

7. **LUDISIA** A. Richard in Bory, Dict. Class. Hist. Nat. 7: 437. 1825.

血叶兰属 *xue ye lan shu*

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Dicrophylla Rafinesque; *Myoda* Lindley.

Herbs, terrestrial or occasionally lithophytic. Rhizome elongate, creeping, several noded, fleshy; roots borne at rhizome nodes, stout. Stem erect, leafy. Leaves alternate, adaxially usually with silvery or pinkish veins and reticulation, oblong-lanceolate to elliptic; petiole-like base dilating into amplexicaul sheath. Inflorescence pubescent; peduncle with scattered sterile sheathing bracts; terminal raceme few to many flowered; floral bracts ca. as long as ovary, membranous. Flowers widely spreading, resupinate, relatively small; ovary twisted, terete, pubescent. Sepals free, \pm similar; dorsal sepal concave, connivent with petals and forming a hood. Petals narrower than sepals; lip obliquely twisted, 3-partite, base connate with column margin; hypochile saccate, shallowly 2-lobed, containing 2 large fleshy calli; mesochile with erect margin, forming a subtubular passage; epichile enlarged into a transversely oblong limb. Column obliquely twisted in opposite direction to lip, apex dilated, abruptly contracted below anther; anther ovoid, large, 2-locular; pollinia 4, granular-farinaceous, sectile, narrowly obovoid, attenuating into slender caudicles that merge and terminate in a small, sticky, oblong viscidium; rostellum triangular, remnant bifid; stigma lobes confluent.

One species: Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.

1. *Ludisia discolor* (Ker Gawler) Blume, Coll. Orchid. 113. 1859.

血叶兰 *xue ye lan*

Goodyera discolor Ker Gawler, Bot. Reg. 4: ad t. 271. 1818; *Anoetochilus dawsonianus* H. Low ex H. G. Reichenbach; *Gonogona discolor* (Ker Gawler) Link; *Haemaria dawsoniana* (H. Low ex H. G. Reichenbach) J. D. Hooker; *H. discolor* (Ker Gawler) Lindley; *H. discolor* var. *dawsoniana* (H. Low ex H. G. Reichenbach) B. S. Williams; *H. oletae* Rolfe; *Ludisia dawsoniana* (H. Low ex H. G. Reichenbach) Averyanov; *L. furetii* Blume; *L. odorata* Blume; *L. oletae* (Rolfe) Averyanov; *Neottia discolor* (Ker Gawler) Steudel; *Orchiodes discolor* (Ker Gawler) Kuntze.

Plants 10–25 cm tall. Stem erect, with (2 or)3–5 leaves near base. Leaves abaxially pale red, adaxially blackish green with 5 silvery-red veins, oblong-lanceolate to elliptic, 3–7 \times 1.7–3 cm, fleshy, apex acute or mucronate; petiole-like base 1.5–2.2 cm. Inflorescence pubescent, with 2 or 3 sterile bracts; rachis 3–8 cm, laxly few to more than 10-flowered; floral bracts reddish, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, ca. 1.5 cm, membranous, margin minutely ciliate, apex acuminate. Flowers white tinged with red, ca. 7 mm in diam.; ovary 1.5–2 cm including pedicel, pubescent. Dorsal sepal ovate-elliptic, cymbiform, 8–9 \times 4.5–5 mm; lateral sepals obliquely ovate to subelliptic, 9–10 \times 4.5–5 mm, abaxially with a very short keel toward apex. Petals obliquely ovate, 8–9 \times 2–2.2 mm, apex obtuse; lip 9–10 mm; hypochile containing 2 large fleshy calli; mesochile ca. 2 mm; epichile 5–6 mm wide. Column ca. 5 mm. Fl. Feb–Apr.

Damp areas along valleys in evergreen broad-leaved forests; 900–1300 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, S and SE Yunnan [Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam].

Though the combination *Ludisia discolor* is frequently attributed to Richard (Dict. Class. Hist. Nat. 7: 437. 1825) in the literature, Blume appears to be the first to have transferred the epithet validly.

