123. ALANGIACEAE

Trees or shrubs. Leaves distichous, sirnple, petiolate, entire or coarsely toothed to lobulate, base often unequal, estipulate. Flowers dichlamydeous, bisexual in axillary cymes or fascicles, jointed to pedicels; calyx tube adherent to ovary, limb entire or toothed, petals 4-10, valvate, ultimately reflexed; stamens as many as petals or twice as numerous, with short, often hairy filaments and long, linear anthers; ovaries inferior, 1- to 2-celled, cells 1-ovuled; style 1; stigmas capitate or clavate, entire or lobed. Fruits baccate, 1-seeded, crowned by slightly enlarged calyx.

Only genus with 22 species in the tropics of the Old World: 6 in the Philippines.

1. ALANGIUM Lamarck, nom. cons.

Characteristics. (Refer to family description).

- 1. *Alangium longiflorum* Merr., Philip. J. Sc. 7 (Bot.): 319, 1912; Bloembergen, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. 16: 159, 1939; Blumea 1: 253, f. 1, i, 1935.

Trees dioecious, up to 10 m high. Leaves oblong to obovately oblong, 10-15 x 4-7 cm, entire, acute to acuminate, base obtusely rounded; petioles 5-8 mm long, pubescent. Flowers few-fascicled, white; pedicels short and turbinate; calyx tomentose. Fruits ovately elliptic, 2 cm long, calyx rim hairy.

Borneo. Throughout the Philippines, along stream banks and humid depressions in low forests; in Mt. Makiling, Luzon, along Molawin Creek.

Com. name – Malatapai (Bik., Tag.). Exsicc. – Miras CA 1974 (CAHP); Alberto 1155403 (US).

Alangium chinense (Lour.) Rehd. in Sargent, Pl. Wils 2: 552, 1916;
 Bloembergen, Blumea 1: 255, f. 2, a-c, 1935. – Stylidium chinense Lour.,
 Fl. Cochinch. 220, 1790.

Figure 162

Trees small. Leaves ovate to ovately elliptic, subcordate, begonia-like, entire or young ones lobulate larger lamina 10 x 15 cm; petioles 2-3 cm long.

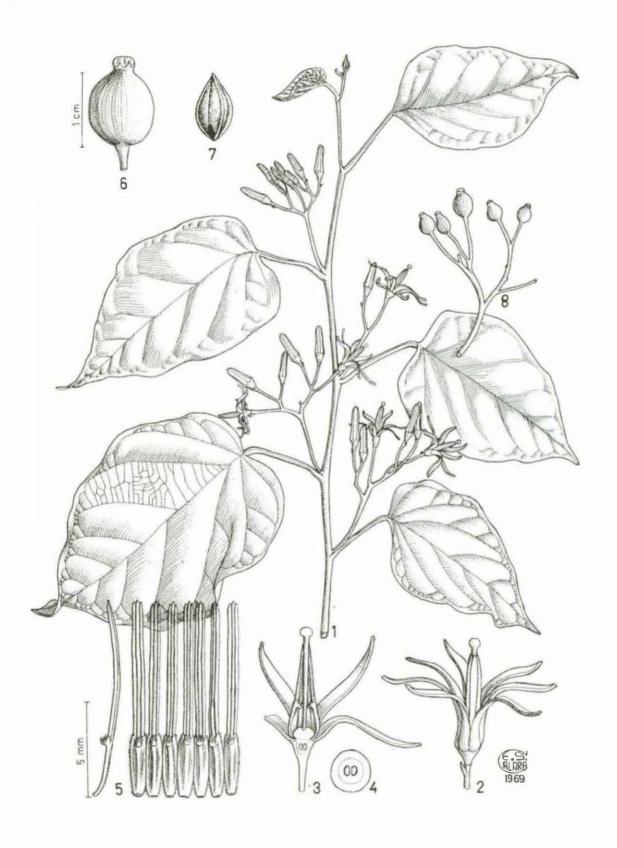


Figure 162. Alangium chinense: 1. flowering branch; 2. flower; 3. flower, vertical section; 4. ovary, cross section; 5. stamens; 6. fruit; 7. seed; 8. fruit cluster.