

132. ERAGROSTIELLA Bor, Indian Forester 66: 269. 1940.

细画眉草属 xi hua mei cao shu

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Perennials, compactly tufted. Culms slender, rigidly erect, unbranched. Leaf blades mainly basal, filiform; ligule membranous with ciliate fringe. Inflorescence a single subsecond spike-like raceme with sessile or subsessile, biseriate spikelets. Spikelets laterally compressed with many tightly imbricate florets, narrow, often linear-oblong, lemmas disarticulating at maturity leaving the persistent rachilla and paleas, but sometimes the upper part shed as a whole; glumes shorter than lemmas, subequal or upper slightly longer, 1–3-veined; lemmas ovate or lanceolate, cartilaginous, 3-veined, glabrous, keeled along midvein, acute or obtuse; palea keels usually narrowly winged, wing margins usually ciliate. Grain ellipsoid.

Six species: E Africa through India to SE Asia and N Australia; one species (endemic) in China.

This homogeneous and easily recognized genus of rather small grasses is split from *Eragrostis* on the basis of its single terminal raceme.

1. *Eragrostiella lolioides* (Handel-Mazzetti) P. C. Keng, Acta Bot. Sin. 9: 51. 1960.

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Eragrostis lolioides Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin. 7: 1282. 1936.

Culms 20–50 cm tall, ca. 0.7 mm in diam., 1-noded. Leaf sheaths yellowish brown, glabrous, becoming fibrous at base; leaf blades stiff, involute, 4–11 × 0.1–0.15 cm, adaxial surface and margins scabrid, apex acuminate; ligule 0.5–0.8 mm. Raceme 10–27 cm, loosely spiculate and tipped with a spikelet, spikelets 5–7 mm apart. Spikelets ovate-oblong, stramineous at maturity, 5–8 × 3–4 mm, florets 5–12 in middle part of raceme; glumes narrowly lanceolate, papery with membranous margins, 1-veined, acuminate; lower glume 2–2.5 mm; upper glume 2.5–3 mm; lemmas broadly ovate, lowest 2.8–3 mm, glabrous, obtuse; palea membranous, broadly ovate, ca. 2 mm, keels very narrowly winged, ciliate. Anthers 3, ca. 0.6 mm. Fl. and fr. autumn and winter.

• Hill slopes, roadsides; 1400–2000 m. Yunnan.

Eragrostiella lolioides is similar to *E. nardoides* (Trinius) Bor, from Bhutan, Nepal, and the Indian Himalayas, but the latter species has more closely set spikelets with smaller lemmas (1.6–2 mm).

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