

13. COMMERSONIA J. R. Forster & G. Forster, Char. Gen. Pl. 22. 1775.

山麻树属 shan ma shu shu

Trees or shrubs. Leaves simple, usually oblique, serrate or divided. Inflorescence a paniclelike cyme, terminal or axillary. Flowers small. Calyx 5-divided, base enlarged and concave, apex elongate into long beltlike appendix. Stamens 5, opposite petals; anthers nearly globose, unequally 2-celled; staminodes 5, linear-lanceolate, opposite to sepals. Ovary sessile, 5-celled; ovules 2–6 per cell; style connate at base or free. Capsule 5-loculed, hispid, loculicidally dehiscent. Seeds with endosperm; cotyledons flat.

About nine species: tropical Asia, Australia; one species in China.

1. *Commersonia bartramia* (Linnaeus) Merrill, Interpr. Herb. Amboin. 362. 1917.

山麻树 shan ma shu

Muntingia bartramia Linnaeus, Amoen. Acad. 4: 124. 1759.

Trees, to 15 m tall. Branchlets densely yellow puberulent. Stipules palmately fimbriate; petiole 0.6–1.8 cm, hairy; leaf blade broadly ovate or ovate-lanceolate, 9–24 × 5–14 cm, abaxially densely gray-white puberulent, adaxially sparsely stellate puberulent, base obliquely cordate, margin irregularly dentate

and red ciliate, apex acute or acuminate. Inflorescence terminal or axillary, a compound cyme, 3–21 cm, many-branched. Flowers dense, ca. 5 mm in diam. Sepals 5, ovate, ca. 3 mm, puberulent. Petals 5, white, as long as sepals, base with 2 lateral lobes, apex beltlike. Stamens ca. 0.5 mm, each enclosed by base of subtending petal; staminodes 5, lanceolate, ca. 1.5 mm, both surfaces puberulent. Ovary with ovules 2 per locule. Capsule globose, ca. 2 cm in diam., 5-valved, densely long hispid. Seeds elliptic, black-brown, glossy. Fl. Feb–Oct.

Mixed forests on slopes, open valley forests; 100–400 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, S Yunnan [India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam; Australia].

