

<<中国植物志 第十七卷 英文版>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<中国植物志 第十七卷 英文版>>

13位ISBN编号：9787030043399

10位ISBN编号：7030043391

出版时间：1994-1

出版时间：科学分社

作者：中国科学院中国植物志编辑委员会 编

页数：378

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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 the world. It includes some 8,500 species of trees and shrubs. China is the only country in the world that includes unbroken transitional zones connecting tropical, subtropical, temperate, and boreal forests. Some genera of vascular plants (e.g., *Metasequoia*, *Ginkgo*, *Cercidiphyllum*), which are known only as fossils in Europe and North America, have survived in China. Therefore, knowledge of the flora of China is 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 Chinese depends, 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 5,000 species of plants are used regularly as sources of medicine in China. Nevertheless, because of the continued extensive land use, deforestation, and destruction of natural habitats, more than 3,000 species of plants are endangered and many are threatened with extinction. European botanists who first conducted botanical expeditions in China more than 200 years ago were fascinated by the diversity, usefulness, and beauty of Chinese plants. The botanical exploration of China by western botanists has a long history that dates back to the early 18th century, but the most significant collections 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, and E.H. Wilson. Intensive collecting by 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 western botanists wrote some catalogs and incomplete floras of China, it was not until about the middle of this century that Chinese botanists began to publish treatments for a national flora, *Flora Republicae Popularis Sinicae* (FRPS). The first account, volume 2, published in 1959, dealt with several fern families, and only two additional accounts were completed in the following 15 years. Beginning in 1977 other volumes of FRPS were republished on a regular basis. More than 70 of 125 books have now been published, and it is anticipated that FRPS will be completed before the year 2000. In 1975 Peter H. Raven, then president of the Botanical Society of America, began negotiations with the Chinese Academy of Sciences to promote botanical interactions and exchanges of visitors between botanists of China and the United States. In 1979 a Chinese delegation visited the United States, and in the joint conference with U.S. botanists at the University of California, Berkeley, it was proposed to produce an English—language flora of China mainly because FRPS is written in Chinese and is not readily accessible to most foreign readers. An English version of Flora of China would enhance international exchanges. It was also suggested that such a flora would involve the collaboration of Chinese taxonomists and their colleagues from the United States and elsewhere. Over the following eight years Raven pursued this proposal on his visits to China and through correspondence with Academia Sinica, the Institute of Botany in Beijing, and the editorial committee of FRPS.

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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 the world. It includes some 8,500 species of trees and shrubs. China is the only country in the world that includes unbroken transitional zones connecting tropical, subtropical, temperate, and boreal forests. Some genera of vascular plants (e.g., *Metasequoia*, *Ginkgo*, *Cercidiphyllum*), which are known only as fossils in Europe and North America, have survived in China. Therefore, knowledge of the flora of China is 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.

书籍目录

ForewordIntroductionAcknowledgmentsVerbenaceaeLamiaceae (Labiatae)SolanaceaeIndex to Chinese names (sorted by stroke numbers)Index to Chinese names (sorted by Pinyin)Index to scientific namesIndex to families in the Flora of China and the FRPS

## 章节摘录

Stems sparsely and minutely hispid, densely so on nodes. branched. Petiole 7-10 mm; leaf blade of apical stem leaves triangular. 7-9.5 × 6-7 cm, adaxially densely short appressed setose, abaxially densely gray stellate villous, base broadly cuneate. margin irregularly crenate-dentate, apex acute. Verticillasters ca. 20. flowered; floral leaves ovate to lanceolate. margin irregularly crenate-dentate, much longer than verticillasters; bracts linear, 1-1.2 cm, ciliate, stellate puberulent. Calyx 1-1.1 cm. gray stellate pilose outside, basally sparsely ciliate on inside, sinus of teeth with a tuft of villous hairs; teeth ca. 2 mm, with aristae 2-3 mm. Corolla ca. 1.2 cm, tube hairy annulate inside, upper lip densely long bearded on margin. Filaments without appendages, glandular grooved between base of anterior and posterior pairs. Ovary glabrous. Style equally 2-cleft at apex. Fl. Sep. ? Forests. Xizang f. Tsuijila Shan). 3. *Phlomis alpina* Pallas. Acta Acad. Sci. Imp. Petrop. 2: 265. 1783. 高山糙苏 *gao shan cao* SH Roots ropelike. Stems erect, 20-50 cm tall, simple, glabrous or short pilose basally, retrorse villous or stellate hairy at apex. Petiole of basal leaves longer than blade. those of floral leaves shorter; basal leaf blade ovate. 13-15 × 10 cm; upper leaf blades ca. 10 × 3-4 cm. ovate-oblong to linear-lanceolate, sparsely hairy, much longer than verticillasters, margin crenate or entire. Verticillasters many, separate basally. contiguous at apex; bracts narrowly linear. 0.9-1.1 cm, spreading long hairy. Calyx campanulate, pubescent with long hairs; teeth ovate, with spines 2-3 mm. Corolla reddish, ca. 2 × as long as calyx. simple and stellate hairy with unequal arms, glabrous inside; upper lip irregularly dentate, bearded inside on margin; lower lip with oblate middle lobe. lateral lobes oblong-ovate. Filaments included, with short, spurred appendages at base. Nutlets apex hairy.

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