

A new species of *Opithandra* (Gesneriaceae) from Guizhou, China

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Abstract. A new species, *Opithandra wentsaii* Z. Y. Li, is described and illustrated. The discovery of the new species increases the number of species in the genus to eleven.

Keywords: China; Gesneriaceae; New species; *Opithandra wentsaii*.

Introduction

Opithandra was established by Burt (1956) based on the one species (i.e., *O. primuloides* (Miq.) Burt) which was transferred from *Boea*. Recently, the genus was expanded to include ten species (Wang, 1982, 1987, 1992; Wang et al., 1998). Of these, *O. primuloides* is endemic to Japan (W. Hondo, Shikoku, Kiushiu), with nine remaining species restricted to China and distributed in Guangxi (Dongxing, Daxin, Shangsi), Guangdong (Guoyao, Zengcheng, Xinfeng, Shantou), Fujian (Nanjing), Jiangxi (Longnan), Hunan (Qianyang), Guizhou (Jianhe) and Chongqing (Wuxi, formerly as the "Ta-lin-hsien" of E. Sichuan). The distribution pattern of this genus was cited by Li (1996). Except for *O. sinohenryi* (Chun) Burt, *O. primuloides* (Miq.) Burt and *O. dalzielii* (W. W. Smith) Burt, all the species are known only from the type collections.

Recently Dr. Yi-Bo Luo found a wild plant of the Gesneriaceae during his field work on the Orchidaceae in Guizhou Province. He collected three specimens and took photographs of this plant. A further study reveals that it is a new species, which is readily distinguished from other species of *Opithandra* by having a puberulous ring inside the corolla tube.

Opithandra wentsaii Z. Y. Li, sp. nov. (Sect. *Briggsioides* W. T. Wang)—TYPE: China, Guizhou, Taijiang, Nanyan, ad scopulos in vallis, alt. 860 m, 12 May 2001, Yi-Bo Luo 531 (holotype, PE; isotypes, PE). Figure 1

Herba perennis, acaulescens. Rhizoma teres, 2-5.5 cm longum, 2-3.5 mm diam. Folia basalia, 8-40, dense albo-strigosa; petioli 3-7 cm longi, 1-1.5 cm lati: laminae in sicco chartaceae, ovatae vel ellipticae, 2.8-6 cm longae, 1.1-2.8 cm latae, apice acutae, basi oblique cuneatae vel attenuatae, margine serratae vel dentato-serratae, nervis

lateralibus utrinsecus 4-6 inconspicuis. Scapi 2-14, 10-20 cm alti, subpatenter brunneo-hirtelli; cymae subumbelliformes 1-4-florae; bracteae 2, oppositae lanceolato-lineares, 3-5 mm longae, dense albo-strigosae, margine integrae; pedicelli 1-4.2 cm longi subpatenter brunneo-strigosi. Calyx 4.5-5 mm longus, 5-sectus, segmentis lineari-lanceolatis 4-4.5 mm longis ca. 1 mm latis apice obtusiusculis extus strigosis intus glabris. Corolla lilacina, 2.8-3 cm longa, extus pilosella, fauce atropurpureo-maculata, ad 13 mm supra basin corollae pilorum annulo 5 mm lato praedita; tubus infundibuliformis 2.2-2.4 cm longus ore ca. 6 mm diam.; labium posticum ca. 3 mm longum prope basin 2-fidum, lobis orbicularibus, labium anticum 7-8 mm longum infra medium 3-fidum, lobis oblongis 4-5 mm longis. Stamina 2 postica glabra, filamentis ad ca. 7 mm supra corollae basin insertis anguste linearibus 7-8 mm longis, antheris reniformi-ovatis 0.9 mm longis 1.5 mm latis. Staminodia 2 antica, ad 4.5 mm supra corollae basin inserta, anguste linearia, 5.5 mm longa, glabra. Discus cupuliformis 1 mm altus. Pistillum glabrum, ovario lineari 10-11 mm longo ca. 1 mm lato, stylo ca. 3.5 mm longo, stigmatibus 2 parvo punctiformi, late ovato 0.6 mm longo.

Herb perennial, acaulescent. Rhizome terete, 2-5.5 cm long, 2-3.5 mm diam. Leaves basal, 8-40, densely white strigose; petiole 3-7 cm long, 1-1.5 mm wide; blade ovate to elliptic, 2.8-6 cm long, 1.1-2.8 cm wide, chartaceous when dry, apex acute, base oblique, cuneate or attenuate, margin serrate to dentate-serrate; lateral veins 4-6 on each side of midrib, inconspicuous. Scape 2-14, 10-20 cm high, nearly spreading brown-hirtellous; cyme subumbellate, 1-4-flowered; bracts 2, opposite, lanceolate-linear, 3-5 mm long, densely white-strigose, margin entire; pedicel 1-4.2 cm long, nearly spreading brown-hirtellous. Calyx 4.5-5 mm long, 5-sect, segments linear-lanceolate, 4-4.5 mm long, ca. 1 mm wide, apex minutely obtuse, outer surface strigose, inner surface glabrous. Corolla 2.8-3 cm long, lilac, the throat marked with darker purple blots, outer surface sparsely puberulous, with a puberulous ring 5 mm wide inside the corolla ca. 13 mm above its base; tube

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Figure 1. *Opithandra wentsaii* Z.Y. Li. A, Habit; B, Opened corolla showing stamens and staminodes; C, Calyx, disc and pistil (with stigma enlargement). (Luo 531)

funnel-form, 2.2-2.4 cm long, ca. 6 mm diam. at mouth; upper lip ca. 3 mm long, 2-sect, lobes orbicular; lower lip 7-8 mm long, 3-lobed, lobes oblong, 4-5 mm long. Stamens 2, adaxial, glabrous; filaments adnate to ca. 7 mm above corolla base, narrowly linear, 7-8 mm long; anthers coherent at apex, reniform-ovoid, 0.9 mm long, 1.5 mm late. Staminodes 2, abaxial, adnate to 4.5 mm above corolla base, narrowly linear, 5.5 mm long, glabrous. Disc cupular, 1 mm high. Pistil glabrous; ovary linear, 10-11 mm long, ca. 1 mm wide; style ca. 3.5 mm long; stigmas 2, broadly ovate, 0.6 mm long.

Habitat. Growing in undisturbed evergreen forest patches on shady cliff in the sandstone hills, alt. 860 m, flowering occurs at least in May.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Etymology. The species is named in honor of Professor Wen-Tsai Wang (1926-), taxonomist at Institute of Botany, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, who has devoted over 50 years to the study of Chinese Ranunculaceae, Gesneriaceae, Boraginaceae, Urticaceae, Vitaceae and many other families.

Relationship. According to Wang's subdivision (Wang, 1987, 1992), *O. wentsaii* Z. Y. Li is referred to Sect. *Briggsioides* W. T. Wang. It is most closely related to *O. cinerea* W. T. Wang (Wang, 1982; Wang et al., 1998), but differs from the latter by the following characters: calyx segments linear-lanceolate (triangular in *O. cinerea*); corolla tube 2.2-2.4 cm long, abaxially swollen (vs. 1.2-1.5 cm long and not swollen); an eglandular-puberulous ring inside the corolla tube (vs. glandular-puberulent below

adaxial lip; filaments glabrous (vs. sparsely puberulent); staminode 5.5 mm long (vs. 2-2.5 mm long); disc cupular (vs. ringlike).

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中國產後蕊苣苔屬植物一新種

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本文報導中國貴州省產苦苣苔科後蕊苣苔屬一新種，文采後蕊苣苔 *Opithandra wentsaii* Z. Y. Li。本新種之發現使本屬種數增至 11 種

關鍵詞：中國；苦苣苔科；新種；後蕊苣苔屬。