

## 99. THYMELAEACEAE

Shrubs, trees, rarely herbs, with tough, fibrous inner bark or bast. Leaves alternate or opposite, simple, entire, stipulate. Flowers bisexual, axillary or terminal, in heads, umbels, spikes or racemes; perianth regular, tubular or campanulate with 4 or 5 lobes, imbricate in bud, often with alternating scales at base; disc annular, cupular or of scales; corolla absent or represented by free or united, petaloid appendages; stamens 2, or as many or twice as many as lobes; anthers 2-celled; ovaries superior, 1- to 2-celled, seldom 4- or 5-celled; styles short or long, terminal or concentric; stigmas capitate; ovules solitary in each cell, pendulous from near top of cell. Fruits usually indehiscent; seeds with fleshy albumen or exalbuminous.

Genera 55, species 500, in temperate as well as tropical regions; 6 genera and 22 species in the Philippines.

1. Ovary 1-celled; fruits 1-seeded..... 1. *Wikstroemia*  
 1. Ovary 2-celled; (1-celled by abortion in *P. perrottetiana*); fruits 2 (-1)-seeded....  
 ..... 2. *Phaleria*

1. WIKSTROEMIA Endlicher, *nom. cons.*

Shrubs or small trees. Leaves opposite or decussate, rarely ternate. Flowers terminal or axillary, racemose, fascicled or solitary, spicate, often ebracteolate; perianth tube or receptacle elongate with 4 spreading lobes, lobes finally becoming detached; stamens 8 in 2 series, inserted upon mouth of perianth; filaments short; disc scales 1-4, thin, often incised; ovaries ellipsoid, 1-celled; styles short; stigmas large, globose. Fruits drupaceous, often surrounded by dried remains of floral tube.

Species 70, in southeastern Asia, Australia and the Pacific Islands; 10 in the Philippines.

1. Leaves ovate to oblong-ovate; flowers sessile ..... 1. *W. ovata*  
 1. Leaves broadly lanceolate; flowers pedicelled..... 2. *W. meyeniana*

1. *Wikstroemia ovata* C.A. Mey., Bull. Ac. Imp. Sc. St. Petersb. Cl. Ph. -M. 1: 357, 1843; Meisn. in DC., Prodr. 14: 544, 1857; Merr., En. Philip. 3: 133, 1923.

Shrubs or small trees. Leaves ovate to oblong-ovate, 10 x 4 cm, midrib prominent with obscure nerves, obtuse to acute or acuminate, base rounded, obtuse or cuneate, subsessile. Flowers sessile in an umbel, erect, yellowish tinged, tubular, 1.5 cm long, with 4 short lobes, glabrate. Stamens alternating with corolla lobes. Fruits subglobose, 5-8 mm across, shiny, yellowish red.

North Borneo. Throughout the Philippines, in secondary forests at low altitudes; in Mt. Makiling, Luzon, in open wooded areas at low altitudes.

Com. name – *Salagong bilog* (Tag.).

Exsicc. – Gates CA 1933, 1936; Lugod CA 7030; Diloy CA 1934; Ela CA 1935; Velasco CA 1937; Catalan CA 1938, 2861; Palis CA 2979; Pordesimo CA 3182 (CAHP).

2. *Wikstroemia meyeniana* Warb. in Perk., *Fragm. Fl. Philip.* 171, 1905; Ding Hou, *Fl. Mal.* 1, 6: 33, 1960. Figure 129

Shrubs or small trees. Leaves broadly lanceolate, 10 x 3 cm, midrib raised beneath with obscure nerves gradually tapering toward acuminate point, base rounded, subsessile. Flowers yellowish green, terminal or rarely from uppermost leaf axils, sparsely pubescent, umbellately clustered; peduncles usually solitary, 1-2 cm long; perianth tube usually ciliate toward base, broadly 4-lobulate at apex. Fruits shiny, bright red, ovoid, 8 x 6 mm; seeds terete, pointed toward apex.

Indochina. Philippines: northern to southern Luzon; in forests at low and medium altitudes; in Mt. Makiling, Luzon, in open wooded areas at low altitudes.

Com. name – *Salagong laparan* (Tag.).

Exsicc. – *Hernaez CA 28390\** (CAHP); *Elmer 1050319*; *Foxworthy's collector 1091612* (US).

## 2. PHALERIA Jack

Shrubs or small trees. Leaves opposite, decussate. Flowers white, terminal or lateral, in capitate clusters or cymes; involucre-like bracts leafy and deciduous; receptacles elongated, cylindric, somewhat widened toward top; perianth erect with 4-6 small, spreading lobes; disc cupular or sometimes appendaged; stamens in 2 series, exserted; filaments filiform, with small, basifixed anthers; ovaries almost sessile, 2-celled, often adnate to a basal membrane; styles slender. Fruits drupaceous, 1- or 2-seeded, endocarp hard or coriaceous, exocarp fibrous and fleshy.

1. Flowers pedunculate, pubescent; fruits 1-seeded ..... 1. *P. perrottetiana*  
 1. Flowers sessile or nearly so, glabrous; fruits 2-seeded ..... 2. *P. coccinea*

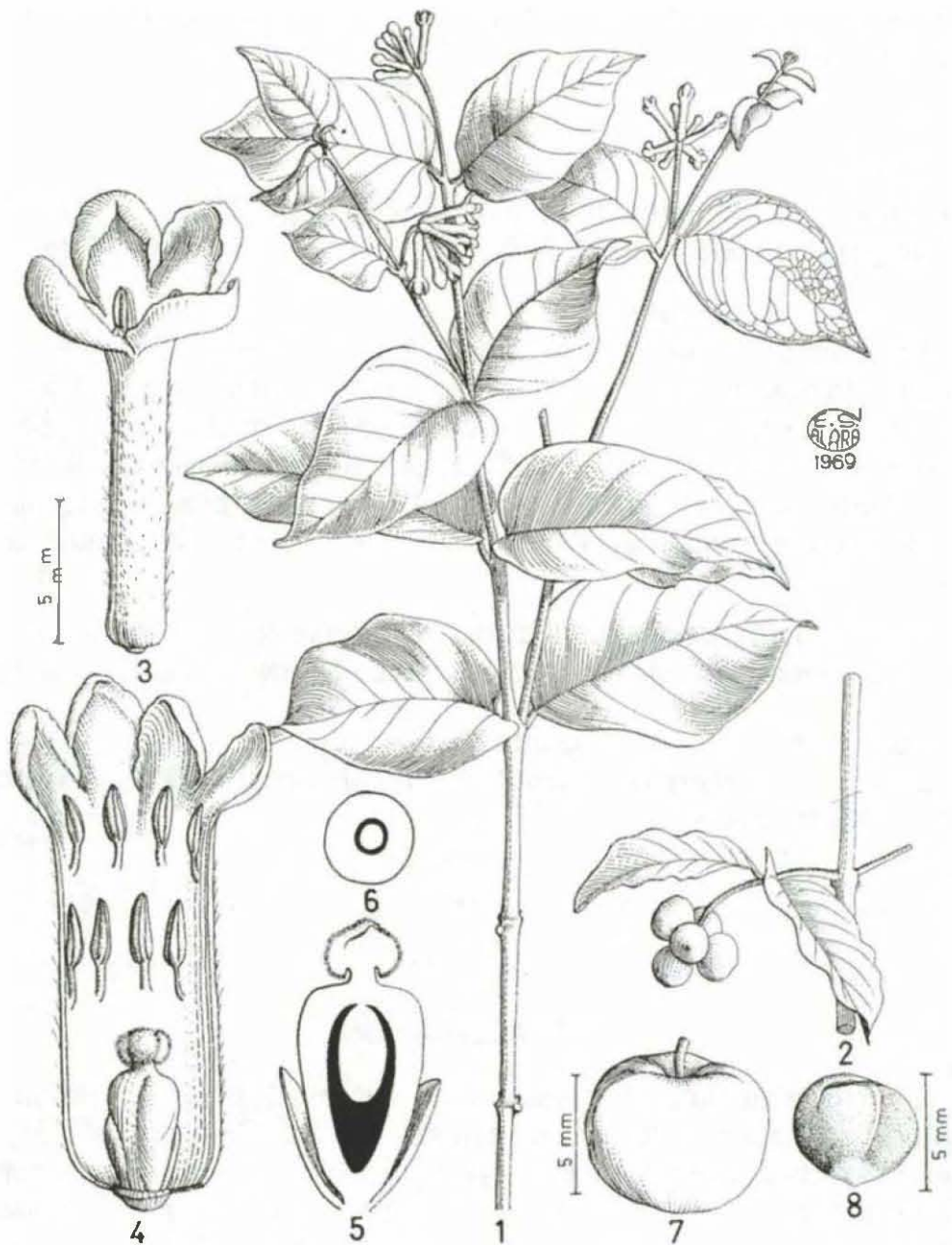


Figure 129. *Wikstroemia meyeniana*: 1. flowering branch; 2. portion of fruiting branch; 3. flower; 4. flower, opened; 5. ovary, vertical section; 6. ovary, cross section; 7. fruit; 8. seed.

1. *Phaleria perrottetiana* (Decne.) F.-Vill., Nov. App. 183, 1830; Ding Hou, Fl. Mal. I, 6: 18, 1960. – *Drimyspermum perrottetianum* Decne., Ann. Sc. Nat. Bot. II, 19: 40, 1843.

Shrubs or small trees. Leaves oblong, 18 x 8 cm, midrib ridged beneath with 7-10 pairs of ascendingly curved nerves, acute, base obtusely rounded; petioles short, thick. Flowers whitish, solitary or few-clustered at apices or upper leaf axils, pubescent; peduncle short, stout, subtended by greenish, early-falling bracts; perianth 2 cm long, 4-lobulate. Fruits reddish tinged when ripe, ovately pointed, 1-seeded.

Louisiade Archipelago and Malesia. Throughout the Philippines, in primary forests at low altitudes.

Com. name – *Tuka* (Ibn.).

Exsicc. – *Pancho CA 20133, 20280* (CAHP).

2. *Phaleria coccinea* (Gaudich.) F.v. Muell., Descr. Not. 2: 9, 1885; Ding Hou, Fl. Mal. I, 6: 21, 1960. – *Dais coccinea* Gaudich., Voy. Uranie 443. t. 44, 1826. – *Phaleria cumingii* (Meisn.) F.-Vill., Nov. App. 183, 1880. – *Drimyspermum cumingii* Meisn. in DC., Prodr. 14: 605, 1857.

Shrubs or small trees. Branchlets reddish brown, usually hollow. Leaves oblong, 10 x 5 cm, midrib prominent beneath with obscure, ascendingly curved nerves, abruptly acute, base obtuse, short-petioled. Flowers sessile or nearly so, terminal or lateral, often from gnarly, woody, lumps on stem, glabrous, subtended by caducous foliaceous bracts; stamens exserted, with short, oblong anthers; styles equaling stamens; stigmas thick. Fruits fleshy, 1.5 cm across, subglobose, 2-seeded.

New Britain, Moluccas and New Guinea. Philippines: Luzon to Visayan Islands; in forests at low altitudes; in Mt. Makiling, Luzon, in wooded areas at low altitudes.

Com. name – *Salagong gubat* (Tag.).

Exsicc. – *Pancho CA 20261* (CAHP).