### 51. Cerasus

**Miller, Gard. Dict. Abr., ed. 4, [300]. 1754.**

樱属  ying shu

Li Chaoluan (李朝銮 Li Chao-luang); Bruce Bartholomew

*Padellus* Vassilczenko.

Trees or shrubs, deciduous. Branches unarmed. Axillary winter buds 1 or 3, lateral buds flower buds, central bud a leaf bud; terminal winter buds present. Stipules soon caducous, margin serrulate, teeth often gland-tipped. Leaves simple, alternate or fascicled on short branchlets, conuplicate when young; petiole usually with 2 apical nectaries or nectaries sometimes at base of leaf blade margin; leaf blade margin singly or doubly serrate, rarely serrulate. Inflorescences axillary, fasciculate-corymbose or 1-2-flowered, base often with an involucre formed by floral bud scales. Hypanthium campanulate or tubular. Sepals 5, reflexed or erect. Petals 5, white or pink. Stamens 15–50, inserted on or near rim of hypanthium. Carpel 1. Ovary superior, 1-loculed, hairy or glabrous; ovules 2, collateral, pendulous. Style terminal, elongated, hairy or glabrous; stigma emarginate. Fruit a drupe, glabrous, not glaucous, without a longitudinal groove. Mesocarp succulent, not splitting when ripe; endocarp globose to ovoid, smooth or ± rugose.

About 150 species: temperate Asia, Europe, North America; 44 species (30 endemic, five introduced) in China.

The Himalayan species *Cerasus rufa* (J. D. Hooker) T. T. Yu & C. L. Li (*Prunus rufa* J. D. Hooker) was reported from Xizang by both T. T. Yu et al. (Fl. Xizang. 2: 693. 1985) and T. T. Yu & C. L. Chao (FRPS 38: 80. 1986). However, it is now believed that this species does not occur in Xizang.

The present authors have seen no material of the following species described from Taiwan: *Prunus matuurae* Sasaki; *P. takasagomontana* Sasaki; and *P. transarisanensis* Hayata. Their status is uncertain and they are not included in this treatment.

Many species of cherry are cultivated for their edible fruit or as garden ornamentals.

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17a. Inflorescences umbellate.
18a. Petiole glabrous; bracts 5–20 mm; sepals spreading ............................................................... 16. C. setulosa
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20a. Winter buds ovoid, glabrous; petiole glabrous or pilose; stamens 20–30; drupe long ellipsoid .... 17. C. clarofolia
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17b. Inflorescences corymbose-racemose (umbellate-racemose in C. claviculata).
21a. Peduncles, rachises, pedicels, and outside of sepals glabrous.
22a. Young branchlets brown; bracts 0.5–2.5 cm; hypanthium ca. 5 mm in diam.; style nearly as long as stamens; endocarp ± sculptured .................................................... 19. C. conadenia
22b. Young branchlets tinged reddish brown to reddish green; bracts 0.2–0.5 cm; hypanthium 3–4 mm in diam.; style slightly longer than stamens; endocarp markedly sculptured .................. 20. C. pleiocerasus
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24b. Bracts brown or rarely greenish brown, rarely persistent.
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24b. Leaf blade margin biserrate, serrate, or obtusely glandular crenate; inflorescences usually more than 2-flowered (sometimes 1-flowered in C. serrula and C. schneideriana).
29a. Inflorescences ± hairy or at least hairy when young.
30a. Style glabrous.
31a. Leaf blade lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, apex acuminate to long acuminate; endocarp markedly sculptured ................................................................. 39. C. serrula
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32a. Petals apically emarginate; sepals nearly 1/2 or more as long as hypanthium ...................... 40. C. pseudocerasus
32b. Petals apically 2-lobed; sepals nearly 2 × as long as hypanthium ........................................ 41. C. dielsiana
30b. Style hairy.
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33b. Petals glabrous; pedicels not more than 3 cm.
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35b. Sepals erect or spreading; hypanthium pilose outside.
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36b. Secondary veins 7–10 on each side of midvein, slightly curved; inflorescences umbellate-racemose, 3- or 4-flowered; pedicel 2–2.5 cm; sepals slightly shorter than hypanthium, apically serrate ................................................. 28. C. yedoensis

29b. Inflorescences glabrous.

37a. Petals apically rounded (sometimes emarginate in C. pusilliflora).

37b. Petals apically 2-lobed or emarginate.

41a. Sepals reflexed ............................................................................................................................................ 34. C. cyclamina

41b. Sepals straight or spreading.

42a. Leaf blade margin serrulate or biserrate with acuminate to aristate teeth ........................................ 35. C. serrulata

42b. Leaf blade margin serrate.

38a. Style glabrous .................................................................................................................................................. 23. C. mahaleb

38b. Style hairy.

39a. Flowers solitary or umbellate; hypanthium densely hairy outside ......................................................... 26. C. trichantha

39b. Flowers in a corymb-racemose inflorescence; hypanthium glabrous outside.

40a. Inflorescence distinctly pedunculate; pedicel 4–8 cm; hypanthium tubaral-campanulate .................. 32. C. henryi

40b. Inflorescence short pedunculate; pedicel 1–1.5 cm; hypanthium campanulate ................................. 33. C. pusilliflora


毛樱桃  mao ying tao

Prunus tomentosa Thunberg in Murray, Syst. Veg. ed. 14, 464. 1784; Cerasus tomentosa var. pendula B. Y. Feng & S. M. Xie; P. batalinii (C. K. Schneider) Koehne; P. cinerascens Franchet; P. tomentosa var. batalinii C. K. Schneider; P. tomentosa var. breviflora Koehne; P. tomentosa var. endotricha Koehne; P. tomentosa var. heteromera Koehne; P. tomentosa var. kashkarovii Koehne; P. tomentosa var. souliei Koehne; P. tomentosa var. trichocarpa (Bunge) Koehne; P. tomentosa var. tsuluensis Koehne; P. trichocarpa Bunge.

Shrubs usually 0.3–1 m tall, rarely arborescent and 2–3 m tall. Branchlets purplish to grayish brown; young branchlets densely tomentose or glabrous. Winter buds ovoid, sparsely pubescent or glabrous. Stipules linear, 3–6 mm, villous. Petiolo 2–8 mm, tomentose, glabrescent; leaf blade ovate-elliptic to obovate-elliptic to obovate-elliptic to obovate-elliptic to obovate-elliptic, 2–7 × 1–3.5 cm, abaxially greyish green and densely gray tomentose but glabrescent, adaxially dark green and pilose, base cuneate, margin coarsely and acutely serrate, apex acute to acuminate; secondary veins 4–7 on either side of midvein. Flowers solitary or 2 in a fascicle, opening before or at same time as leaves. Pedicel 0.5–2.5 cm. Hypanthium tubaral-campanulate, 4–5 mm, outside pubescent or glabrous. Sepals triangular-ovate, 2–3 mm, both surfaces pubescent or glabrous, apex obtuse to acute. Petals pink or white, obovate, apex rounded. Stamens 20–25, shorter than petals. Ovary hairy or only hairy at base or apex. Style exerted, slightly longer than stamens. Drupe red, subglobose, 5–12 mm in diam.; endocarp sides scarcely ribbed. Fl. Apr–May, fr. Jun–Sep.

- Forests on mountain slopes, forest margins, thickets, scrub, meadows, also cultivated; 100–3700 m. Gansu, Guizhou, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hebei, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Ningxia, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Shanxi, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan.

This species is widely cultivated in temperate E Asia for its flowers and edible fruit.


天山樱桃  tian shan ying tao

Cerasus prostrata (Labillardiére) Seringe var. concolor Boissier; Prunus prostrata Labillardiére var. concolor (Bois- sier) Lipsky.

Shrubs 1–1.5 m tall. Branchlets grayish brown; young branchlets grayish white tomentose. Winter buds ovoid, sparsely white tomentose. Stipules linear, ca. 2 mm. Petiolo 1–2 mm, glabrous; leaf blade obovate-oblongoblate, 8–16 × 3–7 mm, glabrous, abaxially pale green, adaxially green, base cuneate, margin acutely serrate, apex obtuse to acute; secondary veins 4 or 5 on either side of midvein. Flowers solitary, opening at same time as leaves. Pedicel ca. 1.5 mm, glabrous. Hypanthium tubaral-campanulate, 2–2.5 cm, outside glabrous. Sepals ovate-triangular, outside pubescent, inside white tomentose, apex acute. Petals pale red, obovate. Stamina ca. 22, usually included in hypanthium. Style nearly as long as stamens, basally sparsely villous. Drupe purplish red, globose, 6–7 mm in diam., apex sparsely villous; endocarp smooth. Fl. Apr–May, fr. Jun–Jul.

Forests, meadows on mountain slopes; 700–1600 m. Xinjiang [C Asia].

**Cerasus japonica var. japonica**

*Prunus japonica* Thunberg in Murray, Syst. Veg. ed. 14, 463. 1784; *P. japonica* var. *kerrii* (Steudel) Koehne; *P. kerrii* Steudel; *Microcerasus japonica* (Thunberg) M. Roemer.


Forests on mountain slopes, thickets, also cultivated; 100–200 m. Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Jilin, Liaoning, Shandong, Zhejiang [Japan, Korea].


This variety is used medicinally.

**Cerasus japonica var. zhejiangensis** (Yun B. Chang) T. C. Ku ex B. Bartholomew, comb. nov.


Stipules semiovate, margin laciniate. Petiole 7–10 cm. Drupe black.

- Grassy scrub on waste mountains; ca. 1300 m. Zhejiang (Suichang Xian).


**Cerasus pogonostyla var. pogonostyla**

*Prunus pogonostyla* Maximovicz, Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou 54: 11. 1879; *Celtis caudata* Hance; *P. caudata* (Hance) Koidzumi (1913) not Franchet (1890); *P. caudata* (Hance) Koidzumi var. *globosa* (Koehne) F. P. Metcalf; *P. formosana* Matsumura; *P. pogonostyla* var. *globosa* Koehne.

Leaf blade ovate-elliptic, abaxially pubescent or only pubescent along veins, apex shortly acuminate to rounded. Drupe ca. 8 × 4–5 mm. Fl. Mar, fr. Apr–May.

- Forests on mountain slopes; 200–500 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Hunan, Jiangxi, Taiwan, Zhejiang.


- Forests on mountain slopes; 200–500 m. Fujian, Jiangxi, Taiwan, Zhejiang.
Cerasus humilis

Thickets, mountain slopes, sunny sandy slopes, also cultivated;
400–1800 m. Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Jiangsu, Zhejiang [Japan].

This species is used medicinally and for its edible fruit.

Prunus glandulosa

Shrubs 0.5–1.5(–2) m tall. Branchlets grayish brown to brown, glabrous or pubescent. Stipules linear, ca. 5 mm. Petiole 1.5–3 mm, glabrous or pilose; leaf blade oblong to elliptic-lanceolate, 2.5–5 × 1–2 cm, abaxially pale green and glabrous or pilose along midvein, adaxially green, base cuneate, margin obtusely finely biserrate, apex acuminate; secondary veins 4 or 5 on either side of midvein. Flowers solitary or in a fascicle, opening at same time as leaves or nearly so. Pedicel 6–8 mm, subglabrous. Sepals triangular-elliptic, as long as hypanthium, recurved, margin frequently glandular dentate, apex acute. Petals pink or white, obovate. Stamens ca. 30. Style slightly longer than petals, glabrous or basally pilose. Drupe red to purplish red, subglobose, 1–1.3 cm in diam.; endocarp sides sparsely ribbed. Fl. Apr–May, fr. May–Aug. 2n = 16.

Thickets, mountain slopes, ravine sides, also cultivated; 800–2300 m. Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hubei, Henan, Hunan, Jiangsu, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Japan].

8. Cerasus maximowiczii


Trees to 7 m tall. Bark dark gray. Branchlets grayish brown; young branchlets tinged brown, densely villous. Winter buds long ovoid, appressed pubescent. Stipules linear, soon caducous after anthesis, margin with distinct dark purple glands. Petiole 0.5–1.5 cm, densely villous; leaf blade obovate to obovate-elliptic, 3–9 × 1.5–4 cm, abaxially pale green and glabrous except appressed pilose along midvein and secondary veins, adaxially green and glabrous or appressed pilose along midvein, base cuneate to rounded, margin biserrate and non-glandular, apex cuspidate to shortly caudate; secondary veins 6–9 on

Prunus maximowiczii


Trees to 7 m tall. Bark dark gray. Branchlets grayish brown; young branchlets tinged brown, densely villous. Winter buds long ovoid, appressed pubescent. Stipules linear, soon caducous after anthesis, margin with distinct dark purple glands. Petiole 0.5–1.5 cm, densely villous; leaf blade obovate to obovate-elliptic, 3–9 × 1.5–4 cm, abaxially pale green and glabrous except appressed pilose along midvein and secondary veins, adaxially green and glabrous or appressed pilose along midvein, base cuneate to rounded, margin biserrate and non-glandular, apex cuspidate to shortly caudate; secondary veins 6–9 on
either side of midvein. Inflorescences corymbose, 5–10-flowered; involucral bracts spatulate-oblong, 10–15 × 5–6 mm, soon caducous after anthesis, abaxially pilose, margin with distinct dark red tiny glands; rachis densely appressed villous; bracts green, leaflike, ovate, 5–7 × 5–4 cm, margin acutely serrate and non-glandular or inconspicuously glandular. Flowers ca. 1.5 cm in diam., opening at same time as leaves. Pedicel 0.5–1.5 cm, densely appressed villous. Hypanthium obconical, 3–4 × 2.5–3 mm, outside appressed pubescent. Sepals elliptic-triangular, ± as long as hypanthium, margin distantly serrate and teeth with an inconspicuous minute apical gland or non-glandular, apex acuminate. Petals white, elliptic, 6–7 × 5–6 mm. Stamens ca. 36.Style nearly as long as stamens; stigma capitate. Drupe pale red, globose to apically flattened, 1.2–1.5 cm in diam.; mesocarp yellowish and sour; endocarp brown, globose, 7–8 mm in diam., smooth, adnate to mesocarp. Fl. Apr–May, fr. Jun–Jul. 2n = 32.

Cultivated throughout China [native to SW Asia and Europe].

This species is cultivated for its fruit and as an ornamental.

11. **Cerasus avium** (Linnaeus) Moench, Methodus 672. 1794.

树木樱桃 ou zhou tian ying tao


Trees to 25 m tall, producing no root suckers. Bark blackish, splitting transversely. Branchlets grayish brown; young branchlets green, glabrous. Winter buds ovoid-ellipsoid, glabrous. Stipules narrowly linear, margin dentate. Petiole 0.8–1.5 cm, glabrous; leaf blade obovate, obovate-oblong, or lanceolate, 3–6 × 1.5–2.5 cm, abaxially light green and glabrous, adaxially dark green, shiny, and glabrous, base cuneate, margin obtusely to acutely dentate and teeth with an indurate cartilaginous margin and non-glandular, apex acute to obtuse; secondary veins 6–9 on either side of midvein. Inflorescences umbellate, (1–)3- or 4-flowered; sessile or shortly pedunculate. Flowers opening before or at same time as leaves. Pedicel 1.5–2.5 cm, glabrous. Hypanthium campanulate, outside glabrous. Sepals reflexed or erect. Petals white, obovate-elliptic to elliptic-ovate, 3–13 × 2–6 cm, abaxially pale green and sparsely villous, adaxially green and glabrous, base cuneate to rounded, margin obtusely incised biserrate and teeth with a cartilaginous apical mucro, apex cuspidate to shortly acuminate; secondary veins 7–12 on either side of midvein. Inflorescences umbellate, 3- or 4-flowered; inner involucral bracts recurved at flowering; peduncle inconspicuous. Flowers opening at same time as leaves. Pedicel 2–6 cm, glabrous. Hypanthium cyathiform, ca. 5 × 4 mm, outside glabrous. Sepals long elliptic, ± as long as hypanthium, recurved after anthesis, margin entire, apex obtuse. Petals white, obovate, apex emarginate. Stamens ca. 34. Style nearly as long as stamens, glabrous. Drupe red to purplish black, subglobose to ovoid, 1.5–2.5 cm in diam.; endocarp smooth. Fl. Apr–May, fr. Jun–Jul. 2n = 16, 24, 32.

Cultivated mainly in Hebei, Liaoning, and Shandong [native to SW Asia and Europe].

This species is cultivated for its fruit and as an ornamental.


四川樱桃 si chuan ying tao


Tree or shrubs, 3–7 m tall. Branchlets gray or reddish brown, glabrous or sparsely pilose. Winter buds oblong-ovoid, glabrous. Stipules green, ovate to broadly ovate, margin incised serrate, teeth with a capitulate apical gland. Petiole 1–1.8 cm, gla-
brous or pilose, apically usually with 2 disciform to capitate
nectaries; leaf blade ovate-elliptic, obovate-elliptic, or long ellip-
tic, 5–9 × 2.5–4 cm, abaxially pale green and glabrous or pilose,
adaxially green and usually glabrous or pilose along midvein,
base broadly cuneate to rounded, margin biserate or serrate and
teeth with a minute disciform, capitulate, or conical apical gland,
apex caudate to cuspidate; secondary veins 7–9 on either side of
midvein. Inflorescences subcorymbose-racemose, 4–9 cm, 2–5-
flowered; involucral bracts brown, obovate-oblong, 10–15 × 5–
6 mm, glabrous or nearly so, margin with capitate glands;
rachis glabrous or pilose; bracts green, basally on rachis mostly
sterile or only terminal 1–3 fertile, suborbicular, broadly ovate,
or long ovate, 0.5–2.5 × 0.5–1.2 cm, margin with disciform
glands, apex rounded. Pedicel 1–2 cm, glabrous or sparsely pi-
llose. Hypanthium campanulate, ca. 5 × 4–5 mm, outside gla-
brous or pilose. Sepals triangular-lanceolate, slightly shorter
than hypanthium, margin with capitate glands, apex acuminate.
Petals white or pink, suborbicular, apex erose. Stamens 40–47.

Shrubs or small trees, 2–5 m tall. Bark grayish brown.
Branchlets gray, pilose or glabrous. Winter buds ovoid, gla-
brous. Stipules elliptic-lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, margin
serrate, teeth with a disciform apical gland. Petiole 8–10 mm,
glabrous or pilose, apex with or without nectaries; leaf blade
ovate to ovate-elliptic, 1–4.5 × 1–2.5 cm, abaxially pale green,
glabrous or with tufted hairs in vein axils, adaxially green and
subglabrous, base rounded, margin biserate and teeth with a
minute apical gland, apex acuminate; secondary veins 6–9 on
either side of midvein. Inflorescences umbellate or subumbel-
late, 2–4-flowered; involucral bracts purplish brown, spatulate,
ca. 8 × 4 mm, abaxially glabrous or sparsely villous; peduncle
5–12 mm, glabrous or pilose; bracts green, elliptic to suborb-
icular, 3–5 mm in diam., margin with disciform glands. Flow-
ers ca. 1.5 cm in diam., opening at same time as leaves. Pedicel
1–2 cm, glabrous. Hypanthium campanulate, 3–4 × 2–3 mm,
outside glabrous. Sepals ovate-triangular, nearly 1/2 as long as
hypanthium, margin entire or distantly serrate, apex acute to
obtuse. Petals white or pink, ovate. Stamens 20–35. Style nearly

● Forests, forest margins; 1500–2600 m. Henan, Hubei, Hunan,
Shaanxi, Sichuan.

13. Cerasus discadenia (Koehne) C. L. Li & S. Y. Jiang, comb. nov.

盘腺樱桃 pan xian ying tao


Shrubs or small trees, 2–5 m tall. Bark grayish brown.
Branchlets gray, pilose or glabrous. Winter buds ovoid, gla-
brous. Stipules elliptic-lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, margin
serrate, teeth with a disciform apical gland, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 8–10 on either side of
midvein, pallid, adaxially light green, abaxially dark
green and appressed pilose, base cuneate to rarely subrounded,
marginal irregularly serrate and teeth with a prominently depressed-disciform apical gland, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 8–10 on either side of midvein, pallid, adaxially light green, abaxially dark
green and appressed pilose, base cuneate to rarely subrounded,
marginal irregularly serrate and teeth with a prominently depressed-disciform apical gland, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 8–10 on either side of midvein, pallid, adaxially light green, abaxially dark
green and appressed pilose, base cuneate to rarely subrounded,
marginal irregularly serrate and teeth with a prominently depressed-disciform apical gland, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 8–10 on either side of midvein, pallid, adaxially light green, abaxially dark
green and appressed pilose, base cuneate to rarely subrounded,
marginal irregularly serrate and teeth with a prominently depressed-disciform apical gland, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 8–10 on either side of midvein, pallid, adaxially light green, abaxially dark
green and appressed pilose, base cuneate to rarely subrounded,
marginal irregularly serrate and teeth with a prominently depressed-disciform apical gland, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 8–10 on either side of midvein, pallid, adaxially light green, abaxially dark
green and appressed pilose, base cuneate to rarely subrounded,
marginal irregularly serrate and teeth with a prominently depressed-disciform apical gland, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 8–10 on either side of midvein, pallid, adaxially light green, abaxially dark
green and appressed pilose, base cuneate to rarely subrounded,
marginal irregularly serrate and teeth with a prominently depressed-disciform apical gland, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 8–10 on either side of midvein, pallid, adaxially light green, abaxially dark
green and appressed pilose, base cuneate to rarely subrounded,
marginal irregularly serrate and teeth with a prominently depressed-disciform apical gland, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 8–10 on either side of midvein, pallid, adaxially light green, abaxially dark
green and appressed pilose, base cuneate to rarely subrounded,
marginal irregularly serrate and teeth with a prominently depressed-disciform apical gland, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 8–10 on either side of midvein, pallid, adaxially light green, abaxially dark
green and appressed pilose, base cuneate to rarely subrounded,
marginal irregularly serrate and teeth with a prominently depressed-disciform apical gland, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 8–10 on either side of midvein, pallid, adaxially light green, abaxially dark
green and appressed pilose, base cuneate to rarely subrounded,
marginal irregularly serrate and teeth with a prominently depressed-disciform apical gland, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 8–10 on either side of midvein, pallid, adaxially light green, abaxially dark
green and appressed pilose, base cuneate to rarely subrounded,
marginal irregularly serrate and teeth with a prominently depressed-disciform apical gland, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 8–10 on either side of midvein, pallid, adaxially light green, abaxially dark
green and appressed pilose, base cuneate to rarely subrounded,
marginal irregularly serrate and teeth with a prominently depressed-disciform apical gland, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 8–10 on either side of midvein, pallid, adaxially light green, abaxially dark
green and appressed pilose, base cuneate to rarely subrounded,
marginal irregularly serrate and teeth with a prominently depressed-disciform apical gland, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 8–10 on either side of midvein, pallid, adaxially light green, abaxially dark
green and appressed pilose, base cuneate to rarely subrounded,
marginal irregularly serrate and teeth with a prominently depressed-disciform apical gland, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 8–10 on either side of midvein, pallid, adaxially light green, abaxially dark
green and appressed pilose, base cuneate to rarely subrounded,

- Forest in ravines, thickets beside streams; 200–1100 m. Anhui, Jiangxi, Zhejiang.


刺毛樱桃


Shrubs or small trees, 1.5–5 m tall. Bark grayish brown. Branchlets grayish white to brown, glabrous. Winter buds ovoid, glabrous. Stipules ovate-oblong to obovate-oblongate, 4–8 × 1.5–3 mm, margin gland-tipped fimbriate. Petiole 4–8 mm, glabrous; leaf blade ovate, obovate, or ovate-elliptic, 2–5 × 1–2.5 cm, abaxially pale green, pilose along veins, and with tufted hairs in vein axils, adaxially green and appressed stria
gose, base rounded, margin obtusely biserate gland-tipped fimbriate, apex caudate-acuminate to cuspidate; secondary veins 6–8 on either side of midvein. Inflorescences umbellate, 2–3-flowered; involucral bracts brown, spatulate, ca. 5 × 1.5 mm, soon caducous, adaxially hairy, margin glandular; peduncle 5–7 mm, glabrous; bracts 2 or 3, green, foliose, ovate, 0.5–2 cm, both surfaces sparsely strigose, margin gland-tipped serrate. Flowers 6–8 mm in diam., opening at same time as leaves. Pedicel 0.8–1.2 cm, pilose or glabrous. Hypanthium tubular, 5–6 × 3–4 mm, outside sparsely strigose. Sepals tri
laryngally long ovate, 2–3 mm, spreading, both surfaces pilose, margin dis

- Forests or thickets on mountain slopes; 600–3600 m. Anhui, S Gansu, Guizhou, Hebei, Henan, Hunan, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang.


多毛樱桃 duo mao ying tao


Trees or shrubs, 2–10 m tall. Bark black to grayish brown. Branchlets grayish reddish brown, densely villous. Winter buds ellipsoid-ovoid; scales abaxially pilose. Stipules oblong-lanceolate, sparsely villous, margin gland-tipped fimbriate. Petiole 8–10 mm, densely spreading villous, apex usually with 1–3 nectar
taries; leaf blade ovate-oblong, 4–8 × 2–4 cm, abaxially pale green, densely laterally spreading villous, and sparsely and appressed pubescent between veins, adaxially green and sparsely pubescent, base subrounded, margin serrate or biserrate and teeth with a minute apical gland, apex acuminate; secondary veins 7–11 on either side of midvein. Inflorescences umbellate or subumbellate, 2–4-flowered; involucral bracts brown, spatulate, ca. 8 × 3–4 mm, abaxially glabrous, adaxially pilose; peduncle 4–10 mm, glabrous or pilose; bracts green, subovate, obovate-oblong, or suborbicular, 2–5 mm in diam., persistent in fruit, margin serrate, teeth with a conical to capitate apical gland. Flowers opening at same time as leaves. Pedicel 1–2 cm, glabrous or sparsely pilose. Hypanthium campanulate, outside glabrous or nearly so. Sepals ovate-triangular to lanceolate-triangular, margin glandular serrate or entire, apex acute to acuminate. Petals white or pink, obovate to suborbicular. Stamens 20–30. Style as long as stamens, basally pilose; stigma capitate. Drupe red, ellipsoid, 7–8 × 4–5 mm; endocarp ± sculptured. Fl. Apr–Jun, fr. Jun–Jul.

- Forests or thickets on mountain slopes; 1300–3000 m. Anhui, S Gansu, Guizhou, Henan, Hunan, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Xizang, Zhejiang.


锥腺樱桃 zhui xian ying tao


Trees or arborescent shrubs, 6–10 m tall. Stems ca. 30 cm
in diam.; branches glabrous; older branchlets dark brown to grayish white; young branchlets glabrous. Winter buds ca. 3 mm, glabrous. Stipules 3–4 mm, herbaceous, caducous, margin glandular serrate. Petiole 1.2–1.8 cm, glabrous, usually with 2 to several distinct nectaries at apex or at leaf blade base; leaf blade obovate, 3–9 × 2–4.8 cm, paper, abaxially glabrous or pilose along midvein, adaxially sparsely striigulose when young, more densely striigulose along veins, and glabrescent, base cordate, rounded, or broadly cuneate, margin mostly biseriate and teeth with a conical apical gland, apex caudate-acuminate; secondary veins 8–14 on either side of midvein. Inflorescences subcorymbose-racemose, 2–3 cm excluding peduncle, 3.4–8 cm in fruit, 4–8-flowered; involucral bracts soon caducous; peduncle 5–10 mm, longer in fruit, glabrous; racis glabrous; bracts 7–10, 1–3 basal ones usually sterile and ovate to orbicular, apical ones fertile and oblong, 0.5–2.5 × 0.4–1 cm, margin serrate, teeth with a conical apical gland. Flowers opening at same time as leaves. Pedicel 0.5–2 cm, glabrous. Hypanthium tubular, ca. 4 × 5 mm, outside glabrous. Sepals oblong triangular, ca. 3.5 mm, reflexed, glabrous, margin sparsely glandular denticle, apex acute. Petals white, rotund-ovate, ca. 6 × 4.5 mm, apex erose. Stamens 27–30. Style nearly as long as stamens, basally sparsely villous. Drupe red, ovoid, ca. 1 × 0.8 cm; endocarp obliquely compressed ovoid, ca. 7 × 4–5 mm, markedly furrowed along keel, apex slightly pitted. Fl. Jun, fr. Jul.

- Forest, woodlands; 2300–3000 m. Gansu, Guizhou, Henan, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan.


雕核樱桃 diao he ying tao


Trees 3–7 m tall. Bark dark grayish brown. Branchlets grayish brown; young branchlets tinged reddish brown to reddish green, glabrous. Winter buds ellipsoid-ovoid, glabrous. Stipules ovate to ovate-elliptic, margin serrate, teeth with a conical apical gland. Petiole 0.8–2 cm, glabrous, apex with 1–3 nectaries; leaf blade usually ovate-oblong to obovate-oblong, 4–8.5 × 2–3.5 cm, abaxially pale green and glabrous or with tufted hairs in vein axils, adaxially dark green and glabrous, base cuneate to rounded, margin shallowly obtusely serrulate, teeth with a minute conical apical gland; secondary veins 9–12 on either side of midvein. Inflorescences subcorymbose-racemose, 4–6 cm, 2–9-flowered, basally usually with several sterile bracts; involucral bracts brown, obovate-elliptic, 4–8 × 4–5 mm, margin with conical glands; racis glabrous; bracts broadly ovate, 2.5 × 2.5 mm, margin with conical glands. Pedicel 1–1.5 cm, glabrous. Hypanthium campanulate, 3–4 × 3–4 mm, outside glabrous. Sepals triangular to triangular-lanceolate, margin with conical glands, apex acuminate. Petals white, suborbicular. Stamens 30–34. Style slightly longer than stamens; stigma slightly dilate, minutely disciform. Drupe red to black, globose, 7–8 mm in diam.; endocarp markedly sculptured. Fl. Jun–Jul, fr. Aug–Sep.

- Forests on mountain slopes; 2000–3400 m. W Sichuan, N Yunnan.

21. Cerasus dolichadenia (Cardot) C. L. Li & S. Y. Jiang, comb. nov.

长腺樱桃 chang xian ying tao


Small trees or arborescent shrubs, 5–13 m tall. Branchlets grayish brown, pilose and pubescent when young. Winter buds ovoid, glabrous. Stipules ca. 6 mm, margin strongly fimbriate, fimbria tipped with a clavate gland. Petiole 0.8–2 cm, pilose, apex sometimes with 2 stalked or sessile nectaries; leaf blade broadly elliptic to obovate-oblong, 4.9 × 3–5 cm, abaxially green and pilose or more sparsely hairy between veins, adaxially dark green and sparsely pubescent, base broadly cuneate, rounded, or subcordate, margin acutely biseriate and teeth aristate and with a clavicate apical gland, apex abruptly caudate; secondary veins 8–12 on either side of midvein. Inflorescences umbellate-racemose, 4–9 cm, 4–5-flowered; involucral bracts brown, obovate-oblong, 10–12 × ca. 5 mm, abaxially glabrous, adaxially sparsely villous, margin with distant clavate glands; rachis pilose; bracts green, mostly fertile but basal 1 or 2 sterile, orbicular to ovate, 7–12 × 5–10 mm, persistent and slightly enlarged in fruit, abaxially subglabrous, adaxially sparsely pubescent, margin with distant clavate glands. Flowers opening at same time as leaves. Pedicel 1.2–2 cm, pilose. Hypanthium tubular-campanulate, ca. 7 × 6 mm, outside basally pilose to subglabrous, base slightly swollen. Sepals broadly triangular, 1.5–2 mm, margin entire and sparsely ciliate, apex acute. Petals white or pink, broadly elliptic, 7–8 mm in diam., slightly longer than wide. Stamens 36. Style nearly as long as stamens; stigma dilated. Drupe ellipsoid-ovoid, ca. 8 × 6 mm; endocarp sculptured. Fl. Jul, fr. Aug.

- Dense forests on mountain slopes, shady ravines; 1400–2300 m. Gansu, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Sichuan.


散毛樱桃 san mao ying tao

Prunus patentipila Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin. 7: 529. 1933.

Trees or shrubs, 5–13 m tall. Branchlets gray, densely villous and pubescent when young, glabrescent. Winter buds ovoid-ellipsoid, glabrous. Stipules lanceolate, margin with long-stalked glands. Petiole 0.8–2 cm, densely spreading villous, hairs thicker and yellowish brown with age, apex with 1–3 depressed to capitiate nectaries; leaf blade obovate-oblong to ovate-elliptic, 4–12 × 3–5 cm, abaxially pale green, densely horizontally spreading villous along veins, sparsely pubescent between veins, and hairs yellowish brown with age, adaxially green and pilose when young but glabrescent, base broadly cuneate, rounded, or subcordate, margin mostly incised biseriate and teeth with a capitiate to depressed apical gland, apex caudate to abruptly caudate; secondary veins 8–11 on either side of midvein. Inflorescences subcorymbose-racemose, 4–8 cm, 2–4-flowered; involucral bracts tinged brown, obovate-oblong, 7–8 × 4–5 mm, margin with stalked capitiate glands; racis densely villous, hairs thicker and yellowish brown with age; bracts mostly fertile but rarely 1 or 2 sterile basally on rachis, ovate to
ovate-elliptic, 1–1.5(–1.8) × 0.5–1.2 cm, both surfaces pilose but glabrescent, margin with stalked disciform-capitate glands. Pedicel 1.5–2.5 cm, densely villous. Hypanthium subtubular, ca. 6 × 3–4 mm, outside pilose, base swollen. Sepals ovate-triangular, ca. 2 mm, markedly reflexed after anthesis. Stamens ca. 36. Ovary glabrous. Style exserted, sparsely pilose except at apex; stigma capitate. Drupe red, ovoid, ca. 10 × 8 mm; endocarp hollowly sculptured. Fl. Apr–May, fr. Jul.

- Forests on mountain slopes; 2400–3000 m. NW Yunnan.

23. Cerasus mahaleb (Linnaeus) Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 8, Cerasus no. 4. 1768.

圆叶樱桃 yuan ye ying tao

Prunus mahaleb Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 474, 1753; Padulea mahaleb (Linnaeus) Vassilczenko; Padus mahaleb (Linnaeus) Borkhausen.

Shrubs, rarely trees, sometimes attaining 10–13 m tall. Branchlets grayish brown, densely pubescent. Winter buds ovoid, densely pubescent, glabrescent. Stipules ovate-lanceolate, caducous, margin gland-tipped fimbriate. Petiole 2–3 cm, pubescent when young, glabrescent, with 1 or 2 nectaries at apex or at leaf blade base; leaf blade ovate, suborbicular, or elliptic, 3.5–5 × 2.5–3.5 cm, abaxially pale green and pubescent, adaxially green and glabrous, base rounded, margin obtusely glandular crenate, apex obtusely cupulidate to tapering-acuminate; secondary veins 8–12 on either side of midvein. Inflorescences corymbose-racemose, 4–5 cm, 5–8-flowered, with 2 or 3 small leaves near base; rachis glabrous; bracts brown, ovate, 0.5–1 mm in diam., membranous, apex serrate. Flowers opening ± before leaves. Pedicel 1–1.5 cm, glabrous. Hypanthium obconical to campanulate, ca. 3 × 3 mm, outside glabrous. Sepals oblong-ovate, slightly shorter than hypanthium, margin entire, apex rounded. Petals white, obovate to shortly elliptic, ca. 5 × 4 mm, apex rounded. Stamens 20–25, slightly shorter than petals. Ovary glabrous; stigma capitate. Drupe black when ripe, subglobose, 7–8 mm in diam.; endocarp ovoid but laterally compressed, smooth. Fl. May, fr. Jul.

Cultivated. Hebei, Liaoning [native to SW Asia and Europe].

This species is cultivated as an ornamental and as grafting stock for other cultivated Prunoideae.


博瓣樱桃 yao ban zang ying tao


Shrubs to 1 m tall, prostrate. Bark grayish brown. Branchlets brown to grayish brown; young branchlets densely appressed villous. Winter buds ovoid-ellipsoidal, glabrous, apex acuminate. Stipules linear, 5–8 mm, margin gland-tipped fimbriate. Petiole 2–7 mm, glabrous; leaf blade obovate to obovate-elliptic, 1–3.5 × 0.7–2 cm, abaxially pale green and glabrous, adaxially dark green and glabrous or pilose when young, base cuneate, margin acutely biseriate, apex obtuse to acute; secondary veins 5–9 on either side of midvein. Inflorescences 1-flowered or 2-flowered in a fascicle; involucral bracts obovate-oblong, 5–8 × 2–3 mm, abaxially glabrous, adaxially pilose, margin glandular hairy; peduncle absent. Flowers usually opening at same time as leaves. Pedicel 0.3–3 cm, glabrous. Hypanthium tubular, 6–8 × 2–3 mm. Sepals triangularly long ovate, 2–3 mm, margin glandular serrate, apex acuminate to acute. Petals white or pink, suborbicular, apex erose. Stamens 30–45. Style exerted after anthesis, much longer than stamens, glabrous. Drupe dark red, ca. 1 × 0.8 cm; endocarp markedly sculptured. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Jul–Aug.

- Forest margins on mountain slopes; 3200–3700 m. NW Yunnan.

25. Cerasus trichantha (Koehne) C. L. Li & S. Y. Jiang, comb. nov.

毛瓣樱桃 mao ban zang yang tao

Basionym: Prunus trichantha Koehne in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 1: 254. 1912; Cerasus rufa (J. D. Hooker) T. T. Yu & C. L. Li var. trichantha (Koehne) T. T. Yu & C. L. Li; P. imanishii S. Kitamura; P. rafa J. D. Hooker var. trichantha (Koehne) H. Hara.

Trees 2–10 m tall. Young branchlets pubescent, soon glabrescent. Winter buds ovoid, glabrous or apex of bud scales pilose. Stipules linear to lanceolate. Petiole 5–10 mm, densely hairy or pilose; leaf blade obovate-lanceolate to obovate-elliptic, (3–)5–12 × 2.5–5.5 cm, abaxially villous along veins, adaxially pilose but soon glabrescent, base cuneate, margin sharply serrulate and teeth apically with conical to capitulate glands, apex acuminate to caudate-acuminate; secondary veins 9–11 on each side of midvein. Inflorescences 1- or 2-flowered or
several in an umbel, 3–4.5 cm; involucral bracts brown, spathulate-oblong, 7–10 × 3–4 mm, outside glabrous, inside densely villous, margin glandular serrate; peduncle very short to subsessile, glabrous; bracts green or brown, 10–12 × 1.2–2.5 mm, margin glandular. Flowers opening at same time as leaves. Pedicel 1–2.2 cm, glabrous. Hypanthium tubular to campanulate, (8–)10–15 × 4–5 mm, outside hairy. Sepals straight or spreading, ovate-triangular, 2–3(–4) mm, ca. 1/2 as long as hypanthium to very short, margin sparsely glandular. Petals white or pink, ovate, 5–6 × 4–6 mm, margin entire or apically erose, outside pilose. Stamens ca. 45. Ovary glabrous, apex obtuse and not lobed. Style pubescent basally from middle. Drupe ellipsoid to obovoid, ca. 1.1 × 1.8 cm. Fl. May–Jun, fr. Jul.

Sparse forests, forest margins, thickets, mountain slopes; 2800–3900 m. Xizang [Nepal, Sikkim].


大叶旱樱 da ye han ying

Trees 3–10 m tall. Bark grayish brown. Young branchlets green, densely white pubescent. Winter buds ovoid; bud scale margin pilose. Stipules brown, linear, shorter than petiole, margin glandular dentate. Petiole 5–8 mm, white pubescent; leaf blade ovate to ovate-oblong, 3–6 × 1.5–3 mm, abaxially pale green and margin pilose white or more densely so along midvein, adaxially dark green and glabrous or appressed pilose on veins, base broadly cuneate, margin sharply biseriate, apex acuminate; secondary veins 10–14 on each side of midvein, straight and parallel. Inflorescences umbellate, 2–3-flowered; involucral bracts obovate, 4 × 3 mm, outside pilose, soon deciduous after flowering. Flowers opening at same time as leaves. Pedicels 1–2 cm, pilose. Hypanthium tubular to nearly urceolate, 4–5 × 2–3 mm, base dilated, outside appressed white pilose. Sepals oblong-ovate, nearly as long as hypanthium, margin laxly dentate, apex acuminate. Petals pale red, obovate to obovate-oblong, 0.7–1 cm in diam.; endocarp slightly sculptured. Fl. Apr, fr. Jun.

Cultivated. Mainly in Anhui, Hubei, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, and Zhejiang [native to Japan].

27a. Cerasus subhirtella var. subhirtella

大叶旱樱原变种 da ye han ying (yuan bian zhong)


垂枝大叶旱樱 chui zhi da ye han ying

Prunus subhirtella var. pendula Yo. Tanaka, Useful Pl. Jap. 70, no. 620. 1891; P. itosakura Siebold var. taiwaniana (Hayata) Kudô & Masamune; P. taiwaniana Hayata.

Branches spreading and curved; branchlets pendulous; hypanthium abaxially glabrous.

Cultivated. Taiwan [native to Japan].


东京樱花 dong jing ying hua


Trees 4–16 m tall. Bark gray. Branchlets pale purplish brown, glabrous; young branchlets green, pilose. Winter buds ovoid, glabrous. Petioles lanceolate, pilose. Petiole 1.3–1.5 cm, densely pubescent, with or without 1 or 2 glands at apex; leaf blade elliptic to obovate, 5–12 × 2.5–7 cm, abaxially pale green and pilose on veins, adaxially dark green, glabrous, base rounded to rarely cuneate, margin sharply glandular serrate, apex acuminate to cuspidate; secondary veins 7–10 on each side of midvein. Inflorescences umbellate-racemose, 3- or 4-flowered; involucral bracts brown, elliptic-ovate, 6–7 × 4–5 mm, pilose on both surfaces; peduncle very short; bracts brown, spathulate-oblong, 5 × 2–3 mm, margin glandular. Flowers opening before leaves, 3.5–3 cm in diam. Pedicel 2–2.5 cm, pubescent. Hypanthium tubular, 7–8 × ca. 3 mm, outside pilose, margin glandular serrate, apex emarginate or 2-lobed. Stamens ca. 32, shorter than petals. Style base pilose. Drupe black, subglobose, 0.7–1 cm in diam.; endocarp slightly sculptured. Fl. Apr, fr. May. 2n = 16.

Cultivated mainly in Beijing, Jiangsu (Nanjing Shi), Jiangxi (Nanchang Shi), and Shandong (Qingdao Shi) [native to Japan and Korea (Cheju Island)].


尖尾樱桃 jian wei ying tao

Prunus caudata Franchet, Pl. Delavay. 191. 1890.

Trees. Bark gray, lenticellate. Branchlets densely hirtellous. Stipules linear to subulate, margin with stalked glands. Petiole 4–8 mm, hirtellous; leaf blade ovate, obovate, or ovate-oblong, 2–3 × 1–2 cm, abaxially hirtellous along midvein but other part glabrous, adaxially stipulose, base obtuse, margin incised biseriate with teeth broadly ovate and apically subobtuse with a capitate apical gland, apex oblique and narrowly caudate; secondary veins ca. 10 on either side of midvein. Inflorescences racemose-corymbose, umbellate, or 1- or 2-flowered, densely pubescent; involucral bracts caducous; peduncle to 8 mm or absent; bracts 2–3 mm, tinged brown. Flowers opening at same
ROSACEAE

time as leaves. Pedicel 4–9 mm, densely pubescent. Hypanthium broadly campanulate, 5–6 mm, outside densely pubescent. Sepals triangular, ca. 2.5 mm, suberect, both surfaces pilose, margin entire or nearly so, apex acute. Petals white, broadly elliptic, ca. 8 × 5.5 mm. Stamens 27, ca. 1 cm. Ovary and style glabrous. Fl. Apr–Jun, fr. Jul–Sep.

- Forested slopes in mountains, forest margins, grassy slopes; 3000–3200 m. Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan.


川西樱桃 chuan xi ying tao


Trees (1.5–)2–10 m tall. Bark grayish black. Branchlets grayish brown; young branchlets glabrous or pilose. Winter buds ovoid to long ovoid, glabrous. Stipules lanceolate to linear–oblong, 3–5 mm, margin 2- or 3-serrate or lobed, teeth acute to acuminate. Petiole 6–8 mm, glabrous or pilose; leaf blade ovate, obovate, or elliptic-lanceolate, 1.5–3 × 0.5–2 cm, abaxially pale green and pilose along veins or sometimes between veins, adaxially dark green and pilose or glabrous, base cuneate, broadly cuneate, or subrounded, margin acutely incised serrate with teeth non-glandular or with a minute capitate apical gland, apex acute to acuminate; secondary veins 6–10 on either side of midvein. Inflorescences (1 or)2(or 3)-flowered; involucral bracts brown, elliptic, abaxially densely appressed hairy; peduncle to 5 mm or absent; bracts brown, rarely greenish brown, usually soon caducous, rarely persistent in fruit, margin glandular serrate. Flowers opening at same time or rarely slightly before leaves. Pedicel 0.8–2 cm, 1–2.5 cm and apically thickened in fruit, glabrous or pilose. Hypanthium campanulate, 5–6 × 3–4 mm, outside glabrous or pilose. Sepals triangular to ovate, 2–3 mm, inside glabrous or pilose, margin glandular serrate, apex acute to obtuse. Petals white or pale pink, obovate, apex rounded. Stamens 25–36, shorter than petals. Style ± as long as stamens, basally pilose; peduncle absent or very short; bracts brown to greenish brown, elliptic, 5–6 × 3–4 mm, caducous after anthesis, margin glandular serrate. Flowers 1.2–1.3 cm in diam., opening slightly before leaves or nearly so. Pedicel 0.7–1.3 cm, 1–1.5 cm and apically thickened in fruit, glabrous. Hypanthium tubular-campanulate, 4.5 × 3–4 mm, outside glabrous. Sepals triangular, 3–4 mm, margin entire, apex acute. Petals pale red or white, broadly obovate, apex obtuse to acute. Stamens 35–40, slightly shorter than petals. Style exserted, much longer than stamens, basally pilose. Drupe red, ellipsoid, 1–1.2 × 0.8–1 cm; endocarp ± sculptured. Fl. May–Jun, fr. Jul–Aug.

- Forests in ravines, thickets on mountain slopes; 1800–3900 m. Gansu, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Sichuan.


蒙自樱桃 meng zi ying tao


Trees to 3 m tall. Branchlets purplish brown, glabrous. Winter buds ovoid, glabrous. Stipules narrowly lorate, shorter than petiole, margin gland-tipped fimbriate. Petiole 5–13 mm, glabrous, apex with 1 or 2 nectaries; leaf blade long ovate to ovate-oblong, ca. 4 × 2 cm, abaxially pale green or glabrous or with tufts of hair at axils of veins, adaxially green and glabrous, base cuneate to rounded, margin acutely serrate or biserrate and teeth with a minute capitate apical gland, apex acute to obtuse; secondary veins 7–10 on either side of midvein. Inflorescences subcorymbose-racemose, 2.5–4 cm, 3–7-flowered; involucral bracts obovate, 4.5–5 × ca. 3 mm, soon caducous, abaxially glabrous, adaxially densely villous, margin glandular serrate; bracts brown to slightly greenish, obovate, 2–3 mm, glabrous or pilose, margin glandular serrate. Flowers ca. 1.5 cm in diam. Pedicel 0.6–1.5 cm, glabrous. Hypanthium tubular-campanulate, 3–4 × 2–3 mm, outside glabrous. Sepals oblong-triangular, nearly 1/2 as long as hypanthium, reflexed after anthesis, apex acute to obtuse. Petals white, ovate, ca. 1 cm, apex rounded to subundulate. Stamens 30–45, nearly as long as petals. Style nearly as long as stamens, basally sparsely villous; stigma dilated. Fl. Mar, fr. Apr–May.

- Forests on mountain slopes; ca. 1800 m. Yunnan.


细花樱桃 xi hua ying tao

1920.

Trees or shrubs, 3–10 m tall. Bark grayish brown to grayish black. Branchlets gray; young branchlets green, glabrous or nearly so. Winter buds ovoid, glabrous. Stipules linear, slightly shorter than petiole, soon caducous, margin gland-tipped fimbriate. Petiole 5–8 mm, pilose, glabrescent, with 1 or 2 purplish black nectaries at apex or leaf blade base; leaf blade obovate-oblong to ovate-elliptic, 4–6 × 2–3.5 cm, abaxially pale green and pilose along veins but glabrescent, adaxially dark green and glabrous, base rounded to rarely subcordate, margin acutely serrate and/or biserrate and teeth with a minute apical gland, apex acute to rarely acuminate. Inflorescences umbellate-racemose, 3–5–flowered; involucral bracts ovate-elliptic, 3–4 mm, abaxially glabrous, adaxially appressed pilose, margin glandular serrate; peduncle very short, slightly elongate in fruit; bracts brown, ca. 1.5 mm. Flowers 1–1.5 cm in diam. Pedicel 5–10 mm, glabrous. Hypanthium campanulate, 4–5 × 2–3 mm, outside glabrous. Sepals long ovate, 1/2 or more as long as hypanthium, margin distantly serrate, apex acute. Petals white, ovate, pilose along veins but glabrescent, apex rounded to sometimes emarginate. Stamens 25–40. Style basally pilose. Drupe red, obovate-oblong, ca. 8 × 6–7 mm; endocarp ± sculptured. Fl. Feb–Mar, fr. Apr–May.

- Forests in mountains, ravines, also cultivated; 1400–2100. Yunnan.


襄阳山樱桃 xiāng yáng shān yīng táo

Trees 5–10 m tall. Bark grayish blackish brown. Branchlets grayish purplish brown, glabrous, rarely pilose. Winter buds ovoid, glabrous. Stipules lorate, shorter than petiole, margin gland-tipped fimbriate. Petiole 0.8–1.2 cm, glabrous, rarely pilose, with 2 nectaries in apical or middle part or at leaf blade base; leaf blade obovate-oblong or broadly elliptic, 4.5–12 × 2.7–5.5 cm, abaxially pale green and glabrous or initially sparsely pilose along veins but glabrescent, adaxially dark green and glabrous, base broadly cuneate to rounded, margin serrate or acutely biserrate and teeth with a minute apical gland, apex abruptly acuminated; secondary veins 8–12 on either side of midvein. Inflorescences umbellate or subumbellate, 2–4-flowered; involucral bracts obovate, 0.8–1.3 cm in diam., abaxially subglabrous, adaxially densely villous; peduncle 0.8–2 cm, glabrous or scattered pilose; bracts orbicular, 3–5 mm in diam., margin with long-stalked glands. Flowers opening at the same time as leaves. Pedicel 1.5–2.6 cm, glabrous or sparsely pilose. Hypanthium campanulate, ca. 4 mm, outside glabrous. Sepals lanceolate, 6–8 mm, reflexed, apex obtuse. Petals pink, oblong, apically 2-lobed. Stamens ca. 32, slightly shorter than petals. Style slightly longer than stamens, glabrous. Drupe red, subglobose, 7.5–8.3 mm in diam.; endocarp ± sculptured. Fl. Apr–May, fr. May–Jun.

- Woodlands, thickets; 1000–1300 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan, Sichuan.

1a. Leaf blade obovate-oblong, abaxially initially sparsely pilose along veins but glabrescent, adaxially glabrous; inflorescences subumbellate, 3- or 4-flowered .......... 34a. var. cyclamina

1b. Leaf blade broadly elliptic, both surfaces glabrous; inflorescences umbellate, 2-flowered ........................................ 34b. var. biflora

34a. Cerasus cyclamina var. cyclamina

襄阳山樱桃 (原变种) xiāng yáng shān yīng táo (yuán biàn zhòng)

Prunus cyclamina Koehne in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 1: 207. 1912; P. malifolia Koehne; P. malifolia var. rosthornii Koehne.


- Woodlands; 600–1500 m. Chongqing (Nanchuan Xian), Guangdong, Guangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Sichuan.  


双花襄阳山樱桃 shuāng huā xiāng yáng shān yīng táo


- Thickets; ca. 1300 m. Hunan, Sichuan.


山樱花 shān yīng huā

Trees 3–8 m tall. Bark grayish brown to grayish black. Branchlets grayish white or tinged brown, glabrous. Winter buds ovoid, glabrous. Stipules linear, 5–8 mm, margin gland-tipped fimbriate. Petiole 1–1.5 cm, glabrous, sparsely pilose, or pubescent, apex with 1–3 rounded nectaries; leaf blade ovate-elliptic to obovate-elliptic, 5–9 × 2.5–5 cm, abaxially pale green and glabrous, sparsely pilose, or pubescent, adaxially dark green and glabrous or sparsely pilose, base rounded, margin acuminate serrate or biserrate and teeth with a minute apical gland, apex acuminate; secondary veins 6–8 on either side of midvein. Inflorescences corymbose-racemose or subumbellate, 2–3-flowered; involucral bracts brownish red, obovate-oblong, ca. 8 × 4 mm, abaxially glabrous, adaxially villous; peduncle 5–10 mm, glabrous; bracts brown or tinged greenish brown, 5–8 × 2.5–4 mm, margin glandular serrate. Pedicel 1.5–2.5 cm, glabrous, sparsely pilose, or pubescent. Hypanthium tubular, 5–6 × 2–3 mm, apically enlarged. Sepals triangular-lanceolate, ca. 5 mm, margin entire, apex acuminate to acute. Petals white or rarely pink, obovate, apex emarginate. Stamens ca. 38. Style glabrous. Drupe purplish black, globose to ovoid, 8–10 mm in diam. Fl. Apr–May, fr. May–Jul.

Forests in ravines, forests on mountain slopes, also cultivated; 400–1500 m. Anhui, Guizhou, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Zhejiang [Japan, Korea].

1a. Leaf blade margin biserate, teeth acu-
minate with a long awn apically .......... 35c. var. lannesiana

1b. Leaf blade margin serrate or biserrate, teeth with a minute gland apically.

2a. Petioles, both surfaces of leaf blades, and pedicels glabrous or sparsely pubescent. .............. 35a. var. serrulata

2b. Petioles, abaxial surface of leaf blades, and pedicels pubescent. .............................. 35b. var. pubescens

35a. Cerasus serrulata var. serrulata

山樱花(原变种) shan ying hua (yu an bian zhong)


Petioles, both surfaces of leaf blades, and pedicels glabrous or sparsely pubescent. Leaf blade margin serrate or biserrate; teeth with a minute gland apically. Fl. Apr–May, fr. May–Jul.

Forests in ravines, also cultivated, 500–1500 m. Anhui, Guizhou, Hebei, Hennan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shandong, Zhejiang [Japan, Korea].


毛叶山樱花 mao ye shan ying hua


Petioles, abaxial surface of leaf blades, and pedicels pubescent. Leaf blade margin serrate or biserrate; teeth with a minute gland apically. Fl. Apr–May, fr. May–Jul.

● Forests on mountain slopes, also cultivated, 400–800 m. Anhui, Hebei, Hennan, Hubei, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Zhejiang.


日本晚樱 ri ben wan ying

Cerasus lannesiana Carrière, Rev. Hort. 1872: 198. 1872; Prunus lannesiana (Carrière) E. H. Wilson; P. serrulata var. lannesiana (Carrière) Makino.

Leaf blade margin biserrate; teeth acuminated with a long awn apically.

Widely cultivated in China [native to Japan].

This variety is widely cultivated in gardens as a ornamental tree.


华中樱桃 hua zhong ying tao

Prunus conradinae Koehne in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 1: 211. 1912; Cerasus glabra (Pamppanini) T. T. Yu & C. L. Li; P. con-
3. Cerasoides cerasoides


ROSACEAE

Trees 2–12 m tall. Bark grayish to purplish brown. Branchlets purplish brown, glabrous; young branchlets appressed pilose. Winter buds acutely ovoid, glabrous or appressed pilose. Stipules linear, shorter than petiole, caducous after anthesis. Petiole 5–8 mm, pilose, glabrescent; leaf blade lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, 3.5–7 × 1–2 cm, abaxially pale green and glabrous or pilose on lateral sides of midvein, adaxially dark green and pilose, base rounded, margin acutely serrate or biserate and teeth with a minute capitulate apical gland, apex acuminate; secondary veins 11–16 on either side of midvein. Inflorescences 1- or 2-flowered; involucral bracts brown, narrowly elliptic, ca. 6 × 3 mm, abaxially glabrous, adaxially pilose, margin glandular serrate; peduncle short or absent; bracts brown, narrowly ovate-oblong, 2–2.5 mm, margin glandular serrate. Flowers ca. 1 cm in diam., opening at same time as leaves. Pedicel 6–12 mm, 1.5–2 cm in fruit and apically slightly enlarged, pilose. Hypanthium tubular-campanulate, 5–6 × ca. 3 mm, base outside pilose. Sepals ovate-triangular, ca. 3 mm. Petals white, obovate-elliptic, apex obtuse. Stamens 38–44. Style longer than stamens, glabrous. Drupe purplish black, ovoid, ca. 1 × 0.6–0.7 cm; endocarp markedly sculptured. Fl. May–Jun, fr. Jul–Sep.

● Mountain slopes, forest in ravines, forest margins, grassy mountain slopes, 1200–4000 m. Guizhou, Qinghai, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan.

38. Cerasus cerasoides Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 239. 1825; Cerasus puddum Roxburgh ex Seringe; C. cerasoides var. rubea (Ingram) T. T. Yu & C. L. Li; Maddenia pedicellata J. D. Hooker; P. carmesina H. Har; P. cerasoides var. majestica (Koehne) Ingram; P. cerasoides var. rubea Ingram; P. majestica Koehne; P. puddum (Roxburgh ex Seringe) Brandis (1874), not Miquel (1865–1866).

This species is cultivated for its fruit.


Trees 3–10(–30) m tall. Branches grayish black; branchlets green, pubescent, glabrescent. Stipules linear, basally strongly gland-tipped fimbriate. Petiole 1.2–2 cm, apex with 2–4 nectaries; leaf blade ovate-lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate, oblong-ovate, or oblong-ovobovate, (4–)8–12 × (2.2–)3.2–5 cm, subleathery, abaxially pale green and glabrous or villous along veins, adaxially dark green, base rounded, margin acutely biserulate, biserate, or serrate and teeth with a minute capitulate apical gland, apex acuminate to long acuminate; secondary veins 10–15 on either side of midvein; reticulate veins fine. Inflorescences umbellate, 1–4-flowered; involucral bracts 1–1.2 cm, apically divided, withered after anthesis; peduncle 1–1.5 cm, glabrous; bracts brownish to greenish brown, suborbicular, papyry, persistent or caducous after anthesis, margin glandular serrate. Flowers opening at same time as or before leaves. Pedicel 1–2.3 cm, elongated to 3 cm and apically thickened in fruit. Hypanthium red to dark red, campanulate to broadly campanulate. Sepals usually reddish, triangular, 0.4–5.5 cm, erect, margin entire, apex acute to obtuse. Petals white or pink, ovate to obovate, apically entire or emarginate. Stamens 32–34, shorter than petals. Style as long as stamens, glabrous; stigma disciform. Drupe purplish black, ovoid, 1.2–1.5 × 0.8–1.2 cm; endocarp ovoid, laterally deeply furrowed and pitted, apex obtuse. Fl. Oct–Dec, Feb–Mar.

Forests in ravines, forest margins; 100–1300 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hunan, Taiwan, Zhejiang [Japan, Vietnam].

38. Cerasus cerasoides Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 239. 1825; Cerasus puddum Roxburgh ex Seringe; C. cerasoides var. rubea (Ingram) T. T. Yu & C. L. Li; Maddenia pedicellata J. D. Hooker; P. carmesina H. Har; P. cerasoides var. majestica (Koehne) Ingram; P. cerasoides var. rubea Ingram; P. majestica Koehne; P. puddum (Roxburgh ex Seringe) Brandis (1874), not Miquel (1865–1866).

This species is cultivated for its fruit.
尾叶樱桃  

Trees or shrubs, 5–10 m tall. Branchlets grayish brown, glabrous; young branchlets glabrous or densely brown villous. Winter buds ovoid, glabrous. Stipules narrowly lorate, 0.8–1.5 cm, margin glandular serrate. Petiole 0.8–1.7 cm, densely spreading villous, glabrescent, with 1–3 nectaries at apex or on apical part; leaf blade elliptic to elliptic-ovate, 6–14 × 2.5–4.5 cm, abaxially pale green, densely spreading-villous on mid and secondary veins but other part pilose, adaxially dark green and glabrous, base broadly cuneate to rounded, margin acutely serrate or biserrate and teeth with a minute apical gland, apex caudate-acuminate; secondary veins 10–13 on either side of midvein. Inflorescences umbellate or subumbellate, 2–6-flowered; involucral bracts brown, long elliptic, adaxially densely appressed villous; peduncle 0.6–2 cm or nearly absent, spreading yellow villous; bracts ovate, 3–6 mm in diam., margin strongly fimbriate, fimbria with a long-stalked gland. Flowers opening before leaves or nearly so. Pedicel 1–3.5 cm, spreading brown pilose. Hypanthium campanulate, 3.5–5 mm, outside pilose, red, subglobose, 8–9 mm in diam.; endocarp smooth. Fl. Mar–May, fr. May–Jun.

1a. Inflorescences 3–6-flowered; peduncle 0.6–2 cm ................................. 41a. var. dielsiana
1b. Inflorescences 2(or 3)-flowered; peduncle very short to nearly absent ........ 41b. var. abbreviata

41a. Cerasus dielsiana var. dielsiana

尾叶樱桃(原变种) wei ye ying tao


1a. Inflorescences 3–6-flowered; peduncle 0.6–2 cm ................................. 41a. var. dielsiana
1b. Inflorescences 2(or 3)-flowered; peduncle very short to nearly absent ........ 41b. var. abbreviata


短梗尾叶樱桃 duan geng wei ye ying tao


Inflorescences 2(or 3)-flowered, rarely more; involucral bracts persistent; peduncle very short to nearly absent. Fl. Mar, fr. May–Jun.

1a. Inflorescences 3–5(–7)-flowered; bracts deciduous after anthesis ..................................... 42a. var. yunnanensis
1b. Inflorescences long racemose, 5–9-flowered; bracts persistent after anthesis .................................... 42b. var. polybotrys

42a. Cerasus yunnanensis var. yunnanensis

云南樱桃 yun nan ying tao

Prunus yunnanensis Franchet, Pl. Delavay. 195. 1890; Cerasus duclouxii (Koehne) T. T. Yu & C. L. Li; P. duclouxii Koehne; P. duclouxii var. hirtissima Koehne; P. hirtifolia Koehne; P. macgregoria Koehne.

Inflorescences subcorymbose-racemose, 3–5(–7)-flowered; involucral bracts brown, elliptic, spatulate-oblong, or obovate-oblong, 3.5–12 mm, abaxially glabrous or pilose, adaxially pilose, both surfaces glabrescent, margin glandular serrate, apex rounded; bracts brown to greenish, ovate to obovate, 2–3 mm in diam., membranous to leathery, margin glandular serrate. Flowers ca. 1.5 cm in diam., opening at same time as leaves or slightly before. Pedicel 0.3–2 cm, hirtellous. Hypanthium tubular-campanulate, 3–5 × 3–4 mm, outside densely hirtellous. Sepals ovate, nearly 1/2 or less as long as hypanthium, reflexed, margin ciliate, apex acute to obtuse. Petals white or pink, ovate, apically 2-lobed. Hypanthium campanulate, 3.5–5 mm, outside hirtellous. Sepals elliptic to elliptic-lanceolate, nearly twice as long as hypanthium, reflexed, margin ciliate, apex acute to obtuse. Petals white or pink, ovate, apically 2-lobed. Stigmas 32–36, lose. Sepals elliptic to elliptic-lanceolate, nearly twice as long as hypanthium, reflexed, margin ciliate, apex acute to obtuse. Petals white or pink, ovate, apically 2-lobed. Hypanthium campanulate, 3.5–5 mm, outside densely hirtellous. Sepals ovate, nearly 1/2 or less as long as hypanthium, reflexed, margin ciliate, apex acute to obtuse. Petals white, ovate to suborbicular, apex subulate to emarginate. Stamens 33–45, nearly as long as petals. Style basally pilose. Drupe purple, ellipsoid to ovoid, 7–10 × 5–8 mm; endocarp ± sculptured. Fl. Mar–May, fr. May–Jun.


多花云南樱桃 duo hua yun nan ying tao


- Mountain slopes; 2300–2500 m. Yunnan.


浙闽樱桃 zhe min ying tao


Trees 2.5–6 m tall. Branchlets purplish brown; young branchlets grayish green, densely grayish brown hirtellous. Winter buds ovoid, glabrous. Stipules brown, 4–7 mm, soon caducous, margin with distant long-stalked glands. Petiole 5–8 mm, densely brown hirtellous, apex with 2(or 3) black nectaries; leaf blade elliptic, ovate-oblong, or obovate-oblong, 4–8 × 1.5–4.5 cm, abaxially grayish green, grayish yellow hirtellous, and more densely hirtellous along veins, adaxially dark brown and subglabrous, base rounded to broadly cuneate, margin acuminate serrate and biserate and teeth with a capitate apical gland; secondary veins 8–11 on either side of midvein. Inflorescences umbellate, (1 or)2(or 3)-flowered; involucral bracts oblong, apex rounded; peduncle 1.8–3.8 cm, hairy; bracts greenish brown, margin serrate, teeth with a stalked conical apical gland. Flowers opening before leaves. Pedicel 1–1.4 cm, densely brown hirtellous. Hypanthium tubular, 3–4 × 2–3 mm, outside appressed brown pubescent. Sepals lorate-lanceolate, nearly as long as hypanthium, reflexed, apex obtuse. Petals ovate, apically 2-lobed. Stamens ca. 40, shorter than petals. Ovary and basal part of style sparsely hirtellous. Drupe purplish red, ellipsoid, ca. 8 × 5 mm; endocarp sculptured. Fl. Mar, fr. May.

- Forests; 600–1300 m. Fujian, Guangxi, Zhejiang.


西藏樱桃 xi zang ying tao


Trees to 8 m tall. Branchlets purplish brown; young branchlets grayish green, densely grayish brown hirtellous. Winter buds ovoid, glabrous. Stipules brown, 4–10 × ca. 0.5 mm, margin glandular serrate. Petiole 0.7–1.2 cm, sparsely hispid or subglabrous; leaf blade rhomboid-elliptic or ovate-elliptic, 2.2–9 × 1.6–5 cm, abaxially strigose on veins, adaxially sparsely strigose; secondary veins 6–12 on either side of midvein. Inflorescences umbellate, (1 or)2- or 3-flowered; involucral bracts green, leaflike, narrowly elliptic, margin glandular serrate; peduncle 0.7–2.8 cm, hairy; bracts ovate-lanceolate. Flowers opening at same time as leaves, ca. 8 mm in diam.; pedicel 3.5–4.8 cm, hairy. Hypanthium cylindric, ca. 6 × 3 mm. Sepals spreading, ovate, both surfaces sparsely long strigose, apex obtuse. Petals broadly ovate, abaxially hairy, apex subrounded. Style much longer than stamens, base villous. Drupe ellipsoid, ca. 8 × 5 mm, apex sparsely villous. Fl. May, fr. Jun–Jul.

- Forests; ca. 3000 m. E Xizang (Nyingchi Xian).

The following taxa have been described from China, but we have seen no specimens and are therefore unable to treat them in this account. Further revision is necessary.


