

# MALPIGHIACEAE\*

- A. Stipules united to base of petiole ..... 1. *Tristellateia*  
 A. Stipules free from petiole, inserted on stem between petioles  
   B. Flowers zygomorphic; style 1; leaves usually acute at base; mericarps with 1 long dorsal and 2 short lateral wings ..... 2. *Hiptage*  
   B. Flowers actinomorphic; styles 3; leaves rounded, truncate or cordate at base; mericarps with a single dorsal wing ..... 3. *Ryssopterys*

## 1. *Tristellateia* Thouars

1. *Tristellateia australasiae* A. Rich. ex A. Lesson et A. Rich. in d'Urv., Voy. Astrolabe, Atlas.: t. 59 (1833).  
 Japanese name: Kōshun-kazura.

Vines to 10 m long, glabrescent. Leaves often opposite, sometimes subopposite, with 2 linear-lanceolate stipules inserted on base of petiole; blade ovate to oblong, 6–10 cm long, 2–5 cm wide, apex acute, base rounded, entire, glabrous, with 2 marginal glands at base; lateral veins 4 or 5 pairs. Inflorescences glabrous, ca. 6–12 cm long, terminal on short mostly 2-leaved lateral branchlets, racemose, bracteate; pedicel 1–2 cm long, articulate, 2-bracteolate, persistent below submedian articulation. Flowers actinomorphic, bisexual, bright yellow, ca. 2 cm across. Sepals oblong, 2–3 mm long, obtuse, glandless. Petals similar to sepals, ca. 12 mm long, clawed; blade

oblong, keeled on outside, apex rounded, base truncate or subcordate. Stamens 10 or fewer in some flowers, unequal; outer ones longer; anthers elongate, 2–3 mm long, early caducous; filaments expanded at base, turning red. Ovary globose, ca. 1 mm across, hairy, with a whorl of papillae; style 1 or rarely 2. Fruits samaras, somewhat woody, 13 mm across or less; lateral wings short, thick, hard, 4–6 mm long, divided into 4–10 narrow lobes, stellately expanded in one plane; medial wing similar to lateral ones.

Japan: Ryukyu. Climbing on trees and in thickets.

Distr.: Japan, Taiwan to SE. Asia, the Pacific Islands and Malesia to Australia.

Icones: Satake et al., Woody Pl. 1: photo. 304 5.

## 2. *Hiptage* Gaertn.

1. *Hiptage benghalensis* (L.) Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Pt. 2, Nat. Hist. 43(2): 136 (1874).

*Bannisteria benghalensis* L., Sp. Pl.: 437 (1753).

*Hiptage madablota* Gaertn., Fruct. Sem. Pl. 2: 169 (1791).

*Hiptage leptophylla* Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formos. 3: 48 (1913).

Japanese name: Usuba-saru-no-o.

Stout shrubs, scandent. Leaves simple, opposite, short petiolate; blade oblong-ovate to oblong, mostly 10–15 cm long, 4–6 cm wide, apex acuminate to acute, base slightly cuneate to obtuse, usually glabrous, generally with 2 glands on lower surface, often with smaller glands on margins of lower surface; stipules minute, gland-like or obsolete, when present attached to stem between petioles.

Inflorescences terminal or axillary, raceme-like, with short hairs. Flowers pale, bisexual, zygomorphic. Calyx deeply incised with a single gland on outer surface, gland often adnate to pedicel. Petals unequal; outer ones elliptic, inner ones more orbicular, often with 2 outgrowths at base. Stamens unequal; anterior one 2–3 times as long as outer 9; posterior stamen shortest. Ovary 3-loculed, 3-lobed. Styles 3, 2 shortened, other one longer than longest stamen, coiled in bud. Fruits separating into 3 mericarps; mericarps globular 3-winged, middle wing larger, perpendicular to 2 lateral ones 1-seeded.

Japan: Ryukyu (Okinawa Islands). Extinct?

Distr.: Japan, Taiwan, S. China, Malesia and India.

Icones: Huang et al., Fl. Taiwan ed. 2, 3: 567, t. 291 (1993).

## 3. *Ryssopterys* Blume ex A. Juss.

1. *Ryssopterys timorensis* (DC.) Blume ex A. Juss. in Deless., Icon. Sel. Pl. 3: 21, t. 35 (1837).

*Bannisteria timorensis* DC., Prodr. 1: 588 (1824).

*Ryssopterys dealbata* A. Juss. in Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. 3: 386 (1843).

Japanese name: Sasaki-kazura.

Twining vines to 10 m long; young parts with dense grayish hairs, glabrescent; androdioecious (some plants

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## MALPIGHIACEAE

with bisexual flowers, others with staminate flowers only). Leaves opposite, petiolate; petiole 2–7 cm long, bearing 2 distinct glands at apex; blade usually ovate, 8–12 cm long, 4–7 cm wide, apex usually acute or acuminate and cuspidate, base rounded or truncate, with 2 glands near base, glabrous on both surfaces or more or less tomentose on lower surface, margins often glandular; stipules free from petiole, on stem between petiole bases, variable, rounded-obovate to lanceolate, base attenuate, 2–12 mm long, 1–8 mm wide. Inflorescences axillary, compound cymes, 6–8 cm long; rachis simple or divided apically, with 2 much reduced hairy and gland-bearing bract-like leaves; peduncle 3–4 cm long, with basal bracts

(ca. 4 mm long); pedicel 1–1.5 cm long with dense appressed hairs. Flowers actinomorphic, yellow. Sepals ca. 2 mm long, rounded. Petals more or less clawed, suborbicular, 6–8 mm long. Filaments 2–4 mm long; stamens united at base. Ovary hairy; styles usually 3, free, sometimes coiled, 3–4 mm long. Fruits samaras, 3–3.5 cm long, 1–1.5 cm wide, breaking into 3 globular mericarps with 1 dorsal wing; mericarps 2–6 cm long.

Japan: Ryukyu. In forests in coastal regions.

Distr.: Japan, Taiwan, Malesia, NE. Australia and Micronesia.

Icones: Delessert, Icon. Sel. Pl. 3: t. 350 (1837).