

## 中国水玉簪属中一个分类群的等级变动和拼写更正\*

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**摘要:** 大西坑水玉簪 (变种) *Burmattia cryptopetala* Makino var. *daxikangensis* Y. B. Chang et Z. Wei 被提升为种的等级: *B. daxikangensis* (Y. B. Chang et Z. Wei) S. C. Chen et H. Li。它与透明水玉簪 *B. cryptopetala* 的区别在于叶腋具珠芽, 花序只有 1~2 朵花以及药隔顶端凹陷。此分类群原描述中的拼写错误亦予以讨论并加以更正。

**关键词:** 大西坑水玉簪; 新等级; 拼写更正; 中国

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### A Chang in Status and a Correction of Orthographic Error for a Chinese *Burmattia*

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**Abstract:** *Burmattia cryptopetala* Makino var. *daxikangensis* Y. B. Chang et Z. Wei is raised to specific rank as *Burmattia daxikangensis* (Y. B. Chang et Z. Wei) S. C. Chen et H. Li. It differs from *B. cryptopetala* by having bulbils in leaf axils, few-flowered inflorescence and concave-tipped connective. The orthographic error in the original description of this taxon is discussed and corrected.

**Key words:** *Burmattia daxikangensis*; New status; Orthographic correction; China

*Burmattia* is mainly a pantropical genus of some 65 species with its northern limits extending to the subtropical areas of China and Japan in Asia. In China eight species and one variety were recognized in the Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae (Wu and Chen, 1981), and a lot of new species were published after that (Li, 1983; Wei *et al.*, 1989; Liu *et al.*, 2001; Zhang and Saunders, 2001). Up to very recently there were 14 species and 1 variety known from this country.

The present paper attempts to raise a variety, *Burmattia cryptopetala* Makino var. *daxikangensis* Y. B. Chang et Z. Wei, to specific rank as *Burmattia daxikangensis* based on some appreciable differences shown in Table 1.

It must be noted that the original spelling of the epithet, *baxikangensis*, of this taxon is obviously an orthographic error. The type specimens were collected from Da Xi Kang Village of Suichang County in Zhejiang Province, and although the epithet '*baxikangensis*' was used to name the new variety in the original description, there were three times

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using '*daxikangensis*' in the same paper to discuss its relationships and annotate the figure. Many years later the senior author of this new variety used '*daxikangensis*', rather than '*baxikangensis*', in his compilation of the Flora of Zhejiang (Chang, 1993). In addition to these facts, an examination of the type specimens (one holotype and two isotypes) enabled us to reach the same conclusion, All of the specimens of this taxon were identified by Y. B. Chang as '*Burmannia cryptopetala* var. *daxikangensis*'.

Table 1 A morphological comparison between *Burmannia cryptopetala* and *B. daxikangensis*

Morphology	<i>Burmannia cryptopetala</i>	<i>Burmannia daxikangensis</i>
Bulbil (in leaf axil)	absent	present
Inflorescence	usually a bifurcate cyme with 2–7 flowers	reduced to 1–2 flowers
Connective	with a small conical process at apex	concave-tipped, without a small conical process at apex

***Burmannia daxikangensis*** (Y. B. Chang et Z. Wei) S. C. Chen et H. Li, stat. nov. — *Burmannia cryptopetala* Makino var. *daxikangensis* Y. B. Chang et Z. Wei in Bull. Bot. Res. North-East Forest Inst. **9** (2): 37. 1989, '*baxikangensis*'. Type: China, Zhejiang (浙江), Suichang (遂昌), Daxikang (大西坑), Fengzilian (丰子莲), alt. 900 m, 16 Aug 1985, X. Z. Chen 4943 (holotype, ZM!; isotype ZM!).

Annual, saprophytic herbs, 3–8 cm high. Stem slender, branched or unbranched, white. Leaves reduced to small scales, appressed or erect-patent, ovate-lanceolate, 2–4 mm long, acuminate at apex, with bulbils in axils. Inflorescence terminal, usually reduced to 1–2 flowers; bracts lanceolate, ca. 5 mm long; flowers white with yellow lobes, shortly pedicellate; perianth tube obovoid, 2–3 mm long, 3-winged; wings semi-obovate, 1.5–2 mm wide; running to the base of the ovary; outer perianth lobes ovate, ca. 2 mm long; inner lobes absent; anthers sessile; connectives obtuse-concave at apex and with 2 short, obtuse crests on its both sides, without an apical conical process and a basal spur; ovary ovoid, ca. 5 mm long; style and 3 stigmas 3–4 mm long. Capsules obovoid, ca. 6 mm long, dehiscing irregularly. Seeds minute, fusiform.

**Phenology**: Flowering and fruiting in August and September.

**Habitat**: Humus-and litter-rich places in pine forests; alt. 900 m.

**Distribution**: Known only from type locality, SW Zhejiang Province, Suichang County, Daxikang Village.

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