

7. PSEUDOLARIX Gordon, Pinetum 292. 1858, nom. cons.
金钱松属 jin qian song shu

Chrysolarix H. E. Moore; *Laricopsis* Kent.

Trees deciduous; trunk monopodial, straight, terete; branches irregularly whorled; branchlets strongly dimorphic: long branchlets with leaves spirally arranged and radially spreading; short branchlets with leaves radially arranged in false whorls of 10–30 (often spirally spread like a discoid star). Leaves green, turning golden yellow before falling in autumn, narrowly oblanceolate-linear, flattened, 1.5–4 mm wide, flexible, stomatal lines abaxial, in 2 bands, separated by midvein, vascular bundle 1, resin canals 2 or 3 (–7), marginal. Pollen cones terminal on short branchlets, borne in umbellate clusters of 10–25, pendulous at maturity; pollen 2-saccate. Seed cones solitary, shortly pedunculate, erect or ± spreading, ovoid-globose, 2-seeded, maturing in 1st year. Seed scales thick, woody, deciduous at maturity. Bracts adnate to seed scales at base and shed together with them at maturity. Seeds with large, backward projecting wing extending beyond scale margin at maturity. Cotyledons 4–7. $2n = 44^*$.

• One species: China.

1. Pseudolarix amabilis (J. Nelson) Rehder, J. Arnold Arbor. 1: 53. 1919.

金钱松 jin qian song

Larix amabilis J. Nelson, Pinaceae 84. 1866; *Abies kaempferi* Lindley; *Chrysolarix amabilis* (J. Nelson) H. E. Moore; *Laricopsis kaempferi* (Lindley) Kent; *Pseudolarix fortunei* Mayr; *P. kaempferi* Gordon; *P. pourtetii* Ferré.

Trees to 40 m tall; trunk to 3 m d.b.h.; bark gray-brown, rough, scaly, flaking; crown broadly conical; long branchlets initially reddish brown or reddish yellow, glossy, glabrous, becoming yellowish gray, brownish gray, or rarely purplish brown in 2nd or 3rd year, finally gray or dark gray; short branchlets slow growing, bearing dense rings of leaf cushions; winter buds ovoid, scales free at apex. Leaves bluish green adaxially, pale green abaxially, slightly curved or straight, 2–5.5 cm × 1.5–4 mm, slightly keeled adaxially, stomatal lines present on abaxial surface, midvein prominent abaxially, apex acute. Seed cones green or yellow-green, maturing reddish brown, obovoid or ovoid, 5–7.5 × 4–5 cm. Seed scales ovate-lanceolate, 2.8–3.5 × ca. 1.7 cm, with a longitudinal, central, densely pubescent ridge adaxially, base with 2 lateral auricles, apex emarginate. Bracts ovate-lanceolate, 1/4–1/3 as long as seed scales, margin denticulate. Seeds white, ovoid, 6–7 mm; wing light yellow or brownish yellow, glossy adaxially, triangular-lanceolate, ca. 2.5 cm. Pollination Apr, seed maturity Oct.

• Evergreen and deciduous, broad-leaved mixed, forests; 100–1500 m. Native range difficult to discern owing to long history of cultivation but probably the lower Chang Jiang valley: N Fujian, Hunan, N Jiangxi, N Zhejiang; cultivated in S Anhui, W Hubei, S Jiangsu, E Sichuan.

A rare species (as a native plant). The wood is used for furniture, boat building, and bridges. An excellent ornamental tree with its attractive crown and golden autumn color.

Flora of China 4: 41–42. 1999.