

3. **PTEROCELTIS** Maximowicz, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint-Pétersbourg 18: 292. 1873.

青檀属 qing tan shu

Trees, deciduous, monoecious. Branchlets never spinose, never corky or winged. Stipules 2, free, linear, caducous, leaving a short transverse scar on each side of leaf base. Leaves often distichous, blade serrate, 3-veined from base; secondary veins branching and often anastomosing before reaching marginal teeth. Male flowers: clustered in proximal leaf axil of one-year-old branchlets. Perianth 5-parted, tepals imbricate. Stamens 5; filaments erect; anthers apically pubescent. Female flowers: solitary in distal leaf axil of one-year-old branchlets. Perianth 4-parted, tepals lanceolate. Ovary laterally compressed. Nut broadly winged, endocarp bony. Endosperm scarce; embryo curved; cotyledons broad.

- One species.

1. *Pteroceltis tatarinowii* Maximowicz, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint-Pétersbourg 18: 293. 1873.

青檀 qing tan

Pteroceltis tatarinowii Maximowicz var. *pubescens* Handel-Mazzetti; *Ulmus cavaleriei* H. Léveillé.

Trees, to 20 m tall, d.b.h. 70–100 cm or more. Bark grayish white to dark gray. Branchlets with distinct lenticels. Winter buds ovoid. Petiole 0.5–1.5 cm, pubescent; leaf blade broadly ovate to oblong, 3–10 × 2–5 cm, base oblique, margin irregularly serrate, apex acuminate; secondary veins 4–6 on each side

of midvein. Nut yellowish green to yellowish brown, ± globose to oblong, 1–1.7 cm in diam., glabrous or pubescent, base truncate or cordate, apex notched; perianth and style persistent; stalk 1–2 cm; wings ± woody. Fl. Mar–May, fr. Aug–Oct.

- Mountainous regions on limestone, river and stream banks; 100–1500 m. Anhui, Fujian, S Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Liaoning (Dalian), SE Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Zhejiang.

This species is grown as an ornamental and for its fine timber, the bark fiber is used in the manufacturing of Xuan Paper, and oil is extracted from the seeds.

