

**85. SINOADINA** Ridsdale, *Blumea* 24: 351. 1979.

鸡仔木属 *ji zai mu shu*

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Trees, unarmed; buds rounded. Raphides absent. Leaves opposite, decussate, usually with domatia; stipules caducous, interpetiolar, broadly triangular in outline, deeply bifid. Inflorescences terminal and in axils of uppermost leaves, capitate with 7–11 globose heads in a cymose arrangement, many flowered, pedunculate with peduncles occasionally articulate though usually ebracteate in upper half, bracteate; bracteoles filiform to filiform-clavate. Flowers sessile, bisexual, monomorphic. Calyx limb 5-lobed; lobes obtuse. Corolla yellow, salverform to slenderly funnellform, pubescent inside; lobes 5, thinly imbricate in bud. Stamens 5, inserted in upper part of corolla tube, partially exerted; filaments short; anthers basifixed. Ovary 2-celled, ovules 4–12 in each cell on axile placentas attached in upper third of septum; stigma obovoid, exerted. Fruiting heads globose. Fruit capsular, obconic, septicidally dehiscent into 2 valves from base to apex with valves separating along sides or from base to apex and away from persistent septum, sometimes later splitting loculicidally into 2 more valves, stiffly cartilaginous, with septum persistent or tardily deciduous, with calyx limb persistent on septum; seeds several, medium-sized, fusiform to spatulate, slightly to rather strongly flattened, winged at both ends.

One species: China, Japan, Myanmar, Thailand.

Ridsdale (loc. cit.) described the arrangement of the corolla lobes in bud as “valvate but subimbricate at the apex”; on the specimens studied these appear to be imbricate with the margins very thinly overlapping, a condition sometimes called “subimbricate” or “thinly imbricate” elsewhere in this treatment (e.g., *Timonius*). Ridsdale described the seeds as “trigonal to tricornute, slightly bilaterally compressed, not winged,” but the seeds on the specimens studied are flattened and shortly winged at the ends (e.g., *Fang 8106*, MO; *Tsui 756*, MO).

**1. *Sinoadina racemosa*** (Siebold & Zuccarini) Ridsdale, *Blumea* 24: 352. 1979.

The synonym *Cornus esquirolii* was first cited for this species by Lauener and Ferguson (*Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh* 32: 103. 1972), based on a type from Guizhou, China.

鸡仔木 *ji zai mu*

*Nauclea racemosa* Siebold & Zuccarini, *Abh. Math.-Phys. Cl. Königl. Bayer. Akad. Wiss.* 4: 178. 1846; *Adina asperula* Handel-Mazzetti; *A. mollifolia* Hutchinson; *A. racemosa* (Siebold & Zuccarini) Miquel; *Cornus esquirolii* H. Léveillé; *N. taiwaniana* Hayata; *N. transversa* Hayata.

Semi- to fully deciduous trees, 4–12 m tall; trunk bark gray; branches glabrous. Petiole (1–)3–6(–8) cm, glabrous or puberulent; leaf blade drying thinly leathery, ovate, ovate-oblong, or elliptic, (4–)9–15(–25) × (3–)5–10(–18) cm, adaxially shiny and glabrous or infrequently sparsely hirtellous, abaxially glabrous to pilosulous, base cordate to obtuse, sometimes slightly inequilateral, apex acute to acuminate; secondary veins 6–12 pairs, sometimes with foveolate or to pilosulous domatia; stipules (5–)10–15 × 2–5 mm, puberulent to glabrous, lobes suborbicular. Inflorescence densely puberulent; peduncles 1–3 cm; branched portion 5–10 × 5–10 cm, branched to 1 order; flowering heads 4–8 mm in diam. across calyces, 14–18 mm in diam. across corollas; bracteoles ca. 1 mm. Calyx villosulous; ovary portion ellipsoid-obcuneate, 0.7–1 mm, surrounded at base by a ring of trichomes 0.5–1 mm; limb deeply lobed, lobes spatulate, ca. 0.5 mm, at apex rounded and thickened. Corolla outside densely woolly puberulent; tube (3–)4–5 mm; lobes spatulate to deltoid, 0.5–1 mm, acute to obtuse. Stigma fusiform, 0.3–0.4 mm, exerted for 4–6 mm. Fruiting head 11–15 mm in diam. Capsules obovoid-cuneate, 5–7 mm, sparsely hirtellous; seeds 2.5–3.5 × 0.5–1 mm, often bifid at apex. Fl. and fr. May–Dec.

Sunny watersides, forests; 300–1000(–1500) m. Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Japan, Myanmar, Thailand].

Fl. China 19: 324–325. 2011.