

# GESNERIACEAE OF SOUTH CHINA

# 华南苦苣苔科植物

韦毅刚 温放 迈克尔·摩勒  
Wei Yi-Gang<sup>①③</sup>, Wen Fang<sup>①</sup> and Michael Möller<sup>②</sup>



中国现已知的苦苣苔科植物包括了59属460个以上的种，华南地区是世界苦苣苔亚科植物的分布和起源中心之一，现知有350种以上，隶属于55个属。

Fifty-nine genera, comprising over 460 species of Gesneriaceae are known from China. Fifty-five genera (over 350 species) can be found in South China, the centre of Old World Gesneriaceae diversity and origin.

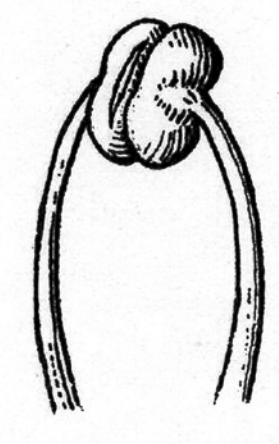
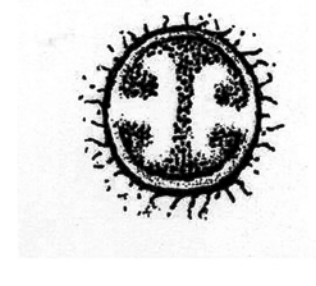
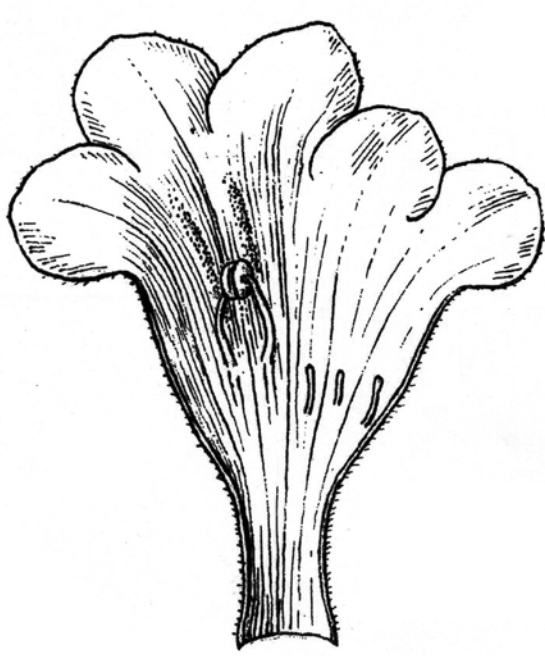
从1993年开始，我们对中国，特别是华南地区的苦苣苔科植物进行了详尽的野外考察，掌握了大量的第一手资料。我们根据多年的考察结果发现，现在华南苦苣苔科植物大部分的种类已经面临极其严峻的生存困境——我们的专著《华南苦苣苔科植物》一书中收录的304种（含变种）的苦苣苔科植物中，在IUCN的濒危等级评价标准，有116种属于极危，占所收录的种总数的38.16%，濒危的为26种，占8.55%，易危的20种，占6.58%，野外灭绝的1种，占0.33%，仅79种为无危，占25.99%。

We have conducted hundreds of field trips over the last 16 years that have resulted in the collection of extensive first-hand data on Gesneriaceae in South China, for example their conservation status and the suitability of species for introduction to horticulture. According to the results of these investigations over many years, we can report here that at present the survival of many Gesneriaceae in South China looks extremely precarious. The book, Gesneriaceae of South China, includes details of 304 species (including varieties). According to IUCN Red List criteria, 116 species belong to grade Critically Endangered (38.16% of the total species included in this book), 26 are graded Endangered (8.55%), 20 are Near Threatened (6.58%) and one is Extinct in the Wild (0.33%). Only 79 species are graded Least Concern (25.99%).

《华南苦苣苔科植物》一书是我们对华南地区苦苣苔科植物研究的一个阶段性总结，它总结了我們自1993年以来的，在我国华南地区所进行之艰苦而细致的工作，收录了华南地区85%和中国65%以上的该科植物304种隶属于55个属，包括一个新属——凹柱苣苔属*Litostigma* Y.G.Wei, Fang Wen & M.Möller，在本书中都有详细的介绍。书中收录的每一个种都配有彩色照片，且囊括了形态描述、染色体数目、与相似种的比较、野外居群现状、建议的IUCN濒危等级和标准、致濒因素、园艺要点等细节内容，同时将经典分类与现代分子生物学证据联合起来，对一些有争议的植物分类学问题进行了有益的探讨。

Gesneriaceae of South China brings together the results of our efforts studying the Gesneriaceae family in this area over 16 years. The product of a programme of research that began in 1993, it covers more than 85% of the species found in southern China

①Guangxi Institute of Botany, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guilin 541006, China  
E-mail: weiyigang@yahoo.com.cn  
②Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, 20A Inverleith Row, Edinburgh EH3 5LR, Scotland, UK.  
③Author for correspondence



## 凹柱苣苔

*Litostigma coriaceifolium* Y.G.Wei, Fang Wen & M.Möller

The species is the type species of a new genus, *Litostigma* Y.G.Wei, Fang Wen & M.Möller from China which represents a key missing link between basal Europe genera and advanced Africa, Asiatic and Malesian genera. It may indicate that it represents an important transition genus between basal and derived Didymocarpoid lineages.

and over 65% of the species known from China overall. Of the 304 species covered in the book, *Litostigma* Y.G.Wei, Fang Wen & M.Möller, is a new genus. Each genus and species is introduced in detail to readers, with colour photographs for each species entry, plus: a detailed morphological description; a summary of the species distribution and ecology; chromosome numbers where available; general comments which include a discussion of relationships to other species; an assessment of the population status of the species; an assessment of the principal threats to the species; a conservation assessment in accordance with IUCN criteria; an assessment of how difficult it is to cultivate the species; how best the species can be propagated and a general guide to cultivation. The book combines classical taxonomy and modern molecular phylogenetic evidence where appropriate, being particularly beneficial in the discussion of cases of uncertain taxonomic positions.

本报告目的在于引起全世界苦苣苔研究者和爱好者对中国、特别是华南地区苦苣苔科植物所面临的十分困难生存困境的关注，合作进一步调查尚未发现的新物种、关注和保护已知种类的生存状况以及借助现代科研手段解决疑难属种的分类难题等。

The aim of this report is to focus the attention of researchers and the enthusiasts who love these wonderful plants on the severe predicament of Gesneriaceae in South China, and to encourage them to cooperate to carefully investigate new, undescribed species, to pay attention to protect known species, and to use modern technological tools to solve the taxonomic problems surrounding difficult genera and species.

