
腺萼木属 xian e mu shu
Chen Tao (陈涛); Charlotte M. Taylor

Adenosacme Wallich ex Miquel, nom. illeg. superfl.

Small shrubs, unarmed, usually rather succulent; bark often straw-yellow to nearly white, soft, often corky. Raphides present. Leaves opposite, sometimes weakly to markedly anisophyllous, frequently somewhat asymmetrical or falcate, apparently without domatia, often with margins crisped; tertiary venation often closely reticulate and prominulous below and frequently also above; stipules persistent with leaves or caducous, interpetiolar, triangular or sometimes leaflike, often well developed, sometimes with glands. Inflorescences terminal, pseudoaxillary, cymose, or perhaps sometimes axillary, cymose to paniculiform or subcapitate, several to many flowered, pedunculate, bracteate or bracts reduced; bracts sometimes leaflike, sometimes glandular. Flowers pedicellate, bisexual, at least usually distylous. Calyx limb deeply (4 or)5(or 6)-lobed; lobes frequently somewhat unequal, usually with sessile to stalked marginal glands. Corolla yellow or white, tubular, funnelform, salverform, or campanulate, sometimes gibbous at base, inside the anthers may sometimes be partially exserted, which has not been reported by other authors nor seen on specimens studied by us.

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About 45 species: tropical and subtropical Asia; 15 species (ten endemic) in China.

This genus was reviewed for Thailand by Fukuoka (Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 40: 107–118. 1989), for the Indian subcontinent by Deb (Bull. Bot. Surv. India 28(1–4): 114–132. 1986), and for China by H. S. Lo (Guihaia 11: 105–116. 1991). Mycetia is said to belong to Isertieae but also, anomalously, to have raphides. H. S. Lo (in FRPS 71(1): 314. 1999) reported that the inflorescences may sometimes be axillary, but this has not been noted by other authors; this description may be using the term “axillary” for the position elsewhere considered “pseudoaxillary.” Lo also reported that the authors may sometimes be partially exserted, which has not been reported by other authors nor seen on specimens studied by us.

1a. Pedicels mostly or all 9–20 mm.

2a. At least some nodes with markedly anisophyllous leaves, larger leaf 3–10 × (or more) as long as smaller leaf;
calyx lobes 2.5–3 mm; corolla tube 12–16 mm. ................................................................. 7. M. gracilis

2b. Leaves generally isophyllous, larger leaf at most 2 × as long as smaller leaf; calyx lobes 0.8–6 mm; corolla
tube 5–10 mm (unknown in M. yunnanica).

3a. Calyx lobes 3–6 mm, markedly longer than length of hypanthium together with unlobed basal part
of limb ........................................................................................................................................ 2. M. bracteata

3b. Calyx lobes 0.8–3 mm, shorter than or ± equal to length of hypanthium together with unlobed basal
part of limb.

4a. Inflorescences terminal and pseudoaxillary; calyx lobes 0.8–1 mm ........................................ 4. M. brevisepala

4b. Inflorescences pseudoaxillary or possibly axillary at lower stem nodes, often below leaves;
calyx lobes 2.5–3 mm ................................................................................................................ 15. M. yunnanica

1b. Flowers subsessile or with pedicels mostly or all 8 mm or shorter.

5a. At least some calyx limbs and sometimes also bracts bearing few to numerous marginal glands on short
to well-developed flexuous stipes.

6a. Stipules elliptic-oblong, obovate, or suborbicular and narrowed to stipitate at base, at base less than
1/2 as wide as maximum width; calyx lobes with 1–3 pairs of glands ........................................ 14. M. sinensis

6b. Stipules lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate, or oovate, at base straight or narrowed but more than 2/3 as
wide as maximum width; calyx lobes with numerous stipitate glands.

7a. Corolla with tube 4–6 mm; leaves moderately to densely hispidulous or hirtellous adaxially .......... 9. M. hirta

7b. Corolla with tube 7–14 mm; leaves glabrous or sparsely strigillose or hispidulous adaxially.

8a. Petioles 1–15 mm; calyx lobes 1–1.5 mm; corolla tube 7–10 mm ........................................ 6. M. glandulosa

8b. Petioles 6–60 mm; calyx lobes 1.5–4 mm; corolla tube 10–14 mm ......................................... 11. M. longifolia

5b. Calyx limbs and bracts without raised or stipitate marginal glands.

9a. Calyx lobes 1.5–2 mm; corolla tube 5–7 mm (mature corollas unknown in M. hainanensis).

10a. Calyx densely hirtellous; flowers sessile or subsessile; stipules ovate, not strongly contracted
at base .......................................................................................................................................... 8. M. hainanensis

10b. Calyx glabrous; flowers pedicellate; stipules elliptic-oblong, obovate, or suborbicular,
contracted to stipitate at base ...................................................................................................... 14. M. sinensis

9b. Calyx lobes 3–6 mm; corolla tube 7–17 mm (corolla unknown in M. macrocarpa).
1a. Stipules broadly elliptic, subovate, or suborbicular, 5–10 mm.

12a. Leaves glabrous on both surfaces; fruit ca. 6 mm; Yunnan ............................................. 12. M. macrocarpa

12b. Leaves strigillose to hirtellous abaxially; fruit 7–8 mm; Xizang ......................................... 13. M. nepalensis

11b. Stipules triangular, lanceolate, suborbicular, or ovate, 3–6 mm.

13a. Corolla tube 7–8 mm; leaves subsessile or with petioles up to 15 mm.

14a. Leaves subsessile; inflorescences several flowered (i.e., with 5–7 flowers) ....................... 3. M. brevipes

14b. Leaves with petioles 3–15 mm; inflorescences many flowered (i.e., with

9–40 flowers) ........................................................................ 5. M. coriacea

13b. Corolla tube 10–17 mm; leaves with petioles 10–70 mm.

15a. Flowers sessile or subsessile; petioles 10–20 mm ...................................................... 1. M. anlongensis

15b. Flowers pedicellate with pedicels 2.5–7 mm; petioles 20–70 mm ................................. 10. M. longiflora

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1. Mycetia anlongensis

**H. S. Lo, Guilhaia 11: 108. 1991.**

安龙腺萼木 an long xian e mu

Shrubs, ca. 40 cm tall; branches glabrous or sparingly villosulous. Leaves generally isophyllous; petiole 1–2 cm, densely villosulous (var. *anlongensis*) or villous and sometimes with black glandular hairs at each side (var. *multiciliata*); blade drying membranous, elliptic-oblong or long elliptic, 12–17 × 5–7 cm, adaxially sparsely strigillose (var. *anlongensis*) or sparsely hirsute (var. *multiciliata*), abaxially densely villosulous at least along midrib and lateral veins (var. *anlongensis*) or sparsely hirsute (var. *multiciliata*), base cuneate, apex acute to shortly or long acuminate; secondary veins 14–18 pairs; stipules persistent, suborbicular or elliptic, 5–6 mm, obtuse. Inflorescences terminal, congested-cymose, several to many flowered; peduncles 5–7 cm. Flowers sessile to subsessile. Calyx glabrescent; hypanthium portion obconic, ca. 2 mm; limb lobes narrowly triangular, ca. 6 mm. Corolla yellow, tubular, outside glabrous; tube ca. 7 mm, adaxially sparsely strigillose (var. *multiciliata*); lobes triangular, ca. 3 mm. Berries unknown. Fl. Apr.–May.

- Streamsides in dense forests, sometimes on limestone hill slopes; 1200–1700 m. Guangxi, Guizhou.

H. S. Lo (in FRPS 71(1): 316. 1999) intended to describe two varieties of this species but did not provide a validating Latin description or designate a type for Mycetia anlongensis var. *multiciliata*. Chen et al. (J. Fairylake Bot. Gard. 7(2): 21. 2008) have re-evaluated these taxa with new collections; in particular, they noted that they cannot confirm the description by H. S. Lo of black glandular trichomes or diaphysial hairs at each side on the petioles of *M. multiciliata*, a character not otherwise reported from this genus and considered questionable.

1a. Leaves shortly acuminate at apex; petioles without black glandular hairs at base; corolla 18–20 mm ......................... 1a. var. *anlongensis*

1b. Leaves long acuminate at apex, with tip 1–3 cm; petioles sometimes with black glandular hairs at base; corolla 13–15 mm ................................. 1a. var. *multiciliata*

1. Mycetia anlongensis var. *anlongensis*

安龙腺萼木(原变种) an long xian e mu (yuan bian zhong)

Petiole without black glandular hairs at base on each side; leaf blade adaxially sparsely strigillose, abaxially densely villosulous at least along midrib and lateral veins, shortly acuminate at apex. Corolla 18–20 mm. Fl. May.

- Streamsides in dense forests; 1200–1700 m. Guizhou (Anlong).


那坡腺萼木 na po xian e mu

Petiole sometimes with black glandular hairs at each side; leaf blade sparsely hirsute on both surfaces, long acuminate at apex, with tip 1–3 cm. Corolla 13–15 mm. Fl. Apr.

- Limestone hill slopes; ca. 1200 m. Guangxi (Napo).


长苞腺萼木 chang bao xian e mu

Shrubs, ca. 1 m tall; branches puberulent becoming glabrescent. Leaves generally isophyllous; petiole 0.5–1 cm, puberulent; blade drying thinly leathery to membranous, long oblong-lanceolate or lanceolate, 9–16 × 1.5–4 cm, both surfaces glabrous except puberulent along principal veins, base attenuate or acute, apex acuminate; secondary veins 16–20 pairs; stipules persistent, broadly triangular-ovate, 7–10 mm, veined, stiffly papery, puberulent, acute. Inflorescences terminal, laxly cymose, several flowered, puberulent; branchlet portion to 7 cm; bracts persistent, lanceolate or leaflike, to 1.5 cm, acuminate or shortly acuminate; pedicels 10–15 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx glabrescent; hypanthium portion obconic, ca. 2 mm; limb deeply lobed; lobes 5 or 6, filiform, 3–6 mm. Corolla yellow, in bud glabrous, ca. 10 mm. Berries not seen.

- About 1300 m. Yunnan (Simao).


短柄腺萼木 duan bing xian e mu

Shrubs, ca. 1 m tall. Branchlets glabrous. Leaves generally isophyllous, subsessile; blade drying membranous and fuscous or dark brown, elliptic or obovate, 12–15 × 4.5–6.5 cm, both surfaces glabrous or puberulent on principal veins, base cuneate to obtuse, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 8–11 pairs; stipules persistent, ovate, 4–5 mm, membranous. Inflorescences terminal, congested-cymose, 5–7–flowered; peduncle ca. 1.6 cm; bracts linear, ca. 3 mm; pedicels 1–3 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx puberulent; hypanthium portion obconic, ca. 1.8 mm; limb lobed nearly to base; lobes linear-lanceolate, ca. 3 mm. Corolla yellow, tubular, outside glabrous; tube ca. 7 mm,
sparsely villous inside; lobes broadly ovate-triangular, ca. 1.5 mm. Berries not seen. Fl. Sep.

- Bamboo forests; ca. 1500 m. NW Yunnan.


短腺萼木 duan e xian e mu

Shrubs, 0.5–1.5(–2) m tall; branches densely puberulent or strigillose to glabrous. Leaves generally isophyllous to slightly anisophyllous; petiole 0.2–1 cm, puberulent; blade drying thinly leathery to papyry and grayish green, elliptic-oblong, elliptic, obovate, or oblong-lanceolate, 6–18 × 2.5–6 cm, adaxially glabrous and rather shiny, abaxially glabrescent or densely puberulent to hispidulous on principal veins, base cuneate to obtuse, apex acuminate; secondary veins 7–12 pairs; stipules quickly deciduous, narrowly triangular, 3–6 mm, densely puberulent to strigillose, acuminate. Inflorescences terminal becoming displaced to pseudoaxillary, laxy cymose, several flowered, puberulent to glabrous; peduncle 1–2 cm; branched portion 3.5–5–8 cm; bracts narrowly triangular to lanceolate, 1–3 mm; pedicels 9–20 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion turbinate to subglobose, 1.2–2 mm; limb deeply lobed; lobes triangular to narrowly triangular, 0.8–1 mm. Corolla yellow, narrowly tubular, outside glabrous; tube ca. 5 mm, inside sparsely pubescent; lobes subtriangular, ca. 2 mm. Berries subglobose, 3.5–4 mm in diam. Fl. Aug–Sep, fr. Dec.

Dense forests; 200–1100 m. Yunnan [N Vietnam].


革叶腺萼木 ge ye xian e mu


Shrubs, 1–2 m tall; branches glabrous. Leaves isophyllous to slightly anisophyllous; petiole 3–15 cm, glabrous; blade drying thinly leathery or subpapery, lanceolate, oblanceolate, or obovate, 6–15 × 2.5–5.5 cm, glabrous on both surfaces, base acuneate, apex acute or acuminate; secondary veins 8–11 pairs; stipules persistent, triangular to ovate, 3–5 mm, glabrous except sometimes ciliate marginally, acute to acuminate. Inflorescences terminal and/or pseudoaxillary, cymose, many flowered, glabrous; peduncle 0.8–3.5 cm; branched portion 2–6 × 3–7 cm; bracts reduced or triangular, 0.5–3 mm; pedicels 0.5–3 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion turbinate to obconic, 1.5–2.5 mm; limb lobed to base; lobes narrowly triangular to linear, 2.5–6 mm, sometimes unequal. Corolla pale yellow or white, tubular, outside glabrescent; tube ca. 8 mm, villous at throat; lobes triangular, ca. 2 mm. Fruit capsular, dry, ovoid to subglobose, 2.5–4 mm, irregularly dehiscent or regularly loculicidal through disk portion, with calyx lobes elongating, up to 15 mm. Fl. Apr, fr. Sep.

- Roadsides or streamside in dense forests; 700–1200 m. S Fujian, E Guangdong.


腺萼木 xian e mu

Shrubs, ca. 1 m tall; branches villosulous to hirtellous becoming glabrescent. Leaves somewhat anisophyllous; petiole 0.1–0.5 cm, densely puberulent to strigillose; blade drying thinly leathery, oblanceolate, elliptic, or narrowly lanceolate, 15 × 2–3.5 cm and smaller 1–4 × 0.5–1.5 cm, glabrous throughout or puberulent abaxially on principal veins, base acute to cuneate, apex acute to acuminate; secondary veins 8–14 pairs; stipules persistent, narrowly triangular to lanceolate, 4–8 mm, puberulent to glabrescent, acuminate. Inflorescences terminal and/or pseudoaxillary, laxy cymose, several flowered, puberulent to glabrescent; peduncle 1–2.5 cm; branched portion 2–9 × 2–8 cm; bracts linear, 1.5–3 mm; pedicels 9–15 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion turbinate to obovoid, 2–2.5 mm; limb lobed to base; lobes linear to narrowly triangular, 2.5–3 mm. Corolla yellow, tubular, outside glabrous; tube 12–16 mm, pilose inside; lobes triangular to ovate, ca. 3 mm. Berries globose or slightly compressed, 4–6 mm in diam., glabrous. Fl. Aug–Sep, fr. Nov–Dec.

Streamside in forests; 600–1300 m. S Yunnan [N Thailand, Vietnam].


纤梗腺萼木 xian geng xian e mu

Shrubs, ca. 1.5 m tall; branches densely puberulent or strigillose becoming glabrescent. Leaves markedly anisophyllous; petiole 0.1–0.5 cm, densely puberulent to strigillose; blade drying thinly leathery, oblanceolate, elliptic, or narrowly lanceolate, larger 5–15 × 2–3.5 cm and smaller 1–4 × 0.5–1.5 cm, glabrous throughout or puberulent abaxially on principal veins, base acute to cuneate, apex acute to acuminate; secondary veins 8–14 pairs; stipules persistent, narrowly triangular to lanceolate, 4–8 mm, puberulent to glabrescent, acuminate. Inflorescences terminal and/or pseudoaxillary, laxy cymose, several flowered, puberulent to glabrescent; peduncle 1–2.5 cm; branched portion 2–9 × 2–8 cm; bracts linear, 1.5–3 mm; pedicels 9–15 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion turbinate to obovoid, 2–2.5 mm; limb lobed to base; lobes linear to narrowly triangular, 2.5–3 mm. Corolla yellow, tubular, outside glabrous; tube 12–16 mm, pilose inside; lobes triangular to ovate, ca. 3 mm. Berries globose or slightly compressed, 4–6 mm in diam., glabrous. Fl. Aug–Sep, fr. Nov–Dec.

Forests; 900–1500 m. Yunnan [N Thailand].


海南腺萼木 hai nian xian e mu

Subshrubs, 10–25 cm tall; branches hirtellous or villosulous. Leaves generally isophyllous; petiole 1–2.5 cm, villosulous to glabrescent; blade drying papyry, adaxially grayish brown or nearly grayish black, abaxially grayish brown, oblanceolate or narrowly elliptic, 5–12 × 3–4 cm, adaxially glabrous, abaxially glabrescent on lamina and villosulous on veins, base acute to attenuate, apex acute or weakly acuminate; secondary veins 9–12 pairs; stipules persistent, ovate, 5–9 mm, puberulent
to glabrescent, obtuse. Inflorescences terminal, capitulate or subcapitate, villosulous, sessile to pedunculate; peduncles when present 1.5–3.5 cm, villosulous; head ca. 1.5 × 1.5 cm; bracts apparently reduced. Flowers subsessile to sessile. Calyx densely hirtellous; hypanthium portion obconical-ovoid, ca. 1.5 mm; limb deeply lobed; lobes triangular-ovat, ca. 1.5 mm, obtuse. Corolla in bud white, tubular, outside hirtellous; tube to ca. 5 mm, subglabrous inside; lobes ovate, to ca. 2 mm. Berries not seen. Fl. Apr.

- Dense forests on mountains; ca. 800 m. Hainan.


毛腺萼木  mao xian e mu

Shrubs, 1–2 m tall; branches densely villosulous, hirtellous, or tomentose sometimes becoming glabrescent. Leaves isophyllous to slightly anisophyllous; petiole 0.7–3 cm, densely villosulous to hirtellous; blade drying papery, oblong-elliptic to elliptic or ovate, 8–25 × 3.5–9 cm, both surfaces moderately to densely hirsute typically to hirtellous, obtuse. Inflorescences terminal, congested- to laxly cyme, several to many flowered, densely villosulous or hirtellous; peduncle 0.7–3 cm; bracted portion 1.5–6 × 2.5–9 cm; bracts ovate, lanceolate, suborbicular, reniform, or stipitiform, 2–10 mm, often marginally sparsely to densely stipitate-glandular; pedicels 1.5–4 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx densely hirtellous; hypanthium portion subglobose-campanulate, ca. 2 mm; limb deeply lobed; lobes broadly triangular, 2–2.5 mm, marginally densely stipitate-glandular and sometimes appearing lacerate, glands 0.3–0.6 mm. Corolla yellow, tubular, outside glabrous to hirtellous; tube 4–6 mm, sparsely villous inside; lobes triangular, 1–1.8 mm. Berries capsular, subglobose, 3.5–4.5 mm in diam., densely hirtellous or villosulous. Fl. Jun–Jul, fr. Sep–Oct.

- Dense forests; 500–1600 m. Hainan, Yunnan.


长花腺萼木  chang hua xian e mu

Mycetia longiflora f. howii H. S. Lo.

Shrubs, 0.6–2 m tall; branches puberulent becoming glabrescent. Leaves generally isophyllous; petiole 2–7 cm, densely tomentose or puberulent; blade drying thinly papery, elliptic-oblong, obovate, or elliptic, 10–25 × 4–10.5 cm, adaxially glabrous or sparsely puberulent along midrib, abaxially glabrous or puberulent to tomentose along principal veins, base cuneate to acute and often long decurrent, apex obtuse to acuminate; secondary veins 10–15 pairs; stipules persistent, triangular to ovate, 3–5 mm, puberulent, obtuse, acute, or shortly 2-lobed. Inflorescences terminal, laxy cyme, densely puberulent to tomentose, many flowered, often deflexed to pendulous; peduncle 0.3–1 cm; bracted portion 4.5–7 × 10 cm; bracts reduced or narrowly triangular to lanceolate, 2–5 mm; pedicels 2.5–7 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx densely puberulent, tomentose, or glabrescent; hypanthium portion subglobose to obovate, 1.5–2.5 mm; limb lobed to base; lobes narrowly triangular to narrowly lanceolate, 4–6.5 mm. Corolla yellow, tubular, densely puberulent to glabrescent outside; tube 14–16 mm, white villous above middle inside or in throat; lobes broadly ovate-triangular, 2.5–5 mm. Berries subglobose, ca. 5 mm in diam., puberulent to glabrescent. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Oct–Jan.

- Dense forests; 600–1700 m. Yunnan.

Two forms of this species were separated in the protologue and by H. S. Lo in FRPS (71(1): 315. 1999). Lo distinguished Mycetia longiflora f. howii by its glabrous corollas and glabrous smaller leaves though no measurements were given. Presumably f. longiflora thus comprised plants with pubescent to subglarescent corollas and pubescent, larger leaves. The characters used to distinguish these forms vary continuously within most populations and species of Rubiaceae; accordingly, they are not recognized here.


长叶腺萼木  chang ye xian e mu

Rondeletia longiflora Wallich in Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. 2: 137. 1824; Adenosacme longifolia (Wallich) J. D. Hooker; Wendlandia longiflolia (Wallich) Candolle.

Shrubs, to 2 m tall; branches hirtellous or villosulous becoming glabrescent. Leaves isophyllous or slightly anisophyllous; petiole 0.6–2.5(–6) cm, hirtellous or villosulous; blade drying papery, oblong-lanceolate or elliptic, 5–18(–35) × 3–7(–10) cm, adaxially densely villous, hirsute, or glabrous, abaxially sparsely to densely puberulent or hirtellous to glabrescent, base cuneate to acute and often decurrent, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 13–20 pairs; stipules usually persistent, oblong-lanceolate to ovate, 5–15 mm, villosulous or hirtellous, acute to acuminate and sometimes shortly 2-lobed. Inflorescences terminal or sometimes pseudoaxillary, laxy cyme, villosulous to glabrous, subsessile to pedunculate; peduncle 0.5–1.5 cm; bracted portion 3.4–5 × 6 cm; bracts elliptic to ovate, 1–3 mm, marginally sparsely stipitate-glandular; pedicels 2–5 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion subglobose, 1.5–2 mm; limb deeply lobed; lobes triangular, 1.5–4 mm, with 1 or 2 pairs of stipitate glands on margins, these 0.2–0.5 mm. Corolla yellow, tubular, outside glabrous to villosulous; tube 10–14 mm, inside villosulous; lobes broadly ovate, 1–1.5 mm. Berries subglobose, 4–5 mm in diam., glabrescent. Fl. summer and autumn.

- Forests. Xizang (Mêdog), S Yunnan [Bangladesh, Bhutan, NE India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal].

Springate et al. (Fl. Bhutan 2(2): 784. 1999) observed that this species sometimes grows as an epiphyte.


大果腺萼木  da guo xian e mu

Shrubs; branches glabrous. Leaves generally isophyllous; petiole 1–1.5 cm, glabrous; blade drying papery, narrowly ellip-
tic-oblong or narrowly lanceolate, 8–14 × 2–3.5 cm, glabrous on both surfaces, rather shiny adaxially, base cuneate, apex caudate-acuminate; secondary veins 10–12 pairs; stipules persistent, suborbicular to broadly elliptic, 7–10 mm, parallel-veined, glabrous, rounded. Inflorescences and flowers not seen. Infructescences terminal, cymose, with ca. 5 fruit. Fruit obvoid to subglobose, ca. 6 mm, with persistent calyx lobes lanceolate, 5–6 mm. Fr. Jan.

- Forests; ca. 100 m. Yunnan (Malipo).


垂花腺萼木 chui hua xian e mu

Shrubs, 0.5–2 m tall; branches strigillose or hirtellous becoming glabrescent. Leaves generally isophyllous; petiole 2–4.5 cm, strigillose to hirtellous; blade drying papery, elliptic, obovate, or ovate-elliptic, 10–25 × 3.5–10 cm, adaxially glabrous or hirsutulous along veins, abaxially strigillose to hirtellous, base cuneate to acute or attenuate, apex acute to acuminate to glabrous; secondary veins 10–18 pairs; stipules persistent or deciduous, subovate to suborbicular, 5–10 mm, strigillose, acute and nate; secondary veins 12–18 pairs; stipules elliptic-oblong, or suborbicular, 1.5–2 mm. Berries subglobose, 4–4.5 mm in diam., glabrous. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Sep–Nov.

- Streamsides or roadsides in dense forests; 200–1000 m. S Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Jiangxi, Yunnan. This species is said to be locally common in the notes on several specimens.

H. S. Lo (Guihaia 11: 115–116. 1991) described three forms of this species, which were recognized in FRPS (71(1): 322–323. 1999). *Mycetia sinensis f. angustisepala* was described from Guangxi and distinguished by its narrowly lanceolate calyx lobes that are ± as long as the “calyx tube” (i.e., the hypanthium portion together with the unlobed portion of the calyx limb); f. “trichophylla” (not a validly published name: *Vienna Code*, Art. 37.6) was described from Guangdong and distinguished by its leaf blades that are sparsely villous throughout; and f. *sinensis* presumably has broader and/or differently shaped calyx lobes that are longer than or shorter than the “calyx tube” and glabrous or apressed pubescent leaves. The distinctions used to separate these forms do not seem taxonomically meaningful; accordingly, these forms are not recognized here.


云南腺萼木 yun nan xian e mu

Shrubs or subshrubs, ca. 1.5 m tall; branches glabrous. Leaves generally isophyllous; petiole 1–3 cm, subglaubrous; blade drying thinly leathery, elliptic, elliptic-oblong, or obovate, 10–20 × 3.5–6 cm, adaxially glabrous, abaxially glabrescent or hirtellous along midrib, base cuneate or attenuate, apex abruptly contracted; secondary veins 12–18 pairs; stipules elliptic-oblong, 8–12 mm, glabrous, obtuse. Inflorescences and flowers not seen. Infructescences pseudoaxillary or perhaps axillary, on lower leafless nodes, glabrous; peduncle 3.5–7 cm; tube 5–7 mm, inside apparently glabrous; lobes ovate, 1.5–2 mm. Berries subglobose, 4–4.5 mm in diam., glabrous. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Sep–Nov.

- Streamsides in forests. Yunnan (Delong).