

1. DACRYDIUM Solander ex G. Forster, Pl. Esc. 80 [Fl. Ins. Austr. Prod. 92]. 1786.

陆均松属 *lu jun song shu*

Trees or shrubs evergreen, dioecious. Leaves usually dimorphic: juvenile leaves spreading, not 2-ranked, linear to needlelike or subulate, rarely falcately curved; adult leaves crowded, normally appressed, scalelike or subulate, 2–5 mm, hard, base decurrent apex often incurved. Pollen cones terminal or axillary, solitary, sessile; pollen 2-saccate. Seed-bearing structures terminal, usually solitary, small, composed of several bracts normally only 1 fertile; sterile bracts not fleshy (sometimes becoming fleshy and brightly colored at maturity); ovule 1, borne abaxially on middle part of fertile bract, initially partly inverted, becoming more erect at maturity. Epimatium only partly enveloping seed and less than 1/3 its length, forming a somewhat membranous, asymmetric, cupular sheath around its base. Seed maturing in 1st year, suberect or ± inclined.

Twenty-one species: from China and Myanmar to Fiji Islands and New Zealand; one species in China.

1. *Dacrydium pectinatum* de Laubenfels, J. Arnold Arbor.

50: 289. 1969.

陆均松 *lu jun song*

Trees to 30 m tall; trunk to 3 m d.b.h.; bark grayish white or pale brown when young, finally gray-brown or red-brown, shallowly fissured; main branches whorled; branchlets drooping, green. Juvenile leaves changing gradually to adult state, needlelike, falcately curved forward, 1.5–2 cm × ca. 0.4 mm, apex tapered. Adult leaves dull green, scalelike, “S”-shaped-linear, 4-angled, 2–5 × 0.4–0.6 mm, stomatal rows (2 or)3–5 per surface, with remote, indistinct, stomatal dots, base decurrent, apex obliquely apiculate or obtuse and incurved. Pollen cones in clusters of 1–3, cylindric-ovoid, 0.8–1.2 cm × 1.5–2 mm; microsporophylls ovate, ca. 1 × 1 mm, centrally keeled, apex subacute. Seed-bearing structures sessile; bracts oblique, not fleshy. Epimatium red and fleshy when ripe. Seed ovoid, 4.5–5 × ca. 3 mm. Pollination Mar–May, seed maturity (Jun–) Oct–Nov.

Coniferous, broad-leaved, and mixed tropical montane forests on montane yellow-earth or red-earth soils on sunny, gently sloping ridges; (300–)600–1200(–2100) m. Hainan [Indonesia (Borneo and nearby islands), Philippines].

A vulnerable species in China, formerly dominant in forests in Hainan but excessively logged for more than 20 years. The wood is used in constructing buildings and ships.

Treated in FRPS as *Dacrydium pierrei* Hickel, a synonym of *D. elatum* (Roxburgh) Wallich ex Hooker (London J. Bot. 2: 144. 1843) which occurs in Cambodia, Indonesia (Sumatra), Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam. *Dacrydium elatum* was also recorded from China (Guangxi province) by Z. Z. Mao (in S. K. Lee & C. F. Liang, Fl. Guangxi 1: 60. 1991, as *D. pierrei*), but it is uncertain to which species this record refers because the accompanying illustration (pl. 23, f. 8–16) is a mixture of *D. elatum* and *D. pectinatum*. *Dacrydium elatum* has adult leaves imbricate, scalelike, to 1.5 mm (as in f. 12), showing an abrupt change from juvenile leaves, whereas *D. pectinatum* has adult leaves linear, quadrangular in cross section, 2–5 mm (as in f. 8), gradually changing from juvenile leaves.

