

13. **GAMBLEA** C. B. Clarke in J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 2: 739. 1879.

莼叶五加属 *yu ye wu jia shu*

Acanthopanax sect. *Evodiopanax* Harms; *Evodiopanax* (Harms) Nakai.

Trees or shrubs, evergreen, hermaphroditic or andromonoecious, unarmed. Leaves palmately compound, borne on long and short shoots; leaflets (1–)3–5, sessile or subsessile, margin entire to serrulate, usually with ciliate-hispid teeth, abaxially with domatia in axils of secondary veins; stipules obsolete. Inflorescence terminal on short shoots, a simple or compound umbel, or a panicle of umbels, solitary or several together. Pedicels not articulate below ovary. Calyx rim entire or 4- or 5-toothed. Petals 4(or 5), valvate. Stamens 4(or 5). Ovary 2–4(or 5)-carpellate; styles 2–4(or 5), free or united for most of length. Fruit a drupe, ellipsoid to globose or slightly obloid, sometimes compressed laterally. Seeds 2–4(or 5); endosperm smooth.

Four species: Bhutan, S China, India, Indonesia (Sumatra), Japan, Laos, Malaysia, N Myanmar, Nepal, N Vietnam; two species in China.

- 1a. Fruit 4–5.5(–6) × 4.5–6(–6.5) mm, calyx teeth caducous (occasionally minute and persistent); leaflets broadly elliptic to ovate, (1.8–)2–3 × as long as wide (occasionally narrowly elliptic), margins entire to minutely serrulate, often with distinct ciliate-hispid teeth 1. *G. ciliata*
 1b. Fruit 7–9 × 7–11 mm; calyx teeth 4 or 5, triangular, usually persistent; leaflets narrowly elliptic to slightly ovate, 3–4.5 × as long as wide, margins distinctly serrulate, with a small ciliate-hispid appendage 0.2–0.5 mm 2. *G. pseudoevodiifolia*

1. *Gamblea ciliata* C. B. Clarke in J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 2: 740. 1879.

莼叶五加 *yu ye wu jia*

Shrubs or trees, to 12 m tall. Petiole 5–10 cm; leaflets (1–)3–5, elliptic to ovate, occasionally narrowly elliptic, 6–18(–21) × (2.5–)3–7(–8) cm, (1.8–)2–3 × as long as wide, papery to subleathery, secondary veins 5–14 pairs, distinctly raised abaxially, domatia obscure abaxially, base cuneate, margin subentire or minutely serrulate, often with distinct ciliate-hispid teeth to 1.5(–2) mm, apex shortly acuminate to acuminate. Inflorescence a compound umbel or panicle of umbels; primary axis (4–)5–18 cm; pedicels 0.8–1.5 cm. Calyx a narrow rim, sometimes with 4 or 5 minute teeth. Ovary 2–5-carpellate; styles 2–5, united 1/4–3/4 of length, recurved apically. Fruit globose or oblong-globose, occasionally slightly compressed laterally, 4–5.5(–6) cm × 4.5–6(–6.5) mm, often somewhat ribbed when dry; styles persistent, ca. 2 mm. Fl. May–Sep, fr. Jun–Aug.

Forests in humid valleys or on slopes; (800–)1400–3700 m. Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, S Shaanxi, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, N Vietnam].

This species is used medicinally and for timber.

- 1a. Flowers and fruit with (2 or)3 or 4(or 5) style branches; largest leaflets (8–)10–20 cm, with (6–)8–14 pairs of secondary veins; fruit with a disk (1–)1.5–3 mm in diam. 1a. var. *ciliata*
 1b. Flowers and fruit with 2(or 3) style branches; largest leaflets 5–9(–14) cm, with 5–8 pairs of secondary veins; fruit with a disk (0.8–)1.5–1.7 mm in diam. 1b. var. *evodiifolia*

1a. *Gamblea ciliata* var. *ciliata*

莼叶五加(原变种) *yu ye wu jia* (yuan bian zhong)

Acanthopanax evodiifolius Franchet var. *ferrugineus* W.

W. Smith; *A. evodiifolius* var. *glaucus* K. M. Feng; *A. evodiifolius* var. *gracilis* W. W. Smith; *Evodiopanax evodiifolius* (Franchet) Nakai var. *ferrugineus* (W. W. Smith) Nakai; *E. evodiifolius* var. *glaucus* (K. M. Feng) H. Ohashi; *E. evodiifolius* var. *gracilis* (W. W. Smith) S. Y. Hu; *E. ferrugineus* (W. W. Smith) Grushvitzky & Skvortsova; *E. gracilis* (W. W. Smith) Grushvitzky & Skvortsova.

Largest leaflets (8–)10–20 cm, with (6–)8–14 pairs of secondary veins. Flowers and fruit with (2 or)3 or 4(or 5) style branches. Fruit with a disk (1–)1.5–3 mm in diam. *2n* = 48.

Forests in humid valleys or on slopes; 1400–3500 m. Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan [Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal].

1b. *Gamblea ciliata* var. *evodiifolia* (Franchet) C. B. Shang et al., *Adansonia*, sér. 3, 22: 51. 2000 [*“evodiaefolia”*].

吴茱萸五加 *wu zhu yu wu jia*

Acanthopanax evodiifolius Franchet, J. Bot. (Morot) 10: 306. 1896; *A. ehongensis* Z. T. Zhu; *Evodiopanax evodiifolius* (Franchet) Nakai.

Largest leaflets 5–9(–14) cm, with 5–8 pairs of secondary veins. Flowers and fruit with 2(or 3) style branches. Fruit with a disk (0.8–)1.5–1.7 mm in diam.

Forests; (800–)1800–3700 m. Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, S Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang [N Vietnam].

2. *Gamblea pseudoevodiifolia* (K. M. Feng) C. B. Shang et al., *Adansonia*, sér. 3, 22: 55. 2000 [*“pseudoevodiaefolia”*].

大果莼叶五加 *da guo yu ye wu jia*

Acanthopanax evodiifolius Franchet var. *pseudoevodiifolius* K. M. Feng, Fl. Yunnan. 2: 485. 1979; *Evodiopanax evodiifolius* (Franchet) Nakai var. *pseudoevodiifolius* (K. M. Feng) H. Ohashi; *E. pseudoevodiifolius* (K. M. Feng) F. N. Wei.

Shrubs or trees, to 15 m tall. Petiole 5–10 cm; leaflets

(3 or)4 or 5, narrowly elliptic to slightly so, $11\text{--}17.5 \times 3\text{--}5$ cm,

$3\text{--}5 \times$ as long as wide, papery to subleathery, secondary veins 7–10 pairs, distinctly raised abaxially, domatia obscure abaxially, base acute to obtuse (rarely nearly rounded), margin distinctly serrulate, with a small ciliate-hispid appendage 0.2–0.5 mm, apex acute to acuminate. Inflorescence a compound umbel; primary axis very short or absent; secondary axes 4–11 cm, borne directly from ends of short shoots; pedicels 7–20 mm (in fruit). Calyx of 4 or 5 persistent, triangular teeth. Ovary 2-carpellate; styles 2, free nearly to base or united to 1/4 of length, recurved apically. Fruit broadly ellipsoid to globose or slightly obloid, occasionally slightly compressed laterally, $7\text{--}9$ cm \times $7\text{--}10$ mm; styles persistent, ca. 1 mm. Fr. Jul–Oct.

Mixed forests on mountain slopes; 1400–1800 m. SW Guangxi, SE Yunnan [Laos, N Vietnam].

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