

# *Abutilon theophrasti* Velvetleaf, China jute

## Introduction

The genus *Abutilon* contains approximately 160 species worldwide, primarily in tropical and subtropical areas. In China, ten species and three varieties occur throughout the country. *Abutilon* species are cultivated for medicinal and ornamental purposes as well as a fiber source<sup>[44]</sup>.



*Abutilon theophrasti* buds and flower. (Photo courtesy of LBJWC.)

## Species of *Abutilon* in China

Scientific Name	Scientific Name
<i>A. crispum</i> (Linn.) Medicus	<i>A. paniculatum</i> Hand.-Mazz.
<i>A. gebauerianum</i> Hand.-Mazz.	<i>A. roseum</i> Hand.-Mazz.
<i>A. guineens</i> (Schumacher) <sup>†</sup>	<i>A. sinense</i> Oliv.
<i>A. hirtum</i> (Lamk.) Sweet	<i>A. striatum</i> Dickson.
<i>A. indicum</i> (Linn.) Sweet	<b><i>A. theophrasti</i> Medicus</b>

<sup>†</sup> from the revised *Flora of China* (FOC)<sup>[170]</sup>; others from *Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae* (Flora of People’s Republic of China, FRPS)<sup>[44]</sup>

## Taxonomy

**Family:** Malvaceae

**Genus:** *Abutilon* Miller

## Description

*Abutilon theophrasti* is an annual subshrub-like herb that can reach a height of 1-2 m. The stem and twigs are covered with fine hairs. The velvety, heart-shaped leaves are alternate, about

5-10 cm long, densely stellate pubescent on both surfaces, with minutely crenate margin, long acuminate apex and cordate base. Petiole is 3-12 cm long with stellate hairs. The stipule is shed early. Blooming from July to August, yellow flowers are produced solitarily in leaf axils. The pedicel is pubescent, 1-3 cm long, with a knot near the apex. The calyx is cup-shaped, densely puberulous, with five ovate lobes about 6 mm long.



*Abutilon theophrasti*. (LBJWC)

Petals are yellow, obovate, and about 1 cm in length. Fruits are semi-globose capsules, about 2 cm in diameter and 1.2 cm in length, with 15-20 scabrous mericarps bearing two long awns at the apex. Seeds are brown, stellately puberulous and reniform<sup>[44]</sup>.



## Habitat and Distribution

*Abutilon theophrasti* occurs throughout mainland China with the exception of Qinghai and Tibet<sup>[44]</sup>. *Abutilon theophrasti* occurs along roadsides, ditches, hillside slopes, riverbanks, disturbed areas, and crop fields.<sup>[44][70][201]</sup>

## Economic Importance

*Abutilon theophrasti* has a variety of medicinal uses.<sup>[44]</sup> It is cultivated as a source of fiber and oil, however, it has escaped from cultivation to become an invasive species of orchards, cotton,

maize, soybean, and vegetable fields, causing serious damage [34][96].

**Natural Enemies of *Abutilon***  
At least 16 records of fungi have been

found on plants of the genus *Abutilon*. Most of them can infect *Abutilon theophrasti* and among them, ten fungal species are only reported on this plant [23]. Six out of eight arthropods

are reported to injure *A. theophrasti*, but none is host-specific.

## Fungi

Phylum	Family	Species	H. R.	Ref.
Ascomycota	Dothioraceae	<i>Pleosphaerulina abutilonis</i> Miura	m	23
	Mycosphaerellaceae	<i>Mycosphaerella abutilonis</i> Nakata & Takim.	m	23
		<i>Mycosphaerella abutilontidicola</i> Miura	m	23
Basidiomycota	Ceratobasidiaceae	<i>Thanatephorus cucumeris</i> (A.B. Frank) Donk	p	23
	Pucciniaceae	<i>Puccinia abutili</i> Berk. & Broome	oo	23
		<i>Puccinia heterospora</i> Berk. & M.A. Curtis	p	23
Oomycota	Peronosporaceae	<i>Plasmopara skvortzovii</i> Miura	m	23
			oo	188
Anamorphic Ascomycetes		<i>Macrophoma abutilonis</i> Nakata & Takim.	m	23
Anamorphic <i>Glomerella</i>		<i>Colletotrichum pekinensis</i> Kats.	m	23
Anamorphic <i>Guignardia</i>		<i>Phyllosticta abutilonis</i> Henn.	m	23
Anamorphic Hypocreales		<i>Myrothecium roridum</i> Tode	p	23
Anamorphic <i>Hypomyces</i>		<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> Reinke & Berthold	p	23
Anamorphic <i>Lewia</i>		<i>Alternaria abutilonis</i> (Speg.) P. Joly [= <i>Macrosporium abutilonis</i> Speg.]	o	23 <sup>†</sup>
Anamorphic <i>Mycosphaerella</i>		<i>Cercospora avicennae</i> Chupp	m	23
Anamorphic Mycosphaerellaceae		<i>Ascochyta abutilonis</i> Hollós	m	23
Anamorphic <i>Nectria</i>		<i>Tubercularia abutilonis</i> Katsura	m	23

<sup>†</sup>*Macrosporium abutilonis* Speg., and its synonym, *Alternaria abutilonis* (Speg.) P. Joly, are recorded as different accounts. Only one host is recorded for *M. abutilonis* and several host species in one genus for *A. abutilonis*, therefore “o” is the accepted H. R. entry.

## Arthropods

Order	Family	Species	H. R.	Ref.
Hemiptera	Coreidae	<i>Liorhyssus hyalinus</i> (Fabricius)	p	192
	Pyrrhocoridae	<i>Dysdercus cingulatus</i> (Fabricius)	p	192
Homoptera	Pseudococcidae	<i>Pseudococcus maritimus</i> Ehrhorn	po	150
Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Acontia malvae</i> Esper	p	205
		<i>Anomis flava</i> (Fabricius)	p	158
			p	205
	<i>Heliothis armigera</i> (Hübner)	p	205	
	Nymphalidae	<i>Hypolimnas missipus</i> (Linnaeus)	p	203
Thysanoptera	Thripidae	<i>Tusothrips aureus</i> (Mouleon)	po	140