

82. SCHIZOMUSSAENDA H. L. Li, J. Arnold Arbor. 24: 99. 1943.

裂果金花属 lie guo jin hua shu

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Shrubs to small trees, unarmed. Raphides presumably absent. Leaves opposite, apparently without domatia or these infrequent and rudimentary; stipules persistent at least near stem apex, interpetiolar, generally triangular, 2-lobed. Inflorescences terminal and sometimes also in uppermost leaf axils and appearing sessile and tripartite, cymose with higher order axes often scorpioid, many flowered, pedunculate, bracteate with bracts persistent or caducous. Flowers sessile or subsessile, bisexual, distylous. Calyx limb deeply 5-lobed, on 1 or several flowers of an inflorescence with 1 white, elliptic or ovate calycophyll. Corolla orange-yellow to orange, salverform with tube slender then abruptly swollen in upper part, inside pubescent at least in throat; lobes 5, notably acuminate, in bud valvate-induplicate with tips pressed together and ascending. Stamens 5, inserted in upper part of corolla tube, included in long-styled form, partially exerted in short-styled form; filaments short; anthers apparently basifixed. Ovary 2-celled, ovules numerous in each cell on axile peltate placentas; stigmas 2, linear, exerted in long-styled form or included in short-styled form. Fruit capsular, ellipsoid to obovoid, slightly flattened perpendicular to septum, loculicidally dehiscent through apical half, woody, with calyx limb persistent, with calycophylls persistent; seeds numerous, small, angled.

One species: SW China, Laos, N Myanmar, N Thailand, N Vietnam.

This species was long included in *Mussaenda*, but morphological and molecular studies support its separation from that genus. Its morphology was studied by Puff et al. (Bull. Jard. Bot. Natl. Belg. 62: 35–68. 1993). Its lack of raphides has not been described but is presumed based on the classification of this genus by various authors in Isertieae.

1. *Schizomussaenda dehiscens* (Craib) H. L. Li, J. Arnold Thailand, N Vietnam].
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Mussaenda dehiscens Craib, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1916: 263. 1916; *Emmenopterys rehderi* F. P. Metcalf; *M. elongata* Hutchinson; *M. henryi* Hutchinson; *Schizophragma macrosepalum* Hu.

Shrubs to small trees, to 8 m tall; branches flattened or angled to terete, strigose to strigillose becoming glabrescent with age, often with sparse to rather dense ellipsoid lenticels. Petiole 0.5–1.6 cm, strigose to strigillose; leaf blade drying thinly papery, lanceolate, lanceolate-elliptic, or ovate-lanceolate, 10–17 × 2.5–6 cm, adaxially sparsely hirsute or strigose at least along principal veins to glabrescent, abaxially strigose to strigillose along principal lateral veins, sparsely strigose along higher order veins, and glabrescent on blade, base cuneate to rounded, apex acuminate or acute; secondary veins 7–10 pairs, infrequently with a few pilosulous domatia; stipules 5–14 mm, abaxially strigose to strigillose, 2-lobed for 1/4 to nearly completely. Inflorescences densely hirtellous to strigillose; peduncle 2.5–9 cm; branched portion 7–18 × 7–17 cm; bracts 3–15 mm, acute to acuminate. Calyx puberulent; ovary portion obovoid to ellipsoid, 1.5–2 mm; lobes narrowly triangular, 1–2 mm, acute; calycophyll puberulent to strigillose at least on veins and margins, blade drying papery, ovate to broadly ovate, 3–10 × 3–6 cm, 5-veined from near base, base cuneate or acuminate, apex acute or obtuse, with stipe 2–3 cm. Corolla strigose to strigillose outside; tube 18–22 mm, inside densely sulfur-yellow pilose in throat and similarly but more sparsely pubescent near base; lobes broadly ovate, 2.5–3 mm, acuminate to aristate with tip or arista 0.5–1 mm. Anthers ca. 3 mm. Capsule 6–8 × 4.5–5 mm; seeds 0.1–0.2 mm, minutely foveolate and sulcate. Fl. May–Oct, fr. Jul–Dec.

Forests; 100–1000 m. Guangxi, Yunnan [Laos, N Myanmar, N

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