

Hippocastanaceae segregated from Sapindaceae and Aceraceae.

Buerki, S., P. Lowry II, N. Alvarez, S. Razafimandimbison, P. Kupfer, M.W. Callmander. 2010. Phylogeny and circumscription of Sapindaceae revisited: Molecular sequence data, morphology and biogeography support recognition of a new family, Xanthoceraceae. *Plant Ecology and Evolution* 143:148-159.

HIPPOCASTANACEAE Horse Chestnut Family

Infl terminal pan; fls ♂ to ♀♂♀, bilaterally symmetric; sepals 4–5, connate; petals 4–5, distinct, clawed, unequal; stamens (5)6–8, distinct, inserted on a lobed disc; ovary superior, (2)3(4)-carpellate, style 1, stigma 1, ovules 2 per locule; fr a leathery, loculucidal caps, smooth or spiny, seeds large, shiny; deciduous shrubs or trees with opp, palmately compound, exstip lvs. Recent molecular phylogenetic evidence supports a monophyletic Aceraceae segregated from Aceraceae and Sapindaceae (Buerki et al. 2010).

Aesculus L. Horse Chestnut

Fls ♀; stamens (6)7(8), filaments long, often unequal; fr leathery caps, smooth or spiny, 2- or 3-seeded, or by abortion 1-seeded. (*Aesculus*, classical name of an oak tree.). Some of hort imp.



A. hippocastanum L. Common h. Young brs brownish-villous; buds large, strongly resinous; lvs digitate, 5–7(9)-foliolate, lflets oblanceolate, 5–25 cm long, coarse textured and toothed; infl a terminal pan to 30 cm long; calyx pubescent, tubular; petals 5, white with red or yellow spots; stamens exserted, filaments curved upwards; fr globose, 3–5 cm, thick-skinned, prickly at maturity; widely planted European intro, occ escaping from cult in our area, mostly w Cas.