
Indopolysolenia Bennet; Polysolenia Rauschert, nom. illeg. superfl.; Polysolenia J. D. Hooker (1873), not Ehrengberg ex Kützing (1849) [Fungi].

Perennial herbs or subshrubs, unarmed, presumably rather succulent. Raphides present. Leaves opposite, sometimes crowded or rosalate, perhaps without domatia, with margins sometimes crisped and/or reportedly serrulate; stipules persistent to deciduous, interpetiolar or shortly united around stem, triangular to suborbicular (Leptomischus funingensis), often well developed and veined, entire or 2- or 3-lobed (L. wallichii), glabrous or glabrescent adaxially. Inflorcescences terminal and apparently sometimes pseudoaxillary. Corolla white, tubular, densely multicellular villous, several to many flowered, subessessile to pedunculate, bracteate with bracts often well developed to involucral. Flowers sessile to pedicellate, bisexual, distylyous and sometimes markedly dimorphic. Calyx limb 5-lobed. Ovary 2-celled, ovules numerous in each cell borne on stipitate placentas apparently near base of septum; stigma 2-lobed, included or partially exserted; filaments usually short; anders basifixed or perhaps dorsifixed near base. Capsules oblong or glocose, dehiscent through apical portion or operculum inside calyx limb, perhaps papyraceous, with septum reportedly covering 1/2 of capsule; seeds numerous, small, reticulate or areolate.

Seven species: S China, NE India, Myanmar, Vietnam; five species (three endemic) in China.

Leptomischus seems to be similar to Keenania and Moeratia; all of these genera are rather poorly known. Several authors (e.g., Deb & Rout, Kew Bull. 45(2): 339–341. 1990; H. S. Lo in FRPS 71(1): 184–189. 1999) have reported marked floral dimorphism in species of Leptomischus.

1a. Leaf blade shallowly cordate or subtruncate at base; stems well developed with leaves distributed along them; calyx with multicellular long trichomes ................................................................. 3. L. guangxiensis

1b. Leaf blade obtuse to acute at base; stems short to well developed with leaves distributed along them or congested at ends; calyx glabrous or with unicellular or multicellular trichomes.

2a. Flowers smaller, corolla 6–6.5 mm; calyx and corolla glabrous outside ..................................................... 4. L. parviflorus

2b. Flowers larger, corolla longer than 10 mm; calyx and corolla glabrous to variously pubescent outside.

3a. Stems short, with leaves crowded and rosalate; calyx and corolla unicellular pilosulous outside ............... 5. L. primuloides

3b. Stems developed, with leaves distributed along them; calyx and corolla densely multicellular villous, -tomentose, or -pilosulous outside.

4a. Stipules ovate to lanceolate, 8–9 mm ................................................................. 1. L. erianthus

4b. Stipules suborbicular, 4–5 mm ................................................................. 2. L. funingensis


毛花报春茜 mao hua bao chun qian

Herbs, weak to erect, 1–2 m tall; stems quadrangular, densely hirtellous. Leaves opposite, distributed along stems; petiole usually 0.5–1.5 cm, densely hirtellous; blade drying papery, black adaxially, dark brown abaxially, narrowly elliptic to lanceolate-elliptic, 4–12 × 1.5–5 cm, adaxially sparsely striae to glabrescent, abaxially glabrescent except multicellular villous along principal veins, base cuneate, margins densely multicellular-ciliate, apex acuminate or caudate-cuspidate; secondary veins 9–12 pairs; stipules persistent, ovate or lanceolate, 8–9 mm, densely striate veined. Inflorcescences terminal, subcapitate, densely multicellular villous with trichomes drying brown; peduncle shorter than 1 cm. Flowers subsessile. Calyx multicellular villous; hypanthium portion obconic, ca. 1.5 mm; limb lobed for ca. 1/2; lobes narrowly triangular, ca. 4 mm, acute. Corolla white, tubular, densely multicellular tomentose or pilosulous outside with trichomes drying brown; tube 15–16 cm, inside upper part white villous; lobes triangular-lanceolate, 4–5 mm, acute. Capsules obconic, 5–6 mm, with persistent calyx lobes to 3 mm. Fl. May, fr. Jul.

• Dense forests in moist valleys; 1500–1700 m. Yunnan.


富宁报春茜 fu ning bao chun qian

Herbs, unbranched; stems terete to quadrangular, pilosulous. Leaves opposite, distributed along stems; petiole 1–3 cm; blade drying black-brown, ovate, narrowly elliptic, or rarely obovate, 8–15 × 2.5–4.5 cm, adaxially glabrescent to pilose, abaxially villous, base cuneate, margins entire or serrulate-ciliate, apex acuminate; secondary veins 5–7(or 8) pairs; stipules suborbicular, 4–5 mm, usually reflexed, villous abaxially and marginally. Inflorcescences terminal, cymose, densely many flowered; peduncles shorter than 1 cm; pedicels 3–3.5 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx densely multicellular villous; hypanthium portion obconic, 3.5–4 mm; limb deeply lobed; lobes subtriangular, ca. 1.5 mm, obtuse. Corolla white or bright yellow, tubular-salverform, densely multicellular villous outside; tube 14–16 mm, white villous inside; lobes subelliptic, 4–6 mm, obtuse. Capsules obconic or subglobose, pilose, weakly...
shiny. Fl. summer.

- Streamsides in dense forests; ca. 1000 m. Yunnan (Funing).


心叶报春茜 xin ye bao chun qian

Herbs; stems densely multicellular tomentose with trichomes drying grayish brown. Leaves opposite, distributed along stems; petiole 2.5–3.5 cm, densely pilosulous; blade drying papery and brownish gray adaxially, ovate or oblong-ovate, 5–8.8 × 2.5–4.5 cm, sparsely strigose adaxially, pilosulous except multicellular tomentose along midrib abaxially, base shallowly cordate to subtruncate, margins entire, apex acute to obtuse; secondary veins 5–7 pairs; stipules subovate, 7–9 mm, villous. Inflorescences terminal, cymose, densely multicellular tomentose; peduncle ca. 1 cm. Flowers not seen. Capsules obconic, multicellular villous, together with persistent calyx lobes 9–10 mm. Fl. May, fr. Apr, Jan.

- Shady grasslands near water. Guangxi.


小花报春茜 xiao hua bao chun qian

Herbs, 10–30 cm tall; stems terete to 4-angled, densely villosulous. Leaves opposite, distributed along stems or in clusters near stem apices; petiole 4–10(–20) mm, puberulent to villosulous; blade drying papery, dark green adaxially, greenish yellow abaxially, elliptic, narrowly elliptic, or ob lanceolate, 4–14 × 1–4 cm, glabrous adaxially, glabrous on lamina and densely puberulent to villosulous on veins abaxially, base acute to obtuse, margins entire, apex obtuse to shortly acuminate; secondary veins 12–16 pairs; stipules persistent, rather leaflike, ovate to ligulate, 4–14 cm, veined, glabrescent, acute to obtuse. Inflorescences terminal, capitate, several flowered, puberulent to glabrous; peduncle 0.4–5 cm; bracts obovate to oblong-oblanceolate or narrowly ob lanceolate, 3–10 mm, entire or sparsely ciliate. Flowers subsessile. Calyx glabrous; hypan thium portion obvoid, smooth to 5-ribbed, ca. 1.5 mm; limb lobed for ca. 1/2; lobes lanceolate, (1–)2.5(–4) mm, ciliate, acute or acuminate. Corolla funnelform or tubular to inflated, outside pilosulous; tube 16–18(–25) mm, villous in throat; lobes triangular, ca. 2 mm, acute or obtuse. Capsules obvoid, ca. 3 × 4 mm. Fl. early winter.

- Forests; [ca. 200 m in Myanmar]. Yunnan (Hekou) [Myanmar, Vietnam].

The measurements above include some from the protologue of *Indopolysolenia burmanica*, which was placed by Lo (Acta Phytotax. Sin. 31: 275. 1993) in synonymy with *Leptomischus primuloides*.


报春茜 bao chun qian

*Indopolysolenia burmanica* Deb & Rout.

Perennial herbs or subshrubs, 10–30 cm tall; stems stout, subterete to quadrangular, pilosulous. Leaves opposite, crowded and rosulate; petiole 0.4–4 cm, pilose; blade drying papery, obovate, broadly obovate, or elliptic, (7–)15–25 × (2–)5–10 cm, adaxially glabrous, abaxially glabrescent except puberulent along principal veins, base cuneate to acute, margins entire, apex acute or obtuse; secondary veins 14–19 pairs; stipules deciduous, elliptic, lanceolate, or ovate, 6–18 mm, pilosulous, acute or acuminate. Inflorescences terminal and/or pseudoaxillary in uppermost axils, capitate to subcapitate, several flowered, glabrescent; peduncle 2.5–12 cm; heads 2–5 cm wide; bracts ovate, 6–14 mm, pilose, acuminate or acute. Flowers subsessile. Calyx unicellular pilosulous; hypan thium portion ellipsoid-obovoid, 1–1.5 mm; limb lobed for ca. 1/2; lobes lanceolate, (1–)2.5–4) mm, ciliate, acute or acuminate. Corolla funnelform or tubular to inflated, outside pilosulous; tube 16–18(–25) mm, villous in throat; lobes triangular, ca. 2 mm, acute or obtuse. Capsules obvoid, ca. 3 × 4 mm. Fl. early winter.

- Dense forests. Hainan (Sanya), Yunnan (Hekou) [N Vietnam].

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