

7. MARGARITARIA Linnaeus f., Suppl. Pl. 66. 1782.

蓝子木属 lan zi mu shu

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Calococcus Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk; *Prosorus* Dalzell.

Trees or shrubs, dioecious; indumentum of simple hairs, often absent. Leaves alternate, usually distichous; stipules entire or denticulate, usually caducous; petiole short; leaf blade simple, margin entire, venation pinnate. Inflorescences axillary, solitary or several in clusters or on condensed short shoot. Male flowers: pedicels slender; sepals 4, biseriate, unequal, often outer ones narrower, membranous or papery, entire or denticulate, with midrib and branching veinlets; petals absent; disk annular, entire or shallowly lobed, adnate at base of sepals; stamens 4; filaments free or connate at base; anthers extrorse, longitudinally dehiscent; pistillode absent. Female flowers: pedicels terete or flattened; sepals and disk as in male; ovary 2–6-locular; ovules 2 per locule, transverse; styles 2–6, free or connate at base, apex bifid. Fruit a capsule, globose or subglobose, dehiscent into 3 2-valved cocci or \pm irregularly dehiscent when mature; exocarp green, reticulate, and fleshy, usually separating from pale, papery, smooth or rugose endocarp; locules 2-seeded. Seeds angled; outer testa fleshy, dark blue to purplish, glossy, inner layer bony, smooth or intravaginated at chalazal end; endosperm abundant, white; embryo erect or slightly recurved; cotyledon thinner and flattened, longer than radical.

About 14 species: Africa, America, SE Asia, Oceania; one species in China.

1. *Margaritaria indica* (Dalzell) Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 20: 387. 1966.

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Prosorus indicus Dalzell, Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 4: 346. 1852; *Calococcus sundaicus* Kurz; *Cicca sinica* Baillon; *Glochidion longipedicellatum* Yamamoto; *Phyllanthus indicus* (Dalzell) Müller Argoviensis; *P. sinicus* (Baillon) Müller Argoviensis.

Large, glabrous trees up to 25 m tall; branches terete, brownish, lenticellate. Stipules triangular-lanceolate, ca. 3 mm, caducous; petiole 4–10 mm, channeled adaxially; leaf blade thinly papery, elliptic, elliptic-ovate, or oblong-lanceolate, apex acute, obtuse, or rounded, usually pale gray abaxially; lateral veins 8–12 pairs, elevated beneath. Male flowers axillary, several in clusters; pedicels 4–6 mm; sepals spreading, outer ovate,

1–1.5 \times 0.6–1 mm, inner obovate, 1.3–1.8 \times 1–1.5 mm; disk annular, 0.6–1.5 mm wide, adnate at base of sepals, smooth; stamens free; filaments 0.7–1.5 mm; anthers ellipsoid or oblong, 0.6–0.9 mm. Female flowers 1–3, axillary; pedicels 8–21 mm, slender; sepals ovate to oblong, 1.5–2 mm, entire; disk annular, 1.8–2.8 mm wide, entire; ovary 3- or 4-celled, ovoid; ovules 2 in each cell; styles 3, free or connate at base, spreading, 1.5–2 mm, bifid at apex. Capsules subglobose or depressed globose, 3-furrowed, 7–12 mm in diam., at maturity dehiscent into 3 2-valved cocci or breaking up irregularly into cocci when dry, endococci papery. Seeds flabellate-trigonal, 3.5–6 \times 2.7–6 mm, with thickened, blue or bluish, shiny testa; endotesta rugose or furrowed on back. Fl. May–Aug, fr. Aug–Dec.

Broad-leaved woodlands; ca. 400 m. SW Guangxi (Longzhou), Taiwan (Gaoxiong, Pingdong, Yilan) [India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam; Australia].

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