

10. WOODFORDIA Salisbury, *Parad. Lond.* 1(2): t. 42. 1806.

虾子花属 *xia zi hua shu*

Qin Haining (覃海宁); Shirley Graham

Shrubs or small trees. Stems irregularly branching; branches pendulous. Leaves opposite, sessile or subsessile, pubescent to tomentose and abaxially orange to black glandular punctate. Inflorescences condensed axillary branchlets, rarely flowers solitary. Flowers 6-merous, slightly zygomorphic. Floral tube red-orange, cyathiform, slightly constricted at level of stamen insertion; sepals very short, alternating at sinus with minute, thickened epicalyx segments. Petals red, pink, or white, small. Stamens 12, in two whorls, alternating in length. Ovary ellipsoidal, sessile or shortly stipitate; style thicker than staminal filaments, ultimately long-exserted; stigma punctiform. Capsule thin walled, translucent at maturity, irregularly dehiscent, rarely loculicidally dehiscent. Seeds many, narrowly obpyramidal, small. $2n = 16$.

Two species: one in Africa and the Arabian peninsula, one in SE Asia including China.

1. *Woodfordia fruticosa* (Linnaeus) Kurz, *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt. 2, Nat. Hist. 40: 56. 1871.

虾子花 *xia zi hua*

Lythrum fruticosum Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, 2: 1045. 1759; *Grislea punctata* Buchanan-Hamilton ex Smith; *L. hunteri* Candolle.

Shrubs, 1–5 m tall. Stems and branches pendulous, long, pubescent when young, becoming glabrous. Leaves lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, 3–14 × 1–4 cm, leathery, abaxially sparsely to densely tomentose and orange to black glandular punctate, adaxially glabrous, base rounded to subcordate, apex acuminate. Inflorescences condensed axillary shoots of 1–15 flowers. Floral tube light red, red-orange, or deep red, greenish basally, narrowly cyathiform, 9–15 mm; sepals oblong-ovate or deltate, 2–3 mm; epicalyx segments scarcely present. Petals 6, thin, linear-lanceolate, 1–5 mm, ca. as long as sepals. Stamens 12,

inserted above ovary base, long-exserted. Ovary 2-loculed; ovules 100+. Capsules elongate, elliptic. Seeds reddish brown, ca. 1.5 mm. Fl. Jan–May (mainly Mar–Apr), fr. Apr–May. $2n = 16$.

Common in forests and on open slopes. Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan [Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand].

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