

3. PALAQUIUM Blanco, Fl. Filip. 403. 1873.

胶木属 jiao mu shu

Trees with latex. Branchlets with terminal scaly bud. Leaves often clustered; stipules small to very large, usually early deciduous; leaf blade leathery. Bracts conspicuous at peduncle base. Flowers axillary, solitary or fascicled, sometimes in short terminal inflorescence. Sepals (4–)6(or 7), in 2 whorls. Corolla 4–6-lobed, imbricate or twisted. Stamens (8–)12–18(–36), in 2 or 3 whorls, inserted in corolla throat; filaments long; staminodes absent. Ovary (5 or)6(–11)-locular, villous; ovules pendulous. Fruit a berry, oblong to ellipsoid, 1–4-seeded. Seeds with scar covering half of surface.

About 110 species: Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Guinea, Pacific Islands, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam; one species in China.

1. *Palaquium formosanum* Hayata, J. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo 30: 184. 1911.

台湾胶木 tai wan jiao mu

Palaquium hayatae H. J. Lam.

Trees 5–7(–20) m tall. Bark dark brown. Branchlets terete, reddish brown tomentose or glabrous, with distinct leaf scars. Leaves alternate, closely clustered at end of branchlets; stipules lanceolate, grayish tomentose abaxially, early deciduous; petiole 7–12 mm, yellowish puberulent; leaf blade thick leathery, ovate-oblong, obovate, or spatulate, 10–17 × 4.5–7.5 cm, glabrous or with clustered white hairs on veins, cinnamon colored puberulent on veins when young, base broadly cuneate, apex rounded to cordate; lateral veins 10–12 pairs. Flowers axillary, solitary or in clusters of 3–6. Pedicel angular, 7–12 mm, thickened in fruit and to 2.8 cm, yellowish rust colored tomentose. Sepals broadly ovate, 4–4.5 × 4–5 mm, outside brownish tomentose, enlarged in fruit and to ca. 6 × 5 mm. Corolla pale yellowish gray, 6-lobed. Stamens 12–15, included. Ovary 6-locular. Fruit ellipsoid, often oblique, 4–5 × 1.5–2 cm, apex rounded to subtruncate. Style persistent, ca. 1.5 cm. Seeds fusiform, compressed, ca. 3.5 × 1.1 × 0.9 cm.

Forests; low altitudes. Taiwan [Philippines].

No specimen has been seen by the authors. The description is based on the original protolog and Royen (Blumea: 10: 472. 1960).

The wood is used for timber, and the fruit are edible.

