

10. EXCENTRODENDRON Hung T. Chang & R. H. Miao, Acta Sci. Nat. Univ. Sunyatseni 17(3): 21. 1978.

蚬木属 xian mu shu

Trees, evergreen. Branchlets and buds glabrous. Leaves alternate, petiolate; leaf blade ovate or oblong, leathery, glabrous, basal veins 3, with glands in axils of veins, base cuneate or rounded, margin entire. Inflorescences paniculate. Flowers unisexual (plants monoecious or dioecious). Bracts caducous. Male flowers (4 or)5-merous, rarely more. Sepals (4 or)5, oblong, valvate, free or slightly connate at base, abaxially pilose, adaxially glabrous, glandular at base. Petals (4 or)5, obovate or oblanceolate, slightly shorter than sepals, shortly clawed. Stamens 25–35; filaments filiform, slightly connate at base, in 5 fascicles; anthers 2-loculed, basifix. Ovary 5-loculed; ovules 2 per locule; style 5, very short. Fruit a capsule, ellipsoid or obconic, 5-loculed, loculicidally dehiscent, wings 5, thin. Seeds 1 per cell.

Two species: China, Vietnam; two species (one endemic) in China.

Many authors follow Zhuge (J. Arnold Arbor. 71: 371. 1990) and do not accept the segregation of *Excentrodendron* from *Burretiodendron* (but see Gao et al., Acta Phytotax. Sin. 44: 538–550. 2006).

- 1a. Capsule 2–3 cm, ellipsoid; leaf blade orbicular-ovate or elliptic-ovate 1. *E. tonkinense*
1b. Capsule 5–5.5 cm, obconic; leaf blade oblong 2. *E. obconicum*

1. Excentrodendron tonkinense (A. Chevalier) Hung T. Chang & R. H. Miao, Acta Sci. Nat. Univ. Sunyatseni 17(3): 23. 1978.

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Pentace tonkinensis A. Chevalier, Bull. Écon. Indochine, n.s., 20: 803. 1918; *Burretiodendron hsienmu* Chun & F. C. How; *B. tonkinense* (A. Chevalier) Kostermans; *Excentrodendron hsienmu* (Chun & F. C. How) Hung T. Chang & R. H. Miao; *E. rhombifolium* Hung T. Chang & R. H. Miao.

Trees to 40 m. Petiole 3.5–6.5(–10) cm; leaf blade green, orbicular-ovate or elliptic-ovate, 8–14(–18) × 5–8(–12) cm, leathery, glossy, abaxially yellow-brown fascicled hairy in vein axils, lateral basal veins to 1/2 as long as blade, 10–15 mm from margin, each with 4 or 5 secondary veins, base rounded, apex acuminate or caudate-acuminate. Male inflorescences paniculate, 7–13-flowered, 5–9 cm; female inflorescences racemelike, 1–3-flowered. Flowers unisexual. Pedicel not articulate. Sepals oblong-lanceolate, 1–1.5 cm, abaxially brown stellate puberulent, adaxially glabrous, without glands or a few inner petals with 2 globose glands. Petals broadly obovate to spatulate, 8–9 × 5–6 mm, base obviously clawed. Stamens 25–35; filaments 4–6 mm; anthers ca. 3 mm. Female flowers unknown. Capsule

ellipsoid, 2–3 cm.

Evergreen forests on limestone. Guangxi, SE Yunnan [Vietnam].

Excentrodendron tonkinense (as *Burretiodendron hsienmu*) is included in the IUCN Red List as “Vulnerable (B1+2c).” The wood is very hard and is prized for making chopping boards.

2. Excentrodendron obconicum (Chun & F. C. How) Hung T. Chang & R. H. Miao, Acta Sci. Nat. Univ. Sunyatseni 17(3): 24. 1978.

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Burretiodendron obconicum Chun & F. C. How, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 5: 11. 1956.

Trees, to 20 m. Petiole 5–6(–8) cm; leaf blade oblong, (7–)11–15 × (4–)5–6(–10) cm, leathery, abaxially hairy in vein axils, lateral basal veins 1/2 as long as leaf blade, 7–10 mm from margin, each with 4 or 5 secondary veins, without obvious lateral veins at base, lateral veins 3–4 pairs, base cuneate, apex acuminate. Flowers unknown. Infructescences with 1–4 capsules, 10–11 cm; fruiting pedicel articulate. Capsule narrowly obconic, 5–5.5 cm, proximal 1/2 narrow. Seed ca. 1 cm.

• Evergreen forests on limestone. Guangxi.

