

49. METADINA Bakhuizen f., Taxon 19: 472. 1970.

黄棉木属 huang mian mu shu

Chen Tao (陈涛); Charlotte M. Taylor

Trees, unarmed; buds pyramidal to conical with stipules obvolute. Raphides absent. Leaves opposite, sometimes with domatia; stipules caducous, interpetiolar, generally triangular. Inflorescences terminal and in axils of uppermost leaves, capitate with several globose heads in fascicles or cymes, many flowered, pedunculate, bracteate; peduncles articulate; bracts often subtending heads; bracteoles filiform to filiform-clavate. Flowers sessile, bisexual, monomorphic. Calyx limb 5-lobed. Corolla color not noted, salverform to narrowly funnelliform, inside glabrous; lobes 5, in bud valvate except apices subimbricate. Stamens 5, inserted in upper part of corolla tube, partially exerted; filaments short; anthers basifixed. Ovary 2-celled, ovules 4–12 in each cell, pendulous on axile placentas attached in upper third of septum; stigma globose to clavate, smooth, exerted. Fruit capsular, obconic, septicidally then sometimes loculicidally dehiscent into 2 or 4 valves from base to apex, woody to stiffly papery, with calyx limb persistent on persistent septum; seeds several, small, subglobose to trigonous or ellipsoid, unwinged.

One species: Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.

The taxonomy of this genus here follows Ridsdale (Blumea 24: 350–351. 1979), with a broader morphological variation as found in more recently collected specimens, in particular in inflorescence morphology. This taxonomy is complicated by varied application of the name *Adina polycephala*: Ridsdale treated this as a synonym of *Metadina trichotoma*, but older Chinese authors (in herb.) have long applied it to the plants treated here as *A. pubicostata*.

1. *Metadina trichotoma* (Zollinger & Moritzi) Bakhuizen f., Taxon 19: 472. 1970.

黄棉木 huang mian mu

*Nauclea trichotoma* Zollinger & Moritzi, Syst. Verz. 61. 1846; *Adina polycephala* Benthams; *A. trichotoma* (Zollinger & Moritzi) Benthams & J. D. Hooker ex B. D. Jackson; *A. zschokkei* Elmer; *N. polycephala* Wallich ex G. Don (1834), not *A. Richard* ex Candolle (1830).

Trees, apparently evergreen, flowering at 5–10 m tall; branches compressed becoming terete, brown to gray, puberulent to glabrous, usually densely lenticellate with elliptic white raised lenticels. Petiole 3–10 mm, glabrous; leaf blade drying stiffly papery to subleathery, lanceolate, elliptic-lanceolate, or ovate-oblong, 6–20 × 2–7 cm, adaxially glabrous and rather shiny, abaxially glabrous to puberulent or tomentulose at least along veins, base acute to obtuse, apex acute to caudate-acuminate; secondary veins 8–12 pairs, sometimes with small pilosulous domatia in axils; stipules deltoid to narrowly triangular, 5–8 mm, acute to perhaps obtuse. Inflorescence glabrous to densely puberulent or tomentulose; peduncles 1.5–3 cm, usually articulate and with 4 caducous bracts 1–3 mm near middle; flowering heads 6–7 mm in diam. across calyces, ca. 12 mm in diam. across corollas; bracteoles ca. 2 mm. Calyx with ovary portion obconic, 0.5–1 mm, pilosulous to glabrescent, surrounded at base by a ring of pilose trichomes ca. 0.5 mm; limb lobed essentially to base; lobes 1–2 mm, narrowly elliptic-oblong, obtuse. Corolla outside glabrous; tube 3–3.5 mm; lobes triangular-spatulate, ca. 1 mm. Stigmas obconic, ca. 1 mm, exerted for ca. 5 mm. Fruiting head 8–10 mm in diam. Capsules obovoid to obconic, ca. 1.5 mm, pilosulous at least on apical portion. Fl. and fr. Apr–Dec.

Forests at streamsides in valleys; 300–1400 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan, Yunnan [Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam].

Fl. China 19: 215–216. 2011.