

54. RHYNCHOGLOSSUM Blume, Bijdr. 741. 1826, nom. conserv.

尖舌苣苔属 *jian she ju tai shu*

Klugia Schlechtendal.

Herbs, perennial or annual, terrestrial, not rhizomatous or rhizomatous. Stems branched or simple. Leaves few, along stem, alternate; leaf blade puberulent to glabrous, base sometimes strongly oblique, cuneate to cordate. Inflorescences racemose, lax and later appearing scorpioid, pseudoterminal and/or axillary, few- to many-flowered cymes; bract 1, opposite each flower, alternate [or absent]. Calyx actinomorphic, 5-lobed, sometimes winged; segments equal. Corolla blue to purple, zygomorphic, inside glabrous or sparsely puberulent near mouth; tube tubular to cylindrical, not swollen, slightly longer than limb, 1.5–4 mm in diam.; limb 2-lipped; adaxial lip 2-lobed, shorter than abaxial lip; abaxial lip 3-lobed, seldom undivided, lobes equal or subequal, apex rounded and mucronulate or acute to obtuse. Stamens 2 or 4, adnate to corolla tube near middle, if 2 on abaxial side, included; anthers basifixed or dorsifixed, coherent in pairs, thecae nearly parallel or divaricate, confluent at apex, dehiscing longitudinally; connective not projecting; staminodes 2, 3, or absent, adnate to adaxial or adaxial and abaxial sides of corolla tube. Disc cupular. Ovary ovoid, 1-loculed; placentas 2, parietal, projecting inward, 2-cleft. Stigma 1, terminal, subglobose, undivided. Capsule straight in relation to pedicel, ovoid, shorter than calyx, dehiscing loculicidally to base; valves 2, straight, not twisted. Seeds unappended.

About 12 species: SE Asia, Pacific Islands; two species in China.

- 1a. Calyx 1.6–2 cm; corolla ca. 2.1 cm, inside glabrous; fertile stamens 4, thecae divergent; perennials, rhizomatous; leaves 6–22 cm; peduncle 0.6–0.8 cm; capsule ca. 9 mm 1. *R. omeiense*
- 1b. Calyx 3–8 mm; corolla 0.8–1 cm, inside puberulent near mouth; fertile stamens 2, thecae nearly parallel; annuals, not rhizomatous; leaves 4–12 cm; peduncle 2–5.5(–8) cm; capsule 3–4.5 mm 2. *R. obliquum*

1. *Rhynchoglossum omeiense* W. T. Wang in W. T. Wang & K. Y. Pan, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 2(2): 148. 1982.
峨眉尖舌苣苔 *e mei jian she ju tai*

Perennials, rhizomatous. Stems 40–90 cm, glabrous. Petiole 0.2–4 cm; leaf blade oblique, 1 side elliptic, other side ovate, 6–22 × 2–8 cm, adaxially sparsely puberulent, abaxially glabrous, base strongly oblique, cuneate on smaller side, broadly cuneate, rounded, or subtruncate on other, margin subentire, indistinctly denticulate, apex long acuminate. Cymes 2.5–6 cm, 2–12-flowered, puberulent, glabrescent; peduncle 6–8 mm, glabrous. Calyx 1.6–2 cm; lobes 5–8 mm. Corolla deep purple, ca. 2.1 cm, inside glabrous; tube ca. 1.5 cm × 4 mm; adaxial lip ca. 3.5 mm; abaxial lip ca. 5 mm, 3-lobed. Stamens 4; anthers ca. 1.8 mm, thecae divaricate; staminodes absent. Disc ca. 0.2 mm. Pistil ca. 6 mm, glabrous. Style ca. 2 mm. Capsule surrounded by persistent calyx, ca. 9 mm. Fl. Aug–Sep.

- Streamsides, shaded areas on slopes in valleys; 900–1700 m. Sichuan (Emei Xian, Leibo Xian, Meigu Xian).

2. *Rhynchoglossum obliquum* Blume, Bijdr. 741. 1826.
尖舌苣苔 *jian she ju tai*

Loxotis obliqua (Wallich) Benthams; *Rhynchoglossum hologlossum* Hayata; *R. obliquum* f. *albiflorum* Kuntze; *R. obliquum* f. *coeruleum* Kuntze; *R. obliquum* var. *hologlossum* (Hayata) W. T. Wang; *R. obliquum* var. *parviflorum* C. B. Clarke; *R. zeylanicum* W. J. Hooker; *Wulfenia obliqua* Wallich.

Annuals, not rhizomatous. Stems 18–100 cm, glabrous to sparsely puberulent. Petiole 0.5–1.5(–3.5) cm; leaf blade oblique, 1 side elliptic, other side ovate, 4–12 ×

2–6 cm, adaxially glabrous, sometimes minutely sparsely puberulent, abaxially glabrous, base strongly oblique, cuneate to narrowly cordate on smaller side, cordate on other, margin entire to undulate, apex acuminate. Cymes 3–24 cm, 10–30-flowered, appressed puberulent, glabrescent; peduncle 2–5.5(–8) cm, glabrous. Calyx often tinged blue, 3–8 mm; lobes 1–3 mm. Corolla pale to dark purple or blue, 8–11 mm, inside puberulent near mouth; tube 5–6 × 1.5–2 mm; adaxial lip 1.5–2.5 mm; abaxial lip 3.5–5 mm, 3-lobed to undivided. Stamens 2; anthers 0.7–1 mm, thecae nearly parallel; staminodes 2, ca. 0.8 mm. Disc ca. 1 mm. Pistil ca. 6.5 mm, glabrous. Style 4–6 mm. Capsule 3–4.5 mm. Fl. Jul–Nov, fr. Aug–Nov.

Forest margins, forests, caves, shaded cliffs; 100–2800 m. W Guangxi, SW Guizhou, SW Sichuan, Taiwan, E Xizang, Yunnan [Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam].

In recent treatments of *Rhynchoglossum* in China two varieties were recognized. However, the only character that separates them is lobing of the abaxial corolla lip, which varies from entire to deeply 3-lobed even on the same specimen. The entire-lipped variety was described from and previously reported only from Taiwan. Entire abaxial corolla lips have been observed in W Guangxi, SW Guizhou, SW Sichuan, S & W Yunnan, India, Philippines, and Thailand.

