13. LIRIODENDRON Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 535. 1753.

鹅掌楸属 e zhang qiu shu

Trees, deciduous. Bark grayish white, longitudinally fissured, falling off in small masses. Winter buds ovoid, surrounded by 2 connate stipules. Stipules free from petiole. Leaves spirally arranged, folded and pendulous in buds; petiole long; leaf blade with 1 or 2 lateral lobes near base, apex truncate to emarginate. Flowers terminal, solitary, bisexual, not fragrant, appearing at same time as leaves. Tepals 9, in 3 whorls, subequal. Anthers dehiscing extrorsely. Gynoecium sessile; carpels many, spirally arranged, distinct, basal ones sterile; ovules 2 per carpel, pendulous. Fruit fusiform; mature carpels woody, falling off from torus when matured; testa fused with endocarp, apex elongated winglike; torus persistent. Seeds 1 or 2 per carpel; testa thin and dry.

Two species: E Asia and E North America; one species in China.

The North American species Liriodendron tulipifera Linnaeus is cultivated as a garden plant in E China.

1. Liriodendron chinense (Hemsley) Sargent, Trees & Shrubs 1: 103. 1903.

鹅掌楸 e zhang qiu

Liriodendron tulipifera Linnaeus var. chinense Hemsley, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 23: 25. 1886; L. tulipifera var. sinense Diels.

Trees, to 40 m tall, to 1 m d.b.h. Twigs gray to grayish brown. Petiole 4-8(-16) cm; leaf blade $4-12(-18) \times 3-9.5(-23)$ cm, membranous to papery, abaxially glaucous, base truncate to slightly cordate and with 1 lateral lobe near base of each side, apex 2-lobed. Flowers cupular. Tepals 9; outer 3 tepals green, sepal-like, curved and outwardly pendulous; tepals of inner 2

whorls green with yellow striations, erect, petal-like, obovate, 3–4 cm. Filaments 5–6 mm; anthers 1–1.6 cm. Gynoecium exceeding tepals at anthesis; carpels yellowish green. Fruit 7–9 cm; nutlets ca. 6 mm, winged, apex obtuse to mucronate, 1- or 2-seeded. Fl. May, fr. Sep–Oct. 2n = 38.

Forests; 900–1000 m. Anhui, Chongqing, Fujian, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, SE Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang [N Vietnam].

This species is used for timber and grown as an ornamental. It is a rare and endangered species composed of small populations or scattered individuals

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