

NEPENTHACEAE

猪笼草科 zhu long cao ke

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Lianas or shrubs to 20 m, sometimes only weakly woody, dioecious, carnivorous. Stem simple or branched, erect, climbing, or procumbent, cylindric or triangular in cross section, glabrous or pubescent. Leaves alternate, petiolate or sessile; midvein prolonged into a tendril, apex of tendril usually developing into a dimorphic pitcher with a lid usually projecting over mouth and a spur inserted at base of lid. Pitchers toward base of plant ovoid, facing inward, with 2 fringed wings, tendril ventral, uncoiled; pitchers toward apex of plant cylindric or funnellform, facing outward, wings generally unfringed or reduced to ridges, tendril dorsal, coiled. Inflorescence terminal (appearing leaf opposed because of continued axillary growth), racemose, or with secondary branches 2-flowered or cincinni, usually sparsely bracteate. Flowers regular; perianth in 1 whorl of (3 or)4 tepals. Male flowers with 4–24 anthers; filaments united into a column; pistils inconspicuous. Female flowers with inconspicuous anthers; pistils (3 or)4; ovary superior, stipitate or not, ovoid-globose or tetragonal-terete, rarely obdeltoid, (3 or)4-loculed; placentation axile; ovules numerous, in many rows; style very short to obsolete; stigma disclike, (3 or)4-lobed. Capsule (3 or)4-valved, leathery or woody, loculicidally dehiscent. Seeds numerous, usually hairlike; embryo straight; endosperm fleshy. One genus and ca. 85 species: Africa (Madagascar), S and SE Asia, N Australia, Pacific Islands (Caroline Islands); one species in China.

All species of the Nepenthaceae are carnivorous, so far as is known.

Ruan Yun-zhen. 1984. Nepenthaceae. *In*: Fu Shu-hsia & Fu Kun-tsun, eds., *Fl. Reipubl. Popularis Sin.* 34(1): 11–14.

1. *NEPENTHES* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 955. 1753.

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Anurosperma Hallier; *Phyllamphora* Loureiro.

Morphological characters and geographical distribution are the same as those for the family.

1. *Nepenthes mirabilis* (Loureiro) Druce, Bot. Soc. Exch. Club Brit. Isles 4: 637. 1916.

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Phyllamphora mirabilis Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch. 2: 606. 1790; *Nepenthes phyllamphora* Willdenow, nom. illeg. (included *P. mirabilis*).

Herbs erect or climbing, 0.5–2 m tall. Basal leaves densely rosulate, subsessile, base amplexicaul; leaf blade lanceolate, ca. 10 cm, margin usually denticulate; tendril shorter than blade; pitcher narrowly ovoid to subcylindric, variable in size, 2–7 cm, pubescent with simple and stellate hairs, 2-winged, 2–8-spurred between lid and mouth, lid ovate or rounded, glandular inside. Cauline leaves petiolate; leaf blade dotted purple-red on both surfaces, oblong to lanceolate, 10–25 cm, with 5–7 pairs of longitudinal veins, base prolonged, margin entire or denticulate; tendril nearly as long as blade; pitcher cylindric, slightly dilated basally, 6–21 cm, subglabrous to pubescent with simple, furcate, and stellate hairs, wings 2, fringed, proximal part of inside wall of pitcher glandular, distal part smooth, mouth 1.5–5 cm wide, lid ovate to oblong, ca. 4.5 cm, densely glandular with all glands orbicular, spur 1–3-branched, dorsiventrally compressed. Raceme 20–50 cm, weakly pubescent; pedicels 0.5–1.5 cm. Tepals 4, red to purplish red, elliptic or oblong, densely glandular adaxially with elliptic glands, villous abaxially. Male flowers: perianth 0.5–0.8 cm; stamens in 1 whorl, slightly contorted. Female flowers: perianth ca. 0.5 cm; ovary elliptic, shortly stipitate or subsessile, densely pubescent with light yellow villi or stellate hairs. Capsule brown, 1.5–3 cm; valves 4, lanceolate. Seeds filiform, ca. 1.2 cm. Fl. Mar–Dec, fr. Aug–Dec(–Mar).

Forests, grasslands, swamps, mountains, roadsides, wastelands, usually in wet places, often on sandy soils; sea level to 400 m. S and W Guangdong, Hainan [Cambodia, Laos, ?Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, islands of S Asia; N Australia, Pacific Islands (Caroline Islands)].

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