

1. SIPHONODON Griffith

Trees. Leaves alternate, short-petioled, entire or crenate; stipules minute, deciduous. Inflorescences axillary, subcymose, few-flowered; peduncles short; flowers very small, 5-merous; calyx 5-cleft; petals spreading; disc not distinct from base of calyx; stamens 5, isomerous, connivent around pistil; filaments flattened; ovaries half immersed, conical, depressed at top; stigmas sessile, lying in concavity; cells numerous, in 2-4 series, each with single ovule. Fruits ovoid or globose, hard, fleshy of uniform pulp throughout; seeds small, achene-like, irregularly placed, imbedded in mass which upon drying becomes brittle and easily crumbles.

Species 2; Malaysia, Philippines and Australia.

1. *Siphonodon celastrineus* Griff., Calc. J. Nat. Hist. 4: 247, t. 14, 1844; Ding Hou, Fl. Mal. Ser. I, 6: 394, f. 24, a-f, 25, 1964. **Figure 101**

Trees, up to 30 m high. Leaves oblong, 16 x 6 cm, lucid, midrib prominent with pairs of obscure nerves, reticulations evident, obtuse or short acute, base obtuse to rounded; petioles 1 cm long, canaliculated. Flowers white, subsessile, few-clustered at ends of obscurely branched or unbranched, 1-cm long, thick, axillary stalks, relatively small, falling off early and leaving raised circular scars. Fruits ellipsoid or obovoidly globose, 2-3 cm long, with sunken apex, pale green, glabrous, hard occasionally a trifle rugose; pedicels 5 mm long.

India, Burma, Thailand, Indochina and Malesia. Throughout the Philippines, in forests at low and medium altitudes; in Mt. Makiling, Luzon, mostly in lowlands.

Com. name – *Matang-ulang* (Tag.)

Exsicc. – *Bulalacao & Ordoño CA 1693; Gates CA 1694; Hermoso CA 3180; Peña de la CA 8148*, Velasco CA 1691 (CAHP); Whitford BF 19672, 900742 (US).*

88. STAPHYLEACEAE

Trees or shrubs. Leaves opposite; stipules interpetiolar, 2 to each node; leaflets opposite, serrulate, shiny and subcoriaceous, stipelate. Panicles large, terminal and in upper leaf axils; flowers small; calyx deeply 5-partite, persistent, imbricate; petals nearly orbicular; stamens inserted outside lobed or crenulate, raised, large disc; filaments flattened; anthers short; ovaries sessile, 3-lobed; styles 3, distinct or combined; stigmas subcapitate; ovules 2 and together, or when more, in 2 rows. Fruits subglobose, indehiscent, leathery or chartaceous; seeds few to many, hard or crustaceous without aril.

Species 40, pantropic; 5 in the Philippines.