

Myanmaranthus roseiflorus, a New Genus and Species of *Marantaceae* from Myanmar

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Myanmaranthus Nob. Tanaka, Suksathan & K. Armstr., a new genus of *Marantaceae* from northern Myanmar, is described with a single species, *M. roseiflorus* Nob. Tanaka & K. Armstr. Its relationship to all other genera in Asian *Marantaceae* is investigated through morphological examination and molecular phylogenetic analyses based upon chloroplast (*rps16* intron, *trnL-trnF*) and nuclear (ITS and ETS) sequences. *Myanmaranthus* differs morphologically from the most closely related genus, *Phrynium* Willd., in having a combination of the following characters: a rosulate habit, a loose panicle inflorescence arising from the rhizome, the absence of interphylls and bracteoles, and fertile bracts each holding a single pink flower. Thus far, this new taxon is known only from the type locality in Kachin State, Myanmar. A key to the genera of Asian *Marantaceae* is provided.

Key words: Burma, *Donax* clade, Hkakaborazi National Park, Kachin, Myanmar, new taxon, *Zingiberales*.

The *Marantaceae*, commonly known as prayer plants, are a family belonging to the *Zingiberales* with ca. 530–570 species (Andersson 1998, Christenhusz and Byng 2016, Niissalo et al. 2016), most of which are distributed in the Neotropics. In Asia, the family comprises ca. 55 species in six

genera: *Donax* Lour., *Indianthus* Suksathan & Borchs., *Schumannianthus* Gagnep., *Halopegia* K. Schum., *Phrynium* Willd. and *Stachyphrynium* K. Schum. (Suksathan et al. 2009).

Recently, our understanding of the relationships between genera in the

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Appendix

Samples used for molecular phylogenetic analyses. Species name, voucher specimen, and DDBJ/GenBank accession numbers (*rps16*, *trnL-trnF*, ITS1, and ETS).

Donax canniformis (G.Forst.) K.Schum., **THAILAND**, Suksathan 3033 (QBG), LC667657, LC667667, LC667647, LC700368. *Myanmaranthus roseiflorus* Nob.Tanaka & K.Armstr., **MYANMAR**, Armstrong & al. 2844 (NY) LC667656, LC667666, LC667646, LC700367. *Phrynium obscurum* Teijsm. & Binn., **THAILAND**, Suksathan 3326 (QBG) LC667662, LC667672, LC667652. *P. pubinerve* Blume, **THAILAND**, Suksathan 1642 (QBG) LC667659, LC667669, LC667649, LC700370. *P. sapiense* (Clausager, Mood & Borchs.) Suksathan & Borchs., **MALAYSIA**, Mood 1218 (AAU) LC667663, LC667673, LC667653, LC700374. *P. tonkinense* Gagnep., **VIETNAM**, Suksathan 3543 (QBG) LC667661, LC667671, LC667651, LC700372. *P. yunnanese* Y.S.Ye & L.Fu, **VIETNAM**, Suksathan 3546 (QBG) LC667660, LC667670, LC667650, LC700371. *Schumannianthus benthamianus* (Kuntze) Veldkamp & I.M.Turner, **THAILAND**, Suksathan 3333 (QBG) LC667658, LC667668, LC667648, LC700369. *S. monophyllus* Suksathan, Borchs. & A.D.Poulsen, **MALAYSIA**, Sarawak, Salasiah 69 (E) LC700364, LC700365, LC700366. *Thalia dealbata* Fraser ex Roscoe, cultivated, Tanaka TN10 (TNS) LC667664, LC667674, LC667654, LC700375.

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ミャンマー産クズウコン科の新属・新種 *Myanmaranthus roseiflorus*

ミャンマー北部カチン州からクズウコン科の新属 *Myanmaranthus* Nob.Tanaka, Suksathan & K.Armstr. およびそのタイプ種 *M. roseiflorus* Nob.Tanaka & K.Armstr. を記載した。アジアの他属との類縁関係について形態を主として、葉緑体および核DNAの塩基配列に基づく系統解析から推定した。*Myanmaranthus* 属は、最も近縁と考えられる *Phrynium* 属から、無茎で根出葉のみから成ること、根茎から出る、花がまばらにつく円錐花序をもつこと、*interphylls* と小苞を欠くこと、花序の苞が桃赤色の花1個のみを抱くことなどで区別される。同属を含

むアジアのクズウコン科の属検索表も与えた。本種はこれまでのところ、基準産地からしか知られていない。

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