

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 × 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 × 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 Shanxi, Sichuan, SE Xizang, N and E Yunnan, NW Zhejiang [Bhutan, NE India].