

60. NEANOTIS W. H. Lewis, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 53: 34. 1966.

新耳草属 xin er cao shu

Chen Tao (陈涛); Charlotte M. Taylor

Herbs, annual or perennial, unarmed, often procumbent, often fetid when bruised, often fleshy, often drying blackened. Raphides present. Leaves opposite, without domatia; stipules persistent, interpetiolar and usually fused to petioles, truncate to triangular, lacinate to setose, sometimes glandular. Inflorescences axillary and/or terminal and sometimes displaced to pseudoaxillary, laxly cymose to capitate, few to many flowered, pedunculate to sessile, bracteate or bracts reduced. Flowers sessile to pedicellate, bisexual, at least sometimes distylous. Calyx limb deeply 4(or 5)-lobed. Corolla white, pink, or purple, funnellform to tubular, inside glabrous or villous in tube and/or throat; lobes 4(or 5), valvate in bud. Stamens 4(or 5), inserted usually in corolla throat, exerted or included; filaments short to developed; anthers dorsifixed near base. Ovary 2[–4]-celled, ovules several or rarely numerous or 1 in each cell on ascending axile placenta attached to septum near base; stigmas 2(–4), linear, included or exerted. Fruit capsular or rarely indehiscent, subglobose, turbinate, obconic, ovoid, or dicocous, often laterally compressed, loculicidally dehiscent through apical portion, this portion plane or sometimes shortly raised into a beak, leathery to membranous, with calyx limb persistent; seeds few to numerous, small, disciform to plano-convex, rounded or rarely winged, scabrous foveolate; endosperm corneous; embryo clavate.

About 30 species: mainly in tropical Asia and Australia; eight species (two endemic) in China.

When proposing this generic name, Lewis showed that *Anotis* Candolle, as then circumscribed, included a broadly heterogeneous group of both New and Old World species that shared only a herbaceous habit and fruit with few peltate seeds under an illegitimate name. Accordingly he transferred the Asian species to *Neanotis*, without descriptions or keys, although this name has sometimes been overlooked. The fruit and seed morphology of several species was studied by Terrell and Robinson (J. Bot. Res. Inst. Texas 1(1): 373–384. 2007), including *N. calycina* and *N. hirsuta* of our flora. The description here of the placenta attachment position and the seeds of other species are all from W. C. Ko (in FRPS 71(1): 77–86. 1999); no other authors seen have described these features. The floral biology of *Neanotis* has not been described in the literature but the flowers appear to be distylous in at least some Chinese species.

The treatment here differs from that of W. C. Ko (loc. cit.) in the circumscription of several species. In particular, the application of the name *Neanotis hirsuta* is applied more narrowly, and many specimens previously included there are here treated as *N. kwangtungensis*, including one variety named in *N. hirsuta*.

Some plants from Sichuan that are shorter than 40 cm tall with leaf blades narrowly ovate and 1.5–2.5 × 0.7–1 cm have been called *Neanotis ingrata* f. *parvifolia* How ex W. C. Ko (J. S. China Agric. Univ. 16(4): 46. 1995); no specimens of this have been seen, and no more information was provided in the protologue. Due to the limited available information and the narrowed circumscription of species here, the identity of this name is not clear, and it is neither accepted nor synonymized here.

- 1a. Inflorescences axillary at various nodes all below stem apex, flowers solitary to few, subsessile to shortly fasciculate; at least older stems prostrate and regularly rooting at nodes 1. *N. boerhaavioides*
- 1b. Inflorescences terminal and/or axillary at least at some uppermost nodes, flowers solitary to numerous, sessile to pedicellate and/or pedunculate; stems prostrate and rooting at nodes to erect.
 - 2a. At least some flowers and fruit pedicellate with pedicels 2–10 mm.
 - 3a. Flowers mixed pedicellate and subsessile, with pedicels of various lengths; corollas tubular, with tube longer than lobes, tube ca. 2 mm and lobes ca. 1 mm 2. *N. calycina*
 - 3b. Flowers all pedicellate, with most pedicels well developed; corollas campanulate to rotate, with tube shorter than lobes, tube 1–1.5 mm and lobes 2.5–3.5 mm 7. *N. thwaitesiana*
 - 2b. Flowers and fruit subsessile to sessile in small glomerules or mixed sessile and pedicellate, glomerules sometimes separated by developed inflorescence axes, pedicels when present to 1.5 mm.
 - 4a. Plants mostly procumbent; inflorescences capitate or branched to 1 order, sessile or on peduncles to 1 cm, flowers in heads or congested cymes; corolla with tube 1–2.5 mm and lobes 0.2–2 mm.
 - 5a. Leaves 1–6.5 × 0.5–2 cm, with 3–9 pairs of secondary veins; corolla with tube 1–1.5 mm and lobes 1.5–2 mm; fruit ca. 3 × 4 mm 6. *N. kwangtungensis*
 - 5b. Leaves 0.5–2.5 × 0.3–1.8 cm, with 2 or 3 pairs of secondary veins; corolla with tube 1.3–2.5 mm and lobes 0.2–1.5 mm; fruit 1.5–2 × 1.5–2.5 mm 8. *N. wightiana*
 - 4b. Plants weak to procumbent or erect; inflorescences congested to laxly cymose, branched for 2–4 orders, on peduncles 0.8–4.5 cm, flowers pedicellate or sessile in heads or glomerules; corolla with tube 3.5–6 mm and lobes 2.2–3.2 mm.
 - 6a. Leaves 4–11.5 × 1–4 cm; stipules with setae or lobes 3 to numerous per side, 3–15 mm with at least 1 of them longer than 5 mm; corolla tube 4–6 mm 5. *N. ingrata*
 - 6b. Leaves 1–5.5 × 1–4 cm; stipules with setae or lobes 3–7 per side, 0.5–5 mm; corolla tube 3.5–5.5 mm.
 - 7a. Flowers some or all pedicellate, pedicels 0.5–1.5 mm; Taiwan 3. *N. formosana*

7b. Flowers all sessile; widespread 4. *N. hirsuta*

1. *Neanotis boerhaavioides* (Hance) W. H. Lewis, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 53: 37. 1966.

卷毛新耳草 juan mao xin er cao

Hedyotis boerhaavioides Hance, J. Bot. 8: 73. 1870;
Anotis boerhaavioides (Hance) Maximowicz.

Herbs, annual or perhaps perennial, procumbent, fleshy, regularly rooting at nodes; stems subterete to 4-angled and sulcate, moderately to densely pilosulous to hirtellous and/or hirsute in lines. Leaves subsessile or petiolate; petiole to 3 mm, pilosulous or hirtellous to glabrous; blade drying papery, ovate, lanceolate, ovate-orbicular, or lanceolate-elliptic, 1–2 × 0.4–1.5 cm, adaxially hirtellous, pilosulous, and/or hispidulous near margins, abaxially hirtellous to pilosulous, base cuneate to rounded or truncate, apex obtuse to acute; secondary veins 2 or 3 pairs; stipules triangular to rounded, 1–3 mm, hirtellous or pilosulous, lobe or bristle 1, 2–2.5 mm, ciliate, sometimes with 2 lateral bristles to 1.5 mm. Inflorescences axillary at middle and lower stem nodes, fasciculate, (1 or) 2–5-flowered, hirtellous; bracts linear, 0.5–2 mm; peduncles 0.5–3.5 mm. Calyx moderately to densely pilosulous to hirtellous; hypanthium portion subglobose to obconic, 0.8–1 mm; limb divided essentially to base; lobes 4, narrowly triangular, 1.6–3 mm, ciliolate, acute. Corolla white to pale blue, shortly funnelform, outside glabrous; tube 2–3 mm, apparently pilose in throat; lobes narrowly ligulate to narrowly triangular, 3–4 mm. Capsule compressed globose to subglobose, 1.5–2 mm, hirtellous, smooth to weakly ridged. Fl. Apr–Aug, fr. Jul–Aug.

• Sparse forests on mountain slopes at middle elevations; 100–600 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Zhejiang.

This species appears to be distylous (long-styled, *Zhang Shaoyao 5681*, short-styled *Zhang Shaoyao 2416*, both MO!). It is very similar to *Hedyotis chrysotricha*, which has calyx lobes ca. 2 mm and the corolla lobes 2.5–3 mm.

2. *Neanotis calycina* (Wallich ex J. D. Hooker) W. H. Lewis, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 53: 37. 1966.

紫花新耳草 zi hua xin er cao

Anotis calycina Wallich ex J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 3: 73. 1880.

Herbs, erect to ascending, annual or perhaps perennial; stems 4-angled to subterete or sulcate, glabrous or sparsely puberulent. Leaves subsessile or petiolate; petiole to 3 mm, glabrous; blade drying papery, lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate or lanceolate-elliptic, 1–3.5 × 0.5–1.5 cm, adaxially sparsely scaberulous to puberulent, abaxially glabrous or puberulent to scaberulous on principal veins, base cuneate to acute, margins ciliate to scaberulous, apex acute to acuminate; secondary veins 3 or 4 pairs; stipules broadly triangular, 1–3 mm, glabrescent, subentire or with 1 or 3 bristles to 1 mm, entire or ciliate. Inflorescences axillary and/or terminal, 1-flowered or cymose, several flowered, and dichotomous, glabrous; peduncles 0.5–2.5 cm; pedicels to 7 mm. Flowers sessile to pedicellate. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion obconic, ca. 0.8 mm; limb divided essentially to base; lobes triangular, 0.5–1.3 mm, entire to cilio-

late, acute. Corolla white, pale pink, or pale purple, tubular to tubular-funnelform, outside glabrous; tube 1.5–2 mm, apparently glabrous in throat; lobes triangular to lanceolate, 0.5–1 mm, obtuse to acute. Capsule compressed globose, 1.5–2 × ca. 3 mm, glabrous. Fl. Sep–Oct.

Streamsides, slightly shady mountain slopes, valleys; 1100–1700 m. Yunnan [Bhutan, India (Darjeeling), Nepal].

R. R. Mill in Fl. Bhutan (2(2): 770. 1999) described this as annual, but it is keyed there (p. 767) as a perennial.

3. *Neanotis formosana* (Hayata) W. H. Lewis, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 53: 38. 1966.

台湾新耳草 tai wan xin er cao

Anotis formosana Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formosan. 9: 54. 1920.

Herbs, perhaps perennial, stems decumbent near base and ascending in upper parts, to 30 cm; stems terete to angled and sometimes sulcate, glabrous. Leaves subsessile or petiolate; petiole to 3 mm, sparsely hirtellous to glabrous; blade drying papery or membranous, ovate, ovate-oblong, or lanceolate, 1–3 × 0.5–1.6 cm, adaxially sparsely to moderately hirtellous, scaberulous, or hispid, abaxially glabrous or sparsely to moderately hirtellous along principal veins, base obtuse to subrounded, apex acute; secondary veins 3 or 4 pairs; stipules triangular, 1–2 mm, hirtellous, erose to pectinate or with 3–5 bristles or lobes 1–5 mm, sometimes glandular. Inflorescences terminal or rarely pseudoaxillary, cymose, lax with flowers in groups of 2–5, branched to 2 or 3 orders, glabrous; peduncle 0.8–2.5 cm; bracts laciniate or stipuliform, 0.5–2 mm; pedicels 0.5–1.5 mm. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion subcupuliform to obconic; limb divided to base; lobes triangular, 1.5–2 mm, acute. Corolla white, funnelform, outside glabrous; tube 4–5.5 mm, puberulent-papillose to perhaps pubescent inside; lobes triangular, 3–3.2 mm. Capsule compressed globose, 2–2.5 × 3–3.5 mm, glabrous. Fl. Apr–Jul, fr. Jun–Jul.

Mountain slopes, roadsides; 1100–1700 m. Taiwan [Japan, Malaysia].

4. *Neanotis hirsuta* (Linnaeus f.) W. H. Lewis, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 53: 38. 1966.

薄叶新耳草 bao ye xin er cao

Oldenlandia hirsuta Linnaeus f., Suppl. Pl. 127. 1782;
Anotis hirsuta (Linnaeus f.) Boerlage; *Hedyotis hirsuta* (Linnaeus f.) Smith (1811), not Lamarck (1789); *H. stipulata* R. Brown ex J. D. Hooker, nom. illeg. superfl.; *O. japonica* Miquel.

Herbs, perennial, lower stems decumbent and upper stems apparently ascending; stems terete to 4-angled, glabrous to hirtellous in lines or throughout, angles sometimes thickened. Leaves petiolate; petiole 1–5 mm, glabrous to hirtellous or hispid; blade drying papery, ovate, lanceolate, or elliptic, 1–5.5 × 0.5–2 cm, adaxially glabrous or sparsely to moderately strigillose, scaberulous, or hirtellous, abaxially densely hirtellous or glabrous except sparsely strigillose or puberulent on principal veins, base rounded to cuneate, apex acute; secondary veins 3–5

pairs; stipules rounded to triangular, 1–2 mm, glabrous to hirtellous, lacinate to setose, lobes or bristles 3–7, 0.5–5 mm, glabrous to ciliate. Inflorescences terminal and/or pseudoaxillary, laxly cymose, branched to 2 or 3 orders often asymmetrically, with flowers borne separately or in glomerules of 2–5, glabrous or hirtellous; peduncle 0.8–3 cm; bracts lacinate or stipuliform, 0.5–2 mm. Flowers sessile or subsessile, floral biology unknown. Calyx glabrous to densely hirtellous; hypanthium portion obconic, ca. 1 mm; limb divided essentially to base; lobes linear-lanceolate, 1–2 mm. Corolla white, funnelliform, outside glabrous; tube 3.5–4 mm, puberulent or perhaps pubescent inside; lobes ovate to triangular, 2.2–3 mm. Capsule compressed globose, 2–2.5 × 2.5–3 mm, glabrous to hirtellous. Fl. and fr. Jun–Oct.

Wet sites at streamsides or in forests; 500–1000(–1500) m. Guangdong, Hainan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Taiwan, Yunnan, Zhejiang [?Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Japan, Korea, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam].

The application of this name is problematic, and it seems to have been used in the literature and the herbarium for different species in different regions (e.g., cf. Fl. Bhutan 2(2): 768. 1999; Fl. Japan 3a: 218–219. 1993). The confusion probably started with Hooker's circumscription of this species (Fl. Brit. India 3: 63. 1880), which included three other names in synonymy to circumscribe morphologically highly varied group of plants from India through Java and Japan. Here *Neanotis hirsuta* is circumscribed more narrowly. The varieties of *N. hirsuta* recognized by W. C. Ko (in FRPS 71(1): 84–85. 1999) are not completely distinct morphologically and fall within *N. kwangtungensis* as circumscribed here.

5. *Neanotis ingrata* (Wallich ex J. D. Hooker) W. H. Lewis, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 53: 39. 1966.

臭味新耳草 chou wei xin er cao

Anotis ingrata Wallich ex J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 3: 71. 1880.

Herbs, perennial, erect to procumbent, to 1 m tall; stems terete to flattened or ridged, often sulcate, glabrous or sometimes sparsely hirtellous to puberulent near nodes. Leaves sessile or petiolate; petiole to 12 mm; blade drying papery, lanceolate, elliptic, ovate-lanceolate, or rarely ovate, 4–11.5 × 1–4 cm, adaxially glabrous or sparsely to moderately strigillose, pilosulous, pilose, or hispid, abaxially glabrous except usually densely puberulent, hirtellous, or pilosulous on principal veins, base obtuse to acute, apex acute to acuminate; secondary veins 4–9 pairs; stipules rounded to broadly triangular, 1–2.5 mm, puberulent, hirtellous, or glabrescent, with 3 to numerous setae or linear lobes 3–15 mm, glabrous to ciliate, often inserted below top of sheath. Inflorescences terminal, subterminal, or pseudoaxillary, cymose, lax, dichasial with axes often asymmetrical, branched to 2–4 orders, glabrous; peduncle 1–4.5 cm; bracts stipuliform to reduced and erose or ciliate, 0.2–1.5 mm; pedicels to 0.5 mm. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion obconic, 0.8–1 mm; limb divided to base; lobes narrowly triangular, linear, or narrowly ligulate, 1.2–2 mm, entire to ciliate. Corolla white, funnelliform, outside glabrous; tube 4–6 mm, apparently pubescent inside; lobes narrowly triangular to ligulate, 2.5–3 mm, often puberulent adaxially. Capsule compressed globose,

ca. 2 × 3 mm, slightly dicocous, glabrous, with calyx lobes often elongating, to 4 mm, with pedicels sometimes elongating, to 2 mm. Fl. Jun–Sep, fr. Jul.

Grassy slopes on riverbanks, forests on mountain slopes; 500–1500 m. Fujian, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Bhutan, India, Nepal].

Several specimens from Sichuan have been suggested (in herb.) to belong to *Neanotis urophylla* (Wallich ex Wight & Arnott) W. H. Lewis (Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 53: 40. 1966; *Hedyotis urophylla* Wallich ex Wight & Arnott, Prodr. Fl. Ind. Orient. 404. 1834), but they are provisionally included here pending further study, including clarification of the identity of *N. urophylla* (W. P. Fang 2148, 2182, 3061, all P!).

The identity of the name *Neanotis mairei* (H. Léveillé) Lauener & D. K. Ferguson (Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 32: 110. 1972; *Ophiorrhiza mairei* H. Léveillé, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 13: 177. 1914, from Yunnan) is not entirely clear. This name was found to belong to *Neanotis* after Lewis's work and was said by Lauener to be similar to *N. urophylla* and *N. ingrata*. The characters used by Lauener to distinguish *N. mairei* from *N. ingrata* fall within the circumscription of *N. ingrata* here, so this name is probably a synonym; however, until authentic material is seen this cannot be conclusively synonymized.

6. *Neanotis kwangtungensis* (Merrill & F. P. Metcalf) W. H. Lewis, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 53: 39. 1966.

广东新耳草 guang dong xin er cao

Anotis kwangtungensis Merrill & F. P. Metcalf, Lingnan Sci. J. 16: 177. 1937; *Hedyotis lindleyana* Hooker ex Wight & Arnott f. *glabricalycina* (Honda) S. S. Ying; *H. lindleyana* var. *glabricalycina* (Honda) H. Hara; *Neanotis hirsuta* (Linnaeus f.) W. H. Lewis var. *glabricalycina* (Honda) W. H. Lewis; *Oldenlandia hirsuta* Linnaeus f. var. *glabricalycina* Honda.

Herbs, perhaps perennial, procumbent or ascending in upper parts; stems subterete to angled or compressed, smooth to ridged and/or sulcate, glabrous. Leaves subsessile or petiolate; petiole to 10 mm, glabrous; blade elliptic, lanceolate, or ovate, 1–5 × 0.5–2 cm, glabrous or sparsely strigillose or scaberulous adaxially at least near margins, abaxially glabrous or sometimes puberulent on principal veins, base acute to obtuse, apex acuminate to acute; secondary veins 3–9 pairs; stipules sheath rounded to broadly triangular, 0.8–1.5 mm, glabrous to puberulent, with 2–7 bristles or linear lobes 0.3–3 mm, glabrous, often glandular. Inflorescences terminal and/or pseudoaxillary at upper nodes on principal and short axillary stems, capitate to congested-cymose, 1 to usually several flowered, glabrous, sessile or peduncle to 3 mm; bracts reduced, stipuliform, to 0.5 mm; pedicels to 2 mm. Flowers subsessile to pedicellate. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion cupuliform to turbinate, 0.8–1.2 mm; limb lobed to base; lobes triangular or ligulate, 1.5–2.5 mm. Corolla white, shortly tubular to rotate, outside glabrous or puberulent; tube 1–1.5 mm, apparently glabrous in throat; lobes narrowly triangular-oblong to ligulate, 1.5–2 mm. Capsule compressed subglobose to obovoid, ca. 3 × 4 mm, slightly dicocous, glabrous, smooth. Fl. and fr. Jul–Oct.

Forests on gentle slopes or at streamsides; 200–800 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Taiwan [Japan, Thailand].

This name is applied here more broadly than by previous authors; many of the plants that now belong to this species were formerly included in a more broadly circumscribed *Neanotis hirsuta*. The varieties of *N. hirsuta* recognized by W. C. Ko (in FRPS 71(1): 84–85. 1999) are not completely distinct from each other and belong to *N. kwangtungensis* as circumscribed here. The name *Hedyotis lindleyana* as used for specimens from Japan appears to be a synonym of *N. kwangtungensis* rather than of *N. hirsuta*, and the range of this species is here extended to include Japan; *N. kwangtungensis* as treated here is apparently equivalent to “*N. hirsuta*” of the Fl. Japan (3a: 218–219. 1993). The name “*Hedyotis kwangtungensis* (Merrill & Metcalf) Ko” is annotated on some specimens but does not appear to have been published.

7. *Neanotis thwaitesiana* (Hance) W. H. Lewis, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 53: 40. 1966.

新耳草 xin er cao

Hedyotis thwaitesiana Hance, J. Bot. 6: 298. 1868; *Anotis thwaitesiana* (Hance) Maximowicz.

Herbs, apparently perennial, weak to procumbent in lower parts and ascending in upper parts of stems; stems terete to 4-angled with angles often thickened, glabrous. Leaves sessile or petiolate; petiole to 1.5 mm, puberulent to glabrous; blade drying papery, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, 0.8–2.2 × 0.3–1.5 cm, adaxially puberulent or scaberulous at least on midrib and margins, abaxially glabrous, base cuneate to rounded, apex obtuse to acute; secondary veins 2 or 3 pairs or not evident; stipules triangular to ligulate, 1–2 mm, puberulent to hirtellous or glabrous, erose or with 1–3 irregular lobes or bristles 0.5–3.5 mm, often glandular. Inflorescences pseudoaxillary at upper stem nodes and/or occasionally terminal, laxly cymose, several flowered, branched to 1–3 orders, glabrous; peduncles slender, 1.5–3 cm; bracts linear-lanceolate or stipuliform, 1–3 mm; pedicels slender, 2–10 mm. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion cupular to obconic, ca. 1 mm; limb lobed to base; lobes triangular, 1.2–2 mm, entire. Corolla white or pale red, campanulate to rotate, outside glabrous; tube 1–1.5 mm, apparently pilosulous in throat; lobes ligulate to narrowly triangular, 2.5–3.5 mm. Capsules compressed globose to compressed turbinate, ca. 2 × 3 mm, glabrous. Fl. Feb–May, fr. May.

- Wastelands or streamsides in valleys. Guangdong.

This species is clearly distylous. W. C. Ko (in FRPS 71(1): 82. 1999) described the corollas as soft hairy outside, but these features have not been seen on the specimens studied.

8. *Neanotis wightiana* (Wallich ex Wight & Arnott) W. H. Lewis, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 53: 40. 1966.

西南新耳草 xi nan xin er cao

Hedyotis wightiana Wallich ex Wight & Arnott, Prodr. Fl. Ind. Orient. 1: 410. 1834; *Anotis wightiana* (Wallich ex Wight & Arnott) J. D. Hooker.

Herbs, perennial, mostly procumbent and rooting at nodes; stems angled to subterete, sometimes sulcate, glabrous to hirtellous or hirsute at least near nodes. Leaves sessile or petiolate; petiole to 4 mm, hirtellous to glabrescent; blade drying papery to subleathery, ovate to lanceolate, 0.5–1.8(–2.5) × 0.3–1.2(–1.8) cm, adaxially sparsely to moderately puberulent, scab-

erulous, or scabrous at least on midrib and margins, abaxially glabrous except hirtellous on midrib and sometimes principal veins, base broadly cuneate to subrounded, apex acute to obtuse; secondary veins 2 or 3 pairs; stipules rounded to triangular, ca. 1 mm, hirtellous or pilosulous, erose to pectinate or with 1–7 bristles or linear lobes 0.2–2 mm, often glandular. Inflorescences capitate to congested-cymose, terminal or pseudoaxillary at upper nodes on principal stems and short lateral stems, several flowered, sessile or with peduncle to 1 cm; bracts reduced. Flowers sessile or subsessile. Calyx glabrous to puberulent; hypanthium portion obconic to turbinate, ca. 1 mm; limb divided to base; lobes triangular, 1–1.5 mm, entire to ciliate. Corolla white or rarely pale red, tubular to tubular-funneliform, outside glabrous; tube 1.3–2.5 mm, inside glabrous; lobes 0.2–1.5 mm, obtuse to acute. Capsule compressed globose, 1.5–2 × 1.5–2.5 mm, often markedly dicocous, glabrous, smooth. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Jun–Oct.

Grassy slopes, roadsides, banks at streamsides; 900–1900 m. Guangxi (Damao Shan), Guizhou, Sichuan, Yunnan (Pingbian) [Bhutan, India, Vietnam].

The inflorescences were described by W. C. Ko (in FRPS 71(1): 84. 1999) as usually having two leaflike bracts, but here these structures are considered leaves subtending the inflorescence, similarly to the morphological interpretation by Mill (Fl. Bhutan 2(2): 770–771. 1999); these leaves are small when the flowers form but enlarge to the size of the other vegetative leaves as the fruit develop.

Fl. China 19: 249–253. 2011.