

香港的木蘭科植物 *Magnolias in Hong Kong*



漁農自然護理署
Agriculture, Fisheries and
Conservation Department

甚麼是木蘭科植物? *What are Magnolias?*

香港常見栽培的木蘭科植物有荷花玉蘭、玉蘭、紫玉蘭、二喬玉蘭和白蘭等。而野生的木蓮和深山含笑也同樣艷麗。木蘭科屬於被子植物門雙子葉植物綱木蘭目。全世界約有12屬250餘種，廣泛分布於熱帶、亞熱帶和溫帶地區，亞洲東南部的種類尤為豐富。我國有11屬100餘種，為木蘭科的現代分布中心之一。

Magnolias commonly cultivated in Hong Kong include *Magnolia grandiflora*, *M. denudata*, *M. liliiflora*, *M. soulangeana* and *Michelia x alba*. Those wild-occurring species, such as *Manglietia fordiana* and *Michelia maudiae* are equally beautiful. The Magnoliaceae (Magnolia family; "Magnolias") belongs to Magnoliales of Dicotyledonous plants (Magnoliopsida) in flowering plants (Angiosperms). There are 12 genera and more than 250 species of the Magnoliaceae worldwide. They are widespread in tropical, subtropical and temperate areas. In particular, there are 11 genera and more than 100 species of Magnolias recorded in China, which is considered one of the modern distribution centres of the family.



小資料 Do You Know?

木蘭科植物被認為是被子植物中古老而原始的一科，具有許多原始的特徵如：花通常單生，不組成花序，花被片未分化成為真正的花萼和花瓣，雄蕊和心皮多數，螺旋排列於花托上，花粉具單溝。有關本科植物的最早而可靠的化石為在我國吉林發現的始木蘭。

The Magnoliaceae is considered as one of the most archaic and primitive families of flowering plants. Many characters are regarded as primitive, such as: flowers usually solitary, not consisted in inflorescences, tepals not differentiated into real sepals and petals, stamens and carpels numerous and spirally arranged on elongated tori, pollen grains monosulcate. The earliest and most reliable fossil of this family is *Archimagnolia rostratostylosa* Tao & Zhang (belonging to Abtian Aptian of Cretaceous, ca. 135 million years ago), which was discovered in Jilin, China.

如何識別木蘭科植物? *How to recognize Magnolias?*



木蘭科植物通常為喬木和灌木，為熱帶和亞熱帶森林中的優勢科之一。該科植物植物的花大、美麗且芳香，經常種植於庭園和路旁作觀賞及綠化之用。我們應該如何識別木蘭科植物呢？在未開花結果時，可以從它的營養體來區分，木蘭科植物均為木本，無乳汁，葉為互生的單葉，全緣，很少分裂，具早落而大的托葉，枝上有托葉脫落而留下的痕跡，稱托葉環。當木蘭科植物開花結果時，則更容易辨認。木蘭科植物的花單生，兩性，輻射對稱，花被3基數，花萼和花瓣外形相似；無數的雄蕊和雌蕊，螺旋狀排列在伸長的花托上；果實通常為聚合蓇葖果。

Magnolias are usually trees or shrubs. They are one of the dominant families in tropical and subtropical forests. Besides, Magnolias are often planted in gardens as ornamental plants and on wayside as wayside trees because they have large, beautiful and fragrant flowers. How can we recognize Magnolias? When the plants are not flowering, we can distinguish them from other plants by vegetative characters. Magnolias are woody plants without milky sap, leaves being simple and alternate with entire margin, rarely margin lobed, with a caducous and large stipule. There are circular rings on branches, which are the scars of stipules after their falling off. Flowering plants of magnolias are much easier to recognize. Their flowers are usually solitary, bisexual, actinomorphic, with 3-merous perianth. The perianth is not differentiated into sepals and petals. The stamens and carpels are numerous and free, spirally arranged on elongated tori. The fruit is usually an aggregated follicle.

香港各種木蘭科植物

Species of Magnolias in Hong Kong

分布香港的木蘭科植物有4屬6種，簡述如下：
There are 6 species of Magnolias in 4 genera from Hong Kong,
as described below:



木蓮 *Manglietia fordiana* Oliv.

喬木，高達20米；嫩枝及芽有紅褐色短毛。葉革質，狹倒卵形、狹橢圓狀倒卵形或倒披針形；葉柄基部稍膨大，托葉痕小，半橢圓形。花頂生，大，芳香，花被片9，純白色，外輪3片質較薄，近革質，長圓狀橢圓形，長6-7厘米，寬3-4厘米，內輪的稍小，肉質。聚合果卵球形，褐色，長2-5厘米；種子紅色。花期5月；果期10月。

本種由D.Oliver以前植物及林務監督(1871至1903年)福特的姓氏命名，模式標本採自扯旗山上唯一的植株，但於二次大戰時被砍去。胡秀英博士及同僚於1969年在馬鞍山再次尋獲。本種零星分布於香港的山地丘陵；果及樹皮可入藥，治便秘和乾咳。

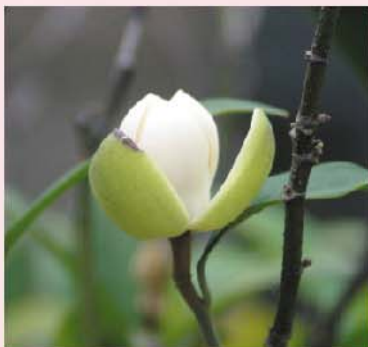
Tree, up to 20 m; young twigs and buds covered with reddish brown short hairs. Leaves leathery, narrowly obovate, narrowly elliptic-obovate or oblanceolate; petiole slightly enlarged at base, stipular scar small, semi-elliptic. Flowers terminal, large, fragrant; tepals 9, purely white, outer 3 thinner, nearly leathery, oblong-elliptic, 6 - 7 cm long, 3 - 4 cm wide, those of inner two whorls slightly smaller, fleshy. Aggregate ovoid, brown, 2 - 5 cm long; seeds red. Flowering: May; Fruiting: October.

D. Oliver of the Kew Gardens named this species in 1891 after Charles Ford, the Superintendent of the former Botanical and Forestry Department from 1871 to 1903, based on a specimen Ford collected from one tree on Victoria Peak, which was cut during the World War II. Dr. S.Y. Hu and his co-workers rediscovered this species on Ma On Shan in 1969. This species is indeed distributed in the montane areas in Hong Kong in small populations. Fruit and bark are used as medicine for curing constipation and cough.

香港木蘭 *Magnolia championii* Benth.

常綠灌木或小喬木；嫩枝、葉柄內面、葉背基部、中脈及花梗被易落之淡褐色平長伏毛。葉革質，狹長圓狀橢圓形或倒卵狀橢圓形，長7-14厘米，寬2-4.5厘米；葉柄長0.5-1.5厘米；托葉痕幾達葉柄頂端。花頂生，極芳香；花梗被淡黃色長毛；花被片9，外輪3片淡綠色，長圓狀橢圓形，內兩輪白色，倒卵形，肉質。聚合果長3-4厘米。花期5-6月；果期9-10月。

本種於1847至1850年間由Champion在香港島快活谷首次發現，據此，Bentham在《香港島植物誌》(1861年)作為新種發表。本種常生於林下，見於香港、九龍和新界各地。花極香，可作庭園觀賞植物。



Evergreen shrub or small tree; young twigs, adaxial surface of petioles, base of abaxial surface of leaves, midribs and peduncles covered with caducous pale brown long appressed hairs. Leaves leathery, narrowly oblong-elliptic or obovate-elliptic, 7-14 cm long, 2-4.5 cm wide; petiole 0.5-1.5 cm long, stipular scar nearly reached the apex of petiole. Flowers terminal, very fragrant; peduncles pale yellow villose; tepals 9, outer 3 pale green, oblong-elliptic, those of inner two whorls white, obovate, fleshy. Aggregate 3-4 cm long. Flowering: May to June; Fruiting: September to October.

This species was first discovered by J. G. Champion between 1847 and 1850 in Happy Valley in Hong Kong Island. Based on Champion's collection, Bentham, in *Flora Hongkongensis* (1861), described it as a species new to science. This species grows under forests and has been found in Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories. The flower is very fragrant, suitable for ornamental purposes.

喬木，高達20米，各部分均無毛；樹皮薄，淺灰色或灰褐色；芽、嫩枝、葉底、苞片均被白粉。葉革質，長圓狀橢圓形，長7-18厘米，寬3.5-8.5厘米；葉柄長1-3厘米；無托葉痕。花腋生，大，白色，芳香，花被片9，外輪的倒卵形，內兩輪的則漸狹小，近匙形；雌蕊群具長5-8毫米的柄。聚合果長7-15厘米；種子紅色。花期2-3月；果期9-10月。

本種以前植物及林務監督(1903至1910年)鄧恩妻子的名字命名，模式標本採自鳳凰山。現分布於大嶼山的高地。本種花大，純白豔麗，芳香，為優良的庭園觀賞樹種；花含芳香油。



Tree, up to 20 m, glabrous; bark thin, pale grey or greyish brown; buds, young twigs, abaxial surface of leaves and bracts are glaucous. Leaves leathery, oblong-elliptic, 7-18 cm long, 3.5-8.5 cm wide; petioles 1-3 cm, lacking stipular scar. Flowers axillary, large, white, fragrant; tepals 9, outer ones obovate, those of inner two whorls gradually smaller and narrower, nearly spoonlike; gynoecium with a 5-8 mm stalk. Aggregate 7-15 cm long; seeds red. Flowering: February to March; Fruiting: September to October.

Stephen Troyte Dunn, the Superintendent of the former Botanical and Forestry Department from 1903 to 1910, described and named the species after his wife, based on a specimen collected from Lantau Peak. It occurs at high altitudes on Lantau Island. It is a very good ornamental plant in gardens for its large, purely white and fragrant flower. The flowers contain volatile oil.

含笑 *Michelia figo* (Lour.) Spreng

常綠灌木，高2-3米；樹皮灰褐色；芽、嫩枝、葉柄、花梗均密被黃褐色絨毛。葉革質，狹橢圓形或倒卵狀橢圓形，長4-10厘米，寬1.8-4.5厘米；葉柄長2-4毫米；托葉痕長達葉柄頂端。花腋生，具甜而濃的香味，花被片6，肉質，淡黃色而邊緣有時紅色或紫色，長橢圓形。聚合果長2-3.5厘米。花期3-5月；果期7-8月。

本種為南方著名的觀賞花卉，花開時花蕾不盡開，因而稱“含笑花”。香港各地常見栽培，新界等地偶見野生。花可拌入茶葉製成花茶，亦可供提取芳香油和藥用。

Evergreen shrub, 2-3 m high; bark greyish brown; buds, young twigs, petioles, peduncles densely yellowish brown tomentose. Leaves leathery, narrowly elliptic or obovate-elliptic, 4-10 cm long, 1.8-4.5 cm wide; petioles 2-4 mm long, stipular scar reached apex of petiole. Flowers axillary, with a sweet and strong fragrant; tepals 6, fleshy, pale yellow and sometimes with red or purple margin, long elliptic. Aggregate fruit 2-3.5 cm. Flowering: March to May; Fruiting: July to August.

A very famous ornamental plant in South China, the Chinese name describes the partially opened blossoms of flowers. This species is widely cultivated in Hong Kong and has been found in the wild. Its flowers can be mixed with tea to make flower-tea. It is also used to extract volatile oil and used as a traditional Chinese medicine.



常綠大喬木，高15-30米，胸徑可達1米；小枝無毛，但嫩時芽及節上被灰褐色、平伏的微柔毛。葉互生，薄革質，倒卵形或長圓狀倒卵形，長6.5-16厘米，寬3.5-6.5厘米，先端驟狹短漸尖或漸尖，基部楔形或闊楔形，上面深綠色，具光澤，下面被白粉；葉柄長1.5-2.5厘米，無托葉痕。花單生於葉腋，芳香；花被片2輪，6片，外輪的倒卵狀橢圓形，長約3厘米，內輪的稍狹；雄蕊多數，長1.7-2厘米。聚合果穗狀，長約10厘米。見於大帽山、梧桐寨等地。本種樹形優美，是良好的觀賞樹種。

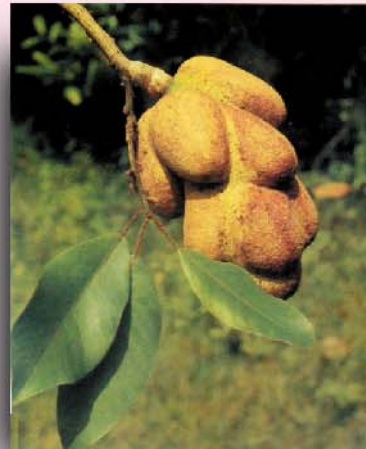


Large evergreen trees to 30 m tall and 1 m in dbh; twigs glabrous except grayish puberulous on nodes when young. Leaves alternate, thinly leathery, obovate, narrowly obovate or oblong-obovate, 6.5 - 16 cm long and 3.5 - 6.5 cm wide, apex abruptly short acuminate, or acuminate, base cuneate or broadly cuneate, dark green and glossy above, glaucous beneath; petioles 1.5 - 2.5 cm long, without stipular scars. Flowers fragrant, solitary and axillary; tepals 6, in 2 whorls, the outer 3 obovate-elliptic, ca. 3 cm long, the inner 3 narrower; stamens many, 1.7-2 cm long. Aggregate fruit spicate, 10 cm long. It occurs in Tai Mo Shan, Ng Tung Chai etc. This species has ornamental value as a garden plant.

觀光木 *Tsoongiodendron odorum* Chun

常綠喬木，高達25米，樹皮淡灰褐色；小枝、芽、葉柄、葉面中脈、葉背和花梗均被黃棕色糙伏毛。葉片紙質，倒卵狀橢圓形，長8-17厘米，寬3.5-7厘米；葉柄基部膨大；托葉痕達葉柄中部；花腋生，小，芳香，花被片黃白色，具紅色小斑點。聚合果長橢圓體形，心皮相互癒合，長達13厘米，直徑約9厘米，外面橄欖綠色，有蒼白色皮孔。花期3月；果期10-12月。

本稀有種僅見於大帽山，為中國國家保護植物。屬名以中國植物學家鍾觀光教授的姓氏命名。



Evergreen tree, up to 25 m. tall; bark pale grayish brown; branchlets, buds, leaf petioles, along midribs on upper surface of leaves and lower surface of leaves, peduncles yellowish brown strigose. Leaves papery, obovate-elliptic, 8 - 17 cm long, 3.5 - 7 cm wide; petioles enlarged at base, stipular scars reached the middle of petioles; flowers axillary, small, fragrant; tepals yellowish white, with small red dots. Fruit an aggregate, pseudosyncarpous, to 13 cm long and about 9 cm in diameter, outer surface olive-green, with whitish lenticels. Flowering: March; Fruiting: October to December.

It was found in Tai Mo Shan only. It is a rare species and a wild plant under state protection in China. The generic name commemorates Prof. K. K. Tsoong, a Chinese botanist.

文：夏念和(華南植物園)、葉國樑
製作：蘇培生、黃俊華

Text: N. H. Xia (South China Botanical Garden), K.L. Yip
Production: P. S. So, Simon Wong