

4. SEMILIQUIDAMBAR H. T. Chang, Acta Sci. Nat. Univ. Sunyatsen. 1962(1): 35. 1962.

半枫荷属 ban feng he shu

Trees deciduous or evergreen, up to 30 m tall. Leaves aggregated at shoot apex, petiolate; stipules linear, caducous, leaving small scars; leaf blade usually ovate or elliptic, usually at least some 3-lobed, leathery, margin glandular serrate, 3-veined. Plants monoecious. Male inflorescence a compound spike, terminal. Female inflorescences capitate, solitary in leaf axils, long pedunculate. Flowers unisexual. Sepals and petals absent. Male flowers: stamens many; filaments very short, anther thecae 2-sporangiate, dehiscence pattern uncertain. Female flowers: floral cup adnate to ovary; staminodes (also interpreted as carpelodes) linear, short, persistent, or absent. Ovary semi-inferior; ovules many, axile; styles oblique, usually coiled backwards; stigmas papillose. Infructescences semiglobose with truncate base. Capsules woody, dehiscent by two 2-lobed valves, styles and floral cups persistent. Seeds many, minute, angular, most of them sterile.

• Three species.

- 1a. Leaves monomorphic, undivided, ovate, apex caudate-acuminate 3. *S. caudata*
- 1b. Leaves dimorphic, leaf blade undivided or divided, apex acute or acuminate.
 - 2a. Leaves firmly leathery, petiole stout; staminode teeth more than 2 mm in fruit 1. *S. cathayensis*
 - 2b. Leaves thin leathery, petiole slender; staminode teeth less than 2 mm in fruit 2. *S. chingii*

1. *Semiliquidambar cathayensis* H. T. Chang, Acta Sci. Nat. Univ. Sunyatsen. 1962(1): 37. 1962.

半枫荷 ban feng he

Altingia chingii Metcalfe var. *parvifolia* Chun; *Semiliquidambar cathayensis* var. *fukienensis* H. T. Chang; *S. cathayensis* var. *parvifolia* (Chun) H. T. Chang; *S. coriacea* H. T. Chang.

Trees 15–20 m tall, trunk ca. 60 cm in diam.; bark gray; branches dark brown, glabrous, older growth gray, lenticellate; buds narrowly ovoid, sparsely pubescent. Leaves dimorphic; petiole stout, 1.7–4 cm, glabrous; entire leaves: blade elliptic, ovate-elliptic, oblong, ovate-oblong, 5–13 × 3–6 cm, leathery, discolorous, abaxially glabrous, base cuneate, broadly cuneate or slightly rounded, somewhat asymmetrical, margin serrulate, apex acute or acuminate; lobed leaves: blade palmately 3-lobed, central lobe 3–5 cm, lateral lobes ascending, ovate-triangular, 2–2.5 cm, margin glandular serrate, base rounded or truncate, lateral veins 4 or 8 on each side. Male inflorescences ca. 6 cm. Female inflorescence solitary; peduncle ca. 4.5 cm, glabrous. Male flowers: anthers ca. 1.2 mm, apex emarginate. Female flowers: staminode teeth needlelike, 2–5 mm, pubescent; styles 6–8 mm, pubescent. Infructescence globose, ca. 2.5 cm wide. Capsules 22–28, with upper halves exerted from infructescence, apex mucronate; persistent staminode teeth 2–4 mm; persistent styles 3–6 mm. Fl. Mar–Jun, fr. Jul–Sep.

• Forests; ca. 1000 m. Fujian, Guangdong, N Guangxi, S Guizhou, Hainan, S Jiangxi.

The roots are used for the treatment of rheumatism.

2. *Semiliquidambar chingii* (Metcalfe) H. T. Chang, Acta Sci. Nat. Univ. Sunyatsen. 1962(1): 37. 1962.

细柄半枫荷 xi bing ban feng he

Altingia chingii Metcalfe, Lingnan Sci. J. 10: 413. 1931; *Semiliquidambar chingii* var. *longipes* Y. K. Li & X. M. Wang.

Trees ca. 25 m tall; young branches drying black-brown, glabrescent, lenticellate; buds drying red-brown, shiny, slightly

pubescent. Leaves dimorphic; stipules linear, caducous; petiole slender, 2–4.5 cm; entire leaves: blade elliptic or oblong, 6–10 × 3–5 cm, thinly leathery, discolorous, abaxially glabrous or pubescent, base cuneate or slightly rounded, apex acute, palmately 3-veined, lateral veins 3–7 on each side; veins prominent; lobed leaves: blade broadly ovate, 7–10 × 5–8 cm, central lobe ovate, 4–5 cm, lateral lobes 1.5–2 cm, margin glandular serrate. Male inflorescence not seen. Fruiting peduncle slender, 3–8 cm. Female flowers: staminode teeth persistent, 1–2 mm. Infructescence globose, 1.5–2 cm wide (not including styles). Capsules with persistent styles 4–6 mm, apex recurved. Fl. Mar–Jun, fr. Jul–Sep.

• Forests; ca. 1000 m. Fujian, Guangdong, SE Guizhou (Libo Xian), S Jiangxi.

This species is listed as endangered by the IUCN.

3. *Semiliquidambar caudata* H. T. Chang, Acta Sci. Nat. Univ. Sunyatsen. 1962(1): 37. 1962.

长尾半枫荷 chang wei ban feng he

Semiliquidambar caudata var. *cuspidata* (H. T. Chang) H. T. Chang; *S. cuspidata* H. T. Chang.

Trees evergreen or semievergreen, ca. 10 m tall; young branches pubescent with gray-brown hairs, glabrescent, older growth lenticellate; buds drying red-brown, shiny, subglabrous. Petiole slender, 1.5–4.5 cm; leaf blade ovate, ovate-elliptic, or oblong-ovate, 4–10 × 2–4.5 cm, leathery, base rounded or broadly cuneate, somewhat asymmetrical, margin sparsely or densely serrate, apex caudate-acuminate, prominently 3-veined from base. Male inflorescence not seen. Female inflorescence solitary in leaf axils, opening together with leaves, 18–24-flowered; fruiting peduncle 2.5–3.5 cm, pubescent. Female flowers: staminode teeth persistent, 1–2 mm; styles 3–4 mm. Infructescence subglobose or compressed-globose, ca. 1.5 × 2–2.5 cm (not including styles). Capsules somewhat exerted from infructescence; persistent staminodes spinelike, less than 1 mm. Seeds brown, angular. Fl. Mar–Jun, fr. Jun–Sep.

• Forests; 600–1000 m. C. Fujian, S Zhejiang.

HAMAMELIDACEAE