

55. **MOURETIA** Pitard in Lecomte, Fl. Indo-Chine 3: 71. 1922.

杜丽草属 du li cao shu

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Perennial herbs or shrubs, unarmed; stems sometimes becoming corky. Raphides present. Leaves opposite, sometimes anisophyllous, apparently without domatia; stipules persistent, interpetiolar, triangular to leaflike, often reflexed, acute to bifid. Inflorescences terminal, pseudoaxillary [or sometimes axillary, *Mouretia vietnamensis* Tange], capitate, subcapitate, or congested-cymose, several to many flowered, subsessile to pedunculate, bracteate. Flowers sessile to pedicellate, bisexual, distylous, sometimes fused by their ovaries. Calyx limb 5-lobed. Corolla white, yellow, or pink, tubular-funnelform to salverform, inside densely pubescent at middle and sometimes through throat; lobes 5, valvate in bud. Stamens 5, inserted near middle of corolla tube, included with anthers positioned near middle of corolla tube in long-styled form, exerted in short-styled form; filaments short or reduced in long-styled form, well developed in short-styled form; anthers dorsifixed near base. Ovary 2-celled, ovules numerous in each cell on axile placentas; disk puberulent; stigma 2-lobed, exerted in long-styled form, included in short-styled form. Fruit capsular, obconic to subglobose, dehiscent through apical portion or operculum inside persistent calyx limb, thinly to thickly papery; seeds numerous, small, angled.

Five species: E and SE Asia; one species in China.

This genus was revised by Tange (Nordic J. Bot. 17: 123–132. 1997), who recognized four species from Indochina but documented each with few specimens. *Mouretia* was studied in China by H. S. Lo (Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 6(4): 48. 1986; Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 18(3): 282. 1998), who apparently did not have communication with Tange: they independently described and named the same Chinese species, which are here synonymized (Tange's publication has priority). The known species of *Mouretia* are distylous (Tange, loc. cit.; Puff et al., Rubiaceae of Thailand, 182. 2005). The breeding biology of the Chinese plants has not been reported by Chinese authors and is not evident from the material available to us but is presumably similar. Lo (in FRPS 71(1): 183. 1999) described the stipules as caducous, but they are persistent on the specimens seen and according to Tange.

1. ***Mouretia inaequalis*** (H. S. Lo) Tange, Nordic J. Bot. 17: 127. 1997.

广东杜丽草 guang dong du li cao

Mouretia tonkinensis Pitard var. *inaequalis* H. S. Lo, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 6(4): 48. 1986; *M. guangdongensis* H. S. Lo.

Weak herbs, 30–40 cm tall; stems angled to subterete, densely puberulent or villosulous-tomentulose to glabrescent. Leaves subequal to distinctly unequal, varied along stems; petiole 5–15 mm, densely villosulous; blade drying thinly papery and olive-green, elliptic-oblong, elliptic, elliptic-ovate, or obovate, larger blades 4–9 × 2–4 cm, smallest blades 1.5–2 × 0.8–1 cm, adaxially glabrous, abaxially glabrescent on lamina and villosulous to strigillose-villous along principal veins, base cuneate, obtuse, or rounded, apex acute to obtuse and shortly acuminate; secondary veins 5–8 pairs; stipules leaflike, shortly stipitate with “blade portion” subovate to obovate or subreniform, (1–)2.5–5 mm, glabrescent, obtuse to rounded. Inflorescences congested-cymose, terminal and/or pseudoaxillary, several flowered, densely puberulent-tomentulose to strigillose; peduncle 2–5 mm; bracts lanceolate to narrowly triangular, 1–2 mm; pedicels to 1.5 mm. Flowers free, subsessile to pedicellate. Calyx puberulent-hispidulous; hypanthium portion obovoid, 1–1.5 mm; limb lobed nearly to base; lobes lanceolate to narrowly triangular, 1.7–2(–2.5) mm, entire to ciliolate. Corolla yellow, white, or pink, tubular-salverform, densely hispidulous-puberulent with stout trichomes outside; tube 2–2.5 mm, internally with ring of trichomes near middle; lobes triangular, ca. 2 mm, abaxially appendaged near apex. Capsules obconical-subglobose, ca. 3 mm, glabrescent to puberulent, with persistent calyx

limbs sometimes elongating to 3 mm; seeds 0.4–0.5 mm. Fl. Aug, fr. May.

On rocks in dense forests. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi (Qinzhou) [Vietnam].

The description above includes measurements from Tange based on specimens from Vietnam, including near the Chinese border. This species is illustrated by Tange (loc. cit.: 126, t. 2, f. D). Tange separated *Mouretia tonkinensis* from the Chinese plants by its consistently isophyllous leaves, fully capitate inflorescences, calyx lobes with tips quickly becoming scarious and whitened, smaller corollas (with tube ca. 2.5 and lobes 1.1 mm), and smaller fruit (ca. 1.5 mm).

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