Jasminum longipetalum King & Gamble

Family:
Oleaceae

King, G. & Gamble, J.S. (1906) Journal Asiatic Society Bengal 74: 262. Type: Malaysia, Perak, Kings collector 2765 & 6005; Isosyntype : K; Singapore, Ridley 10937; Isosyntype: K.

Common name:
Jasmine, Native; Native Jasmine

Stem
Usually grows as a shrub, sometimes flowers and fruits as a vine.

Leaves
Leaf blades thick and leathery, about 5.5-10 x 2-5.5 cm, petioles about 0.5-1 cm long. Petiole with a pulvinus or articulation about 3-5 mm from the base.

Flowers
Inflorescences about 3-7-flowered. Flowers strongly perfumed. Calyx lobes about 4-5 x 1 mm, clothed in short, pale hairs. Corolla tube about 15 mm long and quite narrow, about 1-2 mm. Corolla lobes about 9-11, each about 15 x 2-3 mm. Anthers about 4 mm long, included in the corolla tube, filaments about 1 mm long. Ovary about 1.5 mm diam. Style about half the length of the corolla tube. Ovules 1 per locule.

Fruit
Fruits often paired, each fruit globular about 8-11 mm diam. Seeds 7-8 mm diam. Testa very thin.

Seedlings
Usually four spirally arranged cataphylls produced before a whorl of three larger cataphylls and then the first true leaves. Cataphylls hairy. First true leaves produced in a whorl of three. Leaf blades ovate, all venation depressed on the upper surface. Petiole with a pulvinus or articulation about halfway between the leaf base and the stem.

Distribution and Ecology
Occurs in CYP and NEQ. Altitudinal range from near sea level to 180 m. Grows in beach forest or thickets on old sand dunes.

Natural History & Notes
This species has horticultural potential because of the large white flowers and the fact that it can easily be trained into a shrub.

Synonyms

RFK Code
2555