

19. AMESIODENDRON Hu, Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. 7: 207. 1936.

细子龙属 xi zi long shu

Trees, evergreen, monoecious. Leaves paripinnate, estipulate, rachis terete; leaflets serrate or entire. Thyrses often multi-branched, axillary or several fascicled near apex. Flowers unisexual or polygamous, actinomorphic. Sepals 5, free, valvate. Petals 5, sometimes 6 or 7, not or hardly clawed, with 1 large scale adaxially. Disk cupular, contracted above middle, margin thin, deeply wavy. Stamens (male and bisexual flowers) 8, sometimes 9, exserted; filaments filiform, usually unequal in length; anthers ellipsoid, connectives large, slightly prominent. Ovary (female and bisexual flowers) turbate, 3-lobed and 3-loculed; ovules 1 per locule; style inserted between ovary lobes, nearly as long as or slightly longer than ovary. Capsules deeply lobed into 3 schizocarps, only 1 or 2 developed, loculicidal into 3 carpels; pericarp rigid, woody. Seeds subglobose or slightly flat; testa pale brown, shiny, leathery, arillose absent; hilum transversely elliptic, large; embryo curved.

One species: S China, Indonesia (Sumatra), Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam.

Lo (Acta Phytotax. Sin. 17(2): 36. 1979) recognized *Amesiodendron integrifoliolatum* and *A. tienlinense*, but the distinctive features of each have been recorded for *A. chinense* elsewhere and are regarded here as synonyms of *A. chinense* (see also Leenhouts in Adema et al., Fl. Males., ser. 1, 11(3): 465–467. 1994).

1. *Amesiodendron chinense* (Merrill) Hu, Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. 7: 209. 1936.

细子龙 xi zi long

*Paranephelium chinense* Merrill, Lingnan Sci. J. 14: 30. 1935; *Amesiodendron integrifoliolatum* H. S. Lo; *A. tienlinense* H. S. Lo.

Trees, 5–25 m tall. Bark dark gray, nearly smooth; branches dark reddish brown, strong, stout, shallowly furrowed, pubescent. Leaves with petiole 15–30 cm, axis pubescent or subglabrous; leaflets (3 or)4–6(or 7)-jugate; petiolules 4–8 mm; blades brown when dry, thinly leathery, first pair (near base) ovate, others oblong or oblong-lanceolate, sometimes lanceolate, bilaterally slightly asymmetrical, 6–12 × 1.5–3 cm or

slightly larger, abaxially sometimes pilosulose, lateral veins 10–12 pairs, slender, base broadly cuneate, margin rugose wavy, hardly to sharply serrate, apex shortly acuminate or sometimes cuspidate. Inflorescences often several fascicled at branch apex, occasionally solitary and axillary, densely tomentose. Flowers unisexual. Pedicels 2–3 mm. Sepals ca. 1 mm. Petals white, ovate, ca. 2 mm; scale entire, apex reflexed, abaxial surface and margin densely rugose long hairy. Stamens 8 or sometimes 9; filaments 3–4 mm, densely villous; anthers pilose. Ovary and style tomentose. Schizocarps black or brown, subglobose, 2–2.5 cm in diam., slightly to coarsely tuberculous and with dense, pale brown small lenticels. Seeds ca. 2 cm wide. Fl. May, fr. Oct–Sep.

Rain forests; 300–1000 m. Guangxi, Hainan [Indonesia (Sumatra), Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam].

