
梨果寄生属 li guo ji sheng shu

Shrubs parasitic, base often with epicotyledonous roots, most young parts usually with dense stellate and sometimes also verticillate hairs. Leaves opposite or subopposite, pinnately veined. Inflorescences axillary or at leafless node, racemes or sometimes umbels; 1 bract subtending each flower, usually scale-like. Flowers bisexual, 4-merous, zygomorphic. Calyx pyriform or tubinate, base attenuate, limb annular, persistent. Mature flower buds tubaral. Corolla sympetalous, curved, basal portion ± inflated, split along 1 side at anthesis, tip ellipsoid or ovoid, lobes all reflexed toward the side away from the split. Stamens inserted at base of corolla lobes; filaments short; anthers 4-loculed, sometimes multilocellate. Pollen grain trileteolate in polar view. Ovary 1-loculed; placentation basal. Style filiform, 4-angled; stigma only slightly enlarged and capitate. Berry turbinate, clavate, or pyriform, base narrow or often attenuate into stipe, exocarp leathery, pubescent or glabrous.

About 50 species: S and SE Asia; ten species (two endemic) in China.

Some authors have considered this genus to be congeneric with Loranthus Jacquin (1762), in which case the name Loranthus is conserved against Scurrula, which would otherwise have priority. However, the name Scurrula is not to be rejected when not united with Loranthus, and takes precedence over Taxillus Tieghem (1895) should, as some authors have suggested, Scurrula and Taxillus be treated as congeneric. Some authors have misinterpreted the status of Scurrula and incorrectly transferred some species to Taxillus. We believe that the difference in shape of the calyx and fruit offers a ready means of distinguishing these two genera in all but extremely immature material, and we therefore keep them separate.

1a. Inflorescences 2- or 3-flowered; bracts 3–5 mm, ovate to triangular. .......................... 6. S. notothixoides
1b. Inflorescences 3–16-flowered; bracts 0.5–1.5 mm, ovate to triangular.

2a. Inflorescence peduncle plus rachis 25–35 mm; indumentum ± white ............................................................. 1. S. pulverulenta
2b. Inflorescence peduncle plus rachis to 25 mm; indumentum reddish, brownish or gray.

3a. Indumentum of stellate hairs only; leaves ± glabrous when fully expanded.
   4a. Racemes densely 3–7-flowered; corolla 1–2.5 cm; berry base abruptly contracted into distinct stalk ................................................................. 7. S. parasitica
   4b. Racemes 6–11-flowered; corolla 2.8–3.2 cm; berry base gradually tapered, not forming distinct stalk.
   5a. Branchlet and leaf hairs brown; bract ovate, ca. 1.5 mm; corolla tube inflated, ca. 3 mm in diam.; berry turbinate ................................................................. 2. S. elata
   5b. Branchlet and leaf hairs gray; bract triangular, ca. 0.5 mm; corolla tube slender, ca. 2 mm in diam.; berry pyriform ................................................................. 3. S. gongshanensis
3b. Indumentum with at least some dendritic or verticillate hairs; leaves usually more persistently hairy, at least abaxially.
   6a. Corolla [1.1–]2.2–2.5 cm ................................................................. 4. S. atropurpurea
   6b. Corolla 0.8–2 cm.
   7a. Leaf blade 4–5 cm, abaxial surface distinctly tomentose; berry base gradually attenuate, not forming a distinct stalk ................................................................. 5. S. phoebe-formosanae
   7b. Leaf blade 5–11 cm, abaxial surface sparsely hairy to subglabrous; berry base abruptly contracted into distinct stalk.
   8a. Racemes 6–14-flowered, flowers alternate or subopposite ................................................................. 9. S. chingii
   9a. Corolla 1.5–2 cm; indumentum grayish yellow, rarely brown; petiole 4–12 mm .......... 8. S. buddleioides
   9b. Corolla 0.8–1.5 cm; indumentum reddish brown; petiole 2–6 mm ........................................ 10. S. ferruginea


白花梨果寄生 bai hua li guo ji sheng

Loranthus pulverulenta Wallich in Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. 2: 221. 1824; Cichanthus pulverulenta (Wallich) Tieghem.

Shrubs 1–1.5 m tall, young branchlets tomentose with white stellate and verticillate hairs, soon mealy and then glabrous. Branches gray, glabrous, lenticellate. Leaves opposite; petiole 15–20 mm; leaf blade broadly ovate or ovate-oblong, 7–16 × 6–9 cm, thinly leathery, both surfaces whitish tomentose when young, glabrous when mature, lateral veins 4–6 pairs, base rounded to broadly cuneate, apex bluntly acute or slightly acuminate. Racemes solitary or 2- or 3-fascicled, axillary, 8–16-flowered; peduncle and rachis 25–35 mm, white stellate tomentose; bracts ovate, ca. 1 mm. Pedicel 5–6 mm. Calyx pyriform, ca. 3 mm, limb annular. Mature bud tubular, 3–4 mm, tip ellipsoid. Corolla cream or yellowish, slightly curved, densely tomentose with white verticillate hairs, these longer than those on stems and leaves, apical portion slightly inflated, lobes lanceolate, ca. 10 mm, reflexed. Filaments 2–3 mm; anthers ca. 5 mm. Style red; stigma capitate. Berry pyriform or clavate, 6–10 × ca. 5 mm, pubescent. Fl. and fr. Aug.–Mar.

Thickets, mountain slopes, valleys; 300–1800 m. Yunnan [Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand].

Recorded hosts include Litsea glutinosa, Mallotus philippinensis,
Vitex quinata, and Ziziphus jujuba var. inermis. This species has been recorded as forming dense, damaging infestations of Citrus orchards in India and Nepal.


3. Scurrula philippensis (Chamisso & Schlechtendal) G. Don.

Shrubs 0.7–1 m tall, young branchlets, leaves, inflorescences, and flowers with dense pale grayish, yellowish, or yellow-brown, uniformly long, verticillate hairs, at least some dendritic hairs. Branches grayish, glabrous, scattered lenticillate. Leaves opposite; petiole 7–10 mm; leaf blade ovate or oblong, 5–10 × (2.3–)3–6 cm, thinly leathery or papery, abaxial surface minutely tomentose, adaxial surface glabrous, lateral veins 4 or 5 pairs, base broadly cuneate to obtuse, apex acute or obtuse. Racemes solitary or 2- or 3-fascicled, axillary, sometimes at leafless nodes, 5–9-flowered; peduncle 5–8 mm; bracts ovate-triangular, ca. 1 mm. Flowers densely alternate. Pedicel 1.5–2.5 mm. Calyx pyriform, ca. 2.5 mm, limb annular, entire or 4-denticulate. Mature bud tubular, 1.1–2.2–2.5 cm, tip ellipsoid. Corolla red, curved, apical portion slightly inflated, lobes lanceolate, 6–8 mm, reflexed. Filaments ca. 1 mm; anthers 2.5–3 mm. Stigma subglobose. Berry greenish, pyriform, ca. 8 × 3.5 mm, pilose. Fl. Jun.–Oct, fr. Sep.–Dec.

Forests on mountain slopes; 1000–2900 m. NW Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan [Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam].

The indumentum of this species is distinctive; it is very pale brown or cream, with a mixture of long and short dendritic hairs, the long ones obviously overtopping the shorter hairs. Barlow (Blumea 36: 70. 1991) included Scurrula philippensis within S. atropurpurea, described from Java. Specimens from Indonesia and the Philippines have rather shorter flowers, (11–)13–20(–24) mm, than those from the Flora area (22–25 mm), and it is possible that the Chinese material is separable at infraspecific rank.


Forests, mountain slopes; 800–1200 m. Taiwan.

The plants are parasitic on species of Quercus.


Leaves opposite; petiole 7–10 mm, pilose; leaf blade ovate or oblong, 4.5 × 2.3–3.5 cm, leathery, abaxial surface minutely tomentose, adaxial surface glabrous, lateral veins 4 or 5 pairs, base rounded, apex obtuse. Racemes solitary or paired, axillary, sometimes at leafless nodes, 3–5-flowered; peduncle ca. 3 mm; bracts ovate-triangular, 1–1.5 mm. Flowers densely alternate. Pedicel ca. 2 mm. Calyx pyriform, 2.5–3 mm, limb annular. Mature bud tubular, 1–1.3 cm, tip ovoid. Corolla slightly curved, lobes subspatulate, 2.5–3 mm. Filaments 1.5–2 mm; anthers ca. 1 mm. Stigma globose. Berry pyriform, ca. 9 mm, tomentose. Fl. Apr–May.

The plants are parasitic on Phoebe formosana and Quercus variabilis.
Shrubs ca. 0.5 m tall, young stems, leaves, inflorescences, and corollas with dense brownish verticillate and stellate hairs. Branches glabrous, lenticellate. Petiole 2–7 mm, pilose; leaf blade obovate or subrounded, 1.5–3 × 1–2.5 cm, papery, abaxial surface minutely tomentose, adaxial surface sparsely stellately hairy, veins usually 1 pair, base cuneate, apex obtuse to rounded. Umbels solitary or 2– or 3-fascicled, axillary, sometimes at leafless nodes, 2–3-flowered; peduncle 1–5 mm; bracts subspatulate, 3–5 mm. Pedicel 1–2 mm. Calyx pyriform, 2–3.5 mm, limb annular. Mature bud tubular, 2.4–3 cm, tip ovoid. Corolla pale green, brownish, or reddish brown, slightly curved, distal portion slightly inflated, lobes spatulate, ca. 4 mm; mature bud 1–1.2 cm; anthers 1.5–5 mm, brown pubescent; bracts subspatulate, 3–5 mm. Pedicel 1–2 mm. Calyx pyriform, 2–3 mm, limb annular. Mature bud tubular, 2.4–3 cm, tip ovoid. Corolla pale green, brownish, or reddish brown, slightly curved, distal portion slightly inflated, lobes spatulate, ca. 4 mm; mature bud 1–1.2 cm; anthers 1.5–5 mm, brown pubescent; bracts subspatulate, 3–5 mm. Pedicel 1–2 mm. Calyx pyriform, 2–3.5 mm, limb annular. Mature bud tubular, 2.4–3 cm, tip ovoid. Corolla pale green, brownish, or reddish brown, slightly curved, distal portion slightly inflated, lobes spatulate, ca. 4 mm; mature bud 1–1.2 cm; anthers 1.5–5 mm, brown pubescent; bracts subspatulate, 3–5 mm. Pedicel 1–2 mm. Calyx pyriform, 2–3.5 mm, limb annular. Mature bud tubular, 2.4–3 cm, tip ovoid. Corolla pale green, brownish, or reddish brown, slightly curved, distal portion slightly inflated, lobes spatulate, ca. 4 mm; mature bud 1–1.2 cm; anthers 1.5–5 mm, brown pubescent; bracts subspatulate, 3–5 mm. Pedicel 1–2 mm.

**7a. Scurrula parasitica** (Linnaeus) Merrill; *L. saccularis* (Linnaeus) S. T. Chiu.

Leaf blade ovate to ovate-oblong, ferruginous pubescent when young. Inflorescences 3–5–(6–)-flowered. Calyx 2–2.5 mm. Mature bud 2–2.5 cm. Corolla red, lobes 5–8 mm. Berry pyriform, ca. 10 mm, smooth. Fl. and fr. Oct–Apr.

Plains, mountain slopes; 100–1000(–2800) m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan [Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam].

Recorded hosts include *Citrus grandis*, *C. limon*, *C. reticulata*, *Clausena lanciflora*, *Lagerstroemia indica*, *Morus alba*, *Prunus persica*, *P. pyrifolia*, *Sapindus mukorossi*, *Zanthoxylum armatum*, species of Apocynaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Theaceae, and Ulmaceae, and rarely *Cupressus duxiaoxiana* and *Keteleeria evelyniana*.


inflated, tomentose, lobes lanceolate, ca. 5 mm, reflexed. Style red; stigma subcapitate. Berry pyriform, 8–10 × 3.5–4 mm, pilose, base tapering into stalk. Fl. and fr. Jan–Dec.

Forests, thickets, mountain slopes, valleys; 1100–2200 m. Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan [India].

Recorded hosts include species of Caprifoliaceae, Coriariaceae, Fagaceae, Moraceae, Rutaceae, and Tiliaceae.

1a. Petiole 6–12 mm; inflorescence peduncle and axis 2–5 mm; 4- or 5(-7)-flowered, grayish yellow tomentose; calyx 2.5–3 mm; mature bud 1.5–1.6(–1.8) cm; filaments 1.5–3 mm; anthers 1.5–2 mm .......... 8a. var. budeioides

1b. Petiole 4–5 mm; inflorescence peduncle and axis 1.5–2.5 mm; 3- or 4-flowered, brownish tomentose; calyx 2 mm; mature bud ca. 2 mm; filaments ca. 1 mm; anthers ca. 2 mm ........................................ 8b. var. heynei

8a. Scurrula budeioides var. budeioides

滇藏梨果寄生 dian zang li guo ji sheng (yu an bian zhong)

Loranthus budeioides Desrousseaux, Encycl. 3: 600. 1792; L. scurrula var. budeioides (Desrousseaux) Kurz.

Petiole 6–12 mm; leaf blade abaxial surface minutely grayish yellow tomentose. Inflorescences 4- or 5(-7)-flowered; peduncle and rachis 2–5 mm; grayish yellow tomentose. Calyx 2.5–3 mm. Mature bud 1.5–1.6(–1.8) cm. Filaments 1.5–3 mm; anthers 1.5–2 mm. Fl. and fr. Jan–Dec.

Forests, mountain slopes, valleys; 1100–2200 m. Sichuan (Miyi), Xizang (Bomi, Médog, Zayü), Yunnan [NE India].

Recorded hosts include Colous floribunda, Coriaria sinica, Prunus persica, Pyrus pyrifolia, and species of Ficus, Lithocarpus, and Viburnum.


藏南梨果寄生 zang nan li guo ji sheng

Loranthus heynei Candolle, Prodr. 4: 300. 1830.

Petiole 4–5 mm; leaf blade abaxial surface minutely brown tomentose. Inflorescences 3- or 4-flowered; peduncle and rachis 1.5–2.5 mm; brownish tomentose. Calyx ca. 2 mm. Mature bud ca. 2 cm. Filaments ca. 1 mm; anthers ca. 2 mm. Fl. and fr. Oct–Apr.

Forests, thickets, mountain slopes; 1300–1800 m. SE Xizang (Médog) [India].

Recorded hosts include Citrus reticulata and Prunus persica.


卵叶梨果寄生 luan ye li guo ji sheng

Shrubs ca. 1 m tall, young branchlets, abaxial leaf surfaces, and inflorescences tomentose with dense rusty red to tawny verticillate and stellate hairs. Branches gray, glabrous, lenticellate. Leaves opposite or subopposite; petiole 2–12 mm, glabrous or pilose; leaf blade ovate-oblong, ovate to broadly ovate, 6–11 × 4–7 cm, leathery, abaxial surface stellately hairy or glabrous, adaxial surface glabrous, lateral veins 4 or 5 pairs, base round to shallowly cordate, apex obtuse, sometimes obtusely acute. Racemes 2–4-fascicled or solitary, axillary, sometimes node leafless, 6–14-flowered; peduncle and rachis 6–25 mm. Flowers alternate to subopposite; bracts ovate, ca. 1 mm. Pedicel 1–2 mm. Calyx turbinate, ca. 3 mm. Mature bud tubular, tip ovoid. Corolla reddish brown or brownish, ± straight, tomentose, apical portion slightly inflated, lobes subspatulate, reflexed. Stigma subcapitate. Berry yellowish, pyriform, pilose, base tapering into stalk. Fl. Sep–Apr.

Forests, hills, mountain slopes; 100–1300 m. Guangxi, Yunnan [N Vietnam].

Recorded hosts include species of Apocynaceae, Ebenaceae, Eucommiaceae, Fabaceae, Lauraceae, Moraceae, Myrtaceae, Punicaceae, and Theaceae.

1a. Petiole 6–12 mm; peduncle and floral axis 10–25 mm; racemes 7–14-flowered; corolla 1–1.3 cm, lobes subspatulate .......... 9a. var. chingii

1b. Petiole 2–4 mm; peduncle and floral axis less than 10 mm; racemes 6–9-flowered; corolla 1.5–1.7 cm, lobes lanceolate

............................................................ 9b. var. yunnanensis

9a. Scurrula chingii var. chingii

卵叶梨果寄生 luan ye li guo ji sheng (yu an bian zhong)


Petiole 6–12 mm, pilose; leaf blade abaxial surface rusty red tomentose or glabrous. Racemes 7–14-flowered; peduncle and rachis 10–25 mm. Mature bud 1–1.3 cm. Corolla brown tomentose, lobes subspatulate, 3–5 mm. Filaments ca. 1.5 mm; anthers ca. 1 mm. Berry pyriform, 9–10 × ca. 3 mm, with stellate hairs. Fl. Sep–Apr.

Forests, hills, mountain slopes; 100–1100 m. Guangxi, S Yunnan [N Vietnam].

Recorded hosts include Albizia kalkora, Artocarpus heterophyllus, Camellia oleifera, C. sinensis var. assamica, Securinega virosa, and Vernicia montana.


短柄梨果寄生 duan bing li guo ji sheng

Petiole 2–4 mm, glabrous; leaf blade both surfaces glabrous. Racemes 6–9-flowered; peduncle and rachis 6–9 mm. Mature bud 1.5–1.7 cm. Corolla brownish tomentose, lobes lanceolate, 6–7 mm. Filaments ca. 2 mm; anthers ca. 2 mm.
Berry pyriform, ca. 8 × ca. 3 mm, pilose. Fl. Oct–Feb, fr. Mar–May.

- Forests, mountain slopes; 500–1300 m. Yunnan.

Recorded hosts include *Aporusa yunnanensis*, *Caesalpinia sappan*, *Nerium indicum*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Punica granatum*, and species of *Diospyros*, *Litsea*, and *Syzygium*.


锈毛梨果寄生 xiu mao li guo ji sheng

*Loranthus ferrugineus* Jack, Malayan Misc. 1: 279. 1820; *Cichlanthus ferrugineus* (Jack) Tieghem.

Shrubs ca. 1 m tall, young branchlets and leaves with dense darkly reddish brown, longer and shorter verticillate hairs, soon mealy. Branches gray, glabrous, lenticellate. Leaves opposite; petiole 2–6 mm; leaf blade broadly elliptic or ovate, 5–10 × 2–6 cm, thinly leathery, abaxial surface with sparse, short verticillate hairs or subglabrous, adaxial surface glabrous, lateral veins 5–8 pairs, base rounded to shallowly cordate, apex obtuse to subrounded. Racemes solitary or 2 together, axillary, 4–6-flowered; peduncle and rachis 3–10 mm, with dense, long, darkly ferruginous, verticillate hairs. Flowers densely alternate; bracts ovate-triangular, ca. 0.5 mm. Pedicel 1–1.5 cm. Calyx ovoid, ca. 4 mm, limb annular. Mature bud tubular, 0.8–1.5 cm, tip ellipsoid, apex obtuse. Corolla brown, slightly curved, tomentose, apical portion inflated, lobes lanceolate, ca. 4.5 mm, reflexed. Filaments ca. 1 mm; anthers ca. 1 mm. Stigma subcapitate. Fruiting pedicel ca. 3 mm, recurved. Berry pyriform, 8–10 × 3–4 mm, with verticillate hairs, base contracted into stalk. Fl. Oct–Feb.

- Forests, mountain slopes, orchards; 900–1800 m. Yunnan [Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam].

Recorded hosts include *Citrus grandis*, *Ficus hispida*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, and *Prunus salicina*.