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Abstract

This book in two parts and with four appendices contains systematic data on Chinese plant taxonomists, updates an earlier account published since 1916. It includes the names of 2,862 authors who published new names of vascular plants and 2,669 plant collectors and members of the staff of herbaria.

Part I contains information on the 2,862 authors, including standard form of the name, accepted transliterated name into the Western alphabet, other forms of romanization, accepted Chinese name, standard pinyin form, other Chinese names, year of birth and death (when known), year of first publication, employment history, research interest, published taxa, author's institution, location of author's collections, geographic region, and other ancillary information.

Part II provides information on 2,669 Chinese plant collectors, collection teams and staff of herbaria, excluding those in Part I. Some collectors who published the names of mosses, algae and fungi are also in this section along with relevant detailed information.

Appendix I is an account of institutional name changes.

Appendix II provides the name, history and international acronym of the Chinese herbaria.

Appendix III is an index to detailed information based on the standard form or other abbreviations of a person's name.

Appendix IV is an index to detailed information based on the Romanized spelling of the person's name.

To aid as a reference, this book attempts to present a standardized spelling for the names of all Chinese authors who have proposed new taxa of vascular plants.

内容简介

本书系统的整理了自 1916 年首篇中国植物命名相关文章发表以来几乎所有的植物分类学者的完整资料，其中命名过维管植物的中国学者 2 862 人，中国植物采集人或植物标本馆工作人员 2 669 人。

本书由正文分为 2 个部分。第一部分是 2 862 位命名过中国维管植物的学者信息，包括标准拼写形式、公认的罗马化名称、其他罗马化形式、中文姓名、标准拼音形式、中文姓名其他形式、出生和死亡年份、首次出版年份、所隶属的研究机构（根据出版物给出）、研究兴趣领域、已发表的分类群、隶属的标本馆、标本的保藏地、研究类群的地理区域、其他缩写形式等。第二部分是除了上述发表过维管植物类群的其他 2 669 名中国植物采集人、采集团队和标本馆工作人员的信息。其中有些学者是苔藓、藻类和真菌的命名人，这些命名人详细信息的排版方式与第一部分一致。

本书包含 4 个附录。分别是作者研究机构名称及历史沿革，中国植物标本馆名录及历史沿革，中国植物分类学者标准拼写索引，中国植物分类学者罗马化拼写索引。

本书系统整理了中国植物分类学建立百年以来所有的学者基本资料。一方面用于在植物学名中对中国学者的引证提供标准拼写建议；另一方面便于后来学者在使用自己姓名时，查阅是否有重名现象的存在，从源头上避免重名。

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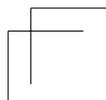
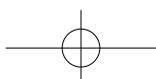
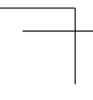
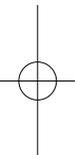
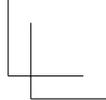
编写者

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副主编

刘军，廖帅，刘冰，李莉，陈建平



Preface

Author citations should be included where precision is needed and confusion is to be avoided, or, to quote the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants, “In publications, particularly those dealing with taxonomy and nomenclature, it may be desirable, even when no bibliographic reference to the protologue is made, to cite the author(s) of the name concerned” (Art. 46.1). It is also recommended by the Code, “When it is a well-established custom to abridge a name in another manner, it is advisable to conform to custom.” (Rec. 46A.4.) There are also some detailed recommendations for the romanization of an author’s names (Rec. 46B.1, 46B.2), and it is recommended to establish a standard form of an author’s names according to Authors of plant names (1992) (Rec. 46A.4. note 1). Therefore, in publications dealing with classification and nomenclature, the Latin names of plants are always closely related to the Romanized transliterated name of the author(s).

Chinese botanists have been formally associated with plant names since Sung Shu Chien published the first modern taxonomic paper in China in 1916. At that time, Romanization of Chinese names was mainly based on the Wade–Giles system of Romanization mixed with the pronunciation customs of various regions, particularly in the pronunciation of Wu and Canton languages. Such non-standard Romanizations of the name of Chinese plant taxonomists are quite different from the current Chinese phonetic form.

The Scheme of the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet has been in use since 1958, and by the end of the 1970s, it has become the standard Romanized form of Chinese names and is recognized internationally. However, in Taiwan and Hong Kong, this system has been only partially adopted, while other scholars continued to use the Tongyong Pinyin system or other local Chinese romanization systems. The Romanized names of older scholars of mainland China are also maintained in their original style to avoid confusion. The Chinese phonetic alphabet spelling rules for Chinese names (GB/T 28039-2011) was implemented in 2012. It regulates the use of the Western alphabet to transliterate Chinese names in standard form. In particular, it stipulates that the family name is placed first followed by the given name(s) in the Scheme of the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet. However, the standard also allows for the romanization of Chinese names in biological sciences to be modified.

In recent years, many young scholars have discovered and named plant species. Although most young scholars have adopted the national standard spelling system, the short syllable characteristics of Chinese characters and the popularity of two-character given names have caused duplication among contemporary plant taxonomists. To resolve the problem of duplicate names, the names of Chinese authors have been standardized in the International

Plant Names Index (IPNI). However, understanding Chinese characters, documents and customs by non-Chinese is still limited. Chinese scholars have independently established a standard form of Romanization for their names.

For this reason, we have compiled this book, Chinese Plant Taxonomists, under the premise that the standard spelling in internationally accepted IPNI is accepted so that the spelling of the 2,862 Chinese authors of vascular plant names is uniform.

The principles are:

1. In accordance with tradition, in Romanized spelling of Chinese names, the given name(s) comes first followed by the family name.
2. On the premise that there is no duplicate name, abbreviate each Chinese character of the given name. If an abbreviated name results in the duplication of an earlier name, the name of the later author will be spelled in full. If a duplication remains after the first character is spelled out, the second character is transliterated in full.
3. If a duplicate name still exists after all names are transliterated, the IUPAC (International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry) numerical suffix will be used at the end of the name as a distinction based on the order of publication (such as the second occurrence, bis, the third, tris, and the fourth, tetrakis and so on.)
4. The romanization method used in IPNI should be maintained as far as possible. Although a few spellings do not fully comply with the above three principles, duplicate names will be distinguished according to the aforementioned method, and significant misspellings or misuses will be changed as necessary.
5. The judgment of the duplicate names covers all taxa defined by the ICN, although only the Chinese authors of vascular plants involved in this book.

To avoid confusion, the names of collectors and herbarium staff should be transliterated in full, with given names first followed by family name. Given names should be not hyphenated or merged as a single name, such as Jin Shuang Ma instead of Jinshuang Ma.

This book is a compilation of data on most plant taxonomists who have published since the establishment of Chinese plant taxonomy in 1916 for use in databases of plant names, floras and monographs to provide a standard form for the authors of plant names. It also shows duplicate names to avoid confusing different authors. Although the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants does not stipulate a standard transliteration for accuracy and clear distinction, it is recommended that an author's name be in strict accordance with the form provided in this book, especially in databases so that queries can be applied correctly.

User's Guide

Finding an author's name in Part I

Part I contains 2,862 authors of Chinese vascular plant names, arranged alphabetically by family name then given name(s) according to the pinyin transliteration. Each entry contains the following details:

- **Standard Form** The standard form of the name of authors of Chinese vascular plants, in accordance with the IPNI system. However, fixing the obvious spelling errors, duplicate names, multiple forms and other issues, and supplement the standard forms of vascular plants authors were not included in IPNI.
- **Romanized Name** is used to create a standard form, with the family name cited first and the given name second, separated by a comma.
- **Other Forms of Romanization** based on different rules for transliteration.
- **Accepted Chinese Name** is the correct form of the Chinese name as provided by the author.
- **Standard Pinyin Form** is the Chinese pinyin form established according to Chinese national standards GB/T 28039-2011. In information processing, all letters of the family name can be in upper case and accented letters indicating tone can be omitted.
- **Other Chinese names** include widely used Chinese forms that are not accepted by the author, traditional Chinese characters of early mainland authors, as well as the simplified Chinese characters for authors in Taiwan and Hong Kong.
- **Year of Birth and Death** The author's birth and death years are separated by a hyphen; uncertain years are indicated by a question mark.
- **Year of First Publication** is the year of first publication related to nomenclature by the author, used to judge the priority of the abbreviated form.
- **Employment** is the name of the institution of the author when (s)he published the article related to nomenclature.
- **Research Interest** are families of taxa published by the author of the names of vascular plants and the families claimed by the author, sometimes including information on other research areas, such as floristics, geographic areas and other branches of botany.
- **Group of Research Interest** is the main group of study by the author: [A] for algae, [B] for bryophytes, [M] for microorganisms, [P] for pteridophytes, [S] for seed plants.
- **Published Taxa**, the genus/genera of the taxa published by the author of vascular plant names.
- **Author's Institution**: the name of the institution where the author worked, indicated by the Herbarium Acronym.

Chinese characters for authors in Taiwan and Hong Kong.

- Year of Birth and Death The author's birth and death years are separated by a hyphen; uncertain years are indicated by a question mark.
- Year of First Publication is the year of first publication related to nomenclature by the author, used to judge the priority of the abbreviated form.
- Employment is the name of the institution of the author when (s)he published the article related to nomenclature.
- Research Interest are families of taxa published by the author of the names of vascular plants and the families claimed by the author, sometimes including information on other research areas, such as floristics, geographic areas and other branches of botany.
- Notes mainly record the monograph published by the author and other related information

① **Abudula, Abas**; 阿布都拉·阿巴斯; Ābùdūlā Ābāsī (1951-) ⑧

- ② • Research interest: Fungi
- ③ • Affiliation: XJU
- ④ • Location of specimens: XJU

Altay Exped.; 阿勒泰队; Ālètài Duì ⑨

- Location of specimens: XNM. Collection Team

Ai, Xi Zhi; 艾喜芝; Ài Xīzhī (1948-)

- Research interest: Medicinal Plants
- Affiliation: ECM

⑤ **L. J. Bi**

Bi, Lie Jue; Bi, Lie Jiu; 毕列爵; Bì Lièjué; 畢列爵 (1917-2004) ⑩

- ⑥ • Employment: Department of Biology, Hubei University (湖北大学生物系)
- ⑦ • Research interest: Algae
- Affiliation: EU
- ⑪ • Location of specimens: EU

- 1 Accepted Romanized Name
- 2 Research Interest
- 3 Author's Institution
- 4 Location of Author's Collections
- 5 Standard Form
- 6 Year of Birth and Death
- 7 Employment
- 8 Accepted Chinese Name
- 9 Standard Pinyin Form
- 10 Other Chinese Names
- 11 Other Forms of Romanization

Finding the name of the research institution

Research institutions listed in Part I and Part II are according to when the article was published. The names of many institutions have changed for various reasons. Changes in names of institutions are summarized in Appendix I. The institutions are arranged alphabetically by the province where they are located. For easy access, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and various professional academies and institutions established before 1949 and foreign institutions are arranged separately. The names of those institutions are in brackets following the current name.

Finding the herbarium according to the herbarium acronym

The herbaria mentioned in Part I and Part II are cited by an acronym. Readers can find the current name, previous name and status of the herbaria in Appendix II according to the acronym.

Finding information about Chinese plant taxonomists according to the standard form of their name

The standard spelling of an author's name, the Chinese name and page number are indexed in Appendix III. Incorrect or unacceptable spellings are also included here, but they are in italics to distinguish them.

①	Abdulla	阿布都拉·吐尔逊阿依	3	③	1	Standard Form
	Ai	艾铁民	3		2	Incorrect or Unacceptable Form
	C. H. An	安争夕	3		3	Page Number
	L. Z. An	安黎哲	3		4	Accepted Chinese Name
	M. T. An	安明态	3			
	Q. F. An	安庆富	3			
②	Z. X. An	安争夕	3			
	Aur	敖志文	325			
				④		

Finding information about Chinese plant taxonomists according to the Romanized spelling forms

According to the author's various Romanized spelling forms, the Chinese name and page number of the corresponding author can be indexed in Appendix IV.

	236-6 Exped.	236-6 队	325	②	1	Romanized Name
	75 Exped.	75 考察队	325		2	Page Number
①	Abdulla, Tursunay	阿布都拉·吐尔逊阿依	3		3	Accepted Chinese Name
	Abudula, Abas	阿布都拉·阿巴斯	325			
	Ai, Tie Min	艾铁民	3			
				③		

Acknowledgments

We are very grateful for the following institutions and individuals for providing literature and help!

Chinese Virtual Herbarium (CVH) 中国数字植物标本馆
Duocet Wiki of Plants 多识植物百科
Harvard University Herbaria & Libraries
Index Herbariorum: A Global Directory of Public Herbaria and Associated Staff
Library of Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University
National Specimen Information Infrastructure (NSII) 中国国家标本平台
The International Plant Names Index (IPNI)
Tropicos® Missouri Botanical Garden's Electronic Databases

Anhui : MIN Yun Jiang 闵运江, SHAO Jian Wen 邵剑文
Beijing : CHEN Zhi Duan 陈之端, CHU Fu Xiang 储富祥, GU Lei 顾垒, JING Xin Ming 景新明, LI Ai Li 李爱莉, LIU Quan Ru 刘全儒, LIN Qin Wen 林秦文, LONG Chun Lin 龙春林, MA Xin Tang 马欣堂, MENG Shi Yong 孟世勇, QI Yao Dong 齐耀东, WANG Qiang 王强, WANG Yu Fei 王宇飞, WANG Mei Zhi 汪梅芝, WANG Yuan 汪远, XIANG Xiao Guo 向小果, XIAO Cui 肖翠, YANG Yong 杨永, YU Ning Ning 于宁宁, ZHANG Xian Chun 张宪春, ZHANG Yu 张毓, ZHANG Zhi Yun 张志耘, ZHANG Zhong Shuai 张中帅, ZHAO Peng 赵鹏, ZHAO Xin Lei 赵鑫磊, ZHU Xiang Yun 朱相云
Chongqing : DENG Hong Ping 邓洪平, ZHANG Jun 张军, ZUO You Wei 左有为
Fujian : CAI Bang Ping 蔡邦平, CHEN Heng Bin 陈恒彬, CHEN Shi Pin 陈世品, LI Zhen Ji 李振基, ZHAI Jun Wen 翟俊文
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Guizhou : DENG Chao Yi 邓朝义, HAN Guo Ying 韩国营, SUN Qing Wen 孙庆文, WANG Zhi Wei 王志威, XU Zong Qiang 许宗强, ZHANG Ren Bo 张仁波
Guangdong : BAI Lin 白琳, CHEN Zhong He 陈忠和, CUI Da Fang 崔大方, DENG Yun Fei 邓云飞, DUAN Lei 段磊, HU Chi Ming 胡启明, HUANG Rui Lan 黄瑞兰, LI Ping Tao 李秉滔, LIAO Wen Bo 廖文波, LIU Ying 刘莹, REN Chen 任琛, SONG Zhu Qiu 宋柱秋, TONG Yi 童毅, TONG Yi Hua 童毅华, WANG Rui Jiang 王瑞江, XIA Nian He 夏念和, YANG Qin Er 杨亲二, YE Wen 叶文, ZHANG Shou Zhou 张寿洲, ZHOU Xin Xin 周欣欣
Guangxi : HAN Meng Qi 韩孟奇, LIU Yan 刘演, MA Zhong Hui 马仲辉, TANG Sai Chun 唐赛春, WEN Fang 温放, ZHANG Zi Bin 张自斌
Hainan : TANG Huan 汤欢
Heilongjiang : CHEN Yong Sheng 陈永生, HUANG Hui Na 黄慧娜, HUANG Pu Hua 黄普华, LIU Bao Dong 刘保东, MAO Zi Jun 毛子军, WANG Hong Feng 王洪峰, WANG Zheng Quan 王政权, ZHENG Bao Jiang 郑宝江, SHI Shuo 石硕
Hebei : LI Jia Mei 李家美, LIU Ling 刘玲, ZHU Xin Xin 朱鑫鑫
Henan : BUT Pui Hay Paul 畢培曦, CHEN Hu Biao 陈虎彪, LAU Yuen Yung 劉苑容, WU Jia Lin 邬家林
Hong Kong : AI Xun Ru 艾训儒, GUO You Hao 郭友好, LI Jian Qiang 李建强, LI Xin Wei 李新伟, LIANG Qiong 梁琼,
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Jiangxi : HU Zong Gang 胡宗刚, LI Bo 李波, ZHAN Xuan Huai 詹选怀
Jilin : LI Yu 李玉, LIN Hong Mei 林红梅, SUN Ming Zhou 孙明洲, ZHANG Bo 张波

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- Xinjiang :** LI Wen Jun 李文军, PAN Bo Rong 潘伯荣, YANG Zong Zong 杨宗宗
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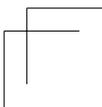
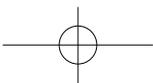
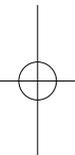
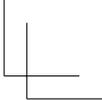
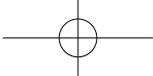
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