

### 23. *TREVIA* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1193. 1753.

滑桃树属 hua tao shu shu

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Trees; indumentum of simple or tufted hairs, sometimes with glandular hairs. Leaves opposite, entire, 3–5-plinerved; stipules 2. Inflorescences axillary, racemose. Plants dioecious. Inflorescence axillary, unbranched, male flowers 2 or 3 per bract. Male flowers: calyx closed in bud, valvate, 3–5-partite, reflexed; petals absent; disk absent; stamens 75–95; filaments free; anthers dorsifixed, 2-locular, connective sometimes widened; pistillode absent. Female inflorescence much shorter, 1–4-flowered. Female flowers: calyx 2–4-lobed, caducous; petals absent; disk absent; ovary 2–4-locular; ovules 1 per locule; styles 2–4, long, entire, conspicuously papillose. Fruit a drupe, indehiscent; endocarp crustaceous. Seeds ovoid; testa hard.

One, possibly two, species: S and SE Asia; one species in China.

The genus name is most often given as “*Trewia*” but this is merely an orthographical variant of the original “*Trevia*” and there is no justification for its use without formal conservation.

Kulju et al. (Blumea 52: 115–136. 2007) showed that *Trevia* is embedded within *Mallotus*, from which it differs only by the indehiscent fruit, and they transferred it to that genus, along with *T. polycarpa* Benthams, which they regarded as distinct. However, the name *Trevia* (1753) has priority over *Mallotus* (1790). For the sake of nomenclatural continuity, *Mallotus* should be formally conserved against *Trevia* because the former name is better known and has traditionally been applied to a much larger genus than the latter. The alternative would be many new combinations in *Trevia*. We are maintaining here the name *Mallotus*, which applies to a very easily recognized entity, until this nomenclatural issue is resolved.

#### 1. *Trevia nudiflora* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1193. 1753.

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*Mallotus cardiophyllus* Merrill; *M. nudiflorus* (Linnaeus) Kulju & Welzen; *M. polycarpus* (Benthams) Kulju & Welzen; *Pseudotrewia macrophylla* Miquel; *Rottlera hoperiana* Blume ex Müller Argoviensis; *R. indica* Willdenow; *R. operiana* Blume ex Baillon; *Trevia integerrima* Stokes; *T. macrophylla* Roth; *T. macrostachya* Klotzsch; *T. nudiflora* var. *dentata* Susila & N. P. Balakrishnan; *T. nudiflora* var. *polycarpa* (Benthams) Susila & N. P. Balakrishnan; *T. nudiflora* var. *tomentosa* Susila & N. P. Balakrishnan; *T. polycarpa* Benthams.

Trees, up to 25 m tall, deciduous; branchlets tomentose or villous. Stipules lanceolate, ca. 5 mm, deciduous; petiole 5–12 cm; leaf blade ovate or oblong-ovate, 10–15 × 8–14 cm, papery, abaxially villous, adaxially pilose along veins, base

cordate, rarely broadly rounded, with 2 or 4 glands, apex acuminate. Male inflorescences 6–25(–30) cm, densely villous; bracts ovate-lanceolate, ca. 3 mm. Female inflorescence 1.5–11 cm, often 1-flowered; peduncle to 3 cm, pilose. Female flowers: pedicel 1–9 mm; calyx 5–6 mm; ovary tomentulose; styles often 3, basally connate, 2–2.5 cm. Drupe globose, 2–4-locular, [1–]2–3.5 cm in diam., glabrous [or hairy]; exocarp thick and fleshy [or very thin]. Fl. Jan–Apr, fr. Jun–Dec.

River valleys, by forest streams; 100–800 m. SE Guangxi, Hainan, S Yunnan [Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam].

Balakrishnan and Chakrabarty (Fam. Euphorbiaceae India, 155–156. 2007) recognized four varieties within India, with *Trevia nudiflora* var. *nudiflora* extending ± throughout the range of the species, including China, and var. *tomentosa* Susila & N. P. Balakrishnan extending to Myanmar and Indochina and possibly to China. The other two varieties are endemic to central and S India.

Fl. China 11: 224–225. 2008.