

13. CEPHALANTHUS Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 95. 1753.

风箱树属 feng xiang shu shu

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Shrubs or trees, unarmed; buds conical. Raphides absent. Leaves verticillate or opposite, distichous, usually with domatia; stipules persistent [or sometimes caducous], interpetiolar, triangular, at apex sometimes with a black gland. Inflorescences terminal and sometimes in axils of uppermost leaves, capitate with several globose heads, many flowered, pedunculate, bracteate; bracteoles clavate to clavate-spatulate. Flowers sessile, bisexual, monomorphic. Calyx limb 4(or 5)-lobed. Corolla white to cream, salverform to funnellform, variously pubescent inside; lobes 4, imbricate (and quincuncial) in bud. Stamens 4, inserted in corolla throat, partially exerted; filaments short; anthers dorsifixed, bifid at base. Ovary 2-celled, ovules 1 in each cell, apical and pendulous, anatropous; stigma clavate to capitate, exerted. Fruiting heads globose. Fruit schizocarpous, obconic to turbinate, dry, with calyx limb persistent; mericarps 2, indehiscent, with 1 seed, obconic, stiffly papery; seeds medium-sized, oblong-ellipsoid, with white spongy aril.

Six species: three in the Americas, two in Asia, one in Africa; one species in China.

1. *Cephalanthus tetrandrus* (Roxburgh) Ridsdale & Bakhuizen f., *Blumea* 23: 182. 1976 [*"tetrandra"*].

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Nauclea tetrandra Roxburgh, *Fl. Ind.* 2: 125. 1824; *Cephalanthus glabrifolius* Hayata; *C. naucleoides* Candolle; *C. ratoensis* Hayata.

Deciduous shrubs or small trees, 1–5 m tall; branches subangled to terete, densely pilosulous or tomentulose to usually glabrous. Leaves opposite or in whorls of 3–5, with number often irregular on a stem; petiole 5–10 mm, densely tomentulose or pilosulous to usually glabrous; blade drying stiffly papery to subleathery, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, elliptic, or elliptic-oblong, 6.5–15 × 3–6 cm, adaxially glabrous to sparsely puberulent and often rugulose, abaxially densely pilosulous to usually glabrous, base obtuse, rounded, or subcordate, apex acute to acuminate; secondary veins 8–12 pairs, often with pilosulous domatia in axils or along costa; stipules persistent or often deciduous leaving a persistent truncate basal portion, broadly ovate, 3–5 mm, adaxially enclosing a ring of persistent white trichomes 0.5–1 mm, abaxially glabrous to occasionally densely pilosulous, apex cuspidate, often with a black terminal gland. Inflorescence densely tomentulose or pilosulous to usually glabrous; peduncles 2.5–6 cm; flowering heads 1–10, 8–12 mm in diam. across calyces, 20–25 mm in diam. across corollas; bracteoles linear-clavate, ca. 2 mm, strigose. Calyx with ovary portion obconic, ca. 1 mm, glabrous, surrounded at base by ring of pilose trichomes; limb with tubular portion 1–2 mm, glabrous to sparsely puberulent; lobes spatulate-oblong, 1–2 mm, densely puberulent, obtuse to rounded, in sinuses usually with stipitate or sessile black gland. Corolla outside glabrous; tube 7–12 mm, pubescent inside; lobes spatulate-oblong, 1–2 mm, obtuse or rounded, in sinuses often with stipitate black gland. Stigma ellipsoid or clavate, ca. 0.5 mm, exerted by 4–6 mm. Fruiting head 10–20 mm in diam. Mericarps 4–6 mm, glabrous; seeds brown, 3–5 mm. Fl. Jun–Sep, fr. Jul–Sep.

Shady sites at roadsides or streamsides; sea level to 700 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Taiwan, Yunnan, Zhe-

jiang [Bangladesh, India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam].

This species was long considered conspecific with *Cephalanthus occidentalis* Linnaeus of North America; consequently, that name has been frequently but erroneously used for the Asian plants. Ridsdale (*Blumea* 23: 177–188. 1976) concluded that only one species of *Cephalanthus* is found in Asia and it is distinct from the North American species. Ridsdale (loc. cit.: 180–181) reported that this species is tolerant of wet soils and sometimes cultivated for ground stabilization.

