

159. OTTOCHLOA Dandy, J. Bot. 69: 54. 1931.

露籽草属 lu zi cao shu

Chen Shouliang (陈守良); Sylvia M. Phillips

Hemigymnia Stapf in Prain, Fl. Trop. Africa 9: 741. 1920, not Griffith (1842).

Perennials. Culms tufted or rambling and stoloniferous. Leaf blades lanceolate; ligule membranous, truncate, ciliate, or sometimes obscure. Inflorescence an open panicle, primary branches spaced along the central axis, spikelets borne on short secondary branches, singly or in appressed secondary racemelets. Spikelets dorsally compressed, 2-flowered; glumes similar, subequal, herbaceous, 1/2–2/3 spikelet length, 3–5(–7)-veined; lower floret herbaceous, sterile or staminate, its lemma as long as the spikelet, 7–9-veined; upper lemma as long as the spikelet, coriaceous to cartilaginous, flattened on the back, smooth or rugulose, margins narrow, hyaline, incurved upward. $x = 9$.

Three species: Old World tropics; one species in China.

This genus resembles *Panicum*, but can be immediately distinguished by its short glumes.

1. *Ottochloa nodosa* (Kunth) Dandy, J. Bot. 69: 55. 1931.

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Perennial. Culms slender, decumbent, rooting and branching at the nodes, ascending up to 60 cm. Leaf sheaths conspicuously ciliate along one margin; leaf blades narrowly lanceolate, 4–11 × 0.5–1 cm, smooth, glabrous, base rounded or cordate, margins scabrous, apex acuminate; ligule ca. 0.3 mm. Panicle 10–15 cm, branches 3–8 cm, stiffly spreading, subverticillate in the lower part, the spikelets grouped in clusters or short racemelets, or sometimes loosely spaced. Spikelets elliptic to elliptic-oblong, 2–3.2 mm, acute; glumes lanceolate, lower glume 1/2 spikelet length, 3–5-veined; upper glume 1/2–2/3 spikelet length, 5–7-veined; lower lemma 7-veined; upper lemma smooth, apex laterally compressed to a very small crest. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep. $2n = 18$. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep. $2n = 18$.

Forests (not in deep shade), forest margins, clearings, often scrambling over other plants; 100–1700 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Taiwan, Yunnan [India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam; Africa, NE Australia, Pacific Islands (Polynesia)].

The name *Ottochloa malabarica* (Linnaeus) Dandy (based on *Poa malabarica* Linnaeus) has been applied to this grass. The identity of *P. malabarica* is unclear from the protologue, which probably includes more than one species, but the name has more frequently been applied to the completely different species *Leptochloa fusca*. *Poa malabarica*, a name of uncertain application, has been formally rejected.

- 1a. Spikelets 2.8–3.2 mm 1a. var. *nodosa*
1b. Spikelets 2–2.5 mm 1b. var. *micrantha*

1a. *Ottochloa nodosa* var. *nodosa*

露籽草(原变种) lu zi cao (yuan bian zhong)

Panicum nodosum Kunth, Enum. Pl. 1: 97. 1833, based on *P. multinode* J. Presl, Reliq. Haenk. 1: 303. 1830, not Lamarck (1798); *Hemigymnia arnottiana* (Nees ex Steudel) Stapf; *H. multinodis* (J. Presl) Stapf; *Ottochloa arnottiana* (Nees ex Steudel) Dandy; *Panicum arnottianum* Nees ex Steudel.

Spikelets 2.8–3.2 mm; upper glume 1/2–2/3 spikelet length; lower lemma 7-veined.

Forests, forest margins, clearings; 100–1700 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Taiwan, Yunnan [India, Indonesia, Malaysia,

Myanmar, New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand; Africa, NE Australia, Pacific Islands (Polynesia)].

1b. *Ottochloa nodosa* var. *micrantha* (Balansa ex A. Camus) S. L. Chen & S. M. Phillips, Novon 13: 467. 2003.

小花露籽草 xiao hua lu zi cao

Hemigymnia arnottiana Stapf var. *micrantha* Balansa ex A. Camus in Lecomte, Fl. Indo-Chine 7: 455. 1922.

Flora of China 22: 512–513. 2006.

Spikelets 2–2.5 mm; upper glume ovate, ca. 1/2 spikelet length, 7-veined; lower lemma 5–7-veined. Fl. and fr. Jul–Nov.

Valleys, moist forest margins. Guangdong, Hainan [Vietnam].

The name "*Panicum nodosum* var. *micranthum* Balansa" (J. Bot. (Morot) 4: 142. 1890) is a *nomen nudum* and was therefore not validly published. The combination *Ottochloa nodosa* var. *micrantha* was not previously validly published by P. C. Keng (Iconogr. Cormophyt. Sin. 5: 160. 1976) because no reference to the basionym was provided.

Flora of China 22: 512–513. 2006.