

3. PARASHOREA Kurz, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Pt. 2, Nat. Hist. 39(2): 65. 1870.

柳安属 liu an shu

Trees evergreen, large, with stout buttresses. Bark fissured, shallowly flaky, grayish mauve-brown, with small but prominent white lenticels at base of fissures and on buttress crowns. Stipules lanceolate, persisting in juveniles; leaf blade oblong to lanceolate. Inflorescence racemose. Flowers and fruit as in *Shorea*, but flower sepals narrowly lanceolate, imbricate at base only; petals falling separately. Stamens 15; filaments short, dilated; pollen sacs narrowly oblong, glabrous; connective appendages short or columnar, relatively stout. Ovary ovoid, small, pubescent; style filiform, long. Fruit sepals subequal, with narrow thickened base often becoming valvate in fully ripe fruit, narrowly winglike, long; nut globose or ellipsoid.

Fourteen species: Cambodia, China, W Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, S Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam; one species in China.

The Chinese species differs from others in *Parashorea* in that the seedlings do not have a silvery abaxial leaf surface and the pubescence on the nut obscures the normally distinct pale lenticels; but this species is otherwise typical of the genus. *Parashorea* has wood-anatomical similarities to the red meranti group of *Shorea*; molecular phylogenetic evidence suggests that it is basal to them. Formal review of the status of genera in tribe Shoreae must await further molecular evidence.

1. *Parashorea chinensis* H. Wang, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 15(2): 11. 1977.

望天树 wang tian shu

*Parashorea chinensis* var. *kwangsiensis* Lin Chi; *Shorea chinensis* (H. Wang) H. Zhu (1992), not Merrill (1922); *S. wangtianshuea* Y. K. Yang & J. K. Wu; *S. wangtianshuea* var. *chuanbanshuea* Y. K. Yang & J. K. Wu; *S. wangtianshuea* subsp. *kwangsiensis* (Lin Chi) Y. K. Yang & J. K. Wu; *S. wangtianshuea* subsp. *vietnamensis* Y. K. Yang & J. K. Wu.

Trees evergreen, lofty emergents, 40(–60) m tall, 0.6–1.5 m in diam., with large stout straight buttresses. Bark gray or brown, shallowly longitudinally fissured on upper part, but exfoliating in masses on lower part, with prominent lines of lenticels on buttress ridges and in fresh fissures. Branchlets gray to yellowish brown scurfy pubescent or tomentose, lenticels orbicular. Stipules caducous, ovate, to 15 × 5 mm in juveniles, papery, scurfy pubescent or tomentose, longitudinally 5-veined, leaving short scars; petiole 1–3 cm, densely pubescent; leaf blade elliptic-lanceolate, 6–20 × 3–8 cm, leathery, both surfaces scurfy pubescent or tomentose, lateral veins pinnate in 14–19 pairs conspicuously raised abaxially, tertiary veins conspicuous and subreticulate, base rounded, margin entire, apex acuminate. Inflorescences axillary or terminal cymose panicles 5–12 cm, densely grayish yellow scurfy-pubescent or tomentose, flowers sweetly scented; cymes 2-bracteate at base, 3–8-flowered. Pedicel 2-bracteolate; bracts and bracteoles ovate or ovate-elliptic, 6–13 × 4–7 mm, longitudinally 6–9-veined. Sepals narrowly lanceolate, outside pubescent. Petals yellowish white, 6–11 × 3–7 mm, 10–14-veined. Stamens 15; anthers linear-lanceolate, outer cells apiculate, inner cells much smaller than outer; connective appendages acicular, nearly as long as outer cells. Ovary narrowly ovoid, densely white silky-pubescent; style columnar, ca. twice as long as ovary, glabrous; stigma small, slightly 3-lobed. Fruit (when mature) ellipsoid, densely silvery silky-pubescent; calyx segments subequal, winglike, 6–8 cm × 6–10 mm, longitudinally 5–7-veined, bases narrow, not completely enveloping fruit, often becoming valvate. Fl. May–Jun, fr. Aug–Sep.

Valleys, mountain slopes, hills, dense forests on limestone and

other rocks; 300–1100 m. W Guangxi (Bama, Longzhou, Napo), S and SE Yunnan (Hekou, Mengla) [N Vietnam].

The wood is brownish yellow, fine-grained, hard, and durable. It is used for various purposes.

The homogeneity of genetic structure of *Parashorea chinensis* in different populations supported reducing *P. chinensis* var. *kwangsiensis* into synonymy (Li and Xu, Acta Bot. Yunnan. 23: 313–320. 2001).

