

**16. ARYTERA** Blume, Rumphia 3: 169. 1849 [“1847”].

滨木患属 bin mu huan shu

Trees, rarely shrubs, monoecious or dioecious. Leaves paripinnate, alternate, estipulate; leaflets entire, domatia usually present in axils of major veins. Thyrses axillary; bracts and bracteoles small. Flowers unisexual, actinomorphic. Calyx cupular, 5-lobed; lobes valvate. Petals (4 or)5, nearly as long as or slightly shorter than calyx, clawed, with 2 scales adaxially. Disk annular, entire or sometimes lobed. Stamens (male flowers) (7 or)8(–10), exserted; filaments filiform, hairy. Ovary (female flowers) obovoid, 2- or 3-loculed; ovules 1 per locule; style 2- or 3-lobed at apex. Capsules lobed into 2 or 3 schizocarps, usually only 1 or 2 developed, fertile schizocarps loculicidal, pericarp leathery. Seeds with crustaceous testa, wrapped with arillode; embryo curved.

About 28 species: SE Asia (also NE India), Australia, Pacific islands; one species in China.

**1. *Arytera littoralis*** Blume, Rumphia 3: 170. 1849.

滨木患 bin mu huan

Trees, small, rarely shrubs, evergreen, 3–10 m tall, rarely to 13 m tall. Branches terete, striate, pubescent when young, lenticels many, dense, yellowish white. Leaves with petiole 15–35 cm; leaflets 2 or 3(or 4) pairs, subopposite; petiolules less than 1 cm; blades oblong-lanceolate to lanceolate-ovate, 8–18 × 2.5–7.5 cm, thinly leathery, abaxially glabrous or hairy at vein axils, lateral veins 7–10 pairs, nearly ascending to margin and arched upward, prominent abaxially, base broadly cuneate to

nearly obtuse, apex cuspidate and mucronate. Inflorescences compact, multiflowered, shorter than leaves, rarely longer than leaves, ferruginous tomentose. Flowers fragrant. Pedicels 1–2 mm. Sepals ca. 1 mm, pilose. Petals 5, nearly as long as calyx; scales villous. Disk lobed. Stamens often 8; filaments unequal in length, 3–4 mm. Ovary appressed pilose. Fertile schizocarps red or orange, ellipsoid, 1–1.5 cm × 7–9 mm. Seeds dark red, arillode pellucid. Fl. early summer, fr. autumn.

Primary and secondary forests. Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan [India and SE Asia to Solomon Islands].

This species is used for its timber.

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