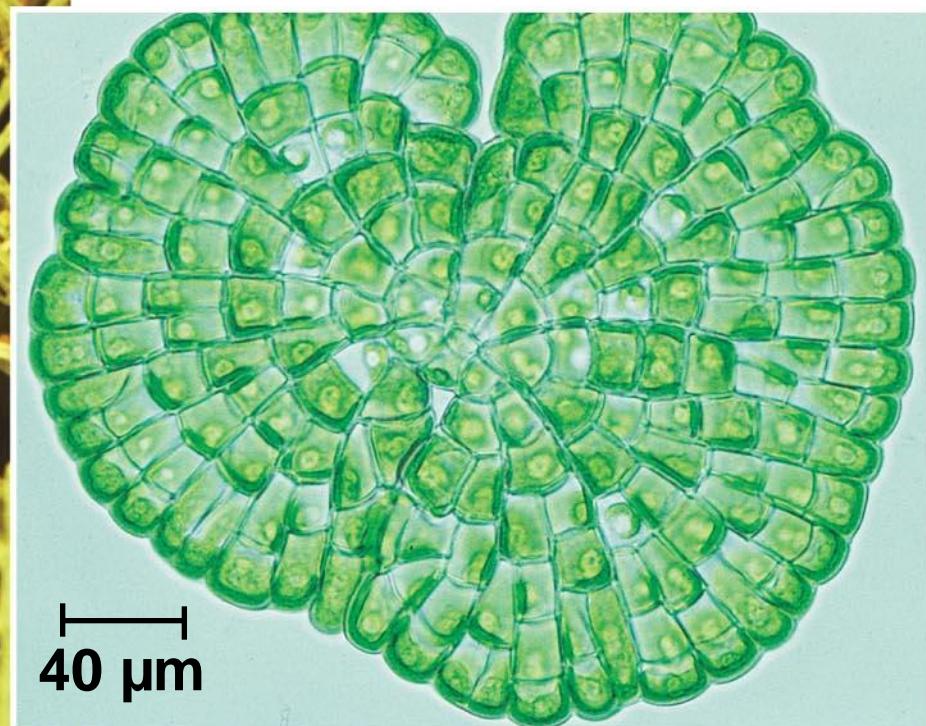
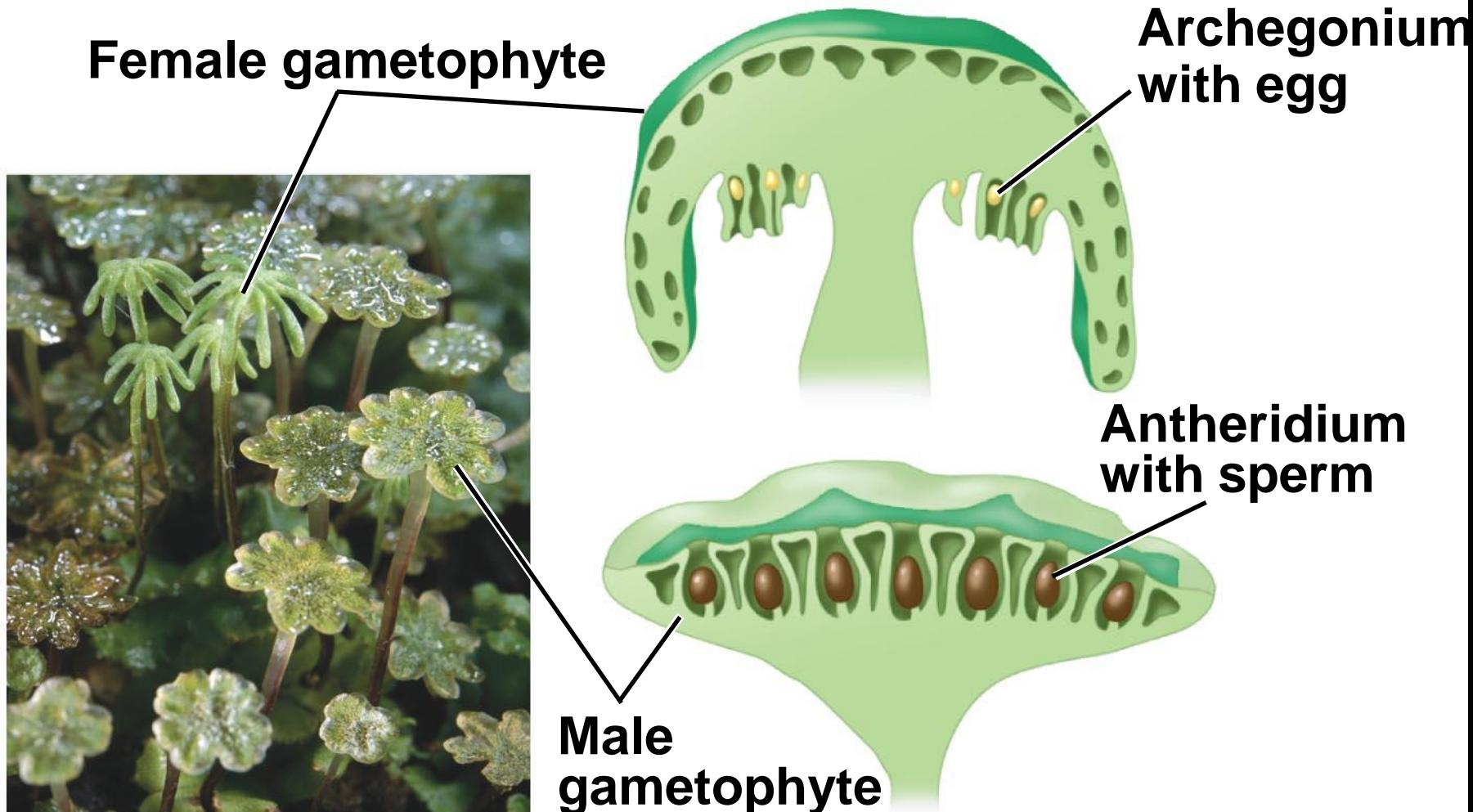


◀ **Chara species, a pond organism**

▼ ***Coleochaete orbicularis*, a disk-shaped charophyte that also lives in ponds (LM)**





## Archegonia and antheridia of *Marchantia* (a liverwort)

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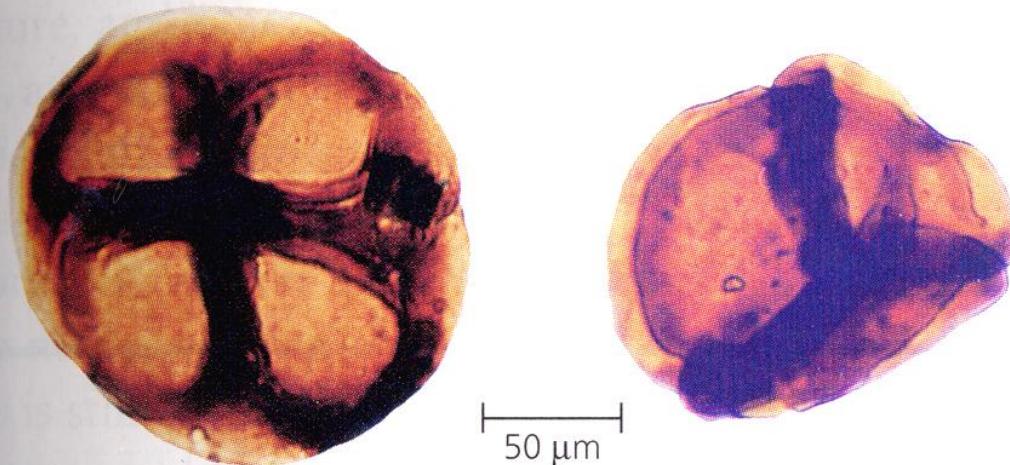


**(a) Peat being harvested**

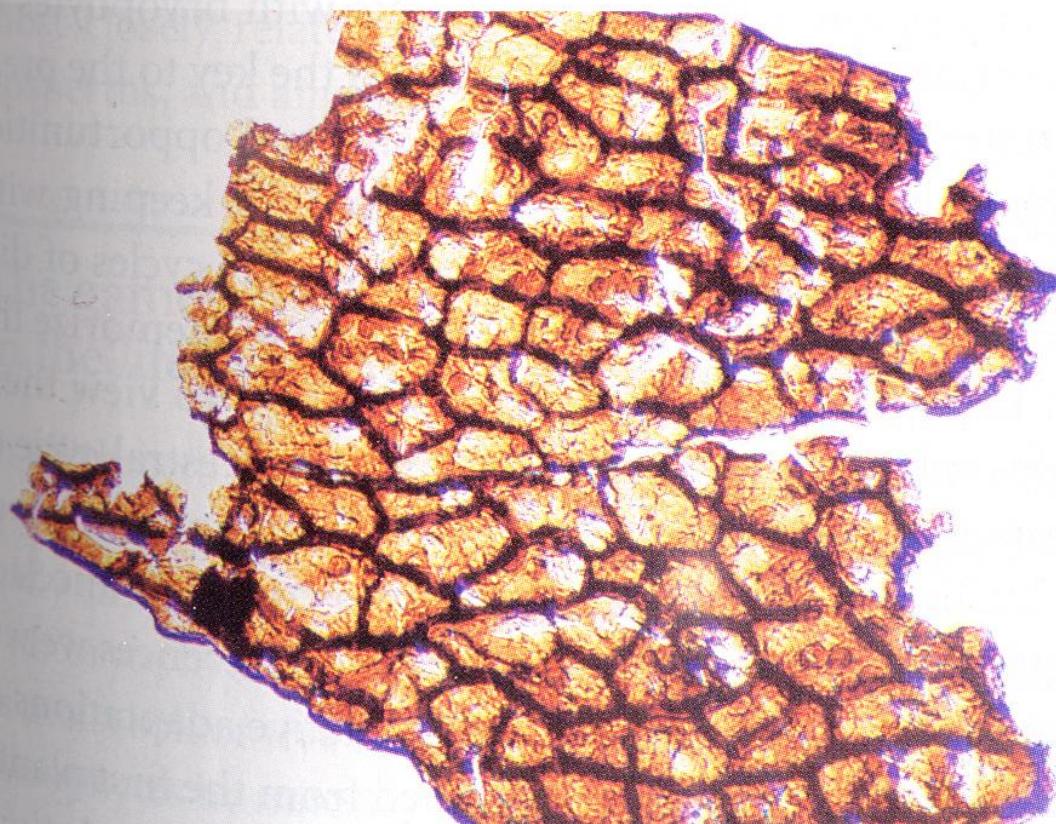


**(b) “Tollund Man,” a bog mummy**

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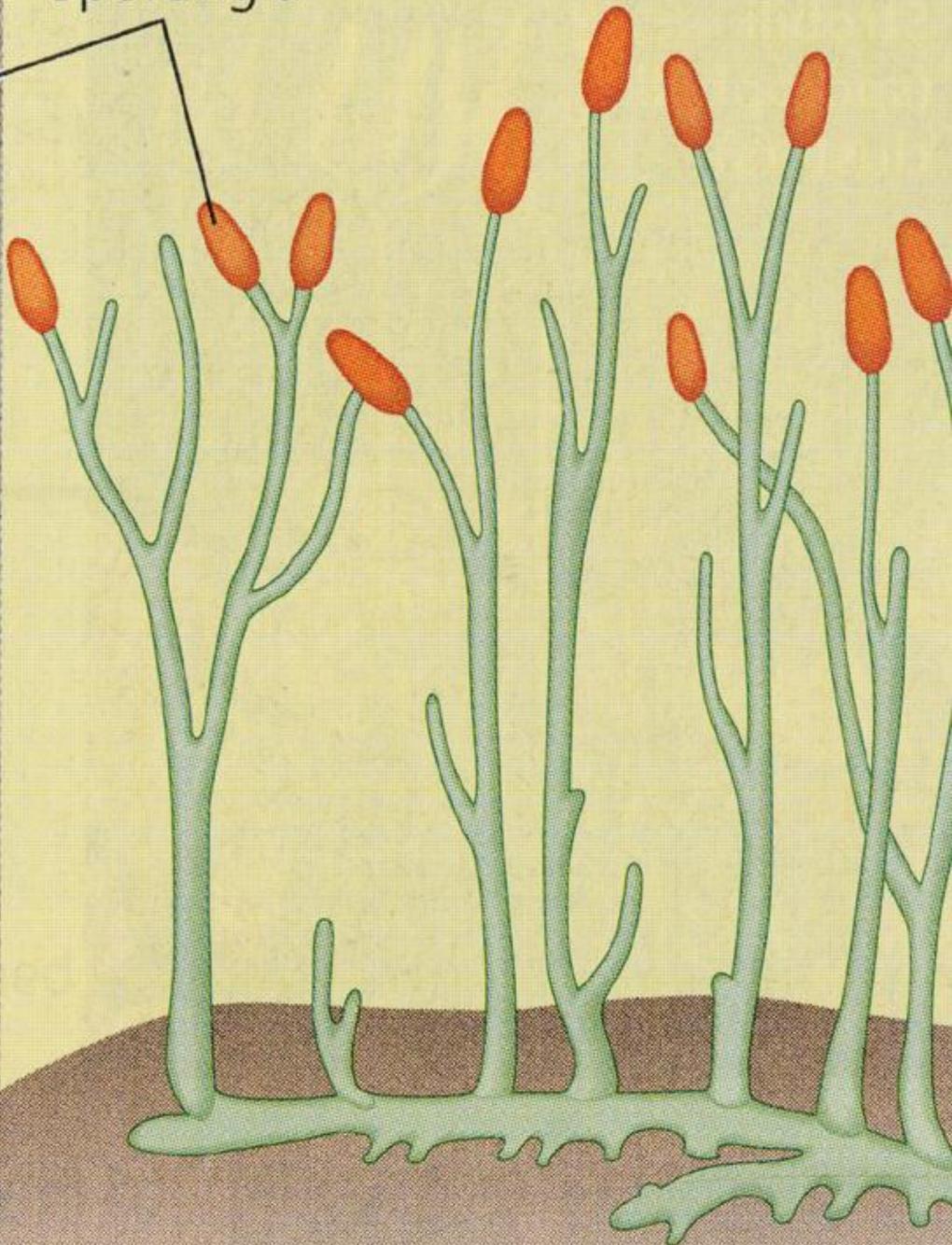


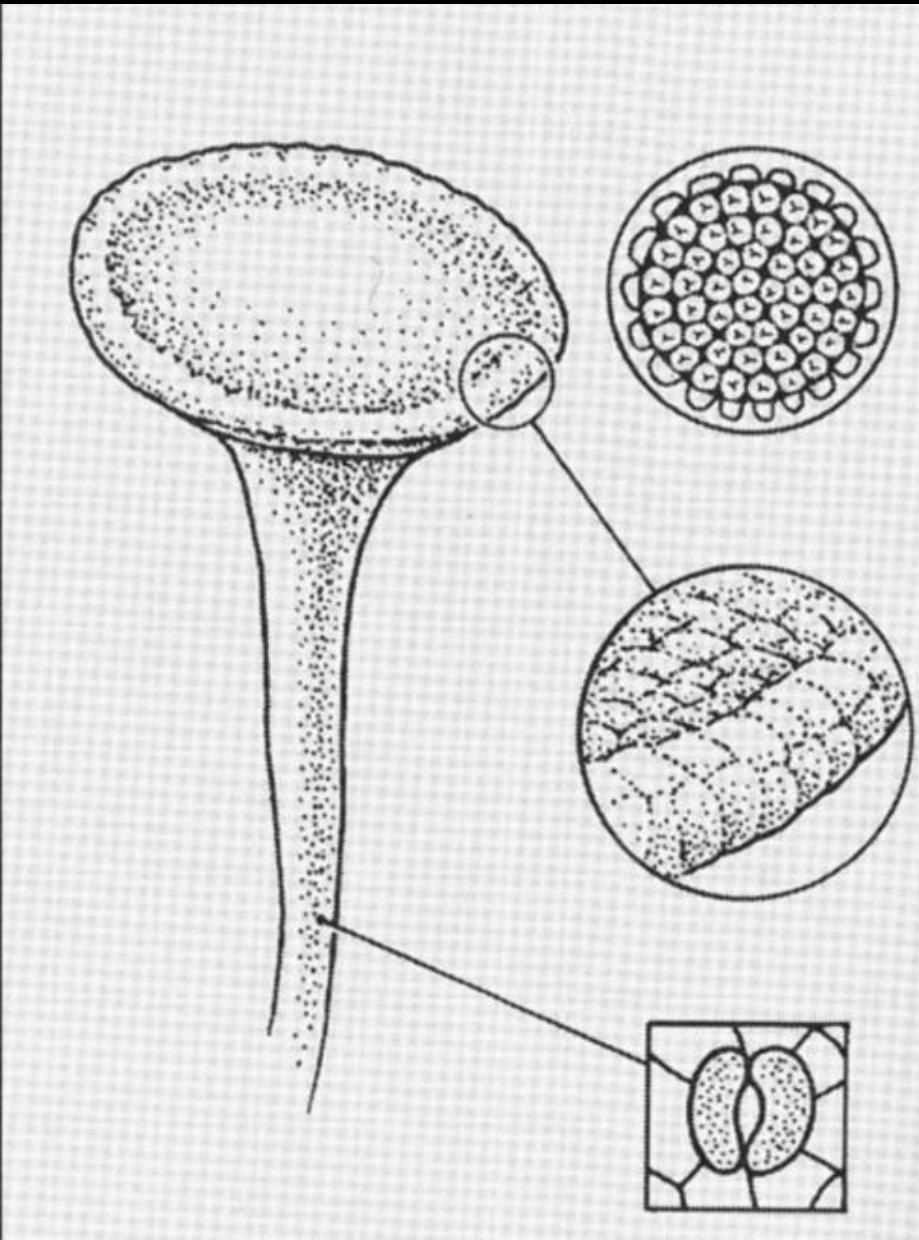
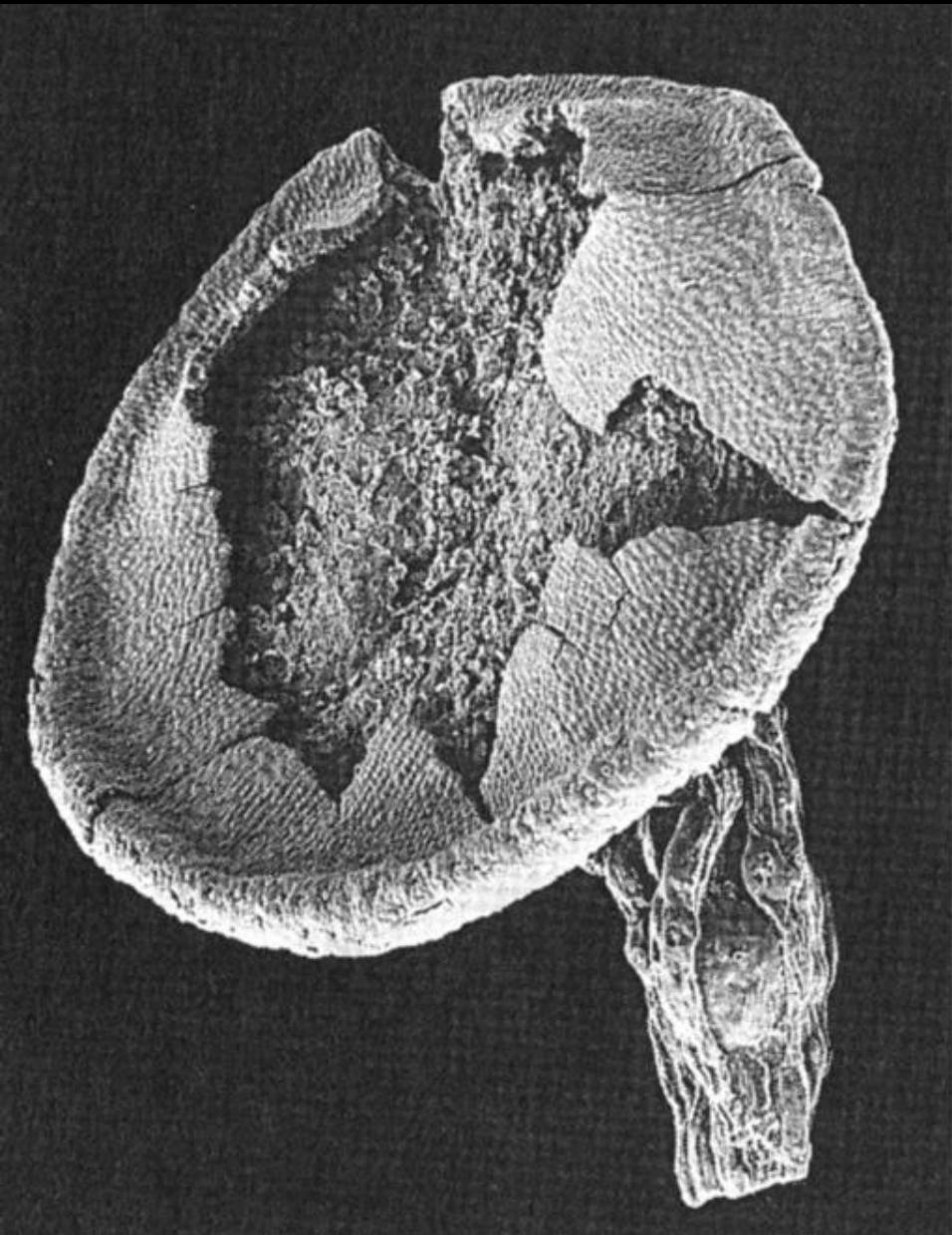
50  $\mu$ m





Sporangia











K0741154

0741154

Dr. Cecilia Koo Botany Collection



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*Psilotum  
nudum,  
a whisk  
fern*

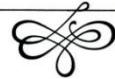
2.5 cm





# FERN FOSSILS

---



## 12

### A Horsetail's Tale?

"I have never seen anything which so much astonished me," wrote Richard Spruce, perhaps the greatest botanical explorer of the 19th century. Spruce (1908), who had seen a lot while botanizing in Amazonia for 15 years, was writing about a stand of giant horsetails (*Equisetum*) near the village of Canelos, Ecuador, in the early 1860s:

the most remarkable plant in the forest of Canelos is a gigantic *Equisetum*, 20 feet [6 m] high, and the stem nearly as thick as the wrist! . . . It extends for a distance of a mile [1.6 km] on a plain bordering the Pastaza [Pastaza River] but elevated some 200 feet [60 m] above it, where at every few steps one sinks over the knees in black, white, and red mud. A wood of young larches may give you an idea of its appearance. . . . I could also fancy myself in some primeval forest of Calamites, and if some gigantic Saurian had suddenly appeared, crushing its way among the succulent stems, my surprise could hardly have been increased.

The horsetails Spruce was familiar with in his native Yorkshire grew less than 3 feet (1 m) tall. Now he was reminded of the calamites (Calamitaceae), extinct cousins of the horsetails (Equisetaceae) that flourished in the swamps of the Carboniferous 345 million to 280 million years ago (Figure 63). Calamites soared to 60 feet (20 m) tall. Spruce's

Horsetails and calamites differ from other plants by their round, hollow, jointed stems. The joints are where the stems can be easily pulled apart into separate, cylindrical segments—an activity that children and immature adults find terribly amusing. In addition, the stems are green, carrying out nearly all the plant's photosynthesis, and they grow in an unusual manner. Like other plants, their growth in length or height comes from the activity of an apical meristem, a group of actively dividing cells at the stem tip. Unlike other plants, this apical meristem gets smaller each time a new stem segment is produced, resulting in narrower and narrower segments, until the apical meristem is used up, and growth ceases. This mode of growth is referred to as apoxogenesis, and horsetails are the only modern-day plants that have it.

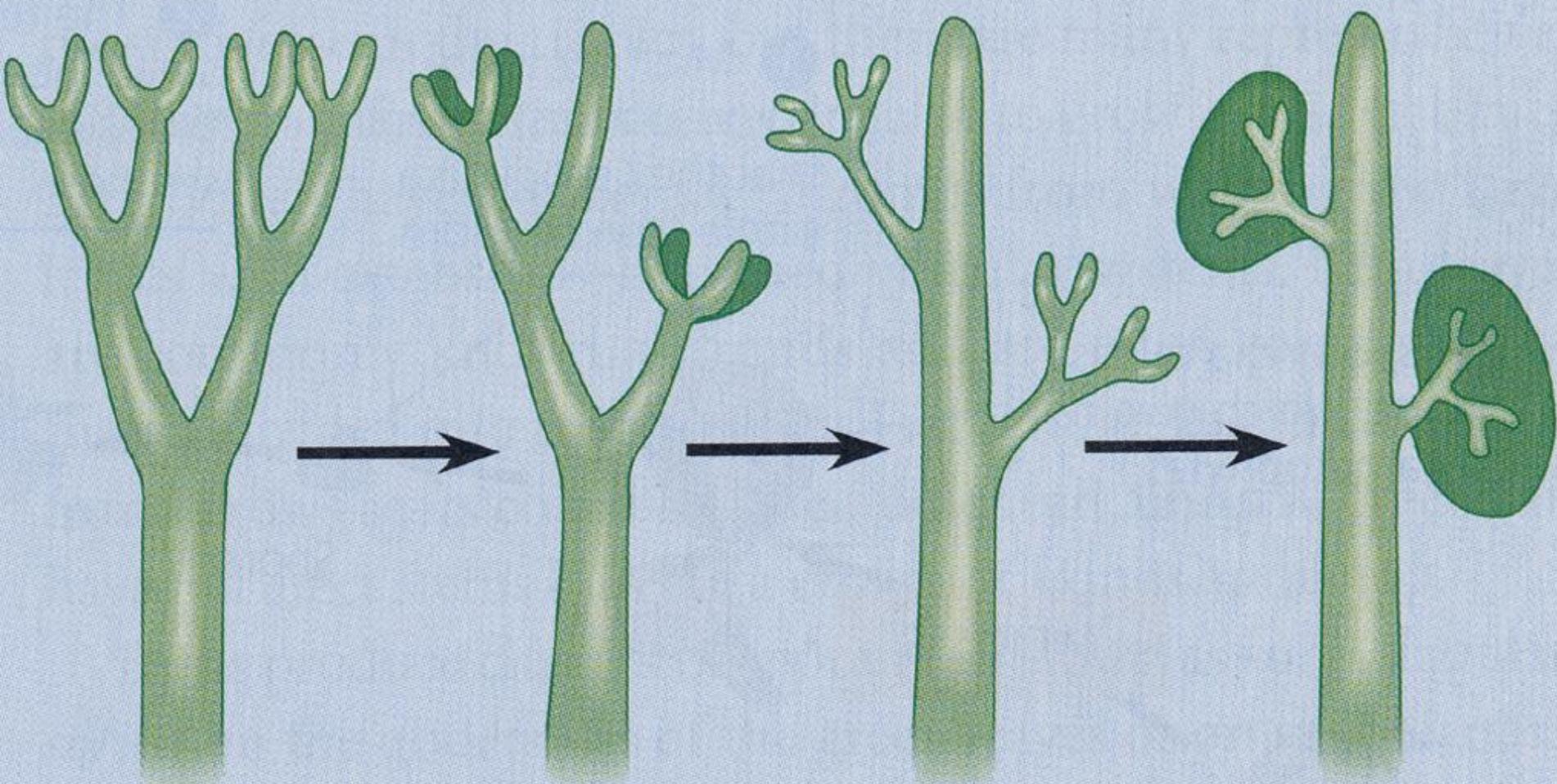


Figure 63 A calamite of the Carboniferous. From Hirmer (1927).



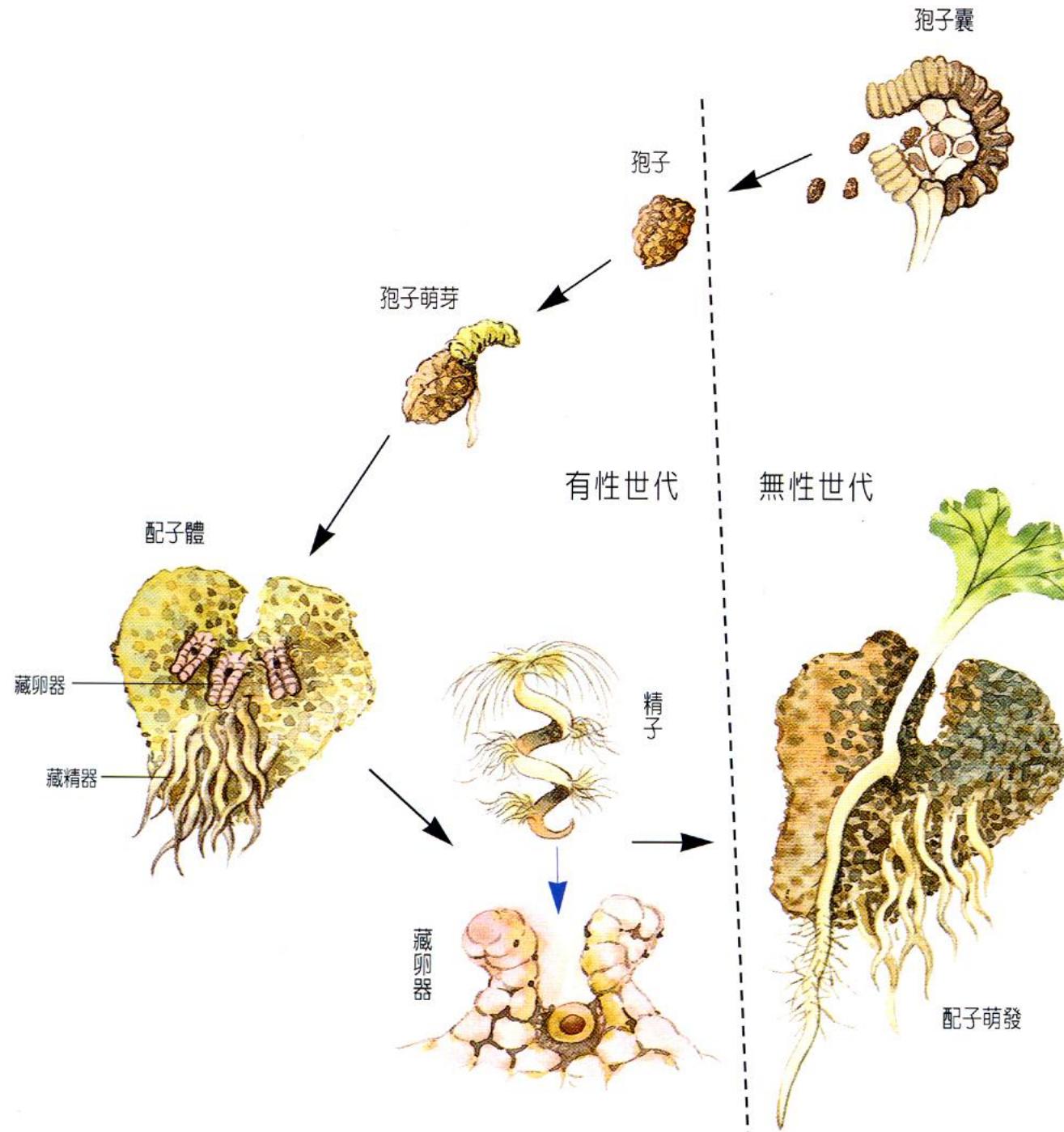
Figure 64 The giant horsetails of Corazón. From André (1883).



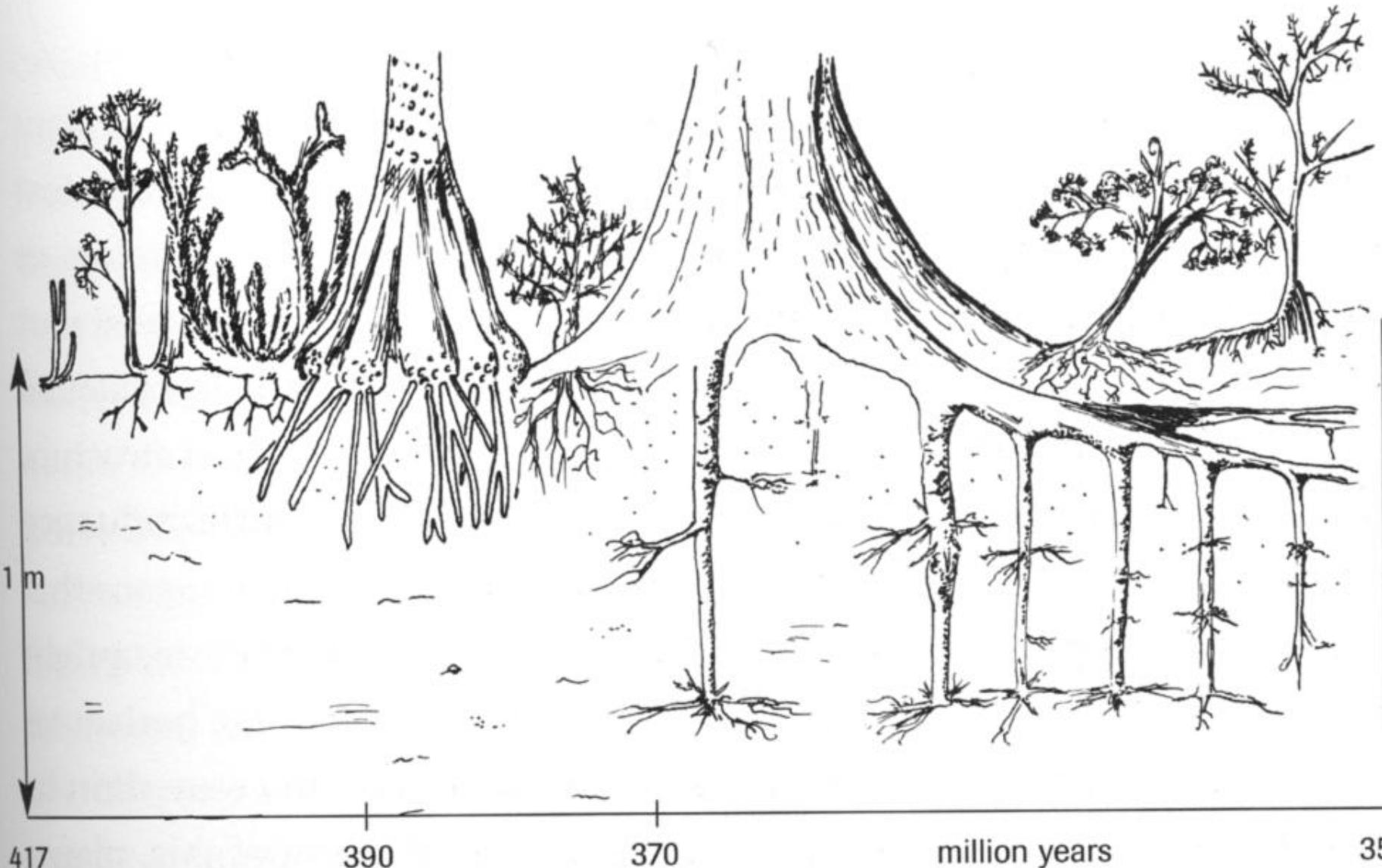












417

390

370

million years

354

Fig. 29-16







***Ginkgo biloba***  
**leaves and fleshy seeds**



## *Gnetum*

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## *Ephedra*

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## *Welwitschia*

Copyright © 2008 Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Pearson Benjamin Cummings.

**Ovulate cones**



***Welwitschia***

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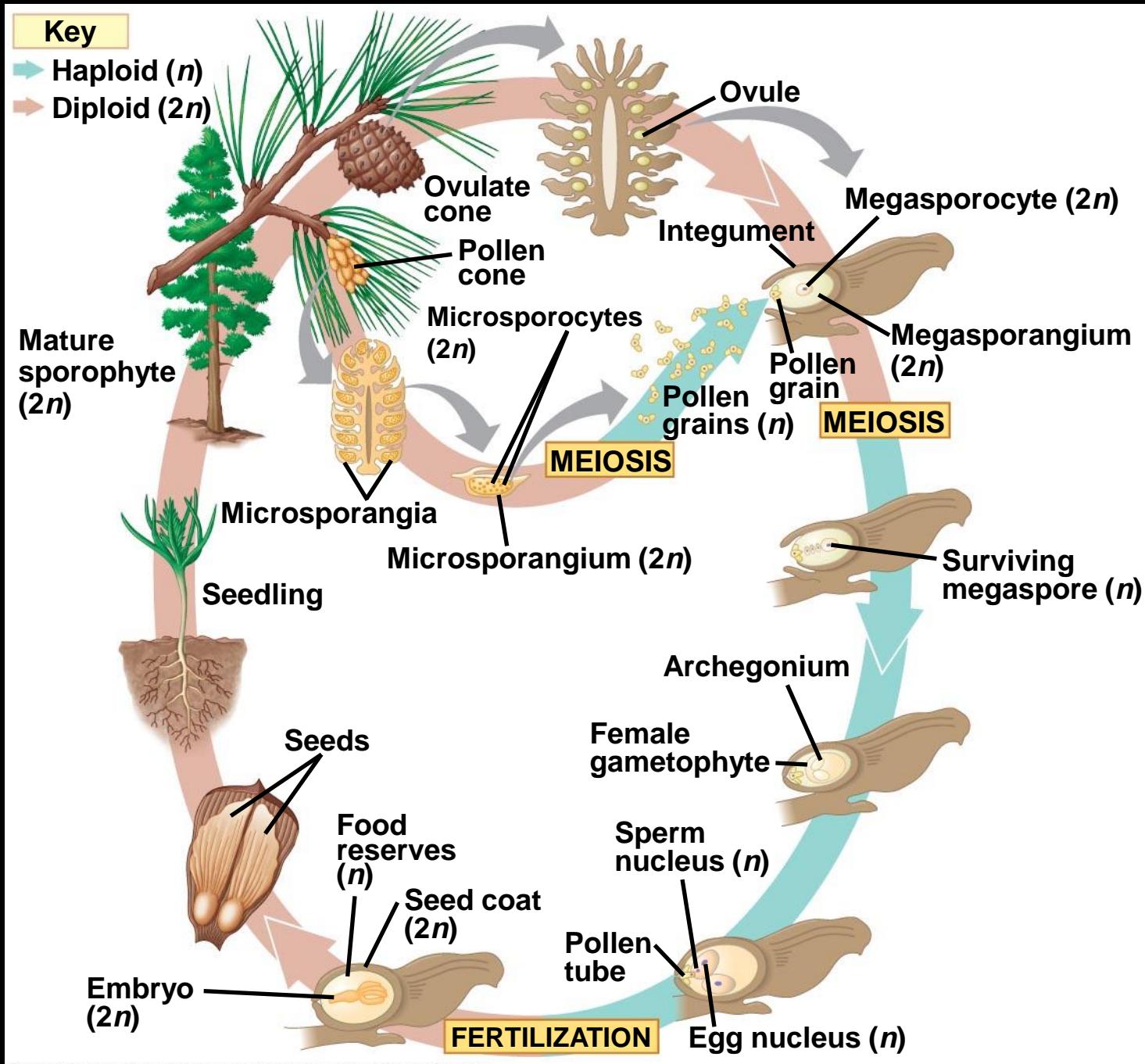
## Douglas fir

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## Bristlecone pine

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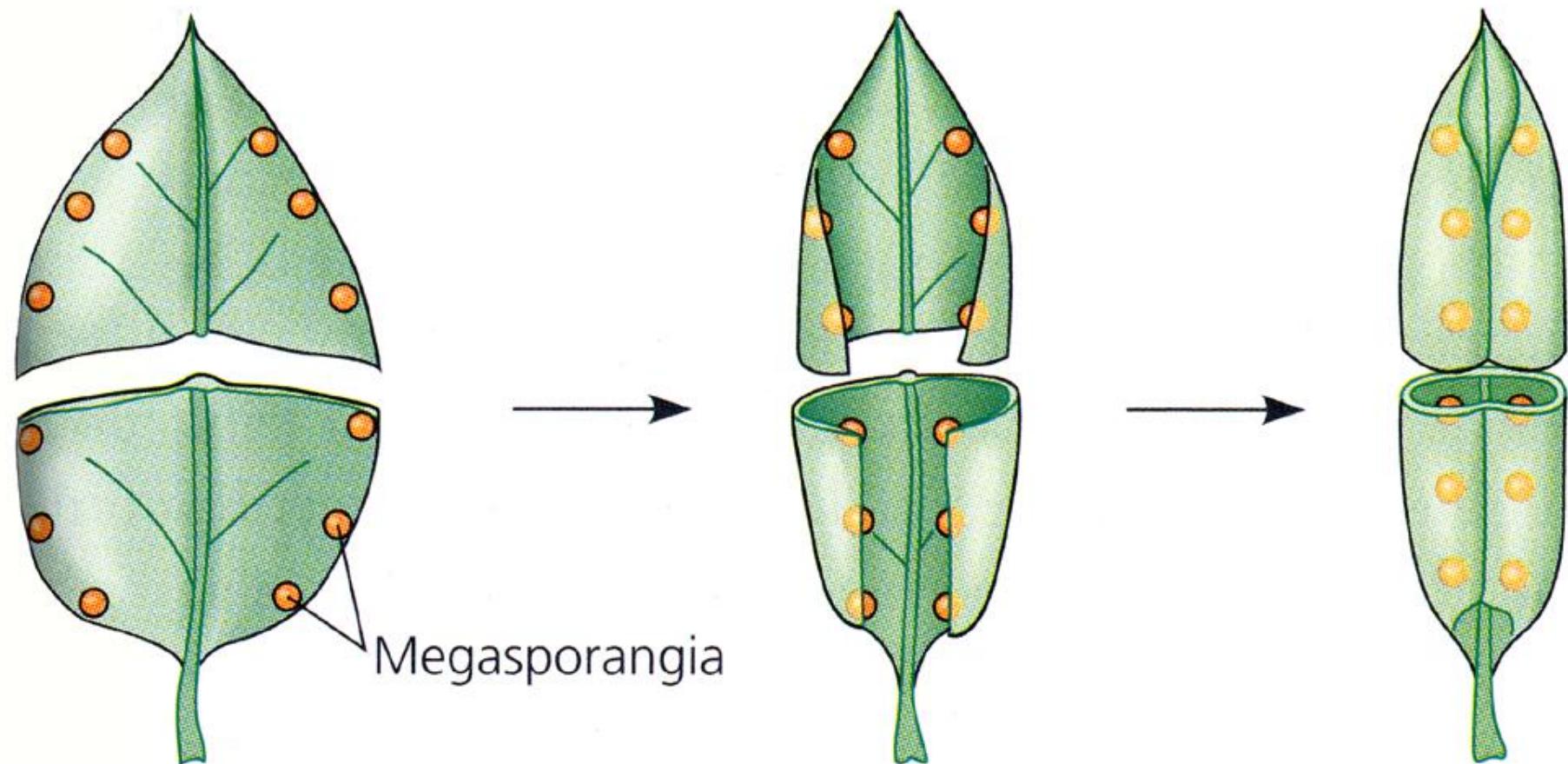


■ 地球生命的興起

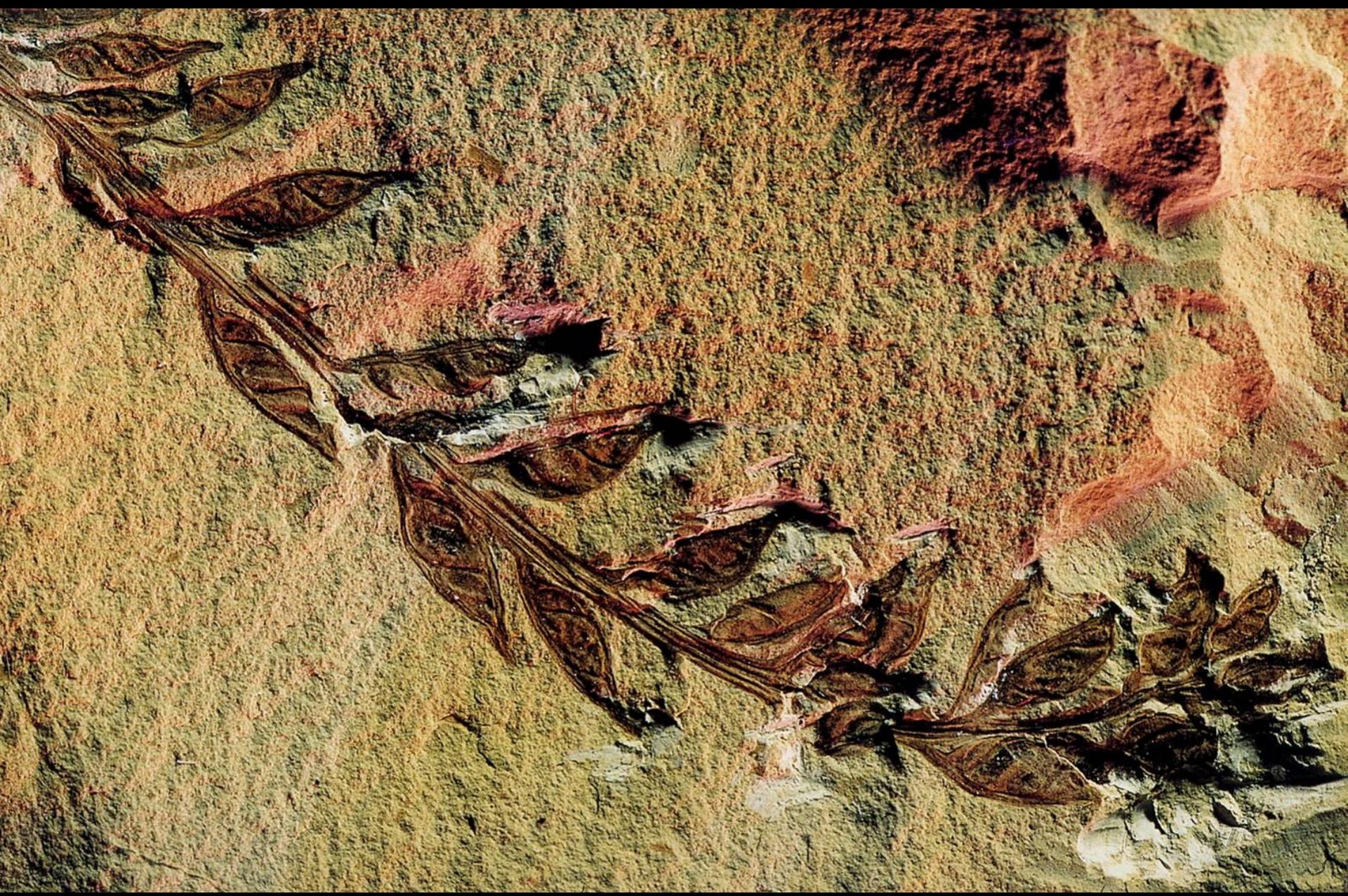
# 開花植物

花兒如何改變了世界的面貌







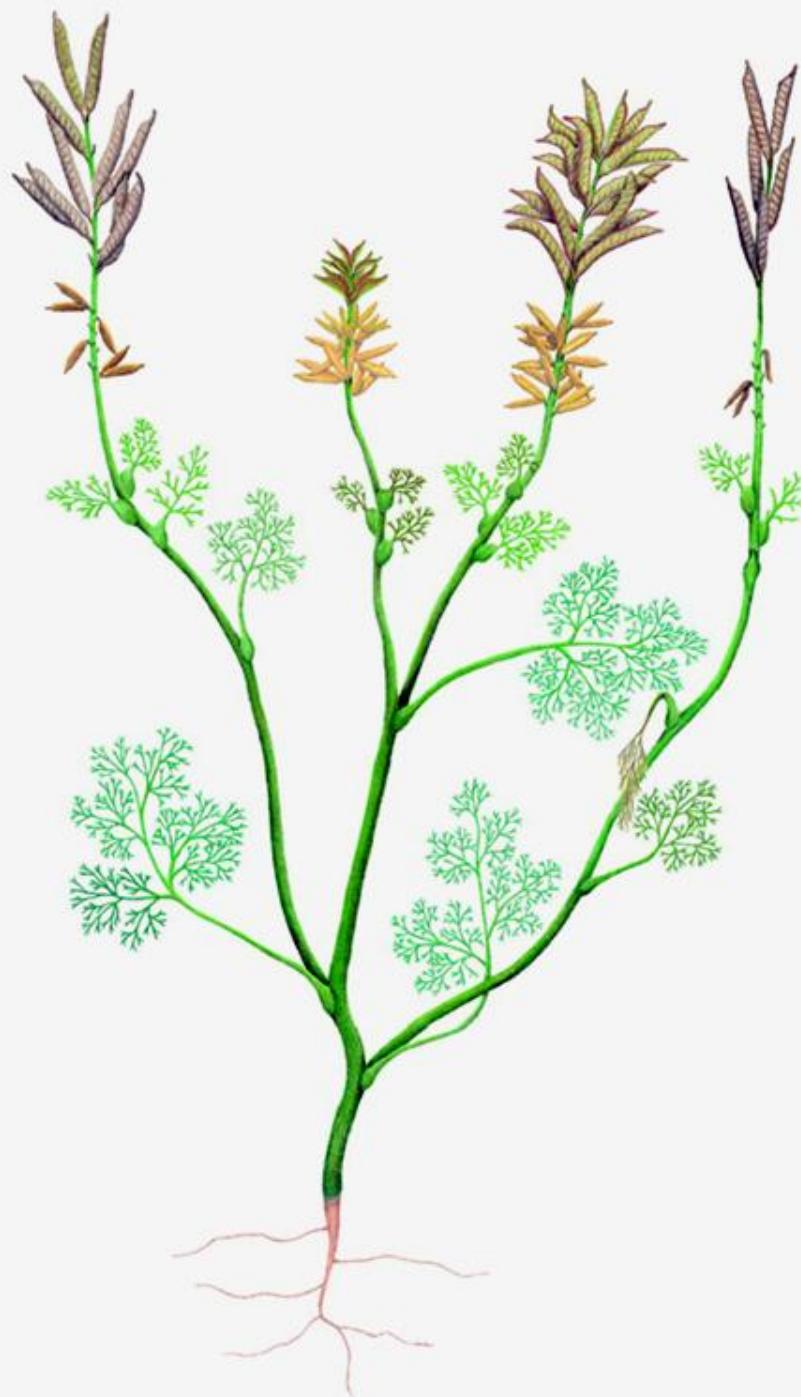




# Science

3 May 2008

Vol. 318 No. 5850  
Pages 793–906 • 10



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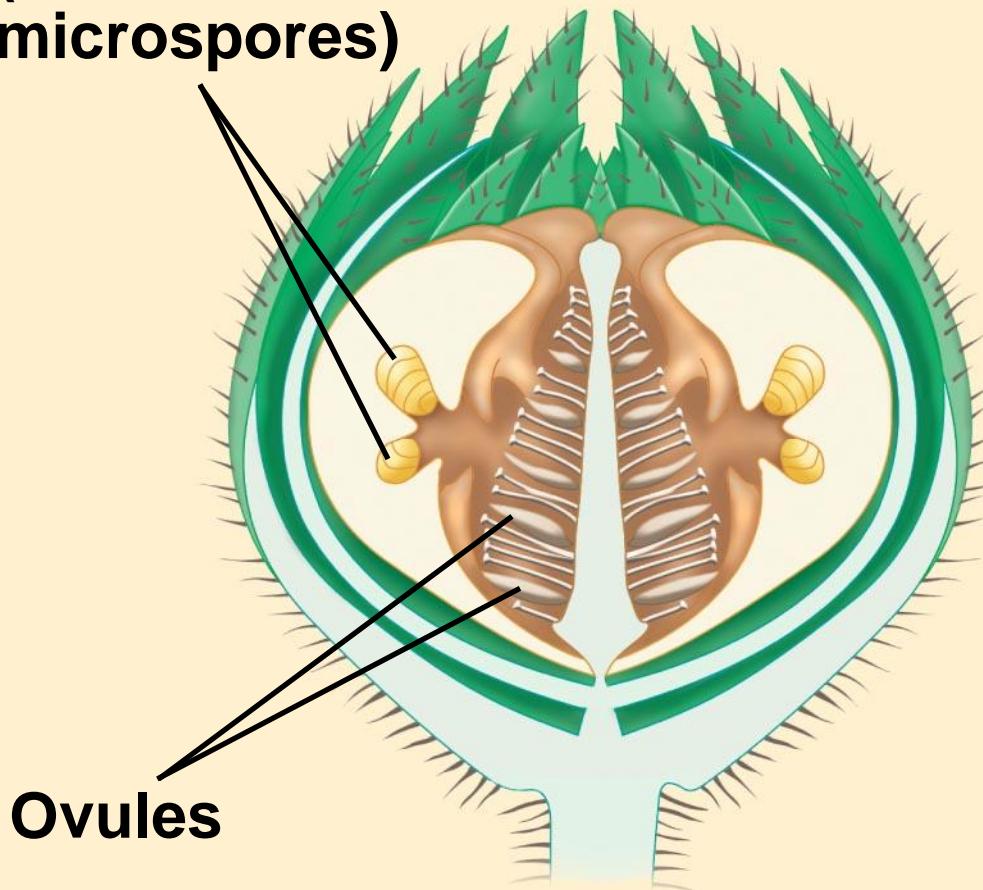




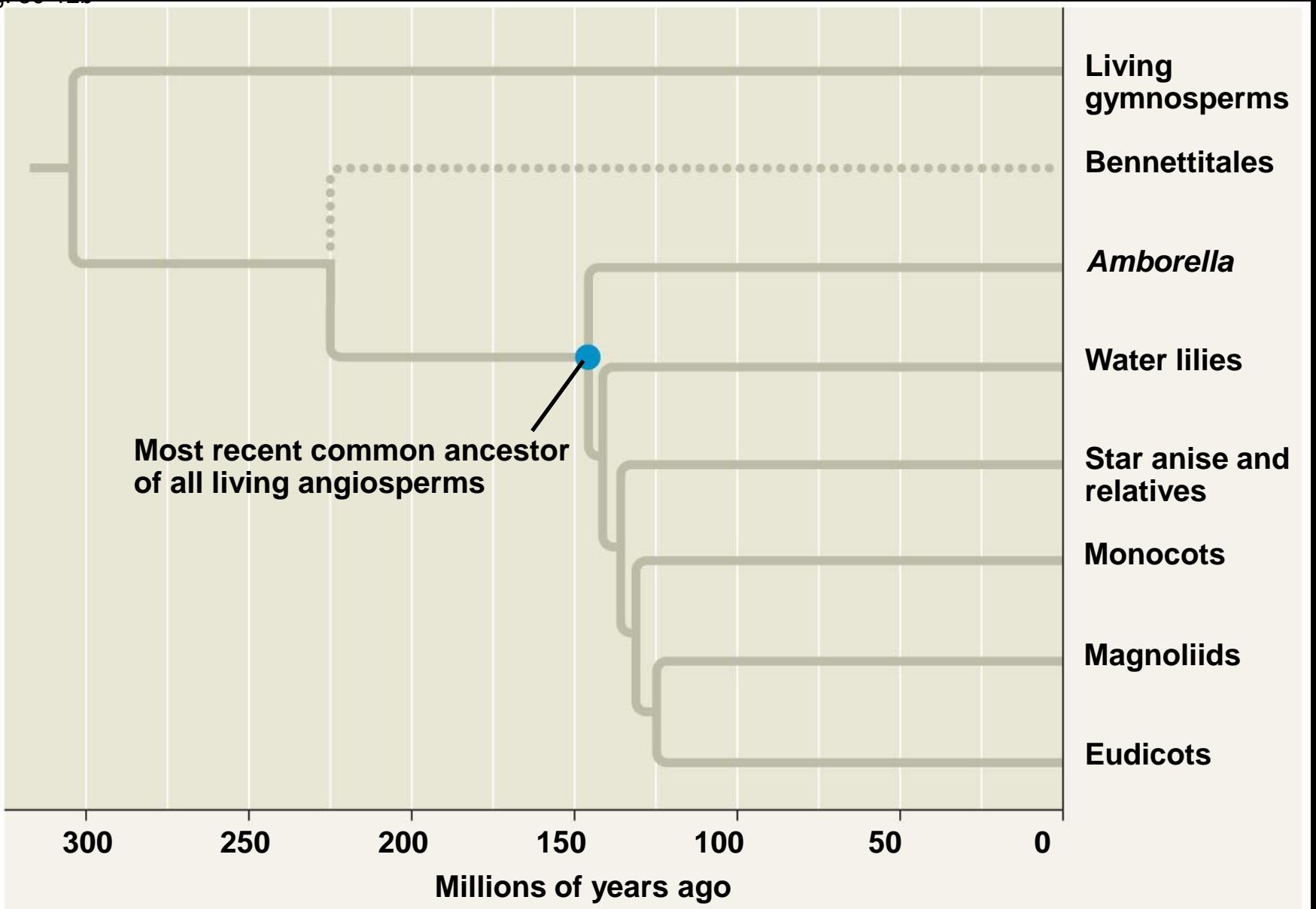
# *Angiosperm Phylogeny*

- The ancestors of angiosperms and gymnosperms diverged about 305 million years ago
- Angiosperms may be closely related to Bennettitales, extinct seed plants with flowerlike structures
- *Amborella* and water lilies are likely descended from two of the most ancient angiosperm lineages

**Microsporangia  
(contain  
microspores)**



**(a) A possible ancestor of the angiosperms?**



(b) Angiosperm phylogeny



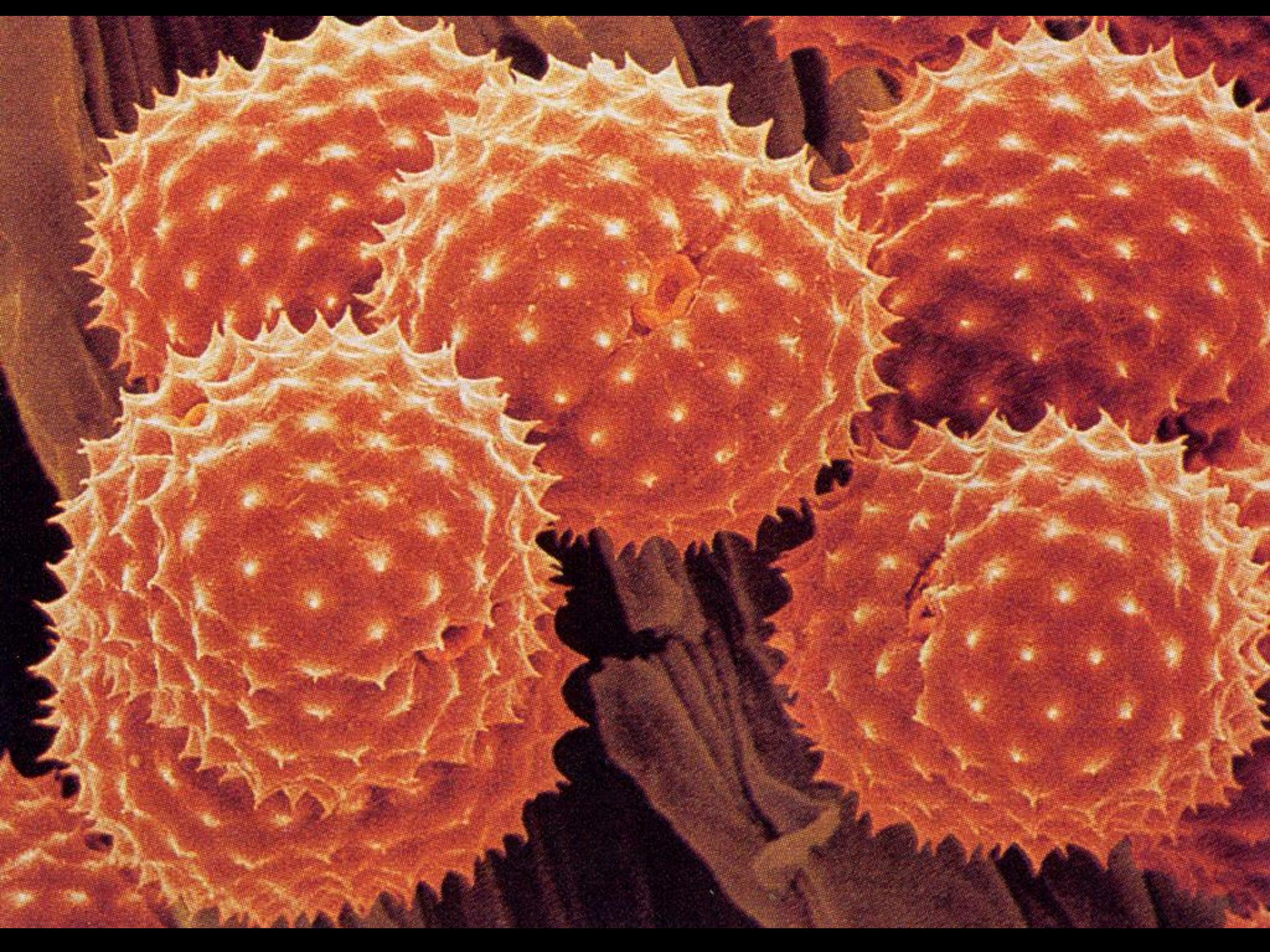


## Star anise

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# 幻 (Mirage)

前味 (top note)



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10

中調 (heart)

基調  
(base note)

為作者凱西·紐曼訂做的「幻」香水的製作藍圖，顯示出了調香師安妮·布贊仙調配這款香水所用的各種不同的香味調性，或成分。

前味：1. 西西里香柑油 (*Sicilian Bergamot*)，  
2. 小蒼蘭 (*freesia*)，  
3. 黑紅醋栗花苞 (*cassis bud*)。

中調：4. 月光伊蘭花 (*Night Blooming Ylang Ylang*)，5. 東非丁香 (*East African Clove*)，  
6. 月光茉莉 (*Night Blooming Jasmine*)，  
7. 月光玫瑰 (*Moonlight Rose*)。

基調：8. 邁索爾檀香 (*Mysore Sandlewood*)，  
9. 岩蘭草 (*Vetiver*)，10. 龍涎香 (*Amber*)。







































- Botanists estimate there are 300,000 species of plants on Earth. In the next 50 years, one in 4 will be gone or on the way to extinction.

- If we do not take action now, 2 in 3 plant species may be gone by the end of this century.



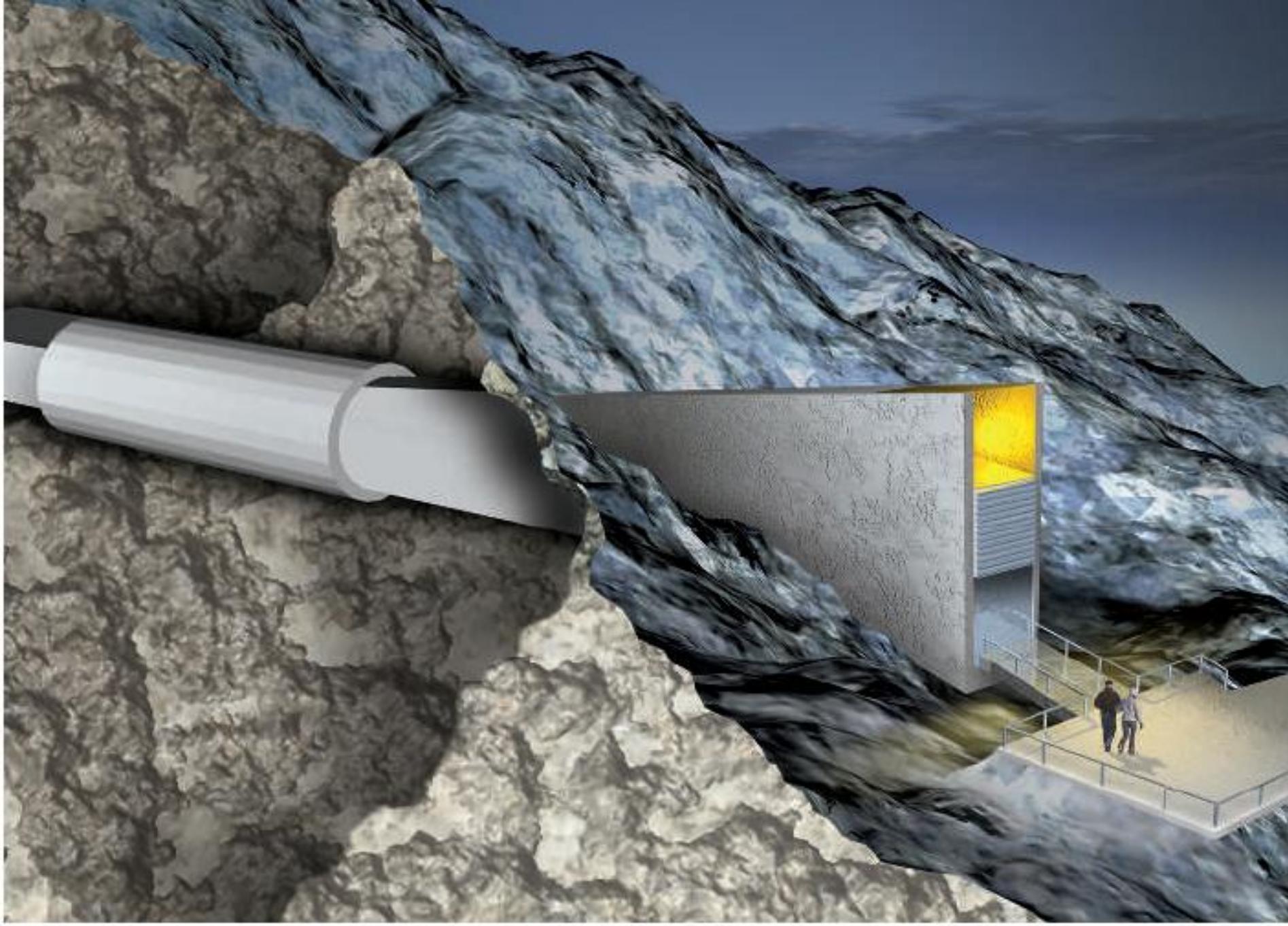
Coffee

Coffea arabica  
Robusta mix  
Tropical Africa

**The Millennium Seed Bank Project:**  
Supporting Global Plant  
Conservation Activities







The Svalbard International Seed Vault will offer a safe haven for some 1.5 million crop strains.

亞洲最大 八月挂牌

# 種子銀行存老本 植物不怕沒種

一大陸新聞中心／綜合報導  
一為保護瀕危植物物種而設立的中國西南野生生物種質資源庫將於八月竣工，計畫十五年內收集保存一萬九千種植物的種質資源，建成亞洲最大的「種子銀行」。

新華社報導，中國科學院昆明植物研究所所長李德銖在武漢舉行的第三屆世界植物園大會上指出，二〇〇四年開建中國西南野生生物種質資源庫，收集大陸瀕危的、特有的、有重要科研和經濟價值的植物種子。建成後將包括種子庫、DNA庫、植物離體種質庫等。

李德銖說，「種子銀行」第一步計畫收集西南地區百分之六十的物種，特別是青藏高原特有植物；第二步計畫收集保存喜馬拉雅山、東南亞地區的物種。爭取五年內收集四千種種子，十五年內收集一萬九千種植物種子。

世界上百分之七十的植物種子可以以常規方法保存，即在攝氏零下廿度、相對濕度為百分之十五的環境中保存種子，多年後種子仍能發芽。







国  
植物研究所  
植物标本  
采集袋

物研究

昆明植物研究所

□□□□□  
PLW5-063

S03-7-72443

中国科学院昆明植物研究所  
资源库

地址：云南省昆明市龙昆南路610号  
电话：0871-5216341

中国科学院昆明植物研究所

资源库

http://www.kib.ac.cn

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W98045

苗圃  
山野  
下  
四羅漢  
松

8/18 彰化. 萬里

採

7包之6.6kg





# Our Mission

To conserve tropical and subtropical plants, in order to sustain the richest biodiversity on Earth.

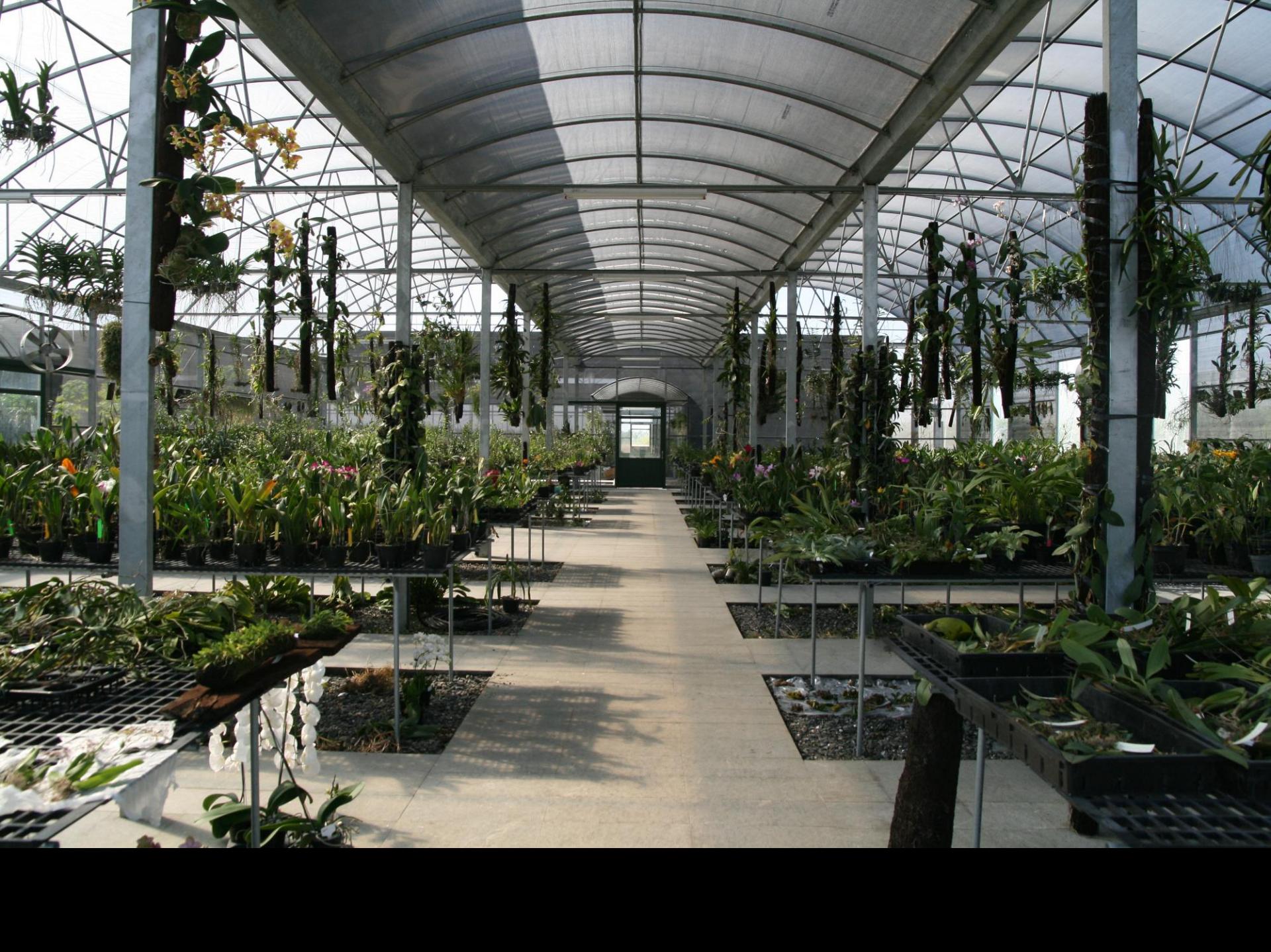
辜嚴倬雲植物保種基金會

















Total collection: 12804

2010.3.1.



蘭科

Orchidaceae 6,037

2010.3.1



## Orchids of Sarawak

1019 taxa in 2001

>200 collections in 150 years

306 taxa only found once







流蘇豆蘭

*Bulbophyllum fimbrioperianthium*

2006















*Didymoplexis pallens*

吊鐘鬼蘭



*Yoania amagiensis*

密鱗長花柄蘭







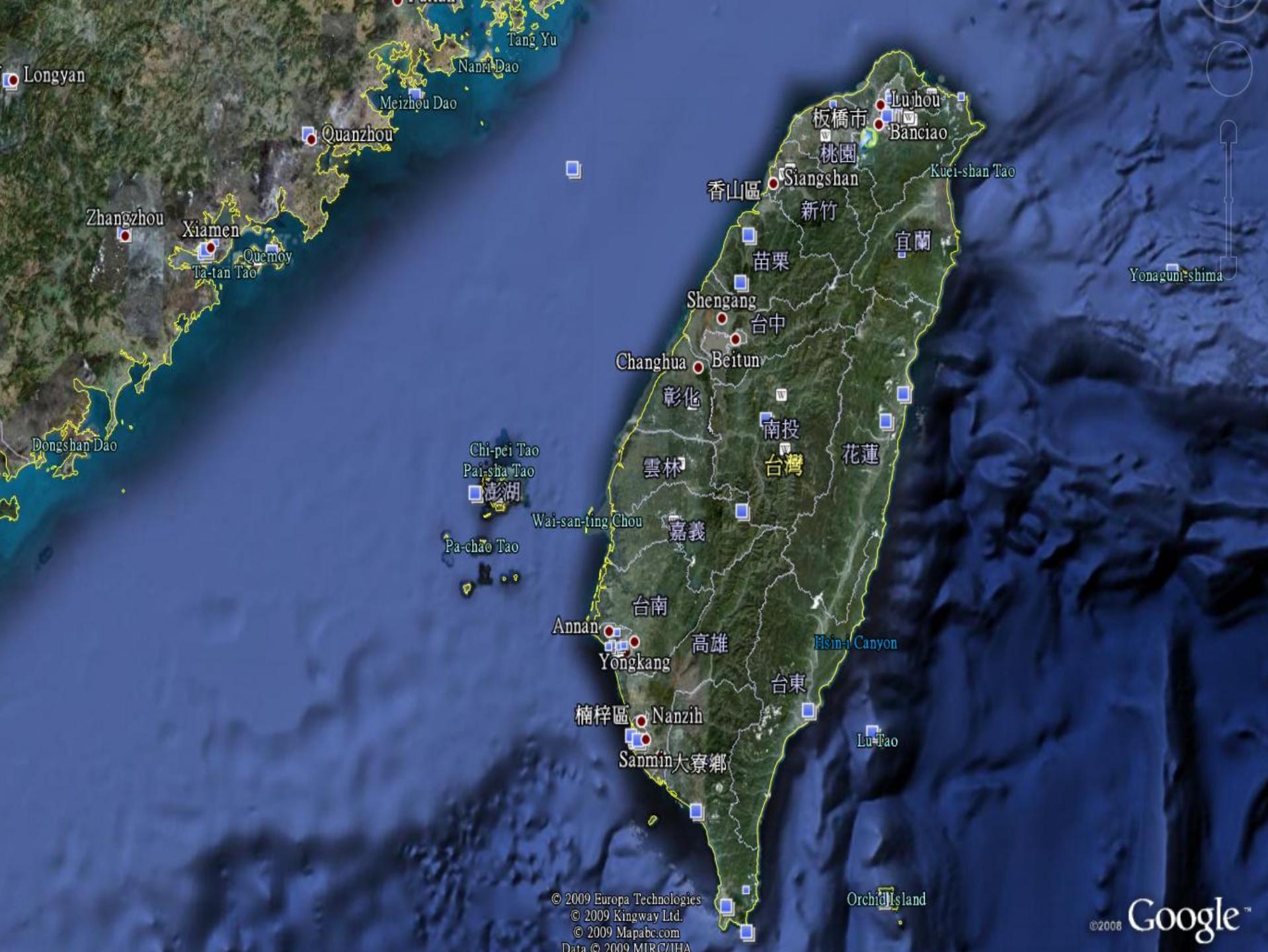
蕨類

Pteridophyta

931

2010.3.1













บริษัท ศิริรังสรรค์ จำกัด  
หน้าบ้าน วัน สุวัฒนา ชั้น 3  
เบอร์ ๐๘๑-๓๒๘๒๒

ก้าวต่อไป  
16-  
1413/254  
MC







鳳梨科

Bromeliaceae 1,343

2010.3.1







天南星科

Araceae

584

2010.3.1

# 武威山茶再綻異彩

重新發現絕種的原生山茶，使台灣現存的特有原生植物新添成員。 撰文／龐中培

日前，重新尋獲一度被認為絕種的武威山茶（*Camellia buisanensis* Sasaki），使得台灣現存的特有原生植物又增加了。而這項發現，也使得台灣山茶科植物的分類系統需要重新調整，同時凸顯了目前台灣因為環境開發而造成的生物多樣性損失。

台灣地處熱帶與亞熱帶之間，而且地形變化多端，原本就生長著許多獨特的植物。百年前的台灣，是許多博物學家的天堂。他們飄洋過海來此，採集了各種珍奇生物，帶回自己國家，充實博物館的收藏。同時，也有許多植物的枝葉花果，被採集製成標本，收藏在標本室，有待科學家進一步研究。但是，武威山茶沒有那麼幸運。因為當初命名的日本植物學家佐佐木舜一，在1918年採集到的武威山茶模式標本可能已經遺失了。而日本植物學家金平亮三，在1936年根據佐佐木舜一文獻中的描述，將這種植物歸類成另外一種山茶屬植物尾葉山茶（*Camellia caudata* Wall.）。但是包括金平亮三之後的植物學家，都沒有見過這種植物。因此，在《台灣植物誌》（*Flora of Taiwan*, 1996）中，也是只依據佐佐木舜一的文獻描述文字記載，沒有圖案，也沒有引用標本，而

留下種種疑問。這也是武威山茶會受到學界注意的原因。

台灣大學植物系的謝長富認為，百年多前佐佐木舜一看到的這種山茶科植物，目前應該還存在。因此他在1995年依照佐佐木舜一的採集記錄，推測當時採集到武威山茶的地點，並且依循此路線探尋，希望可能找到武威山茶。但是當初佐佐木舜



。蘇門答臘：手狀葉面光滑，葉緣全緣或微波狀；葉光澤小；茶山樹舌形，葉緣中部凹入，葉光澤，葉圓卵形，葉緣全緣，葉不對生，葉凸出。

## 台灣的山茶

台灣的山茶科（Theaceae）山茶屬（*Camellia*）植物，一共有12種，其中七種是台灣特有的植物，包括葉片用來製茶的台灣山茶。常栽植來觀賞的山茶則是日本山茶，不屬於台灣的特有植物。武威山茶原本被歸類於山茶屬中，但是這次重新採集到的標本，使得武威山茶的分類地位需要重新檢討。



**武威山茶現蹤。**左圖這次發現的為武威山茶。一般的山茶樹都可以長得比人高出許多，不過因製茶而栽植的茶樹，為了方便摘取葉片，所以都修剪到不及腰的高度。下圖是武威山茶的枝葉與花苞。















Begonia wangi  
Leng3346