

臺灣新歸化植物—克里特鱗冠菊

Hedypnois rhagadioloides (Asteraceae), a newly naturalized plant in Taiwan

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摘要

克里特鱗冠菊 *Hedypnois rhagadioloides* (L.) F.W. Schmidt 原產於地中海地區及伊朗，現新歸化於臺灣桃園市竹圍漁港附近一處沿海荒廢地。本種過去已歸化於澳洲、南非及南北美洲，最近也在南韓發現。本研究報導克里特鱗冠菊及該屬 (*Hedypnois*) 在臺灣的首次記錄，並提供詳細的形態描述與辨識圖像，以利後續鑑定與監測。

關鍵詞：菊苣族、植物誌、臺灣、新紀錄、分類學

ABSTRACT

Hedypnois rhagadioloides (L.) F.W. Schmidt, originally native to the Mediterranean region and Iran, has recently naturalized in Taiwan, with a population discovered in a coastal wasteland near Zhuwei Fishing Port, Taoyuan City. The species has previously been reported to naturalize in Australia, South Africa, North and South America, and, more recently, in Korea. This study documents the first occurrence of this species and its genus in Taiwan. Detailed morphological descriptions and diagnostic images of this species are provided for future identification and monitoring.

Keywords: Cichorieae, flora, Formosa, new record, taxonomy

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緒言

鱗冠菊屬 (*Hedypnois* Mill., 本文新譯) 隸屬於菊科 (Asteraceae) 菊苣族 (Cichorieae) 兒菊亞族 (Hypochaeridinae)，在全球僅包含三至四個分類群，且原生分布主要集中於地中海，以及鄰近的北非、西亞地區 (POWO2025; Kilian et al. 2025; Talavera et al. 2016)。本屬特徵在於具有鱗片狀的冠毛，與其他貓兒菊亞族成員羽毛狀的冠毛迥異 (Kilian et al. 2025; Enke et al. 2012)。然而過去研究由分子證據指出，鱗冠菊屬成員在親緣樹上被包含在獅齒菊屬 (*Leontodon*) 當中 (Enke et al. 2012)，顯示其鱗片狀冠毛的特徵在該亞族中可能是一種反向演化 (Kilian et al. 2025; Kang et al. 2024)。Enke et al. (2012) 並建議將鱗冠菊屬併入廣義的獅齒菊

屬之中，然而該處理尚未被廣泛採用 (Kilian et al. 2025; Kang et al. 2024; POWO 2025)，本文在此亦保留鱗冠菊屬。

鱗冠菊屬中的克里特鱗冠菊 (*Hedypnois rhagadioloides*, 本文新譯) 為該屬分布最為廣泛的物種。除了其原生的地中海地區及西亞外，已被報導歸化於英國、德國等其他歐洲國家，以及南非、北美洲、南美洲及澳洲等地 (Kilian et al. 2025)，且近來在東亞亦被發現於韓國南部的釜山新港 (Kang et al. 2024)。2024 年間，本文第二作者在臺灣北部桃園市竹圍漁港附近一處沿海荒地進行野外調查時，首次發現一個未曾於臺灣記錄過的菊苣族植物族群 (Fig. 1)，該植物於結果時總苞硬化向內彎曲 (Fig. 1E)，且中心的瘦果具有鱗片狀針刺的冠毛 (Fig. 1O)，這些特徵與臺灣已知的其他菊苣族成員皆顯著

不同 (Peng et al. 1998)，經查閱相關文獻後 (Kilian et al. 2025; Kang et al. 2024)，確定即為鱗冠菊屬的克里特鱗冠菊。鱗冠菊所屬的貓兒菊亞族中，臺灣僅產毛蓮菜屬 (*Picris*) 與貓兒菊屬 (*Hypochaeris*) 兩屬共 6 個原生或已歸化的分類群 (Peng et al. 1998; Jung et al. 2008; Jung et al. 2009; Jung et al. 2010)，該兩屬成員皆具有羽毛狀的冠毛，容易與鱗冠菊區分。本文記錄了該屬及該種在臺灣之首次出現，此為繼韓國之後其在亞洲的第二個歸化地點，本文於下提供詳細之形態學描述。

分類處理

Hedypnois Mill., Gard. Dict. Abr., ed. 4.: 606, 1754.

Herbs annuals, hispid with anchor or simple hairs. **Stems** procumbent or erect, mostly branched. **Leaves** predominantly basal, leaf margin entire or pinnatilobed. **Heads** cymose or solitary, bracteate, pedunculate; peduncle ridged and inflated at fruiting; involucre cylindrical, biseriate; outer phyllaries shorter than inner phyllaries; inner phyllaries hardened and convex at fruiting, enveloping outer cypselae; receptacles flat, pitted, glabrous, epaleate. **Florets** ligulate, ligules oblanceolate, apex 5-lobed, yellow; stamens 5; pistil 1. **Cypselae** monomorphic; subcylindrical, beakless, ribbed, scaly; pappus dimorphic, of scales or scale-like bristles.

鱗冠菊屬 (*Hedypnois* Mill.)

一年生草本，全株具錨狀或單毛之剛毛。莖平伏或直立，常分枝。葉多基生，葉全緣或羽狀淺裂。頭狀花序排列成聚繖狀或單生，具苞片，花梗顯著；果期花梗膨大並具縱稜。總苞為圓筒狀，具二輪排列；外圍總苞片較短，內層總苞片於果期變硬並外凸，包覆外側瘦果。花托平坦，具小孔，光滑，不具鱗片。花

為舌狀花，舌狀部倒披針形，先端具五裂，花黃色。雄蕊 5 枚，雌蕊 1 枚。瘦果單型，近圓柱形，無喙，具縱稜，果表面具細小鱗片。冠毛二型，鱗片或鱗片狀剛毛。

詞源：本屬屬名字根由希臘文 "hedys" (甜味) 與 "pnoe" (氣息) 組成，迄今尚無通用之中文譯名。因本屬主要特徵為瘦果先端具鱗片狀冠毛，與近緣的貓兒菊亞族其他成員所具有的羽毛狀冠毛顯著不同，故本研究建議以「鱗冠菊屬」作為中文名稱，以表現其形態特徵。

Hedypnois rhagadioloides (L.) F. W. Schmidt, Samml. Phys. Aufsätze Böhm. Naturgesch. 1: 279, 1795; *Hyoseris rhagadioloides* L., Sp. Pl.: 2: 809, 1753; *Hyoseris cretica* subsp. *Rhagadioloides* (L.) Arcang., Comp. Fl. Ital., ed. 2: 732, 1894; *Hedypnois cretica* subsp. *Rhagadioloides* (L.) Täckh. & Boulos, Publ. Cairo Univ. Herb. 5: 29, 1974; *Leontodon rhagadioloides* (L.) Enke & Zidorn in Organisms Diversity Evol. 12: 14, 2012.—TYPE: LINN 957.9 (lectotype: designated by Nordenstam, 1977).
克里特鱗冠菊 (Fig. 1)

Herbs annuals, usually up to 20 cm tall, hispid with eglandular, anchor, or simple hairs. **Stems** erect or prostrate, usually branched, spreading, sparsely hispid. **Basal leaves** oblanceolate to oblong, obtuse, 4.0–8.0 cm long, 0.8–1.9 cm wide, shallowly sinuate-dentate to lyrate-pinnatipartite, scabrous to pubescent, setulose along the mid-vein; **cauline leaves** elliptic to lanceolate, rounded at the base, acute, 2.5–5.5 cm long, 0.4–1.2 cm wide, entire topinnatilobed. **Heads** cymose or solitary; bractlinear, apex acute, base subcordate, amplexicaul, hispid, margin entire, ciliate; peduncles 2–8 cm long, thickened and inflated toward the apex, setulose to hispidulous; involucre ca. 1 cm diam.; inner bracts 10–16, narrowly lanceolate, somewhat accrescent,

台灣生物多樣性研究 TW J. Biodivers. 28(3): 215-220, 2026
setulose to subglabrous; **Florets** bisexual, ligulate;
ligules 3–6 mm long, yellow, apex 5-toothed,
brown; tube 2.5–3.5 mm long, glabrous, white to
greenish, throat slightly pubescent outside; stamens
5, yellow; style apically bifid, pubescent, yellow.
Cypselae 5–7 mm long, blackish, more or less
incurved; pappus of outer cypselae ca. 1 mm long,
of the inner cypselae with 5 or 6 awns, 3.5–6 mm
long.

一年生草本，通常高達 20 公分，全株具錨
狀或單毛之剛毛。莖直立或平鋪，通常具分
枝，橫向伸展，被稀疏粗毛。基生葉倒披針形
至長橢圓形，鈍頭，長 4.0–8.0 公分，寬 0.8–1.9
公分，葉緣淺波狀齒裂至琴狀羽裂，葉面粗糙
至疏毛，主脈上具剛毛。莖生葉為橢圓形至披
針形，基部圓形，葉先端銳尖，長 2.5–5.5 公
分，寬 0.4–1.2 公分，葉緣全緣到羽狀淺裂。頭
花聚繖狀或單生；花梗基部苞片線形，先端銳
尖，基部近心形、抱莖，具剛毛，全緣，具緣
毛；花梗長 2–8 公分，頂端膨大肥厚，具剛毛
或短柔毛。總苞直徑約 1 公分；內層總苞片 10–
16 枚，狹披針形，略呈增長狀，具剛毛或近於
無毛。小花皆兩性舌狀花。舌狀花花冠長 3–6
公釐，先端五齒，棕色。花筒長 2.5–3.5 公釐，
光滑，白至淡綠色，喉部外側微被毛。雄蕊 5
枚，黃色。花柱先端二裂，被毛，黃色。瘦果
長 5–7 公釐，呈黑色，略為內彎；外層瘦果的
冠毛約長 1 公釐，內層瘦果具 5–6 枚芒狀冠
毛，長 3.5–6 公釐。

詞源：種小名 *rhagadioloides* 意指"像 *rhagadiolus*
(亦為菊苣族成員)的"。本文新擬中文名稱「克
里特鱗冠菊」係依據其英文俗名「Cretan
weed」命名，其意指本種的原產地之一 - 克里
特島(Crete)。

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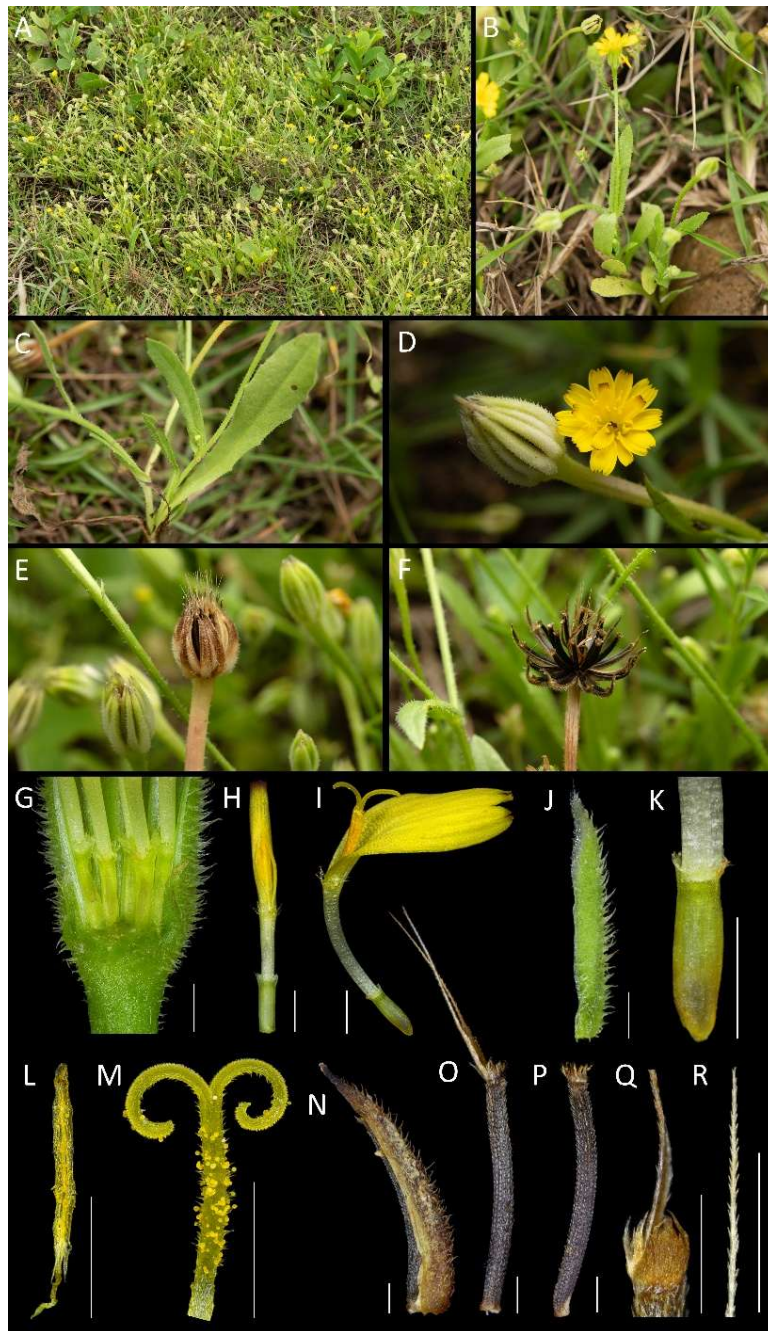


圖 1 克里特鱗冠菊形態特徵。A–B. 植株形態。C. 莖與莖生葉。D. 開花與瘦果發育中的頭花。E–F. 瘦果成熟的頭花。G. 頭花縱切面。H–I. 小花。J. 總苞片。K. 子房與萼片。L. 雄蕊。M. 柱頭。N. 外側瘦果被硬化的苞片包覆。O. 內側瘦果。P. 外側瘦果。Q. 冠毛。R. 芒刺狀冠毛先端。比例尺：1 mm。

Fig. 1 Morphology of *Hedypnois rhagadioloides*.

A–B. Habit, C. Stem and cauline leaves, D. Flowering and fruiting heads, E–F. Mature heads, G. Longitudinal section of a head, H–I. Florets, J. Phyllary, K. Ovary and calyx, L. Stamen, M. Stigma, N. Outer cypselae enveloped by a hardened phyllary, O. Inner cypselae, P. Outer cypselae, Q. Pappus, and R. Distal part of an awned pappus. Scale bars = 1 mm in the descriptive panel.