11. PISTACIA Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1108. 1753.

黄连木属 huang lian mu shu

Trees or shrubs, dioecious. Leaves pari- or imparipinnate, rarely 3-foliolate or simple; leaflets entire. Inflorescence paniculate. Male flowers with reduced 1- or 2-parted perianth, or perianth lacking; stamens 3–5, rarely 7, filaments short, adnate to disk, anthers large, ovoid; pistillode small or absent. Female flowers with reduced 2–5-parted perianth; staminode absent; disk minute or absent; ovary superior, 1-locular and 1-ovulate, style short with 3 spreading stigmas. Drupe red at maturity, pointed; endocarp bony. Seed without endosperm.

About ten species: Mediterranean region to Afghanistan, E to SE Asia, Central and South America; two species (one endemic) in China.

In addition to the native species described below, *Pistacia vera* Linnaeus is cultivated in Xinjiang for its edible seeds (pistachio nuts).

1a. Deciduous trees, flowers produced before leafing; leaf imparipinnate; leaflets papery, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, with acuminate apex; male flowers without pistillode ..... 1. *P. chinensis*
1b. Evergreen shrubs to small trees; leaf paripinnate; leaflets leathery, oblong or obovate-oblong, with truncate or retuse apex; male flowers with pistillode ..... 2. *P. weinmanniifolia*

1. Pistacia chinensis Bunge, Enum. Pl. China Bor. 15. 1833.

黄连木 huang lian mu

Pistacia formosana Matsumura; *P. philippinensis* Merrill & Rolfe; *Rhus argyi* H. Léveillé; *R. gummifera* H. Léveillé.

Deciduous trees, about 20 m tall; bark dark brown. Petioles minutely pubescent, flattened above; leaf blade imparipinnately compound with 1–13 opposite leaflets; leaf rachis striate, minutely pubescent; petiolule 1–2 mm; leaflet blade lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, or rarely linear-lanceolate, 5–10 × 1.5–2.5 cm, papery, base oblique, margin entire, apex acuminate or long acuminate, on both sides minutely pubescent along midrib and lateral veins and with prominent venation. Flowers produced before leafing; male inflorescence 6–7 cm, with clustered branches, female inflorescence lax, 15–20 cm, rachis minutely pubescent; floral subtending bracts lanceolate, 1.5–2 mm, minutely pubescent. Pedicels ca. 1 mm, minutely pubescent. Male flowers with 2 lanceolate bracteoles and 2 linear-lanceolate tepals, ca. 1.5 mm; stamens 3–5, filaments less than 0.5 mm, anthers oblong, ca. 2 mm; pistillode absent. Female flowers with 2–4 linear-lanceolate bracteoles and 5 ovate or oblong tepals, 0.7–1.5 × 0.5–0.7 mm; ovary globose, ca. 0.5 mm in diam., glabrous, stigmas thick, red. Drupe obovate-globose, slightly compressed, ca. 5 mm in diam., longitudinally striate in dried condition. Fl. Mar–May, fr. Aug–Nov.

● Hill and mountain forests on rocky soils; 100–3600 m. Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, SE Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang.

The wood is used for production of furniture and yields a yellow dye.

2. Pistacia weinmanniifolia J. Poisson ex Franchet, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 33: 467. 1886 [*"weinmannifolia"*].

清香木 qing xiang mu

Pistacia coccinea Collett & Hemsley.

Evergreen shrubs to small trees, 2–8 m tall. Petiole minutely pubescent; leaf blade paripinnately compound with 8–18 opposite leaflets; leaf rachis narrowly winged, grooved, gray, and minutely pubescent above; leaflet petiolule short; leaflet blade oblong or obovate-oblong, 1.3–3.5 × 0.8–1.5 cm or rarely larger, leathery, minutely pubescent on both sides along midrib, base oblique, broadly cuneate, margin entire and slightly revolute, apex rounded or usually mucronate, lateral veins impressed adaxially and prominent abaxially. Inflorescence axillary among leaves, mixed yellowish brown and red glandular pubescent; floral subtending bract ca. 1.5 mm, brown pubescent. Flowers sessile, purplish red. Male flowers with 2 or 3 oblong bracteoles, and 3–5 oblong-lanceolate membranous tepals, ca. 2 mm; stamens 5(–7), filaments short, anthers oblong with apiculate connective; pistillode reduced. Female flowers with 2–5 ovate-lanceolate bracteoles and 5 ovate-lanceolate membranous tepals, ca. 1.5 mm; ovary globose, ca. 0.7 mm in diam., glabrous, stigmas recurved. Drupe subglobose, 5–6 mm in diam. Fl. Mar–May, fr. Jun–Aug.

Hill and mountain forests on limestone, thickets; 500–2700 m. SW Guangxi, SW Guizhou, SW Sichuan, SE Xizang, Yunnan [N Myanmar].

Aromatic compounds extracted from the leaves are used for the manufacture of incense and candles. The resin is used for medicinal purposes.

Fl. China 11: 345. 2008.