

**60. SUREGADA** Roxburgh ex Rottler, Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin Neue Schriften 4: 206. 1803.

白树属 bai shu shu

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*Erythrocarpus* Blume; *Gelonium* Roxburgh ex Willdenow; *Owataria* Matsumura.

Trees or shrubs, dioecious (very rarely monoecious); latex not evident; indumentum absent or short and simple. Leaves alternate; stipules small, connate, caducous, leaving annular scars at nodes; petiole short; leaf blade simple, entire or rarely sparsely serrulate, venation pinnate, usually pellucid-punctate. Inflorescence a leaf-opposed glomerule or cyme. Male flowers: sepals 5 or 6, free, imbricate, sometimes glandular abaxially; petals absent; disk extrastaminal or intrastaminal, annular or dissected; stamens 6–60, free; anthers longitudinally dehiscent; pistillode absent. Female flowers: sepals 4–8, imbricate, sometimes glandular abaxially; petals absent; disk annular; staminodes sometimes present; ovary (2 or)3(or 4)-locular; ovules 1 per locule; stigmas bifid (rarely multifid), spreading. Fruit a capsule or sometimes indehiscent and drupelike. Seeds not carunculate, covered by pale sarcotesta; endosperm present; cotyledon broad and flat.

About 35 species: tropical Africa, Asia, and Oceania; two species in China.

The pellucid-punctate leaf blades and small leaf-opposed inflorescences make *Suregada* very easy to recognize.

- 1a. Leaf blade 2–3.5 cm wide, apex rounded, petiole 0.5–2 mm; fruits 6–8 mm ..... 1. *S. aequorea*  
1b. Leaf blade 3–8 cm wide, apex acute to shortly acuminate, petiole 3–12 mm; fruits 11–15 mm ..... 2. *S. multiflora*

**1. *Suregada aequorea*** (Hance) Seemann, J. Bot. 4. 403. 1866  
[“*aequoreum*”].

台湾白树 tai wan bai shu

*Gelonium aequoreum* Hance, J. Bot. 4: 173. 1866; *Owataria formosana* Matsumura.

Shrubs ca. 3 m tall; branchlets greenish, subangular, glabrous. Petiole 0.5–2 mm; leaf blade elliptic to obovate-oblong, 3.5–9 × 2–3.5 cm, papery, glabrous, base cuneate to broadly so, margin entire, slightly revolute, apex rounded, rarely obtuse; lateral veins 5–7. Inflorescences sessile glomerules, slightly hairy; flowers white, ca. 5–6 mm in diam. Male flowers: sepals 5, orbicular; stamens 20–30, free; disk annular. Female flowers: sepals 5 or 6, narrower than in male; disk cupular or annular; ovary 3-locular; styles 3; stigmas bifid, revolute. Capsules globose, 6–8 mm, slightly fleshy, glabrous, often 1-seeded. Seed surface often foveolate. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Jul–Sep.

Coastal thickets; below 100 m. S Taiwan [Philippines].

The name *Suregada glomerulata* (Blume) Baillon has long been used incorrectly for the following species. Closely related to *S. aequorea*, true *S. glomerulata* is found from Thailand to Australia but not in China.

**2. *Suregada multiflora*** (Jussieu) Baillon, Étude Euphorb. 396. 1858.

白树 bai shu

*Gelonium multiflorum* Jussieu, Euphorb. Gen. 111, t. 10, f. 31A. 1824; *G. aequoreum* Hance var. *hainanense* Hemsley.

Shrubs or trees, 2–13 m tall; branches gray-yellow to gray-brown, glabrous. Petiole 3–12 mm, glabrous; leaf blade obovate-elliptic to obovate-lanceolate or oblong-elliptic, 5–16 × 3–8 cm, thinly leathery, glabrous, base cuneate or broadly cuneate, margin entire, apex acute or shortly acuminate; lateral veins 5–9. Inflorescences pedunculate cymules; pedicels and sepals puberulent; flowers 5–8 mm in diam. Male flowers: sepals orbicular,

margin shallowly serrate; stamens 30–60; disk glands small, inserted at base of filaments. Female flowers: disk annular; ovary globose, glabrous; styles 3, horizontal, 2-lobed, lobes shallowly bifid to irregularly multifid. Sepals persistent in fruit; capsule globose, 11–15 mm, slightly fleshy, subglabrous, 3-seeded. Fl. May–Sep, fr. Jun–Nov.

Lowland and montane thickets; below 100–600 m. S Guangdong, S Guangxi, Hainan, S Yunnan [Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam].

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