

62. NEOLAMARCKIA Bosser, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat., B, Adansonia 6: 247. 1985.

团花属 tuān huā shū

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Trees, unarmed; buds conical. Raphides absent. Leaves opposite, usually with domatia; stipules caducous, interpetiolar, triangular. Inflorescences terminal, capitate with heads globose and solitary, many flowered, pedunculate, bracteate. Flowers sessile, bisexual, monomorphic. Calyx limb 5-lobed; lobes sometime spatulate. Corolla yellow to white, salverform to funnelform, glabrous inside; lobes 5, imbricate in bud. Stamens 5, inserted in upper part of corolla tube, partially exserted; filaments short; anthers basifixed. Ovary 2-celled in basal portion, 2–4-celled in upper portion, ovules several in each cell on axile, simple or 2-forked placentas attached to upper third of septum; stigma cylindrical or fusiform, at apex bifid, exserted. Fruiting head with central axis becoming markedly enlarged and fleshy to fibrous. Fruit drupaceous, indehiscent or tardily dehiscent into 4 indehiscent segments or perhaps dehiscent valves, ellipsoid to cylindrical or obconic, with exocarp somewhat fleshy to membranous or papery, with endocarp cartilaginous to bony, with calyx limb persistent; seeds several, small, compressed, fusiform to angled, with testa membranous; endosperm fleshy; embryo small, cylindrical.

Two species: S and SE Asia, Australia, and New Guinea, one species occasionally cultivated for lumber worldwide; one species in China.

The flowers are tightly packed on the thickened axis of the inflorescence heads but not actually fused to each other as has sometimes been (incorrectly) suggested.

The name of this species and its genus have long been confused. Ridsdale (Blumea 24: 307–366. 1979) in his revision of the Naucleaeae treated this species as *Anthocephalus chinensis* (Lamarck) A. Richard ex Walpers, as done by several other authors; however, the nomenclature here follows the conclusions of Bosser (loc. cit.: 243–248; Adansonia 21: 93–95. 1999) and Razafimandimbison (Tribal Delimit. Naucleaeae (Ph.D. Diss.): 70–75. 2000).

1. Neolamarckia cadamba (Roxburgh) Bosser, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat., B, Adansonia 6: 247. 1985.

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Nauclea cadamba Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. 2: 121. 1824; *Anthocephalus cadamba* (Roxburgh) Miquel; *A. indicus* A. Richard; *A. indicus* var. *glabrescens* H. L. Li; *Sarcocephalus cadamba* (Roxburgh) Kurz.

Trees, deciduous, to 30 m tall; trunk with small buttresses; bark thin, grayish brown, fissured and scabrous when old; branches horizontally spreading, flattened becoming subterete, glabrescent. Petiole 20–35 mm, glabrous; leaf blade drying thinly leathery, elliptic or oblong-elliptic, on juvenile growth 50–60 × 15–30 cm, on adult growth 15–25 × 7–12 cm, adaxially shiny and glabrous, abaxially glabrous to densely puberulent, base shallowly cordate on juvenile growth, rounded or truncate on adult growth, apex acute; secondary veins 8–12 pairs, apparently without domatia; stipules lanceolate, 12–20 mm, acute. Inflorescences with peduncle 2–4 cm, rather stout; flowering heads 35–45 mm across calyces, 40–60 mm across corollas. Calyx puberulent to pilosulous; ovary portion ellipsoid to obovoid, ca. 1.5 mm; limb 3–4 mm, partially to deeply lobed; lobes oblong to spatulate, obtuse to rounded. Corolla yellowish white, funnelform, outside glabrous; tube ca. 10 mm; lobes lanceolate, ca. 2.5 mm. Fruiting heads yellowish green, 30–40 mm in diam., with peduncles markedly thickened. Fruit cylindrical to ellipsoid or obovoid, 2–2.5 × ca. 1 mm, glabrous; seeds 3-angled, 0.5–0.7 mm. Fl. and fr. Jun–Nov.

Broad-leaved forests, streamsides in valleys. Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan [Bhutan, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam].

This species is occasionally cultivated for lumber in Asia, including probably in China, and in the Neotropics.

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