He has set his foot on the rivers and mountains all over Guangxi and collected countless plant specimens throughout his career. He has also published many important works on medical plants found in Guangxi, including the new genus of Gesneriaceae *Wentsaiboea* and many other new species in different families and genera. He has made significant contributions to the regional flora researches in Guangxi. In addition, Prof. Fang has also given great support for the work of "Flora of China". He had given the helping hands to many authors of individual families and genera in the "Flora of China" to lend his invaluable specimens. For example, during my work to publish the Gesneriaceae and Urticaceae of China in the 1970s and 1980s, I borrowed a great number of specimen collections of these two families. On the basis of these specimens, I discovered five new genera in the family Gesneriaceae: *Chiritopsis*, *Dolicholoma*, *Gyrogyne*, *Metabriggsia*, and *Pseudochirita*, as well as tens of new species in these two families. According to my experiences, the Herbarium of Guangxi Institute of Chinese Medical & Medicine Sciences includes many invaluable specimens even though its plant specimens collection in the quantity (about 56,000) is not among the greatest.

Recently, I was pleased to learn that Prof. Fang has completed a set of herbarium specimens photo book "The Pictorial Collection of Type Specimens of Vascular Plants in the Herbarium of Guangxi Institute of Chinese Medical & Medicine Sciences (GXMI)", the book reproduces 357 plant photos of type specimens from GXMI. Each type specimen photo is described with its Chinese name, its scientific name in the original literature, as well as its corresponding family name. The specimen collection location, time, collector's name, and collection number are also part of the type specimen descriptions.

According to the provisions of "International Code of Botanical Nomenclature", a specific type specimen has to be designated as the voucher before any establishment of a new family, genus, species, or subspecies. Therefore, photographs and the original Latin description of the new specimens are very important references for the identification of plants and publications of taxonomic monographs of national and local flora. In 1959, the Botanic Institute of Chinese Science Academy had published a pictorial collection book (internal circulation) of Chinese type specimens from the pictures taken by Professor Ching Renchang in 1930s when he was in the Royal Botanic Garden Kew Herbarium in UK. This book had been a very important work for many botanic researchers as reference book for plant identification. However, since then there have not been many similar books published. Therefore, there is no doubt that the publication of Prof. Fang's "The Pictorial Collection of Type Specimens of Vascular Plants in GXMI" will greatly benefit the plant identification work in Guangxi and the study of the regional flora. This book will certainly facilitate the publications of the similar works from other botanic research institutes all over the country.

I hereby would like to express my sincere congratulations to the publication of "The Pictorial Collection of Type Specimens of Vascular Plants in GXMI". It certainly is an important work. I wish it will be published soon to benefit others.

W. T. Wang
Academician of CAS,
Institute of Botany, CAS
3 November 2011



前言

Introduction

广西中医药研究所于 1957 年成立, 1965 年并入于 1959 年新建的广西药物研究所; 1970 年末, 后者与广西药品检验所等名称合并, 改称广西医药研究所; 1977 年 1 月, 广西药品检验所又恢复; 1981 年 9 月, 广西医药研究所再更名为广西中医药研究所; 1985 年 3 月, 广西中医药研究所部分人员另立广西天然药物研究中心, 2003 年 12 月, 该中心又并回广西中医药研究所。虽有上述 4 个名称, 但植物标本馆仅此一个。

20 世纪 70 年代末之前, 全国各地的植物标本馆(室)没有统一的外文缩写代号, 当时所内外一些研究人员, 依据这个所植物标本馆的标本发现的新分类群, 在发表时为简化标本存放单位的名称, 分别起有 GM、GX、HGM、HIGX、HKM、HM 等 6 个代号, 直到 1982 年才确定为 GXMI。

广西中医药研究所成立后, 中药室人员除通常的调查、采集之外, 还进行了下述药用植物的资源调查:

1958 年 7—11 月, 与广西卫生厅药品检验室(所)、广西林业科学研究所、广西药材公司、中国科学院华南植物研究所广西分所、中国医学科学院药物研究所等共 20 人组成广西药用植物调查队, 对全州县、金秀、上林、马山、武鸣等 5 个县进行调查, 采集标本 849 号。

*1959 年 4—5 月, 与广西卫生厅药品检验所的工作人员和广西中医学校部分实习生, 对隆林、凌云、乐业、那坡、龙州、天等和大新等县进行调查, 采集标本 1186 号。

1960 年 10—11 月, 由广西卫生厅主持, 广西药物研究所、广西中医专科学校及广西卫生专科学校部分师生, 对玉林和梧州两地区各县进行调查, 采集标本 4987 号。

1960 年 12 月, 率中药培训班学员, 对邕宁县坛洛进行调查, 采集标本 95 号, 采到黄色茶花, 引起世界园艺家们的重视。

1966 年 4 月末至 6 月初, 到上思县百包乡十万大山进行调查, 采集标本 574 号。

1974 年 8—9 月, 到全州县调查, 采集标本 484 号。

1976 年 10—11 月, 在广西各地、市少数卫生人员的配合下, 到钦州地区各县调查, 采集标本 2000 号。

1976—1980 年, 对广西姜科植物进行资源调查, 采集标本约 400 号。

1977—1978 年, 在广西各地、市药品检验所及基层卫生人员的参与下, 对全区各市、县进行调查, 采集标本 28641 号。

1979 年 6—7 月, 派员参加龙州县医药研究所调查队, 采集标本 760 号。

1979 年 9—11 月, 参加弄岗综合考察队, 采集标本 866 号。

注: “*”项我们未参加调查, 但所采的植物标本大部分存于 GXMI。

1979—1990 年，在那坡县百合公社百南卫生站的热情支援下，近 20 次到该县百都乡弄化村调查，采集标本约 1000 号。

1981—1982 年，参加大瑶山综考队，采集标本约 3000 号。

*1983 年 4 月—1990 年 3 月，广西医药管理局下辖的区药材公司，对广西中药资源进行普查，采集标本 1118 号。

1989 年 9—10 月，应国营大桂山林场（贺州市）的邀请，对该场的各分场进行调查，采集标本 824 号。

此外，还进行过一些专题调查，如调查 44 个市和县收购的植物药基源、毒蛇咬伤药、民间避孕药、民间抗疟药、石斛（*Dendrobium* spp.）、淫羊藿（*Epimedium* spp.）、地枫皮（*Illicium* spp.）、金银花（*Lonicera* spp.）、杂寄生（*Loranthaceae*）、土黄连（*Mahonia* spp. & *Berberis* spp.）、人参属（*Panax* spp.）、七叶一枝花（*Paris* spp.）、前胡（*Peucedanum* spp.）、萝芙木属（*Rauvolfia* spp.）、土茯苓（*Smilax* spp.）、鸡血藤（*Spatholobus suberectus*、*Mucuna* spp.、*Millettia* spp. & *Afgekia filipes*）、* 山乌龟（*Stephania* spp.）等。

GXMI 是个小型标本馆，现有植物标本 56,000 余份，主要收藏广西的药用植物。

本书收载 357 张模式标本的彩色照片，采于石灰岩区域的约占 88%，其中主模式标本（*Holotypes*）照片 254 张，后选模式标本（*Lectotypes*）照片 4 张，等模式标本（*Isotypes*）照片 96 张，等后选模式标本（*Isolectotypes*）照片 3 张，分属于 66 科 149 属。含模式标本照片 10 张以上的科有苦苣苔科（70 张）、爵床科（34 张）、姜科（28 张）、茜草科（26 张）、山茶科（21 张）、百合科（20 张）、秋海棠科（13 张）、荨麻科（10 张）。有 4 张模式标本因外地学者久借未还，现各以其有效发表的插图代之。对采集人、采集号、采集期和采集地，依据原始记录及 2008 年版地图作了校正。

书中收载的蕨类植物（*Pteridophyta*）按秦仁昌（R. C. Ching, 1978）系统，裸子植物（*Gymnospermae*）按郑万钧、傅立国（W. C. Cheng & L. K. Fu, 1977）系统，被子植物（*Angiospermae*）按哈钦松（J. Hutchinson, 1926 和 1934）系统；属、种及种下等级按字母顺序排列。

感谢中国科学院植物研究所王文采院士作序并提供宝贵意见；感谢在本书编撰过程中给予支持和帮助的一些女士和先生。

方 鼎

2011 年 10 月于广西南宁

注：“*”项我们未参加调查，但所采的植物标本大部分存于 GXMI。





Introduction

Guangxi Institute of Chinese Medical and Medicine Sciences was founded in 1957. In 1965, it was merged into Guangxi Institute of Materia Medica, which was founded in 1959. By the end of 1970, Guangxi Institute of Materia Medica and Guangxi Institute for Drug Control were combined into a new organization known as Guangxi Institute of Medical and Medicine Sciences. In January of 1977, Guangxi Institute for Drug Control was separated from Guangxi Institute of Medical and Medicine Sciences and became the independent institute going back to its original name. In September of 1981, Guangxi Institute of Medical and Medicine Sciences was renamed back to its initial name as Guangxi Institute of Chinese Medical and Medicine Sciences. In March of 1985, a portion of Guangxi Institute of Chinese Medical and Medicine Sciences span off as a separate organization known as the Research Center of Natural Medicines of Guangxi. In December of 2003, this center was merged back to Guangxi Institute of Chinese Medical and Medicine Sciences. Even though the name of the institute has been changed back and forth four times, its herbarium has been intact and its collections have been steadily increased over the years up to now.

Before the end of 1970s, there was no naming system in place to uniquely identify each herbarium in China. In this period, publications and descriptions of new species often used many different code names such as GM, GX, HGM, HIGX, HKM and HM to indicate the Herbarium of Guangxi Institute of Chinese Medical and Medicine Sciences. It is not until 1982 when the nationwide naming system was in place, the Herbarium of Guangxi Institute of Chinese Medical and Medicine Sciences finally has its current code name as GXMI.

Since the establishment of GXMI, the staff in GXMI conducted and participated in many medicinal plant resources surveys listed below, in addition to the general resource surveys and collections.

July – November, 1958, collected 849 specimens from the expedition on the medical plants in Guangxi participated by people from Guangxi Institute of Chinese Medical and Medicine Sciences, the Drug Control Institute of Guangxi Health Bureau, Guangxi Forestry Science Institute, Guangxi Traditional & Herbal Medicine Company, Guangxi Branch of South China Botanic Institute of Chinese Academy of Sciences and Institute of Materia Medica of Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. The area of survey covered Quanzhou, Jinxiu, Shanglin, Mashan, and Wuming Counties.

*April – May, 1959, collected 1186 specimens from the survey jointly with Drug Control Institute of Guangxi Health Bureau and Chinese Medical School of Guangxi. The survey area covered Longlin, Linyun, Leye, Napo, Longzhou, Tiandeng, and Daxin Counties.

October – November, 1960, collected 4987 specimens from the expedition in Yulin and Wuzhou counties, organized by the Health Bureau of Guangxi.

December, 1960, collected 95 specimens from the expedition in Tanluo of Yongning County. The specimens included the golden Camellia, which brought great attentions of the horticulturists from all over the world.

April – June, 1966, collected 574 specimens from the expedition in the Shiwandashan range in Baibao Township of the Shangsi County.

August – September, 1974, collected 484 specimens from the expedition in Quanzhou County.

October – November, 1976, collected 2000 specimens from the expedition in Qinzhou region.

1976 – 1980, collected 400 specimens from the expedition of resources of Zingiberaceae in Guangxi.

Note: * Indicates that the staff of GXMI did not participate in the survey, however the majority of the specimens from the survey are part of collections in GXMI.

1977–1978, collected 28641 specimens from the general expeditions throughout various areas in Guangxi.

June – July, 1979, collected 760 specimens from the joint expedition with The Medical and Medicine Institute of Longzhou County.

September – November, 1979, collected 866 specimens from the Nonggang general expedition.

1979–1990, collected 1000 specimens from 20 surveys in the Nonghua of the Napo County.

1981–1982, collected 3000 specimens from the general expedition on Dayaoshan Mountains.

*April, 1983 – March, 1990, collected 1118 specimens from the expedition of resources of medicinal plants in Guangxi, organized by Guangxi Medical and Pharmaceutical Board.

September – October, 1989, collected 824 specimens from the expedition requested by the State Forest of Daguishan in Hezhou city.

In addition, many surveys on specific subjects were also carried out over the years. For example, conducted surveys on herbs collection stations in 44 cities and counties with focus on the origin of phytomedicine for snake bites, contraceptive, anti-malarial, as well as *Dendrobium* spp., *Epimedium* spp., *Illicium* spp., *Lonicera* spp., *Loranthaceae*, *Mahonia* spp. & *Berberis* spp., *Panax* spp., *Paris* spp., *Peucedanum* spp., *Rauvolfia* spp., *Smilax* spp., *Spatholobus suberectus*, *Mucuna* spp., *Millettia* spp. & *Afgekia filipes*, and **Stephania* spp., etc.

GXMI is a small scale Herbarium. Its specimen collection is just about 56,000 in total, mainly are medicinal plants from Guangxi.

This book includes 357 color photos of Type specimens, approximately 88% of which were collected from limestone region. They consist of 254 holotypes, 4 lectotypes, 96 isotypes, 3 isolectotype. They are from 66 families, 149 genera. Among them, the families that have more than 10 Types are Gesneriaceae 70, Acanthaceae 34, Zingiberaceae 28, Rubiaceae 26, Theaceae 21, Liliaceae 20, Begoniaceae 13 and Urticaceae 10. Since four Types are not currently in GXMI as their borrowers failed to return them at the time when the book was in press, their pictures have been substituted with their official publication photos for this book. In this book, the collectors, collection numbers, dates and locations are revised if necessary based on the original records and official map of 2008.

Throughout the book, the classification of Pteridophyta follows the system established by R. C. Ching, 1978, Gymnospermae by W. C. Cheng & L. K. Fu, 1977, Angiospermae by J. Hutchinson, 1926 & 1934. All genera, species and infraspecific taxa are ordered alphabetically.

I am very grateful to Prof. Wang Wen-Tsai, an academician of Chinese Academy of Botany, for writing the preface and for his valuable suggestion. I would also like to thank all the people for their help and support throughout the publication of the book.

D. Fang

October of 2011 in Nanning, Guangxi

Note: * Indicates that the staff of GXMI did not participate in the survey, however the majority of the specimens from the survey are part of collections in GXMI.

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中文科名、属名索引 (Index to families and genera in Chinese)

拉丁文科名、属名索引 (Index to families and genera in Latin)



属名的模式标本

Type specimens of generic names

- 大戟科 Euphorbiaceae
- 萝藦科 Asclepiadaceae
- 苦苣苔科 Gesneriaceae



136. 大戟科 Euphorbiaceae

1. 雀舌木属 *Leptopus* Decne. in Jacq. Voy. Inde 4 (Bot.): 155. 1844; P. T. Li, Fl. China 11:169. 2008
Archileptopus P. T. Li, 华南农业大学学报 J. S. China Agric. Univ. 12(3): 38. 1991
Type: *Archileptopus fangdingianus* P. T. Li

231. 萝藦科 Asclepiadaceae

1. 金凤藤属 *Dolichopetalum* Tsiang, 植物学报 Acta Bot. Sin. 15(1): 137. 1973
Type: *Dolichopetalum kwangsiense* Tsiang

256. 苦苣苔科 Gesneriaceae

1. 异片苣苔属 *Allostigma* W. T. Wang, 植物分类学报 Acta Phytotax. Sin. 22(3): 185. 1984
Type: *Allostigma guangxiense* W. T. Wang
2. 蛛毛苣苔属 *Paraboea* (C. B. Clarke) Ridl., J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44: 4, 63. 1905;
B. L. Burtt, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinb. 41(3): 440. 1984
Buxiphyllum W. T. Wang & C. Z. Gao, 植物研究 Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 1(3): 36. 1981
Type: *Buxiphyllum velutinum* W. T. Wang & C. Z. Gao
3. 小花苣苔属 *Chiritopsis* W. T. Wang, 植物研究 Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 1(3): 21. 1981
Type: *Chiritopsis repanda* W. T. Wang
Primulina Hance, J. Bot. 21: 169. 1883; A. Weber et al., Taxon 60(3): 780. 2011
4. 长檐苣苔属 *Dolicholoma* D. Fang & W. T. Wang, 植物学集刊 Bot. Res. (Acad. Sin.) 1: 18. 1983
Type: *Dolicholoma jasminiflorum* D. Fang & W. T. Wang
Petrocodon Hance, J. Bot. Lond. 21: 167. 1883; A. Weber et al., Phytotaxa 23: 59. 2011
5. 圆果苣苔属 *Gyrogyne* W. T. Wang, 植物研究 Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 1(3): 41. 1981
Type: *Gyrogyne subaequifolia* W. T. Wang
6. 单座苣苔属 *Metabriggsia* W. T. Wang, 广西植物 Guihaia 3(1): 1. 1983
Type: *Metabriggsia ovalifolia* W. T. Wang
Hemiboea C. B. Clarke, Hooker's Icon. Pl. 18: sub pl. 1798. 1888; A. Weber et al., Phytotaxa 23: 43. 2011
7. 方鼎苣苔属 *Paralagarosolen* Y. G. Wei, 植物分类学报 Acta Phytotax. Sin. 42(6): 528. 2004
Type: *Paralagarosolen fangianum* Y. G. Wei
Petrocodon Hance, J. Bot. Lond. 21: 167. 1883; Y. Z. Wang et al., JSE 49(1): 60. 2011
8. 异裂苣苔属 *Pseudochirita* W. T. Wang, 植物学集刊 Bot. Res. (Acad. Sin.) 1: 21. 1983
Type: *Pseudochirita guangxiensis* (S. Z. Huang) W. T. Wang
9. 文采苣苔属 *Wentsaiboea* D. Fang & D. H. Qin, 植物分类学报 Acta Phytotax. Sin. 42(6): 533. 2004
Type: *Wentsaiboea renifolia* D. Fang & D. H. Qin
Primulina Hance, J. Bot. 21: 169. 1883; Y. Z. Wang et al., JSE 49(1): 60. 2011



种和种下分类群名称的模式标本

Type specimens of names of species and infraspecific taxa

- 蕨类植物 Pteridophyta
- 裸子植物 Gymnospermae
- 被子植物 Angiospermae





科(family): P9. 瓶尔小草科 Ophioglossaceae

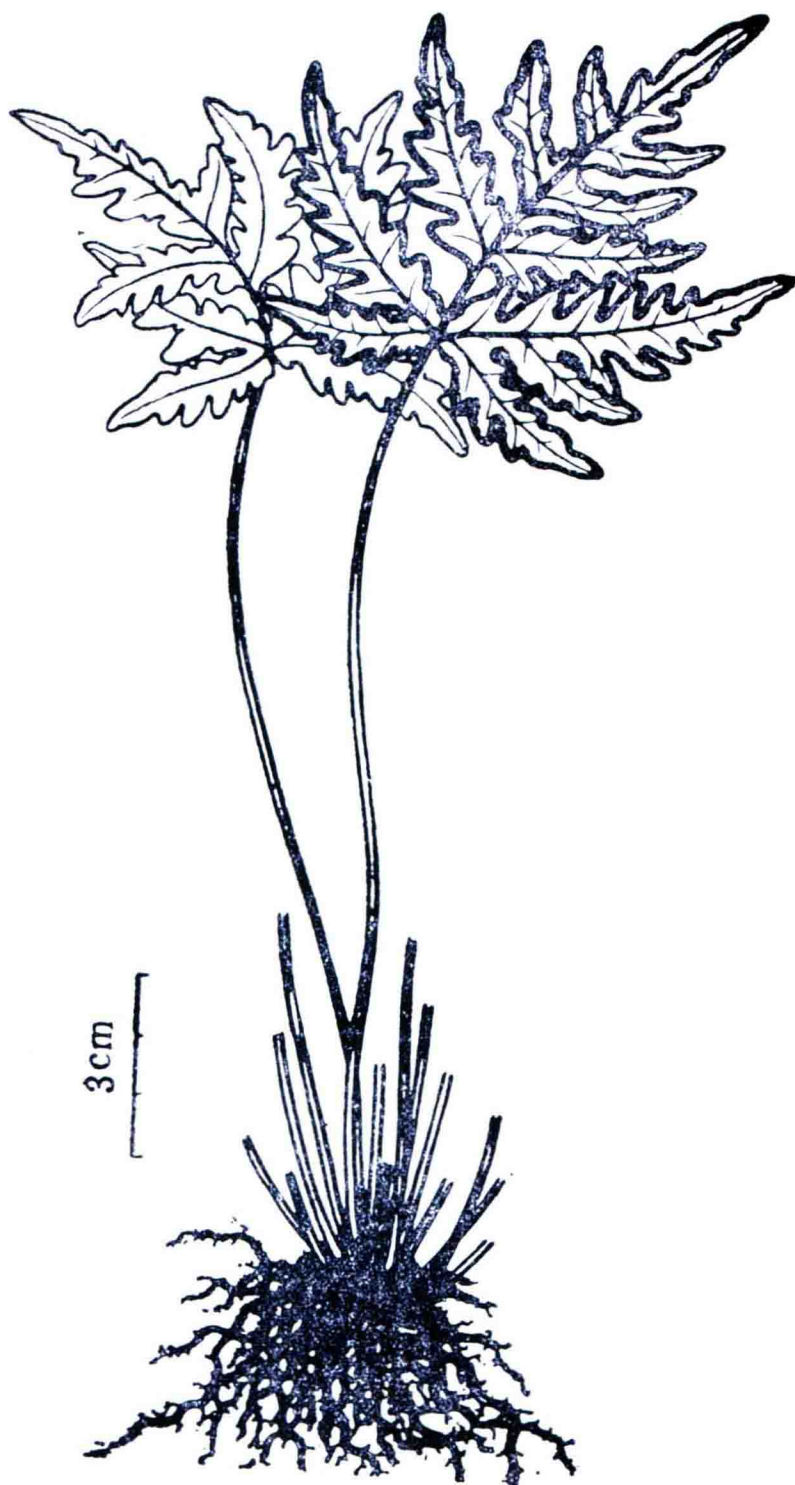
名称和原始文献 (name & protologue): 矩圆叶瓶尔小草 *Ophioglossum oblongum* H. G. Zhou & Hua Li, 广西植物 *Guihaia* 11(1): 40. 1991

采集者和号码(collectors & collection numbers): 孟华群(H. Q. Meng) 029

采集期(collection date): 1959-02-23

模式等级(type status): Holotype

采集地(locality): 广西凤山县(Guangxi: Fengshan County)



科(family): P30. 中国蕨科 Sinopteridaceae

名称和原始文献(name & protologue): 黔桂粉背蕨 *Aleuritopteris qianguiensis* W. M. Chu & H. G. Zhou, 广西植物 *Guihaia* 12(4): 321. 1992

采集者和号码(collectors & collection numbers): 韦腾辉(T. H. Wei, 误作马腾辉, sphalm. T. H. Ma) 3-34094

采集期(collection date): 1977-07-25

模式等级(type status): Holotype

采集地(locality): 广西隆林县(Guangxi: Longlin County)

