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封面说明: 滇西北高山流石滩垫状植物植被景观(张亚洲摄)。垫状植物团状福禄草是该群落的奠基种, 左上图为其开花朝向(陈建国摄), 中上图为两性花(张亚洲摄), 右上图为其雌花(张亚洲摄)。群落中常见物种包括粗糙红景天、狭叶委陵菜、七叶龙胆、钉柱委陵菜、镰萼喉毛花、圆穗蓼、滇边大黄及早熟禾等。张亚洲等在该区域内选取不同海拔带、不同坡度及坡向上的垫状植物团状福禄草种群为研究对象, 研究了团状福禄草的开花面积及方位随海拔、坡度及坡向的变化, 讨论了其环境适应意义(本期1154–1163页)。

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Cover illustration: Cushion vegetation in the alpine screes on the northwestern Yunnan, China (Photographed by ZHANG Ya-Zhou). Cushion *Arenaria polytrichoides* is the most important foundation species which plays a key role in maintaining the alpine ecosystems. Upper left: The flowering aspect of one individual (Photographed by CHEN Jian-Guo). Top center: Hermaphrodite flowers (Photographed by ZHANG Ya-Zhou). Upper right: Female flowers (Photographed by ZHANG Ya-Zhou). Other commonly found species include *Rhodiola coccinea* subsp. *scabrida*, *Potentilla stenophylla*, *Gentiana arethusae* var. *delicatula*, *Potentilla saundersiana*, *Comastoma falcatum*, *Polygonum macrophyllum*, *Rheum delavayi*, *Poa* spp. and so on. Zhang *et al.* selected five populations of the cushion *A. polytrichoides* with different exposures and slopes along an altitudinal gradient on the mountains. They compared the flowering area and positions within and among populations, and discussed the potential adaptive significance (Pages 1154–1163 of this issue).