

9. HEDERA Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 202. 1753.

常春藤属 chang chun teng shu

Woody vines, evergreen, hermaphroditic or andromonoecious, creeping or climbing by aerial roots, unarmed. Leaves simple, entire or coarsely lobed, those of fertile shoots differentiated; stipules absent. Inflorescence a terminal, compact raceme of umbels, or occasionally umbels solitary. Pedicels not articulate below ovary. Calyx subentire or 5-toothed. Petals 5, valvate. Stamens 5. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles united into a short column. Fruit a drupe, globose. Seeds ovoid; endosperm ruminant.

About 15 species: N Africa, tropical and subtropical Asia, Europe; two species in China.

Among recent literature the following are relevant: Ackerfield and Wen, A morphometric analysis of *Hedera* L. (the ivy genus, Araliaceae) and its taxonomic implications (Adansonia, sér. 3, 24: 197–212. 2002); Ackerfield and Wen, Evolution of *Hedera* (the ivy genus, Araliaceae): insights from chloroplast DNA data (Int. J. Pl. Sci. 164: 593–602. 2003).

Hedera hypoglauca Hance is the basionym of *Ampelopsis hypoglauca* (Hance) C. L. Li in the Vitaceae (see Fl. China 12).

- 1a. Young branches and inflorescences with ferruginous scales; calyx subentire, ca. 2 mm; petals 3–3.5 mm; fruit red or yellow at maturity 1. *H. nepalensis*
1b. Young branches and inflorescences stellate pubescent; calyx 5-lobed, ca. 1 mm; petals 2–2.5 mm; fruit black at maturity 2. *H. rhombea*

1. *Hedera nepalensis* K. Koch var. **sinensis** (Tobler) Rehder, J. Arnold Arbor. 4: 250. 1923.

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Hedera himalaica (Hibberd) Carrière var. *sinensis* Tobler, Hedera 79. 1912; *H. potaninii* Pojarkova; *H. robusta* Pojarkova; *H. shensiensis* Pojarkova; *H. sinensis* (Tobler) Handel-Mazzetti.

Shrubs scandent. Young branches with ferruginous scales. Petiole 2–9 cm, slender; leaves dimorphic, those on sterile branches entire or 3-lobed, usually triangular-ovate or triangular-oblong, rarely triangular or sagittate; those on fertile branches elliptic-ovate or elliptic-lanceolate, rarely ovate or lanceolate, blade glabrous or with sparse scales abaxially, venation distinct on both surfaces, base broadly cuneate, margin entire, apex acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal umbel or a small raceme, with ferruginous scales; primary axis 1–3.5 cm. Calyx rim ca. 2 mm, subentire. Petals 5, 3–3.5 mm. Ovary 5-carpellate. Fruit red or yellow at maturity, globose, 7–13 mm. Fl. Sep–Nov, fr. Mar–May.

Forests, roadsides, rocky slopes, usually climbing on trees or rocks; from near sea level to 3500 m. Anhui, Fujian, S Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, S

Shaanxi, Shandong, Sichuan, S Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Laos, Vietnam].

This taxon is used medicinally and as an ornamental.

Hedera nepalensis var. *nepalensis* is native to Nepal and Thailand.

2. *Hedera rhombea* (Miquel) Bean var. **formosana** (Nakai) H. L. Li, Woody Fl. Taiwan, 669. 1963.

台湾菱叶常春藤 tai wan ling ye chang chun teng

Hedera formosana Nakai, J. Arnold Arbor. 5: 25. 1924.

Shrubs scandent. Young branches sparsely stellate pubescent. Petiole to ca. 5 cm, stout. Leaves dimorphic, those on sterile branches usually 3–5-lobed, those on fertile branches ovate or ovate-lanceolate, blade stellate pubescent, venation raised abaxially, impressed adaxially in dry material, base cuneate, margin entire, apex acute to acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal umbel or corymb, stellate pubescent; primary axis to ca. 5 cm. Calyx ca. 1 mm, minutely 5-lobed. Petals 5, 2–2.5 mm. Ovary 5-carpellate. Fruit black at maturity, globose, 8–10 mm in diam. Fl. Sep–Nov, fr. Nov–May.

• Forests in valleys; 800–2500 m. Taiwan.

This taxon is used medicinally and as an ornamental.

Hedera rhombea var. *rhombea* is native to Japan and Korea.

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