A new description of *Kadsura ananosma* Kerr (Schisandraceae)

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ABSTRACT. The description of Kadsura ananosma is emended based on new material from Mae Hong Son.

During an ethnobotanical survey of the Karen in Khunyuam District, Mae Hong Son, *Kadsura ananosma* Kerr was found in evergreen forest. Since the female flowers and fruits have not been previously described, this work emends the description by Keng (1972) in the Flora of Thailand.

Kadsura ananosma Kerr, Kew Bull. 1936: 34. 1936; A.C.Sm., Sargentia 7: 171, f. 33 a-e. 1947; H. Keng in Fl. Thailand 2(2): 112–114. 1972. Fig. 1–2.

Woody, monoecious climber. *Leaves* simple, ovate-elliptic 14–20 by 7–10 cm, apex acute, base obtuse or acute, margin serrulate and entire in mature plants, nerves 7–8 pairs, petiole 1.5–2 cm long. *Flowers* unisexual, solitary, ramiflorous or axillary on new branches, peduncle 2–3 cm long. *Male flowers* 3–4 on the branches; perianth segments 9, 4-seriate, the outermost ones small and greenish, the outer middle small and greenish, the inner middle subulate, white and tipped red, the innermost slender. *Stamens* 20–25; filaments 1–2.5 mm long, adnate to the conical column and terminated by 11 appendages; anthers 2-loculate. *Female flowers* ramiflorous, single on the branches; perianth similar to that in male flowers. *Gynoecium* composed of 46–50 carpels connate on the conical axis forming globose heads, 8–12 cm in diameter; ovules 1–3 in each carpel, placentation apical. *Fruits* large, globose, 14–20 cm in diameter, each carpel developing a hexagonal structured skin, reddish when ripe. *Seeds* flat, 1–3 in each mericarp.

T h a i l a n d.— NORTHERN: Mae Hong Son (Khun Yuam), Chiang Mai (Doi Inthanon), Nan (Doi Phuka).

D i s t r i b u t i o n.— Previously recorded from Doi Inthanon in Chiang Mai and recently found at Doi Phuka, Nan by Mr. Den Kreusarn. The collection from Mae Hong Son (Chusie K.Y. 285) is an additional record for the western part of northern Thailand. It could be expected in adjacent Myanmar and Laos.

E c o l o g y.— In swampy areas or by streams in dense evergreen forest 1100–1200 m.

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V e r n a c u l a r.— Sa-kruy-sa (ซากรวยซา) (Karen-Mae Hong Son).

U s e s.— The fruits are edible. Dried fruit skins are used in local medicine.

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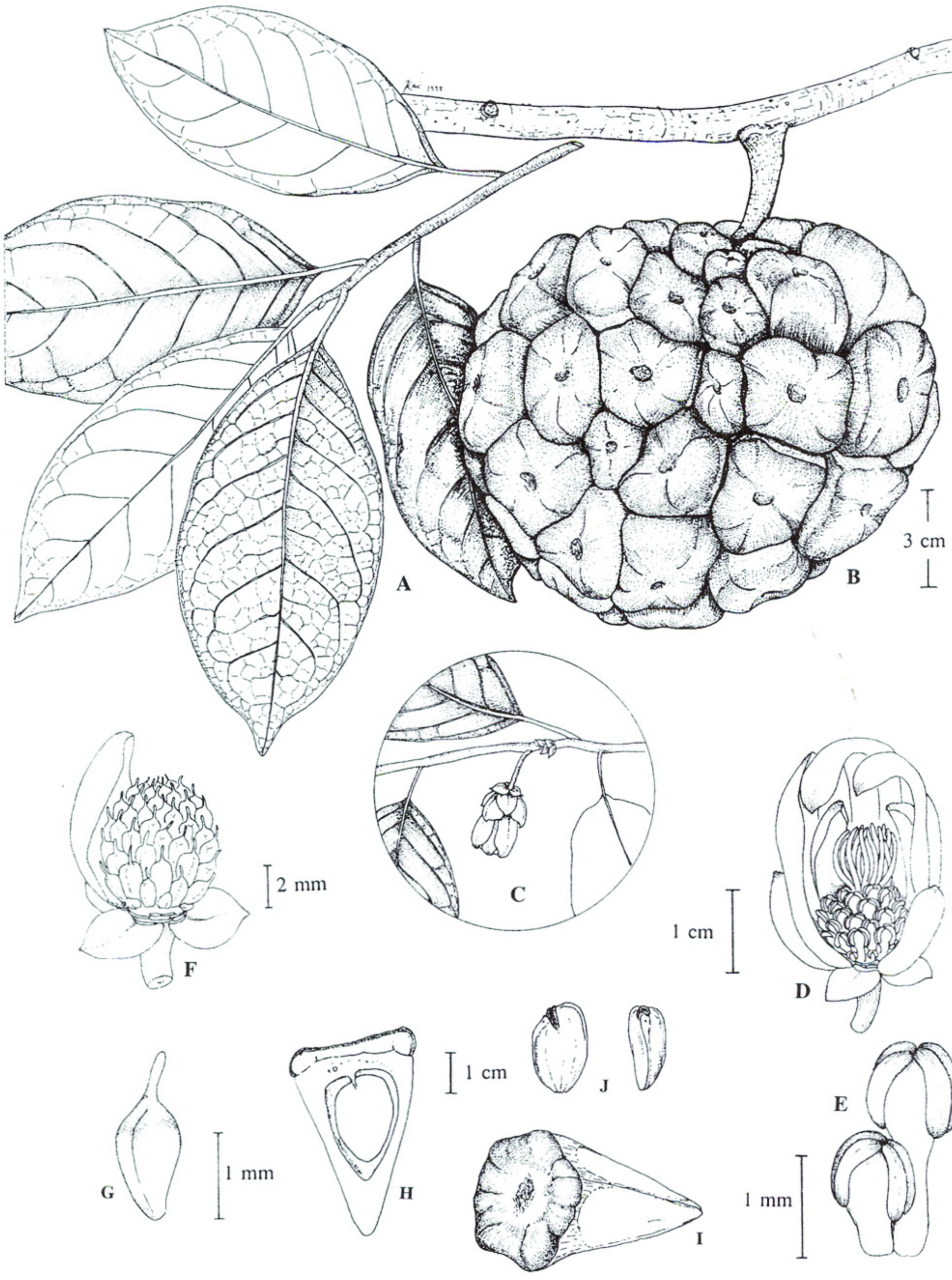


Figure 1. *Kadsura ananosma* Kerr: A. Leaves; B. Fruit; C. Flowering branch; D. Male flower; E. Anthers; F. Female flower; G. One carpel removed; H. Mericarp, L.S. showing a seed; I. Mericarp; J. Seeds.



A



B



C



D

Figure 2. *Kadsura ananosma* Kerr: A. Flowering branch; B. Flowers showing androecium and gynoecium; C. Ripe fruit; D. Fruit with mericarps removed.