

26. EMMENOPTERYS Oliver, Hooker's Icon. Pl. 19: t. 1823. 1889.

香果树属 *xiang guo shu shu*

Chen Tao (陈涛); Charlotte M. Taylor

Trees, unarmed. Raphides absent. Leaves opposite, with domatia; stipules caducous, interpetiolar, triangular, acute. Inflorescences terminal, corymbose to paniculiform, many flowered, pedunculate, bracteate with bracts reduced. Flowers pedicellate, bisexual, monomorphic, fragrant. Calyx limb 5-lobed nearly to base, with lobes imbricate in bud, some flowers of most inflorescences with 1 lobe expanded into a white petaloid calycophyll. Corolla white or yellow, funnelform with tube notably narrowed near base, glabrous inside; lobes 5, imbricate in bud. Stamens 5, inserted below corolla throat, included; filaments developed, tomentose; anthers dorsifixed, included. Ovary 2-celled, ovules numerous in each cell on peltate axile placentas; stigma capitate or shallowly 2-lobed, included. Fruit capsular, oblong-cylindrical to fusiform with disk portion shortly prolonged into a rounded beak, septicidally dehiscent from apex in apical half, woody, with calyx limb deciduous except with calycophyll sometimes persistent; seeds numerous, medium-sized, fusiform, flattened, winged; testa spongy, reticulate-areolate; albumen rich; embryo minute; cotyledons cylindrical.

- One species: China.

Emmenopterys is currently known only from moist temperate E Asia, with its range wholly inside China, but fossils of the genus are known from W North America; Latham and Ricklefs (in Ricklefs & Schluter, Spec. Diversity Ecol. Communities, 294–314. 1993) discussed the biogeography and putative history of this distribution.

Emmenopterys henryi is considered a rare species of conservation concern in China. Its habitat, population status, and distribution were studied by Chen et al. (Acta Bot. Yunnan. 29: 461–466. 2007) in one site, where the population appears to be declining; additional studies are cited there, and its classification as a Grade II Chinese National Protected Wild Plant was reviewed by Liu (Gansu Sci. Technol. 19(10): 151–152. 2003).

1. Emmenopterys henryi Oliver, Hooker's Icon. Pl. 19: t. 1823. 1889.

香果树 *xiang guo shu*

Mussaenda cavaleriei H. Léveillé; *M. mairei* H. Léveillé.

Trees, deciduous, to 30 m tall, to 1 m d.b.h., with grayish brown bark; branches angled to terete, often lenticellate, rather stout, glabrous. Petiole 20–80 mm, glabrous to hirtellous or strigillose; leaf blade drying papery or leathery and paler below, broadly elliptic, broadly ovate, or ovate-oblong, 6–30 × 3.5–14.5 cm, adaxially glabrous or sparsely strigose, abaxially glabrous to strigillose or hirtellous throughout or only on principal veins, base acute to cuneate or obtuse, apex acute, abruptly acuminate, or rarely obtuse; secondary veins 5–9 pairs, in abaxial axils with pilosulous domatia; stipules triangular-ovate, 6–10

mm, acute. Inflorescences hirtellous to glabrous; peduncle 2.5–5.5 cm; branched portion 5–18 × 6–20 cm; bracts caducous, narrowly triangular, 1–8 mm, acute; pedicels 1.5–5 mm. Calyx puberulent to usually glabrous; ovary portion ellipsoid, 3–4 mm; lobes suborbicular, 2–2.2 mm, ciliate, rounded; calycophyll white, pink, or pale yellow, blade drying papery or leathery, spatulate to broadly elliptic or ovate, 1.5–8 × 1–6 cm, parallel veined, on stipe 1–3 cm. Corolla outside densely tomentulose; tube 13–23 mm, narrow at base then quickly dilated near middle; lobes suborbicular, 5–7 mm, densely ciliate, rounded. Capsules 3–5 × 1–1.5 cm, smooth or longitudinally weakly ribbed; seeds 6–8 × 1.5–2 mm, broadly winged. Fl. Jun–Aug, fr. Aug–Nov.

- Forests in valleys; 400–1600 m. Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang.

