

33. HALDINA Ridsdale, Blumea 24: 360. 1979.

心叶木属 xin ye mu shu

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Large trees, unarmed; buds flattened with stipules erect and pressed to each other. Raphides absent. Leaves opposite, decussate, with domatia; stipules caducous, interpetiolar, ovate to oblong, entire. Inflorescences axillary, capitate with 1 or 2(–5) fasciculate globose heads, many flowered, pedunculate, bracteate; peduncles articulate and bracteate near top; bracteoles spatulate to spatulate-clavate. Flowers sessile, bisexual, monomorphic. Calyx limb 5-lobed. Corolla pale to dark yellow, salverform, glabrous inside; lobes 5, imbricate in bud. Stamens 5, inserted in upper part of corolla tube, partially exerted; filaments reduced; anthers basifixed. Ovary 2-celled, ovules numerous in each cell, pendulous on axile placentas attached to upper third of septum; stigma ovoid to subglobose, exerted. Fruiting heads globose, with fruit rather tightly packed. Fruit capsular, obconic to ellipsoid-oblong, septicidally then loculicidally dehiscent into 2 valves separating from base to apex and from persistent septum, cartilaginous to stiffly papery, with calyx limb persistent on persistent septum; seeds numerous, medium-sized, ovoid to fusiform, slightly flattened, shortly winged on ends.

One species: Cambodia, China, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam.

Ridsdale (loc. cit.) and Puff et al. (Rubiaceae of Thailand, 52. 2005) described the aestivation of the corolla lobes as, respectively, “valvate but strongly imbricate at apex” and “valvate in bud (but strongly imbricate at the apex)”; they also both describe the fruit as separating into 4 valves, but only 2 valves have been seen on the specimens studied.

1. *Haldina cordifolia* (Roxburgh) Ridsdale, Blumea 24: 361. 1979.

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*Nauclea cordifolia* Roxburgh, Pl. Coromandel 1: 40. 1795;  
*Adina cordifolia* (Roxburgh) J. D. Hooker ex B. D. Jackson.

Trees, deciduous, 7–30(–40) m tall; trunk often buttressed and fluted at base, with outer bark reddish brown, inner bark dark red to brown; branches stout, with well-developed petiole scars. Petiole 2–12 cm, densely tomentulose to pilosulous; leaf blade drying thinly leathery, brown adaxially, and pale to yellowish green abaxially, broadly ovate, (5–)8–16(–25) × (5–)8–16(–20) cm, adaxially sparsely hirtellous to puberulent or glabrescent, abaxially densely puberulent, tomentulose, pilosulous, or glabrescent and with epidermis bullate inside areoles of quaternary veins, base cordate, apex acute to acuminate; secondary veins 6–10 pairs, usually divaricately branched half way along

their length, sometimes with pilosulous domatia; stipules spatulate, ovate, or oblong-oblong, 10–12 × 5–12 mm, usually strongly keeled, densely strigillose to pilosulous, broadly rounded. Inflorescence densely tomentulose to pilosulous; peduncle 2–6(–10) cm, at articulation with 2 bracts 1–2 mm, broadly rounded; flowering heads 5–8 mm in diam. across calyces, ca. 20 mm in diam. across corollas; bracteoles linear to clavate, ca. 2 mm. Calyx densely strigillose; ovary portion 1–2 mm, densely sericeous, surrounded at base by a dense ring of trichomes 1–2 mm; limb deeply lobed, lobes narrowly triangular to linear, 1.3–1.8 mm, at apex clavate. Corolla outside densely strigillose; tube 5–6 mm; lobes elliptic-oblong, 1–2 mm, obtuse to rounded. Stigma ovoid, ca. 0.2 mm, exerted for 5–7 mm. Fruiting heads 10–15 mm in diam. Capsules 4–5 mm, densely strigillose or glabrescent near base; seeds 2–3.5 × 0.5–1 mm. Fl. spring and summer.

Tropical rain forests; 300–1000 m. Yunnan [Cambodia, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam].

Fl. China 19: 146. 2011.