

18. PUTRANJIVA Wallich, Tent. Fl. Nepal. 61. 1826.

假黄杨属 *jia huang yang shu*

Li Bingtao (李秉滔 Li Ping-tao); Michael G. Gilbert

Liodendron H. Keng.

Trees or shrubs. Leaves simple, alternate, margin entire or crenulate-serrulate, petiolate, penninerved. Flowers dioecious, apetalous; disk absent. Male flowers in axillary racemes or spikes; calyx 4–6-parted; sepals imbricate; stamens 2–4; pistillodes absent. Female flowers solitary, axillary; calyx 5-parted; sepals narrow, imbricate; ovary ovoid or oblong-ovoid, 2-celled; ovules 2 per cell; styles petaloid-dilated, 2- or 3-branched at upper portion, papillose. Drupes indehiscent, long pedicellate, 1-locular, 1-seeded; mesocarp fleshy; pyrene stone-hard. Seed testa membranous or crustaceous; endosperm fleshy.

About four species: China, India, Japan (Ryukyu Islands), Sri Lanka; one species (endemic) in China.

Putranjiva is included within *Drypetes* by some authors. The record in FRPS of the Japanese species *P. matsumurae* Koidzumi (*D. matsumurae* (Koidzumi) Kanehira) from Taiwan is not accepted in either Fl. Taiwan or Fl. Japan.

Putranjiva roxburghii Wallich (*Drypetes roxburghii* (Wallich) Hurusawa) is cultivated in Hong Kong. The leaves and fruits are used medicinally for the treatment of rheumatism.

- 1a. Leaves glabrous; inflorescences racemose, 6–8 mm, velutinous 1. *P. formosana*
- 1b. Leaves glabrescent; inflorescences densely glomerulose, glabrous *P. roxburghii* (see note above)

1. Putranjiva formosana Kanehira & Sasaki ex Shimada, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa 24: 83. 1934.

台湾假黄杨 *tai wan jia huang yang*

Drypetes formosana (Kanehira & Sasaki ex Shimada) Kanehira; *Liodendron formosanum* (Kanehira & Sasaki ex Shimada) H. Keng.

Small trees; branchlets sulcate or angular, glabrescent or glabrous. Petiole ca. 7 mm; leaf blade elliptic to oblong-ovate, 5–8 × 3–5 cm, thinly coriaceous, glabrous on both surfaces, base unequally obtuse, apex acuminate, margin entire to crenulate-

serrulate. Racemes axillary, 6–8 mm, velutinous, with bracts. Male flowers apetalous: sepals 4–6, imbricate; stamens 2; disk and rudimentary ovary absent. Female flowers: sepals 5, narrowly elliptic; ovary ovoid, 2-celled; ovules 2 per cell. Drupes ovoid-ellipsoid, 10–13 × 7–8 mm, appressed, gray pubescent, 1-locular, 1-seeded. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Jul–Sep.

• Primary coastal forests and thickets at low altitudes. Guangdong (Zhuhai), Hong Kong, Taiwan (Taidong, Yilan).

Putranjiva formosana is restricted to a series of small isolated populations and is considered to be endangered.

Fl. China 11: 222. 2008.