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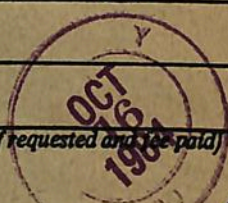
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摘要

中國分佈的花耳屬，現知三種。其中花耳 Dacryopinax spathularia 習見於中國廣大地區；桂花耳 D. fissa 現知見於台灣和四川峨眉山；新種西藏花耳 D. xizangensis 僅見於西藏墨脫一帶的弗氏冷杉 Abies forrestri Rogers 腐木上，本文對此作了描述和附圖。

关键词：花耳 Dacryopinax spathularia，桂花耳 Dacryopinax fissa 和西藏花耳 Dacryopinax xizangensis。中國 China。

摘要

中國分佈的花耳屬，現知三種。其中花耳 Dacryopinax spathularia 習見於中國廣大地區；桂花耳 D. fissa 現知見於台灣和四川峨眉山；新種西藏花耳 D. xizangensis 僅見於西藏墨脫一帶的弗氏冷杉 Abies forrestri Rogers 腐木上，本文對此作了描述和附圖。

关键词：花耳 Dacryopinax spathularia，桂花耳 Dacryopinax fissa 和西藏花耳 Dacryopinax xizangensis。中國 China。

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corrected

NOTES ON THE GENUS DACRYOPINAX FROM CHINA

ZANG Mu

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3 species

Abstract (Caps.)

Dacryopinax spathularia is widely distributed in different localities of China, <sup>and</sup> D. fissa <sup>is found</sup> ~~distributed~~ in <sup>the</sup> Omei Mt<sup>s</sup> and Taiwan. A new species, D. xizangensis, <sup>is described,</sup> occurring on <sup>the</sup> rotten wood of Abies forrestri Rogers, from <sup>the</sup> southern slope of the Eastern Himalayas, China.

~~This restrictive species is described and illustrated.~~

Key words: <sup>Dacrymycetaceae,</sup> Dacryopinax spathularia, Dacryopinax fissa, Dacryopinax xizangensis, China.

Summary (CAPS.)

Since the genus Dacryopinax Martin was described in 1948, <sup>reviewed</sup> also McNabb (1965) published 7 species in the genus, <sup>and</sup> <sup>included</sup> Lowy (1971) described 6 species from Neotropica, <sup>the n</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>in his monograph,</sup> It seems <sup>two of which were described as new.</sup> <sup>and heretofore two</sup> The genus is mainly of tropical to warm temperate distribution, <sup>in</sup> China, only few species of the genus have been recorded (Teng, 1963; Tai, 1979; Wang & Zang, 1983). Nevertheless, the <sup>in</sup> ~~present day~~ knowledge of the Dacryopinax of China appears to be incomplete. Dacryopinax spathularia (Schw.) Martin is widely distributed in China, having been recorded as occurring on the Changbai Mountains in <sup>the</sup> north, southward to Yunnan and Hainan Island, east from Fujian, and <sup>ward</sup> western to Nyalam (Congdu) County of Xizang (Tibet). The <sup>the</sup> another species, D. fissa (Berk.) Martin, it is found from Taiwan to <sup>the</sup> Omei Mts. of Si-

two of which were described as new.

chuan. It is ~~probable~~ <sup>probably</sup> that occurs in southern and ~~southern~~ <sup>southern western</sup> West China <sup>as well</sup>. Recently, some extensive collecting was carried out in several regions of the Eastern Himalayas and the Hengduan Mountains as part of an ongoing study of the mycoflora <sup>a</sup> ~~istically~~ (Zang & Zong 1981, 1983). <sup>new</sup> Where a ~~tropical~~ <sup>found</sup> species, Dacryopinax xizangensis <sup>(Fig. 7)</sup> has been recognized ~~in the genus~~. This species is known only from the Medog <sup>on</sup> ~~where is~~ the southern flank of <sup>the</sup> Eastern Himalayas, <sup>where</sup> ~~there is~~ a series of varied ecological conditions <sup>prevail</sup> such as ~~the~~ tropical monsoon rain forest <sup>and</sup> ~~down below~~ the alpine Abies forest above ~~and~~ retains the warmer and wetter air currents from <sup>the</sup> Indian Ocean ~~on there~~. <sup>These conditions highly</sup> ~~which~~ are favourable for <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>develop-</sup> tropical and subtropical fungi ~~to develop themselves~~. However, ~~the D. xizangensis is an ironclad evidence. (Fig. 7)~~

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7 Key to the species of Dacryopinax known from China

- 1. Basidiocarps spathulate to petaloid; <sup>l</sup> Long-stipitate, 2.5-4 X 0.2-0.6 cm, smooth. Basidiospores ovate or cylindroid, becoming 1-septate ..... 2
- 1. Basidiocarps discoid to subcupulate; <sup>s</sup> Short-stipitate, 0.5-0.9 X 0.1-0.5 cm, tomentose. Basidiospores muriform, becoming 4-6 septate ..... 3. Dacryopinax xizangensis
- 2. Broad, simple or more or less branched; ~~hymenial~~ surface folded ..... 1. D. spathularia
- 2. Irregularly or palmately branched; lobes narrow; ~~hymenial~~ surface almost smooth ..... 2. D. fissa

1. Dacryopinax spathularia (Schw.) Martin, Lloydia <sup>112</sup> 11 116. 1948;  
= Merulius spathularia Schweinitz, Schr. Naturf. Ges. Leipzig 1: 97.1822;  
= Guepinia spathularia (Schw.) Fries, Elench. Fung. 2: 32. 1828.

Specimens examined : YUNNAN. Gaoligong Shan ( Gaoligong Mountain), Bijiang County, on rotten wood of Pinus yunnanensis Fr. 1200 m alt. 3 VII 1978. Zang Mu 901 (HKAS 3901); Dai Autonomous Prefecture of Xishuangbanna. VII 1980. Li Xing-jiang 01; SICHUAN ( Szechwan Province). Yanyuan (Yi Autonomous County of Yanyuan). 3850 m alt. 9 VIII 1983. Chen Keke 493 (HKAS 13436); XIZANG (Tibet Autonomous Region). Mainling County (Tungdor), Jia Ge, on rotten wood. 26 VII 1975. Zang Mu 365 (HKAS 5365); Nyalam (Congdu) County. VII 1982 Hwang 01; Yadong (Chomo) County. VII 1982. Hwang 002; GUIZHOU ( Kweichow Prov.). Fanjingshan Mountain, 1980. Ho 9. (Herbarium of the Academy of Sciences of Guizhou). Other collections: According to Teng (1963), F.L. Tai (1979), Wang & Zang etc. (1983) indicated that it also occurs in <sup>the</sup> following localities from China : HEBEI (Hopei Province). Xiao Wu Tai Shan ( Xiaowutaishan Mts.); SHANXI (Shansi Province). Wutai Mountain; JILIN (Kirin Province) . Changbai Mountains; GANSU. Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Gannan; JIANGSU (Kiangsu Province). Yixing Xian (Iching County) ; ANHUI (Anhui Province). Huang Shan ( Yellow Mountain); ZHEJIANG (Chekiang Province). Xi Tianmu Shan ( West Tianmu Mountain);

JIANGXI (Kiangsi Province). Lu Shan (Lushan Mountain<sup>5</sup>); FU-  
JIAN (Fukien Province). Wuyi Shan (Wuyi Mountain<sup>5</sup>); HUBEI  
(Hupei Province). Shennongjia County; HUNAN. Yuelu Shan (Yue-  
lu Mountain<sup>5</sup>). GUANGDONG (Kwangtung Province). Zhaoqing Pre-  
fecture. HAINAN DAO (Hainan Island). Wuzhi Shan (Wuzhi Moun-  
tain<sup>5</sup>); GUANGXI (Zhuang Autonomous Region of Kwangsi), Shiwan  
Dashan (Shiwan Mountains).

2. Dacryopinax fissa (Berk.) ~~Zang, nov. comb.~~

= Guepinia fissa Berk. ~~Fung. Brit. Mus. in Ann. Mag. Nat.~~  
Hist. <sup>10:</sup> ~~Suppl. p.~~ 383. 1843.

Specimens examined: Sichuan (Szechwan Province). Omei Mt. 30  
VII 1944. Shen 106. (Herbarium of Nanjing Teacher's Univ. )

Other collection<sup>5</sup>: Taiwan. (Kobayasi, 1939, Sawada, 1959)

\*  $\rightarrow$  3. Dacryopinax xizangensis Lowy et Zang, sp. nov. FIGS. 1-6

Basidiocarpus dispersus, gregarius vel subcespitosus, sub-  
strato adhaerens, discoideus, subdiscoideus, cupuloideus vel  
irregulariter foliaceus, 1-5 cm diam. cartilagineo-gelatineus,  
basi stipitato vel numeroso-stipitatis. Margine tenui, inte-  
gra, undulata, in sicco margo revoluta. Stipes 0.5-0.9 X 0.1 -  
0.5 cm, sparse villosus, sursum incrassatus, basim versus atte-  
nuatus, albus vel albo-flavus. Hymenium plano-c<sup>9</sup>ancavum, flavum,  
aurantiacum, carneum vel armentiacum<sup>?</sup>, in vivo elastico-gelati-  
nosum vel molliusculum, in sicco subalutacum vel subcrustacum.  
Probasidia cylindracea,  $\pm$  58-65 X 6-8  $\mu$ m. Metabasidia aseptata,  
bifurcata, 60-80 X 6-9  $\mu$ m, in gelatina immersa. Basidiosporae  
[subcylindr<sup>?</sup>aceae vel] subovoideae, hyalinae vel subhyalinae, 24

-4-

\*  $\rightarrow$  <sup>#</sup> Although Martin (1948) considered this to be  
synonymous with D. spathularia, I found it  
sufficiently distinct in our collections to retain  
its status as a separate species.

27  $\mu\text{m}$  longae, 12-13.5  $\mu\text{m}$  latae, muriformiter septatae, septatis 3-6, interdum in medio cellulis biseriatis. Abhymenium vesiculo-pilosum, seriatum, multicellulare, catenatum, 8-10  $\mu\text{m}$  latum. Fibulatae adsunt.

In ligno carioso Abietis forrestii Rogers, 3250 m alt. Xizang (Tibet Autonomous Region). Motou (Medog), Gou Bu La. 20 XI 1982. Su Tung-ge 2428 (HKAS 13044, Typus).

Basidiocarps scattered, gregarious or subcespitose, <sup>orange to orange-yellow</sup> closely adhering to the substratum, usually discoid subdiscoid or subcupulate, sometimes becoming irregularly foliaceous, 1-5 cm diam, cartilaginous-gelatinous, attenuated below into a stipe or narrowed base, <sup>sometimes</sup> with numerous stipes. Stipe 0.5-0.9 X 0.1-0.5 cm. villous, whitish, whitish yellow or whitish orange. Margins thin, entire or undulate, rolled back from edge when dry. Hymenium at first nearly plane, becoming more or less subcrustaceous, orange yellow, flesh to apricot-coloured. Probasidia cylindrical, up to  $\pm$  58-65 X 6-7  $\mu\text{m}$ . Metabasidia <sup>a</sup> septate, narrowly clavate, forked into two stout <sup>sterigmata</sup> branches, 60-80 X 6-9  $\mu\text{m}$ , imbedded in gelatinous material; <sup>a</sup> each single basidiospore producing <sup>ed</sup> at the apex of <sup>a</sup> sterigma. Basidiospores [<sup>a</sup> subcylindrical to <sup>?</sup> subovoid, hyaline or subhyaline 24-27 X 12-13.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , septate, muriform, becoming 3-6 septate and slightly constricted at the <sup>a</sup> septum, 1-2 of the median cells longitudinally divided; external surface of abhymenium with <sup>s</sup> sparsely, vesicular hairs, hyaline, 80-200 X 8-11.7  $\mu\text{m}$ . <sup>a</sup> <sup>occurring</sup> situated singly or in fascicles, catenate. Hyphae in <sup>a</sup> gelatinous matrix, subhyaline, branched, interwoven, smooth, 1.5-2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, ~~hyphae~~, hyphal apices more or

less distinctly tortuous. No clamp connection<sup>s</sup> seen.

Figs. 1-6. Dacryopinax xizangensis Lowy et Zang (HKAS 13044). 1. Habit sketch (del. Zheng Xiao-lian); 2. Basidiocarps; 3. Vertical section of basidiocarp; 4. Catenate hairs; 5. Basidiospores; 6. Probasidium and Metabasidia.

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Dacryopinax xizangensis appears to be closest to D. martinii Lowy in its external characteristics (Lowy, 1971), however <sup>it</sup> may be distinguished from the latter by its muriform basidiospores, <sup>presently a</sup> ~~are still the~~ unique feature of the genus. Moreover, the sections of the basidiocarp also reveal that the abhymenium produces weak hairs which are made up of catenate, inflated cells, <sup>It is known only from the type collection.</sup> ~~and only occurs in southern slope of Eastern Himalayas.~~

Fig. 7. Distribution of Dacryopinax in The People's Republic of China. Squares : D. spathularia; Asterisk : D. xizangensis; ~~Black~~ Circles: D. fissa.

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#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am sincerely indebted to Professor B. Lowy ( Department of Botany, Louisiana State University) for his ~~unparalleled~~ guidance and encouragement.

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## NOTES ON THE GENUS DACRYOPINAX FROM CHINA

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Kunming, Yunnan, The People's Republic of China

## ABSTRACT

Dacryopinax spathularia is widely distributed in different localities of China, and D. fissa is found in the Omei Mts. and Taiwan. A new species, D. xizangensis, is described, occurring on rotten wood of Abies forrestri Rogers, from the southern slope of the Eastern Himalayas, China.

Key words: Dacrymycetaceae, Dacryopinax, China.

## SUMMARY

## 摘 要

中國分佈的花耳屬，現知三種。其中花耳 Dacryopinax spathularia 習見於中國廣大地區；桂花耳 D. fissa 現知見於台灣和四川峨眉山；新種西藏花耳 D. xizangensis 僅見於西藏墨脫一帶的弗氏冷杉 Abies forrestri Rogers 腐木上，本文對此作了描述和附圖。

关键词：花耳 Dacryopinax spathularia  
桂花耳 Dacryopinax fissa 和西藏花耳  
Dacryopinax xizangensis。中國 China。

Since the genus Dacryopinax Martin was described in 1948, McNabb (1965) reviewed 7 species in the genus, and Lowy (1971) included 6 species from the neotropics in his monograph, two of which were described as new. The genus is mainly of tropical and warm temperature distribution and heretofore in China, only two species of the genus have been recorded (Teng, 1963; Tai, 1979; Wang & Zang, 1983). Nevertheless, the knowledge of Dacryopinax in China appears to be incomplete. Dacryopinax spathularia (Schw.) Martin is widely distributed in China, having been recorded as occurring on the Changbai Mts. in the north, southward to Yunnan and Hainan Island, east from Fujian, and westward to Nyalam

Figs. 1-6. Dacryopinax xizangensis Lowy et Zang (HKAS 13044). 1. Habit sketch (del. Zheng Xiao-lian), 2. Basidiocarps, 3. Vertical section of basidiocarp, 4. Abhymenial hairs, 5. Basidiospores, 6. Probasidium and metabasidia.

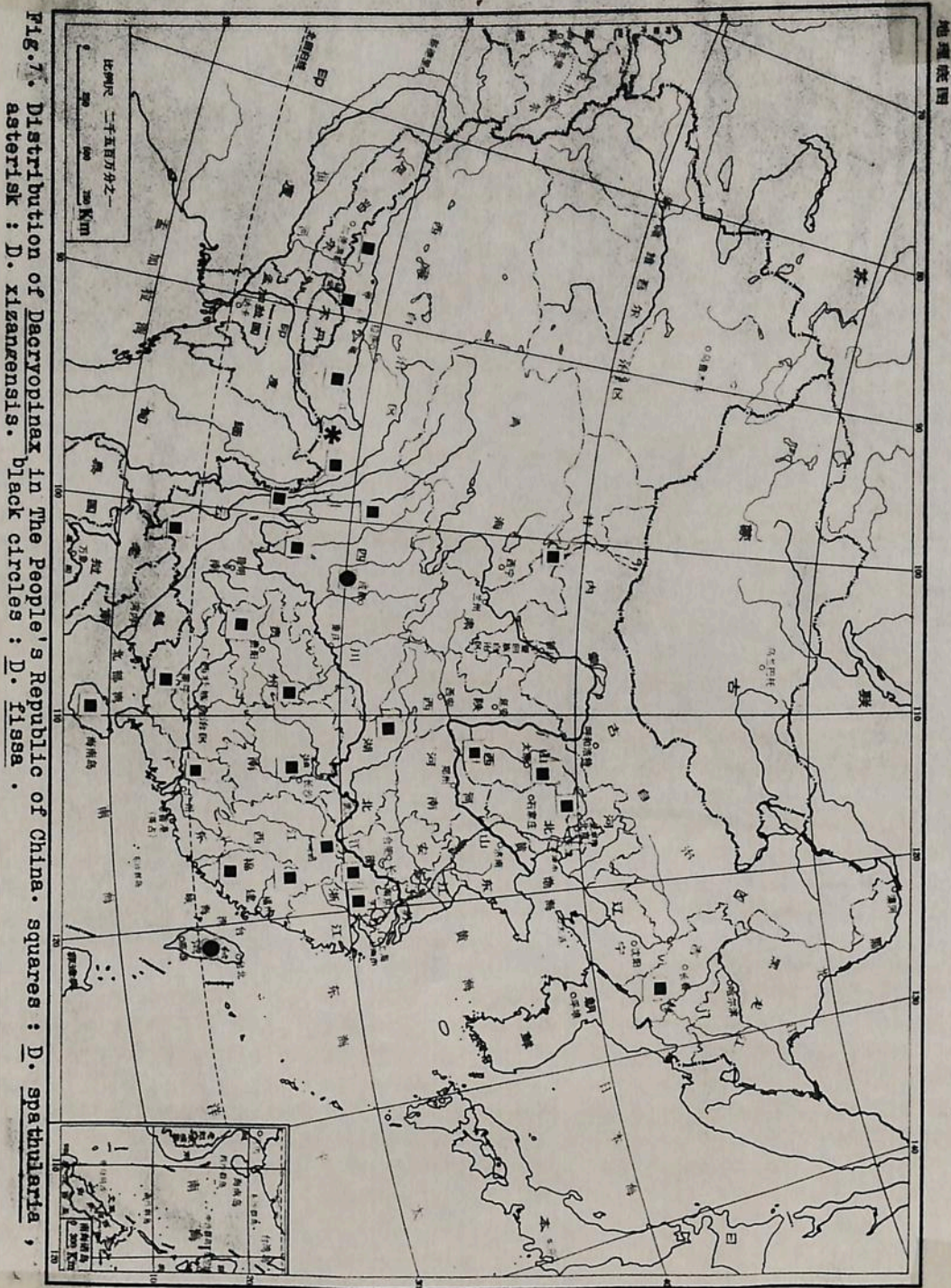
(Congdu) County of Xizang (Tibet) (Fig. 7). The other species, *D. fissa* (Berk.) Martin is found from Taiwan to the Omei Mts. of Sichuan (Fig. 7). It probably occurs in southern and southwestern China as well. Recently, some extensive collecting was carried out in several regions of the Eastern Himalayas and the Hengduan Mountains as part of an ongoing study of the mycoflora (Zang & Zong 1981, 1983), where a new tropical species, *Dacryopinax xizangensis* has been found. This species is known only from the Medog on the southern flank of the Eastern Himalayas (Fig. 7), where a series of varied ecological conditions prevail. The tropical monsoon rain forest below, and the alpine *Abies* forest above retain the warmer and wetter air currents from the Indian Ocean. These conditions are highly favourable for the development of tropical and subtropical fungi.

Key to the species of *Dacryopinax* known from China

1. Basidiocarps spathulate to petaloid, long-stipitate, 2.5-4 X 0.2-0.6 cm, smooth. Basidiospores ovate or cylindroid, becoming 1-septate ..... 2
1. Basidiocarps discoid to subcupulate; short-stipitate, 0.5-0.9 X 0.1-0.5 cm, tomentose. Basidiospores muriform, becoming 4-6 septate.... 3. *Dacryopinax xizangensis*
2. Broad, simple or more or less branched. Hymenial surface folded.... 1. *D. spathularia*
2. Irregularly or palmately branched; lobes narrow. Hymenial surface almost smooth..... 2. *D. fissa*
1. *Dacryopinax spathularia* (Schw.) Martin, Lloydia 11:116. 1948.  
= *Merulius spathularia* Schweinitz, Schr. Naturf. Ges. Leipzig 1:32. 1822.  
= *Guepinia spathularia* (Schw.) Fries, Elench. Fung. 2:32. 1828.

Specimens examined: YUNNAN. Gaoligong Shan (Gaoligong Mountains), Bijiang County, on rotten wood of *Pinus yunnanensis* Fr. 1200 m alt. 3 VII 1978. Zang Mu 901 (HKAS 3901); Dai Autonomous Prefecture of Xishuangbanna. VII 1980. Li Xing-jiang 01; SICHUAN (Szechwan Province). Yanyuan (Yi Autonomous County of Yanyuan). 3850 m alt. 9 VIII 1983. Chen Keke 493 (HKAS 13436); XIZANG (Tibet Autonomous Region). Mainling County (Tungdor), Jia Ge, on rotten wood. 26 VII 1975. Zang Mu 365 (HKAS 5365); Nyalam (Congdu) County. VII 1982 Hwang 01; Yadong (Chomo) County. VII 1982. Hwang 002; GUIZHOU (Kweichow Prov.). Fanjingshan Mountains, 1980. Ho 9. (Herbarium of the Academy of Sciences of Guizhou). Other collections: According to Teng (1963), F.L. Tai (1979), Wang & Zang etc. (1983) indicated that it also occurs in the following localities from China: HEBEI (Hopei Province). Xiao Wu Tai Shan (Xiaowutai-shan Mts.); SHANXI (Shansi Province). Wutai Mountains; JILIN (Kirin Province). Changbai Mountains; GANSU. Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Ganan; JIANGSU (Kiangsu Province). Yixing Xian (Iching County); ANHUI (Anhui Province). Huang Shan (Yellow Mountains); ZHEJIANG (Chekiang Province). Xi Tianmu Shan (West Tianmu Mountains); JIANGXI (Kiangsi Province). Lu Shan (Lushan Mountains); FUJIAN (Fukien Province). Wuyi Shan (Wuyi Mountains); HUBEI (Hupei Province). Shernongjia County; HUNAN. Yuelu Shan (Yuelu Mountains). GUANGDONG (Kwangtung Province). Zhaoging Prefecture. HAINAN DAO (Hainan Island). Wuzhi Shan (Wuzhi Mountains); GUANGXI (Zhuang Autonomous Region of Kwangsi), Shiwan Dashan (Shiwan Mountains).

Fig. 7. Distribution of *Dacryopinax* in The People's Republic of China. Squares: *D. spatularia*, Circles: *D. fissa*. Asterisk: *D. xizangensis*.



2. *Dacryopinax fissa* (Berk.) Martin, *Lloydia* 11:116, 1948.  
 = *Guepinia fissa* Berk. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* 10:383, 1843.  
 Specimens examined: Sichuan (Szechwan Province). Omei Mts. 30 VII 1944. Shen 106. (Herbarium of Nanjing Teacher's Univ.). Other collections: Taiwan. (Kobayasi, 1939, Sawada, 1959).

Although Martin (1948) considered this to be synonymous with *D. spathularia*, I found it sufficiently distinct in our collections to retain its status as a separate species.

3. *Dacryopinax xizangensis* Lowy et Zang, sp. nov. FIGS. 1-6.

Basidiocarpus dispersus, gregarius vel subcespitosus, substrato adhaerens, discoideus, subdiscoideus, cupuloideus vel irregulariter foliaceus, 1-5 cm diam. cartilagineo-gelatineus, basi stipitato vel numeroso-stipitatis. Margine tenui, integra, undulata, in sicco margo revolutus. Stipes 0.5-0.9 X 0.1-0.5 cm, sparse villosus, sursum incrassatus, basim versus attenuatus, albus vel albo-flavus. Hymenium plano-concavum, flavum, aurantiacum, carneum vel armentiacum, in vivo elastico-gelatinosum vel molliusculum, in sicco subalutacum vel subcrustacum. Probasidia cylindracea,  $\pm$  58-65 X 6-8  $\mu$ m. Metabasidia aseptata, bifurcata, 60-80 X 6-9  $\mu$ m, in gelatina immersa. Basidiosporae subcylindraceae vel subovoideae, hyaline vel subhyalinae, 24-27  $\mu$ m longae, 12-13.5  $\mu$ m latae, muriformiter septatae, septatis 3-6, interdum in medio cellulis biseriatis. Abhymenium vesiculo-pilosum, seriatum, multicellulare, catenatum, 8-10  $\mu$ m latum. Fibulatae absunt.

In ligno carioso *Abietis forrestii* Rogers, 3250 m alt. Xizang (Tibet Autonomous Region). Motou (Medog), Gou Bu La. 20 XI 1982. Su Tungge 2428 (HKAS 13044, Typus).

Basidiocarps scattered, gregarious or subcespitate, closely adhering to the substratum, orange to orange yellow, usually discoid subdiscoid or subcupulate, sometimes becoming irregularly foliaceous, 1-5 cm diam, cartilaginous-gelatinous, attenuated below into a stipe or narrowed base, sometimes with numerous stipes. Stipe 0.5-0.9 X 0.1-0.5 cm. villous, whitish, whitish yellow, or whitish orange. Margins thin, entire or undulate, rolled back from edge when dry. Hymenium at first nearly plane, becoming more or less subcrustaceous, orange yellow, flesh to apricot-coloured. Probasidia cylindrical, up to  $\pm$  58-65 X 6-7  $\mu$ m. Metabasidia aseptate, narrowly clavate, forked into two stout sterigmata, 60-80 X 6-9  $\mu$ m, inbedded in gelatinous material; a single basidiospore produced at the apex of a sterigma. Basidiospores subcylindrical to subovoid, hyaline or subhyaline 24-27 X 12-13.5  $\mu$ m, muriform, becoming 3-6 septate and slightly constricted at the septa, 1-2 of the median cells longitudinally divided; surface of abhymenium with sparse, vesicular, catenate hairs, hyaline, 80-200 X 8-11.7  $\mu$ m, occurring singly or in fascicles. Hyphae in a gelatinous matrix, subhyaline, branched, interwoven, smooth, 1.5-2.5  $\mu$ m diam, hyphal apices more or less distinctly tortuous. No clamp connections seen.

*Dacryopinax xizangensis* appears to be closest to *D. martinii* Lowy in its external characteristics (Lowy, 1971), however it may be distinguished from the latter by its muriform basidiospores, presently a unique feature of the genus. Moreover, the sections of the basidiocarp also reveal that the abhymenium produces weak hairs which are made up of catenate, inflated cells (Fig.4). It is known only from the type collection.

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### 摘要

中國分佈的花耳屬，現知三種。其中花耳 Dacryopinax spathularia 習見於中國廣大地區；桂花耳 D. fissa 現知見於台灣和四川峨嵋山；新種西藏花耳 D. xizangensis 僅見於西藏墨脫一帶的弗氏冷杉 Abies forrestii Rogers 腐木上，本文對此作了描述和附圖。

关键词：花耳 Dacryopinax spathularia，桂花耳 Dacryopinax fissa 和西藏花耳 Dacryopinax xizangensis。中國 China。

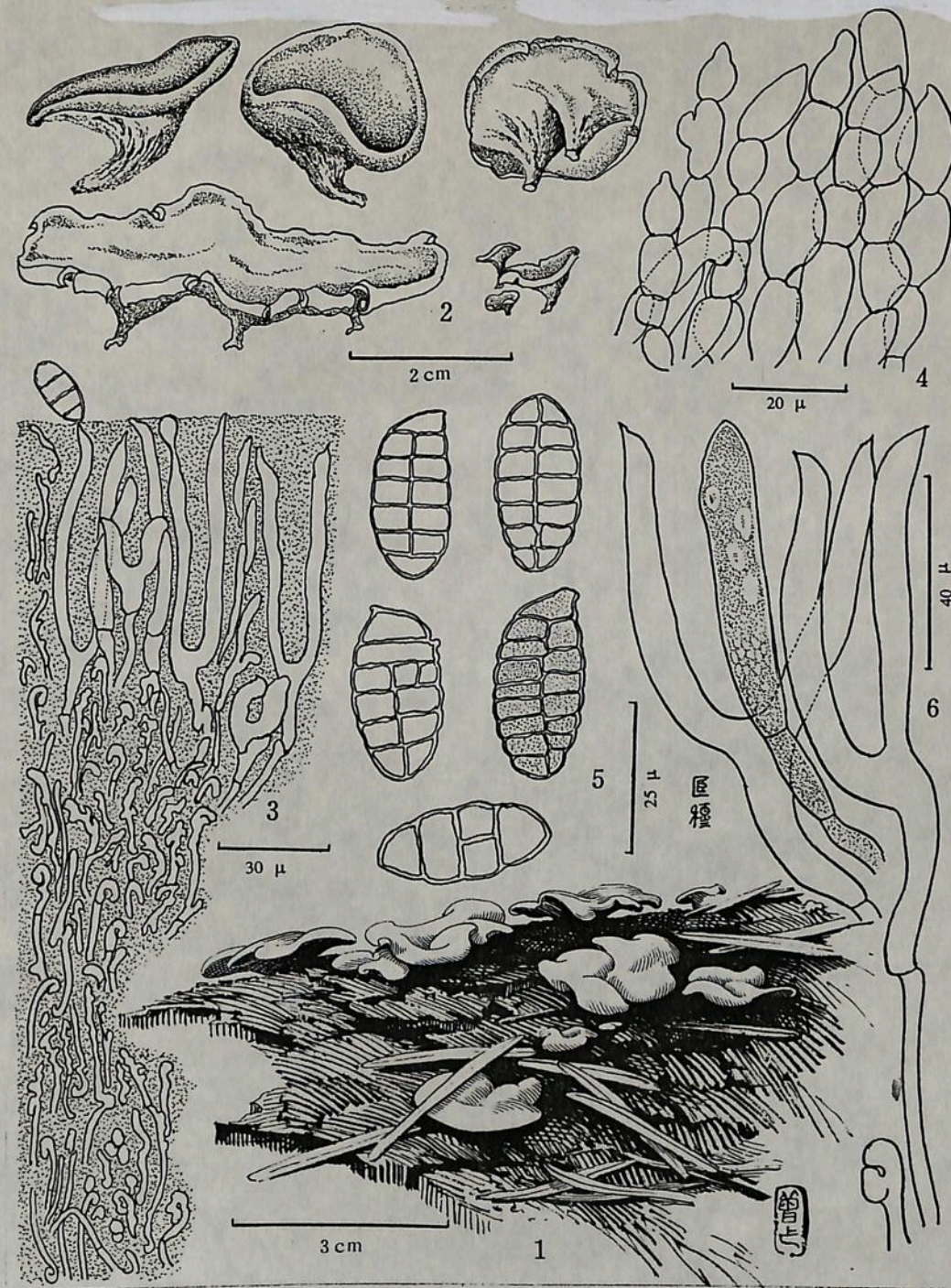




Fig.7. Distribution of *Dacryopinax* in The People's Republic of China. squares : *D. spathularia*, asterisk : *D. xizangensis*. black circles : *D. fissa*.