

22. CYRTANDROMOEA Zollinger, Syst. Verz. 55, 58. 1855.

囊萼花属 nang e hua shu

Perennials. Stems erect, quadrangular, basally woody. Leaves opposite, petiolate, simple. Inflorescences axillary or from basal woody part of stem, cymose, few to many flowered or flower solitary from axil of upper leaves; bracts small, membranous. Calyx tubular, becoming urceolate in fruit, apex truncate and shallowly 5-lobed. Corolla funnellform; limb sublaurate; lower lip 3-lobed; upper lip 2-lobed; lobes orbicular. Stamens 4, didynamous, inserted basally on corolla tube; anther locules divergent, apices confluent. Ovary conical or cylindrical. Style filiform; stigma 2-lamellate. Capsule loculicidal, enclosed in calyx. Seeds numerous, ellipsoid, reticulate.

About 10 species: S and SE Asia; one species in China.

1. *Cyrtandromoea grandiflora* C. B. Clarke in A. de Candolle & C. de Candolle, Monogr. Phan. 5: 186. 1883.

囊萼花 nang e hua

Herbs, 1–2 m tall. Stems densely pubescent. Petiole 1–4 cm, puberulent; leaf blade narrowly oblong to oblong-lanceolate, 8–22 × 3–5.5 cm, abaxially densely pubescent along veins, adaxially sparsely pilose, base acuminate, margin serrate, apex acuminate.

Inflorescences 4–7 cm, cymose, 2–6-flowered; peduncle puberulent. Pedicel puberulent. Calyx 0.8–2.5 × 0.4–1 cm, to 3 cm in fruit. Corolla white or pale violet, 3–5.5 cm, outside sparsely glandular pilose. Capsule ellipsoid, ca. 13 × 5 mm. Fl. and fr. Aug–Sep.

Forests; below 1100 m. ?NW and S Yunnan [Indonesia (Sumatra), Myanmar, Thailand].

Cyrtandromoea pterocaulis D. D. Tao, X. D. Li & X. Yang has been described from NW Yunnan (Acta Bot. Yunnan. 17: 156. 1995) but may be conspecific with *C. cymulosa* C. B. Clarke of Myanmar.

