

34. HAMELIA Jacquin, Enum. Syst. Pl. 2, 16. 1760.

长隔木属 *chang ge mu shu*

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Duhamelia Persoon; *Tangaraca* Adanson.

Shrubs, unarmed. Raphides absent. Leaves opposite or verticillate, usually with domatia; stipules persistent, interpetiolar, triangular. Inflorescences terminal, cymose with axes often helicoid and secund, many flowered, bracteate or bracts reduced. Flowers sessile to pedicellate, bisexual, monomorphic. Calyx limb 5-lobed. Corolla red to orange or yellow, tubular [to ventricose or funnel-form], glabrous inside; lobes 5, imbricate in bud. Stamens 5, inserted at base of corolla tube, included or partially exerted; filaments short; anthers dorsifixed, 2-lobed at base, with connective flattened and prolonged at apex. Ovary 5-celled, ovules numerous in each cell on axile placentas; stigmas 1–5, linear to clavate, included or exerted. Fruit becoming red then purple-black, baccate, fleshy to juicy, ellipsoid to ovoid or subglobose, with calyx limb persistent; seeds numerous, small, irregularly angled to lenticular; testa membranous, reticulate.

Sixteen species: neotropical, from S United States and Mexico to Argentina; one species (introduced) in China.

H. S. Lo (in FRPS 71(1): 388. 1999) described the flower arrangement with short pedicels or subsessile, but the structures interpreted there as pedicels are considered by one of us (C. M. Taylor) and by some other authors to be inflorescence axes and the flowers thus are sessile. Lo described the stipules as multifid or bristlelike, but this condition is not otherwise known from the genus and has not been seen on any Chinese specimens. He gave the number of calyx lobes, corolla lobes, and stamens as 4–6, but this has not been seen; these structures are 5 in all *Hamelia* species known. The corollas were described as villous in throat, but all known species of *Hamelia* have corollas that are glabrous inside; as well, the corolla was described as campanulate in shape, but the cultivated species has rather narrowly tubular flowers. The anthers were described as basifixed and entire at base, but other authors all found them dorsifixed and sagittate at base.

1. *Hamelia patens* Jacquin, Enum. Syst. Pl. 16. 1760.

长隔木 *chang ge mu*

Shrubs, deciduous, 1.5–4 m tall; branches angled to subterete, often becoming red, hirtellous or pilosulous to glabrescent. Leaves 2, 3, or 4(or 5) per node; petiole 1.5–4.5 cm, pilosulous or hirtellous to glabrous; blade drying papery to membranous, elliptic to oblanceolate, 7–20 × 4–6 cm, both surfaces pilosulous or hirtellous to glabrescent, base cuneate to acute, apex acute to weakly acuminate; secondary veins 7–9 pairs, in abaxial axils frequently with pilosulous domatia; stipules narrowly triangular to subulate, 2–6 mm, hirtellous or pilosulous to glabrescent. Inflorescences corymbiform, villosulous or pilosulous to glabrescent; peduncle 1–8 cm; branched portion corymbiform, 1.5–7 × 1.5–9 cm; bracts reduced or tri-

angular, 0.2–0.5 mm. Flowers subsessile to pedicellate; pedicels to 2 mm. Calyx hirtellous to glabrous; ovary portion ellipsoid, ca. 3 mm; limb deeply lobed; lobes triangular, 0.8–1 mm. Corolla red to red-orange or yellow, narrowly tubular, outside puberulent to glabrous; tube smooth to shallowly 5-ribbed, 16–23 mm; lobes ovate-triangular, 1–2 mm, acute. Berry ovoid, 6–7 mm in diam., puberulent to glabrescent. Fl. May–Dec.

Cultivated in gardens in Fujian, Yunnan [native and weedy in Mexico, United States (Florida), and the Caribbean region, Central America, and tropical South America; cultivated as a perennial in tropical regions and an annual or indoors in temperate regions worldwide].

In S China and in cultivation in general this species does not set fruit; the fruit description here is based on wild plants. The flowers of the cultivated plants range from yellow to dark scarlet red, and in recent years many new cultivars have been developed.

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