

16. **ACROCARPUS** Wight ex Arnott, Mag. Zool. Bot. 2: 547. 1838.

顶果木属 *ding guo mu shu*

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Trees, buttressed, to 50 m tall or more, unarmed. Leaves alternate, abruptly bipinnate; pinnae opposite; leaflets opposite, petiolulate. Inflorescences racemes, solitary in axils of leaves, or 2 or 3 at apices of short branches; bracts and bracteoles caducous, small. Flowers hermaphroditic. Receptacle campanulate. Sepals 5, subequal, imbricate. Petals 5, equal in size, ca. 2 × as long as sepals. Stamens 5; filaments straight and much more exerted from corolla; anthers dorsifixed, opening by lateral slits. Ovary stalked; ovules numerous; style incurved, short; stigma terminal, small. Legume long stipitate, compressed, strap-shaped, narrowly winged along ventral suture. Seeds numerous, flat, obovoid, with endosperm.

About two species: S and SE Asia; one species in China.

1. **Acrocarpus fraxinifolius** Arnott, Mag. Zool. Bot. 2: 547. 1838.

顶果木 *ding guo mu*

Acrocarpus fraxinifolius var. *guangxiensis* S. L. Mo & Y. Wei.

Trees, large, to 30 m tall before tree forks. Leaves 30–40 cm, lower leaves with 3–8 pairs of pinnae, leaves at apices of branches pinnate; rachis of leaves and of pinnae yellowish brown puberulent, glabrescent; leaflets 4–8 pairs, ovate or ovate-oblong, 7–13 × 4–7 cm, subleathery, lateral veins 8–12 pairs, base slightly oblique, broadly cuneate or rounded, margin

entire, apex acuminate or acute. Racemes axillary, 20–25 cm, densely flowered; rachis pubescent at apex. Flowers erect at first, drooping later, scarlet, large. Pedicels 6–8 mm, pubescent. Petals lanceolate, ca. 2 × as long as and alternate with sepals, as receptacles and sepals yellowish brown puberulent. Stamens alternate with petals; filaments long, ca. 2 × as long as and much more exerted from corolla. Ovary long stalked, compressed. Legume purplish brown, flat, 8–15 × 1–2 cm, narrowly winged along ventral suture; wing 3–5 mm wide. Seeds 14–18, light brown. $2n = 24^*$.

Sparse forests; 1000–1200 m. Guangxi, Yunnan [Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand; introduced in tropical Africa (Tanzania, Uganda)].

