137. THELASIS Blume, Bijdr. 385. 1825.

矮柱兰属 ai zhu lan shu

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

Euproboscis Griffith.

Herbs, epiphytic, rather small. Stems either pseudobulbous, 1- or 2-leaved, with sheaths and sometimes additional smaller leaves at base, or short and not thickened with several leaves in 2 close opposite ranks, laterally compressed and overlapping at base. Leaves narrow, rather thin, sometimes articulate at base. Inflorescence lateral, scape arising from base of pseudobulb or node of short stem, usually slender, many flowered. Flowers resupinate, greenish yellow or white, very small, not opening widely. Sepals similar, sometimes connivent; lateral sepals concave, often carinate abaxially. Petals slightly smaller than sepals; lip sessile on base of column, entire, usually broadest and concave at base, narrowed at apex. Column short, without a foot; anther erect; pollinia 8, in 2 groups of 4, waxy, on a slender caudicle attached to a nearly narrowly elliptic viscidium; rostellum terminal, erect, 2-lobed, acuminate; stigma large.

About 20 species: from India eastward to New Guinea and the Pacific islands; two species in China.

1a. Lateral sepals strongly carinate abaxially; lip incurved at margin	
1b. Lateral sepals not carinate abaxially; lip not incurved at margin	

1. Thelasis pygmaea (Griffith) Blume, Fl. Javae Nov. Ser. 1: 19. 1858–1859.

矮柱兰 ai zhu lan

Euproboscis pygmaea Griffith, Calcutta J. Nat. Hist. 5: 372. 1844; *Thelasis clausa* Fukuyama; *T. elongata* Blume; *T. hongkongensis* Rolfe; *T. pygmaea* var. *multiflora* J. D. Hooker.

Pseudobulbs tufted, flattened globose, $3-10 \times 7-18$ mm, apex often with 1 large leaf and 1(or 2) smaller leaves. Larger leaf blade narrowly oblong-oblanceolate to nearly narrowly oblong, $(2.7-)4-8(-12) \times 0.6-1.3$ cm, slightly fleshy, base contracted into a short, conduplicate petiole, apex obtuse, acute, or unequally bilobed; small leaf blade suboblong, 0.7-1.5 cm, sometimes absent. Inflorescence 10-20(-30) cm, slender, with 2 or 3 basal sheaths; rachis \pm arching, 5–10 cm, often thickened, densely many flowered; floral bracts persistent, often slightly tinged with purplish, ovate-triangular or ovate-lanceolate, ca. 2 mm. Flowers yellowish green, not opening widely; pedicel and ovary ca. 3 mm. Dorsal sepal ovate-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, $2-2.5 \times ca$. 1 mm; lateral sepals similar to dorsal sepal, cymbiform, abaxially keeled or sometimes narrowly winged. Petals suboblong or narrowly oblong, ca. 2×0.7 mm; lip ovatetriangular, ca. 1.8×1.2 mm, margin incurved, apex acuminate. Column short. Fl. Apr–Oct. 2n = 30.

Epiphytic on tree trunks and branches or lithophytic on rocks in forests or along valleys; below 2000 m. Hainan, Hong Kong, E and S Taiwan, S and SE Yunnan [India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam; Pacific islands (Solomon Islands)].

2. Thelasis khasiana J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 6: 87. 1890.

滇南矮柱兰 dian nan ai zhu lan

Thelasis pygmaea (Griffith) Blume var. *khasiana* (J. D. Hooker) Schlechter.

Pseudobulbs contiguous, ovoid, $1-1.5 \times 1-1.5$ cm, apex with 1 leaf or sometimes with another smaller leaf. Larger leaf blade oblanceolate-linear or narrowly oblong, $9-12 \times 1.2-1.5$ cm, base contracted into petiole 1.5-2 cm, apex obtuse; smaller leaf blade (if present) subelliptic, ca. 1 cm. Inflorescence arising from base of pseudobulb, 16-19 cm, scape slender, with 2 or 3 tubular sheaths below middle; rachis slightly arching, 6-7 cm, 20- or more flowered; floral bracts ovate-lanceolate, 2-2.5 mm. Flowers yellowish green, not opening widely; pedicel and ovary 2-2.5 mm. Dorsal sepal ovate, $2.5-3.1 \times ca.$ 1.5 mm, acuminate; lateral sepals similar to dorsal sepal, slightly cymbiform, abaxially not keeled or sometimes base slightly ridged. Petals narrowly oblong, $2.1-2.4 \times ca.$ 0.8 mm; lip ovatelanceolate, ca. 3×1.3 mm, margin not involute. Column short. Fl. Jul.

Epiphytic on tree trunks in open forests; 900–2000 m. S Yunnan [India, Thailand, N Vietnam].

Flora of China 25: 365–366. 2009.