

1. SLADENIA Kurz, J. Bot. 11: 194. 1873.

肋果茶属 le guo cha shu

Morphological characters and geographic distribution are the same as those of the family.

Sladenia has sometimes been included in the Actinidiaceae, where it was treated in FRPS. The genus has also been included in the subfamily Ternstroemioidae in the Theaceae.

- 1a. Leaf blade ovate to lanceolate, margin entire; filaments ca. 0.8 mm; ovary ca. 0.8 mm, apically obtuse 1. *S. integrifolia*
1b. Leaf blade ovate to oblong-elliptic, margin serrate or rarely entire; filaments ca. 1.5 mm; ovary ca. 2 mm, apically acuminate 2. *S. celastrifolia*

1. *Sladenia integrifolia* Y. M. Shui, Novon 12: 539. 2002.

全缘肋果茶 quan yuan le guo cha

Trees 13–15 m tall. Branchlets green, terete, stout, glabrous; terminal buds broadly ovate, glabrous. Petiole 7–9 mm, glabrous; leaf blade ovate to lanceolate, 5–11 × 2.5–4 cm, papery, abaxially pale green, adaxially dark green, both surfaces glabrous, midvein abaxially elevated and adaxially impressed, secondary veins 7–9 on each side of midvein and raised on both surfaces, base broadly cuneate, margin entire, apex acuminate to caudate and with a blunt tip. Inflorescences axillary, dichasial cymes, usually 4- or 5-forked, 14–17-flowered; peduncle 4–8 mm, glabrous; bracts caducous, narrowly ovate, ca. 2 mm. Pedicel 2.5–4 mm but for terminal flowers 2–3 mm, glabrous; bracteoles caducous, ovate, ca. 8 mm, glabrous. Sepals persistent, ovate, ca. 2 × 1.5 mm, glabrous, margin ciliate and not revolute in fruit, apex obtuse. Corolla 2.9–3.1 mm; tube 0.7–0.8 mm; lobes white, involute, oblong, 2.2–2.3 × 1.5–1.7 mm, apex rounded. Stamens 8–10; filaments ca. 0.8 × 0.4 mm, glabrous; anthers ovate, ca. 0.8 mm. Ovary conic, apex obtuse. Fruit ovoid-conic, ca. 3 × 1–1.1 mm. Seeds ca. 1.5 × 0.3 mm. Fl. Mar–Jun, fr. Jul–Dec.

- Forests; 1000–1300 m. Yunnan (Jinping).

2. *Sladenia celastrifolia* Kurz, J. Bot. 11: 194. 1873.

肋果茶 le guo cha

Trees 5–18(–30) m tall. Young branches terete or ± angular; current year branchlets pubescent when young, soon glabrescent. Petiole 7–10 mm, pubescent when young but glabrescent; leaf blade ovate to oblong-elliptic, 5–12(–16.5) × 3–5.5 cm, papery, abaxially glaucescent green and glabrous or when young sparsely pubescent, adaxially green and glabrous, midvein abaxially elevated and adaxially flat or slightly impressed, secondary veins 6–8 on each side of midvein and conspicuous to raised on both surfaces, base cuneate, margin serrate or rarely entire, apex acuminate to caudate. Inflorescences axillary, dichasial cymes, 2–4-forked, ca. 15-flowered; peduncle ca. 1 cm, slightly pubescent; bracts caducous, lanceolate, 2–3 mm. Pedicel 7–10 mm but for terminal flowers sessile to 2 mm, pubescent or glabrescent; bracteoles 2, caducous, ca. 1 mm. Sepals persistent, oblong to oblong-elliptic, 4.5–5 × 1.7–2.5 mm, scarious but center thickened, glabrous, margin ciliate, apex rounded. Corolla 5.3–6.4 mm; tube 0.3–0.4 mm; lobes white, obovate-oblong, unequal, 5–6 × 2–3 mm, glabrous, apex rounded. Stamens 10(–13); filaments ca. 1.5 × 1 mm; anthers lanceolate, ca. 2 mm. Ovary pyramidal, apex acuminate. Fruit long conic to flask-shaped, 7–8 × 3–4 mm, woody. Seeds ca. 3 × 1 mm. Fl. May–Jun, fr. Sep. $2n = 48$.

Forests in valleys; 700–1900 m. W Guizhou, C and W Yunnan [N Myanmar, N Thailand, Vietnam].

