

### 31. VALLARIS N. Burman, Fl. Indica 51. 1768.

纽子花属 niu zi hua shu

*Parabeaumontia* (Baillon) Pichon.

Shrubs trailing or scandent, latex white. Leaves opposite, dotted. Cymes umbellate or compound corymbose, axillary or terminal. Sepals free, with or without basal glands inside. Corolla subrotate, limb spreading, throat without scales; lobes broad, overlapping to right. Stamens inserted at apex or middle of corolla tube; filaments short, with a large subapical dorsal gland; anthers sagittate, partially or completely exerted, connivent, adherent to pistil head, cells with rigid basal spurs; disc ringlike or cup-shaped, 5-lobed, lobes sometimes free, ciliate. Ovaries 2, distinct. Follicles 2, free. Seeds numerous, biseriata, apex crowned with coma; endosperm starchy; embryo straight; cotyledons elliptic, base subcordate, apex rounded.

Three species: India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka; two species in China.

- 1a. Sepals 9–15 mm; corolla limb 3–4 cm in diam., tube 1.3–1.5 cm, lobes mucronate at apex ..... 1. *V. indecora*  
1b. Sepals 2–7 mm; corolla limb 1.4–2.5 cm in diam., tube 0.5–1 cm, lobes rounded at apex ..... 2. *V. solanacea*

1. **Vallaris indecora** (Baillon) Tsiang & P. T. Li, Acta Vietnam].  
Phytotax. Sin. 11: 375. 1973.

大纽子花 da niu zi hua

*Beaumontia indecora* Baillon, Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Paris 1: 759. 1888; *Parabeaumontia indecora* (Baillon) Pichon; *Vallaris grandiflora* Hemsley & E. H. Wilson.

Shrubs trailing or scandent, to 6 m tall. Bark pale gray. Petiole 1–6 mm; leaf blade elliptic or obovate, 7–14 × 3–9 cm, base cuneate or rounded, pubescent, glabrescent, or glabrous on both surfaces; lateral veins 6–8 pairs. Cymes 3- or 4-flowered; peduncle 0.7–1.5 cm. Flowers fetid; pedicel 0.7–2 cm. Sepals oblong, 0.9–1.5 cm. Corolla pale yellow, tube 1.3–1.5 cm; limb 3–4 cm in diam., pubescent inside including throat; lobes mucronate at apex. Anthers and dorsal glands exerted from throat. Ovary and style pilose. Follicles narrowly ovoid, 6.5–14 × 1.5–3.5 cm. Seeds rhomboid or ellipsoid, ca. 2 cm, coma ca. 2.2 cm. Fl. Mar-Jun.

• Dense montane forests; 700–3000 m. Guangxi, Guizhou, Sichuan, Yunnan.

All parts are used to treat worm diseases.

2. **Vallaris solanacea** (Roth) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2: 417. 1891.

纽子花 niu zi hua

*Peltanthera solanacea* Roth, Nov. Pl. Sp. 132. 1821; *Vallaris heynei* Sprengel; *V. solanacea* (Roth) K. Schumann.

Shrubs climbing, often twining, to 10 m. Bark dirty whitish gray; flowering branchlets, slender, grayish pubescent. Petiole 0.2–2 cm; leaf blade elliptic to narrowly so, 2–15 × 0.8–6 cm, densely pubescent on both surfaces, base cuneate or rounded; lateral veins 5–12 pairs. Cymes di- or trichasial; peduncle 0.5–3 cm. Flowers fragrant; pedicel 0.5–2.5 cm. Sepals ovate or narrowly elliptic, 2–7 mm. Corolla white or pale yellow, limb 1.4–2.5 cm in diam., tube 5–10 mm, lobes rounded at apex. Staminal glands yellow, globose; disc shorter than ovary, apex pilose. Follicles oblong, 8–14 × 1.5–3.5 cm. Seeds ellipsoid, 9–10 mm, coma 3–4 cm. Fl. Mar-Jul.  $2n = 22$ .

Forests, thickets, stream banks; 0–2700 m. Hainan [Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand,

