

172. **PASPALIDIUM** Stapf in Prain, Fl. Trop. Africa 9: 582. 1920.

类雀稗属 lei que bai shu

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Perennials. Culms usually thick, often rooting from the lower nodes. Leaf blades flat or involute; ligule a ciliate rim. Inflorescence of short erect racemes; racemes imbricate or distant along the central axis, spikelets borne singly, usually imbricate in 2 neat rows, sometimes also on short basal branchlets; rachis (and branchlet when spikelets clustered) terminating in an inconspicuous point or bristle. Spikelets dorsally compressed or often strongly convex, florets 2; glumes membranous to herbaceous, rounded, lower abaxial, short and broad, upper 1/2 as long to equaling the spikelet; lower floret staminate or neuter, lemma resembling upper glume, lower palea present or absent; upper lemma coriaceous to bony, margins inrolled or only narrowly hyaline; upper palea apex often briefly reflexed. $x = 9$.

About 40 species: throughout the tropics, especially Australia; two species in China.

Most species of *Paspalidium* are clearly distinct from *Setaria*, with a completely different appearance, so for that reason the two genera are maintained here. However, some species of *Setaria* with very few bristles (especially in Australia) are intermediate, and *Paspalidium* is included within *Setaria* by some authors. *Setaria yunnanensis* is the only intermediate species in China.

- 1a. Racemes distant; upper glume 2/3–3/4 length of spikelet; upper lemma granulate 1. *P. flavidum*
1b. Racemes overlapping; upper glume 1/4–1/2 length of spikelet; upper lemma finely rugose 2. *P. punctatum*

1. *Paspalidium flavidum* (Retzius) A. Camus in Lecomte, Fl. Indo-Chine 7: 419. 1922.

类雀稗 lei que bai

Panicum flavidum Retzius, Observ. Bot. 4: 15. 1786; *P. floridum* Royle; *P. granulare* Lamarck; *Setaria flavida* (Retzius) Veldkamp.

Perennial. Culms tufted, slightly compressed, 30–100 cm tall from a decumbent base. Leaf sheaths strongly keeled, smooth; leaf blades linear-lanceolate, flat or folded, 5–30 × 0.5–1 cm, base subcordate and tuberculate-setose, apex abruptly acute; ligule ca. 0.5 mm. Inflorescence axis 5–20 cm; racemes 6–9, 1.5–2.5 cm, widely spaced; rachis ca. 0.5 mm wide, slightly winged, prolonged into a point. Spikelets plumply ovate, gibbous, 1.5–2.5 mm, milk-white or purplish; lower glume broadly ovate, ca. 1/2 as long as spikelet; upper glume 2/3–3/4 as long as spikelet, 7-veined; lower lemma as long as spikelet, 5-veined; upper lemma bony, granulate. Fl. and fr. Jul–Oct.

Roadsides, field edges, moist open places; 100–1500 m. Guangdong, Guizhou, Hainan, Taiwan, Yunnan [Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam; Australia, Indian Ocean Islands (Mauritius, Réunion), Pacific Islands].

2. *Paspalidium punctatum* (N. L. Burman) A. Camus in Lecomte, Fl. Indo-Chine 7: 419. 1922.

尖头类雀稗 jian tou lei que bai

Panicum punctatum N. L. Burman, Fl. Indica 26. 1768; *P. mucronatum* Roth ex Roemer & Schultes; *Paspalidium mucronatum* (Roth ex Roemer & Schultes) Ohwi; *Paspalum aquaticum* Masamune & Syozi; *P. punctatum* (N. L. Burman) Stapf ex Ridley (1925), not (Linnaeus) Flügge (1810); *Setaria punctata* (N. L. Burman) Veldkamp.

Perennial. Culms stout, spongy, trailing and rooting at the

lower nodes, flowering shoots 50–100 cm or more tall. Leaf sheaths dilated, smooth, margins membranous; leaf blades linear-lanceolate, 10–25 × 0.3–0.8 cm, scabrous, adaxial surface papillose, apex acuminate; ligule 1–2 mm. Inflorescence axis 10–30 cm; racemes 8–15, 1–5 cm, overlapping at least in upper part of inflorescence; rachis 0.5–1.5 mm wide, undulate, apex acicular. Spikelets ovate-oblong, 2–3 mm; lower glume cuff-like, 1/4 as long as spikelet, truncate; upper glume suborbicular, 1/4–1/2 as long as spikelet, 3–5-veined, rounded or truncate; lower floret neuter, lemma ovate, as long as or slightly shorter

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than upper floret, prominently 3–5-veined, acute, palea absent; upper lemma ovate, finely rugose, cuspidate-acuminate. Fl. and fr. Jul–Oct.

Floating in fresh water, rooting along marshy streamsides, in wet soil; 100–500 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Hainan, Taiwan [Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam; E Africa].

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