

17. CLARKELLA J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 3: 46. 1880.

岩上珠属 yan shang zhu shu

Chen Tao (陈涛); Charlotte M. Taylor

Small herbs from tubers, apparently perennial, unarmed, usually with a cluster of prophylls at stem base. Raphides present. Leaves opposite, isophyllous or sometimes markedly anisophyllous at basalmost node, without domatia; stipules persistent, interpetiolar and fused to petioles, triangular, perhaps sometimes glandular on margins. Inflorescences terminal, cymose, umbelliform, or subfasciculate, few to several flowered, pedunculate or sessile and tripartite, bracteate. Flowers pedicellate, bisexual with biology unknown. Calyx limb well developed, markedly reticulate veined, 5(–7)-lobed for ca. 1/2 length. Corolla white, slenderly salverform or funnellform-salverform, glabrous inside; lobes 5, valvate in bud. Stamens 5, inserted at base of corolla tube, included; filaments short. Ovary 2-celled, ovules numerous in each cell on axile placentas inserted not far below middle of septum; disk pilosulous; stigma 2-lobed, pubescent. Fruit indehiscent, obconical, dry, with funnellform calyx limb persistent; seeds numerous, small, subellipsoid, black papillose or -granular.

One species: China, N India, N Myanmar, Thailand.

This is a poorly known species or genus that apparently prefers wet limestone substrates and is similar to *Pseudopyxis*.

1. *Clarkella nana* (Edgeworth) J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 3: 46. 1880.

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*Ophiorrhiza nana* Edgeworth, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 20: 60. 1846; *Clarkella siamensis* Craib; *O. pellucida* H. Léveillé.

Low herbs, to 10 cm tall; tubers ellipsoid-oblong, 1–1.5 cm, scaly; stems unbranched, subterete, glabrous to densely villosulous. Leaves opposite or sometimes only 1 leaf developing at basalmost node; petiole 0.5–5 cm, glabrous to puberulent; blade drying membranous or thinly papery, ovate to broadly ovate, 1–6 × 1–4 cm, both surfaces glabrous to puberulent or villosulous, base obtuse to cordulate and sometimes oblique,

apex acute to rounded; secondary veins 4–8 pairs; stipules triangular to narrowly triangular, 0.2–0.5 mm. Inflorescence 0.8–3 cm, 3–25-flowered, villosulous to puberulent; bracts ovate to narrowly oblong, 0.5–12 mm; pedicels 1–3.5 mm. Calyx densely puberulent to villosulous; hypanthium portion 1–2 mm; lobes triangular to ovate, 1–3 mm, markedly unequal on an individual flower. Corolla outside villosulous to puberulent; tube 10–14 mm; lobes elliptic to suborbicular, ca. 3 mm, ciliate. Fruit 7–8 mm, villosulous, with calyx limb becoming 2–4.5 mm with increase in size principally in growth of basal, unlobed portion. Fl. and fr. Aug.

On wet rocks, usually limestone; ca. 1400 m. Guangdong (Lian-nan), N Guangxi (Nandan), C Guizhou, N Yunnan [N India, N Myanmar, Thailand].

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