

## MYOPORACEAE

苦檻藍科 *ku jian lan ke*

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Prostrate or erect shrubs or small trees, glabrous, glandular papillate or covered with stellate, villous, or glandular simple or branched trichomes, often with embedded resin cavities protruding from vegetative and floral parts, viscid to resinous. Stipules absent. Leaves simple, alternate to densely spiral, more rarely opposite or whorled, sessile to petiolate; leaf blade margin entire, serrate, crenate, or rarely lobed. Inflorescences a reduced dichasial cyme of 1–12 axillary flowers; bracts absent. Flowers bisexual, rarely functionally male or female. Sepals (4 or)5(or 6–9), distinct, basally connate, or rarely forming a deep calyx tube, valvate or imbricate, ± persistent. Corolla bilabiate, campanulate, rarely urceolate, actinomorphic, or zygomorphic, 5-lobed, lower lip 1–3-lobed, upper lip 2–4-lobed. Stamens 4(–8), inserted in corolla tube, alternate with corolla lobes, included or exerted; filaments filiform; anther cells confluent, reniform or sagittate. Gynoecium of 2 connate carpels; ovary superior, 2-carpelled, becoming 4(–12)-loculed by division of ovary; ovules 1–3(or 4) per locule, pendulous, anatropous; stigma capitate. Fruit usually indehiscent, rarely semi-dehiscent or subschizocarpic, dry or drupaceous with fleshy or watery mesocarp; endocarp woody. Seeds with a straight or slightly curved embryo; endosperm absent or sparse.

Seven genera and ca. 250 species: tropical America, E and SE Asia, Australia, Indian Ocean islands (Mauritius and Rodrigues); one species in China.

The family has recently been monographed (R. J. Chinnock, *Eremophila* and allied genera: A monograph of the plant family Myoporaceae, 1–672. 2007), and *Pentacoelium* was re-instated as a genus distinct from *Myoporum* Banks & Solander ex G. Forster. Although *Pentacoelium* is comparable vegetatively with species of *Myoporum*, the flowers are much larger and the fruit are quite different. The fruit of *Pentacoelium* are large and the most complex in the family. The fruit are similar in size and internal structures to *Bontia* Linnaeus, a genus endemic to the Caribbean and surrounding coastal areas of South America. Both genera show fruit features that suggest adaptation to dispersal by water, but the fruit of *Pentacoelium* are more complicated with a star-shaped inner woody zone and up to 10 locules and subapical lacunae extending down into the fruit.

Li Zhenyu. 2002. Myoporaceae. In: Hu Chiachi, ed., Fl. Reipubl. Popularis Sin. 70: 310–313.

### 1. PENTACOELIUM Siebold & Zuccarini, Abh. Math.-Phys. Cl. Königl. Bayer. Akad. Wiss. 4(3): 151. 1846.

苦檻藍屬 *ku jian lan shu*

*Polycoelium* A. Candolle.

Shrubs, evergreen, slightly resinous, glandular papillate, glabrous. Leaves alternate, petiolate. Flowers axillary, solitary or in fascicles, pedicellate. Sepals 5, small, distinct, imbricate. Corolla regular to slightly zygomorphic. Stamens exerted. Fruit slightly fleshy at maturity but soon drying and exocarp separating from endocarp; exocarp papery; endocarp 2-zoned, outer zone light and spongy, inner zone 5–10-rayed star-shaped, hard, woody, and with a locule at base of each ray. Seed 1 per locule.

One species: restricted to coastal areas of SE China, S Japan, and N Vietnam.

**1. *Pentacoelium bontioides*** Siebold & Zuccarini, Abh. Math.-Phys. Cl. Königl. Bayer. Akad. Wiss. 4(3): 151. 1846.

苦檻藍 *ku jian lan*

*Myoporum bontioides* (Siebold & Zuccarini) A. Gray; *M. chinense* (A. Candolle) A. Gray; *Polycoelium bontioides* (Siebold & Zuccarini) A. Candolle; *P. chinense* A. Candolle.

Shrubs 1–2 m tall. Stems erect, branched; twigs pale brown, terete, 3–5 mm in diam. Leaves alternate, glabrous; petiole 1–2 cm; leaf blade narrowly elliptic, elliptic, or oblanceolate-elliptic, 4–13 × 1.5–4 cm, softly leathery, secondary veins 3 or 4 on each side of midvein, base attenuate, margin entire or rarely obscurely serrulate, apex acute to shortly acuminate and often mucronate. Flowers axillary, 1 or 2(–4) in fascicles. Pedicel 1–2.7 cm, apically thickened, glabrous. Sepals 5, ovate-

elliptic to triangular-ovate, 3.5–5.5 mm, with some translucent glands, glabrous, persistent, apex acute. Corolla white to pale pinkish purple with purple spots or streaks, funnel-shaped to campanulate, 5-lobed, outside glabrous; tube 1.2–1.5 cm, throat 5–6 mm broad; lobes ovate to broadly ovate, ca. 8 mm, inside basally sparsely pubescent, apex rounded. Stamens inserted in corolla tube ca. 1 mm from base, glabrous; filaments 1.5–1.8 cm; anthers ca. 2 mm. Gynoecium glabrous; ovary ovoid-spherical, ca. 2 mm, with 5–8 locules, apically tapering; style filiform, ca. 2.5 cm; stigma capitate, 5-lobed. Fruit purplish red but drying pale brown, ovoid-spherical, 1–1.5 × 0.9–1.2 cm, fleshy, 5–8-ribbed when dry, apically tapering, glabrous, with 5–8 seeds. Fl. Apr–Jun, fr. May–Jul.

Sandy sites or stony thickets along coasts; near sea level. E Fujian, S Guangdong, S Guangxi (Fangcheng, Hepu), Hainan (Wanning, Xisha Qundao), W Taiwan, E Zhejiang (Dongtou) [S Japan, N Vietnam].

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