
*杨梅属 yang mei shu*

*Morella* Loureiro.

Trees or shrubs evergreen or deciduous, dioecious or monoecious, with resinous, peltate glands in young parts. Leaves simple, often aggregated at apex of shoot, margin entire or serrate; stipules absent. Flowering precocious or coetaneous. Inflorescences spicate, simple or paniculate. Male flowers with 2–8(–20) stamens; filaments free or united at base, with bracteoles or not. Female flowers with 2–4 bracteoles adnate to ovary and enlarged, or free and not enlarged; ovary with resinous glands; style short, with 2 relatively long stigmatic branches. Fruit a drupe, often with headlike, wax-covered papillae; endocarp hard. Seeds erect, with membranous testa.

About 50 species; nearly worldwide except for some warm temperate parts of Old World and Australia; four species (two endemic) in China.


2a. Trees (2–)4–10 m tall; male inflorescences branched, 4–9 cm; fruit many per infructescence; leaves 4–18 cm ................................................................. 1. *M. esculenta*

1b. Shrubs 1–3 m tall; male spikes nearly simple, 1–2 cm; fruit 1 per infructescence; leaves 1.5–7 cm 2. *M. adenophora*

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*毛杨梅 mao yang mei*

*Myrica esculenta* var. *kusanoi* Hayata.

Open, mixed forests on mountain slopes; 300–2500 m. NW Guangdong, Guangxi, S and W Guizhou, W Sichuan, Yunnan [Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam].

2. **Myrica adenophora** Hance, J. Bot. 21: 357. 1883.

*青杨梅 qing yang mei*

*Myrica adenophora* var. *kusanoi* Hayata.

Shrubs or trees evergreen, monoecious, 1–3 m tall; trunk to 3 cm d.b.h.; bark grayish. Branchlets and buds densely tomentose or pubescent. Petiole 0.1–1 cm, pubescent to tomentose; leaf blade elliptic or obovate to broadly obovate, 1.5–7 × 0.5–3 cm, subleathery, abaxially densely golden glandular, adaxially dark green when young, midvein pubescent or glandular, midvein usually serrate or serrate-crenate in apical 2/3, apex acute or obtuse. Male flowers without bracteoles. Stamens 2–3; anthers red(?), elliptic. Female spikes solitary in leaf axils or inconspicuously branched at base, to 1.5 cm, 1–3-flowered; rachis pubescent; bracts overlapping, ciliate, densely golden glandular. Female flowers often with 2 bracteoles. Ovary velutinous in young fruit; stigmas 2, bright red. Drupes usually 1 per infructescence, red or white, usually ellipsoid, papilliferous, 0.7–1 cm in diam. Fl. Oct.–Nov., fr. Feb.–May of following year.

*Morella rubra* Loureiro; *Myrica rubra* var. *acuminata* Nakai.

Trees evergreen, dioecious, to 15 m tall; trunk to 60 cm d.b.h.; bark gray. Branchlets and buds glabrous. Petiole 2–10 mm, glabrous to puberulent adaxially; leaf blade cuneate-obovate or narrowly elliptic-obovate, 5–14 × 1–4 cm, leathery, glabrous, abaxially pale green and sparsely to moderately golden glandular, adaxially dark green, base cuneate, margin entire or serrate in apical 1/2, apex obtuse to acute. Male flowers simple or inconspicuously branched, solitary or sometimes few together in leaf axils, 1–3 cm; peduncle glabrous; bracts suborbicular, ca. 1 mm, glabrous but abaxially golden glandular. Male flowers with 2–4 ovate bracteoles,
Myrica rubra (Loureiro) Siebold & Zuccarini. However, in their publication of 1846, Siebold & Zuccarini provided a description only, with no reference, direct or indirect, to Morella rubra Loureiro (1790). Therefore, the name Myrica rubra Siebold & Zuccarini must be treated as new, preventing the combination in Myrica of Loureiro’s earlier name.


Myrica nana var. luxurians A. Chevalier.

Shrubs evergreen, dioecious, to 3 m tall; trunk to 3(?) cm d.b.h.; bark dark gray. Branchlets and buds glabrous to puberulent, occasionally hirtellous, golden glandular. Petiole 1–5 mm, glabrous to puberulent; leaf blade narrowly elliptic-obovate to cuneate-obovate, 2.5–8 × 1–3.5 cm, leathery or subleathery, glabrous or sometimes puberulent along midvein adaxially, abaxially sparsely to moderately golden glandular, base cuneate, margin serrate, especially above middle, or often entire on smaller leaves, apex acute or rounded. Male spikes simple, solitary in leaf axils, 1–1.5 cm; peduncle and rachis glabrous; bracts suborbicular-deltoid, to 1.5 mm, ciliolate and golden glandular. Male flowers with 1 or 2 bracteoles, or bracteoles absent. Stamens 1–6(–8); anthers red, ellipsoid. Female spikes simple or inconspicuously branched, 0.5–1.5 cm; rachis glabrous to puberulent; bracts ciliate and densely golden glandular, each with 2 flowers. Female flowers with 2 bracteoles. Ovary glabrous, becoming velutinous in fruit; stigmas 2, red. Drupe red, globose to ellipsoid, 1–1.5 cm in diam., papilliferous; papillae with apical, golden glands. Fl. Feb–Apr, fr. May–Jul.

Shrub forests or forests on mountain slopes; 1900–3000 m. W Guizhou, C and N Yunnan.