

PANDACEAE

小盘木科 xiao pan mu ke

Li Bingtao (李秉滔 Li Ping-tao)¹; Michael G. Gilbert²

Trees or shrubs, dioecious. Axillary buds prominent. Stipules small. Leaves alternate, distichous, petiolate, simple, penninerved, margin serrulate or entire. Flowers unisexual, solitary or fascicled, or in axillary cymes, or terminal or cauliflorous racemelike thyrses. Sepals 5, imbricate, or open. Petals 5, imbricate or valvate. Disk small or absent, rarely larger. Stamens 5–15, 1- or 2-seriate, sometimes unequal, outer stamens alternating with petals, inner ones sometimes absent or reduced to staminodes; filaments free; anthers introrse, thecae longitudinally dehiscent, connective elevated. Ovary superior, 2–5-loculed; ovules 1 or 2 per locule, apical, pendent, orthotropal or anatropal, without obturator; styles 2–5(–10)-lobed. Fruit a drupe, sometimes flattened, more rarely a capsule; endocarp slightly bony or pitted or ridged, sometimes dehiscent by valves. Seeds usually flattened concave, more rarely ovoid, caruncle absent; endosperm present; cotyledons broad and flattened. $2n = 30$.

About three genera and 18 species: tropical Africa and Asia; one species in China.

Li Pingtao & Zhang Yongtian. 1998. Pandaceae. In: Xu Langran & Huang Chengchiu, eds., Fl. Reipubl. Popularis Sin. 43(1): 1–2.

1. MICRODESMIS J. D. Hooker, Icon. Pl. 8: t. 758. 1848.

小盘木属 xiao pan mu shu

Shrubs or treelets, dioecious. Stipules small. Leaves alternate, shortly petiolate, simple, penninerved. Flowers unisexual, usually in axillary fascicles, female ones sometimes solitary; pedicel short. Male flowers: sepals 5, imbricate; petals 5, longer than sepals; disk absent; stamens [5 or]10 and 2-seriate, inserted on fleshy receptacle, outer ones alternating with petals, inner ones sometimes absent or reduced and scalelike; filaments free; anthers longitudinally dehiscent, 2-loculed; pistillode present. Female flowers: sepals and petals like those of male flowers but slightly larger; ovary fleshy, 2(or 3)[–5]-loculed; ovule 1 in each locule, anatropous; styles short, 2-parted, usually divergent. Drupe usually globose; exocarp scabrous; endocarp bony. Seeds with fleshy endosperm; testa shiny; cotyledons broad and flattened.

About 11 species: nine in tropical Africa, two in Asia; one species in China.

1. *Microdesmis caseariifolia* Planchon ex J. D. Hooker, Icon. Pl. 8: t. 758. 1848 [*“caseariaefolia”*].

小盘木 xiao pan mu

Microdesmis caseariifolia f. *sinensis* Pax & K. Hoffmann; *M. philippinensis* Elmer; *Tetragyne acuminata* Miquel.

Shrubs or treelets, 3–8 m tall. Stem scabrous; young branches pubescent, glabrescent with age. Petiole 3–6 mm, pubescent to glabrous; leaf blade lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate, or oblong, 6–16 × 2.5–5 cm, papery to thinly leathery, both surfaces glabrous or abaxially sparsely puberulent along midrib when young, base cuneate or broadly so, inequilateral, margin

crenulate or subentire, apex acuminate, sometimes caudate; lateral veins in 4–6 pairs, delicate. Flowers yellow, small, in axillary fascicles. Male flowers: pedicel 2–3 mm; sepals ovate, ca. 1 mm; petals elliptic, ca. 2 mm; stamens 10, outer 5 longer, connective triangular or caudate-acuminate, inner 5 reduced to fleshy staminodes. Female flowers: sepals and petals slightly larger than those of male flowers; ovary globose, 2-celled. Drupe red when mature, globose, ca. 5 mm, scabrous, 2-seeded. Fl. Mar–Sep, fr. Jul–Nov.

Dense forests, valleys, slopes, brushwood; 200–800 m. Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan [Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam].

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