

11. MERRILLIOPANAX H. L. Li, Sargentia 2: 62. 1942.

常春木属 chang chun mu shu

Shrubs or trees, evergreen, probably hermaphroditic, unarmed. Leaves simple, margin entire to serrate or dentate; stipule united with petiole, obsolete. Inflorescence a panicle of umbels, terminal and axillary; pedicels not jointed below ovary. Calyx rim minutely 5-toothed. Petals 5, valvate. Stamens 5. Ovary 2-carpellate; styles 2, free or united at base. Fruit a drupe, ellipsoid. Seeds 2; endosperm uniform.

Three species: Bhutan, W China, NE India, Myanmar, Nepal; three species in China.

- 1a. Leaf blade oblong-elliptic or lanceolate-elliptic, not lobed, margin evenly serrulate, with a small, narrowly triangular tooth terminating each lateral vein; inflorescence usually glabrous 1. *M. membranifolius*
1b. Leaf blade broadly elliptic, ovate, or suborbicular, entire or 2- or 3-lobed, lobes entire to irregularly dentate; inflorescence pubescent.
2a. Leaf blade broadly elliptic or ovate, base broadly cuneate or rounded, margin entire or sparsely dentate 2. *M. listeri*
2b. Leaf blade broadly ovate or suborbicular, base cordate, rarely rounded, margin irregularly serrate, teeth often reaching 1.5–2.5 mm 3. *M. alpinus*

1. *Merrillioanax membranifolius* (W. W. Smith) C. B. Shang, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat., B, Adansonia 5: 291. 1983.

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Nothopanax membranifolius W. W. Smith, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 10: 53. 1917; *Gilibertia membranifolia* (W. W. Smith) Handel-Mazzetti; *G. myriantha* Handel-Mazzetti.

Trees, to 10 m tall. Branches slender, glabrous or sparsely brown stellate pubescent. Petiole 3–15 cm, slender; leaf blade oblong-elliptic or lanceolate-elliptic, 8–20(–30) × 3–8(–10) cm, membranous or leathery, glabrous, 4-veined from base, secondary veins 3–6 pairs, base acute to broadly cuneate or rounded, margin serrulate-dentate, apex caudate-acuminate. Inflorescence terminal and sometimes lateral, sparsely stellate pubescent when young, later glabrescent; primary axis 5–15 cm; pedicels 0.6–1.3 cm. Fruit ellipsoid-globose, 4–5 mm in diam. Fl. Jun–Jul, fr. Aug–Oct.

Mixed forests on mountain slopes; 1600–3300 m. NW and W Yunnan [NE India, N Myanmar].

2. *Merrillioanax listeri* (King) H. L. Li, Sargentia 2: 63. 1942.

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Dendropanax listeri King, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Pt. 2, Nat. Hist. 67: 294. 1898; *Gilibertia listeri* (King) Handel-Mazzetti; *Merrillioanax chinensis* H. L. Li.

Trees, small, ca. 10 m tall. Branches pubescent or glabrous. Petiole 5–15 cm; leaf blade broadly elliptic or ovate, 6–18 × 4–10 cm, papery, entire or 2- or 3-lobed, lobes ovate-deltoid, central lobe larger, abaxially sparsely stellate pubescent or glabrous, 3-veined from base, secondary veins 4 or 5 pairs, base broadly cuneate to nearly rounded, margin entire or sparsely serrate, apex acuminate. Inflorescence terminal, sparsely stellate pubescent; primary axis 10–15 cm; pedicels 3–8 mm. Fruit ellipsoid-globose, ca. 5 mm in diam. Fl. Apr–May. $2n = 48$.

Mixed forests; 1200–1700 m. NW Yunnan [NE India, N Myanmar].

This species is used medicinally and as an ornamental.

3. *Merrillioanax alpinus* (C. B. Clarke) C. B. Shang, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat., B, Adansonia 5: 293. 1983.

西藏常春木 xi zang chang chun mu

Brassaiopsis alpina C. B. Clarke in J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 2: 736. 1879; *Merrillioanax tibetanus* C. Y. Wu & S. K. Wu; *Pseudobrassaiopsis alpina* (C. B. Clarke) R. N. Banerjee; *Tetrapanax tibetanus* G. Hoo.

Trees, small. Branches, leaves, and inflorescences densely yellowish or ferruginous stellate, later glabrescent. Petiole 4–20

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cm; leaf blade broadly ovate, suborbicular, or cordiform, 10–22 × 8–23 cm, membranous to papery, entire or 3-lobed, with 5–7 distinct, palmate veins, base cordate, margin irregularly serrate, spinulate apically, apex acuminate, rarely caudate. Inflorescence terminal, densely yellowish or ferruginous stellate, later glabrescent; pedicels 3–7 mm. Fruit globose, 3–4 mm in diam. Fl. Jul–Aug.

Mixed forests; 1500–3100 m. S Xizang [Bhutan, NE India, Nepal].

This species is used medicinally and as an ornamental.

Flora of China 13: 446–447. 2007.