

14. CHENGIOPANAX C. B. Shang & J. Y. Huang, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 13: 47. 1993.

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Acanthopanax sect. *Sciadophylloides* Harms, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges., ed. 2, 27: 30. 1918.

Trees, deciduous, hermaphroditic, unarmed. Leaves palmately compound, borne on both long and short shoots (latter not always preserved on specimens); leaflets 3–7(–9), margin minutely serrulate, abaxially with small, pubescent secretory structures in axils of secondary veins; stipules small, united within petiole. Inflorescence a terminal corymbose panicle of umbels; primary axis short; bracts caducous. Pedicels not articulate below ovary. Calyx rim 5-toothed. Petals 5, valvate. Stamens 5. Ovary 2-carpellate; styles 2, united throughout into a persistent column. Fruit a drupe, laterally compressed, globose. Seeds 2; endosperm uniform.

Two species: China, Japan; one species (endemic) in China.

1. Chengiopanax fargesii (Franchet) C. B. Shang & J. Y. Huang, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 13: 48. 1993.

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Heptapleurum fargesii Franchet, J. Bot. (Morot) 10: 306. 1896; *Acanthopanax fargesii* (Franchet) C. B. Shang; *A. sinensis* G. Hoo; *Eleutherococcus fargesii* (Franchet) H. Ohashi.

Trees deciduous, to ca. 25 m tall. Trunk to 60 cm d.b.h.; branches, leaves, and inflorescences densely shortly ferruginous stellate tomentose when young, glabrescent. Petiole 13–50 cm; leaves palmately compound; petiolules to 1.5 cm; leaflets 5–7(–9), elliptic to oblong or lanceolate, 4.5–13 × 1.6–6 cm, papery or subleathery, both surfaces glabrous, except shortly

pubescent below axils of secondary veins (secretory structures), base broadly cuneate, margin minutely serrulate, apex acute to acuminate. Inflorescence terminal, a corymbose panicle, 20–30 cm wide, main axis to ca. 4 cm (sometimes very short), secondary axes 10–20 cm; bracts caducous; peduncles 1–2 cm; umbels 8–20-flowered, 7–10 mm in diam.; pedicels 3–6 mm. Calyx rim 5-toothed. Ovary 2-loculed; styles united into a column. Fruit 4–6 mm in diam.; persistent styles 1.5–2 mm. Fl. Sep, fr. Nov–Dec.

• Mixed forests on mountain slopes; 1000–2000 m. Chongqing (Wanxian), SW Hunan (Xinning).

This species is used for timber.

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