

2. MELALEUCA Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 2: 507, 509; Mant. Pl. 1: 14, 105. 1767, nom. cons.

白千层属 bai qian ceng shu

Callistemon R. Brown; *Kajuputi* Adanson.

Trees or shrubs. Leaves alternate or opposite-decussate, petiolate or sessile; leaf blade leathery, secondary veins basal and parallel to leaf axis or pinnate. Flowers bisexual or female sterile, arranged in spikes or heads and pseudoterminal or lateral. Hypanthium subglobose or campanulate. Sepals 5, caducous or persistent. Petals 5. Stamens numerous, greenish white; filaments basally connate into 5 bundles opposite petals; anthers dorsifixed, cells parallel, dehiscing longitudinally. Ovary slightly adnate to hypanthium, 3-loculed, apex prominent; ovules numerous. Style linear; stigma \pm enlarged. Capsule semiglobose to globose, apically dehiscing. Seeds obovoid-oblong to obovoid; testa thin; embryo straight.

About 280 species: mainly in Australia, but also in Indonesia, New Caledonia, and Papua New Guinea; several species cultivated in China but only one commonly cultivated.

Callistemon is to be included in *Melaleuca* as the two genera overlap in many morphological aspects. Several species are occasionally cultivated in China under *Callistemon*, including *C. citrinus* (Curtis) Skeels (*C. lanceolatus* Candolle), *C. linearis* (Smith) Candolle (*C. rigidus* R. Brown), *C. rugulosus* (Schlechtendal ex Link) Candolle (*C. coccineus* F. Mueller), *C. salignus* (Smith) Colvill ex Sweet, and *C. viminalis* (Solander ex Gaertner) G. Don ex Loudon. The cultivated species treated under the name *M. parviflora* Lindley in FRPS (53(1): 55. 1984) is not that species; no material has been seen and its true identity is unknown.

1. *Melaleuca cajuputi* Powell subsp. *cumingiana* (Turczaninow) Barlow, Novon 7: 113. 1997.

白千层 bai qian ceng

Melaleuca cumingiana Turczaninow, Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou 20: 164. 1847.

Trees, to 18 m tall. Bark white, thick and soft, peeling. Branchlets grayish white. Leaves alternate, fragrant; petiole very short; leaf blade narrowly elliptic to narrowly oblong, 4–10 \times 1–2 cm, leathery, with numerous oil glands, secondary veins 3–5(–7) and parallel to long axis blade, both ends acute. Flowers white, in pseudoterminal spikes to 15 cm; rachis usually with short trichomes. Hypanthium ovate, ca. 3 mm, pubes-

cent or glabrous. Sepals 5, rounded, ca. 1 mm. Petals 5, ovate, 2–3 \times ca. 3 mm. Stamens ca. 1 cm, in 5 bundles. Style linear, slightly longer than stamens. Capsule subglobose, 5–7 mm in diam. Fl. several times per year.

Cultivated in Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, and Yunnan [Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam].

In FRPS (53(1): 54–55. 1984), this widely cultivated species was treated under the name *Melaleuca leucadendra* (Linnaeus) Linnaeus (as “*M. leucadendron*”). *Melaleuca cajuputi* is the source of the essential oil, cajuput or cadjeput. The typical race, subsp. *cajuputi*, is distributed in Indonesia and Australia; a third race, subsp. *platyphylla* Barlow, is distributed in Indonesia (Irian Jaya), Papua New Guinea, and Australia.

