

DICHAPETALACEAE

毒鼠子科 du shu zi ke

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Small trees or shrubs, sometimes scandent shrubs. Leaves simple, alternate; stipules small, deciduous. Inflorescences axillary corymbose cymes, sometimes glomerate capitula; peduncles sometimes adnate with petioles. Flowers small, bisexual, rarely unisexual, actinomorphic or slightly zygomorphic. Sepals 5, free or partly connate, imbricate. Petals 5, free and equal or connate, unequal, apex 2-lobed or subentire. Stamens 5, alternate with petals, free or connate; anthers 2-loculed, dehiscence longitudinal, thickened on back of connective. Disk lobed, with 5 glands or disk annular, margin undulate, glands opposite to petals, free. Ovary superior or inferior, 2- or 3-locular; ovules 2, inverted in each locule; styles \pm connate or free. Drupe dry or slightly fleshy; exocarp thin, easily burst. Seeds lacking endosperm; cotyledons fleshy.

Four genera and ca. 130 species: primarily in tropical and subtropical regions; one genus and two species in China.

Chen Pangu. 1997. Dichapetalaceae. In: Chen Shukun, ed., Fl. Reipubl. Popularis Sin. 43(3): 204–207.

1. DICHAPETALUM Du Petit-Thouars, Gen. Nov. Madagasc. 23. 1806.

毒鼠子属 du shu zi shu

Small trees, erect or scandent shrubs. Leaves simple, alternate, spirally arranged, often 2-pseudoseriate, entire; stipules 2, deciduous; petiole short. Flowers small, bisexual or rarely unisexual, in axillary cymes. Pedicel articulated at apex. Sepals 5, imbricate, slightly united at base, differing in size, or equal. Petals 5, free, \pm spatulate, apex 2-lobed or subentire. Stamens 5, equal. Glands 5, or disk undulate. Ovary superior, 2- or 3-locular; style free or \pm connate. Drupe often pubescent, orange or yellow when fresh; exocarp thin, slightly fleshy; endocarp crustaceous. Seed 1.

About 100 species: primarily in tropical and subtropical regions; two species in China.

- 1a. Scandent shrubs or lianas; leaf blade ferruginous villous abaxially, glabrous adaxially, except midrib and lateral veins ferruginous strigose; flower bisexual; petals subspatulate, $2 \times$ length of sepals, apex conspicuous 1. *D. longipetalum*
1b. Small trees or shrubs; leaf blade glabrous on both surfaces or abaxially pubescent only along midrib and lateral veins; flower unisexual, dioecious; petals broadly spatulate, equaling or only slightly exceeding sepals, apex slightly lobed or subentire 2. *D. gelonioides*

1. *Dichapetalum longipetalum* (Turczaninow) Engler in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3(4): 348. 1896.

海南毒鼠子 hai nan du shu zi

Chailletia longipetala Turczaninow, Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou 36(1): 611. 1863; *C. hainanensis* Hance; *Dichapetalum hainanense* (Hance) Engler; *D. tonkinense* Engler.

Scandent shrubs or lianas, 3–4 m tall. Branchlets ferruginous villous, old branches glabrous, black-brown, with sparsely gray rounded lenticels. Stipules linear, 5–7 mm, pilose, deciduous; petioles 4–5 mm, strigose; leaf blade papery or subleathery, oblong or oblong-elliptic, 8–17 \times 3–9 cm, ferruginous villous abaxially, glabrous adaxially, except midrib and lateral veins ferruginous strigose, lateral veins 6–9 pairs, base cuneate, broadly cuneate, or slightly rounded, margin entire, apex acuminate. Cymes axillary, sessile, 0.75–1 cm, many flowered, ferruginous villous. Flowers bisexual, shortly pedicellate. Sepals oblong, 3–4 mm, densely gray pubescent on exterior. Petals white, bifid, subspatulate, ca. 5 mm, glabrous, apex 2-lobed. Stamens ca. 5 mm. Glands small, quadrangular, shallowly 2-lobed, ca. 0.5 mm, glabrous. Ovary brown pubescent, 2- or 3-locular; style exceeding stamens, apex 3-lobed. Drupe

obcordate or elliptic, oblique, ca. 2 cm in diam., densely ferruginous pubescent, without distinct sutures. Fl. throughout year, mainly Oct–Mar, fr. Jan–Jun.

Dense or sparse forests in mountain valleys; middle altitudes, ca. 500 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan [Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam].

2. *Dichapetalum gelonioides* (Roxburgh) Engler in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3(4): 348. 1896.

毒鼠子 du shu zi

Moacurra gelonioides Roxburgh, Fl. Ind., ed. 1832, 2: 69. 1832; *Chailletia gelonioides* (Roxburgh) J. D. Hooker; *Dichapetalum howii* Merrill & Chun.

Small trees or shrubs. Young branches appressed pubescent, glabrescent, with sparsely white rounded lenticels. Stipules acerose, ca. 3 mm, pilose, deciduous; petiole 3–5 mm, glabrous or pilose; leaf blade elliptic or oblong-elliptic, 6–16 \times 2–6 cm, papery or subleathery, glabrous on both surfaces, or abaxially pubescent only along midrib and lateral veins, lateral veins 5 or 6 pairs, base cuneate or broadly cuneate, slightly oblique, margin entire, apex acuminate or obtusely acuminate. Flowers unisexual, dioecious, in few-flowered 0.75–1 cm cymes or single,

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axillary, minutely sparsely pilose. Sepals oblong, ca. 2 mm, densely tomentose on exterior. Petals broadly spatulate, apex slightly lobed or subentire. Glands 0.25–0.75 mm, rounded to cordate, glabrous to minutely pubescent. Ovary of female flower 2(or 3)-locular, densely yellow-brown pubescent. Abortive ovary of male flower densely white lanose; style 1, ± deeply lobed. Drupe: if 2 locules, all developed, obcordate, long and

broad, ca. 1.8 cm; if only 1 locule, developed, obliquely elliptic, ca. 1.6 cm, densely yellow-brown pubescent when young, white pilose when mature, with distinct sutures on exterior. Fr. Jul–Oct.

Dense mountain forests; ca. 1500 m. Guangdong, Hainan, Yunnan [India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam].