

25. DUPERREA Pierre ex Pitard in Lecomte, Fl. Indo-Chine 3: 334. 1924.

长柱山丹属 chang zhu shan dan shu

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Shrubs or small trees, unarmed. Raphides absent. Leaves opposite or sometimes markedly anisophyllous and apparently ternate due to reduced internodes grouping 2 leaves at 1 node and an apparently single leaf produced on a single very short axillary branch, without domatia or these few, pilosulous, and rudimentary; stipules persistent, interpetiolar or sometimes shortly united around stem, triangular, acuminate to aristate. Inflorescence terminal on principal branches or on reduced axillary branches, quickly becoming overtopped by growth of 1 or 2 axillary branches thus appearing axillary or sometimes with subtending leaf caducous and then appearing pseudoaxillary, corymbiform, many flowered, pedunculate, bracteate. Flowers pedicellate, bisexual, monomorphic. Calyx limb deeply 5(or 6)-lobed. Corolla white, salverform with tube slender, glabrous inside; lobes 5(or 6), convolute in bud. Stamens 5(or 6), inserted in corolla throat, partially exerted; filaments reduced; anthers dorsifixed, bifid at base, with connective prolonged apically into a short conical appendage. Ovary 2-celled, ovules 1 in each cell on peltate axile placentas; stigma subglobose to ellipsoid, long exerted. Fruit black, drupaceous but sometimes appearing baccate, compressed subglobose to somewhat didymous, fleshy, with calyx limb deciduous; pyrenes 2, 1-celled, with 1 seed, plano-convex to oblate, papery or cartilaginous; seeds medium-sized, oblate or concave on ventral face; endosperm corneous; embryo small; cotyledons ovate; radicle basiscopic.

Two species: Cambodia, China, India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam; one species in China.

Puff et al. (Rubiaceae of Thailand, 88. 2005) observed that *Duperrea pavettifolia* is quite variable morphologically and suggested that this genus probably comprises only one variable species.

1. *Duperrea pavettifolia* (Kurz) Pitard in Lecomte, Fl. Indo-Chine 3: 334. 1924 [*"pavettaefolia"*].

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Mussaenda pavettifolia Kurz, Forest Fl. Burma 2: 57. 1877 [*"pavettaefolia"*]; *Ixora pavettifolia* (Kurz) Craib.

Erect shrubs to small trees, 1.5–6 m tall; branches slightly compressed, strigillose to strigose. Petiole 3–8 mm, strigillose; leaf blade drying membranous to papery, oblanceolate to obovate, elliptic, or elliptic-oblong, 7–25 × 3–8.5 cm, adaxially glabrous to puberulent, abaxially puberulent on blade and strigillose along veins, base cuneate to obtuse or rounded, apex acuminate; secondary veins 7–12 pairs; stipules ovate, 6–10 mm, strigillose to strigose, acuminate to shortly aristate. Inflorescence densely strigillose, hirsute, or strigose; peduncle 1–2.5 cm; branched portion 2–5 × 2.5–6 cm; bracts linear, 1.5–5 mm; pedicels 3–5 mm. Calyx densely hirsute to strigillose; ovary portion cylindrical to obconic, ca. 1 mm; limb with basal tubular portion 1–2 mm; lobes linear, 4–5 mm, acuminate. Corolla densely strigillose outside; tube 16–20 × 1.5–2 mm; lobes oblong-elliptic to elliptic or suborbicular, 4–5 mm, obtuse to rounded. Fruit 7–10 × 10–12 mm; pyrenes 5–6 × 5–6 mm, smooth to shallowly ridged. Fl. Apr–Jun, fr. Sep–Dec.

Broad-leaved forests at low to middle elevations; 100–1100 m. Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan [Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam].

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