
单花山椒属  
dan hua shan jiao shu

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Small trees or shrubs, evergreen, dioecious. Leaves alternate, strongly trinerved or triplinerved. Pseudoumbels 1-flowered, a few together along a slender leafless short shoot with terminal bud, not developing into a leafy shoot after anthesis, each pseudoumbel with 1 bract and 2 involucral bracts; peduncle subsessile or sessile. Flowers unisexual or polygamous. Perianth tube very short; perianth segments 6, subequal. Stamens 6–9; filaments of 1st and 2nd whorls eglandular but those of 3rd whorl or sometimes also of 2nd whorl 2-glandular; glands always orbicular-reniform and subsessile; anthers 2-celled; cells introrse. Ovary ovoid or subglobose; style terete; stigma slightly dilated, peltate or 3-fid. Fruits drupelike; perianth cup discoid.

Three species: China, India, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam; one species in China.

This genus, closely related to Lindera, is characterized by the 1-flowered pseudoumbels and 2-celled anthers. It may be an unnatural group if the reduction of multi-flowered pseudoumbels to 1-flowered pseudoumbels in Lindera has taken place more than once. Moreover, Iteadaphne confusa Blume, nom. illeg. superfl. (the type of Iteadaphne), with its opposite or subopposite, pinnately veined leaves, is perhaps not closely related to I. caudata and (from Vietnam) L. spicata Kostermans, which have alternate, trinerved or triplinerved leaves. See van der Werff (Blumea 46: 137. 2001).


香面叶  
xiang mian ye

Daphnidium caudatum Nees in Wallich, Pl. Asiat. Rar. 2: 63. 1831; Benzoin caudatum (Nees) Kuntze; Lindera caudata (Nees) J. D. Hooker.

Shrubs or small trees, 2–12(–20) m tall. Bark black-gray. Branchlets slender; young branchlets yellow-brown pubescent, becoming glabrous and black-brown when old, thinly longitudinal striate, lenticellate, lenticels oblong. Terminal bud ovoid, 2–4 mm. Leaves alternate; petiole 5–13 mm, densely yellow-brown pubescent; leaf blade abaxially nearly glaucous when dry, adaxially brown or green-brown, narrowly ovate or oblong-lanceolate, (4.5–)5–13 × (1.5–)2–4 cm, thinly leathery, densely yellow-brown pubescent on both surfaces but more densely so abaxially when young, glabrate except along midrib when old, triplinerved, basal lateral veins arcuate-ascendant toward leaf apex from 1–3 mm above base, midrib and lateral veins concave-convex, base broadly cuneate or rounded, apex caudeate-acuminate. Pseudoumbels 1-flowered, sessile, 2–8 together along a slender leafless short shoot, elongate in fruiting stage, each pseudo-umbel with 1 bract and 2 involucral bracts; involucral bracts broadly ovate or suborbicular, yellow-brown pubescent outside; bracts broadly ovate, yellow-brown pubescent, apex acute. Male flowers: pedicels ca. 1.5 mm; perianth segments 6, subequal, narrowly ovate, 2.8–3 × 1.5–2 mm, pubescent at base on both surfaces, apex obtuse; stamens 9, subequal, 4.5–6.5 mm; filaments villous on lower parts, those of 3rd whorl 2-glandular at base; glands orbicular-reniform, subsessile; pistillode ca. 3 mm; ovary oblong; style slender, appressed pubescent at lower part; stigma 3-fid. Female flowers: perianth segments 6, ovate-oblong, ca. 2.5 × 1.5 mm, yellow-brown pubescent on base of both surfaces, apex acute; stamnodes 9, fasciated, 1.5–2 mm, densely yellow-brown pubescent, interior 6 shorter and 2-glandular at filament base; glands free, orbicular-reniform; ovary ovoid or subglobose, ca. 2 mm; style slender, ca. 2 mm; stigma peltate, papillose. Fruits globose, 5–6(–7) mm in diam., black-purple at maturity, inserted on persistent perianth tube with 6 perianth segments. Fl. Oct–Apr of next year, fr. Mar–Oct.

Thickets, sparse forests, roadsides, forest margins; 700–2300 m. W Guangxi, S Yunnan [India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam].

The seed oil is used as a lubricant and for making soap. The branchlets, leaves, and pericarp may yield essential oil.