
槽裂木属  cao lie mu shu
Chen Tao (陈涛); Charlotte M. Taylor

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, capitulate 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 basifixted. 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, obovoid, 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.


海南槽裂木  hai nan cao lie mu


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 metcalfii 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. metcalfii, confirmed by them as conspecific.