146. SARCOPHYTON Garay, Bot. Mus. Leafl. 23: 201. 1972.

肉兰属 rou lan shu

Chen Xinqi (陈心启 Chen Sing-chi); Jeffrey J. Wood

Herbs, epiphytic, monopodial. Stems erect, elongate, stout, with many leaves. Leaves distichous, sessile, with sheathing bases; leaf blade flat, thickly leathery to fleshy, jointed to sheath. Inflorescence racemose or paniculate, lateral, axillary, laxly many flowered. Flowers small to medium-sized. Sepals similar, free. Petals smaller; lip adnate at base to column, 3-lobed; lateral lobes erect; mid-lobe recurved, adaxially usually conspicuously wrinkled, base with 2 calli at entrance of spur; spur cylindric. Column small, foot absent; stigma large and round; rostellum short, bilobed; pollinia 4, separate from each other, waxy, subglobose, almost equal in size, with a linear stipe and a small viscidium.

Three species: discontinuously distributed in China, Myanmar, and the Philippines; one species (endemic) in China.

1. Sarcophyton taiwanianum (Hayata) Garay, Bot. Mus. Leafl. 23: 202. 1972.

肉兰 rou lan

Sarcanthus taiwanianus Hayata, J. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo 30(1): 337. 1911; Acampe hayatae Szlachetko; Cleisostoma taiwanianum (Hayata) Hayata; Saccolabium taiwanianum (Hayata) Tang & F. T. Wang.

Stem 25–100 cm. Leaves many, distichous; leaf blade lorate, 20– 35×3 –4.5 cm, leathery, \pm unequally obtusely bilobed; basal sheaths long, amplexicaul. Inflorescences often sev-

eral, ascending, racemose, shorter than leaves, many flowered; rachis rather fleshy; floral bracts subtriangular, 4–5 mm. Flowers slightly fragrant, yellowish green, adaxially with purplish brown transverse stripes or spots, slightly fleshy; pedicel and ovary 1–1.5 cm. Sepals obovate-oblong to obovate, ca. 10×5 mm, obtuse; lateral sepals slightly oblique. Petals \pm falcate-elliptic, ca. as long as sepals but narrower, obtuse-rounded; lip with a short spur at base, slightly 3-lobed; lateral lobes erect; mid-lobe recurved, nearly suborbicular; disk with 2 calli at entrance of spur. Column short. Fl. Apr.

Epiphytic on tree trunks in forests or on cliffs along valleys;
200–800 m. S Taiwan.

Flora of China 25: 445. 2009.