About 370 species: tropical and subtropical Africa, Asia, Madagascar, and Pacific islands; 18 species (12 endemic) in China.

The name Chomelia Linnaeus (1758) was applied to these plants for many years; however, the later homonym Chomelia Jacquin (1760), which applies to a wholly neotropical genus, is now conserved against the Linnaean name, so the Old World plants formerly known under Chomelia are now correctly known under Tarenna.

Most of the characters that distinguish species of Tarenna are found in the corollas and calyx limb, thus specimens of Tarenna are often difficult to identify when they only have fruit from which the calyx limb has fallen. The genus was not well known in China until the work of W. C. Chen (Acta Phytotax. Sin. 22: 139–174. 1984). Tarenna apparently has secondary pollen presentation. W. C. Chen (in FRPS 71(1): 370. 1999) described the stipules as caduous, but the specimens seen all have persistent or tardily deciduous stipules. The key here closely follows that of W. C. Chen in FRPS (loc. cit. 1999: 370–372), with its emphasis on pubescent characters and number of ovules per locale; for reference, Chen (loc. cit. 1999: 370–384) considered the form (i.e., raised vs. flat vs. impressed) of the leaf midrib adaxially to be consistent within a species, but specimens studied show variation within species and overlapping among most species.

1. Flowers with pedicels 18–30 mm ........................................................................................................................................ 14. T. sinica
2b. Flowers subsessile or with pedicels to 13 mm.

2a. Calyx lobes subulate, 3–5 mm ......................................................................................................................... 7. T. lanceolata
2b. Calyx lobes triangular to narrowly triangular, 2 mm or shorter.

3a. Ovary with ovules 1 per cell; fruit with seeds 1 or 2 .................................................................................. 2. T. attenuata
3b. Ovary with ovules 2 to many per cell; fruit with seeds 1 to many.

4a. Corolla tube longer than corolla lobes.

5a. Corolla villosulous to pilosulous outside; leaf blade densely villosulous to pilosulous .......................... 17. T. yunnanensis
5b. Corolla glabrous outside; leaf blade glabrous or sparsely puberulent, strigillose, or hirtellous abaxially.

6a. Calyx lobes triangular-lanceolate, ca. 1.5 mm, strigillose; leaf blade abaxially glabrous or sparsely pilosulous or strigillose ................................................................. 1. T. acutisepala
6b. Calyx lobes triangular to broadly triangular, 0.5–1.5 mm, glabrous; leaf blade abaxially glabrous or sparsely puberulent or strigillose.

7a. Leaves with secondary veins 12–14 pairs ........................................................................................................ 5. T. foonchewii
7b. Leaves with secondary veins 6–9 pairs.

8a. Ovary with ovules 6–9 per cell; calyx with hypanthium portion sparsely puberulent to hispidulous, lobes 0.8–1.5 mm; leaf blade drying papery or membranous, with secondary veins 6 or 7 pairs .................................................. 3. T. austrosinensis
8b. Ovary with ovules ca. 17 per cell; calyx with hypanthium portion glabrous, lobes 0.5–0.8 mm; leaf blade drying leathery, with secondary veins 7–9 pairs ...... 12. T. polysperma

4b. Corolla tube as long as or shorter than corolla lobes.

9a. Leaf blade glabrous on both surfaces.

10a. Branches becoming yellowish white or grayish white with age, sometimes resinosous at apex; stipules deciduous usually through fragmentation ................................................. 4. T. depauperata
10b. Branches green to brown or ashy gray, not evidently resinosous at apex; stipules persistent or deciduous through fragmentation.

11a. Leaf secondary veins 3–10 pairs; petioles 0.8–2 cm; inflorescences 4–9 × 4–9 cm; leaf blade 4.5–15 × 1.5–6 cm.
12a. Corolla tube 2–2.5 mm ................................................................. 2. T. attenuata
12b. Corolla tube 5–7 mm ................................................................. 8. T. lancilimba

11b. Leaf secondary veins 7–13 pairs; petioles 1–3.5 cm; inflorescences 4–15 × 6–20 cm; leaf blade 13–25 × 5–12 cm.
11a. Leaf secondary veins 8–13 pairs; calyx mealy puberulent; inflorescences subglabrous or puberulent, ca. 15 × 20 cm; ovary with 4 ovules per cell .... 9. T. laticorymbosa

9b. Leaves abaxially strigillose, hirtellous, hispidulous, pilosulous, or villosulous.

14b. Leaves glabrous or glabrescent adaxially.
14a. Leaves pubescent adaxially, at least on midrib.

17b. Corolla tube glabrous outside; leaf blade narrowly elliptic, obovate, lanceolate, or oblong-obovate, 6–16 × 1.5–7 cm, abaxially subglabrous to scabrous, puberulent, or strigillose on blade and veins.
17a. Corolla tube pubescent outside; leaf blade lanceolate or lanceolate-oblong, 12–29 × 4.5–10.5 cm, abaxially pubescent along principal veins ...................... 16. T. wangii

8a. Ovary with ovules 5 or 6 per cell; pedicels rather slender, 5–10 mm; fruit ellipsoid; leaf blade abaxially sparsely strigillose .................. 6. T. gracilipes
18b. Ovary with ovules 2 per cell; pedicels rather thick, 4–7 mm; fruit subglobose; leaf blade scattered subpapillosse-pubescent, scabrous, or subglabrous .................. 15. T. tsangii

11b. Leaf secondary veins 7–13 pairs; petioles 1–3.5 cm; inflorescences 4–15 × 6–20 cm; leaf blade 13–25 × 5–12 cm.
11a. Leaf secondary veins 8–13 pairs; calyx mealy puberulent; inflorescences subglabrous or puberulent, ca. 15 × 20 cm; ovary with 4 ovules per cell .... 9. T. laticorymbosa

9b. Leaves abaxially strigillose, hirtellous, hispidulous, pilosulous, or villosulous.

14b. Leaves glabrous or glabrescent adaxially.
14a. Leaves pubescent adaxially, at least on midrib.

17b. Corolla tube glabrous outside; leaf blade narrowly elliptic, obovate, lanceolate, or oblong-obovate, 6–16 × 1.5–7 cm, abaxially subglabrous to scabrous, puberulent, or strigillose on blade and veins.
17a. Corolla tube pubescent outside; leaf blade lanceolate or lanceolate-oblong, 12–29 × 4.5–10.5 cm, abaxially pubescent along principal veins ...................... 16. T. wangii

8a. Ovary with ovules 5 or 6 per cell; pedicels rather slender, 5–10 mm; fruit ellipsoid; leaf blade abaxially sparsely strigillose .................. 6. T. gracilipes
18b. Ovary with ovules 2 per cell; pedicels rather thick, 4–7 mm; fruit subglobose; leaf blade scattered subpapillosse-pubescent, scabrous, or subglabrous .................. 15. T. tsangii


假桂乌口树 jia gui wu kou shu

Shrubs, 1–2.5 m tall; branches hispidulous or hirtellous becoming glabrescent, gray to reddish brown. Petiole 5–22 mm, hispidulous; leaf blade drying papery or subleathery, elliptic-oblong, lanceolate, oblong-ovate, or subovate, 4–19.5 × 1.5–5.6 cm, adaxially glabrous or sometimes sparsely puberulent along midrib or sparsely strigillose throughout, abaxially strigillose to hirtellous or sometimes glabrous, base cuneate, obtuse, or acute, apex acuminate or acute; secondary veins 5–7 pairs; stipules persistent, shortly united around stem, triangular, narrowly triangular, or lanceolate, 4–7 mm, hispidulous to glabrescent, acute. Inflorescence corymbiform to congested-cymose, 2.5–3 × 3–4 cm, several to many flowered, strigillose, pedunculate; peduncle 0.5–1 cm; bracts lanceolate to triangular, 1.5–2 mm; pedicels 0.5–3 mm. Flowers subsessile to pedicellate. Calyx strigillose; hypanthium portion ellipsoid to ovoid, 1–1.5 mm; limb 1.5–2 mm, deeply lobed; lobes triangular-lanceolate, apex acute. Corolla pale yellow, glabrous outside; tube ca. 10 mm, villosulous inside upper part and throat; lobes narrowly elliptic, ca. 4 mm. Ovules 16–20 per cell. Berries subglobose, 5–7 mm in diam., strigillose or glabrous; seeds 9–31. Fl. Apr–Sep, fr. May–Nov.

- Forests or thickets at streamsides in valleys or on mountain slopes; 500–1600 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Sichuan.


局口乌口树 yan jie wu kou shu

Shrubs or trees, 1–8 m tall; branches glabrous, flattened, becoming ash gray to brown with age. Petiole 0.5–1.5 cm, glabrous; leaf blade drying papery or thinly leathery, blackish brown, and somewhat shiny adaxially, oblong-lanceolate, oblong-ovate, lanceolate, or obovate, 4.5–15 × 1.5–6 cm, both surfaces glabrous, base cuneate or acute, margins sometimes thinly revolute, apex acuminate or abruptly shortly acuminate; secondary veins 5–10 pairs, sometimes with pilosulous domatia; stipules persistent, shortly united around stem, narrowly triangular, 4–9 mm, glabrous, acuminate to cuspidate. Inflorescences congested-cymose, pyramidal to corymbiform, 2.5–5 × 4–6 cm, many flowered, puberulent to glabrescent, pedunculate; peduncle 0.3–1 cm; bracts narrowly triangular to subulate, 1.5–5 mm, acute; pedicels 0.5–5 mm. Flowers subsessile to pedicellate in dichotomous cymules. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion subglobose to ellipsoid, 1.5–2 mm; limb 1–2 mm, lobed for 1/4–1/2; lobes triangular, acute. Corolla white or pale yellow, outside glabrous; tube 2–2.5 mm, villosulous at throat; lobes narrowly oblong to spatulate, 5–8 mm, acute to obtuse. Ovules 1 per cell. Berries subglobose, 5–7 mm in diam., glabrous; seeds 2. Fl. Apr–Nov, fr. May–Jan.

- Forests or thickets at streamsides, on hills or mountains, or in fields; near sea level to 1200 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan [Cambodia, India, Thailand, Vietnam].

3. Tarenna austrosinensis Chun & F. C. How ex W. C. Chen,


**White Leaf Ukon Tree**

Shrubs or small trees, 1–6 m tall; branches glabrous, becoming pale gray. Petiole 4–18 mm, glabrous; leaf blade drying papery with age, dark brown or sometimes yellowish brown abaxially, and somewhat shiny adaxially, elliptic-obovate, elliptic, or sub-ovate, 4–15 × 2–6.5 cm, both surfaces glabrous, base cuneate to acute, apex shortly acuminate often abruptly acuminate with tip often slightly obtuse; secondary veins 5–11 pairs, without domatia; stipules deciduous usually through fragmentation, shortly united around stem, triangular-ovate, 1.5–3 mm, acute; pedicels 3–7 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion cupular to ellipsoid, 1–1.5 mm, sparsely puberulent to hispidulous; limb 2–3 mm, glabrous, lobed for ca. 1/2; lobes triangular, apex acute. Calyx with hypanthium portion cupular to ellipsoid, 1–1.5 mm, sparsely puberulent to hispidulous; limb 2–3 mm, glabrous, lobed for ca. 1/2; lobes triangular, apex acute. Corolla white, glabrous outside; tube ca. 1 mm, villous inside at throat; lobes ovate, 3–4 mm, apex acute. Ovules 6–9 per cell. Berries globose, 5–6 mm in diam.; seeds 6–14. Fl. Apr–May, fr. Aug–Sep.

- Forests on mountains; 800–1300 m. Guangdong (Xinyi), Guangxi (Jinxiu), Hunan (Yizhang).

5. **Tarenna foonchewii** (W. C. Ko) Tao Chen, comb. nov.

**Kuan Zhao Long Chuan Hua**


Small trees, to 3 m tall; branches glabrous. Petiole 12–17 mm, glabrous; leaf blade drying papery and olive-brown, elliptic, 15–18 × 5–9 cm, glabrous, base obtuse, apex cuspidate or shortly acuminate; secondary veins 12 or 13 pairs; stipules persistent, broadly triangular, 12–14 mm, glabrous, long acuminate to aristate. Inflorescences cymose, ca. 7 × 5.5 cm, many flowers; peduncle ca. 3 cm, sometimes subtended by or bearing reduced leaves or leaflike bracts; bracts linear, 3–4 mm; pedicels ca. 1 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium cupuliform, ca. 2 mm; limb deeply lobed; lobes triangular, ca. 1 mm. Corolla outside glabrous; tube ca. 13 mm; lobes narrowly ligulate to narrowly elliptic, ca. 5 × 3 mm, obtuse. Fruit unknown. Fl. Apr.

- Roadsides, Yunnan.

Based on the description of this species as having 5 corolla lobes, fully exerted anthers, and subcapitate stigmas, as well as its general aspect, this species seems better placed in *Tarenna* than *Ixora*. The protologue did not describe the number of ovules per ovary locale, which is not a significant character in *Ixora* and probably thus was not checked.


**Bai Ye Yu Xin Hua**

*Chomelia gracilipes* Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formosan. 9: 57. 1920; *C. lancifolia* Hayata; *Tarenna huyataiana* Kanehira; *T. lancifolia* (Hayata) Kanehira & Sasaki.

Shrubs, to 3 m tall; branches slender, strigillose becoming glabrescent and brown with age. Petiole 0.5–1.5 cm, strigillose; leaf blade drying papery, obovate, lanceolate, or narrowly elliptic, 6.5–15 × 2–4.5 cm, glabrous adaxially, sparsely strigillose abaxially at least along veins, base cuneate to acute, apex acute to acuminate; secondary veins 6 or 7 pairs, without domatia; stipules persistent, shortly united around stem, triangular, 1.5–3 mm, strigillose to glabrescent, acute to cuspidate. Inflorescences corymbose, 3–6 × 3–10 cm, trichotomous, strigillose, sub sessile to pedunculate; peduncle to 1 cm; bracts triangular, 0.3–1.5 mm; pedicels 0–3 mm. Flowers mixed sessile and pedicellate (or perhaps borne on expanded axes) in dichotomous cymes. Calyx glabrous, puberulent, or pilosulous; hypanthium portion cupuliform to ellipsoid, ca. 1 mm; limb ca. 1 mm, lobed for 1/2–3/4; lobes ovate or triangular, ciliolate, acute to rounded. Corolla white, outside glabrous; tube 3–4 mm, villous inside and at throat; lobes narrowly oblong to spatulate, ca. 5 mm, acute to obtuse. Ovules 1–3 per cell. Berries globose, 6–8 mm in diam., shiny, glabrescent; seeds 1 or 2. Fl. Apr–Nov, Apr–Jan.

Forests on mountains; 100–500 m. Taiwan [Japan].

The specimens studied are from the elevations given; W. C. Chen (in FRPS 71(1): 378. 1999) gave the elevational range of this species as up to 2500 m.


**Shi Wu Ku Shu**

Shrubs, 0.5–3 m tall; branches densely strigillose becoming glabrescent, often brownish red. Petiole 0.3–1.8 cm, densely strigillose; leaf blade drying papery, lanceolate to ob-
lanceolate, 5–32.5 × 1–5 cm, adaxially sparsely scabrous or strigillose on lamina and densely strigillose on principal veins, abaxially strigillose to pilosulous with pubescence denser on principal veins, base acute or cuneate, apex long acuminate; secondary veins 7–10 pairs, apparently without domatia; stipules generally persistent becoming brown and hardened, partially fused around stem, lanceolate to triangular or ovate, 3–4 mm, strigillose or glabrescent on margins, acute to cuspidate. Inflorescences corymbose and often nodding, ca. 2 × 3 cm, several to many flowered, densely strigillose, sessile or pedunculate; peduncle to 5 mm; bracts linear to narrowly lanceolate, 2–10 mm; pedicels 1–3 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx in bud with hypanthium portion ellipsoid to ovoid, 1.5–2 mm, densely pilosulous to puberulent; limb lobed nearly to base, densely strigillose; lobes linear to narrowly lanceolate, 3–5 mm, sometimes unequal on an individual flower. Corolla in bud densely strigillose outside. Berries subglobose, 3–6 mm in diam., puberulent, strigillose, or glabrescent; seeds 8–32. Fl. buds Oct, fr. May–Nov.

- Forests or thickets in valleys; 700–1600 m. Guangxi, Guizhou, Hunan (Dongkou).

W. C. Chen (in FRPS 71(1): 372. 1999) described the stipules as 6–10 mm, but the specimens studied (including several paratypes) all have stipules 3–4 mm.


披针叶乌口树 pi zhen ye wu kou shu


Shrubs or trees, 2–10(–15) m tall; branches slightly compressed, glabrous or mealy pubescent, becoming brown with age. Petiole 0.8–2 cm, glabrous; leaf blade drying thinly leathery, dark brown or yellowish abaxially, lanceolate, elliptic, or obovate-oblong, 5–15 × 1.5–5 cm, both surfaces glabrous, base cuneate then shortly decurrent, apex shortly acuminate; secondary veins 3–5 pairs, without domatia; stipules generally persistent, shortly united around stem, triangular, 1.5–3 mm, glabrous, acute to cuspidate. Inflorescence corymbose, trichotomous, 4–9 × 4–9 cm, many flowered, subglabrous or mealy pubescent, subsessile; bracts triangular, 0.5–1.5 mm, ciliate; pedicels 3–6 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx glabrous or puberulent; hypanthium portion cupuliform, 1–1.5 mm; limb 1–1.5 mm, lobed for ca. 1/2; lobes triangular to spathulate, ciliolate. Corolla white, outside densely strigillose; tube 5–7 mm, villous in throat; lobes narrowly lanceolate to spatulate, 11–12 mm, acute to obtuse. Ovules ca. 15 per cell. Berry subglobose, 5–6 mm in diam., strigillose. Fl. May–Jun, fr. Jul–Feb.

- Forests on mountains; ca. 700 m. Hainan (Sanya).


白花苦灯笼 bai hua ku deng long


Shrubs or small trees, 1–6 m tall; branches densely gray or brown pilosulous or tomentulose, becoming glabrescent when old. Petiole 0.4–2.5 cm, densely pilosulous or tomentulose; leaf blade drying papery and blackish brown, lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate, or ovate-elliptic, 4.5–22.5 × 1–10 cm, adaxially moderately to densely hispidulous to pilosulous, abaxially densely pilosulous, tomentulose, or villous, base cuneate, acute, or obtuse, apex acuminate or long acuminate; secondary veins 5–12 pairs, apparently without domatia; stipules generally persistent, interpetiolar or shortly united around stem, ovate to triangular, 5–8 mm, densely strigillose to pilosulous, acute to cuspidate. Inflorescences corymbose, 4–8 cm, many flowered, densely pilosulous to tomentulose, sessile and subtended by a

pair of somewhat reduced leaves; bracts linear, 1–3 mm; pedicels 3–6 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx densely tomentulose to pilosulous; hypanthium portion elliptoid to subglobose, 1.5–2 mm; limb 1–1.8 mm, lobed shallowly to deeply; lobes triangular to spatulate, rounded to acute. Corolla white, outside densely strigillose to hirtellous; tube 3–4 mm, densely villous at throat; lobes narrowly oblong, 4–5 mm, obtuse to rounded. Ovules ca. 15 per cell. Berry subglobose, 5–7 mm in diam., pilosulous, villosulous, or sometimes glabrescent; seeds 7–30. Fl. May–Jul, fr. May–Jan.

Forests or thickets at streamsides, on hills, or on mountains; 200–1100 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Vietnam].

W. C. Chen (in FRPS 71(1): 377. 1999) described the corollas as ca. 1.2 cm, but this length has not been seen on the numerous specimens studied.


长梗乌口树 chang geng wu kou shu

Shrubs, ca. 1.5 m tall; branches hispid. Petiole 0.5–1.5 cm, hispid; leaf blade drying papery and blackish brown, narrowly elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate, 6–12 × 2–4 cm, both surfaces sparsely strigose except densely hispid-hirsute along principal lateral veins, base cuneate, apex acuminate; secondary veins 6–8 pairs; stipules persistent becoming hardened and straw-yellow, subtriangular, ca. 2 mm, hispidulous, acute. Inflorescences corymbose, ca. 5 cm, few flowered, hispidulous, pedunculate; peduncle 0.5–0.7 cm; bracts lanceolate, ca. 2 mm; pedicels 18–30 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx hispidulous; hypanthium portion elliptoid, ca. 1.5 mm; limb lobed for ca. 1/2; lobes triangular, ca. 0.7 mm, acute. Corolla white, ca. 12 mm, hispidulous outside; tube densely villosulous inside and at throat; lobes linear-lanceolate, longer than corolla tube. Ovules 1 per cell. Berry unknown. Fl. Jun.

Forests on mountain slopes. Guangxi (Jingxi).


海南乌口树 hai nan wu kou shu

Tarenna tsangii f. elliptica Chun & F. C. How ex W. C. Ko.

Shrubs or trees, 1–6 m tall; branches flattened, short-pilosulous, becoming brown or grayish brown with age. Petiole 5–15 mm, pilosulous; leaf blade drying papery and blackish brown, oblance-obovate or lanceolate, 5–26 × 1.5–7 cm, adaxially glabrous, abaxially scabrous and sparsely puberulent to subglabrous with pubescence denser along principal veins, base cuneate, apex acuminate or shortly acuminate; secondary veins 4–7 pairs; stipules triangular, 4–5 mm, acuminate or apiculate. Inflorescences corymbose, 4–7 × ca. 6 cm, many flowered, gray strigillose, pedunculate; pedicels 4–7 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx pilosulous; hypanthium portion cylindrical-ureceolate, ca. 1.5 mm; limb ca. 1.5 mm, lobed for up to 1/3. Corolla white, glabrous outside; tube 8–9 mm, pilosulous inside; lobes narrowly oblong, ca. 10 mm. Ovary with 2 ovules per cell. Berry subglobose, 5–7 mm in diam., glabrous; seeds 4. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Jul–Jan.

Forests on hills; 100–800 m. Guangdong (Maoming), S Guang-
xi, Hainan.

Plants from Hainan (Lingshui) with leaf blade elliptic or ovate-elliptic and 5–8 × 3–6 cm that fruit in Dec were described as *Tarenna tsangii f. elliptica*. These features, however, do not clearly distinguish the two groups of plants in Hainan, so this name is here synonymized.


**长叶乌口树** chang ye wu kou shu

Shrubs, 2–5 m tall; branches gray, glabrous. Petiole 1–3 cm, subglabrous or puberulent; leaf blade drying papery or membranous and brownish black, lanceolate or lanceolate-oblong, 12–29 × 4.5–10.5 cm, glabrous on both surfaces or abaxially strigillose along principal veins, base attenuate, apex acuminate or shortly acuminate; secondary veins 9–11 pairs; stipules ovate-triangular, 3–4 mm. Inflorescences corymbiform; pedicels 3–8 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion ellipsoid to cupular, 1–1.5 mm; limb 1–1.5 mm, lobed for ca. 1/2; lobes triangular. Corolla white, glabrous outside; tube ca. 5 mm, villous in throat; lobes narrowly oblong to spatulate, 7–12 mm, obtuse. Ovules 2 per cell. Berry globose, ca. 10 mm in diam., glabrous; seeds 2–4. Fl. Feb, Apr, fr. Sep, Dec.

Forests on hills; 900–1000 m. Yunnan.


**云南乌口树** yun nan wu kou shu

Shrubs or trees, to 3 m tall; branches densely yellowish brown villosulous to tomentulose. Petiole 0.5–2.3 cm, densely villosulous to tomentulose; leaf blade drying papery, elliptic, obovate, elliptic-oblong, or oblancoate-oblong, 11–32 × 3.5–12 cm, adaxially subglabrous or sparsely hispidulous with pubescence denser along principal veins, abaxially densely villosulous to pilosulous, base cuneate to obtuse, apex abruptly shortly acuminate; secondary veins 8–12 pairs, apparently without domatia; stipules generally persistent, shortly united around stem, broadly triangular, 2.5–4 mm, densely villosulous, acute to acuminate. Inflorescences corymbiform to broadly pyramidal, 4–10 × 6–15 cm, many flowered, glabrous, subsessile to pedunculate; peduncle to 1 cm; bracts linear to narrowly triangular, 1–3 mm, acute; pedicels 3–8 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion obconical; limb subtruncate or denticulate. Corolla white, villous inside and onto lobes; tube ca. 5 mm; lobes linear-oblong. Ovules 4 per cell. Berry subglobose, 8–10 mm in diam.; seeds 2 or 3. Fl. Jun, fr. Aug–Nov.

- Forests on hills; 900–1000 m. Yunnan.


**锡兰玉心花** xi lan yu xin hua

*Chomelia kotoensis* Hayata; *Tarenna kotoensis* (Hayata) Masamune.

Shrubs, evergreen, to 2.5 m tall; branches glabrous, compressed to subquadrangular, green sometimes turning brown. Petiole 1–2.5 cm, glabrous; leaf blade drying papery, oblong-ovate to oblong-ovate, elliptic, or elliptic-oblong, 13–22 × 5–12 cm, glabrous on both surfaces, base cuneate to obtuse, apex shortly cuspidate or acute; secondary veins 7 or 8 pairs, with pilosulous domatia; stipules generally deciduous through fragmentation often leaving persistent base, shortly united around stem, triangular, 3–11 mm, glabrous, acute to acuminate. Inflorescences corymbiform to broadly pyramidal, 4–10 × 6–15 cm, many flowered, glabrous, subsessile to pedunculate; peduncle to 1 cm; bracts linear to narrowly triangular, 1–3 mm, acute; pedicels 3–8 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion ellipsoid to cupular, 1–1.5 mm; limb 1–1.5 mm, lobed for ca. 1/2; lobes triangular. Corolla white, glabrous outside; tube ca. 5 mm, villous in throat; lobes narrowly oblong to spatulate, 7–12 mm, obtuse. Ovules 2 per cell. Berry globose, ca. 10 mm in diam., glabrous; seeds 2–4. Fl. Feb, Apr, fr. Sep, Dec.

*W. C. Chen* (in FRPS 71(1): 373. 1999) described the petioles as up to 5 cm, but no petioles at all similar to this have been seen on specimens studied.

Forests; below 100–600 m. Taiwan [Japan, Sri Lanka].