

## SALVADORACEAE

刺茉莉科 ci mo li ke

Peng Hua (彭华)<sup>1</sup>; Michael G. Gilbert<sup>2</sup>

Small trees or shrubs, sometimes scandent, glabrous or white tomentose, unarmed or with axillary spines (*Azima*). Stipules minute or absent. Leaves opposite, simple, entire, usually thickly leathery or almost succulent. Inflorescences axillary or terminal, paniculate or fasciculate. Flowers small, bisexual or unisexual, actinomorphic. Calyx campanulate or ovoid, 3- or 4-toothed or 4-fid. Petals 4, imbricate in bud, free or shortly united at base [*Salvadora*]. Stamens 4, inserted on corolla tube or at base, alternate with petals; filaments filiform or base dilated, free or basally united or adnate to corolla base; anthers ovoid, dorsifixed, 2-locular, back-to-back; connectives often in an apical mucro, dehiscing longitudinally. Disk absent or represented by 4 separate scale-shaped glands alternate with filaments. Ovary superior, 1- or 2-locular or imperfectly 4-locular; ovules 1 or 2 per locule, erect, anatropous; style short; stigma 2-fid or obtuse and undivided. Fruit an indehiscent berry or drupe; endocarp membranous or papery. Seeds commonly solitary, erect, globose or compressed, with a thin or cartilaginous testa, endosperm absent; cotyledons thick, base cordate; radicle straight.

Three genera and nine species: tropical Africa and Asia, often growing in somewhat saline soils; one species in China.

Chuang Hsuan. 1981. Salvadoraceae. In: Fang Wen-pei, ed., Fl. Reipubl. Popularis Sin. 46: 14–16.

### 1. AZIMA Lamarck, Encycl. 1: 343. 1783.

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Shrubs erect or scrambling, glabrous, much branched, smelling rancid when rubbed; spines 1 or 2, axillary. Stipules very small. Leaves opposite, entire. Flowers small, unisexual (plants usually dioecious) or sometimes partially bisexual; pedicels absent or very short. Calyx campanulate, 4-fid or irregularly 2–4-lobed in female flowers. Petals 4, free, oblong or lanceolate. Male flowers: stamens longer than petals; filaments linear, free or with coherent bases; ovary rudimentary or absent. Female flowers: stamens reduced, sterile, shorter than petals; ovary globose, 2-locular or imperfectly 4-locular; stigma 2-fid, subsessile. Bisexual flowers as in females but with 4 fertile stamens. Berry globose or ovoid, 1- or 2(or 3)-seeded; endocarp thin, membranous. Seeds globose, compressed, with a thick, leathery testa.

Three or four species: drier regions of tropical and S Africa, Arabia, India, SE Asia and China; one species in China.

**1. *Azima sarmentosa*** (Blume) Bentham & J. D. Hooker, Gen. Pl. 2: 681. 1876.

刺茉莉 ci mo li

*Actegeton sarmentosa* Blume, Bijdr. 1143. 1826–1827.

Shrubs erect; branches 2–4 m tall, scrambling or drooping. Axillary spines 2–16 mm, strict and acute. Stipules subulate, ± persistent; petiole 5–10 mm; leaf blade ovate, elliptic, broadly elliptic, subrounded, or obovate, 2.5–8 × 1–5 cm, papery or thinly leathery, green, glossy, base obtuse or rounded, apex

acute, sometimes mucronate; midrib prominent. Inflorescence 4–15 cm, often branched; bracts usually persistent, narrowly triangular, 0.8–2.5 mm, apex acute. Flowers pale green. Male flowers: calyx 4-lobed, 2–2.5 mm, lobes obtuse, erect; petals oblong, entire or apex slightly serrulate, longer than calyx; anthers oblong, 1.2–1.5 mm. Female flowers: pedicels 1–8 mm; calyx 1.2–1.5 mm; petals shorter than in male flowers. Berry white or green, globose. Fl. Jan–Mar.

Coastal forests; near sea level. S Hainan (Sanya) [Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam].

<sup>1</sup> Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Heilongtan, Kunming, Yunnan 650204, People's Republic of China.

<sup>2</sup> Missouri Botanical Garden c/o Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 3AE, United Kingdom.