

#### 4. GETONIA Roxburgh, Pl. Coromandel 1: 61. 1798.

萼翅藤属 e chi teng shu

*Calycopteris* Poirét, nom. illeg. superfl.

Lianas woody. Leaves opposite or subopposite; leaf blade elliptic or lanceolate to ovate. Inflorescences axillary, simple or branched spikes crowded toward branchlet apex and forming a large, often dense, bracteate panicle. Calyx tube proximally ellipsoid, 5-ridged, distally campanulate; lobes 5, triangular-lanceolate at anthesis, persistent and much enlarged in fruit. Petals absent. Stamens 10. Fruit narrowly ovoid, dry, longitudinally 5-ridged; persistent calyx lobes spreading, winglike, elliptic to oblanceolate or narrowly so.

One species: Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam.

The correct name for this genus is *Getonia*, not *Calycopteris* as given in FRPS (53(1): 3. 1984). Lamarck (Tabl. Encycl. 1: t. 357. 1793) published a plate captioned "*Calycopteris*" comprising an illustration with analysis. Under Art. 42.1 of the *Vienna Code* a name of a genus and its single species may be simultaneously validly published with a descriptio generico-specifica, in place of which, before 1908, an illustration with analysis is acceptable (Art. 42.3 and 42.4). However, Art. 42 does not apply to the publication of a genus name alone, so Lamarck did not validly publish any names. The text corresponding to the plate was published later (Poirét, Tabl. Encycl. 2: 485. 1819), but, before that, Poirét (Encycl., Suppl. 2: 41. 1811) published a description of the genus and recombined *Getonia floribunda* Roxburgh (1798) as its only species, *C. floribunda*. In citing *G. floribunda*, Poirét included the type of the then unispecific *Getonia*, so that *Calycopteris* was nomenclaturally superfluous when published and is therefore illegitimate (Art. 52.1).

##### 1. *Getonia floribunda* Roxburgh, Pl. Coromandel 1: 61. 1798.

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*Calycopteris floribunda* (Roxburgh) Lamarck ex Poirét; *C. nutans* (Roxburgh) Kurz; *C. nutans* var. *glabriuscula* Kurz; *C. nutans* var. *roxburghii* Kurz; *Combretum sericeum* (Walpers) Wallich ex C. B. Clarke (1878), not G. Don (1824); *Getonia nitida* Roth; *G. nutans* Roxburgh; *Poivreia sericea* Walpers.

Lianas to 10 m or more tall. Branchlets densely pilose. Petiole 8–12 mm, densely pilose; leaf blade green adaxially, 5–15 × 3–7 cm, leathery, abaxially densely dark scaly and pilose, adaxially glabrescent but persistently pilose on midvein and lateral veins; lateral veins in 5–8(–10) pairs. Panicles to 30 cm or more; peduncle and rachis densely pilose; bracts 2–3 mm, densely pilose. Calyx tube 7–10 mm at anthesis, abaxially densely pilose; lobes 2–3.5 mm at anthesis, both surfaces densely pilose. Filaments 2–3 mm. Fruit 18–23 mm including calyx lobes, densely pilose; persistent calyx lobes 10–14 mm, longitudinally 3-veined with reticulate veins between, both surfaces pilose, especially on veins, or glabrescent, abaxially sparsely dark scaly. Fl. Mar–Apr, fr. May–Jun.  $2n = 26$ .

Monsoon forests, forest margins; 300–600 m. W Yunnan (Yingjiang) [Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam].

This species was listed as endangered in China by Xu (in Fu & Jin, China Pl. Red Data Book 1: 222–223. 1992).

