

4. KANDELIA (Candolle) Wight & Arnott, Prodr. Fl. Ind. Orient. 1: 310. 1834.

秋茄树属 qiu qie shu shu

Rhizophora sect. *Kandelia* Candolle, Prodr. 3: 32. 1828.

Trees. Branches terete. Leaf blade margin entire. Inflorescences axillary, cymes, 4–9-flowered, pedunculate. Calyx deeply 5-lobed, subtended by a cuplike involucre of bracteoles. Petals 5, with long setae in sinus between petals, 2-lobed; lobes apically fimbriate. Stamens numerous, on a disk; anthers 4-celled, cells longitudinally dehiscent. Ovary inferior, 1-loculed; ovules 6 per locule; style filiform; stigma 3-lobed. Fruit with persistent calyx, attached to plant until falling with viviparous seedling. Seed 1, germinating on plant. Hypocotyl cylindrical, spindle-shaped or clavate, apex pointed.

One species: E and SE Asia; one species in China.

1. *Kandelia obovata* Sheue et al., Taxon 52: 291. 2003.

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Trees 1–3(–8) m tall. Bark grayish to brown, smooth. Stipules linear, 2–3 cm. Petiole 1–1.8 cm; leaf blade elliptic, oblong, or obovate-oblong, 4–12 × 2–5 cm, thick, base cuneate to attenuate, apex obtuse, rounded, or sometimes slightly emarginate. Inflorescence 2 or 3 times dichotomously branched; peduncle 1–3 cm. Pedicel 3–6 mm; bracteoles 2–4, connate. Calyx cream colored, glabrous; lobes 5 or 6, linear, 1.3–1.9 cm, reflexed after anthesis, apex acuminate. Petals inserted at base of disk, 5(or 6), white, 1–1.5 cm, 2-lobed, arista in sinuses 7–10

mm. Stamens numerous, 6–13 mm; filaments filiform; anthers lanceolate, ca. 1 mm, 2-loculed, dehiscent longitudinally. Disk cup-shaped. Ovary inferior, 1-loculed; ovules 6; style filiform, 1.4–1.6 mm; stigma lobes 3. Fruit ovoid, 1.5–2.5 × ca. 1 cm, indehiscent, calyx lobes persistent. Seed 1, viviparous. Hypocotyl clavate, 15–23 cm, terete. Fl. and fr. all year. $2n = 36$.

Margins of mangrove swamps and muddy or sandy tidal flats; sea level. E Fujian, S Guangdong, S Guangxi, Hainan, Taiwan [S Japan].

Until 2003, plants of *Kandelia* in E China and Japan were included within *K. candel* (Linnaeus) Druce, which is now recognized as an allopatric species ranging from E India to Borneo.

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