

福建爬管藻属两新种——福建爬管藻 和基生爬管藻*

郑 怡 陈 灼 华

(福建师范大学生物系,福州 350007)

摘要 于 1983—1986 年先后在福建沿岸采集爬管藻标本,进行分类研究。根据有限枝节片数目、囊果的着生位置以及围轴细胞数目等形态特征,发现其中两种标本与已知种的特征不同:一种是囊果位置不定,着生在有限枝基部第 4(3)节片以上至顶端节片;另一种是有限枝节片数目较少,由 5—12—(14)个节片组成,囊果基生。故定为两个新种,即福建爬管藻 *Herposiphonia fujianensis* sp. nov. 和基生爬管藻 *H. basilaris* sp. nov. 模式标本保存于福建师范大学生物系植物标本室。

关键词 爬管藻属 福建爬管藻新种 基生爬管藻新种

爬管藻属 *Herposiphonia* 是一种细小的附生红藻,隶属于仙菜目 (Ceramiales)、松节藻科 (Rhodomelaceae)。该属是 Nageli 在 1846 年创立的,模式种是 *H. tenella*。自建立属以来,爬管藻在世界各地均有报道^[7,12]。迄今为止,全世界已经发表的爬管藻共计有 40 余种。作者于 1983—1986 先后在福建沿岸采到较多的爬管藻标本,用 4% 福尔马林加 10% 甘油固定,尔后标本装片,在显微镜下观察,并绘图或显微摄影。整理后发现,其中有两种标本与已知种的特征有所不同,经鉴定认为,是两个新种,命名为福建爬管藻 *Herposiphonia fujianensis* sp. nov. 和基生爬管藻 *H. basilaris* sp. nov.。新种的模式标本保存于福建师范大学生物系植物标本室。

1. 福建爬管藻新种 *Herposiphonia fujianensis* sp. nov.(图 1;图版 I:1)

Algae epiphytiae, ramis prostratis indeterminatis 60—90 μm diam., e segmentis 0.4—1.5 diam. longis compositis, cellulis pericentralibus 9(8); rami determinati erecti, tribus in positionibus alternatibus inter ramos indeterminatos alternatos successivos sitis, nodis non nudis; rami determinati non ramosi, 45—70 μm diam. et e 20—37 segmentis ca. 1 diam. longos compositis, cellulis pericentralibus 8(9); chromatophra non zonata; trichoblastae plerumque nullae, autem, parvae vel maxime rudimentariae interdum visae; tetrasporangia 8—16 recta, in ramis determinatis; procarpa in 4 (3) segmentis e basibus ad apices ramorum determinatorum orientia; cystocarpa in positionibus similaribus, ovata, 250—350 μm diam.; stichidia spermata-

* 本文中的福建爬管藻新种的拉丁文承中国科学院海洋研究所周锦华同志撰写,谨志谢忱。

接受日期: 1990 年 1 月 5 日。

ngialia non observata.

Holotypus F.T.U. 83-39(④, ♀) ad Gulangyu, xiamen, Fujian Province, 9, XII, 1983.

藻体粉红色,附生在珊瑚藻类的藻体上。平卧的无限枝径为 $60\text{--}90\mu\text{m}$,其节片长为径的0.4—1.5倍,围轴细胞9(8)个。假根生于平卧的无限枝节处,单条,末端分叉,径为 $22\text{--}55\mu\text{m}$ 。平卧的无限枝节处向上生出无限枝和有限枝,在两个连续的无限枝之间有3个有限枝,通常无裸露节片。无限枝小或退化。有限枝直立,不分枝,由20—27个节片组成,径为 $45\text{--}70\mu\text{m}$,其节片长与径相近,围轴细胞8(9)个。色素体非带状。毛丝体绝大多数缺乏,但有时在有限枝上方具有小或退化的毛丝体。四分孢子囊单列着生在有限枝节片中。果胞系起源于有限枝基部第4(3)节片以上至顶端节片,有时在一个有限枝上有2个果胞系。囊果壶形,径为 $250\text{--}350\mu\text{m}$,着生位置与果胞系相同。精子囊枝未见到。

模式标本 主模 F.T.U. 83-39, 雌配子体和四分孢子体,于1983年12月9日采自福建省厦门鼓浪屿,生长在低潮带,附生在珊瑚藻的藻体上。副模 85-18, 雌配子体,于1985年12月3日采自厦门曾厝垵、鼓浪屿。

有性生殖器官的位置和特征是爬管藻属分类的重要依据。在本属种中,已报道的果胞系和囊果一般都是发生在有限枝的一定位置上,如 *Herposiphonia tenella*, *H. parca* 等的囊果都是顶生的,而 *H. delicatula*, *H. subdisticha* 等的囊果则是基生的。在本新种,果胞系和囊果的发生位置变化很大,从有限枝基部节片至顶端节片都可以着生,这一特征在本属种中是十分独特的,明显地不同于其它种。与本新种近缘的种是 *H. tenella*,它们在分枝的排列、围轴细胞数目,以及毛丝体等方面的特征相近,但 *H. tenella* 的囊果是顶生的,有限枝节片数目较少。为此可以确立为新种 *Herposiphonia fujianensis* sp. nov.

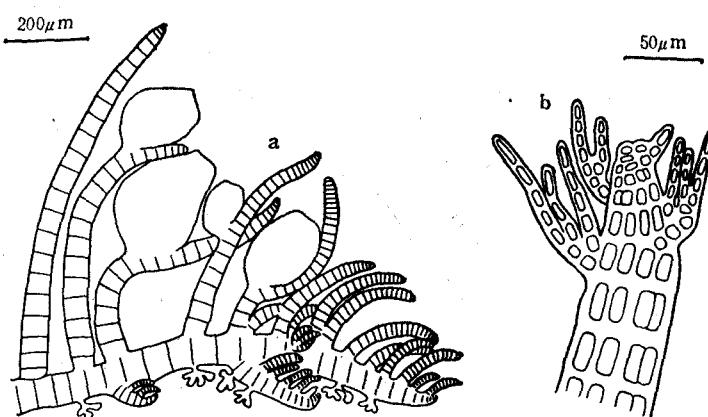


图1 福建爬管藻 *Herposiphonia fujianensis* sp. nov.

a. 示囊果着生在有限枝上的不同位置; b. 有限枝顶端,示毛丝体。

2. 基生爬管藻新种 *Herposiphonia basilaris* sp. nov. (图2; 图版I:2; 图版II)

Algae epiphyticae, ramis prostratis indeterminatis $70\text{--}110\text{--}(130)\mu\text{m}$ diam., e segmentis 0.5—1.0 diam. longis compositis, cellulis pericentralibus 8—9; rami determinati erecti, tribus in positionibus alternatibus inter ramos indeterminatos alterna-

tos successivos sitis, nodis non nudis; rami determinati non ramosi, 40—65—(75) μm diam. et e 5—12—(14) segmentis ca. 0.5—0.8 diam. longos compositis, cellulis pericentralibus 8(9); chromatophora non zonata; trichoblastae 2—4, terminales, 2—3(4) dichotomias habentes, usque ad 500 μm longos, plerumque deciduae; tetrasporangia 47—70 μm diam., 2—5 continua, in partibus inferioribus mediisve ramorum nata; cystocarpi ovati ad fere urceolatis, 270—330 μm diam., in segmento secundo vel tertio a basi ramorum orientes; stichidia spermatangialia 1—2, lanceolata, 200—250 \times 50—70 μm , in segmento secundo ad quartum a basi ramorum orientes.

Holotypus F.T.U. 84-77 (\oplus , ♀, ♂), Yongning, Jinjiang, Fujian Province, 23, IX, 1984.

藻体粉红色，附生在珊瑚藻的藻体上。平卧的无限枝径为 70—110—(130) μm ，其节

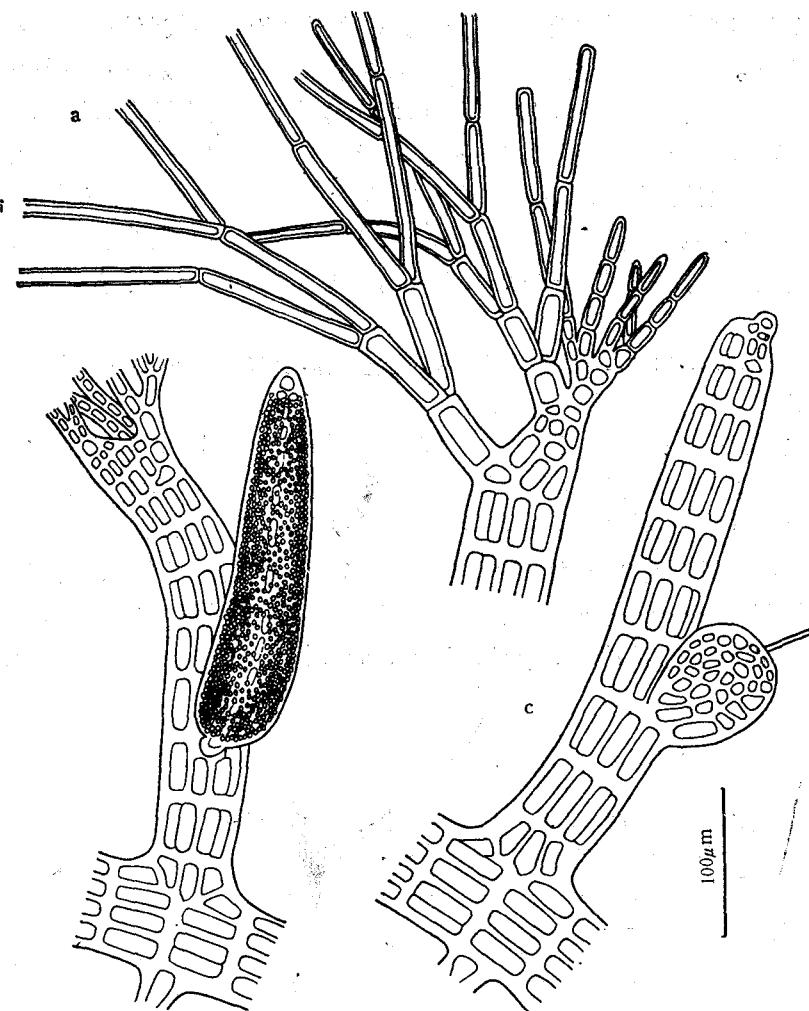


图 2 基生爬管藻 *Herposiphonia basilaris* sp. nov.

a. 有限枝顶端的毛丝体； b. 有限枝上的精子囊枝(左边图)； c. 发生在有限枝基部的果胞系。

表 1 四种爬管藻的比较

Tab. 1 Comparisons of four species of *Herposiphonia*

特征	顶囊爬管藻 ^[1] <i>H. parca</i>	柔细爬管藻 ^[2] <i>H. delicatula</i>	福建爬管藻新种 <i>H. fujianensis</i> sp. nov.	基生爬管藻新种 <i>H. basilaris</i> sp. nov.
果胞系或囊果的位置	顶生	基生,位于有限枝基部4—6节片	位置不定,位于有限枝基部第4(3)节片以上至顶端节片	基生,位于有限枝基部2—3节片
有限枝节片数目	8—12—(20)	12—14—(30)	20—27	5—12—(14)
围轴细胞	主轴	8—10	9(8)	8—9
	有限枝	8—10	8(9)	8(9)
毛丝体	数目	2—(3)	3—4	2—4
	叉状分枝	3—5次	1—3次	2—3(4)次

片长为径的0.5—1.0倍,围轴细胞8—9个。假根由平卧的无限枝节处生出,单条,末端分叉,径32—35μm。在两个连续的无限枝之间有3个直立的有限枝,无裸露节片。有限枝由5—12—(14)个节片组成,径为40—65—(75)μm,其节片长为径的0.5—0.8倍,围轴细胞8(9)个。色素体非带状。毛丝体2—4束,生于有限枝顶端,2—3(4)次二叉分枝,长可达500μm,成熟时大部分脱落。四分孢子囊2—5个,单列着生在有限枝的中部或下方节片中,径为47—70μm。囊果壶形,径为270—330μm,着生在有限枝基部的第2—3个节片上。精子囊枝穗状,1—2束,长200—250μm,径为50—70μm,生于有限枝基部第2—4个节片上。

模式标本 F.T.U. 84-77, 雌、雄配子体和四分孢子体,于1984年9月23日采自福建省晋江县永宁,生长在低潮带,附生在珊瑚藻的藻体上。

新种的主要特征是:有限枝节片数目较少,由5—12—(14)个节片组成;囊果基生于有限枝基部的第2—3个节片上。新种在有限枝节片数目、围轴细胞数目以及毛丝体等方面特征与顶囊爬管藻 *Herposiphonia parca* Setchell^[1] 相似,所不同的是囊果的着生位置,顶囊爬管藻的囊果是顶生的^[3]。从果胞系发生的位置来看,新种与柔细爬管藻 *H. delicatula* Hollenberg 相近,都是基生的,但新种的有限枝节片数目少,果胞系更靠近基部,为此可以确立为新种 *H. basilaris* sp. nov.。两新种与近似种的主要特征比较见表1。

参 考 文 献

- [1] 张峻甫、夏邦美,1978,西沙群岛红藻的研究 I, 海洋科学集刊,12: 35—37。
- [2] Boergesen, F., 1920, The marine algae of Danish West Indies vol. II. Rhodophyceae, *Dansk Bot. Arkiv.*, 3(1): 286—292.
- [3] De-Toni, J. B., 1924, Sylloge Algarum Omium Hucusque Cognitarum VI Florideae, Sect. V. Additamenta, Published by the author, Patavii, pp. 418—420.
- [4] Dawson, E. Y., 1956, Some marine algae of the southern Marshall Islands, *Pacific Sci.*, 10(1): 25—66.
- [5] Dawson, E. Y., 1963, Marine red algae of Pacific Mexico 8 Ceramiales: Dasyaceae, Rhodomelaceae, *Nova Hedwigia*, 6: 401—481.
- [6] Gardner, N. L., 1927, New Rhodophyceae from the Pacific Coast of North America VI, *Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot.*, 14(4): 99—138.
- [7] Hollenberg, G. J., 1968, An account of the species of the red alga *Herposiphonia* occurring in the

- Central and Western Tropical Pacific Ocean, *Pacific Sci.*, 22(10): 536—559.
- [8] Howe, M. A., 1920, Algae, The Bahama Flora, New York, pp. 536—631.
- [9] Kylin, 1925, The marine red algae in the vicinity of Friday Harbor, Wash, *Lunds Univ. Arsskr.*, 21(9): 74—75.
- [10] Setchell, W. A., 1926, Tahitian algae and tahitian spermatophytes, *Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot.*, 12(5): 61—143.
- [11] Taylor, W. R., 1960, Marine Algae of the Eastern Tropical and Subtropical Coasts of the Americas, Univ. Michigan Press, pp. 601—605.
- [12] Tseng, K. T., 1944, Marine algae of Hong kong V. The genus *Herposiphonia*, *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci. Arts and Letters*, 29: 55—65.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF *HERPOSIPHONIA* (RHODOPHYTA) FROM THE COAST OF FUJIAN, CHINA

Zheng Yi and Chen Zhuohua

(Department of Biology, Fujian Teachers University, Fuzhou 350007)

ABSTRACT

In the paper, two new species of *Herposiphonia*, namely, *Herposiphonia fujianensis* sp. nov. and *H. basilaris* sp. nov. collected in 1983—1986 from the coast of Fujian are reported. The establishments of them are based on the number of segments in determinate branches and the position of cystocarps. The Holotype materials are deposited in the Herbarium of Department of Biology, Fujian Teachers University.

1. *Herposiphonia fujianensis* sp. nov. (Fig. 1; Pl. I: 1)

Epiphytic algae, with indeterminate prostrate branches 60—90 μm in diam., 9(8) pericentral cells, mostly with no bare nodes; determinate branches 45—70 μm in diam., composed of 20—37 segments, with 8(9) pericentral cells; chromatophores not zonate; trichoblasts usually lacking; tetrasporangia in straight of 8—16 in the determinate branches; procars arising on the 4(3) segment from the base to the apex of the determinate branches; cystocarps in similar positions, ovate; spermatangial stichidia not observed.

Holotype: F. T. U. 83-39(⊕, ♀) growing on the other algae in the lower littoral zones, Gulangyu, Xiamen, Fujian Province, on Dec. 9, 1983.

The new species is characterized by the varying position of the cystocarps which arise from the base to the apex of the determinate branches. It differs from other species of *Herposiphonia* reported.

2. *Herposiphonia basilaris* sp. nov. (Fig. 2; Pl. I: 2; Pl. II)

Epiphytic algae, with indeterminate branches 70—110—(130) μm in diam., 8 or 9 pericentral cells, with no bare nodes; determinate branches 40—65—(75) μm in diam. composed of 5—12—(14) segments, with 8(9) pericentral cells; trichoblasts 2—4, terminal, with 2—3 dichotomies, mostly deciduous; tetrasporangia in straight of 2—5 in the middle or lower part; cystocarps ovate to urceolate, arising on the 2nd or 3rd segment from the bases of the determinate branches; spermatangial stichidia 1 or 2, lanceolate, in the 2nd to 4th segment from the base of

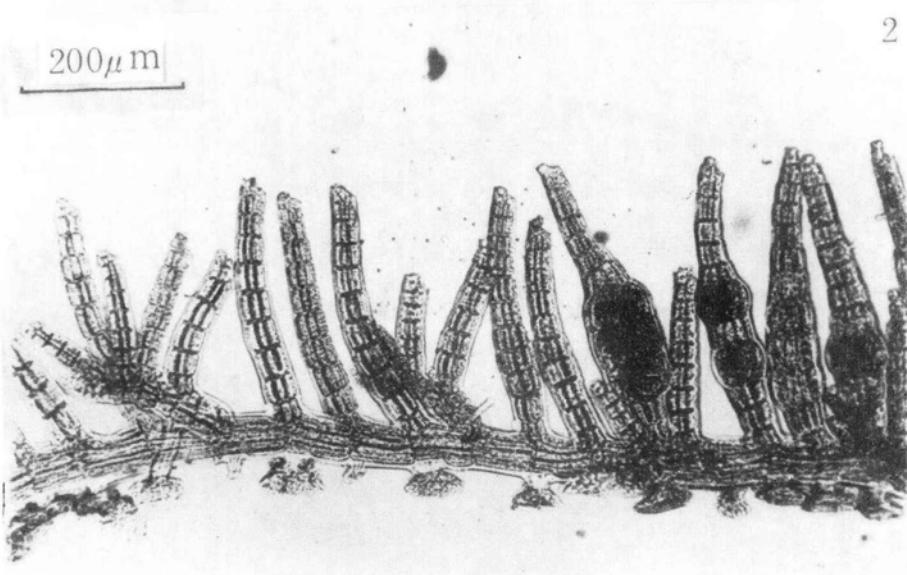
the determinate branches.

Holotype: F. T. U. 84-77(♀, ♂) growing on the other algae in the lower littoral zones, Yongning, Jinjiang county, Fujian Province, on Sept 23, 1984.

This species is closest to *H. parca* as described by Hollenberg, but differs in the position of cystocarps which arise in the basilar segments of the determinate branches rather than in the terminal segments as in *H. parca*. In the arising position of procarps this species is similar to *H. delicatula* Hollenberg, from which it differs in the fewer number of segments and the lower position of procarps in the determinate branches.

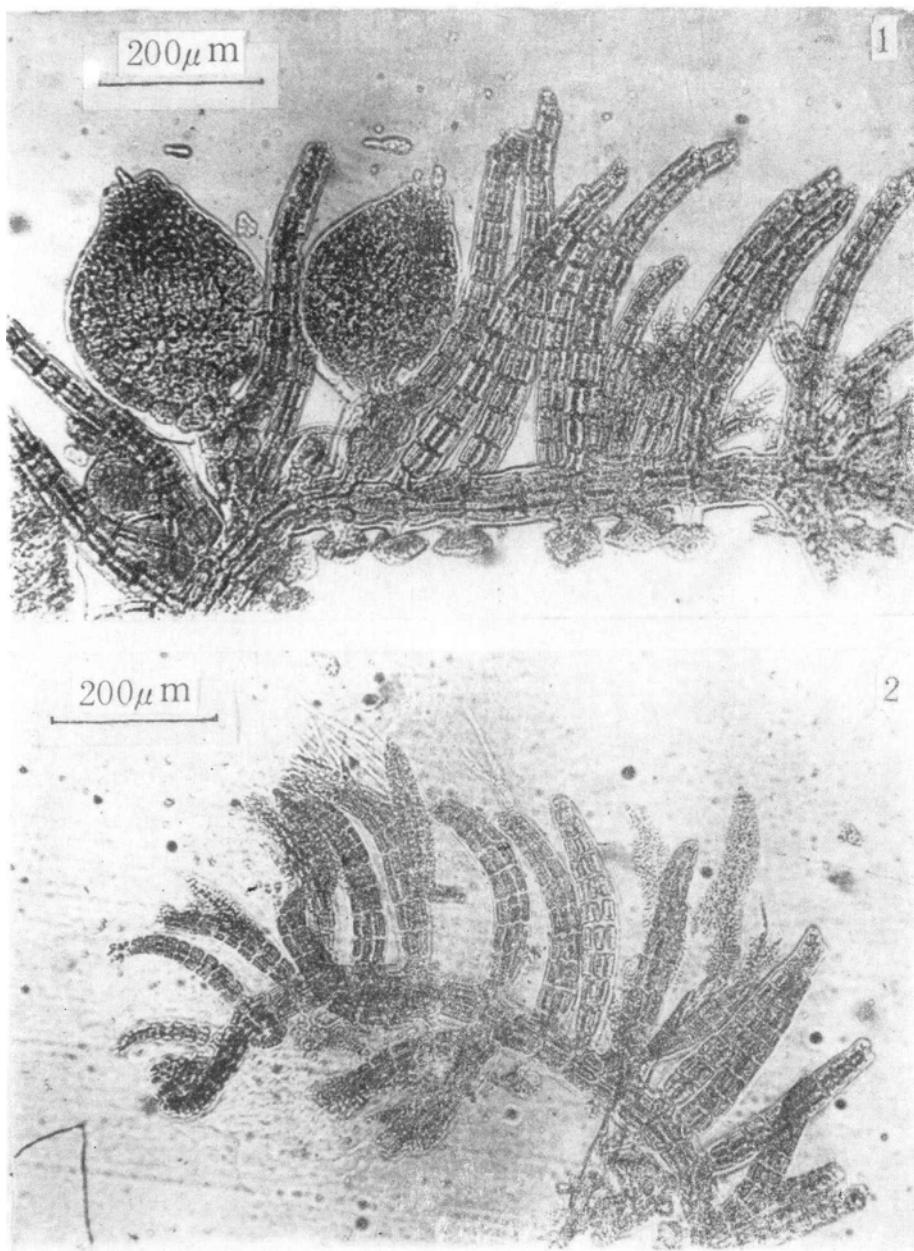
Comparison of two new species with approximate species is seen in Tab. 1.

Key words *Herposiphonia*, *Herposiphonia fujianensis* sp. nov., *H. basilaris* sp. nov.



福建爬管藻 *Herposiphonia fujianensis* sp. nov. 和基生爬管藻 *Herposiphonia basilaris* sp. nov.

1.福建爬管藻囊果的位置； 2.基生爬管藻四分孢子体。



基生爬管藻 *Herposiphonia basilaris* sp. nov.

1. 雌配子体, 示基生的囊果; 2. 雄配子体, 示精子囊枝。