

15. CHISOCHETON Blume, Bijdr. 168. 1825.

溪杪属 xi suo shu

Peng Hua (彭华); David J. Mabberley

Trees, dioecious or polygamo-dioecious. Leaves in spirals, large, pinnate, usually pseudogemmulate; leaflets opposite to sub-opposite; leaflet blades with margin entire. Inflorescences generally axillary thyrses or spikes. Flowers 4–6-merous, narrow and extended. Calyx cup-shaped or tubular, margin entire or \pm dentate. Petals 4–6, distinct, linear-oblong, imbricate to valvate in bud. Staminal tube slightly shorter than petals, margin lobed or entire; anthers alternating with filament tube lobes, oblong, usually locellate. Disk usually absent, sometimes annular or shallowly cup-shaped, surrounding ovary. Ovary 2–4-locular, outside covered with thick trichomes, with 1 ovule per locule; style linear, much longer than ovary; stigma capitate. Capsule 2–4-locular, leathery, with 2–4 irregular valves. Seeds 1 or 2 per valve, thick, scutelliform to orange-segment-shaped.

About 53 species: tropical Asia and W Pacific; one species in China.

1. *Chisocheton cumingianus* (C. Candolle) Harms subsp. ***balansae*** (C. Candolle) Mabberley, Taxon 26: 528. 1977.

溪杪 xi suo

Chisocheton balansae C. Candolle, Bull. Herb. Boissier 2: 578. 1894; *C. paniculatus* Hiern, nom. illeg. superfl.; *Dysoxylum multijugum* Arnott (1834), not *C. multijugis* C. Candolle (1910); *Guarea paniculata* Roxburgh (not before 14 Jan 1832), not Buchanan-Hamilton (1 Jan 1832).

Trees to 16 m tall. Young branches and inflorescences covered with brown trichomes. Leaves 30–100 cm or more, even-pinnate; leaflets 10–12 pairs; petiole and rachis covered with appressed trichomes; leaflet blades oblong to oblong-lanceolate, 13–30 \times 4–6 cm, papery to leathery, both surfaces glabrous or abaxially appressed pubescent along veins, secondary veins 9–12(–15) on each side of midvein, abaxially conspicuously prominent and adaxially flat, base broadly oblique with one side cuneate and other side cuneate to rounded, apex acuminate. Thyrses axillary, usually as long as or longer than leaves, basally to 20 cm, sparsely branching, spreading, covered with short thick trichomes. Pedicel 3–5 mm, covered with brown

trichomes, with nodes below calyx. Calyx tubular, ca. 1.5 mm, outside puberulent or glabrous, truncate or inconspicuously 4-dentate. Petals 4, linear to spatulate, 1.4–1.8 cm \times ca. 1.5 mm, narrowing toward base, glabrous except puberulent on apex, apex rounded or mucronate. Staminal tube long cylindrical, outside apically densely puberulent, inside basally sparsely pilose, apical margin 7- or 8-lobed, lobes oblong and glabrous; anthers opposite to filament tube lobes, abaxially puberulent. Disk annular to shallowly cup-shaped, glabrous. Ovary 4-locular, hispid; style slender, basal part densely villous, apically \pm sparsely villous; stigma capitate. Capsule salmon-colored when mature, pyriform-globose, brown pubescent when young but glabrescent. Fl. Jun–Jul, fr. Oct.

Dense forests in ravines and on hills. Guangdong, S Guangxi, S Yunnan [Bhutan, India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam].

Chisocheton cumingianus includes three subspecies, with subsp. *balansae* restricted to continental Asia and the other two, subsp. *cumingianus* and subsp. *kinabaluensis* (Merrill) Mabberley, occurring in Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, and Philippines. See D. J. Mabberley (Taxon 26: 528. 1977) for a detailed explanation of why the name *C. cumingianus* must be used for this species.

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