

19. *SINOSASSAFRAS* H. W. Li, Acta Bot. Yunnan. 7: 134. 1985.

华檫木属 hua cha mu shu

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Evergreen trees, dioecious. Leaves alternate, not clustered, triplinerved. Pseudoumbels solitary or 2(or 3) inserted in leaf axils and always 3 to many inserted on axillary leafless short shoot with a poorly developed terminal bud not developing into a leafy shoot after anthesis; involucre bracts small, alternate, caducous. Flowers unisexual. Perianth tube short; perianth segments 6, in 2 whorls, those of outer whorl smaller. Male flowers: fertile stamens 9, in 3 whorls; filaments of 1st and 2nd whorls eglandular, those of 3rd whorl 2-glandular; anthers 2-celled; cells of 1st and 2nd whorl introrse, those of 3rd whorl lateral; staminodes minute; pistillodes small. Female flowers: staminodes 9, outer 3(or 4) with filaments eglandular and anthers broadly rhomboid-ovoid, inner 5(or 6) with filaments 2-glandular near base; rudimentary anthers minute, clavate; ovary globose; stigma discoid, papillate. Fruits subglobose, with shallow cupule, margin entire.

• One species: China.

1. *Sinosassafras flavinervium* (C. K. Allen) H. W. Li, Acta Bot. Yunnan. 7: 134. 1985 [*“flavinervia”*].

华檫木 hua cha mu

*Lindera flavinervia* C. K. Allen, J. Arnold Arbor. 22: 30. 1941.

Trees, 4–15(–25) m tall, 10–30 cm d.b.h. Bark gray-brown, irregularly dehiscent-striate; phloem yellow-brown, more than 5 mm thick. Branchlets green but black-brown when dry, subterete, distinctly angular when young, scabrous, glabrous, sometimes with suborbicular and longitudinally dehiscent lenticels. Terminal bud large, ovoid to oblong, 0.9–1.5 cm; bud scales densely golden sericeous-pubescent outside. Leaves alternate; petiole (1–)1.5–2.5(–3.5) cm, glabrous; leaf blade abaxially gray-green, adaxially green and shiny, broadly elliptic to suborbicular, 6–12 × 3.5–6.5(–10) cm, thinly leathery, triplinerved, lateral veins ca. 6 pairs, basal lateral veins arcuate-ascending 1–5 mm above leaf base, basal veins and midrib distinct and yellow on both surfaces, reticulate veins distinctly elevated on both surfaces, base broadly cuneate, margin revolute, apex shortly acuminate. Pseudoumbels (3–)5- or 6-flowered, solitary or 2(or 3) inserted in leaf axils and always 3 to many inserted on axillary leafless short shoot with a poorly developed terminal bud; peduncles ca. 0.5 mm, pubescent; involucre

bracts caducous. Male flowers green or green-yellow; pedicels (3–)4–5 mm, yellowish pubescent; perianth segments 6, unequal, glabrous; fertile stamens 9, subequal, those of 1st and 2nd whorls ca. 1.5 mm, with filaments ca. 1 mm and broadly rhomboid-ovoid anthers ca. 1.5 mm, those of 3rd whorl somewhat shorter and filaments with 2 shortly stipitate reniform glands near base; rudimentary ovary subglobose, ca. 1.5 mm, glabrous; style terete, ca. 1.5 mm; stigma peltate. Female flowers green; pedicels ca. 2 mm, yellowish pubescent; perianth segments 6, subequal; staminodes 9, ca. 1.5 mm, outer 3(or 4) each with eglandular filament and broadly rhomboid-ovoid anther, inner 5(or 6) each with 2-glandular filament and clavate rudimentary anther; glands subsessile and ovoid-reniform; ovary globose, ca. 1.5 mm in diam., glabrous; style stout, ca. 1.3 mm; stigma peltate, ca. 1.5 mm in diam., papillose. Fruits green when fresh, black when dry, subglobose, up to 8 mm in diam., glabrous; fruiting pedicels up to 8 mm, robust; fruit cupule 2–3 × ca. 4 mm. Fl. and fr. Jun–Nov.

• Secondary evergreen broad-leaved forests, thickets, forest margins or roadsides on mountain slopes or in valleys. SE Xizang, W Yunnan.

The seed oil is used as a lubricant or for making soap; it is also used for lighting by local people.

