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# 6. ITEADAPHNE Blume, Mus. Bot. 1: 365. 1851.

单花山胡椒属 dan hua shan hu jiao shu

Li Xiwen (李锡文 Li Hsi-wen), Li Jie (李捷); Henk van der Werff

Small trees or shrubs, evergreen, dioecious. Leaves alternate, strongly trinerved or triplinerved. Pseudoumbels 1-flowered, a few together along a slender leafless short shoot with terminal bud, not developing into a leafy shoot after anthesis, each pseudo-umbel with 1 bract and 2 involucral bracts; peduncle subsessile or sessile. Flowers unisexual or polygamous. Perianth tube very short; perianth segments 6, subequal. Stamens 6–9; filaments of 1st and 2nd whorls eglandular but those of 3rd whorl or sometimes also of 2nd whorl 2-glandular; glands always orbicular-reniform and subsessile; anthers 2-celled; cells introrse. Ovary ovoid or subglobose; style terete; stigma slightly dilated, peltate or 3-fid. Fruits drupelike; perianth cup discoid.

Three species: China, India, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam; one species in China.

This genus, closely related to *Lindera*, is characterized by the 1-flowered pseudoumbels and 2-celled anthers. It may be an unnatural group if the reduction of multi-flowered pseudoumbels to 1-flowered pseudoumbels in *Lindera* has taken place more than once. Moreover, *Iteadaphne confusa* Blume, nom. illeg. superfl. (the type of *Iteadaphne*), with its opposite or subopposite, pinnately veined leaves, is perhaps not closely related to *I. caudata* and (from Vietnam) *L. spicata* Kostermans, which have alternate, trinerved or triplinerved leaves. See van der Werff (Blumea 46: 137. 2001).

**1. Iteadaphne caudata** (Nees) H. W. Li, Acta Bot. Yunnan. 7: 132. 1985.

香面叶 xiang mian ye

*Daphnidium caudatum* Nees in Wallich, Pl. Asiat. Rar. 2: 63. 1831; *Benzoin caudatum* (Nees) Kuntze; *Lindera caudata* (Nees) J. D. Hooker.

Shrubs or small trees, 2–12(–20) m tall. Bark black-gray. Branchlets slender; young branchlets yellow-brown pubescent, becoming glabrous and black-brown when old, thinly longitudinally striate, lenticellate, lenticels oblong. Terminal bud ovoid, 2–4 mm. Leaves alternate; petiole 5–13 mm, densely yellow-brown pubescent; leaf blade abaxially nearly glaucous when dry, adaxially brown or green-brown, narrowly ovate or oblong-lanceolate, (4.5–)5–13 × (1.5–)2–4 cm, thinly leathery, densely yellow-brown pubescent on both surfaces but more densely so abaxially when young, glabrate except along midrib when old, triplinerved, basal lateral veins arcuate-ascendant toward leaf apex from 1–3 mm above base, midrib and lateral veins concave-convex, base broadly cuneate or rounded, apex caudate-acuminate. Pseudoumbels 1-flowered, sessile, 2–8 together along a slender leafless short shoot, elongate in fruiting stage, each pseudo-umbel with 1 bract and 2 involucral bracts; involucral bracts broadly ovate or suborbicular, yellow-brown pubescent outside; bracts broadly ovate, yellow-brown pubescent, apex acute. Male flowers: pedicels ca. 1.5 mm; perianth segments 6, subequal, narrowly ovate, 2.8–3 × 1.5–2 mm, pubescent at base on both surfaces, apex obtuse; stamens 9, subequal, 4.5–6.5 mm; filaments villous on lower parts, those of 3rd whorl 2-glandular at base; glands orbicular-reniform, subsessile; pistillode ca. 3 mm; ovary oblong; style slender, appressed pubescent at lower part; stigma 3-fid. Female flowers: perianth segments 6, ovate-oblong, ca. 2.5 × 1.5 mm, yellow-brown pubescent on base of both surfaces, apex acute; staminodes 9, fasciated, 1.5–2 mm, densely yellow-brown pubescent, interior 6 shorter and 2-glandular at filament base; glands free, orbicular-reniform; ovary ovoid or subglobose, ca. 2 mm; style slender, ca. 2 mm; stigma peltate, papillose. Fruits globose, 5–6(–7) mm in diam., black-purple at maturity, inserted on persistent perianth tube with 6 perianth segments. Fl. Oct–Apr of next year, fr. Mar–Oct.

Thickets, sparse forests, roadsides, forest margins; 700–2300 m. W Guangxi, S Yunnan [India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam].

The seed oil is used as a lubricant and for making soap. The branchlets, leaves, and pericarp may yield essential oil.

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