2. SCHISANDRA Michaux, Fl. Bor.-Amer. 2: 218. 1803, nom. cons.

五味子属 wu wei zi shu

Vines, woody, glabrous or with trichomes, dioecious or monoecious. Leaf blade elliptic, ovate, or obovate, papyry to leathery, base cuneate to broadly cuneate and often decurrent on petiole, margin denticulate or entire, apex acute to acuminate. Flowers unisexual, axillary to bracts or leaves, generally solitary (sometimes paired or clustered in Schisandra propinqua and S. plena). Tepals 5–20. Staminate flowers: stamens 4–60, ± distinct or partially to fully connate to form a fleshy synandrium; pollen 3- or 6-unisexual, axillary to bracts or leaves, generally solitary (sometimes paired or clustered in red or rarely blackish, ellipsoid to obovoid. Seeds (1 or)2(or 3), smooth to rugulose.

Twenty-two species: E and SE Asia, one species in North America; 19 species (12 endemic) in China.

Most of the species of this genus are medicinal. The fibers are used to make rope. The stems, leaves, and fruit are used to extract volatile oil.

1a. Leaf blade abaxially without trichomes.

1b. Leaf blade abaxially with trichomes extending across entire surface; petioles and peduncles pubescent or tomentose.

2a. Leaf blade abaxially with trichomes extending across entire surface; petioles and peduncles pubescent or tomentose.

3a. Abaxial surface of leaf blades, petioles, and peduncles tomentose; perianth lacking red pigmentation; tepals 5–7 .............................................................. 9. S. tomentella

3b. Abaxial surface of leaf blades, petioles, and peduncles pubescent; perianth with red pigmentation; tepals 7 or 8 ................................................................. 10. S. pubescens

4a. Largest tepals 2–5 mm wide; staminate flowers with (4 or)5–7 stamens; flower peduncle 0.6–2.8 cm (staminate), 0.7–3.5 cm (pistillate) .............................................................................. 16. S. chinensis

5a. Young branches lacking wings; leaf blade abaxially not glaucous; staminate flowers with 14–19 stamens; seeds smooth to ± rugulose .................................................. 11. S. pubinervis

5b. Young branches narrowly winged; leaf blade abaxially variably glaucous; staminate flowers with 18–28 stamens; seeds tuberculate to very tuberculate .................................................. 15. S. longipes

6a. Flowers solitary, paired, or in clusters; stamens connate into an androecial mass.

7a. Leaf blade venation adaxially not prominent; fused androecium subglobose to globose; thecae borne on distinct connectives arising from cavities on surface of fused androecium; flower torus 2–6.5 cm; apocarps 4.5–9 × 4–8.5 mm ........................................................................................................ 18. S. propinqua

7b. Leaf blade venation adaxially prominent; fused androecium elongate; thecae sessile, located on opposing sides of cavities on surface of fused androecium; flower torus 5–17 cm; apocarps ca. 10 × 12 mm .... 19. S. plena

8a. Staminate flowers with 5 stamens radiating horizontally outward from a broad floral apex (forming a 5-merous staminal “shield”) ........................................................................................................ 17. S. bicolor

8b. Staminate flowers with (4 or)5–70 stamens ± spirally arranged around an elongate floral axis.

9a. Largest tepals 0.6–2.3 cm; pollen 3-colpate; pistillate flowers with (35–)50–120 carpels; pseudostyle large and broad.

10a. Leaf blade 3.5–8(–12.5) × 1.5–3(–6.5) cm; stamens partially adnate with broad floral axis, only uppermost free with short distinct filaments ............................................. 4. S. sphaerandra

10b. Leaf blade 5.5–15 × 2–5(–5.7) cm; stamens distinct.

11a. Perianth deep purplish red to deep red .......................................................... 2. S. rubriflora

11b. Perianth cream, white, or flesh-pink.

12a. Perianth cream or white; fruit torus 13–18(–25) cm ......................................... 1. S. grandiflora

12b. Perianth flesh-pink; fruit torus 5–11 cm ....................................................... 3. S. incarnata

9b. Largest tepals 0.3–1.3 cm; pollen 6-colpate; pistillate flowers with 14–65 carpels; pseudostyle small or narrow.

13a. Young branches narrowly or conspicuously winged .......................................... 14. S. henryi

13b. Young branches lacking wings.

14a. Staminate flowers with (4 or)5–7 stamens; apical stamens not connate .............. 16. S. chinensis

14b. Staminate flowers with 7–40 stamens; apical stamens generally connate.

15a. Largest tepals 3–6.5 mm; pistillate flowers with 14–24 carpels; fruit torus 1.5–6.5 cm.

16a. Leaf blade narrow, 2–3.7 × as long as wide; fruit torus 3–6.5 cm .......... 12. S. lancifolia
16b. Leaf blade broad, 1–1.9(–2.5) × as long as wide; fruit torus 1.5–3.5 cm ........ 13. *S. micrantha*

15b. Largest tepals 4–12 mm; pistillate flowers with 20–56 carpels; fruit torus 2–15.5(–22) cm.

17a. Leaf blade abaxially conspicuously glaucous ................................................. 8. *S. glaucescens*

17b. Leaf blade abaxially not glaucous.

18a. Leaf blade secondary and lower order veins not prominent abaxially or adaxially; seed testa smooth ............................................................  6. *S. sphenanthera*

18b. Leaf blade secondary and lower order veins prominent abaxially and often adaxially; seed testa smooth, rugulose, or rarely tuberculate.

19a. Leaf blade venation dark after drying ................................................. 5. *S. neglecta*

19b. Leaf blade venation pale after drying ............................................. 7. *S. arisanensis*

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1. **Schisandra grandiflora** (Wallich) J. D. Hooker & Thomson in J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 1: 44. 1872.

大花五味子  da hua wu wei zi

*Kadsura grandiflora* Wallich, Tent. Fl. Napal. 10. 1824.

Plants glabrous throughout. Young branches lacking wings; leaf-bearing branches elongated. Petiole 1.1–3 cm; leaf blade ± elliptic, 6.5–13 × 2–5 cm, papery, not glaucous, secondary veins (4 or)5 or 6(–8) on each side of midvein, base cuneate, attenuate, or rarely broadly cuneate, margin denticulate to rarely subentire, apex shortly to long acuminate. Flowers axillary to fugacious bracts at base of young shoots, solitary; peduncle 1.2–3.6 cm (staminate), 2–4.7 cm (pistillate). Tepals 6–9, white, cream-white, or sometimes pink-tinged, largest 0.7–1.5(–2.3) × 0.7–1.5 cm. Staminate flowers: stamens 30–50, ± distinct; pollen 3-colpate. Pistillate flowers: carpels 67–120; pseudostyle broad. Fruit peduncle 4–7 cm; torus 13–18(–25) cm; apocarps red, 4.5–10.5 × 4–7.5 mm. Seed testa smooth. Fl. Apr–Jun, fr. Jun–Oct. 2n = 14.

Broad-leaved forests, coniferous forests, mixed forests, thickets; (1800–)2100–3300(–4000) m. S Xizang [Bhutan, N India, Nepal].

This species is a horticultural plant with edible fruit.


红花五味子  hong hua wu wei zi

Plants glabrous throughout. Young branches lacking wings; leaf-bearing branches elongated. Petiole 1–3 cm; leaf blade obovate-elliptic to elliptic, 5.5–11.5(–15) × 2.5–5.5(–7.5) cm, papery, not glaucous, secondary veins (4 or)5–7(or 8) on each side of midvein, base cuneate, attenuate, or rarely broadly cuneate, margin denticulate to serrulate, apex shortly acuminate to acuminate. Flowers axillary to fugacious bracts at base of young shoots, solitary; peduncle 1–5 cm (both sexes). Tepals 7 or 8, deep purplish red to deep red, largest 1–1.7 × 0.6–1.2 cm. Staminate flowers: stamens 34–66, ± distinct; pollen 3-colpate. Pistillate flowers: carpels 50–70; pseudostyle broad. Fruit peduncle 4–8 cm; torus 6–15 cm; apocarps dark purplish red to dark red, 4–11 × 3–9 mm. Seed testa smooth. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Jul–Oct.

Forests; (1500–)2500–3000(–3600) m. W Sichuan, N Yunnan [NE India, N Myanmar].

This species is a horticultural plant and is used medicinally.


兴山五味子  xing shan wu wei zi

Plants glabrous throughout. Young branches lacking wings; leaf-bearing branches elongated. Petiole 1.2–3.5 cm; leaf blade elliptic to obovate, 7–12.5 × 3.5–5.5 cm, papery, not glaucous, secondary veins (4 or)5 or 6(or 7) on each side of midvein, base cuneate to attenuate, margin denticulate to serrulate, apex shortly acuminate to rarely acuminate. Flowers axillary to fugacious bracts at base of young shoots, solitary; peduncle 1.6–3.5 cm (both sexes). Tepals 7 or 8, flesh-pink to deep flesh-pink, largest 1–1.7 × 0.6–1.2 cm. Staminate flowers: sta-
schisandra grandiflora (Wallich) J. D. Hooker & Thomson var. cathayensis C. K. Schneider; S. sphaerandra f. pallida A. C. Smith.

Plants glabrous throughout. Young branches lacking wings; leaf-bearing branches elongated. Petiole 0.6–3.3 cm; leaf blade obovate-elliptic, elliptic, or rarely ovate-elliptic, 3.5–8(–12.5) × 1.5–3(–6.5) cm, papery to rarely subleathery, not glaucous, secondary veins (4 or)5–7(–9) on each side of midvein, base cuneate to rarely broadly cuneate, margin denticulate to serrulate, apex shortly acuminate to acuminate. Flowers axillary to fugacious bracts at base of young shoots, solitary; peduncle 0.5–2.4 cm (staminate), 0.6–4.4 cm (pistillate). Tepals 5–9, white, yellowish, pink, crimson, dark red, or purplish, largest 6–12.5(–17.5) × 4–11 mm. Staminiate flowers: stamens 22–42(–70), ± distinct; pollen 3-colpate. Fruit peduncle 1.5–6.5 cm; apocarps scarlet to deep red, 6–12 × 4–9 mm. Seed testa ± smooth. Fl. May–Aug, fr. Aug–Oct.

● Mixed broad-leaved and coniferous forests, Picea and Abies forests; (1000–)2700–3600(–3800) m. S Sichuan, N Yunnan.

This species is used medicinally. The fruit is edible.


球蕊五味子 qiú ruǐ wú wèi zǐ

Schisandra grandiflora (Wallich) J. D. Hooker & Thomson var. cathayensis C. K. Schneider; S. sphaerandra f. pallida A. C. Smith.

Plants glabrous throughout. Young branches lacking wings; leaf-bearing branches elongated. Petiole 0.6–3.3 cm; leaf blade obovate-elliptic, elliptic, or rarely ovate-elliptic, 3.5–8(–12.5) × 1.5–3(–6.5) cm, papery to rarely subleathery, not glaucous, secondary veins (4 or)5–7(–9) on each side of midvein, base cuneate to rarely broadly cuneate, margin denticulate to serrulate, apex shortly acuminate to acuminate. Flowers axillary to fugacious bracts at base of young shoots, solitary; peduncle 0.5–2.4 cm (staminate), 0.6–4.4 cm (pistillate). Tepals 5–9, white, yellowish, pink, crimson, dark red, or purplish, largest 6–12.5(–17.5) × 4–11 mm. Staminiate flowers: stamens 22–42(–70), ± distinct; pollen 3-colpate. Fruit peduncle 1.5–6.5 cm; apocarps scarlet to deep red, 6–12 × 4–9 mm. Seed testa ± smooth. Fl. May–Aug, fr. Aug–Oct.

● Mixed broad-leaved and coniferous forests, Picea and Abies forests; (1000–)2700–3600(–3800) m. S Sichuan, N Yunnan.

This species is used medicinally. The fruit is edible.


滇藏五味子 dì zàng wú wèi zǐ

Schisandra neglecta A. C. Smith, Sargentia 7: 127. 1915.

Plants glabrous throughout. Young branches lacking wings; leaf-bearing branches elongated. Petiole 1.5–3.5 cm; leaf blade elliptic, ovate, or rarely obovate, 4–11(–13.5) × 2–6(–8) cm, papery, not glaucous, secondary veins (3 or)4 or 5(–8) on each side of midvein, base cuneate to broadly cuneate, margin denticulate to truncate, apex shortly acuminate to long acuminate. Flowers axillary to fugacious bracts at base of young shoots, solitary; peduncle 0.8–5.4 cm (staminate), 1.8–6.4 cm (pistillate). Tepals 5–9, yellow, orange, or red, largest 6–11.5 × 3.5–8.5 mm. Staminiate flowers: stamens 11–25, ± distinct; pollen 6-colpate. Fruit peduncle 25–45; pseudostyle small. Fruit peduncle 2–10 cm; torus 2.5–14(–22) cm; apocarps red, 5.5–9 × 4–8 mm. Seed testa ± smooth. Fl. Apr–Jul, fr. Jun–Oct.

● Forests, thickets; (200–)700–2000(–5100) m. Anhui, Gansu, Guizhou, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Sichuan, NE Yunnan, Zhejiang.

This species is a horticultural plant with edible fruit. It is used medicinally, as well as in wine and vinegar preparation and soap and lubricant manufacture.


阿里山五味子 a lǐ shān wú wèi zǐ


Plants glabrous throughout. Young branches lacking wings; leaf-bearing branches elongated. Petiole 1.5–3.4 cm; leaf blade elliptic to ovate, 5–10.5(–12.5) × 2.5–7 cm, papery to subleathery, not glaucous, venation dark after drying, secondary veins 4–6 on each side of midvein, base cuneate to broadly cuneate and often ± decurrent on petiole, margin denticulate to serrulate, apex shortly acuminate to long acuminate. Flowers axillary to fugacious bracts at base of young shoots or axillary to leaves, solitary; peduncle 1.8–4.5 cm (staminate), 3.5–4 cm (pistillate). Tepals 5–8(–13), pale yellow, yellow, orange, reddish orange, or red, largest 4–12 × 3.5–8.5 mm. Staminiate flowers: stamens 8–30, ± distinct; pollen 6-colpate. Fruit peduncle 22–56; pseudostyle short, narrow. Fruit peduncle 4–8 cm; torus 3.5–15.5 cm; apocarps red, 5–11 × 3.5–7.5 mm. Seed testa ± smooth, rugulose, or rarely ± tuberculate. Fl. Apr–Jul, fr. Jun–Sep.

● Forests, shublands; 200–2300 m. Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hunan, Jiangxi, Taiwan, Zhejiang.

This species is used medicinally. The fruit is edible.

1a. Carpels 40–56; outermost tepals
7.5–11.5 × 5–8 mm .......................... 7a. subsp. arisanensis
1b. Carpels 22–29; outermost tepals
2–6.5 × 1–6 mm ........................... 7b. subsp. viridis
7a. Schisandra arisanensis subsp. arisanensis

阿里山五味子(原亚种) a li shan wu wei zi (yuán yà zhòng)


● Deciduous forests; 1600–2300 m. Taiwan.


绿叶五味子 lǜ yè wu wei zi


● Forests, shrublands; 200–1300 m. Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hunan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang.


金山五味子 jīn shān wu wei zi

Plants glabrous throughout. Young branches lacking wings; leaf-bearing branches elongated. Petiole 0.9–2.6 cm; leaf blade elliptic to obovate, 6–9 × 2.5–5 cm, papery, not glaucous, abaxially conspicuously glaucous, secondary veins 4 or 5(–8) on each side of midvein, base cuneate to broadly cuneate and ± decurrent on petiole, margin denticulate to serrulate, apex shortly acuminate. Flowers axillary to fugacious bracts at base of young shoots, solitary; peduncle 2.4–4.3 cm (staminate), 2–4.5 cm (pistillate). Tepals 6–8, white to yellow, largest 6.5–10 × 6.5–9 mm, glabrous. Petiole 1.5–4.3 cm, pubescent; leaf blade elliptic to obovate, 5–11(–13.5) × 3–7 cm, papery, not glaucous, abaxially glabrous except for pubescent primary and secondary veins, secondary veins (3 or)4 or 5(6) on each side of midvein, base cuneate, broadly cuneate, or truncate, margin denticulate to serrulate, apex shortly to long acuminate. Flowers axillary to fugacious bracts at base of young shoots or axillary to leaves, solitary; peduncle 2.8–5.2 cm (staminate), 5–6 cm (pistillate), glabrous. Tepals 7–10, yellow, largest 6.5–10 × 6.5–9 mm, glabrous. Staminate flowers: stamens 14–19, ± distinct; pollen 6-colpate. Pistillate flowers: carpels 36–50; pseudostyle narrow. Fruit peduncle 4–6 cm, pubescent; torus 5–11 cm; apocarps red, 4.5–8 × 3–7 mm. Seed testa smooth. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Jun–Sep. 2n = 28*.

● Forests, thickets; 1000–1900(–2400) m. Chongqing, W Hubei, Sichuan.

This species is used medicinally.


毛叶五味子 máo yè wu wei zi

Schisandra vestita Pax & K. Hoffmann.

Young branches lacking wings; leaf-bearing branches elongated. Petiole 1.5–4.3 cm, pubescent; leaf blade elliptic to ovate, 7–11.5 × 3.5–8.5 cm, papery, not glaucous, abaxially sparsely pubescent, secondary veins (4 or)5 or 6(–8) on each side of midvein, base broadly cuneate to truncate, margin denticulate, apex shortly to long acuminate. Flowers axillary to fugacious bracts at base of young shoots, solitary; peduncle 2–3 cm (staminate), 1.8–6.2 cm (pistillate), pubescent. Tepals 7 or 8, cream, yellow, orange, or red, largest 7–10 × 6.5–10 mm, outermost abaxially pubescent. Staminate flowers: stamens 14–24, ± distinct; pollen 6-colpate. Pistillate flowers: carpels 40–62; pseudostyle narrow. Fruit peduncle 4–6 cm, pubescent; torus 5–11 cm; apocarps red, 4.5–8 × 3–7 mm. Seed testa smooth. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Jun–Sep. 2n = 28*.

● Forests, thickets; 1300–2200 m. Sichuan.


毛脉五味子 máo mài wu wei zi


Young branches lacking wings; leaf-bearing branches elongated. Petiole 1–4 cm, glabrous; leaf blade elliptic to ovate, 5–11(–13.5) × 3–7 cm, papery, not glaucous, abaxially glabrous except for pubescent primary and secondary veins, secondary veins (3 or)4 or 5(6) on each side of midvein, base cuneate, broadly cuneate, or truncate, margin denticulate to serrulate, apex shortly to long acuminate. Flowers axillary to fugacious bracts at base of young shoots or axillary to leaves, solitary; peduncle 2.8–5.2 cm (staminate), 5–6 cm (pistillate), glabrous. Tepals 7–10, yellow, largest 6.5–10 × 6.5–9 mm, glabrous. Staminate flowers: stamens 14–19, ± distinct; pollen 6-colpate. Pistillate flowers: carpels 36–50; pseudostyle narrow. Fruit peduncle 4.5–10 cm, glabrous; torus 2–15.5 cm; apocarps red, 4.5–8 × 3–7 mm. Seed testa smooth. Fl. Apr–May, fr. Aug–Sep. 2n = 28*.

● Forests, thickets; 1500–2600 m. Chongqing, W Hubei.

This species is used medicinally.


狭叶五味子 xiá yè wu wei zi

Schisandra henryi

Schisandra henryi Baillon var. dentata Finet & Gagnepain; S. gracilis A. C. Smith.

Plants glabrous throughout. Young branches lacking wings; leaf-bearing branches elongated. Petiole 0.5–2.2 cm; leaf blade elliptic to ovate, 3–7.5 × 2.5–4(–6) cm, thinly papery to subleathery, not glaucous, secondary veins 3 or 4 or 5(–7) on each side of midvein, base cuneate, broadly cuneate, or truncate, margin denticulate to serrulate, apex acute, shortly acuminate, or acuminate. Flowers axillary to fugacious bracts at base of young shoots, solitary; peduncle 1.2–3.8 cm (staminate), 1.4–6.1 cm (pistillate). Tepals 5–9, yellow and sometimes tinged pink or orange, largest 3–6.5 × 3–6.5 mm. Staminate flowers: stamens 7–14, ± distinct; pollen 6-colpate. Pistillate flowers: carpels 14–22; pseudostyle narrow. Fruit peduncle 5.5–11 cm; torus 1.5–3.5 cm; apocarps red, 4.5–7.5 × 3–7.5 mm. Seed testa rugulose to very tuberculate. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Jul–Oct.

- Forests, thickets, shrublands; 500–2100(–2300) m. Chongqing, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang.

This species is a horticultural plant with edible fruit. It is used medicinally.

1a. Leaf blade not glaucescent; tepals orange or yellow and red; staminate flowers with 8–10 tepals ............... 14b. subsp. yunnanensis

1b. Leaf blade abaxially variably glaucous; tepals yellow, without red pigmentation; staminate flowers with 6–8 tepals.

2a. Branches conspicuously winged; staminate flowers with 23–46 stamens ........................................ 14a. subsp. henryi

2b. Branches narrowly winged; staminate flowers with 12–19 stamens ........................................ 14c. subsp. marginalis

14a. Schisandra henryi subsp. henryi

翼梗五味子(原亚种) yi geng wu wei zi (yuan ya zhong)

Schisandra elongata Baillon var. longissima Dunn; S. hypoglauca H. Léveillé.


- Evergreen or mixed forests, thickets; 500–2100 m. Chongqing, Guangxi, Guizhou, S Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, C Sichuan, SE Yunnan.


滇五味子 dian wu wei zi


- Forests, thickets; 1100–1800(–2300) m. S and SE Yunnan.


东南五味子 dong nan wu wei zi


- Forests, shrublands; 600–1500 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan, Zhejiang.


**长柄五味子 chang bing wu wei zi**


Young branches narrowly winged; leaf-bearing branches elongated. Petiole 1.9–6 cm, glabrous; leaf blade elliptic to ovate, 7.5–13 × 3.5–7.5 cm, thinly papery, papery, or rarely subleathery, variably glaucescent, abaxially glabrous except for pubescent primary and secondary veins, secondary veins (4 or)5 or 6(6 or 7) on each side of midvein, base cuneate, broadly cuneate, or truncate, margin denticulate, apex acuminate. Flowers axillary to semi-persistent or persistent leaf-bud scales at base of young shoots or axillary to leaves, solitary; peduncle 2.3–4.2 cm (staminate), 5–5.5 cm (pistillate). Staminate flowers: tepals 6–8, pale yellow, largest 7.5–11 × 6–10.5 mm, glabrous. Staminate flowers: stamens 36–55; pseudostyle elongated, narrow. Fruit peduncle 2.5–6.5 cm; torus 3.5–15 cm; apocarps red, 1–1.6 × 1–1.6 cm. Seed testa tuberculate. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Aug–Nov. 2n = 28*.

- Forests; 700–1300 m. Guangxi, Hunan, Yunnan, Zhejiang.

This species is used medicinally.


**合蕊五味子 he rui wu wei zi**


Young branches lacking wings; leaf-bearing branches elongated. Petiole 0.9–4 cm, glabrous; leaf blade elliptic to obovate, 4.5–8(–10.5) × 2.5–6.5 cm, thinly papery, not glaucous, venation glabrous or rarely adaxially sparsely pubescent, secondary veins (3 or)4(6 or 7) on each side of midvein, base cuneate, attenuate, or rarely broadly cuneate, margin denticulate to serrulate, apex shortly acuminate. Flowers axillary to fugacious bracts at base of young shoots, solitary; peduncle 0.6–2.8 cm (staminate), 0.7–3.5 cm (pistillate), glabrous. Pedicellate flowers: tepals 6–11, cream, yellow, orange, pink, or purplish, largest 3–12.5 × 2.5–10 mm. Staminate flowers: stamens (4 or)8–18, conuate into an androecial mass; anthers on conspicuous connectives; pollen 6-colpate. Pistillate flowers: carpels 18–52; pseudostyle flat and subulate. Fruit peduncle 0.5–3 cm; torus 2–6.5 cm; apocarps red to purple, 4.5–9 × 4–8.5 mm. Seed testa ± smooth. Fl. Mar–Sep, fr. Aug–Dec.

Mixed forests, open scrub; 400–3100 m. Gansu, Guizhou, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Shansi, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan [N India, Indonesia (Bali, Java), E Myanmar, Nepal, N Thailand].

This species is a horticultural plant with edible fruit. It is used medicinally.
Wallich, Tent. Fl. Napal. 11. 1824) occurs in NW India and Nepal.

1a. Flowers solitary or rarely paired;
staminate flowers with 10–16 stamens;
largest tepals 6–11 × 5.5–6.5 mm
(pistillate flowers); fruit peduncle
0.7–1.2 cm ................................. 18a. subsp. intermedia

1b. Flowers solitary or in clusters;
staminate flowers with 4–11 stamens;
largest tepals 4.5–6 × 3.5–5 mm
(pistillate flowers); fruit peduncle
1.4–3 cm ................................. 18b. subsp. sinensis


中间五味子 zhong jian wu wei zi


Flowers solitary or rarely with secondary flower in axil of
prophyll. Staminate flowers: stamens 10–16, connate into a
mass 2.6–2.8 mm in diam. Pistillate flowers: tepals 9–12,
largest 6–11 × 5.5–6.5 mm. Fruit peduncle 7–12 mm. Fl. May–

Mixed forests, open scrub; (800–)1100–2100 m. Yunnan [NE
India, E Myanmar, N Thailand].


重瓣五味子 chong ban wu wei zi

Schisandra propinqua var. sinensis Oliver, Hooker’s Icon. Pl. 18: t. 1715. 1887; Embelia valbrayi H. Léveillé; S. propin-
qua var. linearis Finet & Gagnepain.

Flowers solitary or in clusters. Staminate flowers: stamens
4–11, connate into a mass 1.8–2.4 mm in diam. Pistillate flow-
ers: tepals 8–15, largest 4.5–6 × 3.5–5 mm. Fruit peduncle 1.4–

● Forests; 400–2600(–3100) m. S Gansu, Guizhou, Henan, Hubei,
Hunan, Shanxi, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan.


重瓣五味子 chong ban wu wei zi

Plants glabrous throughout. Young branches lacking wings;
leaf-bearing branches elongated. Petiole 1.3–1.9 cm; leaf blade
ovate-elliptic to elliptic, 8–14 × 3.5–5 cm, papery to subleath-
ery, not glaucous, secondary veins 5–7 on each side of midvein,
base cuneate to broadly cuneate, margin entire, apex shortly
acuminate to acuminate. Flowers axillary to leaves, solitary or
in clusters; peduncle 0.7–1.5 cm (staminate). Tepals 12–17,
white to pale yellow but red at base, largest 8.5–10 × 4–4.5 mm.
Staminate flowers: stamens 8, connate into an androecial mass;
anthers sessile; pollen 6-colpate. Pistillate flowers: carpels ca.
31; pseudostyle subulate. Fruit peduncle 1–1.5 cm; torus 5–17
cm; apocarps orangish red to red, ca. 1 × 1.2 cm. Seed testa ±

Dense forests; 600–1500 m. S and SW Yunnan [NE India].