

19. CANANGA (Candolle) J. D. Hooker & Thomson, Fl. Ind. 1: 129. 1855, nom. cons., not Aublet (1775).

依兰属 *yi lan shu*

Li Bingtao (李秉滔 *Li Ping-tao*); Michael G. Gilbert

Unona subsect. *Cananga* Candolle, Syst. Nat. 1: 485. 1817.

Trees or shrubs. Petiole short; leaf blade large. Inflorescences axillary or extra-axillary, forming cymes, racemes, or with several flowers clustered on a peduncle. Flowers large. Sepals 3, valvate. Petals 6, in 2 whorls, subequal or inner petals slightly smaller, spreading, flat, valvate in bud. Stamens many; anther locules linear-lanceolate, lateral or subintrorse; connectives ca. 1/3 size of stamens, apex apiculate. Carpels many, oblong; ovules many per carpel, in 2 series; styles slender; stigmas sticking together at anthesis, clavate. Fruit apocarpous; monocarps several to many, long stipitate, ovoid to subglobose. Seeds several per monocarp, in 2 series, pitted, sending spinose processes into albumen.

Two species: tropical Asia and Australia; one species (introduced) in China.

1. *Cananga odorata* (Lamarck) J. D. Hooker & Thomson, Fl. Ind. 1: 130. 1855.

依兰 *yi lan*

Trees or shrubs. Bark pale gray. Branchlets dark colored, striate with age, minutely pubescent when young, glabrescent. Petiole 1–2 cm, narrowly grooved; leaf blade in 2 ranks, ovate, oblong, or broadly elliptic, 9–23 × 4–14 cm, membranous to thinly papery, often drying black, glabrous when mature except for mostly whitish pubescence along midvein and secondary veins, secondary veins 7–15 on each side of midvein, base rounded, obtuse, or truncate and often inequilateral, apex acute to acuminate. Inflorescences axillary or on short woody branches, racemose or cymose, 1- or several flowered; peduncle 2–5 mm; bracts minute, deciduous. Flowers pendulous. Pedicel 1–5 cm, pubescent, bracteolate. Sepals ovate, ca. 0.7 mm, pubescent, connate at base, apex acute and reflexed. Petals green, turning yellow and inside basally with a purplish brown blotch, linear to linear-lanceolate, 5–8 × 0.5–1.8 cm, tomentose and with several veins minutely pubescent, basal claw small. Stamens oblong-ob lanceolate, 0.7–1 mm; connectives apically acute, pubescent. Carpels 10–12, ca. 4 mm, puberulent when young, glabrescent; stigmas clavate, lamellate, fused, with a U-shaped groove on inner side running down to base of ovary to form a convex pileate disk. Monocarp stipes 1.2–1.8 cm; monocarps nearly black, ovoid, globose, or oblong, 1.5–2.3 × ca. 1 cm, pulpy, glabrous. Seeds 2–12 per monocarp, pale brown, in 2 series, surface pitted. Fl. Apr–Aug, fr. Oct–Mar.

Cultivated. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan [native to NE Australia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, and Thailand].

The flowers of *Cananga odorata* are the source of an essential oil used in perfumery, soaps, and cosmetics. The flowers are also laid between cloth to impart an agreeable scent.

- 1a. Tree 6–33 m tall 1a. var. *odorata*
1b. Shrubs 1–2 m tall 1b. var. *fruticosa*

1a. *Cananga odorata* var. *odorata*

依兰(原变种) *yi lan* (*yuan bian zhong*)

Uvaria odorata Lamarck, Encycl. 1: 595. 1785; *Canan-*

gium odoratum (Lamarck) King.

Trees 6–33 m tall. Fl. Apr–Aug, fr. Nov–Mar. $2n = 16$.

Cultivated; 100–200 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan [native to NE Australia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, and Thailand].

1b. *Cananga odorata* var. *fruticosa* (Craib) J. Sinclair, Sarawak Mus. J. 5: 599. 1951.

小依兰 *xiao yi lan*

Canangium fruticosum Craib, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1922: 166. 1922; *C. odoratum* var. *fruticosum* (Craib) Corner.

Shrubs 1–2 m tall. Fl. Apr–Jun, fr. Oct–Mar.

Cultivated; 100–200 m. Guangdong, Yunnan [native to Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand].

