

71. PORTERANDIA Ridley, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1939: 593. 1940.

绢冠茜属 juan guan qian shu

Chen Tao (陈涛); Charlotte M. Taylor

Randia sect. *Anisophyllea* J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 3: 113. 1880.

Shrubs or trees, [sometimes dioecious], unarmed. Raphides absent. Leaves opposite, sometimes anisophyllous, sometimes with domatia; stipules persistent, interpetiolar to shortly united around stem, triangular. Inflorescences pseudoaxillary [or terminal], cymose to thyrsiform, few to several flowered, pedunculate, bracteate. Flowers sessile to pedicellate, bisexual [or unisexual]. Calyx limb well developed, 5-lobed. Corolla white, salverform, outside densely sericeous, inside variously glabrous or pubescent; lobes 5 (or 6), convolute in bud. Stamens 5, inserted in upper part of corolla tube, included or partially exerted; filaments very short or absent; anthers dorsifixed. Ovary 2-celled, ovules numerous in each cell on axile placentas; stigma clavate or fusiform, bifid, striate, included or perhaps exerted. Fruit perhaps yellow to brown, baccate, fleshy to woody, subglobose or obovoid, with calyx limb tardily deciduous; seeds numerous, medium-sized, ellipsoid or reniform, flattened, embedded in pulp.

About 22 species: S and SE Asia, Pacific islands; one species (endemic) in China.

Formerly several African species were included in *Porterandia*, but these have separated as *Aoranthe* Somers (see Somers, Bull. Jard. Bot. Natl. Belg. 58: 47–75. 1988). Puff et al. (Rubiaceae of Thailand, 64. 2005) reported that the calyx limb is persistent in fruit in *Porterandia*, but their own figure seems to show it deciduous; on herbarium specimens of various *Porterandia* species the calyx limb appears to fall as the fruit approach mature size. W. C. Chen (in FRPS 71(1): 386. 1999) reported that the corolla lobes are rarely 6, but this number has not been reported by other authors; it is not clear if this number is consistent or is a report of infrequent unusual flowers, which occurs periodically in many species of Rubiaceae. W. C. Chen and Puff et al. described the stamens and stigmas as included, but they are shown as exerted in Chen's figure (loc. cit.: 385, t. 101). W. C. Chen (loc. cit.: 384) also described the ovary as incompletely 4-celled, but no other authors have reported this.

1. *Porterandia sericantha* (W. C. Chen) W. C. Chen, Fl. Reipubl. Popularis Sin. 71(1): 384. 1999.

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Randia sericantha W. C. Chen, Guihaia 7: 298. 1987.

Shrubs or trees, 1–8 m tall; branches compressed to terete, moderately to densely ferruginous hirtellous. Petiole 3–15 mm, moderately to densely pilosulous or hirtellous to glabrescent; leaf blade drying papery, elliptic or oblanceolate-oblong, 5.5–16 × 2–5 cm, adaxially and sparsely strigillose, abaxially sparsely to densely pilosulous or hirtellous, base acute to obtuse, apex acute to usually shortly acuminate; secondary veins 8–12 pairs, in abaxial axils with pilosulous domatia; stipules ovate to triangular, 5–7 mm, moderately to densely strigillose to hirtellous or glabrous. Inflorescences few to several flowered, cymose, 2–5.5 × 3–5 cm, densely pilosulous to hirtellous, sessile to pedunculate; peduncle to 0.5 cm; bracts triangular, lanceolate, or stipuliform, ca. 3 mm, acute to acuminate; pedicels 5–15 mm. Calyx densely pilosulous and/or strigose; ovary portion obconic, ca. 2 mm; limb 5–6 mm, lobed partially to deeply; lobes ovate-lanceolate, acute. Corolla white, outside densely yellow sericeous; tube ca. 30 × 3.5 mm, inside glabrous except with a villous ring at middle; lobes ovate-elliptic, ca. 12.5 × 6 mm. Stigma ca. 1.5 mm. Berry subglobose, 8–15 mm in diam., pilosulous to strigillose; seeds ca. 4 mm. Fl. May–Jun, fr. Aug–Jan.

• Forests or thickets at streamsides in valleys or on mountain slopes; 300–1500 m. Guangxi, Yunnan.

Fl. China 19: 291–292. 2011.