

**77. RONDELETIA** Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 172. 1753.

郎德木属 lang de mu shu

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Shrubs or trees, unarmed. Raphides absent. Leaves opposite or rarely verticillate, sometimes with domatia; stipules persistent or caducous, interpetiolar, generally triangular. Inflorescence terminal or infrequently axillary, congested-cymose to paniculate or corymbiform, several to many flowered, pedunculate, bracteate. Flowers sessile to pedicellate, bisexual, distylous. Calyx limb 4- or 5-lobed, with lobes often unequal. Corolla white, yellow, orange, or red, funnellform or salverform with tube often slender and prolonged, inside glabrous or villous, with thickened annular ring at throat; lobes 4 or 5, imbricate in bud, with margins frequently crisped. Stamens 4 or 5, inserted in corolla throat, included or exerted; filaments short or reduced; anthers dorsifixed. Ovary 2-celled, ovules numerous in each cell on axile placentas; stigmas capitate or 2-lobed, included or exerted. Fruit capsular, globose to depressed globose or dicocous, loculicidally dehiscent into 2 valves with these valves often then splitting, woody to papery, with calyx limb persistent; seeds numerous, small, fusiform or discoid, flattened, winged; endosperm fleshy; embryo small, clavate.

About 20 species: tropical America, one species widely cultivated in tropical regions; one species (introduced) in China.

This genus was formerly circumscribed broadly, to include as many as 140 species, but neotropical taxonomists now separate the species formerly treated in *Rondeletia* s.l. into a number of smaller genera, notably *Arachnothyx* Planchon and *Rogiera* Planchon. The cultivated species treated here belongs to *Rondeletia* s.s.

**1. *Rondeletia odorata*** Jacquin, Enum. Syst. Pl. 16. 1760.

郎德木 lang de mu

Shrubs, to 2 m tall; branches flattened to subterete, hirtellous or villosulous to glabrescent. Leaves opposite, decussate; petiole 1–2 mm, hirtellous to glabrescent; blade drying stiffly leathery, ovate, elliptic, or elliptic-oblong, 2–5 × 1–3.5 cm, adaxially scabrous and often rugulose or bullate, abaxially glabrescent to pilosulous or hirtellous at least on principal veins, base obtuse to subcordate, margins thinly revolute, apex broadly obtuse to acute; secondary veins 3–6 pairs, sometimes with pilosulous to pilose domatia; stipules persistent, triangular, 4–5 mm, strigillose to pilosulous, acute. Inflorescences terminal, cymose, several to many flowered, 2–3 × 3–4.5 cm, hirtellous to hirsute; peduncle 0.7–1.5 cm; bracts narrowly triangular to ovate or elliptic, 2–15 mm, acute; pedicels 1.5–5 mm. Calyx with ovary portion subglobose, 1.5–2 mm, densely strigillose to pilosulous; limb lobed essentially to base; lobes 5, narrowly triangular to linear, 4–5 mm, sparsely strigillose to puberulent. Corolla bright red with yellow throat, salverform, pilosulous to strigillose outside; tube 12–20 mm; lobes suborbicular, ca. 3.5 × 4 mm, crisped, obtuse to rounded. Capsules globose to depressed globose, 3–4 mm in diam., densely hirtellous or villosulous; seeds ca. 0.8 × 0.5 mm. Fl. Jul–Sep.

Cultivated in Fujian, Guangzhou, and Hong Kong [native to Cuba; cultivated sporadically in tropical regions worldwide].

The cultivated plants apparently do not produce fruit; the description of the fruit here is taken from plants in the native range of this species. The few Chinese species seen are all long styled.

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