

21. DIDYMOSTIGMA W. T. Wang, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 22: 188. 1984.

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Herbs, annual, terrestrial or epipetric, not rhizomatous. Stems simple or branched. Leaves few, along stem, opposite, equal to subequal in a pair; leaf blade glabrous to pubescent, base cuneate to rounded. Inflorescences often racemelike, lax, axillary, 2–10-flowered cymes sometimes near stem apex; bracts 2, opposite. Calyx actinomorphic, 5-sect from base; segments equal. Corolla white to purplish, zygomorphic, inside glabrous; tube slender funnellform, not swollen, longer than limb, 0.7–1.3 cm in diam.; limb 2-lipped; adaxial lip 2-lobed, much shorter than abaxial lip; abaxial lip 3-lobed, lobes subequal, apex rounded. Stamens 2, adnate to abaxial side of corolla tube near mouth, slightly exerted; anthers basifixed, coherent at apex, thecae parallel, not confluent at apex, dehiscing longitudinally; connective not projecting or projecting; staminodes 2 or 3, adnate to adaxial side of corolla tube. Disc ringlike. Ovary linear, 1-loculed; placentas 2, parietal, slightly projecting inward, 2-cleft. Stigmas 2, equal, obovate or semiorbicular, undivided. Capsule straight in relation to pedicel, linear, much longer than calyx, dehiscing loculicidally to base; valves 2, straight, not twisted. Seeds unappendaged.

• Two species: endemic to China.

1a. Stem, leaf blade, and peduncle pubescent; leaf blade ovate; bracts linear, 3–6 × 0.5–1 mm 1. *D. obtusum*

1b. Stem, leaf blade, and peduncle glabrous or nearly so; leaf blade oblong elliptic to elliptic; bracts ovate, ca.

6.5 × 3.5 mm 2. *D. leiophyllum*

1. *Didymostigma obtusum* (C. B. Clarke) W. T. Wang, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 22: 189. 1984.

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Chirita obtusa C. B. Clarke in A. & C. de Candolle, Monogr. Phan. 5: 114. 1883; *Didymocarpus clarkei* H. Léveillé; *Roettlera obtusa* (C. B. Clarke) Kuntze.

Stems ascending to nearly erect, 12–20 cm, pubescent to densely pubescent. Petiole 0.8–3.5 cm; leaf blade ovate, 2–10.5 × 1.4–5(–7) cm, adaxially pubescent, abaxially sparsely pubescent, abaxial surface often purple tinged, base sometimes slightly oblique, broadly cuneate to rounded, margin crenate, apex acute to obtuse. Cymes 2–10-flowered; peduncle 1.5–4 cm, pubescent; bracts linear, 3–6 × 0.5–1 mm, pubescent. Calyx segments lanceolate-linear, 7.5–10 mm. Corolla white, purple-blue near apex, 3.6–5.2 cm; tube 2.7–4 cm; adaxial lip 5–7 mm; abaxial lip 0.9–1.2 cm. Stamens ca. 1.2 cm; filaments slightly tortuous; anther connective not projecting; staminodes 2, ca. 5 mm. Pistil 2.2–3.8 cm, sparsely pubescent; gynophore absent; ovary ca. 1.6 cm. Capsule 4–8 cm. Fl. Jun–Oct, fr. Oct.

• Forests, shaded streamsides; 200–800 m. S Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan.

2. *Didymostigma leiophyllum* D. Fang & X. H. Lu in D. Fang, D. H. Qin, & X. H. Lu, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 32: 565. 1994.

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Stems ascending basally, 7–12 cm, glabrous or nearly so. Leaves slightly unequal in each pair; petiole 0.4–2.2 cm; leaf blade oblong elliptic to elliptic, 3–15 × 1.5–4 cm, glabrous, base broadly cuneate to cuneate, margin serrate to repand-denticulate, apex acute. Cymes ca. 2-flowered; peduncle 3.6–5 cm, nearly glabrous; bracts ovate, ca. 6.5 × 3.5 mm, glabrous. Calyx segments linear-lanceolate, ca. 6.5 mm. Corolla ca. 4 cm; tube ca.

3 cm; adaxial lip ca. 5 mm; abaxial lip ca. 1 cm. Stamens ca. 1.4 cm; anther connective appendage projecting, ca. 1.5 mm; staminodes 3, 1.5–5 mm. Pistil ca. 1.8 cm, glabrous; gynophore ca. 5 mm; ovary ca. 6 mm. Fruit unknown. Fl. Sep.

• Forests, on rocks. Guangxi (Xilin Xian).

