

5. AMISCHOTOLYPE Hasskarl, Flora 46: 391. 1863.

穿鞘花属 chuan qiao hua shu

Forrestia A. Richard (1834), not Rafinesque (1806).

Herbs perennial. Stems erect, sometimes procumbent in basal part. Rhizomes long. Leaves alternate. Inflorescences borne at each node of middle part of stem, shortly pedunculate, penetrating leaf sheaths, each consisting of several cymes, usually capitate and sessile, sometimes corymbose or paniculate. Flowers nearly actinomorphic. Sepals free, carinate, herbaceous. Petals free, purplish, oblong or obovate-orbicular. Stamens 6, all fertile, subequal; filaments torulose villous; anther locules parallel, ovoid, longitudinally dehiscent. Ovary 3-loculed; ovules 2 per locule, sometimes 1 in posterior locule. Capsule 3-valved, globose or ovoid, trigonous. Seeds (1 or)2 per valve, cylindrical, trigonous, rugose, reticulate; hilum linear.

About 20 species: tropical Africa and Asia; two species in China.

- 1a. Capsule conical-tapered at apex, 10–15 mm, much longer than sepals 1. *A. hookeri*
- 1b. Capsule obtuse at apex, obovoid, trigonous, ca. 7 mm, much shorter than sepals 2. *A. hispida*

1. Amischotolype hookeri (Hasskarl) H. Hara, Fl. Eastern Himal. 1: 399. 1966.

The indumentum on the sepals and capsule varies greatly in density.

尖果穿鞘花 jian guo chuan qiao hua

Forrestia hookeri Hasskarl, Flora 47: 629. 1864.

Stems erect distally, procumbent proximally, 1–3 m × ca. 1 cm. Leaf sheaths overlapping in distal part of stem, densely brownish yellow hirsute; leaf blade elliptic, ca. 30 × 5–10 cm, adaxially sparsely hispid or glabrous, abaxially yellow hirsute along veins or throughout, base cuneate, apex caudate-acuminate. Heads with up to 10 flowers, to 3 cm in diam. in fruit. Sepals ovate-oblong, ca. 6 × 4 mm, subglabrous. Petals pale purple-red. Capsule ovoid, trigonous, 10–15 × ca. 5 mm, much longer than persistent sepals, sparsely brown-hirsutulous, conical-tapered at apex. Seeds ca. 4 × 2.5 mm, rugose. Fl. Jun–Jul.

Evergreen broad-leaved forests; near sea level to 1200 m. SE Xizang (Médog Xian), S Yunnan (Xishuangbanna Dai Zu Zizhizhou) [Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Vietnam].

2. Amischotolype hispida (A. Richard) D. Y. Hong, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 12: 461. 1974.

穿鞘花 chuan qiao hua

Forrestia hispida A. Richard in Dumont d'Urville, Voy. Astrolabe 2: t. 1. 1834; *F. chinensis* N. E. Brown; *Tupistra cavaleriei* H. Léveillé.

Stems erect, to more than 1 m × 0.5–1.5 cm. Leaf sheaths to 4 cm, densely brownish yellow hirsute; leaf blade elliptic, 15–50 × 5–10.5 cm, brownish yellow hirsute near margin on both surfaces and below middle of abaxial major veins, base cuneate, apex acuminate. Heads with 25 or more flowers, 4–6 cm in diam. in fruit. Sepals obovate, ca. 5 mm at anthesis, to 13 mm in fruit, abaxially densely brown hirsute along midvein, rarely subglabrous, elsewhere glabrous or very sparsely hairy. Petals white. Capsule ovoid-globose, trigonous, ca. 7 mm, much shorter than persistent sepals, sparsely hirsutulous near obtuse apex. Seeds ca. 3 × 2 mm, rugose. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Sep.

Forests or streamsides in ravines; near sea level to 2100 m. S Fujian (Nanjing Xian), Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Taiwan, SE Xizang (Médog Xian), Yunnan [Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan (Ryukyu Islands), Laos, Malaysia, New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam].

