

RESTIONACEAE

帚灯草科 zhou deng cao ke

Wu Guofang (吴国芳 Wu Kuo-fang)¹; Kai Larsen²

Herbs perennial, mostly dioecious, rarely monoecious or hermaphroditic. Rhizomes usually covered with imbricate scales; scales glabrous or with various types of unicellular or multicellular hairs. Stem erect, simple or branched, terete, quadrangular, or compressed; nodes solid; internodes solid or hollow. Leaves alternate, mostly scattered along stem, usually reduced to an open leaf sheath with a rudimentary blade; leaf sheath closely appressed to stem or inflated; ligule usually obscure or absent, apex sometimes elongate. Male and female inflorescences sometimes dissimilar, of (1- to) many-flowered spikelets or much branched and occasionally with leafy bracts; bracteoles chaffy. Flowers mostly unisexual, small; male flowers sometimes with a pistillode; female flowers sometimes with staminodes. Perianth usually in 2 whorls, seldom reduced or absent; segments scalelike. Stamens (1–)3(or 4), inserted opposite inner perianth segments; filaments free or rarely connate; anthers 1(or 2)-loculed, introrse or seldom latrorse, dehiscing by longitudinal slits; pollen grains 2- or 3-nucleate, 1-porate. Ovary 1–3-loculed; ovule 1 per locule, pendulous, orthotropous. Styles 1–3, free or basally connate; stigma elongate, often plumose. Fruit a nut or loculicidal capsule, usually small. Endosperm copious, mealy; embryo biconvex, small.

About 55 genera and 490 species: widely distributed in the S hemisphere, best developed in SW Africa and SW Australia: one species in China.

The largest genus in the family is *Restio* Rottbøll, with ca. 100 species. Characteristically, members of this family occur in sandy and nutrient-poor soils.

Wu Kuo-fang. 1997. Restionaceae. In: Wu Kuo-fang, ed., Fl. Reipubl. Popularis Sin. 13(3): 5–7.

1. DAPSILANTHUS B. G. Briggs & L. A. S. Johnson, *Telopea* 7: 369. 1998.

薄果草属 bo guo cao shu

Herbs mostly dioecious, rarely monoecious or polygamous. Rhizome scales imbricate, densely woolly pubescent. Stem simple or branched, terete, hollow except at nodes. Leaves usually closely appressed to stem, persistent; leaf sheath open, margin sometimes scarious, apex elongate; ligule usually absent; leaf blade absent. Inflorescences narrowly paniculate; spikelets very small, clustered, male ones pedicellate, female ones sessile, sometimes spicate; glumes subtending spikelets imbricate. Perianth segments 4–6 or sometimes indefinite, variously shaped. Male flowers: stamens (1 or)2 or 3; filaments ligulate to filiform, free; anthers dorsifixed, 1-loculed, introrse, apex apiculate; ovary (when present) rudimentary. Female flowers: staminodes 3 or absent; ovary superior, 1-loculed; styles usually 3, free or connate at base, free parts entirely stigmatic. Bisexual flowers: stamens 1–3; pistil 1. Fruit narrowly ellipsoid, ovoid, or obovoid; pericarp thin and opening on 1 side or thick and splitting at angles.

Four species: Cambodia, China, Indonesia (Aru Islands), Laos, Malaysia, New Guinea, Thailand, Vietnam; Australia; one species in China.

1. *Dapsilanthus disjunctus* (Masters) B. G. Briggs & L. A. S. Johnson, *Telopea* 8: 25. 1998.

薄果草 bo guo cao

Leptocarpus disjunctus Masters, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 17: 344. 1879; *L. sanaensis* Masamune.

Herbs 40–70(–100) cm tall, dioecious or polygamous. Rhizome creeping, woody, younger parts densely woolly. Stem 1.5–3 mm in diam., terete, stiff. Sheaths closely appressed to stem, brownish, 1–1.5 cm, leathery, veins longitudinal, primary one straight, apically protruding for 2–5 mm, margin narrow, scarious, apex acute-acuminate. Inflorescences laxly paniculate; spikelets fascicled. Male flowers: bracteoles narrowly ovate, 2–2.5 × ca. 1 mm; perianth segments 4–6, 2 outer ones opposite each other, dark brown, ± boat-shaped, folded, 1.7–2 mm, 2–4 inner ones lighter brown, narrowly elliptic, slightly shorter than outer ones; stamens 3; filaments ca. 1.5 mm; anthers 0.7–1 mm, apex brownish, apiculate. Female flowers: segments 6–8, elliptic, 1–1.5 mm, narrowed toward base, apex acute; ovary ellipsoid, 3-angled; style short; stigmas usually 3. Fruit ellipsoid, ca. 1 mm. Seeds ca. 0.5 mm. Fl. Apr–Jul, fr. May–Aug.

Wet places in forests, sandy places especially along seashores; near sea level to 1400 m. Guangxi, Hainan [Cambodia, Laos, W Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam].

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Flora of China 24: 2. 2000.

The stems are used for weaving mats.