

7. CYMARIA Bentham, Edward's Bot. Reg. 15: t. 1292. 1829.

岐伞花属 qi san hua shu

Shrubs erect. Stems much branched; branches densely floccose-strigose. Petiole ± narrowly winged; leaf blade ovate to ovate-rhombic, margin dentate. Cymes axillary, dichotomous or helicoid, pedunculate, lax; bracts subulate to oblanceolate, persistent, minute. Calyx erect, campanulate, inconspicuously 10-veined, suburceolate and conspicuously veined in fruit; teeth 5, equal, triangular, apically acute. Corolla white, tube cylindric, straight, slightly exserted, somewhat bearded annulate inside, 2-lipped; upper lip erect, slightly concave, entire; lower lip enlarged, spreading, 3-lobed, middle lobe largest. Stamens 4, exserted from upper lip of corolla, anterior 2 longer; anther cells 2, divaricate. Ovary apically hairy. Style unequally 2-cleft. Nutlets obovoid, conspicuously pitted, areole lateral and large.

Three species: China (Hainan), Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Vietnam; two species in China.

- 1a. Petiole 2–3.5(–4) cm, conspicuously attenuate winged; fruiting calyx ca. 1.5 mm in diam. 1. *C. acuminata*
1b. Petiole 0.5–2 cm, inconspicuously winged; fruiting calyx ca. 2 mm in diam. 2. *C. dichotoma*

1. *Cymaria acuminata* Decaisne, Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. 3: 399. 1834.

长柄岐伞花 chang bing qi san hua

Plants ca. 1 m tall. Petiole conspicuously attenuate winged, 2–3.5(–4) cm; mid stem leaf blade ovate, 5–8×2–4 cm, sparsely and minutely hispid to glabrous, densely orange glandular, adaxial veins densely minutely hispid, base broadly cuneate, attenuate-decurrent, margin irregularly shallowly mucronate-dentate, upper leaf blades sometimes ± undulate, apex acuminate. Cymes dichotomous, sometimes each branch forked, ultimate branchlets helicoid; peduncle 1–2 cm densely strigose; rachis densely strigose; bracts subulate, persistent. Pedicel less than 1 mm. Calyx ca. 1 mm, puberulent, sparsely orange glandular; fruiting calyx slightly enlarged, suburceolate, ca. 1.5 mm in diam., conspicuously netted. Corolla ca. 4 mm, puberulent and glandular outside; tube ca. 3 mm, cylindric, straight; upper lip oblong, apex emarginate; lower lip enlarged, spreading. Nutlets ovoid, apically hairy, glandular. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Sep–Nov.

Wet areas beside marshes in sparse valley forests. Hainan [Indonesia, Philippines].

2. *Cymaria dichotoma* Bentham, Pl. Asiat. Rar. 1: 64. 1830.

岐伞花 qi san hua

Plants ca. 1 m tall. Stems cylindric, woody. Petiole 0.5–2 cm, inconspicuously winged; mid stem blade ovate or ovate-rhombic, 4–8×2–4.5 cm, adaxially sparsely minutely hispid, abaxially strigose especially on veins, densely orange glandular, base cuneate, margin shallowly mucronate-dentate, apex acuminate. Cymes dichotomous, sometimes 2 × dichotomous, loosely flowered; peduncle 1.5–2 cm, densely strigose; rachis densely strigose; bracts oblanceolate to subulate, persistent, minute. Pedicel ca. 1 mm, densely strigose. Calyx broadly campanulate, ca. 1.5 mm, sparsely orange glandular, villous; fruiting calyx urceolate, ca. 2 mm in diam., conspicuously netted. Corolla ca. 3 mm, puberulent, glandular; tube ca. 2 mm, cylindric, straight; upper lip oblong, slightly concave; lower lip enlarged, spreading, 3-lobed, lobes elliptic, middle lobe largest. Nutlets ovoid, apically hairy, glandular. Fl. Jul, fr. Aug–Oct.

Dry, sparse forests; 0–100 m. Hainan [Malaysia, Myanmar].

