

69. PERTUSADINA Ridsdale, *Blumea* 24: 353. 1979.

槽裂木属 *cao lie mu shu*

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Trees or shrubs, unarmed; trunk often fluted or latticed. Raphides absent. Leaves opposite, usually with domatia; stipules caducous, triangular, entire or shortly bifid. Inflorescences axillary or terminal, capitate with 1–5 globose heads in fascicles or cymes, pedunculate, bracteate; bracteoles spatulate to linear-spatulate. Flowers sessile, bisexual, monomorphic. Calyx lobes 5, spatulate, obtuse. Corolla yellow, salverform to slenderly funnelform, inside glabrous; lobes 5, valvate or with apices subimbricate in bud. Stamens 5, inserted in upper part of corolla tube, exserted; filaments short; anthers basifixed. Ovary 2-celled, ovules 4–10 in each cell, pendulous on axile placentas attached to upper third of septum; stigma globose to obovoidal, exserted. Fruiting heads globose. Fruit capsular, obconic, septicidally then loculicidally dehiscent into 2 or 4 valves from base to apex with valves separating also from persistent or tardily deciduous septum, cartilaginous to ligneous, with calyx limb persistent on septum; seeds several, small, ovoid-trigonous, bilaterally compressed, winged at both ends.

Four species: China, Malay Peninsula, Moluccas, New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand; one species in China.

1. *Pertusadina metcalffii* (Merrill ex H. L. Li) Y. F. Deng & C. M. Hu, *Blumea* 51: 559. 2006.

海南槽裂木 *hai nan cao lie mu*

Adina metcalffii Merrill ex H. L. Li, *J. Arnold Arbor.* 24: 454. 1943; *A. affinis* F. C. How; *A. hainanensis* F. C. How; *A. polycephala* Benth var. *glabra* F. C. How; *Pertusadina hainanensis* (F. C. How) Ridsdale.

Shrubs to large trees, perhaps evergreen, to 30 m tall; branches angled to terete, reddish brown becoming gray, puberulent to glabrous, with scattered lenticels. Petiole 3–25 mm, glabrous or puberulent; leaf blade drying thickly papery, elliptic to elliptic-oblong or oblanceolate, 4–12 × 1.5–5 cm, adaxially glabrous and rather shiny, abaxially glabrous to puberulent, base cuneate to obtuse, apex acuminate; lateral veins 6–10 pairs, in abaxial axils with foveolate and/or pilosulous domatia; stipules linear-oblong to subulate, 4–6 × 1–2 mm, glabrous, apex acute or occasionally emarginate to shortly bifid. Inflorescence puberulent to glabrescent; peduncles 1–6.5 cm; flowering heads solitary on peduncles or occasionally 3 in a cyme, 6–8 mm in diam. across calyces, ca. 15 mm in diam. across corollas; bracteoles linear-clavate to linear-spatulate, 0.5–1 mm, at apex ciliate. Calyx puberulent to pilosulous at least at junction of ovary and limb; ovary portion obconic, 0.5–0.7 mm, surrounded at base by ring of trichomes 0.2–0.5 mm; limb deeply lobed; lobes linear-oblong to spatulate, 1.5–2 mm. Corolla with tube 2–2.5 mm, glabrous inside; lobes deltoid, 0.7–1 mm. Stigmas obovoid, ca. 0.3 mm, exserted for 7–8 mm. Fruiting head 10–12 mm in diam. Capsules 2–4 mm, puberulent to strigose; seeds 1–2 mm. Fl. May–Jun, fr. Sep–Dec.

Dense forests; 100–900 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hunan, Zhejiang [Thailand].

Pertusadina metcalffii was illustrated by How (*Sunyatsenia* 6: 239, f. 28; 241, f. 29. 1946, the first as “*Adina affinis*” and the second as “*Adina hainanensis*”). Ridsdale (*Blumea* 24: 354. 1979) treated this species as *P. hainanensis*, but, as noted by Deng and Hu (loc. cit.), the names listed in synonymy by him included an older name that has priority, *A. metcalffii*, confirmed by them as conspecific.

Fl. China 19: 290–291. 2011.