

7. **MAPPIANTHUS** Handel-Mazzetti, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Naturwiss. Kl. 58: 150. 1921.

定心藤属 ding xin teng shu

Lianas woody, roughly and somewhat rigidly strigose; tendrils thick. Leaves opposite, or subopposite, petiolate, entire, leathery, veins pinnate. Plants dioecious. Flowers rather small, somewhat rigidly pilose, in short, few-flowered, axillary cymes. Staminate calyx cupular, small, shallowly 5-lobed. Petals campanulate-funnelform, large, 5-lobed to 1/3 or very few to 2/3; lobes valvate, hairy. Disk absent. Staminate flowers with stamens 5, free, slightly shorter than corolla; filaments flat, base slightly slender, upward gradually dilated, glabrous; anthers narrowly ovoid; ovary hairy; style stout, apex obtuse. Pistillate flowers as in staminate flowers but slightly smaller; rudimentary stamens present. Drupe narrowly ellipsoid, compressed; exocarp yellowish red, thin, fleshy, somewhat rigidly strigose; endocarp thinly crustaceous, with concave reticulate wrinkles and some longitudinal grooves, inside smooth; embryo small.

Two very closely related species: tropical Asia; one species in China.

1. *Mappianthus iodoides* Handel-Mazzetti, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Naturwiss. Kl. 58: 150. 1921.

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Mappianthus tomentosus D. Fang.

Young branches dark brown, yellowish brown strigose, angular; branchlets gray, terete, glabrescent, with gray-white, orbicular or oblong lenticels. Petiole terete, 0.6–1.4 cm, adaxially narrowly grooved, yellow-brown strigose; leaf blade abaxially brown-yellow to purple-red, adaxially olive green, narrowly elliptic to oblong, rarely lanceolate, 8–17 × 3–7 cm, glabrescent or abaxially slightly hairy, midvein prominent abaxially, narrowly grooved adaxially, lateral veins 3–6, usually 5 pairs, arcuate ascending, prominent abaxially, reticulate veins slender, prominent abaxially, base rounded or cuneate, apex acuminate or caudate, caudae rounded. Staminate cymes alternate and axillary, 1–2.5 cm; peduncle ca. 1 cm, yellow-brown strigose; bractlets rather small. Staminate flowers fragrant, light green, globose to oblong in bud; pedicel 1–2 mm, ca. 0.5 mm in diam.; calyx 1.5–2 mm; lobes subacute, outside densely yellow-brown strigose, inside glabrous; corolla yellow, 4–6 mm, 5-lobed; lobes ovate, outside densely yellow strigose, inside tomentulose,

apices incurved; filaments orange-yellow when dried, 3–4 mm; anthers yellow, ovoid, ca. 1.5 mm; ovary undeveloped, ca. 2 mm; style 2–3 mm. Pistillate cymes alternately axillary, 1–1.5 cm, thick, yellow-brown strigose; bractlets shorter than 1 mm; peduncle 5–8 mm. Pistillate flowers ovoid in bud; pedicel 2–10 mm, 1–2 mm in diam.; calyx shallowly cupular, 1–1.5 mm, 5-lobed; lobes triangular, outside densely yellow-brown strigose, apex obtuse; petals 5, oblong, 3–4 mm, outside densely yellow-brown strigose, inside tomentulose, apices incurved; reduced stamens ca. 2 mm; filaments flat-filiform, ca. 1.5 mm; anthers ovoid-triangular, ca. 0.5 mm; ovary subglobose, ca. 2 mm, densely yellow-brown somewhat rigidly strigose; style very short or absent; stigma discoid, rounded, 5-lobed. Drupe from light green or yellow-green to orange-yellow or orange-red, ellipsoid, 2–3.7 × 1–1.7 cm, sparsely yellow-brown somewhat rigidly strigose, base with persistent, slightly accrescent calyx. Fl. Apr–Aug, fr. Jun–Dec.

Sparse woods, scrub, valley forests; 700–1900 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hunan, Yunnan, Zhejiang [N Vietnam].

The fruit is edible; the roots and ripe stems are used medicinally.

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