

3. DIABELIA Landrein, Phytotaxa 3: 35. 2010.

双六道木属 *shuang liu dao mu shu*

Linnaea [unranked] *Serratae* Graebner, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 29: 127. 1900.

Shrubs, deciduous. Winter buds exposed, with several pairs of scales. Branches without grooves. Leaves opposite, shortly petiolate with an interpetiolar line, estipulate. Leaf margin entire to serrate, often undulate. Flowers terminal and paired at ends of short shoots (flowers opening simultaneously); flowers sometimes 1–3(–8) due to supernumerary flowers axillary to bracteoles (more often so on repeat-bloom long shoots); paired flowers with 6 bracts at base of ovaries, bracts small and not accrescent. Sepals 2–5, spreading, narrowly oblong, elliptic, persistent and ± accrescent in fruit. Corolla 5-lobed, bilabiate, white, yellow, pink, or red. Corolla tube gibbous ventrally at base and containing a nectary of dense glandular hairs sometimes clavate and free (nectaria trichomalialia). Stamens didynamous, adnate to corolla tube, included or exerted; anthers introrse. Ovary narrowly oblong, 3-locular, 2 locules with 2 series of sterile ovules, 1 locule with a single fertile ovule; style filiform; stigmas capitate, white and papillose. Fruit an oblong, leathery achene, crowned with persistent sepals. Seed subterete, testa membranous; endosperm fleshy.

Three species: China, Japan; two species in China.

- 1a. Sepals usually 2; nectary not clavate and free at apex 1. *D. serrata*
1b. Sepals usually 5; nectary clavate and free at apex 2. *D. spathulata*

1. *Diabelia serrata* (Siebold & Zuccarini) Landrein, Phytotaxa 3: 37. 2010.

crowned with usually 5 persistent and slightly enlarged sepals. Fl. May, fr. Jun–Oct.

黄花双六道木 *huang hua shuang liu dao mu*

Forests; 700–900 m. Zhejiang (Wenzhou) [Japan].

Abelia serrata Siebold & Zuccarini, Fl. Jap. 1: 76. 1835.

Shrubs, deciduous, to 3 m tall. Branches pubescent. Leaf blade ovate, ca. 5 × 2.5 cm, both surfaces sparsely pubescent, more densely so on veins, base cuneate, margin entire or remotely serrate, ciliate, apex acute to acuminate. Flowers paired, terminal; ovaries with 6 bracts at base; peduncle 2–3 mm; bracts lanceolate, 2–3 mm. Calyx of usually 2 oblong sepals, ca. 10 × 6 mm, apex sometimes lobed. Corolla bilabiate, yellow or yellow-green, with orange markings on lower lip; tube ca. 18 mm, inside villous. Stamens 4, didynamous, partially adnate to corolla tube, slightly exerted. Ovary 8–10 mm, pubescent; style filiform, slightly exceeding stamens; stigmas capitate. Achene crowned with usually 2 slightly accrescent sepals. Fl. May, fr. Sep.

Forests; ca. 900 m. Zhejiang (Yongjia) [Japan].

2. *Diabelia spathulata* (Siebold & Zuccarini) Landrein, Phytotaxa 3: 37. 2010.

温州双六道木 *wen zhou shuang liu dao mu*

Abelia spathulata Siebold & Zuccarini, Fl. Jap. 1: 77. 1835.

Shrubs, deciduous, to 3 m tall. Branchlets glabrous. Petiole to 4 mm; leaf blade ovate, ca. 6 × 3 cm, both surfaces sparsely pubescent, base rounded, margin entire to remotely serrate and undulate, apex acuminate to caudate. Flowers paired; ovaries with 6 bracts at base; peduncle 4–9 mm; bracts lanceolate, 2–3 mm. Calyx reddish; sepals usually 5, oblong-lanceolate. Corolla to 25 mm, bilabiate; upper lip 2-lobed; lower lip 3-lobed, pink or white tinged with yellow, villous inside and with orange markings on lower lip; tube constricted in middle. Nectary clavate and free at apex. Stamens 4, didynamous; filaments partially adnate to corolla tube. Style filiform, equaling corolla tube; stigmas capitate. Achene glabrous or sparsely pubescent,

Fl. China 19: 645–646. 2011.