Taiwania 69(2): 138–141, **2024** *DOI: 10.6165/tai.2024.69.138*



Thrixspermum yei (Aeridinae, Vandeae, Epidendroideae, Orchidaceae) - a new species from Xizang, China

Meng-Kai LI^{1,2,3}, Shen-Shen PANG^{2,3}, Xue-Da CHEN^{2,3}, Jian-Ping DENG¹, Wei WANG^{2,3}, Zhen XING^{2,3,*}, Yan LUO^{1,*}

1. Southeast Asia Biodiversity Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences & Center for Integrative Conservation, Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Mengla, Yunnan 666303, China. 2. Resources & Environment College, Tibet Agriculture & Animal Husbandry University, Nyingchi 860000, Xizang, China. 3. The Orchid Conservation Center, Tibet Agriculture & Animal Husbandry University, Nyingchi 860000, Xizang, China. *Corresponding authors' emails: ZX: xztibetan@163.com; YL: luoyan@xtbg.org.cn

(Manuscript received 27 October 2023; Accepted 4 April 2024; Online published 16 April 2024)

ABSTRACT: A new species *Thrixspermum yei* M. K. Li, Z. Xing & Y. Luo is described and illustrated from Xizang, China. It is similar to *T. fantasticum* and *T. duplocallosum* but differs from them in having a yellowish, ovate, indistinctly 3-lobed lip, disk with 4 yellow papillary front calli densely covered with yellow powder, and base with a cone-like appendage.

KEY WORDS: Thrixspermum fantasticum, Thrixspermum duplocallosum, taxonomy, Xizang, China.

INTRODUCTION

The Thrixspermum Lour. genus comprises approximately 161 species (Chase et al., 2015), and is a monopodial genus in the family Orchidaceae. It is distributed from tropical and subtropical Asia to the western Pacific Islands. Thrixspermum is characterized by the laterally flattened or swollen inflorescence rachis, ephemeral flowers, a basally saccate lip usually with a partly hairy or papillose front wall callus, and a short column with a long foot (Chen and Wood, 2009). Sixteen species have been recorded in China, mostly occurring in the southern provinces (Lin, 1988; Chen and Shui, 2005; Chen and Wood, 2009; Song et al., 2009; Huang et al.,

During the course of orchid investigations of Xizang, an unusual orchid species was collected by the first author from the tropical monsoon rain forest. By careful observation of its fresh plant with flower and capsule, consultation of PE, KUN, HITBC, XZE and other herbaria, and evaluation of literature (Hooker, 1890; King and Pantling, 1898; Seidenfaden, 1988; Seidenfaden and Wood, 1992; Pearce and Cribb, 2002, Kumar and Kumar, 2005; Lucksom, 2007; Chen, 2009), we believe that the specimen belongs to section Dendrocolla (Blume) J. J. Sm of *Thrixspermum* because of its terete inflorescence rachis with bracts pointing in all directions. The specimen is related to T. fantasticum L. O. Williams and T. duplocallosum Holttum in mini-miniature sized, slender inflorescence rachis, flowers not opening widely, white tepals, lip shallowly saccate, but it is quite distinct from them in having a yellowish, ovate, indistinctly 3-lobed lip, disk with 4 yellow papillary front calli densely covered with yellow powder, and base with a cone-like appendage. De-Ping Ye found the same species in Yunnan, China, in

2020, and regarded it as a new species, *T. simaoense* D. P. Ye (Xu *et al.*, 2010). It should be noted that this name had not been validly published at that time. Therefore, it is redescribed here as a new species using the new name *T. yei* with illustrations based on living plants. With the present species, the total number of *Thrixspermum* species occurring in China becomes 17. Morphological comparisons between *T. yei* and allied species are shown in Table 1.

TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

Thrixspermum yei M.K.Li, Z.Xing & Y.Luo, sp. nov.

Figs. 1-2

Type: **CHINA.** Xizang, Mêdog County, Dexing village, 95°14'42.89"E, 29°13'48.19"N, 1184 m, epiphytes on tree trunks in evergreen broad-leaved forest, 08 June 2022, *M. K. Li 2022160* holotype: T000167542 (TAAHUC!); isotype: 022016 (XZE!).

Diagnosis: Thrixspermum yei is morphologically similar to *T. fantasticum* and *T. duplocallosum*, but can be clearly distinguished from them by having a yellowish, ovate, indistinctly 3-lobed lip, disk with 4 yellow papillary front calli densely covered with yellow powder, and base with a cone-like appendage.

Description: Epiphytic herb, **stem** erect, short, less than 2 cm, bearing 1–2 inflorescences. **Leaves** narrowly elliptic, 2–4 × 0.5–0.7 cm, acute or slightly bilobed, the base has a sheath, which is closely interspersed with each other. **Inflorescence** raceme, extra axillary, sub-erect, ca. 3 cm long, several flowered; peduncle slender; **floral bracts** triangular, ca. 1 mm long, persistent, apex acute. **Flowers** 5–6 mm; Sepals and petals white, lip yellowish; **Pedicel** and **ovary** ca. 5 mm long, erect, green. **Dorsal sepal** elliptic, 6.0–6.2×3.0 mm, base cuneate, apex obtuse,



Table 1. Differences between Thrixspermum yei and allied species.

	Thrixspermum yei	T. fantasticum	T. duplocallosum
Stem size	less than 2 cm	ca. 4 cm	2 cm or longer
Leaves	2-4 × 0.5-0.7 cm	2-5 × 0.8 cm	ca. 5 × 1 cm
Floral color	tepals white, lip yellowish	tepals whitish, lip white tinged with yellow	tepals white, lip orange
Sepals		4-5.5 $ imes$ 2.5-3 mm, obovate, apex obtuse	
Petals	4.5-5 × 2.5 mm, narrowly ovate, apex obtuse	$4-4.5 \times 2.5$ mm, broadly elliptic, apex obtuse	7-8 × 2-2.5 mm, ovate, apex obtuse
Lip	ovate, 3-3.5 × 2-2.5 mm, indistinctly 3-lobed, lateral lobes semicircular, ca. 1 mm	oblong, ca. 3×7 mm, 3-lobed, lateral lobes erect, ca. 3 mm	rhombic-triangular, ca. 6 × 5.5 mm, 3- lobed, lateral lobes erect, ca. 2 mm
Disk	4 yellow papillary calli densely covered with yellow powder, base with a cone-like appendage	2 revolute tubelike calli, base with a tuft of yellow hairs	2 dark crimson calli, base with a large triangular, cone-like appendage
Column	ca. 1.1 mm, foot ca. 0.5 mm	ca. 1 mm, foot ca. 1.5 mm	1.2-1.5 mm, foot ca. 1 mm



Fig. 1. Thrixspermum yei M. K. Li, Z. Xing & Y. Luo A-B. plant and inflorescence; C. inflorescence; D-F. flower; G-H. split flower; I-K. close-up of lip; L. lip and column. M-N. column and ovary; O-P. anther cap; Q. pollinia. (Photos: by Shen-shen Pang).

5-veined; **lateral sepals** slightly oblique, broadly elliptic, ca. 6 × 4 mm, apex acute, 5-veined. **Petals** narrowly ovate, 4.5–5 × 2.5 mm, apex obtuse, 3-veined; **lip** ovate, 3–3.5 × 2–2.5 mm, shallowly saccate, indistinctly 3-lobed, lateral lobes semicircular, ca. 1 mm, entire; mid-lobe ovoid, ca. 3 mm, somewhat irregularly shallowly undulate at margin; disk with 4 yellow papillary calli densely covered with yellow powder, base with a conelike appendage. **Column** white, ca. 1.1 mm, foot short, ca. 0.5 mm. **Anther cap** sub-orbicular, white, membranous. **Pollinia** 4, in two unequal pairs, ovate-triangular. **Capsule** transverse to the rachis, ca. 4.5 × 0.5 cm, narrowly cylindric, ridged.

Distribution and habitat: Thrixspermum yei was

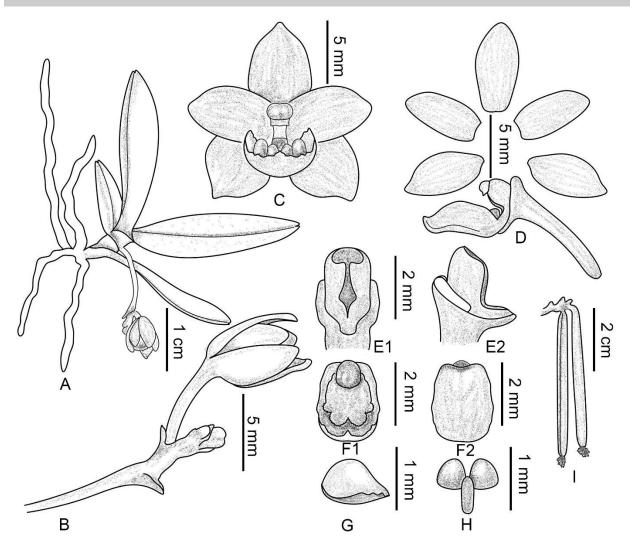
collected from Dexing and Beibeng town of Mêdog, Xizang, China. It was found epiphytically on the trunks of monsoonal evergreen broad-leaved forests at an elevation range of 1184–1610 m.

Phenology: Flowering from May to June.

Etymology: The specific epithet "yei" is in honor of Mr. De-Ping Ye (1977-2020), who dedicated over twenty years to the botanical surveys and conservation of wild orchids in China.

Vernacular name: Ye Shi Bai Dian Lan, 叶氏白点兰 Conservation status: Based on field investigations, Thrixspermum yei is known from Nyingchi City (Xizang) and Pu'er City (Yunnan Province, Xu et al., 2010), four populations of 5 individuals were found in Nyingchi.





Taiwania

Fig. 2. Thrixspermum yei M. K. Li, Z. Xing & Y. Luo A. plant and inflorescence; B. inflorescence; C. flower; D. split flower; E1-E2. Column. F1-F2. close-up of lip; G. anther cap; H. pollinia. (Drawn by Jian-ping Deng).

There is no individual information in Pu'er population (Xu et al., 2010). We regard its status as Data Deficient following IUCN guidelines (IUCN, 2022). In the future, we will conduct a detailed investigation and assess its endangered status.

Additional specimen examined (paratype): CHINA. Xizang, Mêdog County, De'ergong Village, 95°8'49.74"E, 29°11'27.54"N, 1609 m, epiphytes to tree trunks in subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forests, 15 December 2021, M. K. Li & S. S. Pang 20210654 (TAAHUC).

Notes: This species was first found and named after *T. simaoense* in 2010 (Xu *et al.*, 2010). However, according to Art. 40.1 of International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants (Shenzhen Code) (Turland *et al.*, 2018), this name was not validly published because the authors failed to provide a diagnosis or description and designate the type material. Therefore, the name "*T. simaoense* D. P. Ye" cannot be accepted.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are very grateful to the reviewers who made critical comments on our manuscripts. We express sincere thanks to Zhen Liu, Liang Chen and Lei Zhou for their assistance during the fieldwork. We are also grateful to Xiao-Hua Jin, Ming-Zhong Huang and Ji-Dong Ya for helping us to identify specimens. This work was financially supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 32270225 and 31870183).

LITERATURE CITED

Chase, M.W., Cameron, K.M., Freudenstein, J.V., Pridgeon, A.M., Salazar, Cassio, G. 2015 An updated classification of Orchidaceae. Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 177(2): 151–174.

Chen, W.H., Shui, Y.M. 2005 A new specie of *Thrixspermum* (Orchidaceae) from China. Brittonia **57(1)**: 55–58.

Chen, X.Q., Wood, J.J. 2009 *Thrixspermum* In: WU, Z.Y., Raven, P.H., Hong, D.Y. (eds.) Flora of China, Vol. 25



- (Orchidaceae). Beijing: Science Press & St. Louis: Missouri Botanical Garden Press: 466–470pp.
- Hooker, J.D., 1890 Orchideae. In: Hooker, J.D. (ed.) The Flora of British India, vol. 5. L. Reeve & Co., London, pp. 667– 858
- Huang, M.Z., Wang, Q.L., Yang, G.S. 2018 *Thrixspermum longipedicellatum*, A New Record of Orchidaceae from China. Journal of Tropical and Subtropical Botany **26(2)**: 212–214.
- IUCN Standards and Petitions Committee 2022 Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. Version 15. Prepared by the Standards and Petitions Committee. Available from: http://www.iucnredlist.org/documents/RedListGuidelines.pdf (accessed 21 March 2022).
- King, G., Pantling, R. 1898 The Orchids of the Sikkim-Himalaya. Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta 8: 1-342
- Kumar, C.S., Kumar, P.C.S. 2005 An orchid digest of Manipur, North Eastern India. Rheedea 15(1): 1–70.
- Lin, T.P. 1988 Native orchids of Taiwan, vol.2.-SouthernMaterials Center,Inc., Taipei.
- **Lucksom, S.Z.** 2007 The Orchids of Sikkim and North East Himalaya: Development Area, Jiwan Thing Marg, Gangtok, East Sikkim, 984 pp.

- Pearce, N.R., Cribb, P.J. 2002 The Orchids of Bhutan. Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh & Royal Government of Bhutan, 643 pp.
- **Seidenfaden, G.** 1988 Orchid genera in Thailand XIV. Fifty nine vandoid genera. Opera Botanica **95**: 148–167.
- Seidenfaden, G., Wood, J.J. 1992 The orchids of Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore. Olsen & Olsen, Fredensborg, 779 pp.
- Song, X.Q., Meng, Q.W., Wing, Y.T., Luo, Y.B. 2009 Thrixspermum odoratum (Orchidaceae), a New Species from Hainan Island, China. Ann. Bot. Fenn. 46(6): 595–598
- Turland, N.J., Wiersema, J.H., Barrie, F.R., Greuter, W., Hawksworth, D. L., Herendeen, P. S., Knapp, S., Kusber, W.-H., Li, D.-Z., Marhold, K., May, T. W., McNeill, J., Monro, A. M., Prado, J., Price, M. J., Smith, G. F. (eds.) 2018 International Code of Nomenclature for Algae, Fungi, and Plants (Shenzhen Code) Adopted by the Nineteenth International Botanical Congress Shenzhen. Regnum Vegetabile 159: [i]-xxxviii, China, pp. 1–253.
- Xu, Z.H., Jiang, H., Ye, D.P., Liu, E.D. 2010 The Wild Orchids in Yunnan. Yunnan Publishing Group Corporation & Yunnan Science and Technology Press, Kunming.