

26. MELANOLEPIS H. G. Reichenbach ex Zollinger, Acta Soc. Regiae Sci. Indo-Neêrl.
1(4): 22. 1856.

墨鳞属 mo lin shu

Qiu Huaxing (丘华兴 Chiu Hua-hsing, Kiu Hua-shing, Kiu Hua-xing); Michael G. Gilbert

Trees, usually dioecious; indumentum with stellate hairs. Leaves alternate; stipules small; leaf blade shallowly 3(–5)-lobed; veins palmate. Inflorescences terminal or axillary, branched or unbranched, unisexual; flowers solitary or in small fascicles. Male flowers: calyx 3–5-partite, valvate; petals absent; disk absent; stamens very many; filaments free; anthers 2-locular, connective with appendage; receptacle convex, pilose; pistillode absent. Female flowers: calyx 5-lobed; petals absent; disk annular; ovary 2(or 3)-locular; style short, papillose. Capsule 2(or 3)-locular, thin walled. Seeds subglobose, arillate.

Two species: tropical Asia extending to Pacific islands; one species in China.

1. Melanolepis multiglandulosa (Reinwardt ex Blume) H. G. Reichenbach & Zollinger, Acta Soc. Regiae Sci. Indo-Neêrl. 1(4): 22. 1856.

墨鳞 mo lin

Croton multiglandulosus Reinwardt ex Blume, Catalogus, 105. 1823; *Mallotus multiglandulosus* (Reinwardt ex Blume) Hurusawa.

Trees, 5–10 m tall. Branchlets loosely floccose-stellate-tomentose when young. Petiole 5–15 cm; leaf blade ovate-orbicular or ovate-triangular, 10–35 × 8–35 cm, membranous,

usually acutely 3-lobed, base cordate to truncate, margin repand-dentate, apex acute. Inflorescences branched or unbranched, 5–40 cm, tomentose; bracts subulate, 1–3 mm. Male flowers 2–4 per bract; pedicel 5–10 mm; calyx 4–6 mm; stamens 150–250. Female flowers: pedicel ca. 3 mm; calyx ca. 2 mm; ovary 2(or 3)-locular; styles 2(or 3), ca. 2 mm. Capsule often 2-lobed, 8–10 mm wide. Seeds subglobose, ca. 4 mm, aril purplish. Fl. and fr. Apr–Aug.

Mountain valleys, riverine forests; 100–400 m. Taiwan [Indonesia, Japan (Ryukyu Islands), New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand; Pacific islands].

Fl. China 11: 240. 2008.