

15. SCHEFFLERA J. R. Forster & G. Forster, Char. Gen. Pl. 23. 1775, nom. cons.

鹅掌柴属 e zhang chai shu

Agalma Miquel; *Heptapleurum* Gaertner; *Sciodaphyllum* P. Browne.

Shrubs or trees, sometimes climbers or epiphytes, evergreen, hermaphroditic or andromonoecious, unarmed. Leaves palmately compound, rarely unifoliolate (not in China), margins entire to serrate; stipules united within petiole. Inflorescence a terminal or pseudo-lateral panicle or compound raceme; flowers arranged in umbels, heads, or racemes; bracts pubescent, deciduous or persistent. Pedicels not articulate below ovary. Calyx rim entire or 5-toothed. Petals 5–11, valvate. Stamens 5–11. Ovary (4 or)5–11-carpellate; styles partly or completely united into a column or stigmas sessile. Fruit a drupe, globose or ovoid. Seeds (4 or)5–11, laterally compressed; endosperm uniform or slightly ruminant.

Nearly 1100 species: widely distributed in tropics and subtropics of both hemispheres; 35 species (14 endemic) in SW and SE China.

Several recent phylogenetic studies have shown that *Schefflera* is clearly polyphyletic (Lowry et al., S. Afr. J. Bot. 70: 382–392. 2004; Plunkett et al., Pl. Syst. Evol. 245: 1–39. 2004; Plunkett et al., Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 92: 202–224. 2005) and that the Asian species belong to a single, well-supported, morphologically coherent clade. The name *Schefflera* will ultimately have to be restricted to a small group of species from the SW Pacific while the Asian species will have to be transferred to one or more other genera.

We were unable to treat *Schefflera cavaleriei* (H. Léveillé) Frodin (World Checklist Bibliogr. Araliaceae, 330. 2004 [“2003”]; *Heptapleurum cavaleriei* H. Léveillé, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 9: 326. 1911) because the original description is not sufficiently detailed to associate the name with any of the species recognized here, and we were unable to locate the type material, which was collected in Guizhou according to the protologue.

- 1a. Inflorescence a panicle of racemes or spikes; styles united into a column.
 - 2a. Flowers borne in spikes, sessile; leaflets abaxially densely stellate tomentose, tertiary veins indistinct 1. *S. delavayi*
 - 2b. Flowers borne in racemes, with a distinct pedicel, abaxially glabrous or sparsely stellate pubescent, tertiary veins distinct.
 - 3a. Leaflets 12–16, rarely 7–9.
 - 4a. Leaflets abaxially stellate pubescent (sometimes very sparsely so on veins), some smaller than others, but never bractlike; lateral veins 8–15 pairs 2. *S. chapana*
 - 4b. Leaflets abaxially glabrous, some highly reduced and bractlike, lateral veins 5–8 pairs.
 - 5a. Leaves adaxially with tertiary veins impressed in dry material 3. *S. metcalifiana*
 - 5b. Leaves adaxially with tertiary veins raised in dry material 4. *S. hainanensis*
 - 3b. Leaflets 3–9.
 - 6a. Leaflets abaxially moderately to densely stellate pubescent, margin sparsely serrate, tertiary venation adaxially impressed in dry material, abaxially raised 5. *S. wardii*
 - 6b. Leaflets abaxially glabrous, margin entire, tertiary venation adaxially not impressed in dry material.
 - 7a. Petiolules to 1(–1.3) cm 6. *S. shweliensis*
 - 7b. Petiolules longer than 1.5 cm.
 - 8a. Leaflets adaxially shiny, lateral veins 16–22 pairs, diverging from midvein at more than 45° angle 7. *S. multinervia*
 - 8b. Leaflets adaxially not shiny, lateral veins 8–12(–16) pairs, diverging from midvein at less than 45° angle.
 - 9a. Petals and stamens 5; ovary 5-carpellate 8. *S. hoi*
 - 9b. Petals and stamens 6; ovary 6-carpellate 9. *S. taiwaniana*
 - 1b. Inflorescence a panicle of umbels or heads; styles distinct or none.
 - 10a. Styles none, stigmas sessile.
 - 11a. Inflorescence with stalked, branched trichomes; largest leaflet more than 11.5 cm wide (rarely only ca. 8 cm wide) 10. *S. petelotii*
 - 11b. Inflorescence with stellate trichomes but lacking stalked, branched trichomes; largest leaflet no more than 9 cm wide (rarely to 16 cm in *S. elliptica*).
 - 12a. Flowers and fruit in heads, sessile or subsessile 11. *S. pauciflora*
 - 12b. Flowers and fruit distinctly pedicellate.
 - 13a. Fruit red-brown glandular punctate; disk rounded to flat.
 - 14a. Ovary 5-carpellate, stigmas 5; calyx obscure, reduced to a line; disk rounded to nearly flat; leaflets subleathery 12. *S. leucantha*
 - 14b. Ovary (7 or)8- or 9-carpellate, stigmas 7–9; calyx evident, forming a distinct rim; disk flat to slightly depressed; leaflets membranous to papery 13. *S. zhuana*
 - 13b. Fruit not glandular punctate; disk usually broadly conic to pyramidal.
 - 15a. Ovary 5-loculed 14. *S. elliptica*
 - 15b. Ovary 6–9(or 10)-loculed.

- 16a. Leaflets 7–9, blade of largest less than 12 cm, secondary veins 4–6 pairs; ovary 6-loculed 15. *S. arboricola*
 16b. Leaflets 5–7, blade of largest 17–35 cm, secondary veins 12–16 pairs; ovary 6–9(or 10)-loculed;
 inflorescence pseudo-lateral, borne below leaves 16. *S. khasiana*
- 10b. Styles distinct, or united into a column.
- 17a. Styles free at least apically, free arms radiating to recurved (appressed at anthesis, but not fused).
- 18a. Flowers long pedicellate, arranged in umbels 17. *S. hypoleucoides*
 18b. Flowers sessile or subsessile (pedicel to 3 mm, but usually obscure), arranged in compact heads.
- 19a. Leaflets elliptic to slightly ovate, 8–23 × 4–12 cm, base broadly cuneate or rounded; calyx margin
 entire or subentire 18. *S. chinensis*
 19b. Leaflets lanceolate to elliptic-lanceolate, 12–26 × 3–6 cm, base cuneate; calyx margin with 5
 sharp teeth 19. *S. guizhouensis*
- 17b. Styles completely united into a column.
- 20a. Inflorescence pseudo-lateral, borne below leaves (at least in fruit).
- 21a. Leaflets 7–9(–12), leathery, petiole 7–10 mm in diam. at base, with a prominent ligule 15–20 mm;
 ovary 6-carpellate 34. *S. lociana*
 21b. Leaflets 5–7, membranous, petiole 2–4 mm in diam. at base, with a small ligule 2–5 mm; ovary
 6–10-carpellate 35. *S. brevipedicellata*
- 20b. Inflorescence terminal.
- 22a. Leaflets abaxially stellate pubescent, at least when young (sometimes minute and scattered).
- 23a. Petals stellate pubescent; terminal leaflet often more than 8 cm wide (sometimes narrower in
S. hypoleuca).
- 24a. Leaf apically acute; inflorescence stellate pubescent or glabrous, inflorescence with primary
 axis 15–30(–40) cm 20. *S. hypoleuca*
 24b. Leaf apically acuminate; inflorescence densely ferruginous-brown stellate pubescent
 (glabrescent), primary axis to ca. 75 cm 21. *S. macrophylla*
- 23b. Petals glabrous; terminal leaflets less than 8 cm wide.
- 25a. Secondary and tertiary veins adaxially impressed in dry material.
- 26a. Leaflets oblong or elliptic to slightly obovate, abaxially densely yellow-brown stellate pubescent;
 inflorescence rounded, primary axis to 15(–25) cm 22. *S. fengii*
 26b. Leaflets narrowly obovate to oblanceolate, abaxially gray stellate pubescent or sparsely
 pubescent; inflorescence tall, primary axis 25–40 cm 23. *S. rhododendrifolia*
- 25b. Secondary and tertiary veins adaxially not impressed in dry material.
- 27a. Styles stout, shorter than 1.5 mm in fruit; ovary 5–9(or 10)-carpellate; inflorescence axes
 light to rusty brown pubescent 24. *S. heptaphylla*
 27b. Styles slender, longer than 1.5 mm in fruit; ovary 5(or 6)-carpellate; inflorescence axes not
 light to rusty brown pubescent.
- 28a. Inflorescence compact, primary axis 5–15(–17) cm, gray or brown tomentose; margins of
 leaflets often sparsely to moderately serrulate 25. *S. bodinieri*
 28b. Inflorescence elongate, primary axis at least 25 cm, densely yellow-brown or ferruginous
 pubescent; margins of leaflets usually entire, sometimes sparsely serrulate.
- 29a. Leaflets 7, elliptic, abaxially ferruginous stellate pubescent 26. *S. marlipoensis*
 29b. Leaflets (5–)9–13, ovate to ovate-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, abaxially minutely
 stellate pubescent 27. *S. minutistellata*
- 22b. Leaflets abaxially completely glabrous.
- 30a. Leaflets less than 2 cm wide, linear-oblong, abaxially ferruginous pubescent 28. *S. parvifoliolata*
 30b. Leaflets more than 2.5 cm wide.
- 31a. Leaflets obovate-oblong, broadest in distal half.
- 32a. Leaves with secondary and tertiary veins adaxially impressed in dry material 29. *S. glabrescens*
 32b. Leaves with secondary and tertiary veins adaxially not impressed in dry material 30. *S. napuoensis*
- 31b. Leaflets ovate-lanceolate or elliptic, broadest at middle or in basal half.
- 33a. Leaflets leathery, elliptic, secondary and tertiary veins adaxially impressed in dry material;
 inflorescence a corymbose panicle, glabrous 31. *S. pes-avis*
 33b. Leaflets papery to subleathery, secondary and tertiary veins adaxially not impressed in dry
 material; inflorescence paniculate, ± pubescent.
- 34a. Ovary 5–9(or 10)-carpellate, styles shorter than 1.5 mm 24. *S. heptaphylla*
 34b. Ovary 5-carpellate, styles (1–)1.5–3.5 mm.
- 35a. Inflorescence compact, primary axis 5–15(–17) cm, gray or brown tomentose 25. *S. bodinieri*
 35b. Inflorescence elongate, primary axis at least (20–)30 cm.
- 36a. Petals stellate pubescent 20. *S. hypoleuca*

36b. Petals glabrous.

- 37a. Leaflets oblong-lanceolate, 20–25 × 5.5–6.5 cm, apex acuminate 32. *S. elata*
37b. Leaflets oblong-elliptic or elliptic, 11–15 × 5–9 cm, apex abruptly acute 33. *S. insignis*

1. Schefflera delavayi (Franchet) Harms, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 29: 486. 1900.

穗序鹅掌柴 sui xu e zhang chai

Heptapleurum delavayi Franchet, J. Bot. (Morot) 10: 307. 1896; *Agalma delavayi* (Franchet) Hutchinson; *A. discolor* (Merrill) Hutchinson; *H. dunnianum* H. Léveillé; *Schefflera delavayi* var. *ochrascens* Handel-Mazzetti; *S. discolor* Merrill; *S. megalobotrya* Harms.

Trees, to 8 m tall, hermaphroditic. Petiole (10–)15–60 cm; petiolules 1–15 cm; leaflets (4 or)5, elliptic to ovate-oblong or ovate-lanceolate, 8–30(–35) × 3–12 cm, papery to leathery, abaxially densely gray-white or yellow-brown stellate tomentose, adaxially glabrous, secondary veins 7–13 pairs, tertiary veins indistinct, base acute to obtuse or rounded, margin entire to sparsely and irregularly dentate (incised or usually pinnately lobed in young plants), apex abruptly acute to acuminate. Inflorescence terminal, a panicle of spikes, gray-white tomentose; primary axis 25–80 cm; secondary axes to ca. 30 cm. Flowers sessile. Calyx tomentose, distinctly 5-toothed. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles united into a column. Fruit globose, 3.5–4 mm in diam., 5-ribbed when dry; styles ca. 2 mm; pedicels to ca. 1 mm. Fl. Oct–Nov, fr. Jan. $2n = 48$.

Evergreen broad-leaved forests, wet forest margins, and as scattered trees in valleys or on stream banks; 600–3000 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan [Vietnam].

This species is used medicinally.

2. Schefflera chapana Harms, Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 13: 449. 1937.

异叶鹅掌柴 yi ye e zhang chai

Agalma diversifoliolatum (H. L. Li) Hutchinson; *Schefflera diversifoliolata* H. L. Li; *S. pingpienensis* C. J. Tseng & G. Hoo.

Trees, to 10 m tall, hermaphroditic. Petiole 20–50 cm; petiolules 0.5–7(–11) cm; leaflets (7–)12–14, elliptic to ovate-lanceolate, 8–18(–21) × 1.8–8.5 cm (lateral leaflets sometimes smaller), papery, abaxially glabrous or sparsely stellate pubescent, adaxially glabrous, secondary veins 8–15 pairs, raised abaxially, tertiary veins distinct, base acute to rounded, margin entire, apex acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of racemes, sparsely stellate pubescent or subglabrous; primary axis to ca. 40 cm; secondary axes to ca. 30 cm, racemes borne in apical half or nearly to base; pedicels 1.5–3 mm. Calyx sparsely stellate pubescent, 5-toothed. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles united into a column. Fruit globose, ca. 4 mm in diam., 5-ribbed when dry; styles to ca. 1.5 mm. Fl. Sep–Dec, fr. Nov–Dec, May.

Forests in valleys; 1600–2200 m. SE Yunnan [Vietnam].

3. Schefflera metcalifiana Merrill ex H. L. Li, Sargentia 2: 25. 1942.

多叶鹅掌柴 duo ye e zhang chai

Shrubs or trees, to 6 m tall, probably hermaphroditic. Petiole 13–22 cm; petiolules 1–4.5 cm; leaflets 12–16, ovate to ovate-elliptic or oblong-elliptic, 3–9 × 1.5–4.5 cm, papery or subleathery, both surfaces glabrous, secondary veins 5–8 pairs, more conspicuous abaxially, tertiary veins impressed adaxially in dry material, base cuneate to broadly cuneate, margin entire or with 2–4 sparse serrations, apex acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of racemes, yellowish gray stellate pubescent; primary axis to ca. 50 cm; secondary axes to ca. 60 cm; pedicels 4–6 mm. Calyx pubescent, 5-toothed. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles united into a column. Fl. Oct–Nov, fr. Dec.

Scattered in forests, mountain slopes; ca. 1400 m. SW Guangxi [Vietnam].

4. Schefflera hainanensis Merrill & Chun, Sunyatsenia 2: 295. 1935.

海南鹅掌柴 hai nan e zhang chai

Agalma hainanense (Merrill & Chun) Hutchinson.

Trees, to 10 m tall, hermaphroditic. Petiole 10–20(–30) cm; petiolules 1.5–7 cm; leaflets 12–16, ovate to elliptic-ovate, 5–12 × 2–6 cm, some much smaller and resembling bracts, papery, glabrous, slightly glaucous abaxially, secondary veins 7–10 pairs, distinct on both surfaces, tertiary veins more distinct abaxially, slightly distinct adaxially, not impressed in dry material, base broadly cuneate, margin entire, slightly revolute, apex acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of racemes, densely stellate tomentose, glabrescent; primary axis to 40 cm; secondary axes to ca. 15 cm; pedicels 2–2.5 mm. Calyx glabrous or stellate pubescent, 5-toothed. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles united into a column. Fruit globose, 2.5–4 mm in diam., slightly 5-ribbed when dry; styles 1–2 mm; pedicels ca. 3 mm. Fl. Sep–Oct, fr. Oct–Nov.

Evergreen broad-leaved forests; 1300–1600 m. Hainan [Vietnam].

5. Schefflera wardii Marquand & Airy Shaw, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 48: 186. 1929.

西藏鹅掌柴 xi zang e zhang chai

Agalma wardii (Marquand & Airy Shaw) Hutchinson.

Shrubs or small trees, to 8 m tall, hermaphroditic. Petiole (10–)20–50 cm; petiolules 3–17 cm; leaflets 3–5, broadly ovate to nearly oblong, (12–)20–35 × 10–18 cm, leathery, abaxially densely yellowish or light brown stellate pubescent, adaxially glabrous, secondary veins 9–14 pairs, tertiary veins raised abaxially, distinctly impressed adaxially in dry material, base rounded, margin remotely to moderately serrate, especially toward apex, apex acute. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of racemes, yellow-white tomentose, sometimes glabrescent; primary axis 15–65 cm; secondary axes to ca. 25 cm; pedicels ca. 3 mm, to ca. 5 mm in fruit, densely stellate pubescent. Calyx densely stellate pubescent, 5-toothed. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles united into a column. Fruit globose, 3.5–4 mm in diam.; pedicels to ca. 5 mm. Fl. Dec.

- Dense forests; 2000–2500 m. SE Xizang, NW Yunnan.

6. Schefflera shweliensis W. W. Smith, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 10: 65. 1917.

瑞丽鹅掌柴 rui li e zhang chai

Agalma shweliense (W. W. Smith) Hutchinson.

Trees, to 20 m tall, probably andromonoecious. Petiole (8–)12–24 cm; petiolules to (1–)1.5 cm; leaflets 5–9(–11), narrowly obovate to oblanceolate, 6–15 × 1.5–3.5(–4) cm, leathery, both surfaces glabrous, secondary veins 7–9 pairs, nearly obscure to conspicuous on both surfaces, tertiary veins indistinct, base narrowly acute, margin entire, apex long acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of racemes, gray-white stellate pubescent, glabrescent; primary axis 15–40 cm; secondary axes often present only in basal portion of primary axis, to 13 cm; pedicels 2–4 mm. Calyx glabrous to sparsely stellate pubescent, 5-toothed. Ovary 5(or 6)-carpellate; styles united into a column. Fruit blue-black when mature, globose, 4–5 mm in diam., 5-ribbed when dry; style 1.5–2.5 mm. Fl. Aug–Nov, fr. Oct–Jan. $2n = 48^*$.

- Evergreen broad-leaved forests, forest margins, dry mountain slopes; 1900–2800 m. W Yunnan.

This species is used for timber.

7. Schefflera multinervia H. L. Li, Sargentia 2: 29. 1942.

多脉鹅掌柴 duo mai e zhang chai

Agalma multinervium (H. L. Li) Hutchinson.

Trees, to 8 m tall, probably andromonoecious. Petiole 8–22 cm; petiolules 2–5 cm; leaflets 5, narrowly obovate to narrowly elliptic, 15–30 × 2–5 cm, papery to subleathery, both surfaces glabrous, secondary veins 16–30 pairs, conspicuous on both surfaces, base cuneate to acute, margin entire, apex acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of racemes, ferruginous or sparsely stellate pubescent, sometimes glabrescent; primary axis to 25 cm or more; secondary axes ca. 20 cm, ferruginous. Calyx sparsely stellate to glabrous, inconspicuously 5-toothed. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles united into a column. Fruit unknown. Fl. Sep.

- Forests; ca. 3200 m. Yunnan.

This species closely resembles *Schefflera hoi* and may prove to be the same taxon.

8. Schefflera hoi (Dunn) R. Viguier, Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., sér. 9, 9: 333. 1909.

红河鹅掌柴 hong he e zhang chai

Heptapleurum hoi Dunn, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 35: 498. 1903; *Agalma dumicola* (W. W. Smith) Hutchinson; *A. hoi* (Dunn) Hutchinson; *Schefflera dumicola* W. W. Smith; *S. dumicola* f. *acuta* (C. J. Tseng & G. Hoo) Frodin; *S. hoi* f. *acuta* C. J. Tseng & G. Hoo; *S. hoi* var. *macrophylla* H. L. Li; *S. salweenensis* W. W. Smith; *S. salweenensis* var. *macrophylla* (H. L. Li) Frodin; *S. stenomera* Handel-Mazzetti.

Trees, to 12 m tall, andromonoecious. Petiole (6–)10–50(–60) cm; petiolules 1–5 cm; leaflets (3–)5–9, narrowly obovate to oblong, 5–22(–30) × 1.5–5(–10) cm, papery to subleath-

ery, both surfaces glabrous, secondary veins 8–22 pairs, conspicuous on both surfaces, base rounded to acute, margin entire, apex acuminate, rarely acute. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of racemes, ferruginous or sparsely stellate pubescent, sometimes glabrescent; primary axis 15–50 cm; secondary axes 15(–25) cm, ferruginous; pedicels 2–4(–6) mm. Calyx rim 1.5–2.5 mm, sometimes scarious, sparsely stellate to glabrous, inconspicuously 5-toothed. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles united into a column. Fruit globose, 4–5 mm in diam., slightly 5-ribbed when dry; styles persistent, ca. 1.5 mm. Fl. Aug–Sep, fr. Aug–Nov.

Dense forests in valleys; 1400–3300 m. SW Sichuan, SE Xizang, Yunnan [Vietnam].

9. Schefflera taiwaniana (Nakai) Kanehira, Formos. Trees, rev. ed. 527. 1936.

台湾鹅掌柴 tai wan e zhang chai

Agalma taiwanianum Nakai, J. Arnold Arbor. 5: 19. 1924.

Trees, to 2–4 m tall, probably andromonoecious. Petiole 10–25 cm; petiolules 1–3 cm; leaflets 4–9, narrowly ovate to narrowly oblong, (5–)10–15 × (1.5–)2.5–5 cm, papery, both surfaces glabrous, secondary veins 5–7 pairs, nearly obscure, base narrowly acute, margin entire, apex acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of racemes, sparsely stellate pubescent, glabrescent; primary axis to 25(–30) cm; secondary axes often present only in basal portion of primary axis, to 10 cm; pedicels 5–6 mm. Calyx glabrous, inconspicuously 6-toothed. Ovary 6-carpellate; styles united into a column. Fruit globose, 5–7 mm in diam., style persistent, 1–2 mm. Fl. Aug–Oct, fr. Oct–Nov, Jan, Mar.

- Scattered in coniferous forests; 2000–2900 m. Taiwan (Ali Shan).

10. Schefflera petelotii Merrill, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 10: 428. 1924.

金平鹅掌柴 jin ping e zhang chai

Schefflera chinpingensis C. J. Tseng & G. Hoo.

Shrubs, to 5 m tall, probably hermaphroditic. Petiole to 40 cm; petiolules 1.5–7 cm; leaflets 5 or 6, ovate or ovate-oblong, 11.5–35 × 8–15(–20) cm, leathery, abaxially sparsely stellate pubescent, adaxially glabrous, secondary veins 10–13 pairs, tertiary veins raised on both surfaces, base rounded, margin entire, minutely revolute, apex shortly caudate-acuminate, rarely obtuse. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of umbels, with dense, scattered, branched trichomes; primary axis 4–10 cm; secondary axes to 15 cm; pedicels 1.5–4 cm. Calyx glabrous to sparsely stellate pubescent, inconspicuously toothed. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles united into a very short column; disk slightly convex. Fruit unknown. Fl. Apr.

Forests or roadsides on mountain slopes; 300–500 m. SE Yunnan [Vietnam].

11. Schefflera pauciflora R. Viguier, Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., sér. 9, 9: 357. 1909.

球序鹅掌柴 qiu xu e zhang chai

Schefflera glomerulata H. L. Li.

Trees to ca. 9 m tall, sometimes scandent shrubs to 15 m tall, hermaphroditic. Petiole 10–20 cm; petiolules 2–5 cm; leaflets (3–)5–7, ovate to elliptic or obovate, 8–20 × 3–9 cm, leathery, both surfaces glabrous, secondary veins ca. 8 pairs, tertiary veins prominent, raised on both surfaces, base cuneate, margin entire, apex shortly acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of heads, sparsely stellate tomentose, glabrescent; primary axis 5–35 cm; secondary axes to (15–)20 cm; flowers sessile or subsessile, 5–8 per head. Calyx ca. 1 mm, subentire. Ovary 5-carpellate; stigmas 5, sessile, inconspicuous. Fruit ovoid to subglobose or obovoid, 3–5 mm in diam., 5-ribbed when dry; disk conic-pentagonal. Fl. May, Jun, Sep, fr. Jun, Jul, Sep–Dec.

Evergreen broad-leaved forests in valleys or on mountain slopes; 200–1700 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, SE Yunnan [India, Laos, Vietnam].

This species is used medicinally.

12. *Schefflera leucantha* R. Viguier, Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., sér. 9, 9: 358. 1909.

白花鹅掌柴 bai hua e zhang chai

Schefflera kwangsiensis Merrill ex H. L. Li; *S. tenuis* H. L. Li; *S. yunnanensis* H. L. Li.

Shrubs or climbers, sometimes epiphytes, hermaphroditic. Petiole 3–14(–17) cm; petiolules 0.5–3(–5) cm, slender; leaflets 5–7, obovate or elliptic, usually narrowly so, 5–12(–15) × 1.5–4(–6) cm, both surfaces glabrous, secondary veins 5–7 pairs, tertiary veins raised on both surfaces, prominent, base cuneate or broadly so, rarely nearly rounded, margin entire, minutely thickened, apex acuminate to caudate. Inflorescence a compact terminal panicle of umbels, sparsely pubescent; primary axis 1–4 cm; secondary axes 10(–15) cm; pedicels 2.5–7 mm. Calyx obscure. Ovary 5-carpellate; stigmas 5, sessile. Fruit globose to ovoid, rarely obovoid, 4–5 mm in diam., 5-ribbed when dry, generally conspicuously orange-red glandular punctate; disk slightly rounded to nearly flat. Fl. Jan–Feb, fr. Mar–Aug.

Evergreen broad-leaved forests in valleys; 1200–1700 m. SW Guangxi, NW Yunnan [Thailand, N Vietnam].

13. *Schefflera zhuana* Lowry & C. B. Shang, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 44: 644. 2006.

光华鹅掌柴 guang hua e zhang chai

Trees, to ca. 20 m tall, hermaphroditic. Petiole 3.5–18.5 cm; petiolules (0.5–)1.5–8 cm, slender; leaflets (4 or)5, elliptic to slightly ovate, 5.5–20.5 × 2.6–7.5 cm, both surfaces glabrous, secondary veins 6–8 pairs, tertiary veins raised on both surfaces, prominent, base rounded to broadly acute, margin entire, revolute, minutely thickened, apex acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal (rarely lateral) panicle of umbels, densely light gray stellate; primary axis 1–6 cm; secondary axes 5.5–8 cm; pedicels 1–2 mm. Calyx a narrow rim. Ovary (7 or)8 or 9-carpellate; stigmas (7 or)8 or 9, sessile. Fruit globose to slightly ovoid, 3.5–4 mm in diam., (7 or)8- or 9-ribbed when dry, conspicuously red-orange glandular punctate; disk weakly concave, slightly undulate. Fl. Dec–Jan, Apr, fr. Apr–May.

• Evergreen broad-leaved forests; 1400–2700 m. SE Xizang (Mêdog).

14. *Schefflera elliptica* (Blume) Harms in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3(8): 39. 1894.

密脉鹅掌柴 mi mai e zhang chai

Sciodaphyllum ellipticum Blume, Bijdr. 878. 1826; *Hedera venosa* Wallich; *Paratropia pubigera* Brogniart & Planchon; *Schefflera fukienensis* Merrill; *S. pubicera* (Brogniart & Planchon) Frodin.

Shrubs or small trees, to 10 m tall, sometimes scandent or epiphytic. Petiole 4–14(–18) cm; petiolules 2–5 cm; leaflets 5–7, elliptic to oblong or obovate, 11–16(–26) × 4–6(–16) cm, leathery, both surfaces glabrous, secondary veins 5 or 6(–20) pairs, tertiary veins raised, prominent, base attenuate or obtuse to nearly rounded, margin entire, minutely thickened, sometimes revolute, apex acuminate to acute. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of umbels, sparsely to densely stellate when young, glabrescent; primary axis (2–)4–20(–30) cm; secondary axes to 18 cm; peduncles 0.5–1.5 cm; pedicels 2–3 mm. Calyx obscure. Ovary 5-carpellate; stigmas 5, sessile. Fruit ovoid to ellipsoid or subglobose, 3–4 mm, 5-ribbed when dry; disk broadly conic to pyramidal. Fl. Mar–Jul, fr. Feb–Jul, Oct.

Evergreen broad-leaved forests in valleys, or epiphytic on trees; 900–2100 m. Guangxi, Guizhou, W Hunan, Xizang, Yunnan [India, Thailand, Vietnam].

The name *Schefflera venulosa* (Wight & Arnott) Harms (*Paratropia venulosa* Wight & Arnott) has been misapplied to this species.

Schefflera elliptica is used medicinally.

15. *Schefflera arboricola* (Hayata) Merrill, Lingnan Sci. J. 5(1–2): 139. 1929.

鹅掌藤 e zhang teng

Heptapleurum arboricola Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formosan. 6: 23. 1916.

Shrubs, sometimes climbers, to 4 m tall, hermaphroditic. Petiole (6–)10–20 cm; petiolules (0.6–)1–3 cm; leaflets (5–)7–9(or 10), obovate-oblong to oblong or elliptic, 6–10(–12) × (1–)1.5–3.5(–4.5) cm, subleathery, both surfaces glabrous, secondary veins 4–6 pairs, tertiary veins distinct, base cuneate to broadly so, margin entire, apex obtuse or abruptly acute, rarely attenuate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of umbels, sparsely stellate tomentose, glabrescent; primary axis to 3–8 cm; secondary axes to 10 cm; pedicels less than 1.5–3 mm. Calyx subentire. Ovary 5- or 6-carpellate; stigmas sessile, 5 or 6. Fruit subglobose, ca. 5 mm, 5- or 6-ribbed when dry; pedicels 3–6 mm. Fl. Jul–Oct, fr. Aug–Dec. $2n = 24^*$.

• Along stream banks, wet forests, sometimes epiphytic; below 900 m. Hainan, Taiwan.

This species is used medicinally and as an ornamental.

16. *Schefflera khasiana* (C. B. Clarke) R. Viguier, Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., sér. 9, 9: 351. 1909.

扁盘鹅掌柴 bian pan e zhang chai

Heptapleurum khasianum C. B. Clarke in J. D. Hook., Fl. Brit. India 2: 730. 1879; *Schefflera yui* C. J. Tseng & G. Hoo.

Trees, to ca. 10 m tall, hermaphroditic. Petiole 15–34 cm; petiolules 2.5–6 cm; leaflets 5–7(–9), oblong to elliptic, ovate or obovate, often narrowly so, 11–22 × 4–8 cm, leathery, both surfaces glabrous, secondary veins 12–16 pairs, inconspicuous abaxially, raised adaxially, base obtuse to rounded, margin entire, minutely thickened, revolute, apex shortly acuminate, often abruptly so. Inflorescence a pseudo-lateral panicle of umbels, gray white stellate pubescent, glabrescent; primary axis ca. 10 cm; secondary axes to ca. 30 cm; peduncles 0.5–1 cm; pedicels ca. 2.5 mm. Calyx subtire. Ovary 6–9(or 10)-carpellate; stigmas broadly conic, sessile. Fruit globose, ca. 4 mm in diam., slightly ribbed when dry. Fl. Apr–May, Nov, fr. May–Jul.

Evergreen forests; 800–1700 m. SE Xizang (Médog), SW Yunnan [India, N Vietnam].

17. *Schefflera hypoleucoides* Harms, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 16: 246. 1919.

离柱鹅掌柴 li zhu e zhang chai

Schefflera hypoleucoides var. *tomentosa* Grushvitzky & Skvortsova; *S. hypoleucoides* var. *truncata* C. B. Shang; *S. trevesioides* Harms; *S. trevesioides* var. *tomentosa* (Grushvitzky & Skvortsova) Frodin.

Trees, to 15 m tall, andromonoecious. Petiole 35–45 cm; petiolules 3–9 cm; leaflets oblong to elliptic or slightly ovate, (7–)11–26 × 5–13 cm, leathery, abaxially ferruginous or brownish stellate pubescent, later subglabrous, adaxially glabrous, secondary veins 10–16 pairs, raised abaxially, tertiary veins raised abaxially, base obtuse or subrounded, margin entire or with few sparse teeth apically, apex acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of umbels, densely ferruginous to light brown stellate, glabrescent; primary axis 15–35 cm; secondary axes to 20 cm, shorter apically, with a terminal umbel of bisexual flowers and several to many lateral umbels of male flowers; peduncles of male flowers to 2 cm; pedicels 7–15 mm (shorter in male flowers). Calyx subtire. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles 5, united only at base, erect in flower. Fruit globose, ca. 7 mm in diam.; styles persistent, recurved. Fl. Dec–Jan, Mar, fr. Apr.

Dense forests; 1300–2400 m. NW Guangxi, SE Yunnan [Thailand, Vietnam].

18. *Schefflera chinensis* (Dunn) H. L. Li, Sargentia 2: 17. 1942.

中华鹅掌柴 zhong hua e zhang chai

Oreopanax chinensis Dunn, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 35: 500. 1903; *Schefflera pentagyra* C. J. Tseng & G. Hoo; *S. wangii* H. L. Li.

Trees, to 10 m tall, probably andromonoecious. Petiole (10–)15–45 cm; petiolules 1–7 cm; leaflets 5–7, oblong-elliptic or elliptic to slightly ovate or obovate, (6–)10–24 × 3–12 cm, leathery, abaxially sparsely stellate pubescent or subglabrous, adaxially glabrous and sometimes shiny, secondary veins 8–12 pairs, raised, tertiary veins conspicuous abaxially, impressed adaxially in dry material, base broadly cuneate to nearly round-

ed, margin entire, sometimes serrate with 3–8 teeth apically, apex rounded to obtuse to acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of heads, densely woolly stellate pubescent, glabrescent; primary axis 20–35 cm; secondary axes to 15 cm, shorter apically, with a terminal head of bisexual flowers and 1 to few lateral heads of male flowers (caducous but leaving scars); flowers sessile or subsessile, heads globose. Calyx densely stellate pubescent, glabrescent. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles 5, ca. 1 mm, united at base, free apically. Fruit globose to obovoid or obloid, ca. 5 × 4.5–6 mm, 5-ribbed when dry; styles persistent, united for 1–1.5 mm, free arms recurved; pedicels to 1.5(–2) mm. Fl. Oct–Nov, fr. Feb–Mar.

• Evergreen broad-leaved forests, wet places in valleys, stream banks; 1500–2700 m. Jiangxi, SW Yunnan.

19. *Schefflera guizhouensis* C. B. Shang, Candollea 39: 484. 1984.

贵州鹅掌柴 gui zhou e zhang chai

Trees, probably andromonoecious. Petiole ca. 35 cm; petiolules 0.8–3 cm; leaflets 7 or 8, lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate, 12–26 × 3–6 cm, papery, abaxially gray-yellow stellate pubescent, adaxially glabrous, secondary veins 12–14 pairs, raised abaxially, base acute, margin entire, minutely revolute, apex acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of heads, densely white woolly stellate pubescent; primary axis ca. 50 cm, glabrescent; secondary axis to ca. 15 cm, shorter apically, with a terminal head of bisexual flowers and 1 to few lateral heads of apparently male flowers, flowers sessile, heads globose. Calyx densely white stellate. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles 5, united at base, free apically. Fruit unknown. Fl. Oct.

• Dense forests. Guizhou.

20. *Schefflera hypoleuca* (Kurz) Harms in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3(8): 38. 1894.

白背鹅掌柴 bai bei e zhang chai

Heptapleurum hypoleucum Kurz, Forest Fl. Burma 1: 539. 1877.

Trees, to 10 m tall, andromonoecious. Petiole 30–50 cm; petiolules (1–)2–10 cm; leaflets usually 7, often also with 1 much smaller leaflet, ovate to elliptic or oblong, 10–23 × 4–12 cm, papery to leathery, abaxially sparsely stellate tomentose (occasionally glabrous), adaxially glaucous and glabrous, secondary veins 8–12 pairs, conspicuous adaxially, base cuneate to rounded, margin entire, rarely serrate or lobed, apex acute. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of umbels, stellate pubescent or glabrous; primary axis 15–30(–40) cm; secondary axes to 23 cm, with a terminal umbel of bisexual flowers and usually 1–4 umbels of male flowers; pedicels 8–14 mm. Calyx sparsely stellate pubescent. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles united into a column; stigmas minutely capitate. Fruit subglobose to ovoid, 3–5 mm in diam.; styles persistent, ca. 3 mm. Fl. Jan–Feb, fr. Apr.

Dense forests; ca. 1300 m. Xizang (Médog), S Yunnan [India, Myanmar, Vietnam].

21. *Schefflera macrophylla* (Dunn) R. Viguier, Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., sér. 9, 9: 330. 1909.

大叶鹅掌柴 da ye e zhang chai

Heptapleurum macrophyllum Dunn, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 35: 499. 1903.

Trees, to ca. 20 m tall, apparently hermaphroditic. Petiole 45–100 cm; petiolules 4–15 cm; leaflets 5–7, ovate-elliptic, 20–55 × 8–22 cm, leathery, abaxially densely white to light brown-orange tomentose, epidermis obscured, adaxially glabrous, secondary veins 8–12 pairs, raised adaxially, base rounded to subcordate, margin entire or inconspicuously serrate apically, minutely thickened, sometimes revolute, apex acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of umbels, densely ferruginous-brown stellate pubescent, glabrescent; primary axis to ca. 75 cm; secondary axes to ca. 40 cm; pedicels 3–10 mm. Calyx lobes ferruginous stellate pubescent, entire or inconspicuously 5-toothed. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles united into a column ca. 1.5 mm. Fruit globose, ca. 5 mm in diam., 5-angled when dry; persistent calyx lobes ferruginous; styles persistent, ca. 2 mm. Fl. Sep, fr. Nov–Dec.

Forests in valleys; 1900–2600 m. S Yunnan [N Vietnam].

22. *Schefflera fengii* C. J. Tseng & G. Hoo, Acta Phytotax. Sin., Addit. 1: 137. 1965.

文山鹅掌柴 wen shan e zhang chai

Trees, to 15 m tall, probably andromonoecious. Petiole 6–30 cm; petiolules 1–6 cm; leaflets 5–7, oblong or elliptic to slightly obovate, 10–21(–27) × 3–9(–16) cm, leathery, abaxially densely yellow-brown stellate tomentose, epidermis obscured, adaxially sparsely stellate pubescent on veins or glabrous, secondary veins 8–12 pairs, tertiary veins slightly raised abaxially, distinctly impressed adaxially in dry material, base acute to nearly rounded, margin entire or with 1–4 small teeth apically, apex acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of umbels, densely light brown to ferruginous stellate pubescent, then sparsely so and grayish; primary axis to 15(–25) cm; secondary axes to ca. 20 cm; pedicels 2–3 mm at anthesis, expanding to 8 mm in fruit. Calyx inconspicuously 5-toothed, sparsely stellate pubescent. Ovary (4 or)5-carpellate; styles united into a column. Fruit globose, 3–4 mm in diam., 5-ribbed when dry, sparsely stellate pubescent to glabrous; styles persistent, 1.5–2 mm. Fl. Aug, fr. Oct–Nov.

• Mixed forests on dry mountain slopes; 1800–2500 m. C and SE Yunnan.

23. *Schefflera rhododendrifolia* (Griffith) Frodin in Frodin & Govaerts, World Checklist Bibliogr. Araliaceae, 317. 2004 [“2003”].

凹脉鹅掌柴 ao mai e zhang chai

Panax rhododendrifolius Griffith, Init. Pl. Khasiyah Mts. 487. 1848; *Agalma glaucum* Seemann; *A. tomentosum* (Buchanan-Hamilton) Seemann; *Hedera tomentosa* Buchanan-Hamilton; *Heptapleurum glaucum* (Seemann) C. B. Clarke (1879), not Kurz (1877); *H. impressum* C. B. Clarke; *Schefflera impressa* (C. B. Clarke) Harms.

Trees, to 20 m tall, andromonoecious. Petiole to 30 cm; petiolules 1–2.5 cm, stout; leaflets (5 or)6 or 7(–9), narrowly

obovate or oblong-lanceolate to nearly elliptic, 12–20 × 3–5 cm, leathery, abaxially densely gray-white stellate pubescent when young, later glabrescent and glaucous, adaxially glabrous and rugose, secondary veins 8–12 pairs, tertiary veins distinctly impressed adaxially in dry material, base cuneate, margin entire, revolute, sometimes with serrate or pinnate lobes on young plants, apex acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of umbels, densely stellate tomentose, glabrescent; primary axis to 20 cm; secondary axes to 18 cm; pedicels 5–10 mm. Calyx ca. 3 mm, inconspicuously 5-toothed. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles united into a column. Fruit globose, 4–5 mm in diam., 5-angular when dry; styles persistent, 1.5–2 mm; stigmas subcapitate. Fl. Aug, fr. unknown. $2n = 48$.

Evergreen broad-leaved forests; 2500–3200 m. SE Xizang [Bhutan, India, Nepal].

24. *Schefflera heptaphylla* (Linnaeus) Frodin, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 104: 314. 1991 [“1990”].

鹅掌柴 e zhang chai

Vitis heptaphylla Linnaeus, Mant. Pl. 2: 212. 1771; *Aralia octophylla* Loureiro; *Heptapleurum octophyllum* (Loureiro) Benth. ex Hance; *Paratropia cantoniensis* Hooker & Arnott; *Schefflera atrifoliata* R. H. Miao; *S. octophylla* (Loureiro) Harms; *S. rubriflora* C. J. Tseng & G. Hoo.

Trees, to 15 m tall, andromonoecious. Petiole (5–)10–30 cm; petiolules 1.5–5 cm; leaflets 6–9(–11), elliptic to oblong-elliptic or obovate-elliptic, 7–18 × 3–5 cm, papery to leathery, densely stellate pubescent when young, glabrescent except on midvein and in axils of veins, secondary veins 7–10 pairs, tertiary veins inconspicuous, base attenuate or cuneate to obtuse or rounded, margin entire, often serrate or pinnately lobed on young plants, apex abruptly acute to acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of umbels, densely stellate tomentose, glabrescent; primary axis to 35 cm; secondary axes 25(–35) cm, with a terminal umbel of bisexual flowers and several to many lateral umbels of bisexual or more often male flowers, usually also with 1 to several bisexual flowers borne just below apical umbel; pedicels 4–5 mm. Calyx pubescent at first, entire or 5- or 6-toothed. Ovary 5–9(or 10)-carpellate; styles united into a thick column less than 1.5 mm. Fruit globose, ca. 5 mm in diam., inconspicuously angled when dry; styles persistent, to ca. 1.5 mm. Fl. Sep–Dec, fr. Dec–Feb.

Evergreen broad-leaved forests on mountain slopes; 100–2100 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hunan, Jiangxi, SE Xizang, Yunnan, S Zhejiang [India, Japan, Thailand, Vietnam].

This species is used for its timber and also medicinally.

25. *Schefflera bodinieri* (H. Léveillé) Rehder, J. Arnold Arbor. 11: 166. 1930.

短序鹅掌柴 duan xu e zhang chai

Heptapleurum bodinieri H. Léveillé, Bull. Acad. Int. Géogr. Bot. 24: 144. 1914; *Agalma lutchuense* Nakai; *A. octophyllum* (Loureiro) Seemann; *Aralia octophylla* Loureiro; *Eleutherococcus bodinieri* H. Léveillé; *Schefflera compacta* Frodin ex Lauener.

Shrubs or small trees, to 12 m tall, andromonoecious. Petiole 3.5–25 cm; petiolules 0.4–5(–6) cm; leaflets 5–9(–11), ovate-lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, rarely ovate to elliptic, 8–12(–18) × 1–4.5(–5.5) cm, membranous or papery, abaxially glabrous or sparsely minutely stellate pubescent, adaxially glabrous, secondary veins ca. 10 pairs, inconspicuous to slightly raised on both surfaces, base cuneate or broadly cuneate to rounded, margin entire or usually sparsely to moderately serrulate, apex acuminate to caudate-acuminate, sometimes falcate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of umbels, gray or brown pubescent; primary axis 4–16(–20) cm, secondary axes 1.5–7 cm, with a terminal umbel of bisexual flowers and sometimes 1(or 2) lateral umbels of male flowers; pedicels 4–7 mm at anthesis, to 8 mm in fruit. Calyx sparsely gray-white stellate pubescent. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles united into a column, ca. 1 mm. Fruit subglobose to ellipsoid or ovoid, 4–7 × 4–6 mm; styles persistent, minutely capitate, to 1.5–3.5 mm. Fl. Oct–Nov, fr. Feb, Apr.

Dense forests on slopes or in valleys; 400–1000 m. Guangxi, Guizhou, W Hubei, Sichuan, Yunnan [Vietnam].

26. *Schefflera marlipoensis* C. J. Tseng & G. Hoo, Acta Phytotax. Sin., Addit. 1: 137. 1965.

麻栗坡鹅掌柴 ma li po e zhang chai

Trees, to ca. 8 m tall, probably hermaphroditic. Petiole 14–26 cm; petiolules unequal, 0.5–8 cm; leaflets 6 or 7, oblong or oblong-elliptic, 12–24 × 4–10.5 cm, papery, abaxially minutely ferruginous stellate, adaxially sparsely ferruginous to glabrous, secondary veins 8–11 pairs, raised abaxially, tertiary veins inconspicuous, base broadly cuneate, margin entire, minutely revolute, apex shortly acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of umbels, ferruginous pubescent; primary axis ca. 27 cm, secondary axes to 15 cm; pedicels 5–6 mm. Calyx ca. 4 mm, glabrous. Ovary 5- or 6-carpellate; styles united into a column, ca. 1.5 mm at anthesis. Fruit unknown. Fl. Feb.

• Forests; ca. 1000 m. SE Yunnan.

27. *Schefflera minutistellata* Merrill ex H. L. Li, Sargentia 2: 24. 1942.

星毛鹅掌柴 xing mao e zhang chai

Schefflera angustifoliolata C. N. Ho.

Shrubs or small trees, to 8 m tall, andromonoecious. Petiole 12–45(–90) cm; petiolules unequal, 1–7(–12) cm; leaflets 7–15, elliptic to ovate-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, rarely ovate, 7–20 × 4–7.5(–11) cm, papery or subleathery, abaxially densely to sparsely minutely stellate pubescent, later glabrescent to glabrous, adaxially glabrous, secondary veins 6–10 pairs, slightly raised abaxially, tertiary veins rarely impressed adaxially in dry material, base acute to obtuse or rounded, margin entire, rarely serrulate apically, minutely thickened, slightly revolute, apex abruptly acute or more often acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of umbels; primary axis longer than 50 cm, densely yellow-brown or ferruginous stellate pubescent, later sparsely so except at bases of inflorescence axes; pedicels 3–6 mm, expanding to 1(–1.6) cm in fruit. Calyx pubescent, 5-toothed. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles united into a column, 1–1.5

mm at anthesis. Fruit globose, ca. 4 mm in diam., 5-ribbed when dry; styles persistent, to 2(–2.5) mm. Fl. Aug–Oct, fr. Oct–Dec.

• Dense forests; 1000–1800 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hunan, Jiangxi, Yunnan, Zhejiang.

28. *Schefflera parvifoliolata* C. J. Tseng & G. Hoo, Acta Phytotax. Sin., Addit. 1: 136. 1965.

小叶鹅掌柴 xiao ye e zhang chai

Shrubs, to ca. 5 m tall, andromonoecious. Petiole 9–20 cm; petiolules 0.5–4 cm; leaflets 6–10, linear-oblong to slightly oblanceolate, 3–11 × 1–2 cm, leathery, both surfaces glabrous, adaxially minutely white punctate, secondary veins 10–14 pairs, obscure abaxially, slightly impressed adaxially in dry material, tertiary veins inconspicuous, base broadly cuneate to subrounded, margin entire or remotely serrate apically, apex narrowly acute or shortly acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of umbels, densely ferruginous stellate pubescent; pedicels 3–4 mm. Calyx ca. 2 mm, 5-toothed. Ovary (4 or 5)-carpellate; styles united into a column. Fruit (immature) globose, ca. 3 mm in diam., ferruginous pubescent; styles persistent, ca. 1.5 mm. Fl. Oct–Nov.

• Scrub fields on rocky mountain slopes; 1300–1500 m. SE Yunnan.

29. *Schefflera glabrescens* (C. J. Tseng & G. Hoo) Frodin in Frodin & Govaerts, World Checklist Bibliogr. Araliaceae, 340. 2004 [“2003”].

光叶鹅掌柴 guang ye e zhang chai

Schefflera impressa (C. B. Clarke) Harms var. *glabrescens* C. J. Tseng & G. Hoo, Acta Phytotax. Sin., Addit. 1: 138. 1965.

Trees, to ca. 10 m tall, andromonoecious. Petiole (3–)10–17 cm; petiolules 0.6–1.8 cm; leaflets (3 or 5 or 7) or 9, narrowly obovate, (7–)9–17 × 3–5.5 cm, leathery, both surfaces glabrous, secondary veins 6–10 pairs, tertiary veins visible on both surfaces, raised abaxially, distinctly impressed adaxially in dry material, base narrowly acute-cuneate, margin entire or with few widely spaced teeth apically, minutely revolute, apex acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of umbels, densely light brown stellate pubescent; primary axis to 25–40 cm, secondary axes to 18 cm, shorter apically, with a terminal umbel of bisexual flowers and several lateral umbels of male flowers; pedicels 7–16 mm (those of male flowers ca. 5 mm). Calyx a minute rim, entire. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles united into a column. Fruit globose to slightly obovoid, 4.5–5 mm in diam., strongly 5-ribbed when dry, sparsely stellate, densely so just below calyx; styles persistent, 0.7–2.5 mm. Fl. Sep–Oct, fr. Sep–Nov.

Evergreen broad-leaved forests; 2500–3200 m. SE Xizang, NW Yunnan [N Myanmar].

30. *Schefflera napuoensis* C. B. Shang, Candollea 39: 480. 1984.

那坡鹅掌柴 na po e zhang chai

Schefflera oblonga C. B. Shang, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18: 90. 1980, not Craib (1930).

Trees, to ca. 5 m tall, ?hermaphroditic. Petiole ca. 18 cm; petiolules 0.4–2 cm; leaflets 5–7, oblong or obovate-oblong, 4–10 × 2–5 cm, leathery, both surfaces glabrous, secondary veins 12–16 pairs, conspicuous, tertiary veins slightly impressed adaxially in dry material, base broadly cuneate to rounded, margin entire or remotely serrate apically, apex abruptly acute. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of umbels, yellow-brown pubescent, then glabrescent; primary axis ca. 25 cm, secondary axes to ca. 10 cm; pedicels 2–5 mm. Ovary 4- or 5-carpellate; styles united into a column. Fruit (immature) globose, ca. 7 mm in diam.; styles persistent, ca. 2 mm. Fl. May.

- Open slopes. W Guangxi (Napo).

31. Schefflera pes-avis R. Vig, Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., sér. 9, 9: 334. 1909.

樟叶鹅掌柴 zhang ye e zhang chai

Schefflera cinnamomifoliolata C. B. Shang.

Trees, to ca. 8 m tall, andromonoecious. Petiole 3–10 cm, slender; leaflets (3–)5(–7), elliptic, rarely obovate-elliptic, 4–10 × 1.5–4 cm, leathery, both surfaces glabrous, secondary veins 5–8 pairs, tertiary veins weakly impressed adaxially in dry material, base attenuate to cuneate or slightly rounded, margin entire, minutely revolute, rarely serrulate apically, apex acute to acuminate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of umbels, glabrous; primary axis to 17 cm, secondary axes 2–12 cm, tertiary axes 1.5–5 cm, with a terminal umbel of hermaphroditic flowers and usually several lateral umbels of male flowers (caducous). Calyx glabrous. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles connate into a conic column; stigmas minutely capitate. Fruit subglobose to ellipsoid, 3–5 mm in diam., 5-ribbed when dry; styles persistent, 2–3 mm. Fl. Aug–Sep, fr. Oct–Jan.

Rocky mountain slopes and hill tops; 600–800 m. SW Guangxi (Jingxi, Longzhou, Napo) [Vietnam].

32. Schefflera elata (Buchanan-Hamilton) Harms in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3(8): 38. 1894.

高鹅掌柴 gao e zhang chai

Hedera elata Buchanan-Hamilton in D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 187. 1825; *Agalma elatum* (Buchanan-Hamilton) Seemann; *Heptapleurum elatum* (Buchanan-Hamilton) C. B. Clarke.

Trees, to ca. 13 m tall, andromonoecious. Petiole to 35 cm; petiolules 1.5–5 cm; leaflets 4–7, oblong-lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, 10–23 × 4–6.5 cm, papery, both surfaces glabrous or abaxially sparsely stellate pubescent on midvein, secondary veins 8–15 pairs, conspicuous abaxially, base obtuse, margin entire, slightly revolute, apex acuminate, often falcate. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of umbels, sparsely stellate pubescent, nearly glabrescent; primary axis to 35 cm, secondary axes to 17 cm, with a terminal umbel of bisexual flowers and usually 1–4 lateral umbels of male flowers; pedicels 8–14 mm. Calyx glabrous. Ovary 5-carpellate. Fruit obovoid-globose, 4–5 × ca. 4 mm, 5-angled when dry; styles persistent, ca. 2 mm. Fl. Jul.

Forests. NW and SE Yunnan [Bhutan, India, Nepal, Vietnam].

33. Schefflera insignis C. N. Ho, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 2: 73. 1952.

粉背鹅掌柴 fen bei e zhang chai

Shrubs, probably hermaphroditic. Petiole 20–40 cm; petiolules 4–8 cm; leaflets 6–9, oblong-elliptic or elliptic to weakly ovate, 11–15 × 5–9 cm, subleathery, both surfaces glabrous, secondary veins 7–9 pairs, adaxially conspicuous, base obtuse to subrounded, margin entire, minutely revolute, apex abruptly acute. Inflorescence a terminal panicle of umbels, sparsely stellate pubescent or glabrous; primary axis to ca. 30 cm, secondary axes to 11 cm; pedicels 5–8 mm. Calyx ca. 2 mm, sparsely stellate pubescent. Ovary 5-carpellate; styles united into a column, ca. 2 mm; stigmas 5, distinct, capitate. Fl. Oct–Nov.

- Stream banks in forests. Guangdong (Yangchun).

34. Schefflera lociana Grushvitzky & Skvortsova, Bot. Zhurn. (Moscow & Leningrad) 60: 1437. 1975.

凉山鹅掌柴 liang shan e zhang chai

Schefflera lociana var. *megaphylla* C. B. Shang.

Trees, to 4 m tall, palmlike in habit, rarely branched, hermaphroditic. Petiole 24–65 cm, 7–10 mm in diam. at base; ligule prominent, 1.5–2.5 cm; petiolules 2–5 cm; leaflets 8–

10(–12), oblong-elliptic or obovate-oblong, 14–34 × 4.5–9 cm, leathery, abaxially glabrous or sparsely stellate pubescent on veins, secondary veins 14–22 pairs, adaxially impressed to weakly raised in dry material, base rounded to subcordate, margin entire, revolute, apex abruptly acute or rounded. Inflorescence a pseudo-lateral panicle of umbels, borne below leaves; primary axis 1–1.5 cm, secondary axes 5–7 cm; umbels arranged in racemes, 1.5–2 cm in diam. Calyx gray white pubescent, entire. Ovary 6-carpellate; styles united into a column. Fruit ovoid, 5–6 × 3–4 mm; styles persistent, ca. 2 mm; pedicels 3–4 mm, brown pubescent. Fl. Aug–Sep.

Dense forests on rocky mountain slopes. SW Guangxi (Longzhou) [N Vietnam].

This species is used as an ornamental.

35. *Schefflera brevipedicellata* Harms, Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 13: 449. 1937.

多核鹅掌柴 duo he e zhang chai

Schefflera polypyrena C. J. Tseng & G. Hoo; *S. menglaensis* H. Chu & H. Wang.

Shrubs or small trees, to 10 m tall, hermaphroditic. Petiole 19–30 cm, 2–4 mm in diam. at base; ligule 2–5 mm; petiolules 1–6 cm; leaflets 5–7(–9), oblong or oblong-elliptic, 10–22 × 4.5–11 cm, papery, both surfaces glabrous, secondary veins 8–11 pairs, slightly raised abaxially, tertiary veins inconspicuous, base obtuse to rounded, margin entire, apex acute to shortly acuminate. Inflorescence a pseudo-lateral panicle of umbels, borne below leaves, with brown bark; primary axis to 15 cm, secondary axes to 12 cm; pedicels 1–3 mm. Calyx ca. 3 mm, margin slightly sinuous. Ovary 7–11(–13)-carpellate; styles united into a column, ca. 1.5 mm. Fruit globose, 4–5 mm in diam., 7–11(–13)-ribbed when dry; styles persistent; pedicels 3–8 mm, stout. Fl. Sep–Oct, fr. Nov–Dec, Mar.

Disturbed lands, forests in wet valleys; 800–1300 m. W Guangxi (Jingxi), S Yunnan [Vietnam].

