

17. MISCHOCARPUS Blume, Bijdr. 238. 1825, nom. cons.

柄果木属 *bing guo mu shu*

Mischocodon Radlkofer; *Pedicellia* Loureiro.

Trees or shrubs, monoecious or dioecious. Leaves paripinnate, petiolate, estipulate; leaflets 1–5 pairs, with pellucid glands at lateral vein axils abaxially, entire. Thyrses axillary or fascicled near apex; bracts and bracteoles small. Flowers unisexual, actinomorphic. Calyx cupular, 5-lobed; sepals valvate. Petals 5 or sometimes only 1–3 imperfectly developed, rarely absent, scaly or hairy at base adaxially, rarely glabrous. Disk annular, sometimes lobed. Stamens (male flowers) 7–10, usually 8, exserted; filaments often hairy. Ovary (female flowers) shortly petiolate, obovoid, trigonous, 3(or 4)-loculed; ovules 1 per locule; style terminal, very short; stigmas 3, recurved. Capsules pear-shaped or clavate, ± trigonous, base or below middle part stalklike, loculicidal to 3 carpels, 1–3-loculed; pericarp leathery. Seeds 1 per locule; testa usually dark red, crustaceous, fully covered with fleshy and transparent arillode; embryo arched.

About 15 species: SE Asia, Australia; three species (one endemic) in China.

- 1a. Capsules large, part bearing seed 1.4–1.5 cm wide; leaflets 3- or 4-jugate, elliptic or oblong-elliptic, reticulate veins conspicuously visible on both surfaces when dry; shrubs or trees ca. 2 m tall 3. *M. hainanensis*
1b. Capsules small, part bearing seed less than 1 cm wide; trees or shrubs 3–10 m tall.
2a. Leaflets often 2-jugate, ovate or oblong-ovate; filaments and disk glabrous; leaflets shiny, smooth, reticulate veins invisible when dry adaxially; trees 1. *M. sundaicus*
2b. Leaflets often 3–5-jugate, rarely 2-jugate; filaments and disk hairy; leaflets dull on both surfaces, with visible reticulate veins on both surfaces; usually shrubs 2. *M. pentapetalus*

1. *Mischocarpus sundaicus* Blume, Bijdr. 238. 1825.

柄果木 *bing guo mu*

Trees, small, evergreen, 3–10 m tall. Branches darkish red, glabrous. Leaves with petiole 10–20 cm, axis and branchlets concolorous; leaflets often 2-jugate, sometimes 1-jugate; petiolules ca. 1 cm; blades adaxially shiny, ovate or oblong-ovate, 5–13 × 2–5 cm, leathery, adaxially smooth, reticulate veins delicate and visible abaxially, invisible when dry adaxially, base rounded or sometimes broadly cuneate, apex shortly acuminate. Inflorescences compound racemose, branched near base, sometimes racemose and unbranched, densely pubescent. Pedicels 1–2 mm. Calyx pilose. Petals absent. Filaments and disk glabrous. Capsules pear-shaped, including stalk 8–9 mm, stalk 2–2.5 mm, usually 1-loculed, with 1 seed. Fl. Oct–Nov, fr. spring–summer.

Coastal forests. Guangxi, Hainan [widely distributed in SE Asia].

2. *Mischocarpus pentapetalus* (Roxburgh) Radlkofer, Sitzungsber. Math.-Phys. Cl. Königl. Bayer. Akad. Wiss. München 9: 646. 1879.

褐叶柄果木 *he ye bing guo mu*

Schleichera pentapetala Roxburgh, Fl. Ind., ed. 1832, 2: 275. 1832; *Cupania pentapetala* (Roxburgh) Wight & Arnott; *Mischocarpus fuscescens* Blume; *M. productus* H. L. Li.

Trees, evergreen, 4–10 m tall or more. Branches brownish red when dry, strong, stout, only pubescent when young. Leaves with petiole 20–45 cm, axis striate, petioles inflated at base; leaflets (2 or) 3–5-jugate; petiolules 8–10 mm; blades dull when dry, lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate to oblong, 10–25 × 2.5–7.5 cm, papery or thinly leathery, glabrous, reticulate veins visible, slightly prominent, lateral veins 10–15 pairs,

slightly curved, base broadly cuneate to subrounded, apex acuminate or shortly acuminate, mucronate. Inflorescences often multibranching, rarely racemose, solitary and axillary or several fascicled near branch apices, nearly as long as leaves or longer, main rachis and branches ± hairy. Pedicels 2–5 mm. Sepals triangular-ovate, ca. 1.5 mm, both surfaces pilose. Petals 1–5 or absent, lanceolate or scalelike. Disk hirsute. Filaments unequal in length, 2–3 mm, pilose. Capsules pear-shaped or clavate, 1.2–2.5 cm, part bearing seed 7–10 mm in diam., usually 1-loculed, with 1 seed. Fl. spring, fr. summer.

Primary and secondary forests. Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan [widely distributed in tropical Asia].

This species is used for its timber.

3. *Mischocarpus hainanensis* H. S. Lo, Fl. Hainan. 3: 574. 1974.

海南柄果木 hai nan bing guo mu

Shrubs, sometimes small trees, usually ca. 2 m tall. Branches dark red, strong, stout, subglabrous, with scattered orbicular lenticels. Leaves with petiole 13–20 cm, axis terete, slightly ridged adaxially, concolorous with branches; leaflets (2 or)3- or 4-jugate, opposite or subopposite; petiolules 1–1.5 cm, strong, stout; blades elliptic or oblong-elliptic, sometimes elliptic-lanceolate, 17–25 × 3–7.5 cm, leathery, glabrous, reticulate veins honeycombed when dry, lateral veins 12–14 pairs, netted near margin, apex cuspidate, mucronate or slightly concave. Flowers not seen. Infructescences almost without peduncles, branched near base; rachis and branches stout, golden pubescent. Capsules few, yellow, pear-shaped, part bearing seed 1.4–1.5 cm wide, often 2-loculed, each locule with 1 subglobose seed. Fr. Apr–May.

- Forests. Hainan.

