

27. POLYOSMA Blume, Bijdr. 658. 1826.

多香木属 *dou xian mu shu*

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Trees or shrubs. Leaves opposite or subopposite, petiolate, exstipulate; leaf blade simple, turning black when dry, leathery or membranous, margin entire or \pm dentate, apex acuminate. Bracts 3. Flowers fragrant. Calyx tube fused to ovary; lobes 4, persistent. Petals 4, reflexed by anthesis, yellow-white or green, oblong to linear, valvate, both surfaces pubescent. Stamens 4; anthers basifixed, oblong; filaments hairy. Ovary inferior, 1-loculed; placentation lateral; ovules numerous. Style cylindrical; stigma simple. Fruit a 1-seeded berry.

About 60 species: SE Asia, Australia; one species in China.

1. *Polyosma cambodiana* Gagnepain, Notul. Syst. (Paris) 3: 223. 1916.

多香木 *dou xian mu*

Trees ca. 20 m tall. Young branchlets puberulous. Leaves opposite, usually clustered at apex of branchlets; petiole 1–1.5 cm; leaf blade elliptic-oblongate or long elliptic, 7–15 \times 3–5 cm, thinly leathery, abaxially puberulous or glabrous, adaxially glabrous, lateral veins in 8–12 pairs, base cuneate, margin entire, rarely dentate, apex acute. Bracts linear, small. Pedicel 3–4 mm, puberulous. Calyx tube puberulous; lobes ovate-triangular, minute. Petals white, linear, ca. 1 cm, apex acute. Stamens shorter than petals. Ovary pubescent. Style shorter than or subequaling corolla. Berry black when dry, ovoid, ca. 1 \times 0.7 cm.

Mountain rainforests, evergreen forests; 1000–2400 m. ?Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, S Yunnan [Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam].

The Chinese *Polyosma* is very similar to *P. integrifolia* Blume (from W Malesia to Thailand and Vietnam), but differs from that species in having leaves narrower, usually less than 5 cm wide (vs. (4–)5–11 cm wide), pedicels longer, to 4 mm (vs. 1.5–2 mm), secondary veins not prominently looping near the margin, and fruit smaller, ca. 1 \times 0.7 cm (vs. 1–1.8 \times 0.7–1 cm). The Chinese plants may fall within the range of variation of *P. integrifolia*, but the present authors cannot be certain with the limited data and materials available to them. Therefore, the name *P. cambodiana* is retained for the time being. Further study is also needed to compare the Chinese plants with *Polyosma* in Indonesia.

Flora of China 8: 422–423. 2001.