

53. LAUROCERASUS Duhamel, Traité Arbr. Arbust. 1: 345. 1755.

桂櫻屬 *gui ying shu*

Lu Lingdi (陆玲娣 *Lu Ling-ti*); Bruce Bartholomew

Trees or shrubs, evergreen or very rarely deciduous. Branches unarmed. Stipules small, free or sometimes connate, soon caducous. Leaves simple, alternate, conduplicate when young, usually with 2 to rarely several nectaries on petiole, at base on leaf blade abaxial surface, or along leaf blade margin; leaf blade margin entire or serrate. Inflorescences axillary, usually racemose, rarely in a fascicle, very rarely paniculate, usually with more than 10 flowers; bracts small, soon caducous, basal ones usually sterile and with a tripartite or tridentate apex; bracteoles often absent. Flowers usually bisexual, sometimes male with ovary ± reduced. Hypanthium cup-shaped to campanulate. Sepals 5. Petals 5, white, longer than sepals. Stamens 10–50, in 2 whorls, inner ones shorter. Ovary superior, 1-loculed, glabrous or sometimes pubescent; ovules 2, collateral. Style terminal; stigma disk-shaped. Fruit a drupe; mesocarp succulent, not splitting when ripe; endocarp bony or woody, surface smooth or rugose.

About 80 species: Asia, Europe, New Guinea, North and South America; 13 species (six endemic) in China.

- 1a. Leaf blade abaxially scatteredly purplish black or black punctate.
 - 2a. Leaf blade herbaceous to subleathery, apex long caudate, tertiary veins conspicuous on both surfaces; drupe subglobose to transversely ellipsoid, 8–10 mm in diam., wider than long; endocarp smooth 1. *L. phaeosticta*
 - 2b. Leaf blade thickly leathery, apex acute to shortly acuminate, tertiary veins very inconspicuous to nearly invisible on both surfaces; drupe elongated ovoid-globose to ellipsoid, 6–8 mm in diam., longer than wide; endocarp slightly reticulately rugose 2. *L. fordiana*
- 1b. Leaf blade abaxially not scatteredly purplish black or black punctate.
 - 3a. Leaf blade abaxially densely pubescent.
 - 4a. Petioles 6–10 mm, often with a pair of basal nectaries; leaf blade elliptic to elliptic-oblong, densely gray pubescent abaxially, margin ± densely coarsely serrate; drupe ovoid-oblong, 1–1.2 cm in diam., apex acute 3. *L. hypotricha*
 - 4b. Petioles 10–15 mm, without nectaries; leaf blade ovate-oblong to oblong, densely yellowish pubescent abaxially, margin indistinctly shallowly obtusely serrate apically from middle; drupe broadly oblong, 1.4–1.7 cm in diam., apex obtuse 4. *L. menghaiensis*
 - 3b. Leaf blade abaxially glabrous.
 - 5a. Rachises and pedicels glabrous.
 - 6a. Leaf blade elliptic to oblong-lanceolate, margin entire or rarely with a few teeth apically from middle; racemes 5–10 cm; ovary pubescent; drupe ovoid-globose to ellipsoid, 1–1.6 cm 5. *L. undulata*
 - 6b. Leaf blade oblong to ovate-oblong, margin sparsely and shallowly serrulate with minute teeth; racemes 2–5 cm; ovary glabrous; drupe globose to compressed globose, 0.7–1 cm 6. *L. andersonii*
 - 5b. Rachises and pedicels pubescent.
 - 7a. Drupe 1.4–1.6 cm in diam.; endocarp thick and hard, surface prominently coarsely reticulately rugose 7. *L. jenkinsii*
 - 7b. Drupe 0.6–1.1 cm in diam.; endocarp thin and fragile, surface smooth or slightly reticulately rugose.
 - 8a. Drupe 1.8–2.4 cm; petiole 1–2 cm 8. *L. zippeliana*
 - 8b. Drupe 0.8–1.4 cm; petiole 0.1–1 cm (rarely 1.5 cm in *L. spinulosa*).
 - 9a. Leaf blade margin entire or sparsely acutely serrate, secondary veins indistinct.
 - 10a. Leaf blade oblong to obovate-oblong, 5–7(–9) cm, base narrowly cuneate, apex acuminate; drupe ovoid-globose; endocarp thinly reticulately rugose 12. *L. marginata*
 - 10b. Leaf blade elliptic to ovate-orbicular, 2–5(–6) cm, base broadly cuneate to rounded, apex obtuse; drupe subglobose; endocarp smooth 13. *L. aquifolioides*
 - 9b. Leaf blade margin undulate to serrate, secondary veins distinct.
 - 11a. Leaf blade elliptic; secondary veins 5–7 on either side of midvein 11. *L. australis*
 - 11b. Leaf blade oblong to obovate-oblong; secondary veins 8–14 on either side of midvein.
 - 12a. Leaf blade herbaceous to thinly leathery, margin usually undulate with few acicular teeth apically from middle or near apex, apex acuminate to caudate; drupe ellipsoid 9. *L. spinulosa*
 - 12b. Leaf blade thickly leathery, margin not undulate but coarsely acutely serrate with teeth incurved, apex acute to shortly acuminate; drupe ovoid-globose 10. *L. dolichophylla*

1. *Laurocerasus phaeosticta* (Hance) C. K. Schneider, III. 腺叶桂櫻 *xian ye gui ying*

Handb. Laubholz. 1: 649. 1906.

Pygeum phaeostictum Hance, J. Bot. 8: 72. 1870; *Lauro-*

cerasus phaeosticta f. *ciliospinosa* Chun ex T. T. Yu & L. T. Lu; *L. phaeosticta* f. *dentigera* (Rehder) T. T. Yu & L. T. Lu; *L. phaeosticta* f. *lasioclada* (Rehder) T. T. Yu & L. T. Lu; *L. phaeosticta* f. *puberula* T. T. Yu & L. T. Lu; *L. phaeosticta* f. *pubipedunculata* T. T. Yu & L. T. Lu; *Prunus edentata* Handel-Mazzetti; *P. phaeosticta* (Hance) Maximowicz; *P. phaeosticta* f. *dentigera* Rehder; *P. phaeosticta* f. *lasioclada* Rehder; *P. punctata* J. D. Hooker & Thomson; *P. xerocarpa* Hemsley.

Shrubs or trees, 4–12 m tall. Branchlets dark purplish brown, ± pubescent when young, glabrous and purplish black with age, with sparse orbicular lenticels. Winter buds purplish brown, ovoid, 2–4 mm, glabrous, apex acute to obtuse. Petiole 4–8 mm, glabrous, without nectaries; leaf blade narrowly elliptic, oblong, oblong-lanceolate, or rarely obovate-oblong, 6–12 × 2–4 cm, herbaceous to subleathery, both surfaces glabrous, abaxially scattered black punctate, base cuneate and with 2 large flat nectaries near margin, margin entire or on sterile branchlets acutely serrate, apex long caudate; secondary veins 6–10 on either side of midvein; tertiary veins abaxially somewhat elevated, adaxially slightly prominent. Racemes in axils of normal leaves on basal part of lateral branchlets or in axils of cataphylls on apical part of branchlets, solitary, 4–6 cm, several to 10-flowered or more; cataphylls small, soon caducous, apex tridentate; rachis often glabrous, rarely pubescent; bracts linear to lanceolate, 2–4 mm, soon caducous, glabrous, margin glandular serrate. Flowers 4–6 mm in diam. Pedicel 3–6 mm often glabrous, rarely pubescent. Hypanthium cup-shaped, 1.5–2.5 mm, outside glabrous. Sepals ovate-triangular, 1–2 mm, outside glabrous, margin ciliate or minutely serrate, apex obtuse. Petals white, suborbicular, 2–3.5 mm, glabrous. Stamens 20–35, 5–6 mm. Ovary glabrous. Style 5–6 mm. Drupe purplish black, subglobose to transversely ellipsoid, 8–10 mm in diam., glabrous; endocarp thin, smooth. Fl. Apr–May, fr. Jul–Oct.

Mixed forests, mountain valleys, mountain meadows, stream sides, along trails; 300–2500 m. Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Bangladesh, India, N Myanmar, N Thailand, N Vietnam].

2. *Laurocerasus fordiana* (Dunn) Browicz, *Arbor. Kórnickie* 15: 6. 1970.

华南桂樱 hua nan gui ying

Prunus fordiana Dunn, *J. Bot.* 45: 402. 1907; *P. balansae* Koehne; *P. fordiana* Dunn var. *balansae* (Koehne) J. E. Vidal; *P. multipunctata* Cardot; *P. phaeosticta* (Hance) Maximowicz var. *ancylocarpa* J. E. Vidal; *P. phaeosticta* var. *dimorphophylla* J. E. Vidal; *P. phaeosticta* var. *promeccocarpa* Cardot.

Shrubs or trees, 5–15 m tall. Branchlets purplish red but purplish black with age, puberulous when young, glabrescent, with prominent suborbicular to rarely shortly ellipsoid lenticels. Winter buds brown, ovoid, 2–5 mm, apex acute; scale margins ciliate. Petiole 2–8 mm, glabrous, without nectaries; leaf blade elliptic to oblong, 5–12 × 2–4 cm, thickly leathery, both surfaces glabrous, abaxially scattered purplish black minutely punctate and with or sometimes without 2–4 larger flat nectaries near basal margin, adaxially lustrous, base cuneate, margin entire or rarely with a few teeth, apex acute to shortly acuminate; secondary veins 7–11 on either side of midvein; tertiary

veins very indistinct on both surfaces or abaxially nearly invisible. Racemes in leaf axils, solitary, 3–9 cm, more than 10-flowered; rachis glabrous; bracts 2–4 mm, soon caducous, margin ciliate, basal ones sterile, hard and dark, and longer persistent. Flower 5–6 mm in diam. Pedicel 3–8 mm, glabrous. Hypanthium campanulate, 1–2 mm, outside glabrous. Sepals ovate-triangular, 1–2 mm, outside glabrous, apex obtuse to acute. Petals white, suborbicular, glabrous. Stamens 25–40, 3–4 mm. Ovary glabrous. Style to 4 mm, glabrous. Drupe blackish brown, elongately ovoid-globose to ellipsoid, 9–14 × 6–8 mm, glabrous; endocarp thin, slightly reticulately rugose. Fl. Mar–Apr, fr. May–Aug.

Forests, slopes, foothills, river banks; 600–1800 m. Guangdong, Guangxi [Cambodia, Vietnam].

3. *Laurocerasus hypotracha* (Rehder) T. T. Yu & L. T. Lu, *Bull. Bot. Res.*, Harbin 4(4): 44. 1984.

毛背桂樱 mao bei gui ying

Prunus hypotracha Rehder in Sargent, *Pl. Wilson.* 3: 425. 1917; *P. macrophylla* Siebold & Zuccarini var. *puberifolia* Koehne.

Trees 5–15 m tall. Branchlets brownish to grayish brown, yellowish gray pubescent, with inconspicuous small lenticels. Petiole 6–10 mm, pubescent, glabrescent, with a pair of large flat nectaries apically from middle; leaf blade elliptic-oblong, 10–18 × (4–)5–7 cm, leathery, abaxially densely gray pubescent, adaxially lustrous and glabrous, base rounded to broadly cuneate, margin ± densely coarsely serrate and teeth with a dark brown apical gland, apex shortly acuminate; secondary veins 10–12 on either side of midvein, prominent, abaxially raised. Racemes usually solitary, sometimes 2 or 3 in a fascicle, 2–5 cm; rachis pubescent; bracts ovate-lanceolate, 5–6 mm, soon caducous, pubescent. Flowers 5–6 mm in diam. Pedicel 4–10 mm, pubescent. Hypanthium campanulate to cup-shaped, outside pubescent. Sepals ovate-triangular, outside pubescent, apex obtuse. Petals suborbicular to broadly obovate, 4–5 mm in diam. Stamens 20–30, longer than petals. Ovary pubescent. Style slightly longer than stamens. Drupe dark brown, ovoid-oblong, 2–2.5 × 1–1.2 cm, glabrous, apex acute; endocarp slightly compressed, ± thin, fragile. Fl. Sep–Oct, fr. Nov–Dec.

• Sparse forests, slopes, mountain valleys, stream sides; 200–2600 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan.

4. *Laurocerasus menghaiensis* T. T. Yu & L. T. Lu, *Bull. Bot. Res.*, Harbin 4(4): 45. 1984.

勐海桂樱 meng hai gui ying

Trees to 14 m tall. Branchlets purplish brown, robust, yellowish pubescent when young, glabrescent, with many small lenticels. Petiole stout, 1–1.5 cm, yellowish pubescent, without nectaries; leaf blade ovate-oblong to oblong, 8–13 × 3–5 cm, thick, leathery, abaxially densely yellowish pubescent, adaxially shining and glabrous, base broadly cuneate, margin indistinctly shallowly obtusely serrate apically from middle, apex acute; secondary veins 7–11 on either side of midvein, distinct.

Flowers unknown. Drupe blackish brown, broadly oblong, 2.2–2.5 × 1.4–1.7 cm, glabrous, apex obtuse; endocarp ± thin, not rugose; cotyledons large and fat. Fr. winter.

- Mixed forests; ca. 1800 m. SW Yunnan (Menghai Xian).

5. *Laurocerasus undulata* (Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don) M. Roemer, *Fam. Nat. Syn. Monogr.* 3: 92. 1847.

尖叶桂樱 jian ye gui ying

Prunus undulata Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don, *Prodr. Fl. Nepal.* 239. 1825; *Cerasus acuminata* Wallich; *C. undulata* (Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don) Seringe; *C. wallichii* (Steudel) M. Roemer; *Laurocerasus acuminata* (Wallich) M. Roemer; *L. undulata* (Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don) f. *elongata* (Koehne) T. T. Yu & L. T. Lu; *L. undulata* f. *microbotrys* (Koehne) T. T. Yu & L. T. Lu; *L. undulata* f. *pubigera* T. T. Yu & L. T. Lu; *P. acuminata* (Wallich) D. Dietrich; *P. acuminata* f. *elongata* Koehne; *P. acuminata* f. *microbotrys* (Koehne) Koehne; *P. microbotrys* Koehne; *P. microbotrys* var. *obovata* S. Y. Hu; *P. wallichii* Steudel; *P. wallichii* var. *crenulata* F. P. Metcalf.

Shrubs or trees, 5–16 m tall. Branchlets grayish brown to purplish brown, glabrous, with indistinct small lenticels. Petiole 5–10(–12) mm, glabrous, without nectaries; leaf blade elliptic to oblong-lanceolate, 6–15 × 3–5 cm, herbaceous to thinly leathery, both surfaces glabrous, abaxially usually with a pair of small flat nectaries near base and sometimes additional small nectaries in many rows ± parallel to midvein especially in basal part of leaf, adaxially shiny, base broadly cuneate to subrounded, margin entire or rarely with a few teeth apically from middle, apex acuminate; secondary veins 6–9 on either side of midvein, spreading and arched, abaxially slightly raised. Racemes solitary or 2–4 in a fascicle, 5–10 cm, 10–30-flowered or more; rachis glabrous, rarely slightly pubescent; bracts 1–2 mm, soon caducous, basal ones sometimes with a tridentate apex. Pedicel 2–5 mm, glabrous, rarely slightly pubescent. Hypanthium broadly campanulate, outside glabrous. Sepals ovate-triangular, outside glabrous, apex obtuse. Petals yellowish white, elliptic to obovate, 2–4 mm. Stamens 10–30, 3–4 mm. Ovary pubescent. Style shorter than stamens. Drupe purplish black, ovoid-globose to ellipsoid, 1–1.6 × 0.7–1.1 cm, glabrous, apex acute to ± obtuse; endocarp ± thin, ± smooth. Fl. Aug–Oct, fr. winter–spring.

Slopes in broad-leaved evergreen and mixed coniferous forests, stream sides; 500–3600 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hunan, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan [Bangladesh, Bhutan, E India, Indonesia, N Laos, N Myanmar, Nepal, Sikkim, N Thailand, Vietnam].

6. *Laurocerasus andersonii* (J. D. Hooker) T. T. Yu & L. T. Lu, *Bull. Bot. Res.*, Harbin 4(4): 48. 1984.

云南桂樱 yun nan gui ying

Pygeum andersonii J. D. Hooker, *Fl. Brit. India* 2: 320. 1878; *Prunus pygeoides* Koehne; *P. semiarmillata* Koehne.

Trees, rarely shrubs, to 6 m tall. Branchlets brown to grayish brown, glabrous. Petiole 0.7–1.5 cm, glabrous; leaf blade oblong to ovate-oblong, 6–16 × 2–4 cm, thinly leathery, both surfaces glabrous, base broadly cuneate to subrounded and with 1 to several small nectaries per side, margin sparsely and

shallowly serrulate and teeth with a black apical gland, apex acute to shortly acuminate; secondary veins 8–12 on either side of midvein, slightly prominent. Racemes axillary, solitary, 2–5 cm, several to 10-flowered or more; rachis glabrous; bracts to 2 mm, soon caducous, basal ones often sterile and with a tridentate apex. Flowers 3–5 mm in diam. Pedicel 3–6 mm, glabrous; bracteoles present at base of pedicel. Hypanthium campanulate, outside glabrous. Sepals triangular, 1–2 mm, outside glabrous, apex obtuse. Petals white, elliptic, slightly longer than sepals, puberulous. Stamens 25–30, 2–3 mm. Ovary glabrous, slightly shorter than stamens. Drupe globose to compressed globose, 7–10 × 8–10 mm, glabrous; endocarp glabrous, inconspicuously reticulately rugose. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. winter.

Rocky forested slopes, ravines; 900–1500 m. SE Yunnan [India].

7. *Laurocerasus jenkinsii* (J. D. Hooker) Browicz, *Arbor. Kórnickie* 15: 5. 1970.

坚核桂樱 jian he gui ying

Prunus jenkinsii J. D. Hooker & Thomson ex J. D. Hooker, *Fl. Brit. India* 2: 317. 1878.

Trees to 20 m tall. Branchlets reddish brown to blackish brown, glabrous, with sparse suborbicular small lenticels. Winter buds reddish brown, ovoid, 2–4 mm, glabrous. Petiole 5–10 mm, glabrous; leaf blade oblong to rarely obovate-oblong, (6–)8–16 × 2.5–5 cm, herbaceous to thinly leathery, both surfaces glabrous, abaxially paler and usually with a pair of purplish black basal nectaries near margin, adaxially shining, base broadly cuneate, margin sparsely and shallowly aciculary serrate or sometimes entire near base or basally from middle, apex shortly acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 10–14 on either side of midvein, abaxially raised, adaxially slightly prominent to somewhat impressed. Racemes axillary, solitary, 5–9 cm; rachis sparsely pubescent; bracts 2–2.5 mm, soon caducous, slightly pubescent, basal ones usually sterile, dark, hard, and tridentate at apex. Pedicel 2–3 mm, sparsely pubescent. Hypanthium shortly campanulate, 1.5–2 mm, outside slightly pubescent. Sepals ovate-triangular, 1–2 mm, outside slightly pubescent, margin ciliate. Petals white, suborbicular, 2–3 mm in diam., glabrous. Stamens 20–30, 4–5 mm, glabrous. Ovary glabrous. Style slightly longer than or nearly as long as stamens. Drupe dark brown, broadly ellipsoid to obovoid-globose, 1.7–2 × 1.4–1.6 cm, glabrous, narrowed towards base and apex but apex more obtuse; endocarp thick and hard, prominently coarsely reticulately rugose. Fl. autumn, fr. winter–spring.

Forests, mountain regions, ravines; 1000–1800 m. SW Yunnan [Bangladesh, Bhutan, N India, N Myanmar].

8. *Laurocerasus zippeliana* (Miquel) Browicz, *Arbor. Kórnickie* 15: 6. 1970.

大叶桂樱 da ye gui ying

Prunus zippeliana Miquel, *Fl. Ned. Ind.* 1: 367. 1855; *Laurocerasus macrophylla* C. K. Schneider; *L. zippeliana* var. *crassistyla* (Cardot) T. T. Yu & L. T. Lu; *P. kanehirae* Hayata ex Hisauchi; *P. macrophylla* Siebold & Zuccarini (1845) not Poiret (1816); *P. macrophylla* Siebold & Zuccarini var. *cras-*

sistyla Cardot; *P. oxycarpa* (Hance) Maximowicz; *P. zippeliana* f. *angustifolia* T. T. Yu & L. T. Lu; *P. zippeliana* var. *crassistyla* (Cardot) J. E. Vidal; *Pygeum oxycarpum* Hance.

Trees 10–25(–30) m tall. Branchlets brown, grayish brown, or blackish brown, glabrous, with distinct suborbicular small lenticels. Petiole 1–2 cm, stout, glabrous, with a pair of flat basal nectaries; leaf blade narrowly elliptic-lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate, broadly ovate, elliptic-oblong, or broadly oblong, (5–)6–19 × (1.5–)2–8 cm, leathery, both surfaces glabrous, abaxially greenish, adaxially dark green, base broadly cuneate to subrounded, margin with sparse to dense coarse black glandular serration, apex acute to shortly acuminate; secondary veins 7–13 on either side of midvein, abaxially prominent, adaxially flat to slightly impressed. Racemes solitary or to 4 in a fascicle, 2–6 cm, pubescent; bracts 2–3 mm, puberulous, proximal fertile ones often apically tridentate, basal ones often sterile, stout, glabrous, and conspicuously tripartite at apex. Flowers 5–9 mm in diam. Pedicel 1–3 mm, pubescent. Hypanthium campanulate, ca. 2 mm. Sepal ovate-triangular, 1–2 mm, outside sparsely pubescent, apex obtuse to rarely acute. Petals white, suborbicular, 2–4 mm, margin usually ciliate. Stamens 20–25, 4–6 mm. Ovary glabrous. Style to 4 mm, glabrous. Drupe blackish brown, oblong to ovoid-oblong, 1.8–2.4 × 0.8–1.1 cm, glabrous, apex acute and mucronate; endocarp glabrous, slightly reticulately rugose. Fl. Jul–Oct, fr. winter.

Mixed forests, thickets, calcareous mountain regions; 400–2400 m. Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Japan, N Vietnam].

9. *Laurocerasus spinulosa* (Siebold & Zuccarini) C. K. Schneider, Ill. Handb. Laubholz. 1: 649. 1906.

刺叶桂樱 ci ye gui ying

Prunus spinulosa Siebold & Zuccarini, Abh. Math.-Phys. Cl. Königl. Bayer. Akad. Wiss. 4(2): 122. 1845; *P. balfourii* Cardot; *P. limbata* Cardot; *P. spinulosa* Siebold & Zuccarini var. *pubiflora* Koehne; *P. sundaica* Miquel.

Trees to 20 m tall, rarely shrubs. Branchlets purplish brown to blackish brown, glabrous or puberulous when young, glabrescent. Winter buds dark brown, ovoid; scales hard, margin ciliate, apex tridentate. Petiole 5–10(–15) mm, glabrous; leaf blade oblong to obovate-oblong, 5–10 × 2–4.5 cm, herbaceous to thinly leathery, abaxially pale green and with 1 or 2 pairs of basal nectaries or on border of blade and petiole, both surfaces glabrous, adaxially bright green, base broadly cuneate to subrounded and often unequal, margin undulate and with a few acicular teeth apically from middle to near apex, apex acuminate to caudate; secondary veins 8–14 on either side of midvein, slightly prominent. Racemes axillary, solitary, 5–10 cm, 10–20-flowered or more; rachis thinly pubescent; bracts 2–3 mm, soon caducous, basal ones usually sterile, hard, dark, and more persistent. Flowers 3–5 mm in diam. Pedicel 1–4 mm, thinly pubescent. Hypanthium campanulate to cup-shaped, outside glabrous or puberulous. Sepals ovate-triangular, 1–2 mm, outside glabrous or puberulous, apex obtuse. Petals white, orbicular, 2–3 mm in diam., glabrous. Stamens 25–35, 4–5 mm;

filaments glabrous. Ovary glabrous. Style slightly shorter than stamens. Drupe brown to blackish brown, ellipsoid, 8–11 × 6–8 mm, glabrous; endocarp thin, smooth. Fl. Sep–Oct, fr. Nov–Mar.

Sunny forested slopes, broad-leaved evergreen forests along rivers, mountain valleys; 400–1500 m. Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Japan].

10. *Laurocerasus dolichophylla* T. T. Yu & L. T. Lu, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 4(4): 50. 1984.

长叶桂樱 chang ye gui ying

Trees to 20 m tall. Branchlets grayish brown to purplish brown, glabrescent, with sparse small lenticels. Petiole 6–8 mm, glabrous, without nectaries; leaf blade narrowly oblong to obovate-oblong, 9–14 × 2.5–4.5 cm, thickly leathery, both surfaces glabrous, abaxially paler and usually without basal nectaries, adaxially shining, base cuneate and asymmetric, margin coarsely acutely serrate with teeth incurved, apex acute to shortly acuminate; secondary veins 10–14 on either side of midvein, abaxially raised, adaxially impressed. Racemes axillary, solitary, 7–9 cm, 10–20-flowered or more; rachis yellowish brown pubescent; bracts small, soon caducous. Flowers 5–7 mm in diam. Pedicel 5–8 mm, yellowish brown pubescent. Hypanthium campanulate, 2–3 mm, outside yellowish brown pubescent. Sepals ovate-triangular, ca. 2 mm, outside yellowish brown pubescent, apex obtuse. Petals white, suborbicular to obovate, 2–3 mm, glabrous. Stamens 20–30, 4–5 mm. Ovary glabrous. Style slightly longer than or nearly as long as stamens. Drupe blackish brown, ovoid-globose, 1.2–1.4 × 0.9–1.1 cm, glabrous; endocarp thin, smooth. Fl. Aug–Sep, fr. Dec–Jan.

• Stony forested slopes; 1300–1500 m. SE Yunnan (Malipo Xian, Xichou Xian).

11. *Laurocerasus australis* T. T. Yu & L. T. Lu, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 4(4): 51. 1984.

南方桂樱 nan fang gui ying

Shrubs or trees, 3–4 m tall. Branchlets grayish brown to purplish brown, glabrous, with small lenticels. Petiole slender, 5–7 mm, glabrous, usually without nectaries, rarely with a pair of minute nectaries apical from middle; leaf blade elliptic, 4.5–9 × 2–3.5 cm, leathery, both surfaces glabrous, base cuneate, margin densely and minutely obtusely serrate and teeth with a small purplish black apical gland, apex acute to shortly acuminate; secondary veins 5–7 on either side of midvein, slightly prominent. Racemes axillary, solitary, 4–5 cm, 10-flowered or more; rachis pubescent; bracts small, soon caducous. Flowers 5–6 mm in diam. Pedicel 4–6 mm, pubescent. Hypanthium campanulate, outside puberulous. Sepals ovate-triangular, outside puberulous. Petals white, obovate to suborbicular, longer than sepals. Stamens 15–20, longer than petals. Ovary glabrous. Style nearly as long as to slightly longer than stamens. Drupe blackish brown, ellipsoid to ovoid-ellipsoid, ca. 1 cm, glabrous, apex acute; endocarp very thin. Fl. summer–autumn, fr. winter–spring.

• Sparse slope forests, dense mountain top forests; ca. 800 m; W

Guangxi (Debao Xian), SW Guizhou (Wangmo Xian).

12. *Laurocerasus marginata* (Dunn) T. T. Yu & L. T. Lu, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 4(4): 52. 1984.

全缘桂樱 *quan yuan gui ying*

Prunus marginata Dunn, J. Bot. 45: 402. 1907.

Trees or shrubs, 4–6 m tall. Branchlets grayish brown to blackish brown, densely yellowish brown pubescent when young, glabrescent or hairs persistent, sparsely covered with inconspicuous suborbicular lenticels. Winter buds dark brown, ovoid, 2–4 mm, apex obtuse to acute; scale margins ciliate. Petiole 1–5 mm, glabrous; leaf blade oblong to obovate-oblong, 5–7(–9) × 1.5–3(–4) cm, thickly leathery, both surfaces glabrous, abaxially greenish and with or without 2 basal nectaries, adaxially lustrous green, base narrowly cuneate and asymmetric, margin flat, entire, and hard, apex acuminate and obtusely mucronate; secondary veins indistinct. Racemes axillary, solitary, 2–3(–4) cm, several-flowered; rachis densely pubescent; bracts small, soon caducous. Flowers 2–3 mm in diam. Pedicel 1–3 mm, densely pubescent. Hypanthium campanulate to cup-shaped, ca. 2 mm, outside glabrous or puberulous. Sepals ovate to ovate-lanceolate, slightly shorter than hypanthium, outside glabrous or puberulous, apex obtuse to acute. Petals white, suborbicular to obovate, 2–3 mm. Stamens 25–30, longer than petals. Ovary glabrous. Style nearly as long as stamens. Drupe dark brown blackish brown, ovoid-globose, 10–12 × 7–9 mm, glabrous; endocarp very thin, thinly reticulately rugose when mature. Fl. spring, fr. autumn–winter.

• Mountain top forests, thickets, sunny slopes, along trails, ravines; 500–700 m. Guangdong.

13. *Laurocerasus aquifolioides* Chun ex T. T. Yu & L. T. Lu, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 4(4): 52. 1984.

冬青叶桂樱 *dong qing ye gui ying*

Shrubs to 4 m tall. Branchlets grayish brown to grayish black, yellowish brown pubescent when young, glabrescent, with inconspicuous small lenticels. Petiole 1–4 mm, glabrous; leaf blade elliptic to ovate-orbicular, 2–5(–6) × 1.5–3 cm, thickly leathery, both surfaces glabrous, abaxially paler and with or rarely without 2 basal nectaries on margin, adaxially dark and shining, base broadly cuneate to rounded, margin sparsely acutely serrate to nearly entire, apex obtuse to obtusely mucronate; secondary veins inconspicuous. Flowers not seen. Fruiting racemes axillary, solitary, 1–3 cm, with several fruit. Pedicels 2–3 mm, pubescent. Drupe brownish black, subglobose, ca. 1 cm and nearly as broad, glabrous; endocarp ± thin, smooth. Fr. Sep–Oct.

• Mixed or dense forests, mountain valleys; 500–700 m. C and N Guangdong (Qingyuan Xian, Ruyuan Xian).

ROSACEAE