

3. LOPHOSTEMON Schott, Wiener Z. Kunst 1830(3): 772. 1830.

红胶木属 hong jiao mu shu

Trees. Leaves alternate or pseudo-whorled, clustered at apex of branches, rarely opposite. Inflorescences axillary, dichasium; bracts caducous or absent. Flowers bisexual. Hypanthium ovate or obconiform, pubescent. Sepals 5, imbricate, persistent. Petals 5, white or yellow, pubescent. Stamens numerous; filaments usually basally connate into 5 bundles opposite petals; anthers dorsifixed, locules parallel, dehiscing longitudinally. Ovary semi-inferior, 3-loculed; ovules numerous. Style shorter than stamens; stigma slightly ampliate. Capsule semiglobose or cup-shaped, apically flattened truncate, splitting into 3 parts but still surrounded by hypanthium. Seeds few, linear, sometimes winged.

Four species: Australia, S New Guinea; one species (cultivated) in China.

1. Lophostemon confertus (R. Brown) Peter G. Wilson & J. T. Waterhouse, Austral. J. Bot. 30: 424. 1982.

红胶木 hong jiao mu

Tristania conferta R. Brown in W. T. Aiton, Hort. Kew., ed. 2, 4: 417. 1812.

Trees, to 20 m tall, d.b.h. to 50 cm. Bark blackish brown, ± persistent, rigid. Branchlets at first flat and ridged but becoming terete, puberulous. Leaves clustered at apex of branches, pseudo-whorled; petiole 1–2 cm, flattened; leaf blade oblong to ovate-lanceolate, 7–15 × 3–7 cm, leathery, abaxially sometimes grayish, adaxially with subdermal pellucid punctate oily glands,

secondary veins 12–18 on each side of midvein, 3–6 mm apart, at an angle of 50°–60° from midvein, and abaxially slightly raised, reticulate veins conspicuous, base cuneate, apex acuminate to sharply pointed. Cymes axillary, 2–3 cm, 3–7-flowered; peduncle 0.6–1.5 cm. Pedicel 3–6 mm. Hypanthium obconic, 4–5 mm, grayish white sericeous. Sepals triangular, 4–5 mm, apex sharply pointed. Petals obovate-rounded, ca. 6 mm, outer surface pubescent. Stamen bundles 1–1.2 cm; filaments partly distinct; anthers ca. 0.5 mm. Capsule semiglobose, 8–10 mm in diam., enclosed in hypanthium, apex truncate. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Aug–Sep.

Cultivated in Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Taiwan, and Yunnan [native to Australia].

