<<中国植物志 第十七卷 英文版>>

图书基本信息

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作者：中国科学院中国植物志编辑委员会 编

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前言

The flora of China is the most diverse in the North Temperate zone and is one of the richest in theworld.It includes some 8。
500 species of trees and shrubs.China is the only country in the world thatincludes unbroken transitional zones connecting tropical，subtropical，temperate，and boreal forests.Somegenera of vascular plants（e.g.，Metasequoia，Ginkgo，Cercidiphyllum），which are known only as fossilsin Europe and North America，have survived in China.Therefore，knowledge of the flora of Chinais essential for interpreting the fossil record and understanding the vegetational history of North America，Europe，and elsewhere in Asia，for protecting the plants adequately，for utilizing them well economically，and simply for learning the properties of a significant fraction of the world ’ s plants. China not only has about 30，000 species of vascular plants or about one —eighth of the world ’ s flora，but also has numerous species of food crops on which the survival of more than 1.2 billion Chinesedepends.as well as several thousand species of plants that are ornamental or important sources of medicine，oil，waxes，fibers，timber，aromatics，and other natural products.It is estimated that more than 5，000species of plants are used regularly as sources of medicine in China.Nevertheless，because of the continuedextensive land use.deforestation，and destruction of natural habitats，more than 3，000 species of plants areendangered and many are threatened with extinction. European botanists who first conducted botanical expeditions in China more than 200 years ago werefascinated by the diversity，usefulness，and beauty of Chinese plants.The botanical exploration of Chinaby western botanists has a long history that dates back to the early l 8th century，but the most significantcollections were made in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by collectors such as J.M.Delavay.G.Forrest，F.H.v.Handel—Mazzetti，A.Henry，V.L.Komarov，G.N.Potanin，J.Rock，H.Smith，andE.H.Wilson.Intensive collecting bv Chinese botanists started in the 1920s and continues to the present.The most notable among the early collectors are Tsoong Kuan—kwang，Ching Ren—chang，Liou Tchen—ngo，Yfi Te—tsun，Wang Chi.wu，and Tsai Hse—tap.Although a few of the earlier westem botanists wrote somecatalogs and incomplete floras of China.it was not until about the middle of this century that Chinesebotanists began to publish treatments for a national flora，Flora尺Pipublicae Popularis Sinicae（FRPS）.Thefirst account，volume 2，published in 1959，dealt with several fern families，and only two additionalaccounts were completed in the following 15 years.Beginning in 1977 other volumes of FRPS werepublished on a regular basis.More than 70 of 125 books have now been published.and it is anticipatedthat FRPS will be completed before the year 2000. In 1975 Peter H.Raven，then president of the Botanical Society of America，began negotiations withthe Chinese Academy of Sciences to promote botanical interactions and exchanges of visitors betweenbotanists of China and the United States.In 1979 a Chinese delegation visited the United States.and in thejpint conference with U.S.botanists at the University of California，Berkeley，it was proposed to producean English—language flora of China mainly because FRPS is written in Chinese and is not readily accessibleto most foreign readers.An English version ot Ftora of China would enhance International exchanges.Itwas also suggested that such a flora would involve the coilaboration of Chinese taxonomists and theircolleagues from the United States and elsewhere.Over the following eight years Raven pursued thisproposal on his visits to China and through cOrrespOndence with Academia Sinica，the Institute of Botanyin Beij ing.and the editorial committee of FRPS.

内容概要

《中国植物志(第17卷·英文版)》讲述了：The flora of China is the most diverse in the North Temperate zone and is one of the richest in theworld.It includes some 8。
500 species of trees and shrubs.China is the only country in the world thatincludes unbroken transitional zones connecting tropical，subtropical，temperate，and boreal forests.Somegenera of vascular plants（e.g.
，Metasequoia，Ginkgo，Cercidiphyllum），which are known only as fossilsin Europe and North America,have survived in China.Therefore，knowledge of the flora of Chinais essential for interpreting the fossil record and understanding the vegetational history of North America，Europe，and elsewhere in Asia，for protecting the plants adequately，for utilizing them well economically，and simply for learning the properties of a significant fraction of the world’s plants

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书籍目录

章节摘录

Stems sparsely and minutely hispid，densely SO onnodes.branched.Petiole 7-10 mm；leaf blade of apical stemleaves triangular。
7-9.5×6-7 cm，adaxially densely shortappressed setose，abaxially densely gray stellate villous，basebroadly cuneate.margin irregularly crenate-dentate，apexacute.Verticillasters ca.20.flowered；floral leaves ovate tolanceolate.margin irregularly crenate-dentate，much longerthan verticillasters；bracts linear，1-1.2 cm，ciliate，stellatepuberulent.Calyx 1-1.1 cm.gray stellate pilose outside，basally sparsely ciliate on inside，sinus of teeth with a tuft ofvillous hairs；teeth ca.2 mm，with aristae 2-3 mm.Corolla ca.1.2 cm，tube hairy annulate inside，upper lip densely longbearded on margin.Filaments without appendages，glandulargrooved between base of anterior and posterior pairs.Ovaryglabrous.Style equally 2一cleft at apex.FI.Sep. ?Forests.Xizang fTsuijila Shan）.3.Phlomis alpina Pallas.Acta Acad.Sci.Imp.Petrop.2：265.1783. 高山糙苏gao shan cao SH Roots ropelike.Stems serect，20-50 cm tall，simple，glabrous or short pilose basally，retrorse villous or stellatehairy at apex.Petiole of basal leaves longer than blade.thoseof floral leaves shorter；basal leaf blade ovate.13-15×10cm；upper leaf blades ca.1 0×3-4 cm.ovate.oblong to linear.1anceolate，sparsely hairy，much longer than verticillasters，margin crenate or entire.Vefticillasters many，separatebasally.contiguous at apex；bracts narrowly linear.0.9-1.1cm，spreading long hairy.Calyx campanulate，pubescent withlong hairs；teeth ovate，with spines 2-3 mm.Corolla reddish，ca.2×as long as calyx.simple and stellate hairy withunequal arms，glabrous inside；upper lip irregularly dentate，bearded inside on margin；lower lip with oblate middle lobe.1ateral lobes oblong.orbicular.Filaments included，with short。
spurred appendages at base.Nutlets apex hairy.

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