

16. LANCEA J. D. Hooker & Thomson, Hooker's J. Bot. Kew. Gard. Misc. 9: 244. 1857.

肉果草属 rou guo cao shu

Herbs, perennial, subglabrous. Rhizomes long, slender, with fibrous roots. Stems short. Leaves few, opposite, lower ones scalelike; petiole short, winged; leaf blade pinnately veined. Inflorescences terminal, short, few flowered. Calyx campanulate; lobes 5, subequal, as long as tube. Corolla 2-lipped; tube cylindrical; lower lip large, spreading flat, with 2 plaits at base, 3-lobed, middle lobe entire or 2-lobed; upper lip 2-lobed or divided, erect or ± spreading flat, slightly arched. Stamens 4, didynamous; filaments glabrous or hairy; anther locules distinct, diverging. Ovary glabrous. Stigma fanlike or 2-lamellate. Fruit globose, berrylike, nearly fleshy, indehiscent. Seeds numerous; seed coat thin.

Two species: Bhutan, China, India, Mongolia, Sikkim; both species in China.

- 1a. Stems and leaves glabrous; calyx leathery; corolla tube 0.8–1.3 cm, middle lobe of lower lip entire; stamens inserted near middle of corolla tube; filaments glabrous 1. *L. tibetica*
1b. Stems and leaves hairy; calyx membranous; corolla tube more than 2 cm, middle lobe of lower lip 2-lobed; stamens inserted at throat; filaments pilose 2. *L. hirsuta*

1. Lancea tibetica J. D. Hooker & Thomson, Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 9: 244. 1857.

肉果草 rou guo cao

Herbs, 3–7(–15) cm tall, glabrous except for petioles. Rhizomes to 10 cm, with a pair of membranous scales on each node. Leaves 6–10, ± rosulate; leaf blade obovate, obovate-oblong, or spatulate, 2–7 cm, subleathery, base tapering, margin entire or obscurely and sparsely toothed, apex obtuse and usually apiculate. Flowers in fascicles of 3–5 or in a raceme; bracts subulate-lanceolate. Calyx ca. 1 cm, leathery; lobes subulate-triangular. Corolla dark blue to purple, 1.5–2.5 cm; tube 0.8–1.3 cm; throat yellowish and/or with purple dots; lower lip middle lobe entire; upper lip erect, deeply 2-lobed, rarely shallowly 2-parted. Stamens inserted near middle of tube; filaments glabrous. Fruit red to dark purple, ovoid, ca. 1 cm, included in persistent calyx. Seeds numerous, brownish yellow, oblong, ca. 1 mm. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Jul–Sep.

Grassland, sparse forests, along streams; 2000–4500 m. Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan [Bhutan, India, Mongolia, Sikkim].

2. Lancea hirsuta Bonati, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 56: 467. 1909.

粗毛肉果草 cu mao rou guo cao

Herbs, 4–8 cm tall; stems and leaves with coarse multicellular hairs. Rhizomes much branched, with membranous scales on nodes. Leaf blade ovate-oblong, 3–5 cm, papery, base attenuate, margin shallowly crenate, apex obtuse. Racemes 4–10-flowered; bracts lanceolate, longer than calyx, base dilated and semiamplexicaul. Calyx ca. 7 mm, membranous; lobes lanceolate, margin ciliate. Corolla blue-purple, 2.8–3.2 cm; tube more than 2 cm, outside hairy; lower lip middle lobe 2-lobed; upper lip shallowly 2-parted, truncate. Stamens inserted at throat; 2 filaments villous. Style glabrous, as long as stamens. Fl. Jul.

• Grassland, mountain slopes, under forests; 3700–4100 m. NW Sichuan, NW Yunnan.

