

57. MYCETIA Reinwardt, Syll. Pl. Nov. 2: 9. 1825.

腺萼木属 xian e mu shu

Chen Tao (陈涛); Charlotte M. Taylor

Adenosacme Wallich ex Miquel, nom. illeg. superfl.

Small shrubs, unarmed, usually rather succulent; bark often straw-yellow to nearly white, soft, often corky. Raphides present. Leaves opposite, sometimes weakly to markedly anisophyllous, frequently somewhat asymmetrical or falcate, apparently without domatia, often with margins crisped; tertiary venation often closely reticulate and prominulous below and frequently also above; stipules persistent with leaves or caducous, interpetiolar, triangular or sometimes leaflike, often well developed, sometimes with glands. Inflorescences terminal, pseudoaxillary, cauline, or perhaps sometimes axillary, cymose to paniculiform or subcapitate, several to many flowered, pedunculate, bracteate or bracts reduced; bracts sometimes leaflike, sometimes glandular. Flowers pedicellate, bisexual, at least usually distylous. Calyx limb deeply (4 or)5(or 6)-lobed; lobes frequently somewhat unequal, usually with sessile to stalked marginal glands. Corolla yellow or white, tubular, funnellform, salverform, or campanulate, sometimes gibbous at base, inside glabrous or usually pubescent; lobes (4 or)5(or 6), in bud valvate-induplicate. Stamens (4 or)5(or 6), inserted in throat or above middle of corolla tube in short-styled flowers, inserted near base of corolla tube in long-styled flowers; filaments short or reduced; anthers apparently dorsifixed, included or partially exerted. Ovary 2(–5)-celled, ovules numerous in each cell on fleshy axile placentas; stigmas 2(–5), included in short-styled flowers or exerted in long-styled flowers. Fruit white or perhaps brown, baccate or perhaps capsular and irregularly dehiscent, leathery to fleshy or spongy, subglobose, with calyx limb persistent; seeds numerous, small, angled, with testa somewhat granular.

About 45 species: tropical and subtropical Asia; 15 species (ten endemic) in China.

This genus was reviewed for Thailand by Fukuoka (Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 40: 107–118. 1989), for the Indian subcontinent by Deb (Bull. Bot. Surv. India 28(1–4): 114–132. 1986), and for China by H. S. Lo (Guihaia 11: 105–116. 1991). *Mycetia* is said to belong to Iseretiae but also, anomalously, to have raphides. H. S. Lo (in FRPS 71(1): 314. 1999) reported that the inflorescences may sometimes be axillary, but this has not been noted by other authors; this description may be using the term “axillary” for the position elsewhere considered “pseudoaxillary.” Lo also reported that the anthers may sometimes be partially exerted, which has not been reported by other authors nor seen on specimens studied by us.

- 1a. Pedicels mostly or all 9–20 mm.
 - 2a. At least some nodes with markedly anisophyllous leaves, larger leaf 3–10 × (or more) as long as smaller leaf; calyx lobes 2.5–3 mm; corolla tube 12–16 mm 7. *M. gracilis*
 - 2b. Leaves generally isophyllous, larger leaf at most 2 × as long as smaller leaf; calyx lobes 0.8–6 mm; corolla tube 5–10 mm (unknown in *M. yunnanica*).
 - 3a. Calyx lobes 3–6 mm, markedly longer than length of hypanthium together with unlobed basal part of limb 2. *M. bracteata*
 - 3b. Calyx lobes 0.8–3 mm, shorter than or ± equal to length of hypanthium together with unlobed basal part of limb.
 - 4a. Inflorescences terminal and pseudoaxillary; calyx lobes 0.8–1 mm 4. *M. brevisepala*
 - 4b. Inflorescences pseudoaxillary or possibly axillary at lower stem nodes, often below leaves; calyx lobes 2.5–3 mm 15. *M. yunnanica*
- 1b. Flowers subsessile or with pedicels mostly or all 8 mm or shorter.
 - 5a. At least some calyx limbs and sometimes also bracts bearing few to numerous marginal glands on short to well-developed flexuous stipes.
 - 6a. Stipules elliptic-oblong, obovate, or suborbicular and narrowed to stipitate at base, at base less than 1/2 as wide as maximum width; calyx lobes with 1–3 pairs of glands 14. *M. sinensis*
 - 6b. Stipules lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate, or ovate, at base straight or narrowed but more than 2/3 as wide as maximum width; calyx lobes with numerous stipitate glands.
 - 7a. Corolla with tube 4–6 mm; leaves moderately to densely hispidulous or hirtellous adaxially 9. *M. hirta*
 - 7b. Corolla with tube 7–14 mm; leaves glabrous or sparsely strigillose or hispidulous adaxially.
 - 8a. Petioles 1–15 mm; calyx lobes 1–1.5 mm; corolla tube 7–10 mm 6. *M. glandulosa*
 - 8b. Petioles 6–60 mm; calyx lobes 1.5–4 mm; corolla tube 10–14 mm 11. *M. longifolia*
 - 5b. Calyx limbs and bracts without raised or stipitate marginal glands.
 - 9a. Calyx lobes 1.5–2 mm; corolla tube 5–7 mm (mature corollas unknown in *M. hainanensis*).
 - 10a. Calyx densely hirtellous; flowers sessile or subsessile; stipules ovate, not strongly contracted at base 8. *M. hainanensis*
 - 10b. Calyx glabrous; flowers pedicellate; stipules elliptic-oblong, obovate, or suborbicular, contracted to stipitate at base 14. *M. sinensis*
 - 9b. Calyx lobes 3–6 mm; corolla tube 7–17 mm (corolla unknown in *M. macrocarpa*).

- 11a. Stipules broadly elliptic, subovate, or suborbicular, 5–10 mm.
 12a. Leaves glabrous on both surfaces; fruit ca. 6 mm; Yunnan 12. *M. macrocarpa*
 12b. Leaves strigillose to hirtellous abaxially; fruit 7–8 mm; Xizang 13. *M. nepalensis*
 11b. Stipules triangular, lanceolate, suborbicular, or ovate, 3–6 mm.
 13a. Corolla tube 7–8 mm; leaves sessile or with petioles up to 15 mm.
 14a. Leaves sessile; inflorescences several flowered (i.e., with 5–7 flowers) 3. *M. brevipes*
 14b. Leaves with petioles 3–15 mm; inflorescences many flowered (i.e., with 9–40 flowers) 5. *M. coriacea*
 13b. Corolla tube 10–17 mm; leaves with petioles 10–70 mm.
 15a. Flowers sessile or subsessile; petioles 10–20 mm 1. *M. anlongensis*
 15b. Flowers pedicellate with pedicels 2.5–7 mm; petioles 20–70 mm 10. *M. longiflora*

1. *Mycetia anlongensis* H. S. Lo, Guihaia 11: 108. 1991.

安龙腺萼木 an long xian e mu

Shrubs, ca. 40 cm tall; branches glabrous or sparsely villosulous. Leaves generally isophyllous; petiole 1–2 cm, densely villosulous (var. *anlongensis*) or villous and sometimes with black glandular hairs at each side (var. *multiciliata*); blade drying membranous, elliptic-oblong or long elliptic, 12–17 × 5–7 cm, adaxially sparsely strigillose (var. *anlongensis*) or sparsely hirsute (var. *multiciliata*), abaxially densely villosulous at least along midrib and lateral veins (var. *anlongensis*) or sparsely hirsute (var. *multiciliata*), base cuneate, apex acute to shortly or long acuminate; secondary veins 14–18 pairs; stipules persistent, suborbicular or elliptic, 5–6 mm, obtuse. Inflorescences terminal, congested-cymose, several to many flowered; peduncle ca. 5 mm. Flowers sessile to subsessile. Calyx glabrescent; hypanthium portion obconic, ca. 2 mm; limb lobed nearly to base; lobes narrowly triangular, ca. 6 mm. Corolla yellow, tubular, outside glabrous; tube 10–13 mm (var. *multiciliata*) or 15–17 mm (var. *anlongensis*), sparsely villosulous inside; lobes triangular, ca. 3 mm. Berries unknown. Fl. Apr–May.

• Streamsides in dense forests, sometimes on limestone hill slopes; 1200–1700 m. Guangxi, Guizhou.

H. S. Lo (in FRPS 71(1): 316. 1999) intended to describe two varieties of this species but did not provide a validating Latin description or diagnosis or designate a type for *Mycetia anlongensis* var. *multiciliata*. Chen et al. (J. Fairy Lake Bot. Gard. 7(2): 21. 2008) have re-evaluated these taxa with new collections; in particular, they noted that they cannot confirm the description by H. S. Lo of black glandular trichomes on the petioles in var. *multiciliata*, a character not otherwise reported from this genus and considered questionable.

- 1a. Leaves shortly acuminate at apex; petioles without black glandular hairs at base; corolla 18–20 mm 1a. var. *anlongensis*
 1b. Leaves long acuminate at apex, with tip 1–3 cm; petioles sometimes with black glandular hairs at base; corolla 13–15 mm 1a. var. *multiciliata*

1a. *Mycetia anlongensis* var. *anlongensis*

安龙腺萼木(原变种) an long xian e mu (yuan bian zhong)

Petiole without black glandular hairs at base on each side; leaf blade adaxially sparsely strigillose, abaxially densely villosulous at least along midrib and lateral veins, shortly acuminate at apex. Corolla 18–20 mm. Fl. May.

• Streamsides in dense forests; 1200–1700 m. Guizhou (Anlong).

1b. *Mycetia anlongensis* var. *multiciliata* H. S. Lo ex Tao Chen, K. J. Yan & D. Fang, J. Fairy Lake Bot. Gard. 7(2): 21. 2008.

那坡腺萼木 na po xian e mu

Petiole sometimes with black glandular hairs at each side; leaf blade sparsely hirsute on both surfaces, long acuminate at apex, with tip 1–3 cm. Corolla 13–15 mm. Fl. Apr.

• Limestone hill slopes; ca. 1200 m. Guangxi (Napo).

2. *Mycetia bracteata* Hutchinson in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 3: 409. 1916.

长苞腺萼木 chang bao xian e mu

Shrubs, ca. 1 m tall; branches puberulent becoming glabrescent. Leaves generally isophyllous; petiole 0.5–1 cm, puberulent; blade drying thinly leathery to membranous, long oblanceolate or lanceolate, 9–16 × 1.5–4 cm, both surfaces glabrous except puberulent along principal veins, base attenuate or acute, apex acuminate; secondary veins 16–20 pairs; stipules persistent, broadly triangular-ovate, 7–10 mm, veined, stiffly papery, puberulent, acute. Inflorescences terminal, laxly cymose, several flowered, puberulent; branched portion to 7 cm; bracts persistent, lanceolate or leaflike, to 1.5 cm, acuminate or shortly acuminate; pedicels 10–15 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx glabrescent; hypanthium portion obconic, ca. 2 mm; limb deeply lobed; lobes 5 or 6, filiform, 3–6 mm. Corolla yellow, in bud glabrous, ca. 10 mm. Berries not seen.

• About 1300 m. Yunnan (Simao).

3. *Mycetia brevipes* F. C. How ex S. Y. Jin & Y. L. Chen, Cat. Type Spec. Herb. China (Suppl.), 188. 1999.

短柄腺萼木 duan bing xian e mu

Shrubs, ca. 1 m tall. Branchlets glabrous. Leaves generally isophyllous, subsessile; blade drying membranous and fuscous or dark brown, elliptic or obovate, 12–15 × 4.5–6.5 cm, both surfaces glabrous or puberulent on principal veins, base cuneate to obtuse, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 8–11 pairs; stipules persistent, ovate, 4–5 mm, membranous. Inflorescences terminal, congested-cymose, 5–7-flowered; peduncle ca. 1.6 cm; bracts linear, ca. 3 mm; pedicels 1–3 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx puberulent; hypanthium portion obconic, ca. 1.8 mm; limb lobed nearly to base; lobes linear-lanceolate, ca. 3 mm. Corolla yellow, tubular, outside glabrous; tube ca. 7 mm,

sparsely villous inside; lobes broadly ovate-triangular, ca. 1.5 mm. Berries not seen. Fl. Sep.

- Bamboo forests; ca. 1500 m. NW Yunnan.

4. *Mycetia brevisepala* H. S. Lo, Guihaia 11: 113. 1991.

短萼腺萼木 duan e xian e mu

Shrubs, 0.5–1.5(–2) m tall; branches densely puberulent or strigillose to glabrous. Leaves generally isophyllous to slightly anisophyllous; petiole 0.2–1 cm, puberulent; blade drying thinly leathery to papery and grayish green, elliptic-oblong, elliptic, obovate, or oblong-lanceolate, 6–18 × 2.5–6 cm, adaxially glabrous and rather shiny, abaxially glabrescent or densely puberulent to hispidulous on principal veins, base cuneate to obtuse, apex acuminate; secondary veins 7–12 pairs; stipules quickly deciduous, narrowly triangular, 3–6 mm, densely puberulent to strigillose, acuminate. Inflorescences terminal becoming displaced to pseudoaxillary, laxly cymose, several flowered, puberulent to glabrous; peduncle 1–2 cm; branched portion 3–5 × 5–8 cm; bracts narrowly triangular to lanceolate, 1–3 mm; pedicels 9–20 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion turbinate to subglobose, 1.2–2 mm; limb deeply lobed; lobes triangular to narrowly triangular, 0.8–1 mm. Corolla yellow, narrowly tubular, outside glabrous; tube ca. 5 mm, inside sparsely pubescent; lobes subtriangular, ca. 2 mm. Berries subglobose, 3.5–4 mm in diam. Fl. Aug–Sep, fr. Dec.

Dense forests; 200–1100 m. Yunnan [N Vietnam].

5. *Mycetia coriacea* (Dunn) Merrill, Philipp. J. Sci., C, 13: 159. 1918.

革叶腺萼木 ge ye xian e mu

Adenosacme coriacea Dunn, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew, Addit. Ser. 10: 130. 1912.

Shrubs, 1–2 m tall; branches glabrous. Leaves isophyllous to slightly anisophyllous; petiole 3–15 cm, glabrous; blade drying thinly leathery or subpapery, lanceolate, oblanceolate, or obovate, 6–15 × 2–5.5 cm, glabrous on both surfaces, base acuminate to cuneate, apex acute or acuminate; secondary veins 8–11 pairs; stipules persistent, triangular to ovate, 3–5 mm, glabrous except sometimes ciliolate marginally, acute to acuminate. Inflorescences terminal and/or pseudoaxillary, cymose, many flowered, glabrous; peduncle 0.8–3.5 cm; branched portion 2–6 × 3–7 cm; bracts reduced or triangular, 0.5–3 mm; pedicels 0.5–3 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion turbinate to obconic, 1.5–2.5 mm; limb lobed to base; lobes narrowly triangular to linear, 2.5–6 mm, sometimes unequal. Corolla pale yellow or white, tubular, outside glabrescent; tube ca. 8 mm, villous at throat; lobes triangular, ca. 2 mm. Fruit capsular, dry, ovoid to subglobose, 2.5–4 mm, irregularly dehiscent or regularly loculicidal through disk portion, with calyx lobes elongating, up to 15 mm. Fl. Apr, fr. Sep.

- Roadsides or streamsides in dense forests; 700–1200 m. S Fujian, E Guangdong.

6. *Mycetia glandulosa* Craib, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1914: 125. 1914.

腺萼木 xian e mu

Shrubs, ca. 1 m tall; branches villosulous to hirtellous becoming glabrescent. Leaves isophyllous or slightly anisophyllous; petiole 1–8 mm, moderately to densely villosulous or hirtellous; blade drying papery, oblanceolate, oblong-oblanceolate, narrowly elliptic, or narrowly lanceolate, 7–22 × 2–5.5 cm, adaxially sparsely hispidulous, abaxially moderately to densely hirtellous, base cuneate to attenuate and often long decurrent, apex acuminate; secondary veins (7–)12–23 pairs; stipules persistent, lanceolate, 4–10 mm, densely villosulous to glabrescent, acuminate. Inflorescences terminal, congested to laxly cymose, many flowered, hirtellous to glabrous; peduncles 0.4–1.4 cm; branched portion 3–5 × 4–8 cm; bracts ovate to reniform, 1–3 mm, marginally ciliate or lacerate with stipitate glands; pedicels 1.5–5 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion hemispherical to subglobose, ca. 1.5 mm; limb deeply lobed; lobes ovate to lanceolate or triangular, 1–1.5 mm, marginally fimbriate or ciliate with stipitate glands, these 0.2–0.6 mm. Corolla white or yellow, tubular, outside pilose or glabrous; tube 7–10 mm, villous inside; lobes triangular, 1–1.5 mm. Berries subglobose, ca. 5 mm in diam., subglabrous. Fl. May, fr. autumn.

Forests; 900–1500 m. Yunnan [N Thailand].

7. *Mycetia gracilis* Craib, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1914: 125. 1914.

纤梗腺萼木 xian geng xian e mu

Shrubs, ca. 1.5 m tall; branches densely puberulent or strigillose becoming glabrescent. Leaves markedly anisophyllous; petiole 0.1–0.5 cm, densely puberulent to strigillose; blade drying thinly leathery, oblanceolate, elliptic, or narrowly lanceolate, larger 5–15 × 2–3.5 cm and smaller 1–4 × 0.5–1.5 cm, glabrous throughout or puberulent abaxially on principal veins, base acute to cuneate, apex acute to acuminate; secondary veins 8–14 pairs; stipules persistent, narrowly triangular to lanceolate, 4–8 mm, puberulent to glabrescent, acuminate. Inflorescences terminal and/or pseudoaxillary, laxly cymose, several flowered, puberulent to glabrescent; peduncle 1–2.5 cm; branched portion 2–9 × 2–8 cm; bracts linear, 1.5–3 mm; pedicels 9–15 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion turbinate to obovoid, 2–2.5 mm; limb lobed to base; lobes linear to narrowly triangular, 2.5–3 mm. Corolla yellow, tubular, outside glabrous; tube 12–16 mm, pilose inside; lobes triangular to ovate, ca. 3 mm. Berries globose or slightly compressed, 4–6 mm in diam., glabrous. Fl. Aug–Sep, fr. Nov–Dec.

Streamsides in forests; 600–1300 m. S Yunnan [N Thailand, Vietnam].

8. *Mycetia hainanensis* H. S. Lo, Guihaia 11: 112. 1991.

海南腺萼木 hai nan xian e mu

Subshrubs, 10–25 cm tall; branches hirtellous or villosulous. Leaves generally isophyllous; petiole 1–2.5 cm, villosulous to glabrescent; blade drying papery, adaxially grayish brown or nearly grayish black, abaxially grayish brown, oblanceolate or narrowly elliptic, 5–12 × 3–4 cm, adaxially glabrous, abaxially glabrescent on lamina and villosulous on veins, base acute to attenuate, apex acute or weakly acuminate; secondary veins 9–12 pairs; stipules persistent, ovate, 5–9 mm, puberulent

to glabrescent, obtuse. Inflorescences terminal, capitate or subcapitate, villosulous, sessile to pedunculate; peduncles when present 1.5–3.5 cm, villosulous; head ca. 1.5 × 1.5 cm; bracts apparently reduced. Flowers subsessile to sessile. Calyx densely hirtellous; hypanthium portion obconical-ovoid, ca. 1.5 mm; limb deeply lobed; lobes triangular-ovate, ca. 1.5 mm, obtuse. Corolla in bud white, tubular, outside hirtellous; tube to ca. 5 mm, subglabrous inside; lobes ovate, to ca. 2 mm. Berries not seen. Fl. Apr.

- Dense forests on mountains; ca. 800 m. Hainan.

9. *Mycetia hirta* Hutchinson in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 3: 410. 1916.

毛腺萼木 mao xian e mu

Shrubs, 1–2 m tall; branches densely villosulous, hirtellous, or tomentose sometimes becoming glabrescent. Leaves isophyllous to slightly anisophyllous; petiole 0.7–3 cm, densely villosulous to hirtellous; blade drying papery, oblong-elliptic to elliptic or ovate, 8–25 × 3.5–9 cm, both surfaces moderately to densely hispidulous to hirtellous, base obtuse to acute and often long decurrent, apex acute to acuminate; secondary veins 12–23 pairs; stipules usually persistent with leaves, oblong-lanceolate to ovate, 0.8–2 cm, glabrous except villous along midrib and sometimes margins, acute, acuminate, or shortly 2-lobed. Inflorescences terminal, congested- to laxly cymose, several to many flowered, densely villosulous or hirtellous; peduncle 0.7–3 cm; branched portion 1.5–6 × 2.5–9 cm; bracts ovate, lanceolate, suborbicular, reniform, or stipuliform, 2–10 mm, often marginally sparsely to densely stipitate-glandular; pedicels 1.5–4 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx densely hirtellous; hypanthium portion subglobose-campanulate, ca. 2 mm; limb deeply lobed; lobes broadly triangular, 2–2.5 mm, marginally densely stipitate-glandular and sometimes appearing lacerate, glands 0.3–0.6 mm. Corolla yellow, tubular, outside sparsely to densely villosulous or hirtellous; tube 4–6 mm, sparsely villous inside; lobes triangular, 1–1.8 mm. Berries capsular, subglobose, 3.5–4.5 mm in diam., densely hirtellous or villosulous. Fl. Jun–Jul, fr. Sep–Oct.

- Forests; 500–1600 m. Hainan, Yunnan.

10. *Mycetia longiflora* F. C. How ex H. S. Lo, Guihaia 11: 107. 1991.

长花腺萼木 chang hua xian e mu

Mycetia longiflora f. *howii* H. S. Lo.

Shrubs, 0.6–2 m tall; branches puberulent becoming glabrescent. Leaves generally isophyllous; petiole 2–7 cm, densely tomentulose or puberulent; blade drying thinly papery, elliptic-oblong, obovate, or elliptic, 10–25 × 4–10.5 cm, adaxially glabrous or sparsely puberulent along midrib, abaxially glabrous or puberulent to tomentulose along principal veins, base cuneate to acute and often long decurrent, apex acute to acuminate; secondary veins 10–15 pairs; stipules persistent, triangular to ovate, 3–5 mm, puberulent, obtuse, acute, or shortly 2-lobed. Inflorescences terminal, laxly cymose, densely puberulent to tomentulose, many flowered, often deflexed to pendulous; peduncle 0.3–1 cm; branched portion 4–5 × 7–10 cm; bracts

reduced or narrowly triangular to lanceolate, 2–5 mm; pedicels 2.5–7 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx densely puberulent, tomentulose, or glabrescent; hypanthium portion subglobose to obconic, 1.5–2.5 mm; limb lobed to base; lobes narrowly triangular to narrowly lanceolate, 4–6.5 mm. Corolla yellow, tubular, densely puberulent to glabrescent outside; tube 14–16 mm, white villous above middle inside or in throat; lobes broadly ovate-triangular, 2–2.5 mm. Berries subglobose, ca. 5 mm in diam., puberulent to glabrescent. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Oct–Jan.

- Dense forests; 600–1700 m. Yunnan.

Two forms of this species were separated in the protologue and by H. S. Lo in FRPS (71(1): 315. 1999). Lo distinguished *Mycetia longiflora* f. *howii* by its glabrous corollas and glabrous smaller leaves though no measurements were given. Presumably f. *longiflora* thus comprised plants with pubescent to subglabrous corollas and pubescent, larger leaves. The characters used to distinguish these forms vary continuously within most populations and species of Rubiaceae; accordingly, they are not recognized here.

11. *Mycetia longifolia* (Wallich) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 1: 289. 1891.

长叶腺萼木 chang ye xian e mu

Rondeletia longifolia Wallich in Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. 2: 137. 1824; *Adenosacme longifolia* (Wallich) J. D. Hooker; *Wendlandia longifolia* (Wallich) Candolle.

Shrubs, to 2 m tall; branches hirtellous or villosulous becoming glabrescent. Leaves isophyllous or slightly anisophyllous; petiole 0.6–2.5(–6) cm, hirtellous or villosulous; blade drying papery, elliptic-lanceolate or elliptic, 5–18(–35) × 3–7(–10) cm, adaxially sparsely strigillose, hispidulous, or glabrous, abaxially sparsely to densely puberulent or hirtellous to glabrescent, base cuneate to acute and often decurrent, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 13–20 pairs; stipules usually persistent, oblong-lanceolate to ovate, 5–15 mm, villosulous or hirtellous, acute to acuminate and sometimes shortly 2-lobed. Inflorescences terminal or sometimes pseudoaxillary, laxly cymose, villosulous to glabrous, subsessile to pedunculate; peduncle 0.5–1.5 cm; branched portion 3–4 × 5–6 cm; bracts elliptic to ovate, 1–3 mm, marginally sparsely stipitate-glandular; pedicels 2–5 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion subglobose, 1.5–2 mm; limb deeply lobed; lobes triangular, 1.5–4 mm, with 1 or 2 pairs of stipitate glands on margins, these 0.2–0.5 mm. Corolla yellow, tubular, outside glabrous to villosulous; tube 10–14 mm, inside villous; lobes broadly ovate, 1–1.5 mm. Berries subglobose, 4–5 mm in diam., glabrescent. Fl. summer and autumn.

Forests. Xizang (Médog), S Yunnan [Bangladesh, Bhutan, NE India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal].

Springate et al. (Fl. Bhutan 2(2): 784. 1999) observed that this species sometimes grows as an epiphyte.

12. *Mycetia macrocarpa* F. C. How ex H. S. Lo, Guihaia 11: 111. 1991.

大果腺萼木 da guo xian e mu

Shrubs; branches glabrous. Leaves generally isophyllous; petiole 1–1.5 cm, glabrous; blade drying papery, narrowly ellip-

tic-oblong or narrowly lanceolate, 8–14 × 2–3.5 cm, glabrous on both surfaces, rather shiny adaxially, base cuneate, apex caudate-acuminate; secondary veins 10–12 pairs; stipules persistent, suborbicular to broadly elliptic, 7–10 mm, parallel-veined, glabrous, rounded. Inflorescences and flowers not seen. Infructescences terminal, cymose, with ca. 5 fruit. Fruit obovoid to subglobose, ca. 6 mm, with persistent calyx lobes lanceolate, 5–6 mm. Fr. Jan.

- Forests; ca. 100 m. Yunnan (Malipo).

13. *Mycetia nepalensis* H. Hara, J. Jap. Bot. 52: 198. 1977.

垂花腺萼木 chui hua xian e mu

Shrubs, 0.5–2 m tall; branches strigillose or hirtellous becoming glabrescent. Leaves generally isophyllous; petiole 2–4.5 cm, strigillose to hirtellous; blade drying papery, elliptic, obovate, or ovate-elliptic, 10–25 × 3.5–10 cm, adaxially glabrous or hispidulous along veins, abaxially strigillose to hirtellous, base cuneate to acute or attenuate, apex acute to acuminate; secondary veins 10–18 pairs; stipules persistent or deciduous, subovate to suborbicular, 5–10 mm, strigillose, acute and shortly 2-lobed. Inflorescences terminal, often pendulous, laxly cymose, many flowered, strigillose to glabrescent; peduncle 1–2 cm; branched portion 4–7 × 4–7 cm; bracts lanceolate to triangular, 3–10 mm; pedicels 1.5–5 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx puberulent to hispidulous; hypanthium portion narrowly turbinate, 2–3 mm; limb lobed to base; lobes narrowly triangular, 3–5.5 mm. Corolla yellow to deep yellow, tubular, glabrescent outside; tube 8–12 mm, villous inside; lobes lanceolate, 1.2–2 mm. Berries subglobose, 7–8 mm in diam., glabrescent. Fl. Apr–May, fr. Aug.

Broad-leaved rain forests; ca. 1000 m. Xizang (Médog) [NE India, Nepal, ?Vietnam].

H. S. Lo (in FRPS 71(1): 320. 1999) reported that the calyx lobes have glands on each side at their bases, but the protologue, Springate et al. (Fl. Bhutan 2(2): 785. 1999), and Deb (Bull. Bot. Surv. India 28(1–4): 124. 1986) said explicitly that this species does not have glands on the calyx lobes. "*Adenosacme nepalensis*" (Wallich, Numer. List, no. 6281. 1832) belongs here but is a nomen nudum and was therefore not validly published (*Vienna Code*, Art. 32.1(d)).

14. *Mycetia sinensis* (Hemsley) Craib, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1914: 29. 1914.

华腺萼木 hua xian e mu

Adenosacme longifolia (Wallich) J. D. Hooker var. *sinensis* Hemsley, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 23: 379. 1888; *Mycetia oligodonta* Merrill; *M. sinensis* f. *angustisepala* H. S. Lo.

Shrubs or subshrubs, 0.2–0.5(–1) m tall; branches densely hirtellous or strigillose to glabrous. Leaves isophyllous or slightly anisophyllous; petiole 0.2–2 cm, hirtellous or strigillose to glabrous; blade drying submembranous, usually pale, and slightly grayish green, oblong-lanceolate to elliptic-oblong, ovate, or elliptic, 8–20 × 3–5 cm, adaxially sparsely hispid to glabrous, abaxially glabrous or puberulent, hirtellous, or hispidulous at least on veins, base obtuse to cuneate then usually long decurrent, apex acute to acuminate; secondary veins 5–20 pairs; stipules usually persistent, elliptic-oblong, obovate, or suborbicular, markedly contracted to stipitate at base, 3–18 mm, some-

times veined, hispidulous, hirtellous, or glabrous, obtuse or rounded. Inflorescences terminal, laxly cymose, many flowered, glabrous, deflexed to pendulous; peduncles 3.5–7 cm; branched portion 2–7 × 2–16 cm; bracts elliptic, obovate, reniform, or stipuliform, sometimes fused in pairs, 1–3 mm, marginally entire or with stipitate glands, these 0.2–0.5 mm; pedicels 1–2.5 mm. Flowers pedicellate. Calyx glabrous; hypanthium portion subglobose to obconic, 1–2 mm; limb deeply lobed; lobes lanceolate, spatulate, or triangular, 1–2 mm, entire or with 1–3 pairs of stipitate glands. Corolla white, tubular, outside glabrous; tube 5–7 mm, inside apparently glabrous; lobes ovate, 1.5–2 mm. Berries subglobose, 4–4.5 mm in diam., glabrous. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Sep–Nov.

- Streamsides or roadsides in dense forests; 200–1000 m. S Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Yunnan.

This species is said to be locally common in the notes on several specimens.

H. S. Lo (Guihaia 11: 115–116. 1991) described three forms of this species, which were recognized in FRPS (71(1): 322–323. 1999). *Mycetia sinensis* f. *angustisepala* was described from Guangxi and distinguished by its narrowly lanceolate calyx lobes that are ± as long as the "calyx tube" (i.e., the hypanthium portion together with the unlobed portion of the calyx limb); f. "*trichophylla*" (not a validly published name: *Vienna Code*, Art. 37.6) was described from Guangdong and distinguished by its leaf blades that are sparsely villous throughout; and f. *sinensis* presumably has broader and/or differently shaped calyx lobes that are longer than or shorter than the "calyx tube" and glabrous or appressed pubescent leaves. The distinctions used to separate these forms do not seem taxonomically meaningful; accordingly, these forms are not recognized here.

15. *Mycetia yunnanica* H. S. Lo, Guihaia 11: 116. 1991.

云南腺萼木 yun nan xian e mu

Shrubs or subshrubs, ca. 1.5 m tall; branches glabrous. Leaves generally isophyllous; petiole 1–3 cm, subglabrous; blade drying thinly leathery, elliptic, elliptic-oblong, or obovate, 10–20 × 3.5–6 cm, adaxially glabrous, abaxially glabrescent or hirtellous along midrib, base cuneate or attenuate, apex abruptly acuminate; secondary veins 12–18 pairs; stipules elliptic-oblong, 8–12 mm, glabrous, obtuse. Inflorescences and flowers not seen. Infructescences pseudoaxillary or perhaps axillary, often on lower leafless nodes, glabrous; peduncle ca. 3 cm. Berries subglobose, ca. 4 mm in diam., with persistent calyx lobes ovate-triangular, 2.5–3 × 2–2.5 mm, obtuse. Fr. Oct.

- Streamsides in forests. Yunnan (Dehong).

Fl. China 19: 242–247. 2011.