

4. SINOPANAX H. L. Li, J. Arnold Arbor. 30: 231. 1949.

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Shrubs or small trees, evergreen, hermaphroditic, unarmed, stellate pubescent. Leaves simple, entire or palmately lobed, margin coarsely dentate, otherwise entire; stipules deciduous. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of heads; bracts triangular; bracteoles 3 per flower, central one larger. Pedicels not articulate below ovary. Calyx rim 5-toothed. Petals 5, valvate. Stamens 5. Ovary 2-carpellate; styles 2, free, erect, short, persistent. Fruit a drupe, broadly globose, 1-seeded by abortion. Seeds ovoid, endosperm ruminant.

- One species: China (Taiwan).

*Sinopanax* strongly resembles *Oreopanax* Decaisne & Planchon from tropical America, and recent phylogenetic studies confirm that they are closely related (e.g., Lowry et al., S. Afr. J. Bot. 70: 382–392. 2004; Plunkett et al., Pl. Syst. Evol. 245: 1–39. 2004).

1. *Sinopanax formosanus* (Hayata) H. L. Li, J. Arnold Arbor. 30: 231. 1949 [*“formosana”*].

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*Oreopanax formosanus* Hayata, J. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo 25: 108. 1908 [*“formosanum”*].

Trees, evergreen, to 12 m tall. Branches, petioles, adaxial leaf surfaces, and inflorescences densely minutely stellate pubescent. Leaf blade broadly orbicular, ca. 20 × 23 cm, entire or with 3–5 broad lobes, base broadly cuneate to truncate or cordate, margin irregularly dentate, apex acute to shortly acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle; primary axis 15–20 cm; secondary axes to ca. 15 cm; heads 6–7 mm in diam., 8–12-

flowered. Fruit ca. 4 × 5 mm in diam. Fl. Sep, fr. Mar, May–Oct, Dec.

- Open areas in forests; 2300–2600 m. Taiwan.

This species is occasionally cultivated as an ornamental.

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