

5. ANTIRHEA Commerson ex Jussieu, Gen. Pl. 204. 1789.

毛茶属 mao cha shu

Chen Tao (陈涛); Charlotte M. Taylor

Guettardella Champion ex Benth.

Trees or shrubs, dioecious, unarmed. Raphides absent. Leaves opposite [or sometimes whorled], often with domatia; quaternary venation lineolate [or sometimes regularly areolate]; stipules caducous or persistent, interpetiolar, generally triangular to oblong. Inflorescences axillary, cymose with axes dichotomous or often markedly scorpioid, few flowered with flowers often fewer on pistillate plants, pedunculate, bracteate or bracts reduced. Flowers sessile, unisexual. Calyx sericeous outside; limb truncate or 4[or 5]-lobed; lobes often unequal. Corolla white or yellow, salverform in staminate flowers, funnellform in pistillate flowers, with tube often prolonged and slender, inside glabrous or pubescent in throat; lobes 4[or 5], obtuse, imbricate in bud. Stamens 4[or 5], inserted in corolla throat, partially exserted; filaments short or reduced; anthers dorsifixed. Ovary 2–8-celled, ovule 1 in each cell, apical and pendulous, with funicle thickened; stigma capitate or 2- or 3-lobed, included. Fruit dark purple, drupaceous, thinly fleshy, ellipsoid to subglobose and smooth, with calyx limb and subtending bracts persistent; pyrene 1, 2–8-celled with 1 seed in each cell, ellipsoid, woody or bony; seeds cylindrical, medium-sized, without endosperm; cotyledons compressed and minute; radicle clavate and ascending.

Thirty-six species: tropical Asia, Australia, Madagascar, Mascarene Islands, Pacific islands; one species (endemic) in China.

Antirhea has traditionally included both paleotropical and neotropical species, but the bisexual and polygamous neotropical plants are now included in other genera; even so, some authors still incorrectly give a pantropical range for this genus.

Chaw and Darwin (Tulane Stud. Zool. & Bot. 28: 50, 59, 69. 1992) recognized three subgenera of *Antirhea*. *Antirhea chinensis* is the type of *A.* subg. *Guettardella* (Champion ex Benth.) Chaw, the largest subgenus.

1. *Antirhea chinensis* (Champion ex Benth.) Benth. & J. D. Hooker ex F. B. Forbes & Hemsley, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 23: 384. 1888.

毛茶 mao cha

Guettardella chinensis Champion ex Benth., Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 4: 197. 1852.

Shrubs, erect, 1–2(–4) m tall; branches subterete to somewhat flattened, moderately to densely strigose, strigillose, or tomentulose, often with trichomes of 2 lengths, occasionally becoming glabrescent, often markedly sylleptic from nodes below leaves with markedly elongated lowermost internode. Petiole 4–10 mm, densely strigose to tomentulose; leaf blade drying papery, elliptic-oblong, oblong-lanceolate, oblanceolate, elliptic, or narrowly elliptic, 3–7(–9) × 1–2.5(–3) cm, adaxially glabrous or sparsely strigillose, abaxially densely sericeous to strigillose, base cuneate to acute, margin flat to thinly revolute, apex acuminate; secondary veins 4–6 pairs, usually with well-developed pilosulous domatia; stipules usually persisting with leaves, triangular to narrowly triangular, 2.5–6 mm, abaxially strigose or strigillose to glabrescent, adaxially densely sericeous, acuminate. Inflorescences cymose, dichotomous or with

higher order axes often scorpioid, staminate several flowered, pistillate few to several flowered, sericeous to strigillose; peduncles 1–3 cm; branched portion 1–3 × 1–3 cm; bracts linear to subulate, 1.5–4 mm. Calyx densely sericeous; ovary portion ellipsoid to obconic, 0.5–1 mm; limb deeply lobed, tubular part 0.3–0.5 mm; lobes linear or lanceolate, 0.5–1.5 mm, often unequal. Corolla yellow, outside, densely sericeous; staminate tube 6–9 mm, pistillate 3–6 mm, inside glabrous or sparsely sericeous in lower portion; lobes ovate, 1–2 mm, obtuse. Drupe ellipsoid-oblong or ellipsoid, 5–7 × 3–4 mm, sparsely strigose; pyrene 2–5-celled, angled to ridged. Fl. Apr–Jun, fr. Oct–Nov.

- Forests, thickets; 100–1700 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Hainan.

Fl. China 19: 74–75. 2011.