

7. TAXILLUS Tieghem, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 42: 256. 1895.

钝果寄生属 *dun guo ji sheng shu*

Shrubs parasitic, most young parts usually with dense stellate and/or verticillate hairs, rarely glabrous (in *T. delavayi*). Leaves opposite or alternate, pinnately veined. Inflorescences axillary, umbels or rarely short, irregular racemes, 2–5-flowered; 1 bract subtending each flower, usually scale-like. Flowers bisexual, 4[or 5]-merous, zygomorphic. Calyx ellipsoid or ovoid, rarely subglobose, base not attenuate, limb annular, entire or denticulate, persistent. Mature flower bud tubular, tip ellipsoid or ovoid. Corolla sympetalous, slightly curved, basal portion ± inflated, split along 1 side at anthesis, lobes all reflexed toward the side away from the split. Stamens inserted at base of corolla lobes; filaments short to almost absent; anthers 4-loculed, sometimes multilocellate. Pollen grain trilobate or semilobate in polar view. Ovary 1-loculed; placentation basal. Style filiform, 4- or 5-angled; stigma usually capitate. Berry ellipsoid or ovoid, rarely globose, exocarp leathery, verrucose or granular, rarely smooth, pubescent or glabrous, base rounded.

About 25 species: S and SE Asia; 18 species (nine endemic) in China.

- 1a. Corolla glabrous; leaves alternate or a few fascicled on short shoots.
 - 2a. Young branchlet glabrous, usually distinctly angular; leaf blade ovate or elliptic to lanceolate, 1.5–2 cm wide; berry ellipsoid; usually parasitic on broad-leaved trees and shrubs, rarely on *Keteleeria evelyniana* 1. *T. delavayi*
 - 2b. Young branchlet densely stellately hairy, becoming glabrous, terete; leaf blade linear to subspatulate or oblong, 0.3–1.5 cm wide; berry ovoid or subglobose; always parasitic on species of Pinaceae.
 - 3a. Leaf blade 3–5 × 0.7–1.5 cm; inflorescences 4–6-flowered; berry smooth 4. *T. renii*
 - 3b. Leaf blade 1.5–3.5 × 0.3–1.2 cm; inflorescences 2- or 3-flowered; berry granulose.
 - 4a. Calyx glabrous; berry reddish brown 2. *T. kaempferi*
 - 4b. Calyx tomentose; berry purple 3. *T. caloreas*
- 1b. Corolla hairy, hairs sometimes closely adpressed to surface; leaves opposite or subopposite, rarely alternate, not fascicled.
 - 5a. Corolla 3.5–4.2 cm.
 - 6a. Leaf blade ± glabrous when fully expanded, 2.5–6 × 1.5–3.5 cm 15. *T. balansae*
 - 6b. Leaf blade persistently tomentose abaxially, 10–12 × 5–6 cm 9. *T. umbellifer*
 - 5b. Corolla 1.2–3.5 cm.
 - 7a. Leaf blade abaxially persistently tomentose.
 - 8a. Corolla exterior pubescent with adpressed stellate hairs; inflorescences subumbellate racemes, axis short but usually distinct 12. *T. sutchuenensis*
 - 8b. Corolla exterior pilose with dense verticillate hairs; inflorescences umbels or subumbels.
 - 9a. Corolla lobes lanceolate; tip of bud ellipsoid 13. *T. thibetensis*
 - 9b. Corolla lobes spatulate; tip of bud ovoid.
 - 10a. Corolla (1.8–)2–2.2 cm; inflorescences (1 or)2(or 3)-flowered; berry ovoid, ca. 6 × 4 mm 18. *T. levinei*
 - 10b. Corolla 1.2–1.8(–2.3) cm; inflorescences 2–5-flowered; berry ellipsoid, 7–8 mm.
 - 11a. Inflorescences subumbellate with short rachis, 2–5-flowered; berry scabrid 16. *T. nigrans*
 - 11b. Inflorescences umbellate, 2- or 3-flowered; berry granulose 17. *T. vestitus*
 - 7b. Leaf blade ± glabrous when fully expanded; corolla exterior [mostly] with adpressed stellate hairs.
 - 12a. Corolla 1.5–2 cm.
 - 13a. Young branchlets brownish gray tomentose; berry 7–8 mm, verrucose or verruculose 5. *T. theifer*
 - 13b. Young branchlet and leaf densely yellowish or reddish brown stellate hairy; berry ca. 4 mm, granulose, not verrucose 10. *T. pseudochinensis*
 - 12b. Corolla 2–3.5 cm.
 - 14a. Tip of mature bud not enlarged 11. *T. tsaii*
 - 14b. Tip of mature bud distinctly enlarged, ovoid or ellipsoid to subglobose.
 - 15a. Pedicel 6–7 mm; indumentum predominantly reddish brown 14. *T. chinensis*
 - 15b. Pedicel 3–5 mm; indumentum predominantly deep brown or yellowish brown.
 - 16a. Berry granulose, not verrucose 8. *T. sericus*
 - 16b. Berry verrucose or verruculose.
 - 17a. Young branchlet yellowish brown or deep brown tomentose; corolla 2.7–3.5 cm 6. *T. limprichtii*
 - 17b. Young branchlet, leaf, and corolla with dense, deep brown stellate and verticillate hairs; corolla 2.2–2.8 cm 7. *T. liquidambaricola*

1. *Taxillus delavayi* (Tieghem) Danser, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk., 29(6): 123. 1933.

柳树寄生 liu shu ji sheng

Shrubs 0.5–1 m tall. Branches blackish, conspicuously angular when dried, often very minutely transversely wrinkled, young branchlets glabrous. Leaves alternate, sometimes subopposite or a few fascicled on short shoots; petiole 2–4 mm; leaf blade ovate, or elliptic to lanceolate, 3–5 × 1.5–2 cm, leathery, both surfaces glabrous, lateral veins 3 or 4 pairs, base cuneate, slightly decurrent, apex obtuse. Umbels solitary or 2 together, sometimes at leafless node, 2–4-flowered; peduncle 0–2 mm; bracts ovate, ca. 2 mm, glabrous, rarely long bearded at tip. Pedicel 1–6 mm. Calyx ellipsoid, ca. 2.5 mm, limb annular, entire or minutely 4-toothed. Mature bud 2–3 cm, tip ellipsoid. Corolla red, slightly curved, glabrous, lobes lanceolate, 3–9 mm, reflexed. Filaments ca. 2 mm; anthers 1.5–4 mm. Stigma capitate. Berry yellow or orange, ellipsoid, 8–10 × ca. 4 mm. Fl. Feb–Jul, fr. May–Sep.

Forests, mountain slopes; 1500–3500 m. NW Guangxi, W Guizhou, Sichuan, E Xizang, Yunnan [Myanmar, N Vietnam].

- 1a. Pedicel 1–2 mm; corolla lobes ca. 3 mm; anthers ca. 1.5 mm 1c. var. *yanjingensis*
- 1b. Pedicel 4–6 mm; corolla lobes 6–9 mm; anthers 3–4 mm.
 - 2a. Bracts with long-bearded tips 1b. var. *barbatus*
 - 2b. Bracts glabrous 1a. var. *delavayi*

1a. *Taxillus delavayi* var. *delavayi*

柳树寄生(原变种) liu shu ji sheng (yuan bian zhong)

Phyllodesmis delavayi Tieghem, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 42: 255. 1895; *Loranthus balfourianus* Diels; *P. coriacea* Tieghem; *P. paucifolia* Tieghem; *Taxillus balfourianus* (Diels) Danser.

Bracts glabrous. Pedicel 4–6 mm. Corolla lobes 6–9 mm. Anthers 3–4 mm.

Forests, mountain slopes; 1500–3500 m. NW Guangxi, W Guizhou, Sichuan, E Xizang, Yunnan [Myanmar, N Vietnam].

The plants have medicinal uses and have been recorded as parasitic on *Coriaria sinica*, *Juglans cathayensis*, *Prunus persica*, *P. pilosiuscula*, *Pyrus pyrifolia*, *Sorbus wilsoniana*, and species of *Acer*, *Betula*, *Populus*, *Quercus*, *Rhododendron*, and *Salix*. Rarely, *Keteleeria evelyniana* serves as a host plant.

1b. *Taxillus delavayi* var. *barbatus* W. L. Cheng, Acta Bot. Yunnan. 20: 394. 1998.

髯毛钝果寄生 ran mao dun guo ji sheng

Bracts glabrous, with long-bearded tip. Pedicel 4–6 mm. Corolla lobes 6–9 mm. Anthers 3–4 mm.

- Forests, mountain slopes; 2000–2700 m. SE Xizang (Nyingchi).

This taxon is parasitic on species of *Salix*.

1c. *Taxillus delavayi* var. *yanjingensis* W. L. Cheng, Acta Bot. Yunnan. 20: 394. 1998.

盐井钝果寄生 yan jing dun guo ji sheng

Bracts glabrous. Pedicel 1–2 mm. Corolla lobes ca. 3 mm.

Anthers ca. 1.5 mm.

- Forests, mountain slopes; ca. 2500 m. SE Xizang (Markam).

This taxon is parasitic on species of *Populus*.

2. *Taxillus kaempferi* (Candolle) Danser, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk. 29(6): 124. 1933.

小叶钝果寄生 xiao ye dun guo ji sheng

Shrubs 0.5–1 m tall, branchlets terete, with dense ferruginous stellate hairs, becoming glabrous. Branches grayish brown, verrucose, scattered lenticellate. Leaves alternate or 2–4-fascicled on short shoots; petiole short; leaf blade linear or subspatulate, 1.5–3 × 0.3–0.7 cm, leathery, both surfaces rapidly glabrescent, midvein conspicuous, base cuneate, apex obtuse. Umbels solitary or 2 or 3 together, 2- or 3-flowered; peduncle 1–3 mm; bracts ovate, ca. 1 mm, apex often 3-lobed. Calyx subglobose, 1.5–2 mm, glabrous, limb annular, 4-lobed. Mature bud 1.5–3 cm, tip ellipsoid. Corolla red, slightly curved, glabrous, lobes lanceolate, ca. 5 mm, reflexed. Filaments ca. 1 mm; anthers 2–4 mm. Stigma capitate. Berry reddish brown, ovoid, 4–5 mm in diam., granulose. Fl. Jul–Aug.

Forests, mountain slopes; 900–2800 m. Anhui, Fujian, W Hubei, S Jiangxi, Sichuan, S Zhejiang [Bhutan, Japan].

The plants are parasitic on species of Pinaceae.

- 1a. Petiole 1–2 mm; leaf blade 1.5–3 × 0.3–0.7 cm; peduncle 2–3 mm; pedicel 2–3 mm; calyx subglobose ca. 1.5 mm; mature bud 1.5–1.6 cm 2a. var. *kaempferi*
- 1b. Petiole 0–1 mm; leaf blade 3–3.5 × 0.4–0.6 cm; peduncle 1.5–2 mm; pedicel 1.5–2 mm; calyx ellipsoid ca. 2 mm; mature bud ca. 3 cm 2b. var. *grandiflorus*

2a. *Taxillus kaempferi* var. *kaempferi*

小叶钝果寄生(原变种) xiao ye dun guo ji sheng (yuan bian zhong)

Viscum kaempferi Candolle, Prodr. 4: 285. 1830; *Loranthus kaempferi* (Candolle) Maximowicz; *Phyllodesmis kaempferi* (Candolle) Tieghem.

Petiole 1–2 mm; leaf blade linear or subspatulate, 1.5–3 × 0.3–0.7 cm. Umbels solitary or 2 together; peduncle 2–3 mm. Pedicel 2–3 mm. Calyx subglobose, ca. 1.5 mm, glabrous. Mature bud 1.5–1.6 cm. Anthers ca. 2 mm. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Apr–May.

Forests, mountain slopes; 900–1600 m. Anhui, Fujian, S Jiangxi, S Zhejiang [?Bhutan, Japan].

The plants are parasitic on *Pinus massoniana*, *P. taiwanensis*, and *Tsuga chinensis* var. *tchekiensis*.

2b. *Taxillus kaempferi* var. *grandiflorus* H. S. Kiu, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21: 177. 1983.

黄杉钝果寄生 huang shan dun guo ji sheng

Petiole 0–1 mm; leaf blade linear, 3–3.5 × 0.4–0.6 cm. Umbels 2 or 3 together; peduncle 1.5–2 mm. Pedicel 1.5–2 mm.

Calyx ellipsoid, ca. 2 mm. Mature bud ca. 3 cm. Anthers ca. 4 mm. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. May–Jun.

• Coniferous forests, mountain slopes; 1000–2800 m. W Hubei, Sichuan.

The name "*Loranthus caloreas* Diels var. *oblongifolius* Lecomte," cited in the protologue of *Taxillus kaempferi* var. *grandiflorus*, is a *nomen nudum*.

The plants are parasitic on *Pseudotsuga sinensis*.

3. *Taxillus caloreas* (Diels) Danser, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk. 29(6): 123. 1933.

松柏钝果寄生 song bai dun guo ji sheng

Shrubs 0.3–1 m tall, branchlets terete, with dense brown stellate hairs, becoming glabrous. Branches blackish brown, verrucose. Leaves alternate or a few fascicled on short shoots; petiole 1–2.5 mm; leaf blade brownish when dried, subspatulate to linear, 2–3.5 × 0.3–1.2 cm, leathery, both surfaces rapidly glabrescent, base cuneate, apex obtuse. Umbels solitary or 2 together, 2- or 3-flowered; peduncle 0–3 mm; bracts broadly triangular or ovate, concave, ca. 1 mm, apex acute, rarely 3-lobed. Pedicel 1–2 mm. Calyx ovoid, ca. 1.5 mm, brown tomentose. Mature bud tip ellipsoid. Corolla red, slightly curved, glabrous, basal part slightly inflated, lobes lanceolate, 7–8 mm, reflexed. Filaments ca. 2 mm; anthers ca. 4 mm. Stigma capitate. Berry purple, subglobose, 4–5 × 3–5 mm, granulose. Fl. Jul–Aug.

Forests, mountain slopes; 900–2800(–3100) m. Chongqing, Fujian, N Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xizang, Yunnan [Bhutan].

The plants are parasitic on species of Pinaceae.

- 1a. Leaf blade 20–30 × 3–7 mm, lateral veins inconspicuous; pedicel 1–2 mm; mature bud 2–2.7 cm 3a. var. *caloreas*
1b. Leaf blade 30–35 × 6–12 mm, lateral veins conspicuous; pedicel 2–3 mm; mature bud 1.5–2 cm 3b. var. *fargesii*

3a. *Taxillus caloreas* var. *caloreas*

松柏钝果寄生(原变种) song bai dun guo ji sheng (yuan bian zhong)

Loranthus caloreas Diels, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 5: 251. 1912; *L. matsudae* Hayata; *Phyllodesmis caloreas* (Diels) Danser; *Taxillus matsudae* (Hayata) Danser.

Leaf blade linear or subspatulate, 2–3 × 0.3–0.7 cm, lateral veins inconspicuous. Umbels 2- or 3-flowered. Pedicel 1–2 mm. Calyx ovoid, brown tomentose. Mature bud 2–2.7 cm. Corolla lobes lanceolate, 7–8 mm. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Apr–May next year.

Coniferous or mixed forests, mountain slopes; 900–2800(–3100) m. Fujian, N Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xizang, Yunnan [Bhutan].

The plants have medicinal uses. The plants are parasitic on *Keteleeria davidiana*, *Picea morrissonicola*, *Pinus massoniana*, *P. taiwanensis*, *Tsuga dumosa*, and species of *Cedrus*.

3b. *Taxillus caloreas* var. *fargesii* (Lecomte) H. S. Kiu in C. Y. Wu & H. W. Li, Fl. Yunnan. 3: 368. 1983.

显脉钝果寄生 xian mai dun guo ji sheng

Loranthus caloreas var. *fargesii* Lecomte, Notul. Syst. (Paris) 3: 49. 1914.

Leaf blade oblong or subspatulate, 3–3.5 × 0.6–1.2 cm, lateral veins conspicuous. Umbels 2–4-flowered. Pedicel 2–3 mm. Calyx ovoid, brownish hairy. Mature bud 1.5–2 cm. Corolla lobes lanceolate, ca. 6 mm. Fl. Jul–Aug, fr. Oct–May next year.

• Forests, mountain slopes; 1000–1200 m. Chongqing (Chengkou, Shizhu).

The plants are parasitic on species of *Pinus* and *Tsuga*.

4. *Taxillus renii* H. S. Kiu, Guihaia 17: 306. 1997.

油杉钝果寄生 you shan dun guo ji sheng

Shrubs 0.3–1.5 m tall, branchlets terete, tomentose, glabrescent, hairs brown stellate. Branches blackish, verrucose. Leaves alternate or 3–5-fascicled on short shoots; petiole 1–4 mm; leaf blade subspatulate or oblong, 3–5 × 0.7–1.5 cm, leathery, both surfaces rapidly glabrescent, lateral veins 1–3 pairs, base tapered, apex obtuse. Umbels 4–6-flowered; bracts ovate, concave, minute, apex acute. Pedicel 3–5 mm. Calyx ovoid, glabrous, limb annular, ciliolate, becoming glabrous. Mature bud 3–3.2 cm, tip ellipsoid. Corolla slightly curved, glabrous, basal part inflated, lobes lanceolate, 7–8 mm, reflexed. Filaments ca. 2 mm; anthers 3–4 mm. Stigma capitate. Berry purple to blackish purple, subglobose, 6–8 × 6–7.5 mm, smooth. Fl. Jun–Oct, fr. Oct–May.

• Coniferous or mixed forests, mountain slopes; 1000–3000 m. SW Sichuan, Yunnan.

The plants, which have medicinal uses, are parasitic on *Keteleeria evelyniana*, *Pinus yunnanensis*, and species of *Picea*.

5. *Taxillus theifer* (Hayata) H. S. Kiu, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21: 179. 1983.

台湾钝果寄生 tai wan dun guo ji sheng

Loranthus theifer Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formosan. 5: 186. 1915; *Scurrula theifer* (Hayata) Danser.

Shrubs ca. 1 m tall, young stems and branchlets with dense brownish gray stellate hairs, becoming glabrous. Branches grayish, lenticellate. Leaves subopposite; petiole 3–5 mm; leaf blade elliptic or obovate-oblong, 2–5 × 1–2 cm, slightly leathery, both surfaces rapidly glabrescent, lateral veins 3 or 4 pairs, base cuneate, apex obtuse to rounded. Umbels 2- or 3-fascicled, sometimes at leafless node, 3–5-flowered; peduncle 3–4 mm, stellate hairy or -pilose; bracts triangular, ca. 1 mm. Pedicel 2.5–3 mm. Calyx ellipsoid, ca. 2 mm, limb annular, minutely 4-toothed. Mature bud 1.7–2 cm, tip ellipsoid. Corolla red, slightly curved, with adpressed stellate hairs, basal part slightly inflated, lobes lanceolate, ca. 7 mm, reflexed. Filaments 1.5–2 mm; anthers 2–3 mm. Stigma capitate. Berry ellipsoid, 7–8 × 3.5–5 mm, verrucose or verruculose. Fl. and fr. Aug–Feb.

- Forests; 500–800 m. Taiwan.

Recorded hosts include *Pistacia chinensis*, *Sapindus mukorossi*, *Vitex negundo*, and *V. quinata*.

6. *Taxillus limprichtii* (Grüning) H. S. Kiu, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 21: 178. 1983.

木兰寄生 mu lan ji sheng

Shrubs 0.5–1.5 m tall, young stems and branchlets tomentose, becoming glabrous, hairs deep brown or yellowish brown, stellate, sometimes also some scattered verticillate hairs. Branches grayish brown, scattered lenticellate. Leaves opposite or subopposite; petiole 5–12 mm; leaf blade oblong, ovate-oblong, or obovate, 5–12 × 2.5–6 cm, leathery, both surfaces rapidly glabrescent, lateral veins 4–7 pairs, adaxially prominent or not when dried, base cuneate, frequently decurrent into petiole, margin entire and recurved, apex short acuminate or obtuse. Umbels 1–3, sometimes at leafless node, 2–6-flowered; peduncle 2–6 mm, dark brown or yellowish brown stellate tomentose; bracts ovate, ca. 1 mm. Pedicel 3–4 mm. Calyx narrowly ovoid, 1.5–2.5 mm, limb annular, entire or minutely 4-toothed. Mature bud 2.7–3.5 cm, tip enlarged, ellipsoid. Corolla red or orange, slightly curved, sparsely hairy at anthesis, hairs closely adpressed with few rays, basal part inflated, lobes lanceolate, 8–10 mm, reflexed. Filaments 1.5–2 mm; anthers 4–7 mm. Stigma capitate. Berry yellowish to reddish, ellipsoid, 7–9 × 3–5 mm, verrucose, pilose, becoming glabrous and somewhat muriculate.

Forests, mountain slopes, valleys; 200–2200 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hunan, Jiangxi, E Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan [Thailand, Vietnam].

Recorded hosts include species of Euphorbiaceae, Fagaceae, Hamamelidaceae, Lauraceae, Magnoliaceae, Oleaceae, Sterculiaceae, and Theaceae.

- 1a. Young branchlets and exterior of corolla yellowish brown stellate tomentose; mature bud 2.7–3 cm; only midvein conspicuous 6a. var. *limprichtii*
- 1b. Young branchlets and exterior of corolla deep brown stellate tomentose; mature bud 3.2–3.5 cm; midvein and lateral veins conspicuous 6b. var. *longiflorus*

6a. *Taxillus limprichtii* var. *limprichtii*

木兰寄生(原变种) mu lan ji sheng (yuan bian zhong)

Loranthus limprichtii Grüning, *Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg.* 12: 500. 1913; *L. cavaleriei* H. Léveillé; *L. daibuzanensis* Yamamoto; *L. kwangtungensis* Merrill; *L. nitakayamensis* Yamamoto; *L. ritozanensis* Hayata; *Scurrula ritozanensis* (Hayata) Danser; *Taxillus cavaleriei* (H. Léveillé) Danser; *T. kwangtungensis* (Merrill) Danser; *T. ritozanensis* (Hayata) S. T. Chiu.

Shrubs 0.5–1.3 m tall, young branchlets, inflorescences, and exterior of corolla densely yellowish brown stellate tomentose. Leaf blade ovate-oblong or obovate and commonly oblique, 4–12 × 2.5–6 cm, lateral veins 4 or 5 pairs, adaxially

inconspicuous or slightly impressed when dried, midvein conspicuous, apex obtuse. Peduncle 3–6 mm. Pedicel ca. 3 mm. Mature bud 2.7–3 cm. Corolla red or orange, lobes 8–9 mm. Filaments ca. 2 mm; anthers 4–5 mm. Berry yellowish or reddish yellow, 7–8 × 3.5–4 mm. Fl. Oct–Mar, fr. Jun–Jul.

- Forests, mountain slopes, valleys; 200–1300 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hunan, Jiangxi, E Sichuan, Taiwan, SE Yunnan.

Recorded hosts include *Camellia oleifera*, *Castanea mollissima*, *Castanopsis chinensis*, *Cinnamomum camphora*, *Firmiana simplex*, *Lindera communis*, *Liquidambar formosana*, *Loropetalum chinense*, *Magnolia lotungensis*, *M. officinalis* subsp. *biloba*, *Michelia foveolata*, *Osmanthus fragrans*, and *Vernicia montana*.

6b. *Taxillus limprichtii* var. *longiflorus* (Lecomte) H. S. Kiu, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 21: 178. 1983.

亮叶木兰寄生 liang ye mu lan ji sheng

Loranthus estipitatus var. *longiflorus* Lecomte in Sargent, *Pl. Wilson.* 3: 316. 1916.

Shrubs 1–1.5 m tall, young branchlets, inflorescences, and exterior of corolla deep brown tomentose, hairs both stellate and scattered verticillate. Leaf blade oblong or oblong-ovate, 7–12 × 4–6 cm, lateral veins 5–7 pairs, adaxially conspicuous when dried, midvein conspicuous, apex short acuminate or obtuse. Peduncle 2–3 mm. Pedicel 3–4 mm. Mature bud 3.2–3.5 cm. Corolla red, lobes 9–10 mm. Filaments 1.5–2 mm; anthers 5–7 mm. Berry reddish, 8–9 × ca. 5 mm. Fl. May–Aug, fr. Aug–Dec.

Forests; 1700–2200 m. Yunnan [Thailand, Vietnam].

The plants are parasitic on *Camellia sinensis* var. *assamica* and species of Fagaceae and Lauraceae.

7. *Taxillus liquidambaricola* (Hayata) Hosokawa, *J. Jap. Bot.* 12: 421. 1936.

阔叶果寄生 lang kan guo ji sheng

Shrubs 0.5–1 m tall, young stems and branchlets tomentose, glabrescent, hairs a mixture of deep brown verticillate hairs and paler adpressed stellate hairs. Branches grayish, scattered lenticellate. Leaves opposite; petiole 5–12 mm; leaf blade oblong to ovate-oblong, 4–10 × 1.5–5.5 cm; leathery, both surfaces rapidly glabrescent, lateral veins 4–7 pairs, adaxially prominent, base cuneate to broadly cuneate, slightly decurrent into petiole, margin entire and recurved, apex obtuse. Umbels solitary or 2 together, axillary, sometimes at leafless nodes, 2–4-flowered; peduncle 4–6 mm, dark brown tomentose; bracts triangular, 0.5–1 mm. Pedicel 4–5 mm. Calyx ovoid or sub-ovoid, ca. 3 mm, limb annular. Mature bud tubular, 2.2–2.8 cm, tip enlarged, ellipsoid. Corolla red or scarlet, with gray-green tip, slightly curved, with dense, deep brown stellate and verticillate hairs, basal part inflated, lobes lanceolate, 6–9 mm, reflexed. Filaments ca. 1 mm; anthers 4–5 mm. Stigma capitate. Berry reddish, ellipsoid, 6–9 × 3–5 mm, verrucose, pilose. Fl. Jul–Oct, fr. Oct–Dec.

- Forests, tea plantations, mountain slopes, valleys; 300–700 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Taiwan, SE Yunnan.

Recorded hosts include species of Apocynaceae, Daphniphyllaceae, Ebenaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Hamamelidaceae, Myrsinaceae,

Oleaceae, and Theaceae.

- 1a. Leaf blade ovate-oblong to oblong, 5–10 × 2.5–5.5 cm, lateral veins slightly prominent; corolla 2.4–2.8 cm, red 7a. var. *liquidambaricola*
- 1b. Leaf blade sublanceolate to narrowly oblong, 4–7.5 × 1.5–2.8 cm, lateral veins prominent; corolla 2.2–2.5 cm, scarlet 7b. var. *neriifolius*

7a. Taxillus liquidambaricola var. liquidambaricola

阔叶果寄生(原变种) lang kan guo ji sheng (yuan bian zhong)

Loranthus liquidambaricola Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formosan. 6: 38. 1916; *Scurrula liquidambaricola* (Hayata) Danser; *Taxillus limprichtii* (Grüning) H. S. Kiu var. *liquidambaricola* (Hayata) H. S. Kiu.

Leaf blade ovate-oblong to oblong, 5–10 × 2.5–5.5 cm, lateral veins slightly prominent. Umbels 2–4-flowered. Corolla red, 2.4–2.8 cm. Berry 6–9 × 3–5 mm. Fl. Jul–Nov, fr. Aug–Dec.

- Forests, tea plantations; 300–700 m. Taiwan.

Recorded hosts include *Camellia oleifera*, *Diospyros kaki*, and *Liquidambar formosana*.

7b. Taxillus liquidambaricola var. neriifolius H. S. Kiu, Guihaia 17: 308. 1977.

狭叶果寄生 xia ye guo ji sheng

Leaf blade sublanceolate to narrowly oblong, 4–7.5 × 1.5–2.8 cm, lateral veins prominent. Umbels 2- or 3-flowered. Corolla scarlet, 2.2–2.5 cm. Berry 7–8 × ca. 5 mm. Fl. Aug–Oct, fr. Oct–Nov.

- Forests, mountain slopes, valleys; 500–700 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, SE Yunnan.

Recorded hosts include *Daphniphyllum oldhamii*, *Myrsine seguinii*, *Nerium indicum*, and *Osmanthus fragrans*.

8. Taxillus sericus Danser, Blumea 2: 50. 1936.

龙陵钝果寄生 long ling dun guo ji sheng

Shrubs 0.5–1 m tall, young stems tomentose, glabrescent, hairs brown, stellate. Branches grayish brown, lenticellate. Leaves alternate or subopposite; petiole 10–15 mm; leaf blade oblong-ovate or broadly oblong, 6–10 × 2.5–4.5 cm, slightly leathery to leathery, both surfaces rapidly glabrescent, lateral veins 5 or 6 pairs, veins and reticulate veins prominent on both surfaces, base cuneate, slightly decurrent, apex shortly acuminate or acute. Umbels 1–3, sometimes at leafless nodes, 2–4-flowered; peduncle 2.5–4 mm; bracts ovate, ca. 1 mm. Pedicel 3–4 mm, pilose. Calyx ellipsoid, 2.5–3 mm, brown stellate tomentose, limb annular. Mature bud 2–3 cm, tip enlarged, ellipsoid. Corolla reddish yellow, slightly curved, with adpressed stellate hairs, basal part inflated, lobes lanceolate, 7–8 mm, reflexed. Filaments ± absent to ca. 1 mm; anthers 3–4 mm. Stigma capitate. Berry yellowish, ellipsoid, ca. 8 × 5 mm, granulose, glabrous. Fl. and fr. Aug–Feb.

- Forests, mountain slopes; 1500–2700 m. ?SE Xizang, W Yunnan

[Sikkim].

Recorded hosts include *Abnus nepalensis* and species of *Betula* and *Fagaceae*.

9. Taxillus umbellifer (J. H. Schultes) Danser, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, sér. 3, 11: 445. 1931.

伞花钝果寄生 san hua dun guo ji sheng

Loranthus umbellifer J. H. Schultes in Roemer & Schultes, Syst. Veg. 7: 97. 1829, based on *L. umbellatus* Wallich in Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. 2: 222. 1824, not Roth (1821); *Scurrula umbellifer* (J. H. Schultes) G. Don.

Shrubs 1.5–2 m tall, young stems tomentose, becoming glabrous, hairs dark brown, stellate. Branches grayish, lenticellate. Leaves opposite or subopposite; petiole 8–12 mm; leaf blade oblong-ovate or elliptic, 10–12 × 5–6 cm, leathery, abaxial surface persistently tomentose, adaxial surface rapidly glabrescent, lateral veins 5–7 pairs, prominent on both surfaces, base cuneate, slightly decurrent, apex shortly acuminate or obtuse. Umbels 2- or 3-fascicled, sometimes at leafless node, 2- or 3-flowered; peduncle 3–4 mm, stellate hairy; bracts ovate, ca. 1.5 mm. Pedicel ca. 5 mm. Calyx ellipsoid, ca. 4–5 mm, limb annular, minutely 4-toothed. Mature bud 3.7–4.2 cm, tip ellipsoid. Corolla red, slightly curved, hairy, middle portion inflated, lobes lanceolate, ca. 8 mm, reflexed. Filaments ca. 1.5 mm; anthers 3–4 mm. Stigma capitate. Young berry ellipsoid, pilose. Fl. Aug.

Forests, mountain slopes; 1500–1800 m. Xizang (Mêdog) [Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sikkim].

Recorded hosts include *Pyrularia edulis* and species of *Symplocos*.

10. Taxillus pseudochinensis (Yamamoto) Danser, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., Afd. Natuurk. 29(6): 125. 1933.

高雄钝果寄生 gao xiong dun guo ji sheng

Loranthus pseudochinensis Yamamoto, Suppl. Icon. Pl. Formosan. 3: 19. 1927; *Scurrula chinensis* (Candolle) G. Don var. *formosana* Hosokawa; *S. pseudochinensis* (Yamamoto) Y. C. Liu & K. L. Chen.

Shrubs 0.5–0.7 m tall, young stems with dense yellowish or reddish brown stellate hairs, becoming glabrous. Branches dull brown, scattered lenticellate. Leaves opposite or subopposite; petiole 8–12 mm; leaf blade ovate or ovate-oblong, 3–5 × 2–3 cm, papery to slightly leathery, both surfaces rapidly glabrescent, lateral veins 4 or 5 pairs, abaxially prominent, base cuneate to obtuse, apex obtuse. Umbel sometimes at leafless nodes, 2–4-flowered; peduncle ca. 2 mm, stellate hairy; bracts ovate, ca. 1 mm. Pedicel 2–3 mm. Calyx subovoid, ca. 1.5 mm, limb annular, minutely 4-toothed. Mature bud 1.5–1.9 cm, tip ellipsoid. Corolla reddish, hairy, basal part inflated, lobes lanceolate, ca. 7 mm, reflexed. Filaments ca. 1 mm; anthers ca. 2.5 mm. Stigma capitate. Berry ellipsoid, ca. 4 × 3 mm, granulose, with stellate hairs. Fl. and fr. Apr–May.

- Forests, mountain slopes; 300–800 m. S Taiwan.

Recorded hosts include *Rhododendron formosanum* and species of *Daphniphyllum* and *Symplocos*.

11. Taxillus tsaii S. T. Chiu, Taiwania 41: 164. 1996.

蓬华池寄生 lian hua chi ji sheng

Scurrula tsaii (S. T. Chiu) Yuen P. Yang & S. Y. Lu.

Young stems tomentose, becoming almost glabrous, hairs light orange, stellate. Leaves subopposite; petiole 7–10 mm; leaf blade ovate to ovate-oblong, yellowish green, 5–6 × 3–4 cm, leathery, both surfaces sparsely stellately hairy, glabrescent, lateral veins 4 or 5 pairs, base cuneate, apex obtuse. Umbels 1 or 2 together, sometimes at leafless nodes, 2–5-flowered; bracts triangular, minute. Calyx obconic, tomentose, limb annular. Mature bud 2–2.8 cm, tip not enlarged. Corolla red with green tip, slightly curved, nearly glabrous, tube inflated, lobes linear-spatulate, 4–6 mm, reflexed; anthers 2.5–3.5 mm, multilocellate. Style to 2.6 cm. Stigma capitate. Berry cylindrical, glabrous, apex truncate.

- Low elevations. S Taiwan.

Recorded hosts include *Camellia oleifera*, *Machilus zuihoensis*, *Prunus mume*, and *Symplocos cochinchinensis*.

12. Taxillus sutchuenensis (Lecomte) Danser, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, sér. 3, 10: 355. 1929.

桑寄生 sang ji sheng

Shrubs 0.5–1 m tall, young stems tomentose, becoming glabrous, hairs brown or reddish brown or gray, stellate, sometimes also some scattered verticillate hairs. Branches black, lenticellate. Leaves subopposite or alternate; petiole 6–12 mm, glabrous; leaf blade ovate, ovate-oblong, or elliptic, 5–8 × 3–4.5 cm, abaxial surface persistently tomentose, adaxial surface rapidly glabrescent, lateral veins 4 or 5 pairs, base rounded, apex obtuse. Subumbellate racemes solitary or 2- or 3-fascicled, axis short but distinct, sometimes at leafless nodes, 2–5-flowered; peduncle 1–3 mm, tomentose; bracts ovate, ca. 1 mm, apex acute. Pedicel 2–3 mm. Calyx ellipsoid, 2–3 mm, limb annular, minutely 4-toothed. Mature bud 2.2–2.8 cm, tip ellipsoid. Corolla red, slightly curved, pubescent with adpressed stellate hairs, basal part inflated, lobes lanceolate, 6–9 mm, reflexed. Filaments ca. 2 mm; anthers 3–4 mm, multilocellate. Style red; stigma cone-shaped. Berry greenish yellow, ellipsoid, 6–7 × 3–4 mm, granulose, pilose. Fl. Jun–Sep.

- Forests, mountain slopes, valleys; 500–1900 m. Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan, Zhejiang.

A traditional Chinese medicine “sang ji sheng” is made from the plants. Recorded hosts include species of Aceraceae, Anacardiaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Fagaceae, Juglandaceae, Moraceae, Rosaceae, Rutaceae, Salicaceae, Symplocaceae, Theaceae, and rarely Taxodiaceae.

- 1a. Leaf blade abaxially brown or reddish brown tomentose, lateral veins 4 or 5 pairs; raceme (2 or)3- or 4(or 5)-flowered, with reddish brown, stellate hairs 12a. var. *sutchuenensis*
- 1b. Leaf blade abaxially grayish tomentose, lateral veins 6 or 7 pairs; raceme

3–5-flowered, with grayish, stellate

hairs 12b. var. *duclouxii*

12a. Taxillus sutchuenensis var. *sutchuenensis*

桑寄生(原变种) sang ji sheng (yuan bian zhong)

Loranthus sutchuenensis Lecomte, Notul. Syst. (Paris) 3: 167. 1915.

Young stem and leaf hairs brown or reddish brown. Leaf blade ovate, ovate-oblong, or elliptic, abaxial surface brown or reddish brown tomentose, lateral veins 4 or 5 pairs. Racemes (2 or)3- or 4(or 5)-flowered, densely reddish brown stellate hairy. Fl. Jun–Sep, fr. Aug–Oct.

- Forests, mountain slopes, valleys; 500–1900 m. Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Henan, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Zhejiang.

The plants have medicinal uses. Recorded hosts of the plants include *Camellia oleifera*, *Castanea mollissima*, *Citrus ichangensis*, *Gymnocladus chinensis*, *Juglans regia*, *Morus alba*, *Prunus mume*, *P. salicina*, *Pyrus pyrifolia*, *Ternstroemia gymnanthera*, *Toxicodendron vernicifluum*, species of *Castanopsis*, *Fagus*, *Lithocarpus*, and *Symplocos*, and rarely *Cunninghamia lanceolata*.

12b. Taxillus sutchuenensis var. *duclouxii* (Lecomte) H. S. Kiu in C. Y. Wu & H. W. Li, Fl. Yunnan. 3: 369. 1983.

灰毛桑寄生 hui mao sang ji sheng

Loranthus duclouxii Lecomte, Notul. Syst. (Paris) 3: 166. 1915; *L. yadoriki* Siebold & Zuccarini ex Maximowicz; *L. yadoriki* var. *hupehanus* Lecomte; *Taxillus duclouxii* (Lecomte) Danser.

Young stem and leaf hairs grayish. Leaf blade ovate to elliptic, abaxial surface grayish tomentose, lateral veins 6 or 7 pairs. Racemes 3–5-flowered, densely grayish stellate hairy. Fl. Apr–Jul, fr. May–Oct.

- Forests, mountain slopes, valleys; 600–1600 m. Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Sichuan, Yunnan.

Recorded hosts include *Acer laevigatum*, *Camellia oleifera*, *Castanea mollissima*, *Pyrus pyrifolia*, *Vernicia fordii*, and species of *Fagus*, *Quercus*, and *Salix*.

13. Taxillus thibetensis (Lecomte) Danser, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, sér. 3, 10: 355. 1929.

滇藏钝果寄生 dian zang dun guo ji sheng

Loranthus thibetensis Lecomte, Notul. Syst. (Paris) 3: 168. 1915; *Taxillus thibetensis* var. *albus* Jiarong Wu.

Shrubs 0.5–1 tall, young stems tomentose, becoming glabrous, hairs yellowish brown, more rarely white, both verticillate and stellate. Branches black, subsmooth, scattered lenticellate. Leaves opposite; petiole 8–12 mm, pilose; leaf blade ovate or ovate-oblong, 5–10 × 3–5.5 cm, leathery, abaxial surface persistently tomentose, adaxial surface rapidly glabrescent, lateral veins 5–8 pairs, base subrounded, margin entire or repand, apex obtuse or acute. Umbels 2- or 3-fascicled, sometimes at leafless nodes, 3–5-flowered; peduncle 1–2 mm, yellow-brown or brown, rarely white, tomentose; bracts ovate, ca. 1 mm, apex acute. Pedicel 2–3 mm. Calyx ellipsoid, ca. 2 mm,

limb annular, entire or minutely 4-toothed. Mature bud 2.2–3.2 cm, tip ellipsoid. Corolla red, slightly curved, pilose with dense verticillate hairs, basal part inflated, lobes lanceolate, 7–8 mm, reflexed. Filaments 1.5–2 mm; anthers 3.5–4 mm, multilocellate. Stigma capitate. Berry yellowish, ovoid or ellipsoid, 5–10 × 4–6 mm, granulose, pilose. Fl. May–Sep, fr. Aug–Oct.

• Forests, mountain slopes, valleys, orchards, gardens; 1700–3000 m. Guizhou, SW Sichuan, SE Xizang, Yunnan.

Recorded hosts include *Castanea mollissima*, *Diospyros kaki*, *Quercus schottkyana*, *Q. semecarpifolia*, *Prunus salicina*, *Pyrus pyrifolia*, and species of *Salix*. Forms with a white indumentum have been described as var. *albus*.

14. *Taxillus chinensis* (Candolle) Danser, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, sér. 3, 16: 40. 1938.

广寄生 guang ji sheng

Loranthus chinensis Candolle, Coll. Mem. 6: 28. 1830; *L. estipitatus* (Stapf) Danser; *Scurrula chinensis* (Candolle) G. Don; *Taxillus estipitatus* (Stapf) Danser.

Shrubs 0.5–1 m tall, young stems and leaves tomentose, becoming glabrous, hairs mostly closely adpressed, reddish brown, stellate, sometimes also with some short verticillate. Branches grayish brown, lenticellate. Leaves opposite or subopposite; petiole 8–10 mm; leaf blade ovate to ovate-oblong, 2.5–6 × 1.5–4 cm, papery, both surfaces glabrescent, lateral veins 3 or 4 pairs, base cuneate to broadly cuneate, apex obtuse. Umbels solitary or 2 together, sometimes at leafless nodes, (1–)2(–4)-flowered; peduncle 2–4 mm, stellate hairy; bracts triangular, ca. 0.5 mm. Pedicel 6–7 mm. Calyx ellipsoid or ovoid, ca. 2 mm, limb annular. Mature bud 2.5–2.7 cm, tip enlarged, ovoid. Corolla brownish, slightly curved, with adpressed stellate hairs, basal part inflated, lobes spatulate, ca. 6 mm, reflexed. Filaments ca. 1 mm; anthers ca. 3 mm, multilocellate. Style red; stigma capitate. Berry yellowish, ellipsoid or subglobose, 8–10 × 5–6 mm, verrucose, becoming smooth when mature. Fl. and fr. Feb–Dec.

Forests, plains, mountain slopes, orchards, gardens, rubber plantations; 100–400 m. S Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan [Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam].

A traditional Chinese medicine “guang ji sheng” is made from the plants. Recorded hosts include *Averrhoa carambola*, *Bombax malabaricum*, *Camellia oleifera*, *Dimocarpus longan*, *Ficus microcarpa*, *Glyptostrobos pensilis*, *Hevea brasiliensis*, *Litchi chinensis*, *Melia azedarach*, *Morus alba*, *Nerium indicum*, *Pinus massoniana*, *Prunus persica*, *P. salicina*, and *Vernicia montana*.

15. *Taxillus balansae* (Lecomte) Danser, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, sér. 3, 11: 445. 1931.

栗毛钝果寄生 li mao dun guo ji sheng

Loranthus balansae Lecomte, Notul. Syst. (Paris) 3: 73. 1914; *L. tienyensis* H. L. Li.

Shrubs 1–2 m tall, young stems and leaves tomentose, soon becoming glabrous, hairs dark chestnut brown, densely verticillate. Branches gray, scattered lenticellate. Leaves opposite or subopposite; petiole 5–7 mm; leaf blade ovate-oblong or ovate, 2.5–6 × 1.5–3.5 cm, leathery, both surfaces glabrescent, lateral veins 3 or 4 pairs, base broadly cuneate to rounded, apex

obtuse. Umbels mostly solitary, sometimes at leafless nodes, 2–4-flowered; peduncle 2.5–5 mm, dark chestnut brown tomentose. Pedicel 6–8 mm. Calyx ellipsoid or ovoid, 2.5–3 mm, limb annular. Mature bud 3.5–4 cm, tip ovoid, rounded. Corolla slightly curved, hairy, basal part inflated, lobes spatulate, ca. 8 mm, reflexed. Filaments ca. 1 mm; anthers ca. 2 mm. Stigma capitate. Berry ellipsoid, 9–10 × 4–5 mm, granulose, pilose. Fl. and fr. Jan–Dec.

Forests, mountain slopes, valleys; 400–1200 m. Guangxi, SE Yunnan [Vietnam].

Recorded hosts include *Aleurites moluccana*, *Engelhartia roxburghiana*, *Liquidambar formosana*, *Rhoiptelea chiliantha*, *Schima superba*, and species of Fagaceae and Magnoliaceae.

16. *Taxillus nigrans* (Hance) Danser, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, sér. 3, 11: 445. 1931.

毛叶钝果寄生 mao ye dun guo ji sheng

Loranthus nigrans Hance, J. Bot. 19: 209. 1881; *L. lonicerifolius* Hayata; *L. rhododendricola* Hayata; *L. seraggodostemon* Hayata; *Scurrula lonicerifolia* (Hayata) Danser; *S. rhododendricola* (Hayata) Danser; *S. seraggodostemon* (Hayata) Danser; *Taxillus lonicerifolius* (Hayata) S. T. Chiu; *T. lonicerifolius* var. *longifolius* S. T. Chiu; *T. rhododendricola* (Hayata) S. T. Chiu.

Shrubs 0.5–1 m tall, young stems, leaves, inflorescences, and corollas tomentose, hairs mixed, grayish yellow, yellowish brown or brown, both verticillate and stellate. Branches grayish brown or blackish, glabrous, scattered lenticellate. Leaves opposite or alternate; petiole 5–8 mm, tomentose; leaf blade blackish or yellowish brown when dried, narrowly elliptic, oblong, or ovate, 6–11 × 3–5 cm, leathery, abaxial surface persistently tomentose, adaxial surface rapidly glabrescent, lateral veins 4 or 5 pairs, adaxially slightly elevated, base cuneate to rounded, apex acute or obtuse. Subumbels solitary or 2–3(–5)-fascicled, with short rachis, sometimes at leafless nodes, 2–5-flowered; peduncle 2–4 mm; bracts triangular, ca. 1 mm. Pedicel 1–1.5 mm. Calyx ovoid, ca. 2 mm, limb annular, entire. Mature bud 1.2–1.8(–2.3) cm, tip ovoid, sometimes acute. Corolla reddish yellow, slightly curved to ± straight, tube inflated, lobes spatulate, 4–6 mm, slightly patent or reflexed. Filaments 1.5–3 mm; anthers ca. 1.5 mm. Stigma capitate. Fruiting pedicel 2–3 mm. Berry yellowish, ellipsoid, ca. 7 × 4 mm, scabrid, pilose. Fl. Aug–Nov, fr. Apr–May.

• Forests, mountain slopes, valleys; 300–1300 m. Fujian, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan.

A traditional Chinese medicine “sang ji sheng” is made from this taxon. Recorded hosts include *Camellia oleifera*, *Cinnamomum camphora*, *Morus alba*, and species of *Quercus* and *Salix*. Collections from Taiwan with rather longer flowers (1.7–2.3 cm) and tips of buds more or less acute have been treated as *Taxillus lonicerifolius* var. *longifolius*.

17. *Taxillus vestitus* (Wallich) Danser, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, sér. 3, 10: 355. 1929.

短梗钝果寄生 duan geng dun guo ji sheng

Loranthus vestitus Wallich in Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. 2: 218. 1824.

Shrubs 0.5–1 m tall, young stems, leaves, petiole, inflorescences, and corollas tomentose, hairs a mixture of reddish brown or yellowish brown verticillate hairs and paler stellate hairs. Branches blackish, glabrous, scattered lenticellate. Leaves opposite or subopposite; petiole 5–10 mm; leaf blade elliptic or ovate-oblong, 4.5–8 × 2–3.5 cm, leathery, abaxial surface persistently tomentose, adaxial surface rapidly glabrescent, lateral veins 4 or 5 pairs, adaxially prominent, base broadly cuneate to rounded, margin entire and recurved, apex obtuse. Umbels solitary or 2 together, sometimes at leafless nodes, 2- or 3-flowered; peduncle 1–2 mm; bracts triangular, ca. 1 mm. Pedicel ca. 1 mm. Calyx ovoid, 2–2.5 mm, limb annular. Mature bud 1.2–1.8 cm, tip ovoid. Corolla reddish brown, slightly curved, densely pilose with dense verticillate hairs, basal part inflated, lobes spatulate, 5–7 mm, reflexed. Filaments ca. 3.5 mm; anthers ca. 1.5 mm. Stigma capitate. Berry orange, ellipsoid, ca. 8 × 5 mm, granulose, pilose or becoming glabrous. Fl. and fr. Jul–Nov.

Forests, mountain slopes; 1800–3000 m. S Xizang (Gyirong), Yunnan [India, Nepal, Pakistan].

The plants are parasitic on species of *Quercus*, including *Q. griffithii*.

18. *Taxillus levinei* (Merrill) H. S. Kiu, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21: 181. 1983.

锈毛钝果寄生 xiu mao dun guo ji sheng

Loranthus levinei Merrill, Philipp. J. Sci. 15: 233. 1920 [“1919”]; *Scurrula levinei* (Merrill) Danser; *Taxillus rutilus* Danser.

Shrubs 0.5–2 m tall, young stems, abaxial leaf surface, petiole, inflorescences, peduncles, and corollas tomentose, hairs rusty red, rarely brown, densely verticillate. Branches grayish brown or dark brown, glabrous, scattered lenticellate. Leaves alternate or subopposite; petiole 6–12(–15) mm; leaf blade greenish yellow or brownish when dried, ovate, rarely elliptic or oblong, 4–10 × 1.5–4.5 cm, leathery, abaxial surface persistently tomentose, hairs mostly stellate, paler than on stems and inflorescences, adaxial surface rapidly glabrescent, lateral veins 4–6 pairs, adaxially prominent, base subrounded, apex obtuse, rarely acute. Umbels solitary or 2 together, sometimes at leafless nodes, (1 or)2(or 3)-flowered; peduncle 2.5–5 mm; bracts triangular, 0.5–1 mm. Pedicel 1–2 mm. Calyx ovoid, ca. 2 mm, limb annular. Mature bud (1.8–)2–2.2 cm, tip ovoid. Corolla red, slightly curved, tube inflated, lobes spatulate, 5–7 mm, reflexed. Filaments 2.5–3 mm; anthers 1.5–2 mm. Stigma capitate. Berry yellow, ovoid, ca. 6 × 4 mm, granulose, stellate hairy. Fl. Sep–Dec, fr. Apr–May.

• Forests, mountain slopes, valleys, orchards; 200–700(–1200) m. Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, SE Yunnan, Zhejiang.

The plants have medicinal uses. Recorded hosts include *Camellia oleifera*, *Castanea mollissima*, *Castanopsis kawakamii*, *Cinnamomum camphora*, and *Quercus championii*, and rarely *Cunninghamia lanceolata*.

