

15. **BACCAUREA** Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch. 2: 661. 1790.

木奶果属 mu nai guo shu

Li Bingtao (李秉滔 Li Ping-tao); Michael G. Gilbert

Gatnaia Gagnepain; *Pierardia* Roxburgh ex Jack.

Trees or shrubs, dioecious; indumentum of simple hairs. Leaves alternate, usually clustered apically; stipules caducous; leaf blade simple, margin entire or crenate-serrate, venation pinnate. Inflorescences axillary, often cauliflorous, compound spikelike or racemelike panicles, pendent, many flowered. Male flowers: sepals 4–8, usually unequal, imbricate; petals absent; disk absent or obscurely glandular and between stamens (sometimes interpreted as staminodes); stamens 4–8, as long as or longer than sepals; filaments free; anthers 2-locular, introrse or extrorse, longitudinally dehiscent; pistillode usually enlarged at apex, depressed and bifid, usually pubescent. Female flowers: sepals 4–8, larger than male, pubescent on both surfaces; petals absent; disk absent; ovary shorter than sepals, 2- or 3(–5)-locular; ovules 2 per locule; styles 2–5, very short. Fruit a berry or tardily loculicidally dehiscent fleshy capsule, ovoid, fusiform, or globose. Seeds enclosed by fleshy edible aril; endosperm fleshy or thick; embryo curved; cotyledon broad and flattened.

About 80 species: Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Guinea, Thailand, Vietnam; Pacific islands; two species (one introduced) in China.

- 1a. Leaf blade obovate-oblong, oblanceolate, or oblong, 9–15 cm, base cuneate, abaxially glabrous, lateral veins 5–7 pairs, petiole 3–5 cm 1. *B. ramiflora*
1b. Leaf blade elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate, 20–35 cm, base rounded or shallowly cordate, abaxially pubescent, lateral veins 12–16 pairs, petiole 5–10 cm 2. *B. motleyana*

1. **Baccaurea ramiflora** Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch. 2: 661. 1790.

木奶果 mu nai guo

Baccaurea cauliflora Loureiro; *B. oxycarpa* Gagnepain; *B. sapida* (Roxburgh) Müller Argoviensis; *B. wrayi* King ex J. D. Hooker; *Gatnaia annamica* Gagnepain; *Pierardia sapida* Roxburgh.

Evergreen trees to 20 m tall, to 60 cm d.b.h.; stem gray-brown; branchlets hispid, glabrescent at maturity. Petiole 3–5 cm, glabrous; leaf blade obovate-oblong, oblanceolate, or oblong, 9–15 × 3–8 cm, papery, green adaxially, yellowish green abaxially, glabrous on both surfaces, base cuneate, margin entire or shallowly repand, apex shortly acuminate to acute; lateral veins 5–7 pairs, flattened above, elevated below. Flowers small, dioecious, apetalous, many flowered, compound into racemelike panicles. Male inflorescences densely papillose, often fascicled on branchlets as well as on trunk, to 15 cm; bracts ovate-lanceolate, 2–3 mm, chestnut-yellowish, puberulent outside. Male flowers: sepals 4 or 5, oblong, 5–6 mm, puberulent outside; stamens 4–8; pistillode terete, bipartite. Female inflorescences to 35 cm; bracts as in male. Female flowers: sepals 4–6, oblong-lanceolate, ca. 6 mm, puberulent outside; ovary ovoid or globose, 3-celled, densely ferruginous hispid; styles very short, ca. 0.5 mm; stigma depressed, bifid at apex. Capsules baccate, ovoid or subglobose, 2–2.5 × 1.5–2 cm, red-yellow to purple when mature, indehiscent, or 3-valved when dry; arils white. Seeds flat-elliptic or rotund, 1–1.3 cm. Fl. May–Apr, fr. Mar–Oct.

Evergreen forests; 100–1300 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan [Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Laos, Malaysia (peninsular), Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam].

The fruits are edible; the pulpy, yellow aril is somewhat acid with an agreeable taste. The wood is used for furniture and cabinetwork.

2. **Baccaurea motleyana** (Müller Argoviensis) Müller Argoviensis in A. Candolle, Prodr. 15(2): 461. 1866.

多脉木奶果 duo mai mu nai guo

Fl. China 11: 216–217. 2008.

Pierardia motleyana Müller Argoviensis, Flora 47: 516. 1864.

Trees 6–10 m tall; branches terete, ferruginous pubescent. Stipules lanceolate, ca. 8 mm, usually caducous; petiole 5–10 cm, pubescent; leaf blade elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate, 20–35 × 7.5–17 cm, papery, pubescent abaxially and on midvein adaxially, base rounded to shallowly cordate, apex acute to shortly acuminate; lateral veins 12–16 pairs, parallel, reticulate veins trapeziform. Racemelike panicles axillary or cauliflorous, 13–35 cm; bracts lanceolate. Male flowers: pedicels to 1.5 mm, pubescent; sepals oblong-ovate, 1–1.5 mm, acute at apex, gray papillose-puberulent; stamens 4–6; pistillode retuse at apex, pubescent. Female flowers: pedicels to 2 mm; sepals oblong, 4–5 mm, gray papillose-puberulent; ovary ovoid or globose, 3-locular, sericeous. Capsules baccate, ovoid or globose, 2.5–3 cm, indehiscent, pubescent, 1-seeded. Seeds ca. 1.5 cm. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Jul–Oct.

Cultivated. S Yunnan [native to Indonesia, Malaysia (peninsular), and Thailand].

The fruits are edible; the aril is sweet to acid and eaten raw, cooked, or preserved. The bark is rich in tannins and is used in dyeing.

Fl. China 11: 216–217. 2008.