

27. POTTSIA Hooker & Arnott, Bot. Beechey Voy. 198. 1837.

帘子藤属 *lian zi teng shu*

Lianas woody, latex white. Leaves opposite. Cymes racemose or paniculate, 3–5-branched, terminal or axillary. Flowers usually small, 5-merous. Calyx deeply divided, with many basal glands inside. Corolla salverform, tube cylindric, throat narrowed, without scales, lobes overlapping to right. Stamens inserted at apex of corolla tube; filaments short; anthers exerted, sagittate, connivent at middle, adherent to pistil head, cells spurred at base; disc 5-parted. Ovaries 2, free, shorter than disc; ovules numerous in each ovary. Style thickened at middle or near base; pistil head ovoid or fusiform, apex short conical. Follicles 2, elongated, linear. Seeds linear, elongated, not beaked, apex comose; endosperm copious; cotyledons linear, flat, radicle superior.

About four species: SE Asia, two species in China.

- 1a. Corolla ca. 7 mm, lobes spreading; style thickened at middle; ovary pilose 1. *P. laxiflora*
1b. Corolla ca. 13 mm, lobes reflexed; style thickened near base; ovary glabrous 2. *P. grandiflora*

1. *Pottisia laxiflora* (Blume) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2: 416. 1891.

帘子藤 *lian zi teng*

Vallaris laxiflora Blume, Bijdr. 1043. 1826; *Pottisia cantonensis* Hooker & Arnott; *P. hookeriana* Wight; *P. laxiflora* var. *pubescens* (Tsiang) P. T. Li; *P. ovata* A. de Candolle; *P. pubescens* Tsiang.

Lianas to 10 m. Branches and branchlets slender, pubescent or glabrous. Petiole 1.5–4 cm; leaf blade ovate, narrowly ovate, or elliptic, 6–12 × 3–7 cm, base obtuse to rounded or subcordate, pubescent or glabrous on both surfaces; lateral veins 4–6 pairs. Cymes to 25 cm, long pedunculate, many flowered. Corolla purple or rose, ca. 7 mm; tube glabrous, longer than lobes; lobes narrowly ovate, ca. 2 mm, spreading. Ovary pilose. Style thickened at middle. Follicles linear, to 55 cm × 3–5 mm, pubescent to glabrous. Seeds linear, ca. 2 cm, coma 2.5–3 cm. Fl. Apr–Aug, fr. Aug–Oct.

Open forests, forest borders, brushwoods; 200–1000 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hunan, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam].

The stem and leaves are used to treat fractures and injury and the latex and roots for anemia and rheumatism.

2. *Pottisia grandiflora* Markgraf in Diels, Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 9: 1029. 1926.

大花帘子藤 *da hua lian zi teng*

Lianas to 5 m. Branches and branchlets greenish, terete. Petiole 1–2.2 cm; leaf blade ovate to subovate, 6.5–12 × 3–7 cm, somewhat leathery, base rounded, sometimes decurrent into petiole, glabrous; lateral veins ca. 6 pairs. Cymes up to 20 cm, glabrous, long pedunculate, many flowered. Corolla ca. 1.3 cm, purple or rose, glabrous, tube ca. 6 mm; lobes obovate, slightly longer than tube, reflexed. Ovary glabrous. Style ca. 6 mm, thickened near base; pistil head conical. Follicles 2, linear, to 42 cm × 6 mm. Seeds linear, coma yellowish, to 4.5 cm. Fl. Apr–Aug, fr. Aug–Dec.

• Montane forests, brushwoods; 400–1100 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan, Yunnan, Zhejiang.

