

1. CYMODOCEA K. D. Koenig, Ann. Bot. (König & Sims) 2: 96. 1805, nom. cons.

丝粉藻属 si fen zao shu

Rhizomes branched, rooting at nodes. Leaves 2–7 together on short erect shoots, flattened, linear, 7–17-veined, margin entire or dentate; sheaths auriculate, ligulate. Flowers solitary and terminal. Perianth absent. Male flowers pedunculate; anthers 2; pollen filiform. Female flowers sessile or subsessile; styles divided into 2 filiform stigmas. Fruitlets laterally subcompressed, with bony pericarp, beaked.

About seven species: tropical to subtropical regions of the E Hemisphere; one species in China.

An additional species probably in China and so requiring further research is *Cymodocea serrulata* (R. Brown) Ascherson & Magnus (Sitzungsber. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, 84. 1870; *Caulinia serrulata* R. Brown, Prodr. 339. 1810; 齿叶丝粉藻 chi ye si fen zao).

1. **Cymodocea rotundata** Ascherson & Schweinfurth, Sitzungsber. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, 84. 1870.

丝粉藻 si fen zao

Phucagrostis rotundata (Ascherson & Schweinfurth) Ehrenberg & Hemprich.

Creeping rhizomes slender, each node with 1–3 roots and 1 short erect shoot. Leaves 2–5 together on shoots, ± falcate, 7–

15 cm × ca. 4 mm, 9–15-veined, with secondary veins between lateral veins, sometimes slightly dentate toward apex, apex rounded to truncate; sheaths 1.4–4 cm. Anthers ca. 1.1 cm. Carpel ca. 5 mm along with slender styles. Fruitlet semicircular, ca. 1 cm, abaxially with 3 parallel ridges, middle ridge 6–8-toothed.

Marine shallow sandy bottoms. S Hainan (Sanya) [India, Indonesia (Java), Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam; Africa, Australia; W Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean to Red Sea].

