

del) Steudel; *L. lehmannii* Nees ex Steudel; *L. multiflorum* Steudel; *L. pilosulum* Steudel; *L. zeylanicum* J. D. Hooker.

Culms tufted from a knotty rootstock, slender, stiffly erect, 60–150 cm tall. Leaf sheaths glabrous or pilose; leaf blades lanceolate, 5–30 × 2–5 cm, glabrous or with long hairs on both surfaces, base rounded to a 8–12 mm pseudopetiole; ligule brown, hispid on backside. Inflorescence 10–25 cm; racemes few, 5–10 cm, loosely spiculate, erect at first with appressed spikelets, later obliquely spreading and spikelets patent; pedicels short, thick. Spikelets narrowly lanceolate, subterete, 7–12 mm, base glabrous or hairy; glumes ovate, rounded on back, subleathery with membranous margins; lower glume 3–4.5 mm, 5-veined, glabrous or stiffly hairy near margins and apex; upper glume ca. 5 mm, 5–7-veined, glabrous; lemma of fertile floret oblong with straight back, not keeled, 6–7 mm; palea lanceolate, hyaline; awn of fertile and sterile lemmas 1.5–2 mm. Fl. and fr. Jun–Sep. $2n = 48^*$.

Shady slopes, roadsides and in moist forests. Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Japan, S Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Guinea, Philippines,

Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam; Australia (Queensland), Pacific Islands (Polynesia)].

This species is used for medicinal purposes. The leaves are reminiscent of those of bamboos. The barbed awns catch in the fur of passing animals, effecting dispersal of the spikelet.

2. *Lophatherum sinense* Rendle, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 36: 421. 1904.

中华淡竹叶 zhong hua dan zhu ye

Culms tufted, stiffly erect, up to 110 cm tall. Leaf sheaths usually glabrous; leaf blades lanceolate, 15–20 × 3–5 cm, base rounded to a pseudopetiole; ligule very small. Inflorescence 15–25 cm, racemes few, distant, up to 5 cm, closely spiculate with subsessile imbricate spikelets. Spikelets obliquely ovate, flattened, 7–10 mm; glumes broadly ovate, weakly keeled, 5(–7)-veined; lower glume ca. 4 mm; upper glume ca. 5 mm; lemma of fertile floret broadly ovate with gibbous back, keeled, ca. 6 mm, palea shorter than lemma; awn of fertile and sterile lemmas ca. 1 mm. Fl. and fr. Aug–Oct. $2n = 48^*$.

Shady hillsides by streams. Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Zhejiang [Japan, S Korea].

This species is very similar to *Lophatherum gracile* vegetatively, but has different spikelets.

17. Tribe THYSANOLAENEAE

粽叶芦族 zong ye lu zu

Liu Liang (刘亮); Sylvia M. Phillips

Perennials. Culms tufted, tall, bamboolike, solid. Leaf blades broad, flat, many-veined, cross veinlets present, base rounded, contracted to sheath, apex acuminate; ligule scarious. Inflorescence a large panicle, the numerous tiny spikelets on branchlets contracted around the primary branches, immature at emergence. Spikelets with 2 florets and a rachilla extension, a 3rd reduced floret sometimes present, laterally compressed, falling entire with pedicel attached, subsequently disarticulating between florets; rachilla glabrous, internode very short; glumes much shorter than spikelet, hyaline, 0–1-veined, rounded on back, obtuse; lower lemma barren without palea, oblong-lanceolate, membranous, rounded on back, 1–3-veined, glabrous, narrowly acuminate; upper floret bisexual, becoming firm, its lemma lanceolate, finely 3-veined, ciliate on margins, apex acuminate-rostrate; palea small, hyaline. Stamens 2–3. Caryopsis subglobose, hilum punctiform. $x = 12$.

One species: tropical Asia, including China, Indian Ocean Islands.

113. THYSANOLAENA Nees, Edinburgh New Philos. J. 18: 180. 1835.

粽叶芦属 zong ye lu shu

Description and distribution as for tribe.

1. *Thysanolaena latifolia* (Roxburgh ex Hornemann) Honda, J. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo, Sect. 3, Bot. 3: 312. 1930.

粽叶芦 zong ye lu

Melica latifolia Roxburgh ex Hornemann, Suppl. Hort. Bot. Hafn. 117. 1819; *Agrostis maxima* Roxburgh; *Thysanolaena maxima* (Roxburgh) O. Kuntze.

Culms 1–3 m tall, hard, unbranched, often arching. Leaf sheaths smooth; leaf blades broadly lanceolate-oblong, leathery, up to 40 × 3–7 cm; ligule truncate, 1–2 mm. Panicle up to 60 cm, open or contracted; main branches 1–3 per node, pilose in axils, bare of spikelets in lower part, lowest branch up to 30 cm; pedicels ca. 2 mm. Spikelets 1.5–1.8 mm; glumes 1/5–1/4 spikelet length, ovate-lanceolate; lower lemma as long as spikelet;

upper lemma slightly shorter than lower lemma, marginal hairs rigid, to 1 mm, spreading at maturity, apex slightly recurved. Anthers brown, 0.5–1 mm. Caryopsis oblong, ca. 0.5 mm. Fl. and fr. summer to autumn. $2n = 24$.

Hillsides and valleys, among rocks, in thickets, forest margins, open grasslands, river banks. Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Taiwan, Yunnan [Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam; Indian Ocean Islands].

This tall, broad-leaved grass is easily recognized by its large, purplish brown panicle of tiny spikelets, which fall entire with the pedicel attached. It provides a source of fiber, the heads can be used as brooms, and it is also planted as an ornamental.