## **EUPTELEACEAE**

领春木科 ling chun mu ke

Fu Dezhi (傅德志)1; Peter K. Endress2

Trees or shrubs, deciduous. Branches sympodial. Stipules absent. Leaves spirally arranged, simple, petiolate; leaf blade pinnately veined. Inflorescences appearing before leaves, composed of 6–12 clustered flowers borne in axils of bracts at base of a leafy shoot. Flowers bisexual. Perianth absent. Stamens 6–19,  $\pm$  in one series. Carpels 8–31, free,  $\pm$  in one series, stipitate, with 1–3 ovules attached below ventral suture. Fruit stalked, composed of several stipitate samaras. Endosperm copious, oily; embryo small.

One genus and two species: E Asia; one species in China.

Kuan Ke-chien. 1979. Eupteleaceae. Fl. Reipubl. Popularis Sin. 27: 19-20.

## 1. EUPTELEA Siebold & Zuccarini, Fl. Jap. 1: 133. 1840.

领春木属 ling chun mu shu

Morphological characters and geographical distribution are the same as those of the family.

1. Euptelea pleiosperma J. D. Hooker & Thomson, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 7: 243. 1864.

领春木 ling chun mu

Euptelea davidiana Baillon; E. delavayi Tieghem; E. franchetii Tieghem; E. minor Ching.

Trees or shrubs, 2–15 m tall. Branchlets purple-black to gray, glabrous. Petiole 2–6 cm, glabrescent; leaf blade ovate to suborbicular,  $5-16 \times 3-15$  cm, papery, abaxially glabrous or appressed pubescent on veins and vein axils hairy, adaxially glabrous or sparsely pubescent, base broadly cuneate, margin irregularly dentate, apex acuminate to cuspidate; secondary veins 6–11 on each side of midvein. Floral bracts elliptic, early deciduous. Pedicel 3–5 mm. Stamens 0.8–1.9 cm; filaments filiform to slightly flattened; anthers red, narrowly oblong, longer than filaments, dehiscent by longitudinal slits, connective apically with a 0.7–2 mm appendage. Carpels 1–3 mm. Stigma white, ventral to distal. Fruit brown,  $5-11 \times 3-6$  mm. Seeds black, ovoid, 1.5-2.5 mm. Fl. Apr–May, fr. Jul–Aug. 2n=28.

Forests in valleys; 900–3600 m. S Anhui, S Gansu, Guizhou, SW Hebei, W Henan, Hubei, Hunan, E Jiangxi, S Shaanxi, S Shaanxi, Sichuan, SE Xizang, N and E Yunnan, NW Zhejiang [Bhutan, NE India].

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Herbarium, Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 20 Nanxincun, Xiangshan, Beijing 100093, People's Republic of China.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Institut für Systematische Botanik der Universität Zürich, Zollikerstrasse 107, CH-8008, Zürich, Switzerland.