

中国四川荞麦属 (蓼科) 一新种——花叶野荞麦*

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【摘要】描述了采自中国四川阿坝州蓼科 (Polygonaceae) 荞麦属 (Fagopyrum) 新种花叶野荞麦 (Fagopyrum polychromofolium A. H. Wang J. L. Liu et P. Yang)。新种叶片上面叶脉紫红色,极明显,叶面绿色,腊质层灰白色,较厚,叶片显花叶,花被片背面中下部显紫红色。果三棱形,长 4~6mm,宽约 3~4mm,微露出于宿存花被。

【关键词】荞麦属,花叶野荞麦,蓼科,新种,四川,中国

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2005 年 8 月 11 日,西昌学院野生荞麦资源考察组王安虎和杨坪在四川省阿坝州发现一种荞麦属 Fagopyrum 植物,该植物叶片上面叶脉紫红色,极明显,叶面绿色,腊质层灰白色,较厚,叶片显花叶,花被片背面中下部显紫红色,不同于同属其它种。当时由于只有幼苗及少量开花植株,仅采集了少量开花的植株和拍摄了照片,并对该植株作图 (图 1)。2006 年 11 月 1 日,考察组杨坪和谢文杰专程前往阿坝州对该植物进行调查,当时正值开花结实期,植株有花、未成熟和成熟的种子,采集了植株标本和种子,也对植株作图 (图 2)。2007 年 3 月 31 日,将采集的种子在西昌学院温室大棚种植观察,进一步研究表明该种植物与荞麦属金荞麦 (F. cymosum)、硬枝万年荞 (F. urophyllum)、线叶野荞麦 (F. lineare)、细柄野荞 (F. gracilipes)、抽葶野荞麦 (F. statice)、小野荞麦 (F. leptopodum)、岩野荞麦 (F. gilesii)、尾叶野荞麦 (F. caudatum)、苦荞 (F. tataricum)、甜荞 (F. esculentum)、齿翅野荞麦 (变种) (F. gracilipes Var. odontopterum)、疏穗小野荞麦 (变种) (F. leptopodum Var. grossii)、苦荞野生近缘种 (F. tataricum ssp. potanini) 和甜荞野生近缘种 (F. esculentum ssp. ancestralis) 的特征明显不同。现将其报道如下:花叶

野荞麦新种(见图 1、图 2)

一年生草本,茎直立,株高 10~40cm,基部分枝多,分枝多长于主茎,茎具棱,紫红色,几乎无绒毛;叶形变化较大,子叶椭圆形,顶端微缺,基部偏斜,基部真叶心形,顶端钝形,叶基心形,中部叶心形或三角形,渐尖,上部叶三角形或剑形,剑形叶叶基戟形,叶片上面叶脉紫红色,极明显,叶片绿色,腊质层灰白色,较厚,叶片显花叶,叶片下面绿色,叶脉突出。基部叶叶柄较长,向上逐渐变短,叶柄上面紫红色,被微毛。托叶鞘膜质,偏斜,淡绿色,长约 5~6mm,被微毛。花序总状,顶生或腋生,花排列较稀疏;苞片长约 2~3mm,基部较宽,从基部向上逐渐倾斜成尖形,淡绿色;每苞片内 2~4 朵小花,花梗略显关节;花被 5 深裂,花被片椭圆形,长 2~4mm,背面中下部显紫红色。雄蕊 8,花柱 3,花柱异长或短,丝形,自基部分离,呈头状。瘦果三棱形,黑褐色,有光泽,长 4~6mm,宽约 3~4mm,微露出于宿存花被。花期 8~10 月,果期 9~11 月。

2006 年,对该种详细调查,发现其主要分布于阿坝州海拔 1200m 左右的山坡乱石中,抗干旱、耐贫瘠能力极强,群落数较少,居群内植株密度较大。该新种定中文名为花叶野荞麦。

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图 1 花叶野荞麦

1. 幼苗植株 2. 子叶 3. 叶片



图 2 花叶野荞麦

1. 成熟植株 2. 花 3. 瘦果

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**A New Variety of *Pagopyrum Polygonaceae*
Discovered in Sichuan, China**

——*Fagopyrum Polychromofolium* A. H. Wang J. L. Liu et P. Yang

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Abstract: A new variety of *Fagopyrum polychromofolium* A. H. Wang J. L. Liu et P. Yang collected in Aba
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Study on Primitive Environment and Main Distribution Centers of wild Buckwheat Resources in Liangshan of Sichuan

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Abstract: After systematically investigating the wild buckwheat resources of the 1560 different ecological areas in the 520 villages and towns of 17 counties in Liangshan of Sichuan, the author knows clearly that there are seven species and two varieties distributing this area. At the same time, the author knows the primitive environment and three main distribution centers, that is, the higher temperature east of an altitude of about 1,000m and the south of Jinsha River, the lower temperature central distribution center of an altitude of about 2,000m, the lower temperature west of an altitude of about 2,500m.

Key words: Wild buckwheat resources; Primitive environment; Distribution centers; Liangshan district

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Abstract: Castor - oil plant has a long cultivation history in Panxi District of Sichuan province, and has abundant varieties. Castor - oil plant developing industry is an industry that combines ecological, economic and social benefits, thus embraces a bright future. This paper summarizes the major techniques in cultivating high - yield perennial castor - oil plant in Panxi district of Sichuan province.

Key words: Panxi district; Perennial castor - oil plant; High - yield cultivation techniques

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prefecture of China's Sichuan province. The vein of this new variety displays a distinct purple - red color, with the surface of the leaf green, the waxy layer a heavy pale - grey, the floral leaf revealing itself on a blade, the middle - lower part of the back of the perianth purple - red. The seed is of a triangular prism shape, with a length of 4 - 6mm, a width of around 3 - 4mm, which unblatantly displays itself from a perianth.

Key words: Fagopyrum; Fagopyrum polychromofolium A. H. Wang J. L. Liu et P. Yang; Polygonaceae; New Variety; Sichuan; China

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