

# *Cratoxylum arborescens* (Vahl) Blume, Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. 2 (1852)

Latin for 'tree'.

## Synonyms

*Ancistrolobus glaucescens* Turcz.

*Cratoxylum arborescens* var. *miquelii* King

*Cratoxylum cuneatum* Miq.

*Hypericum arborescens* Vahl

*Hypericum coccineum* Wall.

## Diagnostics

Emergent tree up to 60 m tall and 120 cm dbh. Stem with white to yellow latex. Leaves evergreen, opposite, simple, penni-veined, secondary veins joining to form an intra-marginal vein, glabrous, venation inconspicuous. Inflorescences terminal. Flowers ca. 8 mm diameter, white-pink-red, placed in panicles, petals without nectary glands. Fruits ca. 8 mm long, red-brown-black, dehiscent capsule, with many small round winged seeds.

## Description

Tree, up to 60 m tall and 120 cm diameter, evergreen, glabrous; bark scaly, reddish; young shoots with interpetiolar scar continuous. Leaves with petiole 5-10 mm, 5-16 by 2-6 cm, obovate-oblong to obovate-oblancheolate or elliptic (2-4 times longer than broad), apex acute to cuspidate, base cuneate to attenuate, usually coriaceous, not or scarcely glaucous or papillose beneath. Inflorescence a many-flowered terminal pyramidal panicle; pedicels 1.5-3 mm. Flowers homostylous. Sepals 3.5-6 by 2-4.5 mm. Petals deep red or very rarely orange or white, 4.5-7 by 2.5-5 mm; nectary scale up to 1 mm, often deeply lacinate. Stamen fascicles 4-5 mm, with stamens relatively congested, 30-40 per fascicle; anther gland absent? Staminodial fascicles (if well developed) greenish yellow, flattened, obovate, cucullate. Ovary 1.5-2 mm long; styles 1.5-3 mm. Capsule 7-9 by c. 4 mm, c. 1.75 times as long as sepals, cylindrical, with columella half as long as capsule. Seeds 10-18 per loculus, c. 5 by 0.8 mm, narrowly oblong. [from Flora Malesiana]

## Ecology

In undisturbed to slightly disturbed mixed dipterocarp, keranga, (peat)-swamp and sub-montane forests up to 1800 m altitude. Mostly on alluvial sites and along rivers, but also found on ridges on sandy soils.

## Uses

The wood is locally used to make shingles and for indoor construction.

## Distribution

Burma, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

## Local names

Borneo: Dat, Di'it, Geroking, Geronggang, Gerunggang, Idat, Kata mudung, Labakan, Madak, Manat, Mertilan, Serungan, Serungan labakan, Tat.

Sumatra: geronggang, gronggang; lede (Atjeh), kalat (Riouw), ampet, idat (Banka), kaju dori (Billiton), kaju si pare-pare (Asahan).

