

4. ALLEIZETTELLA Pitard in Lecomte, Fl. Indo-Chine 3: 278. 1923.

白香楠属 bai xiang nan shu

Chen Tao (陈涛); Charlotte M. Taylor

Shrubs, sometimes scandent, perhaps sometimes dioecious, unarmed. Raphides absent. Leaves opposite, sometimes anisophyllous, usually with domatia; stipules caducous or persistent, interpetiolar or shortly united around stem, generally triangular. Inflorescences terminal on principal stems and/or pseudoaxillary on reduced lateral branches, shortly cymose, several flowered, sessile to pedunculate, bracteate. Flowers sessile to pedicellate, bisexual and monomorphic or perhaps sometimes unisexual. Calyx limb 5-lobed. Corolla white, salverform to funnelform, inside pubescent in throat and upper part of tube; lobes 5, convolute in bud. Stamens 5, inserted at upper part of corolla or at throat, included and positioned near base of corolla tube; filaments short; anthers dorsifixed. Ovary 2-celled, ovules 2 or 3 in each cell, on axile placentas; stigma 2-lobed with lobes linear, exserted. Fruit yellowish white, baccate, subglobose to oblate, fleshy, smooth, with calyx limb persistent or tardily deciduous; seeds few to several, medium-sized, ellipsoid to ovoid, embedded in pulp.

Two species: China, Vietnam; one species in China.

Most authors have described *Alleizettella* as having bisexual flowers, but Robbrecht and Puff (Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 108: 122–123, table 7. 1986) suggested it is sometimes dioecious and thus with unisexual flowers.

1. *Alleizettella leucocarpa* (Champion ex Benth) Tirvengadam, Nordic J. Bot. 3: 455. 1983.

白果香楠 bai guo xiang nan

Randia leucocarpa Champion ex Benth, Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 4: 194. 1852; *Aidia leucocarpa* (Champion ex Benth) T. Yamazaki.

Shrubs, perhaps sometimes scandent, 1–3 m tall; branches compressed to subterete or subangled, strigose to strigillose or pilosulous often becoming glabrescent. Leaves equal to somewhat unequal; petiole 4–12 mm, strigose to strigillose; blade drying papery or thinly leathery, abaxially sometimes paler and/or brownish black speckled, oblong-obovate, elliptic-oblong, narrowly elliptic, or lanceolate, 4.5–17 × 1.5–6 cm, adaxially glabrous or sometimes strigillose to hirtellous along principal veins, abaxially glabrous to usually puberulent or hirtellous on blade and strigose to hirtellous along principal veins, base acute to cuneate, apex subacuminate to acuminate; secondary

veins 4–7 pairs, in abaxial axils usually with pilosulous and usually also foveolate domatia; stipules persistent, shortly united around stem, broadly triangular, 4–7 mm, strigose to strigillose, long acuminate. Inflorescences 1–2 cm, densely strigose, strigillose, or hirtellous; bracts triangular to lanceolate, 0.5–2 mm, acute to acuminate; pedicels 2–3.5 mm. Calyx sparsely to densely strigose to strigillose; ovary portion obconic, 1–1.5 mm; limb campanulate, basal tubular portion 1.5–2 mm; lobes triangular to linear, 0.5–1 mm, acute. Corolla funnelform; tube 3–4 mm, outside strigose in upper part, inside villous at throat; lobes subovate to ligulate, 1.5–2 mm, outside puberulent to glabrous, obtuse to acute. Infructescences usually displaced to pseudoaxillary by subsequent stem growth. Fruit subglobose to somewhat oblate, 8–13 mm in diam., strigillose, pilosulous, or glabrous; seeds 2–4, compressed globose, 4–5 mm in diam. Fl. Apr–Jun, fr. Jun–Feb.

Forests or thickets at streamsides in valleys or on mountain slopes; 200–1000 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan [Vietnam].

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