

**2. Podocarpus neriifolius** D. Don 百日青

(Fig. 8)

Lambert, Descr. Pinus. 2: 21. 1824; FRPS 7: 409, pl. 92: 1–4.1978; FOC 4: 82. 1999; FGD 4: 35, fig. 24. 2000.

Tree to 25 m tall; trunk usually to 50 cm d.b.h.; bark greyish brown, shallowly fissured; branches spreading or ascending. Leaf blade lanceolate, leathery, usually slightly curved, 7–15 × 0.9–1.3 cm, base cuneate into short petiole, apex long acuminate, midvein raised adaxially, flat or slightly raised abaxially. Pollen cones solitary or in clusters of 2 or 3, 2.5–5 cm, basal bracts numerous, spirally arranged. Seed-bearing structures axillary, solitary; peduncle 0.9–2.2 cm. Receptacle orange-red when ripe, obconical-ellipsoid, 8–10 × 5–8 mm, base with 2 subulate bracts 2–6 mm. Epimatium purplish red when ripe. Seed ovoid or ovoid-subglobose, 0.8–1.6 cm, apex rounded or obtuse.

Locality: Victoria Peak. *HK sheet 7044*.

Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan, Xizang, Sichuan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Taiwan; Nepal, NE India, Sikkim, Bhutan, Myanmar, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Pacific Islands.

Ecology: In forests. Pollinating: May; seed maturing: Aug.–Nov.

Uses: Ornamental.