

22. HANCEA Seemann, Bot. Voy. Herald, 409. 1857.

粗毛野桐属 *cu mao ye tong shu*

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

Cordemoya Baillon.

Shrubs or trees, monoecious or dioecious; indumentum of simple hairs and gland-tipped hairs or sessile peltate-stellate hairs with central cells. Leaves [alternate or] opposite; stipules present, sometimes interpetiolar; leaf blade simple, base not glandular, margin entire, pinnately or palmately 3-veined. Inflorescences terminal or axillary, sometimes ramiflorous, [branched or] unbranched, male flowers 1–3 per bract, female 1 per bract. Male flowers: sepals 2–4, valvate; petals absent; disk absent; anthers 2-locular, extrorse, longitudinally dehiscent; pistillode absent. Female flower: sepals (3 or)4–6(or 7), imbricate or valvate; petals absent; disk absent; ovary [3-locular] with 1 ovule per locule; styles short; stigmas erect, adaxially shortly papillose. Fruit a capsule, spiny, spines sometimes gland-tipped. Seeds ± globose, 3-angled, without aril or carunculate.

About 17 species: Madagascar, Mascarenes, S China to Malaysia, Indonesia to New Guinea; one species in China.

Both morphological and molecular analyses (Slik & Welzen, *Blumea* 46: 3–66. 2001; Sierra et al., *Blumea* 51: 519–540. 2006; Sierra et al., *Blumea* 52: 361–366. 2007) have demonstrated that *Hancea* (as *Cordemoya*) is sister to *Mallotus* and *Macaranga*. There are no easy characters to reliably separate the genus as a whole from *Mallotus*, mostly because of convergence with aberrant species within *Mallotus*. The most reliable characters are pollen morphology and the very characteristic indumentum, lacking stellate hairs and glandular scales but with gland-tipped hairs or sessile stellate scales with central cells. In practice, the easiest character is the absence of obvious glands on the adaxial leaf surface in *Hancea*, which are always present in the Chinese species of *Mallotus*.

1. *Hancea hookeriana* Seemann, Bot. Voy. Herald, 409. 1857.

粗毛野桐 *cu mao ye tong*

Cordemoya hookeriana (Seemann) Müller Argoviensis;
Mallotus hookerianus (Seemann) Müller Argoviensis.

Shrubs or small trees, 1.5–10 m tall. Branchlets and inflorescences hispid. Leaves opposite, each pair very unequal; stipules linear-lanceolate, ca. 1 cm, hispid, persistent; petiole 1–1.5 cm; larger leaves oblong-lanceolate, 8–16 × 2–6 cm, thinly leathery, abaxially hispid along midrib, base obtuse, sometimes with 2 glands, margins entire or repand-denticulate, apex acuminate; veins 8 or 9 pairs; smaller leaves subulate, 1–1.2 cm.

Male inflorescences axillary, racemelike, 4–10 cm. Male flowers solitary or paired; bracts lanceolate, 4–5 mm; pedicel 4–5 mm; calyx lobes 4, elliptic, ca. 4 mm, purplish; stamens 60–70. Female inflorescences racemelike, 2–2.5 cm, 1–3-flowered; bracts lanceolate, 7–8 mm. Female flower: sepals 5, lanceolate, 5–7 mm, pilose; ovary pilosulose and softly spiny; styles 3, 1–2.5 cm, basally connate, long papillose. Fruiting pedicel 4–5 cm; capsule 3-locular, 1.2–1.4 cm in diam., pilosulose and densely softly spiny, spines filiform, ca. 3 mm. Seeds globose, ca. 5 mm in diam., brown marbled. Fl. Apr–Aug, fr. Jun–Dec.

Mountain valleys or ravines, forests; 100–900 m. Guangdong, S Guangxi, Hainan [N Vietnam].

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