

A NEW RECORDED SPECIES *Begonia wenshanensis* C.M. Hu ex C.Y. Wu & T.C. Ku (Begoniaceae) FOR THE FLORA OF VIETNAM

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Received: 28/6/2021	Vietnam is one of the richest areas in the diversity of <i>Begonia</i> (Begoniaceae) in Mainland Southeast Asia with more than 90 recorded species. In this study, we recorded an additional species of <i>Begonia</i> for the flora of the country. The specimens of newly recorded species, <i>Begonia wenshanensis</i> C.M. Hu ex C.Y. Wu & T.C. Ku were collected from 2019 to 2021 in Phia Oac – Phia Den National Park of Cao Bang Province, and Hoang Lien National Park of Lao Cai Province. The characteristics of morphology, phenology, distribution and ecology, collectively with colour illustrations of the newly recorded species were provided. The morphology characters of the plants in Phia Oac – Phia Den National Park show different with the type specimens, the origin description, and the plants in Hoang Lien National Park in glabrous outer petals, wider and cleft inner petals of the staminate flowers. This research has contributed to the diverse species of Begoniaceae in Vietnam up to 93 species.
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BỔ SUNG LOÀI *Begonia wenshanensis* C.M. Hu ex C.Y. Wu & T.C. Ku (Begoniaceae) CHO HỆ THỰC VẬT VIỆT NAM

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THÔNG TIN BÀI BÁO	TÓM TẮT
Ngày nhận bài: 28/6/2021	Việt Nam là một trong những khu vực giàu tính đa dạng các loài <i>Begonia</i> (Begoniaceae) ở vùng Đông Nam Á lục địa với hơn 90 loài đã được ghi nhận. Trong nghiên cứu này, chúng tôi ghi nhận thêm một loài Thu hải đường cho hệ thực vật Việt Nam. Mẫu vật của loài mới được ghi nhận, <i>Begonia wenshanensis</i> C.M. Hu ex C.Y. Wu & T.C. Ku được thu thập từ năm 2019 đến năm 2021 tại Vườn Quốc gia Phia Oắc - Phia Đén tỉnh Cao Bằng và Vườn Quốc gia Hoàng Liên tỉnh Lào Cai. Các đặc điểm về hình thái, hình thái học, phân bố và sinh thái, cùng với các bản ảnh màu minh họa của loài mới ghi nhận đã được cung cấp. Đặc điểm hình thái của các cây ở Vườn Quốc gia Phia Oắc - Phia Đén thể hiện khác với mẫu chuẩn, mô tả gốc, và các cây ở Vườn Quốc gia Hoàng Liên ở các cánh hoa ngoài nhẵn bóng, các cánh hoa bên trong rộng hơn và xẻ thùy ở hoa đực. Nghiên cứu này đã đóng góp cho sự đa dạng của họ Begoniaceae lên đến 93 loài ở Việt Nam.
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TỪ KHÓA	
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1. Introduction

Begonia L. (Begoniaceae) is one of the ten largest genera of Angiosperms with approximately 1,600 accepted species names, widely distributed in the tropical and subtropical regions [1]–[5]. Mainland Southeast Asia probably is one of the richest areas in the diversity of *Begonia* with more than 110 discovered species [1], [6]–[9]. In recent years, many new species of *Begonia* have been described from Vietnam, making the total recorded species over 90 species in the country [4], [6], [7], [9]–[14]. The characteristics of herbs or subshrubs, tuberous or creeping rhizomes, simple leaves, free stipules, monoecious flowers, 2–5-tepal, angled or winged of 3-locular ovary, 2–6-style, branched and often twisted stigmatic, a capsule or berry fruit, and numerous seeds are typical of *Begonia* [5].

While conducting the Nagao Natural Environment Foundation “Bio-ecological Nature Conservation Project in Mountainous Region in Northern Vietnam” project, we found a strange plant population of *Begonia* in Phia Oac – Phia Den National Park, Cao Bang province. Hence, some specimens were collected later in June 2020 and June 2021. In addition, a similar morphology plant population was also discovered in Hoang Lien National Park, Lao Cai province in 2019. After critical examination, consulting relevant literature, the specimens were identified as *Begonia wenshanensis* C.M. Hu ex C.Y. Wu & T.C. Ku. This species has been recorded from China but has never been reported from Vietnam to date [15].

2. Methodology

The fresh specimens of *Begonia wenshanensis* and photographs were collected and taken from the wild from 2019 to 2021 in Hoang Lien and Phia Oac – Phia Den National Parks of Lao Cai and Cao Bang provinces, respectively. The collection and fixing specimens followed the usual procedures for botanical specimens [16], [17]. Identification and morphological description were based on Hu [15], and Shui *et al.* [4]. The analysis of specimens was taken in Silviculture Research Institute and deposited at VAFS. Type and other specimens of *Begonia wenshanensis* were accessed from E Virtual Herbarium (acronyms according to Thiers [18]).

3. Results and Discussion

The characteristics of morphology, phenology, distribution and ecology, accompanied with colour illustrations of *Begonia wenshanensis* were provided as shown below.

***Begonia wenshanensis* C.M. Hu ex C.Y. Wu & T.C. Ku – Thu hải đường Văn Sơn**

Acta Phytotax. Sin. 33(3): 262-263 (1995).

Types. CHINA: Yunnan Province, Wen-Shan-Hsien, Maa-luh-tarng, in mixed forests, moist environments along streams, flowers pinkish-rose, 2200 m alt., 17 August 1947, K.M. Feng 11323 (Holotype: PE; Isotypes: KUN, E00022104!)

Description: Monoecious rhizomatous herb, up to 32 cm tall, sparsely hairy. Rhizome stout, creeping, pinkish-green, 8–15 mm in diam., internode up to 10 cm. Stipules persistent, greenish-pink, sparsely hairy, caducous, keeled, ovate-lanceolate, 8–9 × 3–4 mm, apex acute, margin entire. Leaves alternate, petiole terete, pale pink, petiole 1.5–10 cm long, 1.5–4 mm in diam., subglabrous, erect or ascending; blade ovate, asymmetric, 7–13 × 2.7–6 cm, base oblique, cordate, apex acuminate, margin irregularly denticulate, very shallowly lobed, adaxial surface dark green, abaxial surface pale green, both surfaces sparsely hispidulous; venation basally ca. 6 palmate, midrib distinct, prominent in abaxial surface, approaching the leaf margin, ca. 5 secondary veins on each side, minor veins reticulate. Inflorescences axillary, 2–7-flowered, cyme, arising directly from stem, branched ca. 2 times; peduncle reddish to pale yellow-green, 4.5–8 cm long, 1–1.5 mm in diam., glabrous. Bracts deciduous, pink greenish, abaxial sparse hairy, lanceolate, 5–9 × 3 mm, upper bracts smaller. Staminate flowers: pedicel 1.1–1.3 cm, ca. 1 mm in diam., glabrous; tepals 4, white pinkish to reddish, two whorls, outer 2 widely ovate to

broadly ovate, apex acute, base rounded, $1.3\text{--}1.4 \times 0.6\text{--}1.1$ cm, abaxially glabrous or villous, inner 2 narrowly elliptic to ovate, ca. $7\text{--}8 \times 0.4\text{--}6$ mm, margins entire or cleft, teeth 2–4; androecium actinomorphic, ca. 0.4 cm across, stamens golden yellow, ca. 50; filaments ca. 1 mm long, fused at the base into a column ca. 2 mm long; anthers oblong, 1–1.5 mm long, ca. 1 mm in diam. Pistillate flowers: pedicel 1.3–1.8 cm; tepals 3, white pinkish to reddish, two whorls, unequal, glabrous, outer 2 broadly ovate, $7.5\text{--}9.5 \times 6.5\text{--}7.5$, apex subacute, base rounded, inner 1 broadly oblanceolate to elliptic, ca. 6 mm long, 3 mm wide; ovary narrowly trigonous-ellipsoid, glabrous, 3-locular, 6 mm in length, 4 mm thick (wings excluded), white pinkish to reddish, 3-winged, wings unequal, apex obtuse, protruding, 2-lateral smallest 7–9 mm long, 1–2 mm tall, 1 above largest 10–12 mm long, 4–6 mm tall; styles 3, fused at base, golden yellow, ca. 3 mm tall, ca. 2 mm wide, lobe 2-divided, opposite spiralled. Capsule 3-locular, immature fruit ca. 1 cm long and wide, wings 3, unequal, triangular; seed many, oblong, ca. 1 mm (Figure 1 - 2).

Phenology: Flowering and fruiting in June to November

Distribution and Ecology: It grows common shady in wet places along streams in evergreen broad-leaved forests mixed bamboo at an elevation of 1650–1850 m a.s.l. Some shrubs, herbaceous and tree species could be found in the area such as *Adina pilulifera*, *Adinandra annamensis*, *Aucuba* sp., *Carex* sp., *Clematis buechaniana*, *Crawfordia pasquieri*, *Cryptocarya hainanensis*, *Elatostema atropurpureum*, *Euonymus laxiflorus*, *Geophila repens*, *Lysionotus serratus*, *Magnolia lanuginosa*, *Magnolia fordiana* var. *hainanensis*, *Olea dioica*, *Ophiopogon reptans*, *Paris caobangensis*, *Polygala* sp., *Pteris* sp., *Rubus* sp., *Schefflera ciliata*, *Silicquomomum tonkinense*, *Sinarundinaria* sp., *Smilax* sp., *Strobilanthes* sp., and *Tectaria* sp. Currently, *Begonia wenshanensis* is discovered in two small populations in Phia Oac – Phia Den National Park of Cao Bang province, and Hoang Lien National Park of Lao Cai province. In other areas, the species was recorded in Yunan, China [15].

Notes: The morphology characters of the plants in Phia Oac – Phia Den National Park show different with type specimens, origin description, and the plants in Hoang Lien National Park in glabrous outer petals, wider and cleft inner petals of the staminate flower.

Specimens examined: VIETNAM. Cao Bang province, Phia Oac – Phia Den National Park, humid primary forest slightly impacted, alt. 1850m, around points N22 36 51.7 E105 51 52.1, 4 June 2020, *Trinh Ngoc Bon*, *Pham Van The*, *Phan Ke Loc*, *Vu Thuy Duong*, TB 243 (VAFS!); Lao Cai province, Hoang Lien National Park, alt. 1820m, around points E22.238013, N103.911959, 5 October 2019, *Hoang Thanh Son*, *Pham Thanh Trang*, *Ly Ta Chun* & *Hoang Manh Quyen* TV201905 (VAFS!).

4. Conclusion

With the additional result from this study, a total of 93 species of *Begonia* were recorded for the Flora of Vietnam. On the other hand, *Begonia wenshanensis* in Cao Bang province is slightly different in morphology from the population in Lao Cai province. To understand this aspect, future study on molecular could be implemented.

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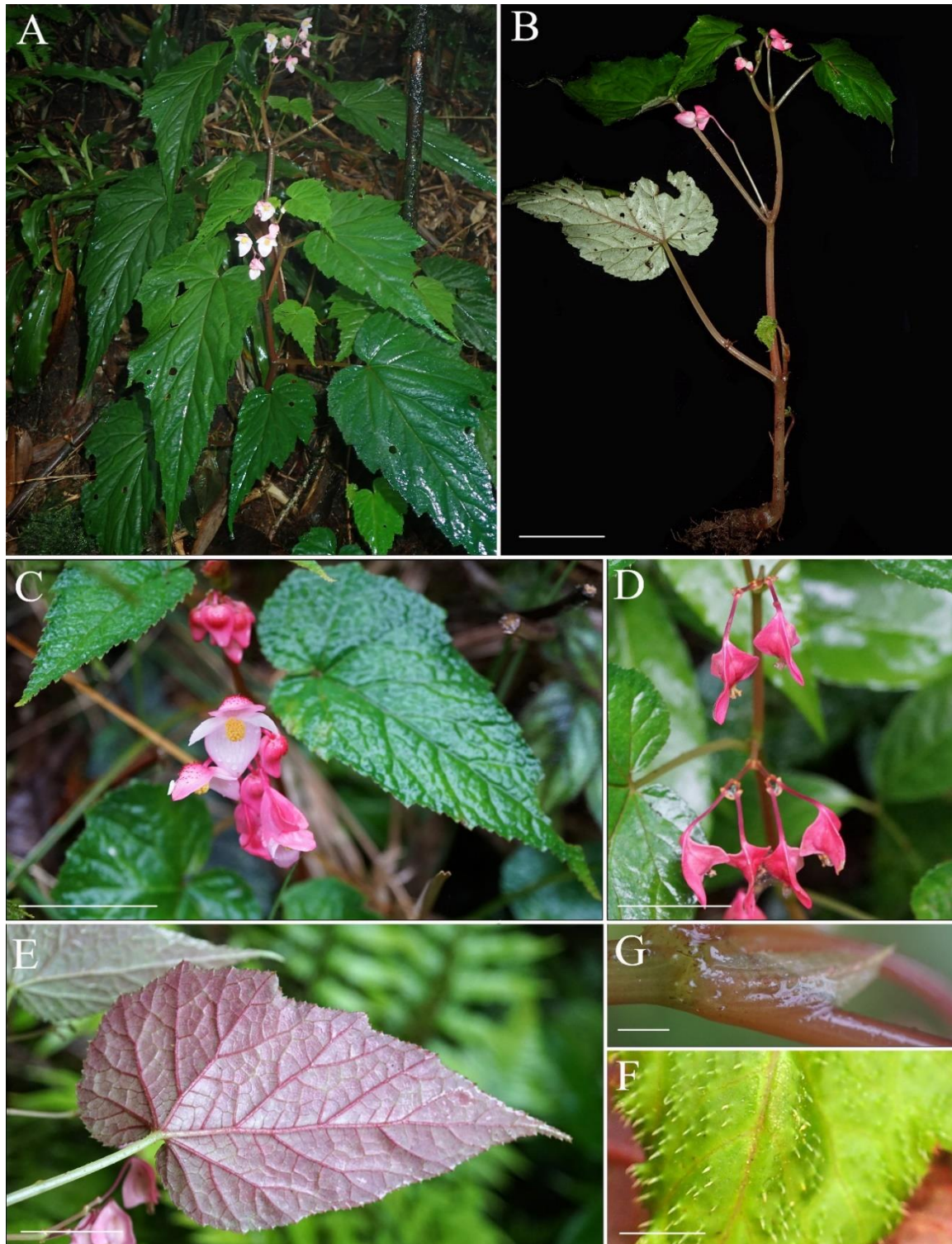


Figure 1. *Begonia wenshanensis* C.M. Hu ex C.Y. Wu & T.C. Ku: (A) Habitat and habit, (B) fresh specimen, (C) Upper part of the plant bearing inflorescences, (D) upper part of the plant bearing fruits, (E) abaxial surface of leaves, (F) adaxial surface of leaves showing hairy, (G) stipule. Bars: B = 5 cm, C-E = 2 cm, F = 5 mm, G = 2 mm. Photos by Trinh Ngoc Bon and Pham Thanh Trang

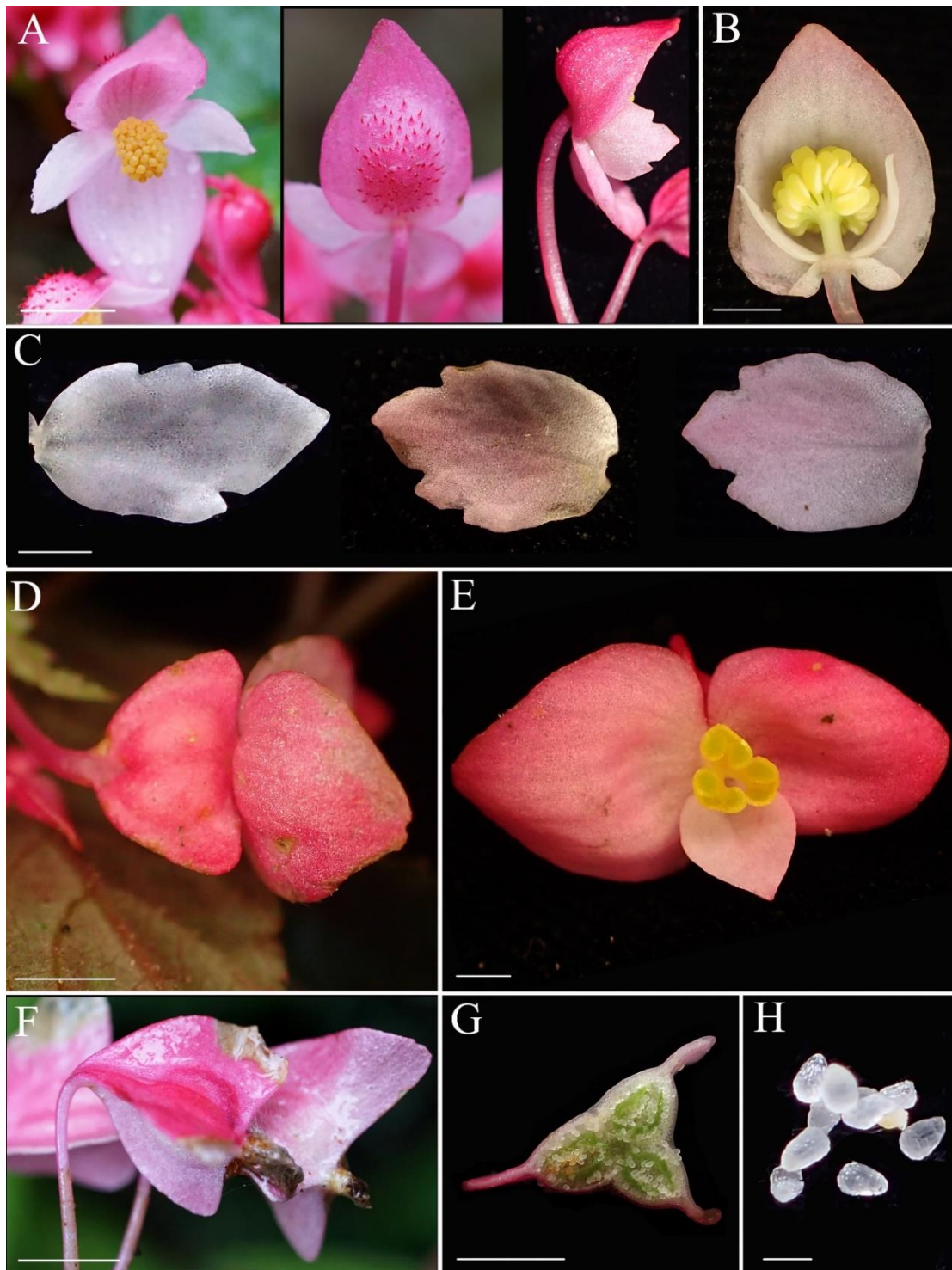


Figure 2. *Begonia wenshanensis* C.M. Hu ex C.Y. Wu & T.C. Ku: (A) staminate flowers showing entire, hairy and glabrous petals, (B) stamens, (C) cleft margin of petals in staminate flowers, (D) pistillate flower, side view, (E) pistillate flower, frontal view, (F) young fruits, side view, (G) cross section of young fruit, (H) seeds. Bars: A, D, F, G = 5 mm, B, C, E = 2 mm, H = 1 mm. Photos by Trinh Ngoc Bon and Pham Thanh Trang

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