

7. PTEROSTYRAX Siebold & Zuccarini, Fl. Jap. 1: 94. 1839.

白辛树属 bai xin shu shu

Trees or shrubs, deciduous. Winter buds naked. Leaves alternate; stipules absent; leaf blade margin serrate or serrulate. Inflorescences pendulous, branches 1-sided, many flowered; bracteoles early deciduous. Flowers bisexual. Pedicel short, jointed. Calyx tube campanulate, 5-ribbed, completely adnate to ovary, 5-toothed. Corolla lobes 5, short coherent at base, imbricate. Stamens 10, 5 short and 5 long or subequal in length, in 1 series; filaments flattened, basally connate into a membranous tube. Ovary mostly inferior, 3–5-locular; ovules 4 per locule, erect or pendulous; placentation axile. Style elongated, subulate; stigma capitate or obscurely 3-lobed. Fruiting pedicel short. Drupe dry, ribbed or winged, with a persistent style forming distinct beak, exocarp crusty, endocarp woody. Seeds 1 or 2, fleshy; endosperm thin.

Four species: China, Japan, Myanmar; two species in China.

- 1a. Fruit obovoid, prominently 5-winged, stellate tomentose; leaves abaxially stellate pubescent 1. *P. corymbosus*
- 1b. Fruit subfusiform, (5–)10-ribbed, densely gray-yellow hirsute; leaves abaxially minutely stellate tomentose 2. *P. psilophyllus*

1. *Pterostyrax corymbosus* Siebold & Zuccarini, Fl. Jap. 1: 96. 1839.

* Moist shaded areas in forests; 600–2500 m. W Guangxi, Guizhou, SW Hubei, E Sichuan, NE Yunnan.

小叶白辛树 xiao ye bai xin shu

Pterostyrax psilophyllus has often been included within the Japanese *P. hispida* Siebold & Zuccarini, which is easily distinguished by having leaf veins with many simple hairs.

Halesia corymbosa (Siebold & Zuccarini) G. Nicholson.

Trees to 15 m tall. Trunk to 45 cm d.b.h. Branchlets densely stellate pubescent, soon glabrescent. Petiole 1–2 cm; leaf blade obovate, broadly obovate, or elliptic, 6–14 × 3.5–8 cm, papery, stellate pubescent when young, abaxially usually very densely pubescent, adaxially glabrescent, base cuneate, margin serrulate to sparsely glandular dentate, apex acute to abruptly acuminate; secondary veins 7–9 per side, tertiary veins reticulate. Panicles corymbose, 3–8 cm. Flowers ca. 1 cm. Pedicel 1–2 mm. Calyx ca. 3 mm; teeth lanceolate, ca. 2 mm. Corolla lobes oblong, ca. 10 × 3.5 mm, apex acute. Stamens longer than corolla; filaments white stellate pubescent. Fruit obovoid, 1.2–2.2 cm, 5-winged, densely stellate tomentose, apex with a conical beak 2–4 mm. Fl. Mar–Apr, fr. May–Sep.

Damp shaded areas along streams in forests; 400–1600 m. N Fujian, N Guangdong, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, NW Zhejiang [Japan].

2. *Pterostyrax psilophyllus* Diels ex Perkins in Engler, Pflanzenz. IV. 241(Heft 30): 103. 1907.

白辛树 bai xin shu

Pterostyrax cavaleriei Guillaumin; *Styrax cavaleriei* H. Léveillé (1911), not H. Léveillé (1907).

Trees to 15 m tall. Trunk to 45 cm d.b.h. Branchlets stellate pubescent. Petiole 1–2 cm, densely stellate pubescent; leaf blade oblong-elliptic to obovate-oblong, 5–15 × 5–9 cm, abaxially densely grayish stellate tomentose, base cuneate, margin serrulate, sometimes coarsely serrate, or deeply 3-lobed, apex acute to acuminate; secondary veins 6–11 per side, tertiary veins subparallel. Panicles terminal or axillary, 10–15 cm. Flowers 1.2–1.4 cm. Pedicel ca. 2 mm. Corolla lobes oblong, apex acute. Filaments sparsely villose; anthers oblong. Fruit subfusiform, ca. 2.5 cm, 5–10-ribbed, densely gray-yellow hirsute, apex beaked. Fl. Apr–May, fr. Aug–Oct.

