

1. RHOPALOCNEMIS Junghuhn, Nova Acta Phys.-Med. Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol. Nat. Cur. 18(Suppl. 1): 213. 1841.

盾片蛇菰 *dun pian she gu shu*

Plants monoecious or dioecious. Rhizome thick, smooth or irregularly corrugate, containing abundant starch, with sheathlike extension surrounding base of scape. Leaves on male shoots scale-like but absent on female shoots. Scape robust. Inflorescences spadixlike, oblong-cylindric, covered by numerous scale-like bracts and flowers; scale-like bracts thick, multiangular peltate, complanate, margin adherent, caducous at anthesis. Male flowers: perianth tubular, apex irregularly dentate or 4-lobed. Stamens connate into a synandrium; anthers united into a head, with 20–30 locelli in 2 or 3 layers. Female flowers: perianth adnate to ovary, forming 2 low crests apically on ovary. Ovary ellipsoid, 1-loculed; ovules anatropous. Styles 2, elongated; stigmas capitate. Fruit narrowly oblong. Seeds globose.

Two species: Africa (Madagascar), E and SE Asia; one species in China.

1. *Rhopalocnemis phalloides* Junghuhn, Nova Acta Phys.-Med. Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol. Nat. Cur. 18(Suppl. 1): 215. 1841.

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Plants 15–30 cm tall, yellowish to brownish. Rhizome 6–13 × (4–)6–21 cm; sheath lobes 5, irregularly deltoid, 1–2 × 1.2–1.5 cm. Scapes 2–10 × 2–5 cm. Leaves spirally arranged, ±

scattered, warty, apically slightly reflexed. Inflorescences 7–20 × 3–7.5 cm, when androgynous male flowers toward base and female flowers toward apex; scale-like bracts larger at middle of inflorescence, apically ca. 5 mm in diam. Flowers sessile.

Dense forests, thickets; 1000–2700 m. W Guangxi, SE Yunnan [India, Indonesia, Nepal, Sikkim, Thailand, Vietnam].

The hosts are mostly species of Araliaceae (*Dendropanax*), Euphorbiaceae, Fagaceae, and Moraceae.

