
苞茅属

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Perennial, infrequently annual. Culms usually tufted, often tall and robust. Leaf blades not aromatic, linear, midvein distinct, apex acuminate; ligule scariosa. Inflorescence a compound spathate panicle, each ultimate spathole subtending a peduncle bearing a pair of short racemes; spatholes linear to ovate, often brightly colored; peduncle shorter or longer than spathole, often bearded; raceme pairs 2- to many-awned, often reflexed at maturity. Each raceme of a pair supported on a short stalk (“raceme base”) arising from the peduncle apex (termed “upper” and “lower” raceme base), these subequal or the upper longer, terete or flattened. Racemes with 0–2 pairs of homogamous spikes below the fertile pairs, these resembling the pedicelled spikelets; pedicels and internodes slender. Sessile spikelet dorsally compressed or subterete; callus obtuse to pungent, bearded, its apex exposed; lower glume lanceolate to linear, leathery, convex, glabrous to villous, flanks rounded, incurving, keeled only near apex; upper glume boat-shaped, 3-veined, awnless; lower floret reduced to a hyaline lemma; upper lemma stipiform, 2-toothed, awned between the teeth; awn geniculate with hairy column. Pedicelled spikelet male or barren, narrowly lanceolate, slightly longer than the sessile, acute to aristulate.

Sixty-four species: mainly in Africa, a few species extending to other tropical regions; five species in China.

As a genus Hyparrhenia is easy to recognize, with its short, paired racemes grouped in a spathate panicle, exposed callus tip below the sessile spikelet, and hairy awns. Identification of the species depends on a careful inspection of the details of the pairs of racemes (“raceme pairs”). Homogamous spikelets are pairs of male or barren spikelets, generally resembling the pedicelled spikelets, often found at the base of one or both racemes. Their number and position are relatively stable within a species and provide a useful aid to identification.

1a. Racemes not reflexed at maturity; raceme bases terete, slender, clearly unequal.

2a. Awns 2(–4) per raceme pair; spikelets white-hairy ................................................................. 1. H. filipendula

2b. Awns 6–13 per raceme pair; spikelets brown or golden-hairy .................................................................. 2. H. yunnanensis

1b. Racemes reflexed at maturity; raceme bases subequal or unequal.

3a. Raceme with narrow, oblong, purple 1–3 mm scale at base; 1 homogamous spikelet pair at base of lower raceme only .................................................................................................................................................................................. 3. H. newtonii

3b. Raceme without linear scale at base.

4a. Spatheoles linear, 4–7 cm; 1 homogamous spikelet pair at base of each raceme ........................................ 4. H. griffithii

4b. Spatheoles lanceolate, 2.4–4.5 cm; 2 homogamous spikelet pairs at base of each raceme .......................... 5. H. diplandra


毛穗苞茅 mao sui bao mao

Andropogon filipendulatus Hochstetter var. pilosus Hochstetter, Flora 29: 115. 1846.

Perennial. Culms loosely tufted, slender, 1–2 m tall, branching. Leaf sheaths glabrous; leaf blades tough, 15–40 × 0.3–0.6 cm, glabrous, margins scabrid; ligule ca. 2 mm. Spathate panicle with many slender spatholes in crowded fascicles from each spathe; spatholes very narrowly linear, 4–6 × 0.1–0.3 cm, becoming reddish; peduncle filiform, flexuously exerted near spatheole tip, glabrous or thinly white bearded. Racemes 2(–4)-awned per pair, awns often twisted together, not reflexed at maturity; raceme bases very unequal, glabrous, the upper filiform, 5–8 mm; 1 pair of homogamous spikelets at base of lower raceme, 2 pairs at base of upper raceme. Sessile spikelet oblong-lanceolate, 5–6 mm; callus pungent, 2–3 mm, white bearded; lower glume linear-oblong, pubescent to villous with white hairs; awn 3–5 cm, the column hirsute with brown 0.7–1.2 mm hairs. Pedicelled spikelet 5–6.5 mm, tipped with a 1–5 mm bristle. Fl. and fr. Jul–Dec.

Hill slopes, grassy places, thickets; 900–1600 m. Yunnan [Indonesia, New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka; Africa, Australia].

Hyparrhenia filipendula may be recognized by the combination of a slender, delicate habit, 2-awned raceme pairs, an elongate, filiform up-

per raceme base bearing 2 homogamous spikelet pairs, a pungent callus, and a hirsute awn.

Hyparrhenia filipendula var. pilosa is distinguished by the glabrous lower glume of the sessile spikelet. In Africa both varieties are common and may grow together, but in Asia nearly all specimens belong to var. pilosa.


泰国苞茅 tai guo bao mao

Hyparrhenia rufa (Nees) Stapf var. siamensis Clayton.

Perennial. Culms erect, slender to robust, 1–3 m tall. Leaf sheaths glabrous; leaf blades 30–60 × 0.2–0.8 cm, glabrous, margins scabrid; ligule subrounded, ca. 2 mm. Spathate panicle variable, lax or contracted; spatholes linear-lanceolate, 3–5 × 0.3–0.5 cm, finally reddish and rolled; peduncle shorter or longer than spatheole, usually flexuously exerted at least on panicle periphery, glabrous or white bearded. Racemes 6–7-awned per pair, rufous, not reflexed at maturity; raceme bases unequal, terete, glabrous, upper 3–5 mm; 1 pair of homogamous spikelets at base of lower raceme, 1–2 pairs at base of upper raceme. Sessile spikelet 4–5 mm; callus narrowly cuneate, 1–1.2 mm, densely white or golden bearded; lower glume oblong-lanceolate, brownish, glossy, typically with scanty stiff rufous hairs, but sometimes glabrous or pubescent; awn 2–3 cm, the column pubescent with stiff brown hairs. Pedicelled spikelet 3–5 mm,

苞茅 bao mao

*Andropogon newtonii* Hackel, Bol. Soc. Brot. 3: 137. 1885; *A. lecomtei* Franchet; *Hyparrhenia lecomtei* (Franchet) Stapf.

Perennial. Culms tufted, erect or geniculate at base, 50–200 cm tall, glabrous or pilose just below nodes. Basal leaf sheaths tomentose or glabrous; leaf blades up to 40 × 0.4–0.8 cm, white pilose near base on adaxial surface; ligule ca. 3 mm. Spathate panicle lax, narrow; spathheoles linear, 4–7 cm, inrolled, brown; peduncle 2/3 as long to slightly longer than spatheole, flexuous, white setose. Racemes 5–10-awned per pair, white, reflexed at maturity; raceme bases unequal, stiffly setose, upper 1.5–3 mm, prolonged into a 1–3 mm, lanceolate, purple appendage below the lowest spikelet pair; 1 pair of homogamous spikelets at base of lower raceme only. Sessile spikelet 6–7 mm; callus pungent, 1.5–2 mm, white bearded; lower glume lanceolate, brownish to dark violet, white hirsute; awn 4–6 cm, the column pubescent with brown 0.4–0.6 mm hairs. Pedicelled spikelet 6–8 mm, villous, tipped with a 1–4 mm bristle.

Usually in forest understory; ca. 700 m. SW Yunnan (Gengma) [NE India, N Myanmar; Africa].

This species resembles *Hyparrhenia filipendula* in its white-hairy racemes, long, slender upper raceme base, and long awns. It can be distinguished by the sparser panicle, strongly reflexing racemes at maturity, and the greater number of awns per raceme pair.


大穗苞茅 da sui bao mao

Perennial. Culms erect, 1–2 m tall. Leaf sheaths pilose along margin and mouth, becoming glabrescent; leaf blades up to 40 × 0.4–0.8 cm, white pilose near base on adaxial surface; ligule ca. 3 mm. Spathate panicle lax, narrow; spathheoles linear, 4–7 cm, inrolled, brown; peduncle 2/3 as long to slightly longer than spatheole, flexuous, white setose. Racemes 5–10-awned per pair, white hairy, loose, reflexed at maturity; raceme bases unequal, terete, glabrous, the upper filiform, 3.5–8 mm; 1 pair of homogamous spikelets at base of both lower and upper raceme of pair. Sessile spikelet 6–7 mm; callus pungent, 1.5–2 mm, white bearded; lower glume lanceolate, brownish to dark violet, white hirsute; awn 4–6 cm, the column pubescent with brown 0.4–0.6 mm hairs. Pedicelled spikelet 6–8 mm, villous, tipped with a 1–4 mm bristle.

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Cymbopogon eberhardtii A. Camus; Hyparrhenia eberhardtii (A. Camus) Hitchcock.

Perennial. Culms tufted, coarse, 1–2 m tall, sometimes glaucous. Leaf sheaths glabrous; leaf blades 30–60 × 0.3–0.6 cm, glabrous or hirsute at base, margins scabrid; ligule reddish brown, ca. 2 mm. Spathate panicle loose, narrow; spatheoles narrowly lanceolate, 3–5 cm, brownish red; peduncle scarcely exserted from spatheole, glabrous or shortly bearded. Racemes 4–8-awned per pair, reflexed at maturity; raceme bases sub-equal, flattened, short, broadly oblong, glabrous on outer face, upper 1.5–3 mm; usually 2 pairs of homogamous spikelets at base of both lower and upper raceme of pair; homogamous spikelets scabrid-pectinate on upper keels. Sessile spikelet 6–8 mm; callus 1–1.5 mm, sharply acute, white bearded; lower glume lanceolate, glabrous or pilose; awn 2.5–4.5 cm, column with white or brown 0.2–0.5 mm hairs. Pedicelled spikelet 6–7.5 mm, acute or tipped with a mucro up to 1.5 mm. Fl. and fr. Aug–Nov.

Hill slopes, thickets; 100–200 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan [Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam; tropical Africa].

This species can be recognized by its short, flat raceme bases and the pectinately margined homogamous spikelets, which form an involucre at the base of the raceme pair.