

舌柱麻属——荨麻科一新属

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本文新命名的舌柱麻, 1929年, 首先被 F. Gagnepain 定名为 *Debregeasia atrata* (标本采自越南北部)。后来, H. Handel-Mazzetti (1931) 根据采自我国广西的同一种植物又命名为 *Oreocnide tremula*。而在我国所藏的标本中, 这种植物还常被误定为 *Boehmeria frutescens* Thunb., *B. nivea* (L.) Gaud. var. *tenacissima* (Gaud.) Miq. 等。近年来, 我们对这种植物进行了仔细的检查和研究, 发现它既不属于上述的任何属, 也不属于荨麻科现存的其他属, 而应另立一新属。

舌柱麻植物与上述三个属是较亲近的, 它们都具有雌花被合生成管状的性状。按 H. A. Weddell 的分类系统, 这三个属都同隶属于荨麻族 Trib. *Boehmerieae* 内, 而又分属于二个不同的亚族中, 即荨麻亚族 Subtrib. *Boehmerinae*¹⁾ 和紫麻亚族 Subtrib. *Oreocnidinae*²⁾。但根据花、果的形态特征和地理分布, 舌柱麻植物与上述三个属明显不同, 其区别见表 1:

表 1

性状及分布 \ 属名	<i>Archiboehmeria</i>	<i>Boehmeria</i>	<i>Debregeasia</i>	<i>Oreocnide</i>
柱 头	舌 状	线 形	画笔头状	盾 状
花 序	二歧聚伞状	簇生、穗状或圆锥状	二歧聚伞状	簇生或二歧聚伞状
花	单性和两性	单 性	单 性	单 性
雄 花	5 数	3—4(—5) 数	3—4 数	4 数
雌 花 被	膜质, 与子房离生	膜质, 与子房离生	肉质与子房贴生	膜质或稍肉质, 与子房贴生
雌 蕊 柄	无	有	有	无
果 实	瘦 果	瘦 果	浆果状	瘦果, 基部围以壳斗状的肉质苞片
地理分布	中国南部和越南北部	热带至温带	热带东非至热带东南亚和东亚	热带东南亚至东亚

1) Subtrib. *Boehmerinae*——Subtrib. *Euboehmerieae* Wedd., DC. Prodr. 16(1): 36. 1869.

2) Subtrib. *Oreocnidinae* C. J. Chen, nom. nov. ——Subtrib. *Villebruneae* Wedd. l. c. p. 37.

原 H. A. Weddell 的 Subtrib. *Villebruneae* 的命名模式为 *Villebrunea*, 而 Gaudichaud (1847—1848) 发表该属时是个裸名, 故我们将晚近合格发表的 *Oreocnide* Miq. (1851) 这个属名改作为本亚族的新名称的基名。

由于上述理由,我们将舌柱麻从水麻属中分出另立一个独立的属——舌柱麻属 *Archiboehmeria*, gen. nov., 并列于荨麻族 Trib. *Boehmeriaceae* 的荨麻亚族 Subtrib. *Boehmerinae* 中。

舌柱麻属 新属 图 1

Archiboehmeria C. J. Chen, gen. nov.

Trib. *Boehmeriaceae* Subtrib. *Boehmerinae*

Genus novum affine *Boehmeriae* Jacq. et *Debregeasiae* Gaud., ab utroque floribus polygamis, masculinis 5-meris, stigmatibus ligulatis differt; praeterea illa glomerulis nunc in axillis solitariis nunc spicatis aut in cymam paniculiformem dispositis, haec glomerulis femineis globosis cum receptaculis incrassatis, fructu bacciformi a genere novo recedit.

Frutices vel suffruticeae, inermes. Folia alterna, serrata, utrinque concoloria, trinervia, cystolithis punctiformibus inspersa; stipulae intrapetiolares, ad medium connatae, deciduae. Inflorescentiae monoicae, breve pedunculatae, geminatae, cymosopaniculatae, subdichotome quater ad sexies ramosae, capitulis pauci-floris ad apicem ramulorum dispositis, bracteis scariosis stipatae. Flores unisexuales, raro bisexuales. Ei masculini: tepala (4—)5, ad medium connata, valvata; stamina (4—)5; pistillodium obovatum, apiculatum, basi niveo-lanatum. Ei feminei: perigonium membranaceum, urceolato-tubulosum, ore leviter contracto 4(—5)-dentato; ovarium erectum, sessile, inclusum, a perigonio discretum; stylus brevis; stigma ligulatum, altero latere solum longe papillosum diu persistens. Achaenium ovoideum, perigonio marcescente inclusum eique haud cohaerens, pericarpio crustaceo nucamentaceo. Semen pericarpio conforme; albumen satis copiosum, oleosum; embryo cotyledonibus parvis et subrotundatis praeditus.

Typus generis: ***A. atrata*** (Gagnep.) C. J. Chen

Species 1, Provinciarum Hunan austr., Guangxiet Guangdong, et Vietnam bor. (Tonkin) incola.

灌木或半灌木,无刺毛。叶互生,边缘有齿,两面绿色,具3出基脉,钟乳体细点状;托叶腋生,2裂,脱落。花序雌雄同株,二歧聚伞状,成对腋生,苞片鳞片状。花单性或两性;雄花:花被片(4—)5,合生至中部,镊合状排列;雄蕊(4—)5;退化雌蕊倒卵形,先端具细尖的残留柱头,基部有短的雪白色细绵毛。雌花:花被膜质,管状,在口部稍收缩,有4(—5)齿;子房被花被管所包裹,但彼此离生,无柄,花柱短;柱头舌状,在其一侧着生无数曲柔毛,宿存。瘦果卵形离生,由宿存花被所包被,外果皮壳质,呈小坚果状。种子具丰富的油质胚乳,子叶小,近圆形。

本新属与荨麻属 *Boehmeria* Jacq. 和水麻属 *Debregeasia* Gaud. 近缘,区别主要在于本新属花杂性,柱头舌状,雄花5数,雌蕊无柄。另外,前一属团伞花序单生于叶腋、或排列成穗状或聚伞圆锥状;后一属雌团伞花序球状,具序托,果实浆果状各有别于本新属。

模式种: 舌柱麻 *Archiboehmeria atrata* (Gagnep.) C. J. Chen

仅1种,产我国广西、广东和湖南南部;越南北部也有分布。

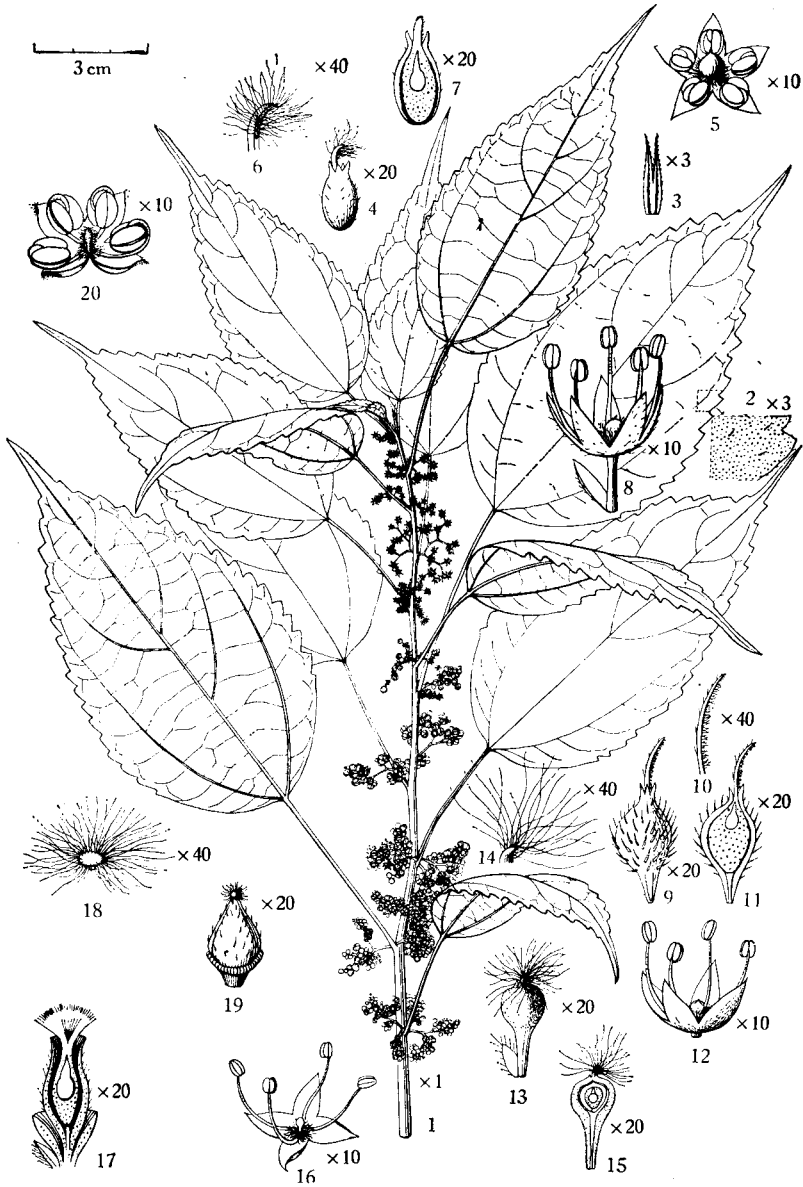


图1 舌柱麻属及其邻近属的花、果比较 1—8. 舌柱麻 *Archiboehmeria atrata* (Gagnep.) C. J. Chen; 9—12. 苧麻 *Boehmeria nivea* (L.) Gaud.; 13—16. 长叶水麻 *Debregeasia longifolia* (Burm. f.) Wedd.; 17—20. 红紫麻 *Oreocnide rubescens* (Bl.) Miq. 1.花枝×1; 2.叶片一部分×3; 3.托叶×3; 4,9,13,19.雌花(♀)×20; 5.两性花(♀)×10; 6,10,14,18.柱头(stigma)×40; 8,12,16,20.雄花(♂)×10; 7,11,15,17.果纵切面(longitudinal sections of fruits)×20。(刘春荣绘)

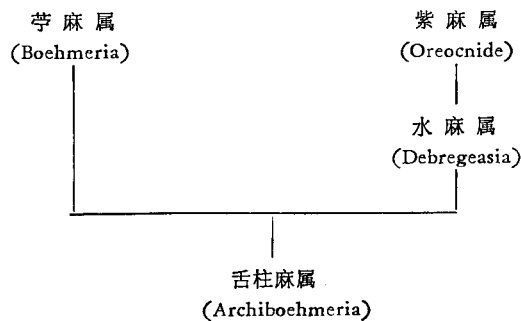
本新属的花杂性,有两性花,这无疑是苧麻族的一种较原始的性状。这种性状在苧麻族的其他属中还未见到。另外,雄花5数;退化雌蕊极其显著,有残余柱头;雌花被片4(—5),合生的花被管与果完全离生,仅在口部稍收缩;花序为二歧聚伞状等性状,可视作原始两性花的相关性状,这就明显地反映出舌柱麻属是苧麻族中较原始的类群。由此,我们可以设想苧麻族内的柱头的演化趋势大致是:以舌柱麻属的舌状柱头为起点,一支向

延长成线形方向发展,如苧麻属 *Boehmeria*、雾水葛属 *Pouzolzia* 等;另一支则向缩短成画笔头状方向演化,如水麻属 *Debregeasia*、四脉麻属 *Leucosyke*, 而特化成盾状柱头的紫麻属 *Oreocnide* 可能就是从这些近似的属的某一类群衍生出来的。至于苧麻族内的花被(尤其雌花被)的演化,似乎是向着减退(如水丝麻属 *Maoutia* 的雌花被极小或缺)和特化(雌花被肉质化,并与果合生,如水麻属等)方向发展。至于雄花,一般说来在苧麻族中变化不大,相对表现出更为保守。关于花粉形态的演化,根据我们对舌柱麻及其邻近属的观察,在光学显微镜中(LM, 见表 2 及图版 4:1—8),除在花粉粒的大小上有所不同外,在形状上和 NPC-分类¹⁾的数值都较近似,其外壁上的纹饰模糊不清;但在扫描电子显微镜(SEM)和透射电子显微镜中观察,它们的外壁纹饰则不同(见表 2 及图版 4:9—12 与图版 5)。

表 2

Archiboehmeria	Boehmeria (观察 10 种)	Debregeasia (观察 3 种)	Oreocnide (观察 2 种)
形状近球形或不规则	近球形,稀不规则	近球形或不规则	近球形或不规则
直径 12.5 (12.5—13.8) μ	12.5—17 μ	15—20 μ	15—17 μ
孔3,环状萌发孔	(2—)3(—7),环状萌发孔	(2—)3,环状萌发孔	3(—4),环状萌发孔
LM: 外壁纹饰不清	不清	不清	不清
SEM: 外壁具圆锥状小刺,分布稀疏、不均匀	微突起颗粒,稀混生小刺,分布密、不均匀	颗粒,分布密、不均匀,有时密集成短带	颗粒,分布极密、不均匀,常成短带
(<i>A. atrata</i>)	(<i>B. nivea</i>)	(<i>D. longifolia</i>)	(<i>O. rubescens</i>)

根据对上述性状的分析,舌柱麻属及其邻近的属的亲缘关系可能如下图所示:



舌柱麻 (新拟) 细水麻叶 (广西大苗山), 两广紫麻 (海南植物志) 新组合 图 1:1—8

Archiboehmeria atrata (Gagnep.) C. J. Chen, comb. nov. — *Debregeasia atrata* Gagnep. in Lecomte, Fl. Gén. Indo-China 2: 870, f. 101(10—12), 102(1). 1929. — *Oreocnide tremula* Hand.-Mazz. in Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 48(2): 297—298, Abb.

1) NPC-classification: 是花粉学的一个专门术语, N = 萌发孔数目; P = 萌发孔位置; C = 萌发孔特征。

1(1). 1931, syn. nov.; 陈焕镛等, 海南植物志 2: 420. 1965.

Descriptio addenda: Monoica. Frutex vel suffrutex 0.6—4 m. altus. Inflorescentiae superiores femineae, mediae saepe androgynae, inferiores masculae, in foliorum axillis geminatae, breve pedunculatae, cymoso-paniculatae, quater ad sexies subdichotome ramosae, 1—3.5 cm. longae, 1—3 cm. latae. Flores unisexuales, raro bisexuales et in inflorescentia androgyna saepe crescentes. Flores masculi plus minusve pedicellati, alabastro sphaeroidei fere 2mm. diametro; perianthii lobi (4—)5, anguste ovato-elliptici, concavi, extus puberuli; stamina (4—)5; pistillodium late obovatum, apiculatum, basi pilis niveis densissimis obtectum. Achaenium ovoideum 0.8—1 mm. longum, perigonio marcescente puberulo inclusum, eique haud cohaerens, pericarpio crustaceo, verrucoso.

广西: 防城(东兴), 黎廷芝 1453; 龙州, 李树刚 200517, 陈少卿 13269、13613; 田林, 李中提 600637; 象州, 黄志 40267; 大瑶山, 吕清华 4573; 昭平, 蒋承曾、夏民生 4201; 贺县, 李荫昆 401130、401195; 临桂, 陈照宙 50830; 罗城, 秦仁昌 5713 (paratype of *Oreocnide tremula* Hand.-Mazz.) 5749、5779; 广西医药所罗城队 4-1-337, 4-1-1553; 大苗山, 陈德昭 446、574、730, 陈少卿 14330, 柳州队 2710; 龙胜, 李中提等 70325; 花坪, 袁叔芬、刘其芳 542; 兴安, 陈照宙 51529. 广东: 海南岛, 陵水, 无采集人; 信宜, 黄志 31021; 云浮, 黄志 37457、37695, 刘心祈 24035; 肇庆, 鼎湖山, 钟观光 1004, 陈家瑞 202、205; 连山, 陈少卿 5750; 始兴, 邓良 7009. 湖南: 江永, 谭沛祥 62131、63624; 道县, 谭沛祥 63721; 宁远, 衡阳队 62588; 武冈, 刘林翰、何观州 16338.

越南: 河内 (Tonkin), 下居 (Ha-coi) 曾怀德 29120。

生于海拔 300—1000 (—1500) 米的山谷、溪塘附近半阴坡疏林中较湿润肥土上或石缝内。

茎皮纤维为麻代用品和人造棉的良好原料。

ARCHIBOEHRMERIA C. J. CHEN—A NEW GENUS OF URTICACEAE

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Summary

Comparative taxonomic and palynological studies within the genus *Debregeasia* have shown that the species *D. atrata* Gagnep. is distinct from other members of the genus and deserves the rank of a new genus, *Archiboehmeria* with *Archiboehmeria atrata* (Gagnep.) C. J. Chen, as its type.

In its tubular perianth of the female flowers enclosing the achene, the new genus

shows affinity with *Boehmeria* and *Debregeasia*. It differs, however, from both genera mainly in its polygamous flowers, ligulate stigma and male flowers with 5 tepals and stamens. Besides, the elongate-filiform stigma and the fascicled, spicate or paniculate inflorescences are found only in *Boehmeria*, and the globose head with receptacle and the baccate achene only in *Debregeasia*. However, in the palynological characters of *Archiboehmeria* and its allied genera no important differences are found in the general shape of the pollen grains or in NPC-classification (344) (but rarely 244 or 444 in *Boehmeria*) either by light or scanning electron microscopy, neither in the processes of the exine under LM. However, the differences in the size of the grains under LM (see Plate 4) and in the processes of the exine by both of SEM and TEM are observed (see plates 4 and 5).

It may be pointed out that the polygamous flowers as shown by the genus represent a primitive character in Trib. *Boehmeriaceae* which has never been found in other genera of the tribe. It seems reasonable to consider that other characters of the genus such as 5 male tepals and 5 stamens, conspicuously rudimentary ovary with reduced stigma, 4 female tepals and a free ovary all combined indicate the present genus a primitive one in the Trib. *Boehmeriaceae*.

Explanations for Plates

Plate 4: 1—8. Showing 3-porate pollen grains in LMG (all $\times 1000$): 1—2. *Archiboehmeria atrata*; 3. *B. nivea*; 4. *B. glomerulifera*; 5. *Debregeasia longilolia*; 6. *D. edulis*; 7. *Oreocnide rubescens*; 8. *O. frutescens*; 9—12. *Archiboehmeria atrata*: 9—10. Thin section of pollen grain showing the exine with cone-shaped spinules (TEMG, $\times 21500$, $\times 19000$); 11. 3-porate grain (SEMG, $\times 4800$), 12. Showing exine surface with rarely and irregularly distributed cone-spinules (SEMG, $\times 4700$); 13. detail of the same (SEMG, $\times 9000$).

Plate 5: 1—3. *Boehmeria nivea*: 1. Showing the exine surface pattern with densely and irregularly granules (SEMG, 4800); 2. Thin section of pollen grain showing a thinner tectum than *Archiboehmeria*'s with the exine processes consisting of irregularly granules, occasionally together with spinules (TEMG, $\times 17500$); 3. pore and details of exine (SEMG, $\times 9000$); 4—5. *Debregeasia longifolia*: 4. 3-porate grain with densely and irregularly distributed granules, some grains in short rows; 5. the same, details of exine and pore with annulus and operculum (SEMG, $\times 9000$); 6—7. *Oreocnide rubescens*: 6. Showing the exine surface pattern with very densely and irregularly granules often in short rows (SEMG, $\times 4800$); 7. the same, details of exine (SEMG, $\times 9000$).