

35. THYSANOTUS R. Brown, Prodr. 282. 1810, nom. cons.

异蕊草属 yi rui cao shu

Chen Xinqi (陈心启 Chen Sing-chi); Minoru N. Tamura

Chlamysporum Salisbury, nom. rej.

Herbs perennial, with a short or elongate rhizome. Leaves basal or nearly so, grasslike, sometimes very narrow, flat or terete. Scape axillary. Inflorescence usually a terminal raceme or panicle, less often an umbel or solitary flower; bracts small. Flowers bisexual; pedicel articulate proximally. Tepals 6, free, persistent; outer ones entire; inner ones usually fimbriate-ciliate at margin. Stamens 6, included, inner ones sometimes reduced; filaments rather short; anthers basifixed, inner ones usually longer. Ovary 3-loculed; ovules 2 per locule. Style filiform; stigma small. Fruit a loculicidal capsule. Seeds few, black.

About 50 species: mainly in Australia, a few species in tropical Asia; one species in China.

1. *Thysanotus chinensis* Bentham, Fl. Hongk. 372. 1861.

异蕊草 yi rui cao

Halongia purpurea Jeanplong; *Thysanotus chrysantherus*
F. Mueller.

Rhizome short, stout. Leaves many, tufted, narrowly linear or flattened filiform, 15–20 cm × ca. 1 mm, rigid, glabrous. Scape erect, 20–30 cm, slender, bearing a terminal umbel. Umbel 4–10-flowered; bracts ovate or lanceolate, 3–5 mm, membranous. Pedicels 1–1.5 cm, articulate near base. Tepals blue, suboblong, 7–8 × 1–2 mm, membranous, 3–5-veined; inner ones sometimes fimbriate-denticulate at margin proximally. Stamens 4–5 mm; outer anthers ca. 1.2 mm, inner ones ca. 2.2 mm. Capsule ellipsoid, ca. 4 × 3 mm. Seeds subglobose, ca. 1 mm. Fl. and fr. Jun–Jul.

SE Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Taiwan [Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam; Australia].

