

43. HEMIPILIOPSIS Y. B. Luo & S. C. Chen, *Novon* 13: 450. 2003.

紫斑兰属 *zi ban lan shu*

Chen Xinqi (陈心启 *Chen Sing-chi*); Stephan W. Gale, Phillip J. Cribb

Herbs, terrestrial. Tubers ellipsoid to subellipsoid, fleshy; roots filiform. Stem erect, spotted with purple, usually with 1 or rarely 2 leaves near base. Leaves elliptic to ovate-oblong, base shortly petiolate and sheathing stem, apex acute or acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal raceme, with several to many well-spaced flowers; peduncle, rachis, floral bracts, pedicel, and ovary all spotted with purple. Flowers resupinate, all parts apart from lip pale purple, spotted with purple. Dorsal sepal connivent with petals and forming a hood, erect, obovate; lateral sepals spreading or reflexed, obliquely ovate-elliptic. Petals ovate; lip subovate to flabellate, base spurred, apex 3-lobed; spur conic, abruptly contracted near tip and then swollen to form a globose apex. Column short, with 2 lateral appendages (1 on either side of anther); anther sessile, erect, with 2 parallel locules; rostellum shallowly 3-lobed; lateral lobes protruding, not converging; pollinia 2, granular-farinaceous, sectile, each attached by a slender caudicle to a viscidium; viscidia small, naked, borne directly above spur mouth at apices of lateral rostellum lobes; stigma 2-lobed, set in cavity at posterior margin of rostellum. Capsule ellipsoid.

One species: SW China, NE India.

The sole species was referred initially to *Habenaria*, but it differs from other members of that genus in habit, structure of the stigma, and lack of obvious anther canals. The shallowly 3-lobed rostellum, the orientation of the rostellum lobes, and the positioning of the viscidia appear to distinguish it from *Hemipilia*, while the shape of the lip, the non-converging lateral rostellum lobes, and various vegetative characters distinguish it also from *Brachycorythis*.

1. *Hemipiliopsis purpureopunctata* (K. Y. Lang) Y. B. Luo & S. C. Chen, *Novon* 13: 450. 2003.

紫斑兰 *zi ban lan*

Habenaria purpureopunctata K. Y. Lang, *Acta Phytotax.* Sin. 16(4): 127. 1978.

Plants 20–50 cm tall, with purple spots throughout. Tubers 2–4 × 1.5–2 cm. Stem erect, with 2–5 sterile scalelike bracts above leaf. Leaf usually 1, light purple abaxially, green spotted with purple adaxially, elliptic to ovate-oblong, 2–15 × 2–5 cm. Rachis 8–20 cm, 2–20-flowered; floral bracts shorter than ovary. Flowers pale purple; pedicel and ovary 1.3–1.5 cm. Dorsal sepal ca. 5 × 2 mm, 3-veined, apex rounded or obtuse; lateral sepals ca. 6 × 4 mm, apex obtuse. Petals ca. 5 × 4 mm, apex obtuse; lip subovate to flabellate, 10–11 × 9–10 mm, 3-

lobed at apex; lateral lobes oblong, usually larger than mid-lobe, apical margin irregularly undulate; mid-lobe ovate, ca. 3 × 2 mm; spur 9–10 × 2–3 mm, with a large mouth, globose apex 2–3 mm in diam. Capsule with purple spots, ellipsoid, ca. 15 × 2–3 mm. Fl. Jun–Jul, fr. Aug–Sep.

Broad-leaved evergreen forests, grasslands, sandy soils along rivers; 2100–3400 m. SE Xizang [NE India (Assam)].

