

8. POUTERIA Aublet, Hist. Pl. Guiane Fr. 1: 85. 1775.

桃榄属 tao lan shu

Trees or shrubs. Branchlets glabrous or pubescent but glabrescent. Leaves usually alternate, not stipulate; leaf blade papery to leathery, both surfaces usually pubescent when young but glabrescent when mature, sometimes abaxially glabrous and adaxially appressed pubescent, lateral veins conspicuous. Flowers in axillary clusters, sometimes with 2–4 bractlets. Sepals (4 or)5(or 6), outside pubescent, inside glabrous or sericeous, early deciduous or persistent in fruit. Corolla tubular to campanulate, 4- or 5–8-lobed, appendages absent. Stamens (4 or)5(–8), inserted in throat of corolla; staminodes less than 5 or 5–8, opposite sepals, lanceolate to subulate, sometimes scalelike to petal-like. Ovary conical, sometimes with cupular disc at base, 5(or 6)-locular, ± villous. Fruit globose, glabrous or tomentose, sometimes setose; pericarp thin to thick, sometimes very hard when dry. Seed coat shiny, scar oblong to broadly ovate, covering half to nearly whole surface of seed.

About 50 species: tropical areas, mostly in America; two species in China.

- 1a. Leaf blade reddish brown pubescent when young; pedicel and outside of sepals rust colored pubescent; inner sepals entire; ovary glabrous; fruit purple 1. *P. annamensis*
- 1b. Leaf blade glabrous when young; pedicel and outside of sepals pale yellow pubescent; inner sepals with fringed margin; ovary pale yellow villous; fruit yellow 2. *P. grandifolia*

1. Pouteria annamensis (Pierre) Baehni, Candollea 9: 311. 1942.

桃榄 tao lan

Planchonella annamensis Pierre in Dubard, Notul. Syst. (Paris) 2: 83. 1911; *Sideroxylon annamense* (Pierre) Lecomte; *S. hainanense* Merrill.

Trees (10–)15–20 m tall. Bark gray. Branchlets slightly reddish brown pubescent at apex. Leaves scattered; petiole 1.5–3.5(–4.5) cm; leaf blade lanceolate, oblong-obovate, or elliptic-lanceolate, 6–17 × 2–5 cm, densely reddish brown pubescent when young, glabrescent, adaxially shiny, base cuneate, apex rounded, obtuse, or rarely retuse; lateral veins 5–9(–11) pairs. Flowers usually in clusters of 1–3 with a short peduncle. Pedicel 1–3 mm, rust colored pubescent. Sepals rounded, 2–2.5 mm, outside rust colored pubescent. Corolla white, lobes rounded. Staminodes subulate. Ovary subglobose; disc densely rust colored villous. Style 2–2.5 mm, glabrous. Fruit a juicy berry, green becoming purple-red, 2–5-seeded, sessile or subsessile, globose, 2.5–4.5 cm, apex obtuse; pericarp thick, glabrous. Seeds ovoid, ca. 1.8 cm, compressed; seed coat pale yellow; scar lateral, narrowly oblong, almost as long as seed. Fl. May.

Forests, occasionally beside trails near villages; middle altitudes. Guangxi, Hainan [N Vietnam].

The fruit are fleshy, juicy, and good tasting. The bark is used medicinally, and the plant is a source of timber.

2. Pouteria grandifolia (Wallich) Baehni, Candollea 9: 332. 1942.

龙果 long guo

Sideroxylon grandifolium Wallich in Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. 2: 348. 1824.

Trees to 40 m tall. Bark pale gray. Branchlets yellowish white tomentose or glabrous. Leaves alternate; petiole 1.4–4 cm, glabrous; leaf blade oblong-obovate, (10–)17–30 × (4–)6–10 cm, thin leathery, glabrous, shiny, base cuneate, apex obtuse-acuminate to rarely rounded to obtuse; midrib

abaxially conspicuously raised, lateral veins 6–12 pairs. Flowers axillary in clusters of 3–10. Pedicel 2–3 mm, pale yellow pubescent. Sepals rounded to broadly ovate, 2.5–3 mm, outside pale yellow pubescent, inside glabrous, inner sepals with membranous and fimbriate margin. Corolla green, becoming white, 2.5–4.5 mm. Stamens 1–1.5 mm; staminodes linear, ca. 1 mm, pale yellow pubescent. Disc densely pale yellow villous. Style ca. 2.8 mm. Fruit green to greenish brown, becoming yellow, globose, 2–5-seeded, 4–5 cm, glabrous, apex rounded; pericarp fleshy. Seeds fusiform, compressed, 2.5–3 × 1.2–1.3 cm; scar oblong. Fl. and fr. throughout the year.

Rain forests, thickets; 500–1200 m. Yunnan (Xishuangbanna Zhou) [NE India, Myanmar, Thailand].

The fruit are sweet and edible.

