
**Centrostemma** De Candolle; **Otostemma** Blume.

Subshrubs or lianas, epiphytic or epilithic, often twining or climbing by adventitious roots. Leaves opposite, fleshy, papery, or membranous. Inflorescences extra-axillary or sometimes terminal, umbel-like, producing a succession of globose or flat-topped clusters; old rachis thick, with contiguous pedicel scars. Calyx small, with basal glands. Corolla fleshy, rotate, reflexed, [or campanulate]; lobes valvate, often densely hairy or scurfy inside. Corona lobes 5, depressed patent or adnate vertically to gynostegium, fleshy, glossy when dried, inner angle a tooth incumbent on anthers, outer angle rounded or acute; margin revolute, longitudinally grooved basally. Stamens short connate, apical membrane of anthers appressed against stigma head; pollinia 2 per pollinarium, oblong, erect, with raised, translucent margin. Stigma head discoid, rounded or subcapitulate. Follicles often solitary, cylindric-fusiform.

At least 100 species: SE Asia to Oceania; 32 species in China.

1a. Leaves 3-veined from base .............................................................. 2. **H. pottsii**

1b. Leaves pinnately veined, or veins obscure.

2a. Inflorescences 4- or 5-flowered, terminal; leaves 1–1.5 cm .................................................. 32. **H. chinghungensis**

2b. Inflorescences many flowered, usually extra-axillary, rarely terminal (**H. lii**); leaves more than 2 cm.

3a. Outer angle of corona lobes rounded.

4a. Leaves villous or pubescent.

5a. Leaf blade broadly oblong or long quadrate, villous, apex mucronate; corolla lobes short as long as tube ................................................................. 23. **H. villosa**

5b. Leaf blade elliptic, oblong, elliptic-lanceolate, or rarely suborbicular, pubescent, apex acute to obtuse; corolla lobes longer than tube .............................................. 24. **H. lyi**

4b. Leaves glabrous.

6a. Leaf blade orbicular to widest above middle, 3–6 cm wide.

7a. Leaf blade spatulate to oblongate, 10–21 cm, lateral veins 10 or more pairs; flower clusters flat topped; corolla white with purple spots ........................................ 21. **H. radicalis**

7b. Leaf blade obovate to orbicular, 4–8 cm, lateral veins ca. 4 pairs or obscure; flower clusters globose; corolla uniformly white. 8a. Apex of leaf blade retuse or concave, lateral veins obscure ........................................ 20. **H. kerrii**

8b. Apex of leaf blade entire, lateral veins conspicuous, ca. 4 pairs ........................................ 22. **H. liangii**

6b. Leaf blade of other shapes, if more than 3 cm wide then widest below middle.

9a. Leaf blades often pandurate, sometimes oblong; peduncle 0.3 cm; corolla yellow or reddish .......................................................... 27. **H. pandurata**

9b. Leaf blade lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate to oblong-oblanceolate; peduncle 1–8 cm; corolla white.

10a. Branchlets and petiole hairy; peduncle 1–4 cm; corolla reflexed; corolla lobes erect.

11a. Branchlets and petiole setose; lateral veins of leaf blade conspicuous adaxially; inflorescences terminal .............................................................. 25. **H. lii**

11b. Branchlets and petiole minutely puberulent at least when young; lateral veins of leaf blade ill defined adaxially; inflorescences extra-axillary .......... 26. **H. mekongensis**

10b. Branchlets and petiole glabrous; peduncle 5–8 cm; corolla rotate; corolla lobes spreading-stellate.

12a. Leaf blade 1.5–2 cm wide; flower clusters flat topped; corolla 1–1.5 cm in diam., villous inside ................................................................. 28. **H. mengtzeensis**

12b. Leaf blade 2.5–4.5 cm wide; flower clusters globose; corolla ca. 3 cm in diam., obscurely puberulent inside ........................................... 29. **H. griffithii**

3b. Outer angle of corona lobes acute.

13a. Corolla purple; inflorescences on hanging leafless branches (leaves not known) ............ 11. **H. commutata**

13b. Corolla white, pink, yellow, or yellowish; inflorescences always on normal leafy branches. 14a. Leaf blade linear, 0.4–0.7 cm wide.

15a. Leaf blade 2.5–5 cm, hirsute abaxially; inflorescences terminal; corolla lobes glabrous ................................................................. 31. **H. linearis**

15b. Leaf blade 10–20 cm, glabrous; inflorescences extra-axillary; corolla lobes pubescent ................................................................. 30. **H. longifolia**

14b. Leaf blade not linear, 1–6.5 cm wide.

16a. Corolla strongly reflexed; corona distinctly stalked, lobes spurred at base .......... 1. **H. multiflora**

16b. Corolla not reflexed; corona sessile, lobes not spurred.
17a. Leaf apex caudate; flowers yellow or yellowish.
18a. Leaf blade 4.5–7 cm, base rounded, lateral veins 4 or 5 pairs, obscure; peduncle ca. 0.4 cm; pedicel 1–1.2 cm; corolla lobes glabrous
................................................................. 5. H. lasiogynostegia
18b. Leaf blade 9–13 cm, base cuneate, lateral veins 10–12 pairs, conspicuous; peduncle 1.5–2.5 cm; pedicel 2–2.5 cm; corolla lobes puberulent inside.
19a. Leaf blade symmetrical at base, lateral veins at right angle to midvein, uniformly colored ................................................................. 3. H. fusca
19b. Leaf blade oblique at base, lateral veins obliquely ascending, midrib with pale zone on both sides ........................................ 4. H. lipoensis
17b. Leaf apex obtuse to acuminate; flowers white or reddish.
20a. Lateral veins of leaf blade obscure or obsolete.
21a. Leaf blade oblong or widest above middle.
22a. Petiole and abaxial surface of leaf blade pubescent; corolla ca. 1.2 cm in diam. ................................................................. 6. H. thomsonii
22b. Petiole and leaf blade glabrous; corolla 2–4 cm in diam. ............. 30. H. longifolia
21b. Leaf blade widest below middle.
23a. Pedicel longer than peduncle.
24a. Leaf blade lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, apex acuminate; peduncle 1–5 cm; sepals puberulent outside ................. 7. H. siamica
24b. Leaf blade elliptic or elliptic-oblong, apex obtuse; peduncle ca. 0.3 cm; sepals glabrous outside .............................................. 8. H. revolubilis
23b. Pedicel shorter than or as long as peduncle.
25a. Corolla 0.6–0.7 cm wide, violet dotted, base conspicuously white villous inside, lobes much longer than tube .......... 9. H. lacunosa
25b. Corolla 1.5–2 cm wide, not violet dotted, densely papillate inside, lobes as long as tube ........................................... 10. H. carnosa
20b. Lateral veins of leaf blade conspicuous.
26a. Flower clusters flat topped.
27a. Leaf blade cordate at base; petiole and abaxial side of midvein puberulent; peduncle shorter than pedicel; calyx outside and corolla puberulent ................................................................. 12. H. cordata
27b. Leaf blade rounded at base; petiole and midvein glabrous; peduncle much longer than pedicel; calyx and corolla glabrous ................................................................. 13. H. nervosa
26b. Flower clusters globose.
28a. Petiole up to 0.4 cm.
29a. Lateral leaf veins numerous, parallel; peduncle shorter than pedicel; corolla lobes papillate inside ................. 14. H. polyneura
29b. Lateral leaf veins 4 or 5 pairs, not parallel; peduncle longer than pedicel; corolla mealy inside ......................................... 15. H. dasyantha
28b. Petiole 1–3 cm.
30a. Leaves pubescent abaxially, especially along veins.
31a. Leaf blade short acuminate at apex, cuneate at base; calyx glabrous; corolla ca. 1 cm in diam. .............................. 16. H. silvatica
31b. Leaf blade obtuse or rounded at apex, rounded or broadly cuneate at base; calyx puberulent outside; corolla ca. 1.5 cm in diam. .............................................. 17. H. salweenica
30b. Leaves glabrous.
32a. Lateral leaf veins ca. 7 pairs; peduncle to 5 cm; calyx pubescent outside; corolla densely pale scurfy inside .......... 18. H. fungii
32b. Lateral leaf veins ca. 4 pairs; peduncle ca. 2 cm; calyx glabrous; corolla sparsely pubescent inside .......... 19. H. ovalifolia

1. Hoya multiflora Blume, Catalogus 49. 1823.

Plants glabrous throughout except for corolla throat. Stems erect or decumbent, to 2.5 m tall, pale gray, yellowish when dry, with persistent leaf scars. Petiole 1–2 cm; leaf blade oblong-lanceolate, 8–18 × 2–6 cm, thick papery when dried, base cuneate, apex obtusely acuminate; lateral veins obscure. Inflorescences extra-axillary, subterminal, or termin-
nal, hemispherical, many flowered; peduncle stout, 1.5–3 cm. Pedicel 3.5–7 cm. Sepals ovate, ca. 2.5 × 1.7 mm; glands many, linear. Corolla yellowish white with orange lobe apices, 1.6–1.8 cm, strongly reflexed from base; limb ca. 6 mm, throat white villous; lobes oblong-triangular, ca. 1.2 × 0.8 cm. Corona on distinct stalk; lobes yellow, narrowly lanceolate, 8–9 mm, outer angles extended into acuminate spurs, inner angles acuminate, higher than stigma head. Follicles linear-lanceolate in outline, 12–18 cm. Seeds ovate, ca. 4 × 2 mm; coma to 5 cm. Fl. May-Jul, fr. Sep-Dec.

Open forests, bushland, 500–1200 m. Guangdong (cultivated), Guangxi, Yunnan [Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam].

The leaves are used for the treatment of fractures and swellings and for draining off pus and promoting new growth.


Plants glabrous except for corolla. Stems stout, to 3 m. Petiole 1–2 cm; leaf blade oblong to elliptic or lanceolate, 10–13 × 2.5–4.5 cm, leathery or thick papery when dry, base cuneate or broadly so, apex caudate; lateral veins ca. 10 pairs, nearly at right angles to midvein. Pseudumbels terminal, extra-axillary, globose, many flowered, shorter than leaves; peduncle 1.5–2.5 cm. Pedicel 2–2.5 cm. Sepals elliptic, 1.5–2 × 1.2–1.4 mm, obtuse. Corolla yellow, ca. 1 cm in diam., often reflexed; lobes triangular-ovate, puberulent inside. Corona lobes short, very thick, outer angle obtuse or acute, inner angle ending in an erect or recurved spur up to as long as anther tips. Follicles linear-lanceolate in outline, 13–15 cm × 6–10 mm. Seeds oblong or oblong-elliptic, ca. 5 mm; coma ca. 3 cm. Fl. May-Sep, fr. Oct-Dec.

Moist forests; 500–2600 m. Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Xizang, Yunnan [Butan, Cambodia, India, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam].


Shrubs epiphytic, glabrous throughout. Stems to 1.5 m. Petiole ca. 1 cm; leaf blade oblong-elliptic, 9–15 × 3–5 cm, base cuneate, oblique, apex caudate with a tail ca. 1.5 cm; lateral veins 10–12 pairs, obliquely ascending, conspicuous adaxially, obscure abaxially. Pseudumbels extra-axillary; peduncle ca. 2.5 cm. Flowers not seen. Fruitng pedicel ca. 2 cm. Fl. May-Jul, fr. Sep-Dec.

Subshrubs epiphytic. Stems climbing to 2 m, slender. Petiole 1–1.5 cm, sparsely pilose; leaf blade oblong or obovate-oblong, 5–8 × 2–4 cm, thick papery when dry, sparsely pilose abaxially, base rounded, apex acuminate; lateral veins obscure. Pseudumbels extra-axillary; peduncle 1.5–2.5 cm, pubescent or glabrescent. Follicles linear-lanceolate, ca. 1.2 cm in diam.; lobes fringed at margin, glabrous or pubescent inside. Corona lobes obvate, outer angle broad and rounded, inner angle forming a short erect tooth as long as anther tip. Fl. May.

Lower pine forests; 900 m. Xizang (Medong) [India].


Plants glabrous except for corolla. Stems mostly climbing, to 4 m or more. Petiole 0.5–2 cm; leaf blade ovate-oblong to oblong-lanceolate, 6–12 × 3–6 cm, thin leathery when dry, base rounded, subcordate, acute, or cuneate, apex acute; 2 cm. Follicles linear-lanceolate, ca. 15.5 cm × 4 mm. Seeds ca. 5 × 2.5 mm; coma ca. 4 cm.

Limestone forests; 900 m. Guizhou (Lipo).


Plants glabrous except for branchlets and young petiole. Stems to 2 m, pale gray. Petiole 2–4 mm; leaf blade ovate-lanceolate, 4.5–7 × 1–2.7 cm, base rounded, apex caudate; midvein flattened; lateral veins 4 or 5 pairs, obscure. Pseudumbels flat topped, many flowered; peduncle ca. 4 mm. Pedicel 1–1.2 cm. Sepals ca. 2 mm. Corolla yellowish, rotate, ca. 1 cm in diam.; lobes broadly ovate, 3–4 × 3–4 mm, apex mucronate. Corona lobes brownish, oblong-ovate, stellate, margin revolute, outer angle acute, inner angle subulate, erect and incurved at apex. Anthers acuminate, gynostegium pubescent. Ovules glabrous. Fl. Apr.

Forests; 900 m. Hainan (Diaoluoshan).


Plants glabrous except for corolla. Stems mostly climbing, to 4 m or more. Petiole 0.5–2 cm; leaf blade ovate-oblong to oblong-lanceolate, 6–12 × 3–6 cm, thin leathery when dry, base rounded, subcordate, acute, or cuneate, apex acute; 2 cm. Follicles linear-lanceolate, ca. 15.5 cm × 4 mm. Seeds ca. 5 × 2.5 mm; coma ca. 4 cm.

Limestone forests; 900 m. Guizhou (Lipo).

Shrubs epiphytic, glabrous throughout. Stems to 1.5 m. Petiole ca. 1 cm; leaf blade oblong-elliptic, 9–15 × 3–5 cm, base cuneate, oblique, apex caudate with a tail ca. 1.5 cm; lateral veins 10–12 pairs, obliquely ascending, conspicuous adaxially, obscure abaxially. Pseudumbels extra-axillary; peduncle ca. 2.5 cm. Flowers not seen. Fruitng pedicel ca. 2 cm. Fl. May-Jul, fr. Sep-Dec.

Plants glabrous except for corolla. Stems mostly climbing, to 4 m or more. Petiole 0.5–2 cm; leaf blade ovate-oblong to oblong-lanceolate, 6–12 × 3–6 cm, thin leathery when dry, base rounded, subcordate, acute, or cuneate, apex acute; 2 cm. Follicles linear-lanceolate, ca. 15.5 cm × 4 mm. Seeds ca. 5 × 2.5 mm; coma ca. 4 cm.

Limestone forests; 900 m. Guizhou (Lipo).

Shrubs epiphytic, glabrous except for calyx and corolla; stems to 1.5 m. Petiole 0.5–1.5 cm; leaf blade lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate, or ovate-lanceolate, 4–10 × 2–3 cm, leathery when dry, base obtuse, margin subrevolute, apex acuminate; lateral veins obscure. Pseudumbels flat topped, 10–14 (~20)-flowered; peduncle 1–5 cm. Pedicel ca. 2 cm. Fl. May-Jul, fr. Sep-Dec.
Sepals acute, puberulent. Corolla 1–5 cm in diam.; lobes ovate-triangular, puberulent, margin ciliate. Corona lobes broadly ovate, distally flat and with a central boss, outer angle acute, margin convex, suberect, apex concave, umbonate at middle, 3–3.5 mm. Fl. Sep.

Mountain forests; 1500–2500 m. NW Yunnan [Thailand].


**(H. oreogena** Blume, Bijdr. 1063. 1826.)**

**juan bian qiu lan**

Subshrubs epiphytic. Stems climbing to 1.5 m by adventitious roots, glabrous or sparsely pubescent. Petiole 3–12 mm, subglabrous; leaf blade ovate or ovate-lanceolate, 2–5 × 1.2–3 cm, glabrous or subglabrous, base cuneate or rounded, apex acute; lateral veins 2–4 pairs, obscure. Peduncle 2.5–7 cm, robust. Pedicel 5–13 mm. Sepals obtuse. Corolla white with violet dots, 6–7 mm in diam., tube conspicuously white villous inside; lobes suborbicular, much longer than tube. Corona lobes ovate, constricted at middle, outer angle acute, inner angle obtuse, slightly shorter than anther appendages. Ovaries puberulent. Fl. Jul-Dec.

Cultivated in S Guangdong [introduced from Indonesia].

Decoctions of all parts are used to detoxify insect bites, draw out pus, and reduce swellings.

9. **Hoya lacunosa** Blume, Bijdr. 1063. 1826.

**(H. chinensis** Loureiro; **Stapelia chinensis** Loureiro.)**

**lie ban qiu lan**

Subshrubs epiphytic. Stems climbing to 1.5 m by adventitious roots, glabrous or sparsely pubescent. Petiole 3–12 mm, subglabrous; leaf blade ovate or ovate-lanceolate, 2–5 × 1.2–3 cm, glabrous or subglabrous, base cuneate or rounded, apex acute; lateral veins 2–4 pairs, obscure. Peduncle 2.5–7 cm, robust. Pedicel 5–13 mm. Sepals obtuse. Corolla white with violet dots, 6–7 mm in diam., tube conspicuously white villous inside; lobes suborbicular, much longer than tube. Corona lobes ovate, constricted at middle, outer angle acute, inner angle obtuse, slightly shorter than anther appendages. Ovaries puberulent. Fl. Jul-Dec.

Cultivated in S Guangdong [introduced from Indonesia].

Decoctions of all parts are used to detoxify insect bites, draw out pus, and reduce swellings.


**(H. chinensis** Loureiro; **Stapelia chinensis** Loureiro.)**

**qiu lan (yuan bian zhong)**

Asclepias car nosa Linnaeus f., Suppl. Pl. 170. 1781; Hoya chinensis (Loureiro) Traill; Stapelia chinensis Loureiro.


Montane forests; 200–1200 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Taiwan, Yunnan [India, ?Japan, Malaysia, Vietnam].

Used medicinally for the treatment of encephalitis, pneumonia, and orchitis.

The identity of **Stapelia chinensis** is not certain, and the possible type belongs to a species different from *H. carnosa*.


**cai ye qiu lan**

Leaves densely or sparsely silvery spotted adaxially. Ovaries puberulent. Fl. Jul-Dec.

Valleys; 300 m. Fujian (Fuzhou).


**(H. commutata** M. G. Gilbert & P. T. Li.)**

**guang xi qiu lan**

Habit not known, probably a hanging epiphyte. Stems pubescent. Leaves not known. Pseudumbels globose, pubescent, ca. 30-flowered; peduncle ca. 2 cm. Pedicel to 4 cm, slender, flexuous when dried. Sepals triangular, ca. 2.5 × 0.9–1.3 mm, densely pubescent. Corolla rotate with revolute margin, purple, ca. 1.5 cm in diam., densely papillate-pubescent, limb ca. 0.8 cm wide. Corona lobes acute, stellate spreading, extending beyond sinus between corolla lobes; inner margin acute, ± meeting in center.

Forests. Guangxi [Myanmar].

心叶球兰  xin ye qiu lan

Subshrubs. Stems climbing, to 2 m, yellowish gray. Petiole ca. 5 mm, stout, puberulent, with a group of 3–5 adaxial glands; leaf blade ovate or oblong-ovate, 5–9 × 4.5–5 cm, thick leathery when dry, adaxially glabrous, abaxially puberulent along midvein, base minutely cordate, apex acute to obtuse; lateral veins 6–8 pairs. Pseudumbels extra-axillary,

Shrubs epiphytic, glabrous throughout. Stems stout, climbing to 6 m. Petiole 1–2 cm, stout, with a group of adaxial glands; leaf blade ovate or ovate-oblong, 8–17 × 4–6.5 cm, leathery when dry, base rounded, apex acute or short acuminate; lateral veins 5 or 6 pairs, elevated, arcuate ascending, anastomosing near margin. Pseudumbels flat topped, many flowered; peduncle to 13 cm, thickened. Pedicel ca. 2 cm. Corolla white, ca. 1.2 cm in diam. Corona lobes stellate spreading, outer angle acute. Fl. Aug.

- Forests. Guangxi, S Yunnan.


多脉球兰  duo mai qiu lan

Shrubs epiphytic, glabrous throughout. Stems climbing to 2.5 m, stout, flexuous. Leaves subsessile; leaf blade ± rhomboid, 8–12 × 2.5–6.5 cm, base rounded to broadly cuneate, apex acuminate; midvein slender; lateral veins numerous, straight, parallel, conspicuous. Pseudumbels extra-axillary; peduncle very short, thickened. Pedicel ca. 2.5 cm, slender. Sepals obtuse. Corolla white, ca. 1.5 cm in diam.; lobes papillate inside. Corona lobes red-purple, semicordate, inner angle nearly lower than apical membrane of anther. Ovaries clearly narrower than scarious anther appendages. Follicles falcate, ca. 10 cm, slender, smooth. Seeds ovate-lanceolate. Fl. Aug.

Broad-leaved evergreen forests; 1400 m. Xizang, NW Yunnan [India, Myanmar].


厚花球兰  hou hua qiu lan

Subshrubs epiphytic, glabrous except for corolla. Stems grayish, climbing to 1.5 m. Petiole ca. 5 mm, with a group of 4–6 adaxial glands; leaf blade broadly ovate, 4–8 × 3–5.5 cm, papery, base rounded, apex short acuminate; lateral veins 4 or 5 pairs, slightly elevated. Pseudumbels to 22-flowered; peduncle 2.5–5 cm. Pedicel ca. 1.2 cm. Calyx glabrous. Corolla white; lobes triangular, stellate, patent, mealy inside. Corona lobes stellate spreading, inner and outer angles acute. Fl. Apr-May.

- Mixed woods; 1100 m. Hainan.


山球兰  shan qiu lan

hemispherical, 30–50-flowered; peduncle 1–1.5 cm. Pedicel 2.5–3 cm. Sepals ca. 2 mm. Corolla white, rotate, ca. 1 cm in diam., puberulent; lobes triangular, obtuse, ca. 2.5 mm. Corona lobes with outer angle acute. Fl. May.

- Limestone forests. Guangxi.


怒江球兰  nu jiang qiu lan

Shrubs epiphytic. Stems yellowish, climbing to 1.5 m, with groups of 2 or 3 adaxial glands; leaf blade oblong to elliptic-oblong, 8–11 × 2.5–4 cm, papery when dry, glabrescent adaxially, pubescent abaxially, denser along veins, base cuneate, apex short acuminate; lateral veins 7–10 pairs, slightly elevated. Pseudumbels extra-axillary. Pedicel 3–3.5 cm, glabrous. Calyx glabrous. Corolla white, ca. 1 cm in diam. Corona lobes with outer angle long, inner angle slightly lower than apical membrane of anther. Ovaries glabrous. Fl. Sep.

- Mixed woods; 2000 m. S Xizang, NW Yunnan.


护耳草  hu er cao

Shrubs epiphytic, glabrous except for pedicel and calyx. Stems climbing to 2 m; branches puberulent to glabrous. Petiole ca. 1 cm; leaf blade elliptic to suboblong, leathery when dry, 10–16 × 3.5–6 cm, abaxially pubescent, base rounded or broadly cuneate, apex obtuse or rounded; lateral veins 6–8 pairs. Pseudumbels extra-axillary, shorter than to equalling leaves; peduncle ca. 5 cm. Pedicel ca. 4 cm. Sepals ca. 2.5 × 1 mm, puberulent, not glandular. Corolla white, ca. 1.5 cm in diam., glabrous outside, puberulent inside; lobes triangular, ca. 6 × 6 mm, margin revolute. Corona stellate spreading, retuse, outer angle acute, inner angle with an acute tooth incumbent on anthers. Ovaries glabrous. Fl. Sep.

- Valleys, woods along riversides; 1600 m. W Yunnan.
All parts are used as for the treatment of fractures and traumatic injury.


卵叶球兰 /juan ye qiu lan

*Hoya hainanensis* Merrill.

Shrubs epiphytic, glabrous except for corolla. Stems climbing to 2 m. Petiole 1–1.2 cm; leaf blade ovate-elliptic.


凹叶球兰 /ao ye qiu lan

*Hoya obovata* Decaisne var. *kerrii* (Craib) Costantin.

Stems stout, to 1 m, glabrous. Petiole 0.5–2 cm, robust; leaf blade obovate to orbicular, 4–6 × 5–6 cm, base rounded to broadly cuneate, margin revolute, apex retuse, sinus to 1 cm wide, glabrous; lateral veins obscure. Pseudumbels 4–5 cm in diam.; peduncle 2–3 cm. Pedicel 1.3–1.8 cm, slender, puberulent. Sepals ca. 2.5 mm, puberulent. Corolla papillate-puberulent, reflexed; lobes ovate-triangular, 4–5 × ca. 4 mm. Corona lobes reddish, furrowed on back, outer angle rounded, apical part concave, ca. 2.5 mm. 2n = 22.

Cultivated in S Guangdong [Laos, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam].

The leaves are used for the treatment of swellings and pyoderma.


匙叶球兰 /chi ye qiu lan

Shrubs epiphytic, glabrous except for young parts. Stems to 1.5 m, pale brown. Petiole 3–6 cm, nearly flattened; leaf blade spatulate or oblanceolate, 10–21 × 3–4 cm, base cuneate, apex acute or short acuminate; lateral veins 10 or more pairs, conspicuous. Pseudumbels extra-axillary, flat topped, many flowered; peduncle ca. 4 cm. Pedicel 2–2.5 cm. Corolla white and purple-spotted. Corona lobes with outer angle rounded, inner angle narrow. Fl. Mar-Sep.


崖县球兰 /ya xian qiu lan

Shrubs epiphytic, glabrous except for corolla. Stems climbing to 4 m. Petiole ca. 1.5 cm, robust, with a group of 2–5 adaxial glands; leaf blade deep green adaxially, pale green abaxially, obovate or obovate-oblong, 4.5–8 × 3–5 cm, thick leathery and pale yellow when dry, base rounded or subcordate, margin recurved, apex obtuse or rounded; lateral veins ca. 4 pairs. Pseudumbels extra-axillary, globose, ca. 5 cm in diam., many flowered, up to as long as leaves; 6–8 × 2.5–4 cm, papery, base acute, apex acuminate; lateral veins ca. 4 pairs, slender, obliquely ascending, arcuate, anastomosing. Pseudumbels extra-axillary, many flowered; peduncle ca. 2 cm. Pedicel slender, ca. 2 cm. Sepals acute. Corolla cream or pale yellow, 8–10 mm in diam.; lobes ovate-oblong. Corona lobes stellate spreading, outer angle subacute, inner angle produced into a sharp tooth incumbent on anther. Anthers lower than outer lobes, membranous tip rounded. Stigma head short upiculate. Fl. May. 2n = 22.

Mixed woods along riversides. Hainan [India, Sri Lanka].


毛球兰 /mao qiu lan

Lianas epiphytic, villous throughout. Stems stout, to 3 m, ca. 8 mm in diam. Petiole 1.5–2 cm; leaf blade oblong, 7–11 × 3.5–5 cm, leathery or thick papery, base rounded or truncate, apex mucronate; lateral veins 4–7 pairs, obliquely ascending, anastomosing before margin. Pseudumbels extra-axillary, globose, to 30-flowered; peduncle robust, 3–7 cm. Pedicel 1–2 cm. Sepals rounded. Corolla stellate patent; tube ca. as long as lobes, glabrous outside, pubescent inside; lobes triangular, ca. 4 × 4 cm. Corona lobes thick, outer angle rounded, inner acute, producing an acute tooth incumbent on anther. Follicles lanceolate, ca. 8 cm × 8 mm. Seeds oblong, ca. 5 mm; coma ca. 2 cm. Fl. Jun-Nov.

* Open woods. Hainan.


香花球兰 /xiang hua qiu lan

*Hoya yuennanensis* Handel-Mazzetti.

Plants pubescent except for corolla exterior. Stems to 1.5 m, slender. Petiole 3–15 mm, stout; leaf blade elliptic, oblong, or elliptic-lanceolate, rarely suborbicular, (3–)5.5–19 × 1.5–4 cm, leathery when dry, base cuneate to rounded, apex short acuminate to obtuse; lateral veins 4–7 pairs. Pseudumbels extra-axillary, globose, to 9 cm, many flowered; peduncle drooping, to 10 cm. Pedicel 2–3 cm. Sepals 2–2.5 × 1.2–1.4 mm. Corolla white, ca. 1 cm wide, glabrous outside; tube ca. 3 mm; lobes triangular, 6–8 × 4–7 mm at base, margin recurved but not reflexed. Corona lobes ca. 3 × 3 mm, stellate spreading, outer angle broadly rounded, margin punched, middle concave, inner end acute, margin strongly recurved at
The leaves are used externally for the treatment of cuts and traumatic injury.

- On rocks in dense forests; below 1000 m. Guangxi, Guizhou, Sichuan, Yunnan.

The leaves are used for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and traumatic injury.


abaxially. Pseudumbels terminal, ca. 5 cm; peduncle ca. 1 cm. Pedicel ca. 3 cm. Sepals ca. 2 × 3 mm, hidden by reflexed corolla. Corolla white, 1.5–1.8 cm in diam., strongly reflexed; tube shorter than lobes; lobes lanceolate, ca. 1.2 cm × 3.5 mm. Corona lobes ovoid-lanceolate, 4–5 mm, fleshy, erect, base rounded, margin revolute, apex long caudate and exceeding gynostegium, tails 2–2.5 mm. Fl. Aug.

- Broad-leaved evergreen forests; 1400 m. Yunnan (Gongshan).


Tail leaves, weiqiu lan

Lianas climbing, with adventitious roots. Stems minutely puberulent, glabrescent. Petiole 1.2–1.6 cm, minutely puberulent; leaf blade oblong-oblancoate, 10–13 × 4–5 cm, minutely hairy, base rounded, apex acuminate to caudate-acuminate; lateral veins ca. 7 pairs, obscure. Pseudumbels extra-axillary, apparently flat topped, at least 8-flowered; flowers sweet scented; peduncle (0.3–)1–2.5 cm, pubescent. Pedicel 2–2.7 cm, sparsely hairy on 1 side. Sepals ovate, ca. 1.5 × 1.5 mm, very sparsely hairy. Corolla white, 1.5–1.7 cm in diam., reflexed; lobes ca. 6 × 5 mm, minutely papillate with short ciliolate margin. Corona lobes ± ovoid, erect, ca. 2 × as high as gynostegium, dorsal grooves very narrow, inner teeth short, incumbent on gynostegium, meeting in center. Anther appendages inconspicuous.

- Xizang/Yunnan (Mekong Valley).

27. Hoya pandurata Tsiang, Sunyatsenia 4: 125. 1939.

琴叶球兰 qin ye qiu lan

Subshrubs epiphytic. Stems to 1.5 m, pendent, greenish ash gray. Petiole ca. 4 mm; leaf blade pandurate or oblong, 4–11 × 1–2(–3.2) cm, thick papery when dry, glabrous, base rounded, apex acuminate; lateral veins obscure. Pseudumbels extra-axillary, globose, many flowered; peduncle ca. 3 mm. Pedicel ca. 1.5 cm. Sepals 1.5–2 × 1–1.5 mm, glands 5. Corolla yellow or reddish, 0.8–1 cm in diam., glabrous outside, puberulent inside, hirsute at base of corona; tube ca. 1.5 mm; lobes ovate, ca. 6 × 4 mm, acute, ciliate. Corona stellate patent to slightly raised, outer angle rounded, slightly retuse, inner angle produced into an erect, slender tooth higher than anthers. Pollinia oblancoate, caudicles horizontal, retinaculum ellipsoid. Follicles to 8.5 cm. Fl. Jun-Jul.

- Open or mixed woods; 1000–1600 m. S Yunnan.

The leaves are used externally for the treatment of cuts and traumatic injury.


薄叶球兰 bo ye qiu lan

Subshrubs epilithic or epiphytic, glabrous except for corolla. Stems to 1.5 m, climbing by adventitious roots. Petiole 1–2 cm, adaxial glands 1–3; leaf blade narrowly lanceolate, 6–11 × 1.5–2 cm, thin papery, base attenuate and decurrent to petiole, apex acuminate; lateral veins obscure. Pseudumbels extra-axillary, flat topped, many flowered; peduncle 2–8 cm, stout. Pedicel 1.5–2.5 cm. Sepals ca. 1.5 × 0.8 mm, acuminate. Corolla white, 1–1.5 cm in diam., stellate spreading, glabrous outside, villous inside; tube ca. as long as lobes; lobes triangular, recurved at margin. Corona lobes yellow, ca. as high as gynostegium, outer angle rounded, inner teeth short, incumbent on gynostegium. Follicles linear-lanceolate, ca. 17 cm × 5 mm, smooth. Fl. Jul.

- Mixed woods, covering rock on cliff. Guangxi, S Yunnan.


荷秋藤 he qiu teng

Hoya kwangsiensis Tsiang & P. T. Li; Hoya lancilimba Merrill; H. lancilimba f. tsoi (Merrill) Tsiang; H. tsoi Merrill.

Shrubs epiphytic, glabrous throughout. Stems to 1.5 m. Petiole 1–3 cm, robust; leaf blade lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, 11–14 × 2.5–4.5 cm, papery, base cuneate, apex acute to acuminate; lateral veins few, obscure. Pseudumbels extra-axillary, globose; peduncle 5–7 cm. Pedicel 4–4.5 cm. Sepals oblong-ovate, 7–8 × ca. 4.5 mm. Corolla white, ca. 3 cm in diam.; lobes broadly ovate, subfalcate, spreading, glabrous outside, obscurely puberulent inside. Corona lobes ca. 5 mm, concave, outer angle rounded, inner angle extending into a tooth as long as anther appendages, to 3 mm. Follicles lanceolate, ca. 15 × 1 cm. Fl. Jun-Aug.

- Dense or sparse forests; 800 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Yunnan [India].

The stems and leaves are used for the treatment of traumatic injury, fractures, swellings, and coughs.


长叶球兰 chang ye qiu lan

Shrubs epiphytic, glabrous except for pedicels and corolla. Stems stout, climbing to 3 m; branches pendulous.
Petiole 1–2.5 cm, stout; leaf blade linear to narrowly ob lanceolate or oblong, 8–20(–25) × (0.4–)2–3 cm, base nar r owly acute or rounded, apex acuminate or acute; lateral veins obscure. Pseudumbels extra-axillary, globose, many flower ed; peduncle 1.5–5 cm. Pedicel 1.5–3 cm, pubescent. Sepals 1–1.5 mm, apex acute. Corolla white tinged with pink, 2–4 cm in diam.; lobes ovate-triangular, stellate spreading, pubescent. Corona lobes broadly ovate, flat, with a central boss, convex basally, inner angle acute and shorter than anther apices. Follicles straight, 10–30 cm × 5–8 mm. Seeds ov oid, 1–1.5 mm; coma 1.2–1.5 cm. Fl. Jul-Aug. 2n = 22.

Dense forests; 1400–2400 m. Yunnan [Bhutan, India, Kashmir, Nepal, Pakistan, Sikkim, Thailand].


线叶球兰 xian ye qiu lan

Petiole ca. 2 mm; leaf blade linear, 2.5–5 cm × ca. 5 mm, leathery when dry, base cuneate, apex mucronate; lateral veins obscure. Pseudumbels terminal, umbellate, sessile, many flowered. Pedicel ca. 2.5 cm. Corolla white, 0.8–1.2 cm in diam., glabrous or papillate inside. Corona lobes stellate spreading, outer angle acute, inner angle acute, base long spurred. Follicles lanceolate, ca. 6.5 cm × 5 mm. Seeds with white coma ca. 2 cm. Fl. Sep.

Evergreen forests; 1500–2000 m. NW Yunnan [India, Myanmar, Nepal].

32. **Hoya chinghungensis** (Tsiang & P. T. Li) M. G. Gilbert, P. T. Li, & W. D. Stevens, Novon 5: 9. 1995.

景洪球兰 jing hong qiu lan


Shrubs epiphytic. Stems to 2 m, branching mainly near base, pendent; branches and petiole pubescent. Leaves longer than internodes; petiole ca. 1.5 mm; leaf blade broadly ovate, 1–1.5 × 0.7–1.1 cm, glabrous, base rounded to truncate, apex acute to obtuse; lateral veins obsolete. Pseudumbels terminal, 4- or 5-flowered; peduncle shorter than pedicels, sometimes obsolete. Pedicel 0.8–1.2 cm, puberulent. Sepals ± ovate, 1.5–2 × ca. 1.2 mm, apex obtuse, densely pubescent. Corolla white, 1–1.2 cm in diam., rotate or nearly so; limb ca. 3.5 mm wide; lobes triangular-ovate, ca. 3.5 × 4.5 mm, glabrous outside, minutely puberulent inside, apex subacute. Corona lobes pink when dried, triangular, outer apex subacute, center flat or only slightly raised, inner tooth recumbent on anther, reaching base of appendages. Anther appendages just overlapping in center. Pollinia 0.4–0.5 × ca. 0.2 mm, oblong-oblanceolate, pale yellow. Follicles linear-lanceolate 7–9 cm × 3–4 mm, pendent, glabrous. Seeds linear-oblong, ca. 2.5 × 0.3 mm; coma ca. 2 cm. Fl. Jun, fr. Jul-Oct.

Dense forests; 1500–2000 m. S Yunnan [Myanmar].