

## 95. UROPHYLLUM Wallich in Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. 2: 184. 1824.

尖叶木属 *jian ye mu shu*

Chen Tao (陈涛); Charlotte M. Taylor

Trees or shrubs, sometimes dioecious, unarmed. Raphides present. Leaves opposite, often distichous on horizontal branches, apparently without domatia, with tertiary venation often regularly rectangular-areolate or clathrate and quaternary venation not visible; stipules persistent or caducous, interpetiolar, narrowly triangular to linear [or sometimes reduced], acute. Inflorescences axillary, capitate to cymose or often umbelliform, few to several flowered, pedunculate or sessile, bracteate or bracts reduced. Flowers pedicellate and ebracteate, bisexual and apparently monomorphic or sometimes unisexual. Calyx limb cupular, (4 or)5(–7)-toothed. Corolla white to yellow, rotate, shortly tubular, or funnelform, inside villous in throat, leathery; lobes (4 or)5(–7), valvate in bud. Stamens (4 or)5(–7), inserted in corolla throat, included or exerted; filaments short; anthers apparently dorsifixed. Ovary (4 or)5(–7)-celled, ovules numerous in each cell on axile placentas attached at inner corner of cell; style often swollen at base; stigmas 3–8-lobed, exerted. Fruit white, orange, yellow, or red, baccate, fleshy, ellipsoid to subglobose, with calyx limb persistent; seeds numerous, small, subglobose; testa crustaceous, areolate; embryo clavate.

About 150 species: widespread in tropical Asia; three species (two endemic) in China.

Although this genus is sometimes said to range into Africa, more recently the African species formerly included in *Urophyllum* have all been moved to other genera (Lebrun & Stork, Énum. Pl. Fleurs Afr. Trop. 1–249. 1997). This genus does not seem well known, apart from a consideration of its delimitation in the Philippines by Bremekamp (J. Arnold Arbor. 21: 32–41. 1940). Puff et al. (Rubiaceae of Thailand, 134. 2005) found *Urophyllum* to be wholly dioecious in Thailand and noted that the staminate plants sometimes bear what they call “sterile pseudo-fruit consisting of [a] fleshy cuplike calyx and enlarged, empty ovaries [sic].” The reproductive biology of the Chinese species was not noted by H. S. Lo (in FRPS 71(1): 326–329. 1999).

- 1a. Leaves at apex rounded then abruptly caudate with tips narrowly triangular to linear, 15–20 mm; corolla ca. 2 mm ..... 2. *U. parviflorum*
- 1b. Leaves at apex acute or tapered to an acuminate apex, with tips narrowly triangular, 3–15 mm; corolla 3–4 mm.
  - 2a. Stems flattened; stipules 10–19 mm; corolla lobed for ca. 1/2 ..... 1. *U. chinense*
  - 2b. Stems subterete; stipules 7–10 mm; corolla lobed for ca. 1/3 ..... 3. *U. tsaianum*

**1. *Urophyllum chinense*** Merrill & Chun, Sunyatsenia 2: 19. 1934.

尖叶木 *jian ye mu*

Shrubs or small trees, 1.5–4 m tall; branches compressed, longitudinally sulcate on each interpetiolar side, ascending strigose to -sericeous, sometimes becoming glabrescent. Petiole 7–15 mm, strigillose to glabrescent; leaf blade drying papery, olive-green, oblong-elliptic, lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate, or rarely subovate, 8–20 × 2.5–6.5 cm, adaxially glabrous, abaxially sparsely to moderately strigillose with pubescence denser on veins, base obtuse to acute, apex acute to acuminate, tip 3–20 mm; secondary veins 7–9 pairs, tertiary venation subclathrate; stipules persisting on 1–3 apical nodes, narrowly lanceolate or narrowly oblong, 10–19 mm, densely strigose to sericeous, obtuse or acute. Inflorescences cymose, umbelliform, or corymbiform, several to many flowered, strigose to strigillose; peduncle 2–12 mm; bracts lanceolate, 2–3 mm, acute; pedicels 3–11 mm. Calyx strigillose or puberulent to glabrescent; hypanthium portion in staminate flowers obconic, ca. 0.5 mm, in pistillate flowers cupuliform, 1.5–2 mm; limb dentate, ca. 1 mm; lobes triangular. Corolla white, 3–4 mm, outside glabrous, villous in throat, 5-parted for ca. 1/2; lobes ovate to subtriangular. Berries red or orange-yellow, subglobose, ca. 8 mm in diam. Fl. Jun–Aug, fr. Aug–Oct.

Thickets on mountains; 400–900 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan [N Vietnam].

**2. *Urophyllum parviflorum*** F. C. How ex H. S. Lo, Bull. Bot.

Res., Harbin 18: 278. 1998.

小花尖叶木 *xiao hua jian ye mu*

Shrubs or small trees; branches laterally compressed, often longitudinally sulcate along interpetiolar sides, glabrous except sparsely hispidulous on nodes. Petiole 5–8 mm, hispidulous in lines; leaf blade drying papery, adaxially greenish gray, abaxially pale brown, elliptic-oblong, oblanceolate, or oblong-lanceolate, 13–16 × 3–5.5 cm, adaxially glabrous, abaxially hispidulous along principal veins and strigillose to glabrescent on higher order venation and blade, base acute to rounded, apex rounded then abruptly caudate, tips narrowly triangular to linear, 15–20 mm; secondary veins 7–10 pairs, tertiary veins generally parallel; stipules caducous or persisting on apical 1 or 2 nodes, narrowly lanceolate to narrowly ligulate, 7–13 mm, densely sericeous, acute to obtuse. Inflorescences corymbose to umbelliform, several flowered, strigillose to hispid; peduncle 3–5 mm; bracts lanceolate-linear, ca. 2 mm; pedicels 3–9 mm. Calyx strigillose; hypanthium portion in pistillate flowers cupulate, ca. 1.5 mm; limb ca. 1 mm, shallowly 4- or 5-lobed; lobes triangular. Corolla ca. 2 mm, lobed for ca. 1/2; lobes 4 or 5, triangular. Berries ellipsoid to subglobose, ca. 4 × 5.5 mm. Fl. May, fr. Aug.

● About 700 m. Yunnan (Jinping).

**3. *Urophyllum tsaianum*** F. C. How ex H. S. Lo, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 18: 279. 1998.

滇南尖叶木 *dian nan jian ye mu*

Fl. China 19: 353–354. 2011.

Shrubs or small trees, 2–6 m tall; branches subterete, hispidulous. Petiole 5–8 mm, hispidulous; leaf blade drying papery, pale brown or greenish gray, narrowly lanceolate, narrowly elliptic-oblong, elliptic-oblong, or lanceolate, slightly inequilateral, 6–13.5 × 2–4 cm, adaxially glabrous, abaxially strigillose, base obtuse or acute, apex acuminate; secondary veins 6–9 pairs; stipules linear-lanceolate, 7–10 mm, densely adpressed sericeous or -villous, acuminate. Inflorescences corymbiform to umbelliform, few to several flowered, hispidulous; peduncle 5–10 mm; bracts subulate, ca. 2 mm; pedicels 3–6 mm, unequal. Calyx hispidulous to glabrous; hypanthium portion cupulate, ca. 2 mm; limb deeply lobed; lobes broadly triangular, ca. 0.6 mm. Corolla yellow or white, tubular, ca. 3 mm, glabrous outside, lobed for ca. 1/3; lobes triangular. Berries red, globose, ca. 5 mm in diam. Fl. Jul, fr. Jan–Feb.

- Dense forests on mountains; 1000–1500 m. S Yunnan.

Fl. China 19: 353–354. 2011.