

39. PARAMERIA Bentham in Bentham & J. D. Hooker, Gen. Pl. 2: 715. 1876.

长节珠属 chang jie zhu shu

Lianas woody, latex white. Leaves opposite. Cymes broadly paniculate, terminal or axillary, pedunculate. Flowers small. Calyx deeply divided, with many nectar glands inside. Corolla salverform or subcampanulate, tube short; throat broad, not scaly; lobes overlapping to left, spreading or reflexed. Stamens inserted at base of corolla tube; filaments short; anthers included, sagittate, connivent, adherent at middle to pistil head, cells with an empty tail; disc scales 5. Ovaries 2, free, longer than disc; ovules numerous in each locule. Style short; pistil head conical, apex obscurely 2-cleft. Follicles moniliform, with widely separated swellings, pendulous, elongated. Seeds fusiform, coma apical, early deciduous; endosperm scanty; cotyledons oblong, radicle short.

About four species: SE Asia, one species in China.

1. *Parameria laevigata* (Jussieu) Moldenke, Revista Sudameric. Bot. 6: 76. 1940.

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Aegiphila laevigata Jussieu, Ann. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 7: 76. 1806; *Parameria barbata* (Blume) K. Schumann; *Parsonsia barbata* Blume.

Lianas evergreen, to 10 m. Stems pale gray; branchlets shortly hairy when young, soon glabrescent. Petiole 2–4 cm; leaf blade narrowly oblong or subovate, rarely elliptic or ovate, 5–13 × 2–5 cm, glabrous; lateral veins 5 or 6 pairs, with domatia. Cymes 5–16 × 5–16 cm, puberulent distally. Sepals broadly ovate, 0.5–1 mm, glabrous or pubescent, apex obtuse or acute. Corolla reddish to white, ca. 7 mm in diam., tube 2–2.5 mm; lobes broadly ovate or nearly orbicular, ca. 3 × 3 mm; disc shorter than ovary. Ovary pubescent. Follicles to 45 cm. Seeds ca. 1 cm, pubescent, coma ca. 3 cm. Fl. Jun-Oct, fr. Oct-Dec.

Montane forests, ravines; 800–1500 m. S Guangxi, S Yunnan [Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam].

All parts of plant are used to treat rheumatism, nephritis, and injury.

