

Cymes slenderly pedunculate, nearly half the length of foliage; flowers white, fragrant; petals 6-8, strap-like, usually 7-merous, becoming reflexed; calyx turbinate; styles thin; stigmas capitate, 4-lobed; ovaries 2-celled. Fruits globose, 1 cm long.

Throughout Africa, southeastern Asia, India to China and Malesia. Throughout the Philippines, primarily along stream banks at low altitudes; in Mt. Makiling, Luzon, along Molawin Creek.

Com. name – *Bagaloan* (Tag.).

Exsicc. – *Pancho CA 9844** (CAHP); *Fortunato 711306*; *Elmer 1237175* (US).

3. *Alangium javanicum* (Bl.) Wang. in Engl., Pfl. R. IV. 220b, 14, 1910; Bloembergen, Blumea 1: 201, 1935. – *Styrax javanicum* Bl., Bijdr. 13: 671, 1826. – *Alangium meyeri* Merr., Publ. Gov. Lab., Philip. 35: 54, 1906.

var. *jaheri* Bloem., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. 16: 218, 1939.

Trees. Leaves oblong, 15 x 6 cm, short-acute, base broadly rounded; petioles 1 cm long. Cymes sessile or shortly peduncled. 1- to 34-flowered; flowers 4-7 (often 6-)merous; petals greenish yellow, 7-20 cm long; styles thick, clavate at pyramidal top with 4 decurrent stigmas; ovaries 1-celled. Fruits ellipsoid-ovoid, 1.75-3.5 cm long, glabrous or thinly hairy, narrow apical calyx rim pubescent.

Throughout Malesia. In the Philippines, in forests at low and medium altitudes; in Mt. Makiling, Luzon, mostly at low altitudes.

Com. name – *Putian* (P. Bis., Tag.).

Exsicc. – *Gates CA 1975* (CAHP); *Elmer 854530, 1237337*; *Foxworthy's collector 1091638, 1091586*; *Villamil 901693* (US).

124. CORNACEAE

Trees or shrubs. Leaves opposite or spirally arranged, simple, petiolate, entire or serrate, estipulate. Flowers bisexual or unisexual, regular, terminal or axillary, paniculate, cymose or capitate, occasionally subtended by colored bracts; calyx adnate to ovary, segments small, valvate; petals 4 or 5, sometimes four times more, entirely wanting, inserted around an epigynous disc; stamens usually as many as petals, alternate and inserted with them; ovaries inferior, 1- to 4-celled with 1, rarely 2 pendulous ovules in each cell; styles simple, usually short; stigmas truncate, capitate or pyramidal, sometimes lobed. Fruits drupes or berries with 1- to 4-celled putamen or with 2 distinct stones, sometimes

glomerated into a solid head; embryo in copious fleshy albumen; cotyledons generally thin, foliaceous.

Genera 16, species 100; widely distributed in the tropical and temperate regions of the world; 1 genus and 5 species in the Philippines.

1. MASTIXIA Blume

Trees mostly. Young twigs pubescent. Leaves opposite or spirally arranged. Flowers bisexual, often bibracteate, small, in terminal, many-flowered cymose panicles, sessile or short-pedicelled, jointed under flowers; calyx tube campanulate, limb toothed, hairy; petals 4 or 5, ovate, valvate, pubescent; stamens as many with cordately oblong anthers; ovaries 1-celled, disc fleshy; styles cylindrical; ovules pendulous from top of cell. Drupes ovately ellipsoid, crowned by calyx teeth or scars; putamen grooved down on face; seeds ellipsoid.

Species 13, in Sri Lanka, Western Ghats, Northeastern India, Bhutan, Southern Yunnan, Burma, Thailand, Indochina, Hainan, all over Malesia; 2 species, 1 subspecies and 1 variety in the Philippines.

1. *Mastixia pentandra* Bl., Bijdr. 654, 1926; *Matt. Fl. Mal.* 1, 8: 95, 1977. ssp. *philippinensis* (Wang.) Matt., *Blumea* 23: 85, 1976; *Fl. Mal.* 1, 8: 96, 1977. – *Mastixia philippinensis* Wang. in *Fedde Repert.* 10: 273, 1910; Merr., *En. Philip.* 3: 241, 1923. Figure 163

Trees small to medium-sized. Leaves alternate, oblong, 8 x 3 cm, pronounced midrib with 6 pairs of nerves, abruptly acute to acuminate, base acute to subobtusate; petioles 1-2 cm long. Inflorescences appressed-pubescent. 5 cm long, subpaniculate, ultimate branches bract-subtended; flowers 4- or 5-merous in small, terminal, subsessile clusters, calyx tube short, rim short-toothed; petals oblong, 1 mm longer than calyx; stamens short with broad anthers; styles 1 mm long, 4-angled, terminated by minute stigmas. Drupes ellipsoid, 2.5-3 cm long, smooth, glabrous, short, conically pointed with calyx vestiges, green, then pale white, finally purplish blue to nearly black, often with similarly colored globose cells.

Endemic. Philippines: northern to southern Luzon, Catanduanes and Leyte; in primary forests, ascending to 1000 m altitude; in Mt. Makiling, Luzon, in the vicinity of Mudspring.

Com. name – *Apanit* (Tag.).

Exsicc. – *Stern* CA 12119*; *Villamil* CA 2070 (CAHP); *Curran* 710026; *Elmer* 1237767, 1237340, 1237472; *Racelis* 900778 (US).



Figure 163. *Mastixia pentandra* ssp. *philippinensis*: 1. flowering twig; 2. fruiting twig; 3. flowers; 4. stamen, 2 views; 5. flower, vertical section; 6. fruit, 2 views; 7. seed, 2 views.

