

11. ACRONYCHIA J. R. Forster & G. Forster, Char. Gen. Pl. 27. 1775, nom. cons.

山油柑属 shan you gan shu

Zhang Dianxiang (张奠湘); Thomas G. Hartley

Shrubs or trees, evergreen. Leaves opposite, 1-foliolate [or digitately 3-foliolate]. Inflorescences axillary or basal to leaves, cymulose to thyrsiform [or reduced to solitary flowers]. Flowers bisexual. Sepals 4, distinct or basally connate. Petals 4, valvate in bud. Stamens 8, distinct, ones opposite sepals nearly as long as petals; filaments with indumentum toward base [or rarely glabrous], gradually tapering from ± broad base to subulate apex, becoming reflexed; anthers obtuse or obtusely mucronulate. Disk pulvinate. Gynoecium 4-loculed, ± completely syncarpous [or grading to subapocarpous]; ovules 2 per locule; stigma punctiform or capitellate. Fruit a ± completely syncarpous 4-loculed drupaceous berry [or grading to subapocarpous with 4 basally connate drupaceous berries]; exocarp ± fleshy or dry; mesocarp, if evident, spongy-crustaceous or ± woody; endocarp cartilaginous. Seeds ellipsoid to pyriform, dull to ± shiny; seed coat with thick [to thin] inner layer of dense black sclerenchyma surrounded by outer layer of compact parenchymatous tissue; endosperm copious; embryo straight or nearly so; cotyledons ovate to elliptic, flattened; hypocotyl superior.

About 48 species: S and SE Asia, Australia, SW Pacific islands; one species in China.

1. *Acronychia pedunculata* (Linnaeus) Miquel, Fl. Ned. Ind., Eerste Bijv. 532. 1861.

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Jambolifera pedunculata Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 349. 1753; *Acronychia apiculata* Miquel; *A. arborea* Blume; *A. barberi* Gamble; *A. elliptica* Merrill & L. M. Perry; *A. laurifolia* Blume; *Clausena simplicifolia* Dalzell; *Cyminosma pedunculata* (Linnaeus) Candolle; *Gela lanceolata* Loureiro; *J. arborea* (Blume) Zollinger & Moritzi; *J. resinosa* Loureiro; *Laxmannia ankenda* (Gaertner) Raeuschel; *Melicope conferta* Blanco; *Selas lanceolatum* (Loureiro) Sprengel; *Ximenia lanceolata* (Loureiro) Candolle.

Shrubs or small to large trees, to 28 m tall. Petiole glabrous to finely pubescent, 0.5–5 cm; leaflet blades usually elliptic to elliptic-oblong but grading to obovate, oblanceolate, or nearly oblong, 3.5–24.5 × 2–8.5 cm, base cuneate or sometimes rounded or attenuate, apex obtusely acuminate with an acumen

to 2 cm or sometimes obtuse or rounded. Inflorescences 2–25 cm, few to many flowered. Pedicel 2–12 mm. Sepals 0.6–1.5 mm. Petals 4–12 mm. Ovary completely pubescent or rarely pubescent only at apex, with or without apical septicial fissures; style pubescent at base, otherwise glabrous. Fruit subglobose or sometimes grading to ellipsoid, pyriform, or broadly conic, 0.5–1.5 cm in diam., with or without apical septicial fissures, usually ± sparsely pubescent with ring of dense appressed trichomes at base but grading to tomentose or glabrous, apex often apiculate; outer part of pericarp (exocarp and mesocarp) drying 0.5–3 mm thick; mesocarp woody or subwoody. Seeds reddish black to black, 3–7 mm. Fl. Apr–Aug, fr. Aug–Dec.

Secondary forests, woods or thickets on lower hills; near sea level to 900 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Taiwan, Yunnan [Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam].

Acronychia pedunculata is the dominant in some plant communities.

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