

131. PORPAX Lindley, Edwards's Bot. Reg. 31(Misc.): 62. 1845.

盾柄兰属 *dun bing lan shu*

Chen Xinqi (陈心启 *Chen Sing-chi*); Jeffrey J. Wood

Herbs, epiphytic or lithophytic, tiny, clump-forming. Pseudobulbs crowded together, flattened globose, usually wider than long, 2- or 3-leaved, covered by a sheath that disintegrates into a fine fibrous network or into radiating fibers; sheaths white, with reticulate or other veins. Leaves appearing at or after anthesis; blade elliptic, ovate, or oblong, sometimes minutely hairy on margin, apex obtuse or acute. Inflorescence 1-flowered (rarely 2- or 3-flowered), borne either from base of pseudobulb, breaking through sheath, or from apex of a developed pseudobulb; peduncle and pedicel very short, flower appearing sessile at edge or center of pseudobulb; floral bract conspicuous, enclosing lower part of flower. Flowers orange-red to deep dull red, sometimes flushed with greenish yellow. Dorsal sepal connate with lateral sepals at least at its base; lateral sepals connate nearly, or completely, to apex, forming a tube and a mentum with column foot. Petals spatulate to oblong, narrow, smaller and shorter than sepals, sometimes hairy; lip completely enclosed in tube, very small, much shorter than petals, obscurely 3-lobed, usually recurved; disk with a basal callus. Column short but distinct, with conspicuous foot; pollinia 8, waxy, in 2 groups, each group attached to a viscidium; rostellum rather large, often covering stigma entrance.

About 11 species: mainland Asia, from India through Thailand and Indochina to Peninsular Malaysia, with one outlying species in Borneo; one species in China.

1. *Porpax ustulata* (E. C. Parish & H. G. Reichenbach) Rolfe, *Orchid Rev.* 16: 8. 1908.

盾柄兰 *dun bing lan*

Eria ustulata E. C. Parish & H. G. Reichenbach, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 30: 147. 1874; *Pinalia ustulata* (E. C. Parish & H. G. Reichenbach) Kuntze.

Pseudobulbs flattened globose, 4–5 × 5–6 mm, covered with strongly reticulate-veined sheaths; reticulate veins convex, with meshes ca. 5 mm in diam. Leaves 2, developing at anthesis; leaf blade obovate, elliptic, or suboblong, 1.5–2.5 × 0.8–1.4 cm, 13–15-veined, base contracted into a short petiole, margin thinly ciliate, apex rounded or slightly acute; petiole 2–4

cm. Inflorescence arising between 2 apical leaves, very short, 1- or 2-flowered; floral bracts small. Flowers suberect, red, 6–7 mm; pedicel and ovary 2–3 mm, pubescent. Dorsal sepal ovate, 6–7 × 3–4 mm, abaxially pubescent, connate to lateral sepals shortly at base, acute or shortly acuminate at apex; lateral sepals fused with each other at 1/2–2/3 their length, base dilated forming a subglobose sac, abaxially hairy. Petals spatulate, 5–6 × ca. 2 mm, margin ± erose, adaxially with faint small silvery-white dots; lip recurved, suboblong-lanceolate, ca. 2 × 0.7 mm, base contracted, distal margin shortly fimbriate, apex cuspidate. Column very short, foot short. Capsule broadly obovoid, ca. 3 × 3.5 mm; fruiting pedicel 4–5 mm. Fl. and fr. Jun.

Epiphytic on trees in valley forests; 600–1500 m. S Yunnan [Myanmar, Thailand].

