

125. NEYRAUDIA J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 7: 305. 1896 [“1897”].

类芦属 lei lu shu

Chen Shouliang (陈守良); Sylvia M. Phillips

Perennials, stout. Culms tall, reedlike, solid. Leaf blades cauline, linear, flat, finally deciduous from sheaths; ligule a line of long hairs. Inflorescence a large plumose panicle, primary branches in clusters or solitary on central axis. Spikelets laterally compressed, florets several, all bisexual or lowest sterile and without a palea; rachilla glabrous, disarticulating above glumes and sterile floret (when present) and between fertile florets; glumes lanceolate, shorter than lemmas, subequal or unequal, scarious-membranous, 1–3-veined, obtuse to acuminate or aristulate; lemmas ovate-lanceolate, scarious-membranous, 3-veined, long-ciliate on lateral veins, keeled, apex setaceously bidentate with a short, often recurved awn from the sinus; palea shorter than lemma, hyaline, keels very shortly ciliate. Callus oblong, bearded. Caryopsis narrow, subterete.

Five species: Old World tropics; four species (two endemic) in China.

Although *Neyraudia* has slender, arundinoid microhairs, its other features, including the embryo, are typically eragrostoid.

- 1a. Lowest floret sterile, its lemma glabrous, palea absent.
2a. Culms 1–3 m tall; florets 4–10; lemmas ca. 4 mm 1. *N. reynaudiana*
2b. Culms ca. 1 m tall; florets 2–3; lemmas 2–3 mm 2. *N. fanjingshanensis*
1b. Lowest floret fertile, its lemma ciliate, palea present.
3a. Basal leaf sheaths glabrous; glumes 2–3 mm 3. *N. arundinacea*
3b. Basal leaf sheaths densely hairy with brown hairs; glumes 4–5 mm 4. *N. montana*

1. *Neyraudia reynaudiana* (Kunth) Keng ex Hitchcock, Amer. J. Bot. 21: 131. 1934.

类芦 lei lu

Arundo reynaudiana Kunth, Révis. Gramin. 1: 275. 1830; *A. henslowiana* Nees; *A. zollingeri* Buse; *Neyraudia arundinacea* var. *zollingeri* (Buse) Henrard; *N. madagascariensis* (Kunth) J. D. Hooker var. *zollingeri* (Buse) J. D. Hooker; *N. mezii* (Janowsky) Veldkamp; *Thysanolaena mezii* Janowski.

Perennial, robust, caespitose from a short woody scaly rhizome. Culms erect, 1–3 m tall, 3–10 mm in diam., usually fasciculately branched, many-noded, internodes somewhat glaucous, nodes purple. Leaf sheaths glabrous but pilose at mouth; leaf blades flat or involute, 20–70 × 0.4–1 cm, glabrous or adaxial surface pilose, apex long acuminate; ligule 1–2 mm. Panicle ample, loose to dense, glistening, 30–70 cm, branches slender, nodding; pedicels 1–4 mm. Spikelets 6–9 mm, florets 4–10, lowest sterile, resembling glumes but somewhat longer; glumes golden-brown or purplish, glabrous, subequal, 2–3 mm, acute; lemmas purplish, ca. 4 mm, lateral veins ciliate with white, soft, ca. 2 mm hairs, awn recurved, 1–2 mm. Fl. and fr. Aug–Dec.

Streamsides, hill slopes, rocky places, old walls. Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Bhutan, Cambodia, NE India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam].

The lower glume lies tight against the lowest sterile lemma and is easily overlooked.

This is an ornamental and soil-retaining grass.

2. *Neyraudia fanjingshanensis* L. Liu, Fl. Reipubl. Popularis Sin. 9(2): 388. 2002.

梵净山类芦 fan jing shan lei lu

Perennial, caespitose from a short woody rhizome. Culms erect, hard, bamboolike, 0.8–1.2 m tall, 2–3 mm in diam., branched, 5–6-noded, internodes floury-white below nodes. Leaf sheaths pilose with long soft hairs at mouth; leaf blades stiff, 10–20 × 0.2–0.4 cm, apex long acuminate. Panicle large, ca. 30 cm; branches slender, up to 20 cm. Spikelets ca. 4 mm, florets 2 or 3, lowest sterile, resembling glumes; lower glume ca. 1.5 mm, upper glume ca. 2 mm; floret callus bearded; lowest lemma ca. 2 mm, glabrous; second lemma ca. 3 mm, lateral veins ciliate with soft, 1–2 mm hairs, margin shortly ciliate; awn recurved, 1–2 mm. Fl. and fr. Aug–Sep.

- Mountain slopes, streams; ca. 900 m. Guizhou (Fanjing Shan).

This species is apparently known only from the type gathering, which has not been seen.

3. *Neyraudia arundinacea* (Linnaeus) Henrard, Meded. Rijks-Herb. 58: 8. 1929.

大類芦 da lei lu

Aristida arundinacea Linnaeus, Mant. 2: 186. 1771.

Perennial, robust, caespitose from a short woody scaly rhizome. Culms erect, 2–4 m tall, up to 10 mm in diam., often fasciculately branched, many-noded, somewhat glaucous. Leaf sheaths glabrous; leaf blades mostly involute, 20–60 × 0.4–1 cm, glabrous, apex filiform; ligule 1–2 mm. Panicle ample, dense, glistening, 30–80 cm, branches slender, nodding; pedicels 1–4 mm. Spikelets 6–9 mm, florets 5–7, all fertile; glumes light brown, glabrous, subequal, 2–3 mm, acute; lemmas pallid or purplish, 3.5–4.5 mm, lateral veins ciliate with white, soft, ca. 2 mm hairs; awn recurved, 1.5–2.5 mm.

Hainan [NW India, Pakistan, Thailand; Africa, Mascarenes].

This species is very similar to *Neyraudia reynaudiana*, but is slightly more robust and with all the florets fertile.

4. *Neyraudia montana* Keng, Sinensia 6: 151. 1935.

山类芦 shan lei lu

Perennial, caespitose from a short woody rhizome clothed in tomentose sheath remnants. Culms erect, up to 1 m tall, 2–3 mm in diam., 4–5-noded. Basal leaf sheaths tomentose with golden brown hairs, upper leaf sheaths glabrous; leaf blades firm, involute, up to 60 × 0.5–0.7 cm, glabrous or adaxial surface pilose, apex long acuminate; ligule ca. 2 mm. Panicle 30–45 cm, open, branches to 15 cm, distant, inserted singly, stiffly divaricate, branchlets and pedicels appressed. Spikelets 7–10 mm, florets 3–6, all fertile; glumes 1-veined, ca. 5 mm, or lower glume ca. 4 mm, apex acuminate or subulate; lemmas 5–6 mm, lateral veins ciliate, awn straight, 0.8–2 mm. Callus hairs ca. 2 mm. Fl. and fr. Aug.

- Mountain slopes, roadsides. Anhui, Fujian, Hubei, Jiangxi, Zhejiang.

Neyraudia montana is distinctive on account of its basal sheaths with brown, velvety hairs and much more open panicle with stiffer branches than in the other species.

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