

44. DALECHAMPIA Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1054. 1753.

黄蓉花属 huang rong hua shu

Qiu Huaxing (丘华兴 Chiu Hua-hsing, Kiu Hua-shing, Kiu Hua-xing); Michael G. Gilbert

Subshrubs, often twining or climbing, monoecious; indumentum usually with simple and stinging hairs. Leaves alternate; stipules conspicuous, persistent; leaf blade entire or 3–5-lobed or 3–5-partite, base usually stipellate; basal veins 3–7. Inflorescence axillary, long peduncled, capitate, bisexual, enclosed between 2 subopposite, often showy, involucre bracts; lower bract subtending a cyme of female flowers in a contracted cyme subtended by a lower bract and 1 or 2 fused upper bractlets, male inflorescence terminal but apparently inserted between female cyme and upper involucre bract, 3- or 8–12-flowered, surrounded by involucre of bracts; bracteoles of male flowers all or partly producing resin. Male flowers pedicellate; sepals 4 or 5(or 6), valvate, recurved at anthesis; petals absent; disk absent; stamens (8–)10–30(–100); filaments connate; anthers 2-locular, parallel; pistillode absent. Female flowers subsessile; sepals 5–12, imbricate, usually pinnatifid, accrescent; ovary 3-locular; styles connate in a column; stigma often lobed or discoid. Fruit a capsule, 3-locular, enclosed by accrescent calyx, often setose. Seeds globose, with or without caruncle.

About 120 species: chiefly in tropical regions of the Americas, also in tropical Africa and S and SE Asia; one species in China.

1. Dalechampia bidentata Blume, Bijdr. 632. 1826.

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Dalechampia bidentata var. *yunnanensis* Pax & K. Hoffmann.

Subshrubs, climbing and twining, to 10 m tall. Stem slender, appressed puberulent when young, glabrescent. Stipules lanceolate, 4–5[–10] mm; petiole [2–]5–15 cm, minutely puberulent; leaf blade deeply 3-lobed, 6–17 × 5–15[–20] cm, lobes narrowly ovate, membranous, both surfaces puberulent along veins, base cordate, stipels ovate-lanceolate, 2–3 mm, with 2 or 3 glands at base, margin glandular-serrulate, apex acuminate. Inflorescence solitary; peduncle 4–11 cm; involucre bracts leaflike, subequal, broadly ovate, 3-lobed, 3–5.5 × (2–)3–4 cm, yel-

lowish, irregularly lobed, minutely puberulent; lower bracteoles broadly ovate, 5–8 mm; upper bract transversely oblong; resiniferous body lamellate, ca. 2 mm high. Male flowers 7–10; pedicel 5–10 mm, sepals 4 or 5(or 6), 2–3 mm, puberulent; staminal column ca. 2 mm; free filaments ca. 0.5 mm; anthers ca. 15, slightly longer. Female flowers: pedicels up to 1.5 mm; sepals pinnatifid, 3–4 mm, lobes 10–12 on each side, linear, 4–5 mm, setose; ovary puberulent; stylar column cylindric, 10–13 mm; stigma lobes 3. Fruiting pedicel ca. 8 mm; fruiting sepals accrescent to 1.5–2.5 cm, very densely setose; capsule 1–1.4 cm in diam., brownish, puberulent. Seeds globose, 3–5 mm in diam., blotched white and reddish brown, without caruncle. Fl. and fr. Jun–Dec.

Forests on limestone or in mountain valleys; 400–1500 m. SW Yunnan [Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand].

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