

## 2. OCHNA Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 513. 1753.

金莲木属 jin lian mu shu

Small trees or shrubs. Stipules small, intrapetiolarly united, deciduous; leaf blade simple, margin generally serrate, rarely entire; secondary veins curved upward, especially near margin, not joining in a submarginal vein. Inflorescences branched, sometimes corymbose. Sepals (4 or)5, completely enclosing floral bud, margins entire, often accrescent and colored in fruit, persistent. Petals 5–12, yellow or rarely orange or white, contorted. Stamens numerous, 2- or more whorled; filaments short or elongate, persistent; anthers poricidal or more rarely longitudinally dehiscent. Ovary deeply lobed, 3–15-locular; ovule 1 per locule; style gynobasic, slender; stigma generally slightly lobed. Drupelets 3–10(or 15), black, inserted on accrescent receptacle. Seed non-endospermic; embryo straight or curved.

About 85 species: mainly in tropical Africa, a few species in tropical Asia; one species in China.

**1. *Ochna integerrima*** (Loureiro) Merrill, Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., n.s., 24(2): 11, 265. 1935.

金莲木 jin lian mu

*Elaeocarpus integerrimus* Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch. 1: 338. 1790 [*“integerrima”*]; *Ochna harmandii* Lecomte.

Small trees or shrubs, 2–7 m tall, 6–16 cm d.b.h., deciduous. Branchlets gray-brown, glabrous. Stipules 2–7 mm, soon deciduous; petiole 2–5 mm; leaf blade elliptical, obovate-oblong, or obovate-lanceolate, 7–19 × 3–5.5 cm, base broadly cuneate, margin serrate, apex acute or obtuse; midvein prominent on both surfaces. Inflorescence corymbose, ca. 4 cm, on short branchlets. Flowers ca. 3 cm in diam., on 1.5–3 cm pedicels.

Sepals oblong, 1–1.4 cm, apex obtuse, reflexed during anthesis, red in fruit. Petals 5(or 7), ovate, 1.3–2 cm, apex obtuse or rounded. Stamens 3-whorled, 0.9–1.2 cm; filaments 5–8 mm. Ovary 10–12-locular; style terete; stigma slightly lobed. Drupes 10–12 × 6–7 mm, base slightly curved, apex obtuse. Fl. Mar–Apr, fr. May–Jun.

Rocky valley sides, wet areas by streams; 300–1400 m. SW Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan [Cambodia, India, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam].

This species is found mainly in deciduous forests in SE Asia. The root can be used as a cathartic for treating worms and as a medicine for treating lymphatic disorders. It is also grown for decorative purposes.

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