

Sarayut RAKARCHA^{a,b}, Surapon SAENSOUK^{c,*} and Piyaporn SAENSOUK^b:
***Tetracera akara* (Dilleniaceae), a New Record for Thailand**

^aQueen Sirikit Botanic Garden, The Botanical Garden Organization, Chiang Mai, 50180 THAILAND;

^bPlant and Invertebrate Taxonomy and Its Applications Unit Group, Department of Biology,
Faculty of Science, Mahasarakham University, Maha Sarakham, 44150 THAILAND;

^cPlant and Invertebrate Taxonomy and Its Applications Unit Group, WalaiRukhvej Botanical Research Institute,
Mahasarakham University, Maha Sarakham, 44150 THAILAND

*Corresponding author: surapon.s@msu.ac.th

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Summary: *Tetracera akara* (Burm. f.) Merr. (*Dilleniaceae*) is reported here as a new record for Thailand. A key to the species of the genus *Tetracera* in Thailand, description, photographs and drawing of *Tetracera akara* are also provided.

The *Dilleniaceae* are a family of angiosperms consisting of 11 genera and about 500 species. It is distributed in the tropical and subtropical regions of the world (Horn 2009). In Thailand, *Dilleniaceae* are represented by three genera and 16 species: 11 species of the genus *Dillenia* L., four species of *Tetracera* L., and *Acrotrema costatum* Jack (Hoogland 1972, Na Songkhla and Chandraprasong 2001).

The genus *Tetracera* L. was first described by Linnaeus (1753) based on *T. volubilis* L. The genus *Tetracera* comprises about 50 species distributed from southern Mexico to Paraguay, Antilles, equatorial Africa, Madagascar, Sri Lanka and Southern India, Southeast Asia to Northeastern Australia, and New Caledonia; most species in Brazil (Horn 2007).

The *Dilleniaceae* in Thailand were revised between 2013 and 2018 by one of the authors. We found that a dried specimen, C. Niyomdham & P. Puudjaa 7393 (BKF), had been identified as *Tetracera indica* (Christm. & Panz.) Merr. by collectors themselves. It is, however, referable to *Tetracera akara* (Burm. f.) Merr. closely related to *T. indica*. The main difference is the sericeous indumentum inside of the sepals in *T. akara* (vs. glabrous in *T. indica*). Moreover,

another specimen representing *T. akara* from Thailand, C. Niyomdham & P. Puudjaa 7414, was found in BKF, which was identified by P. Puudjaa on 30 April 2014 as *T. akara*.

Tetracera akara has never been reported in Thailand (Smitinand 2014), although Hoogland (1972) added this species in the key to the species of *Tetracera* as a species possibly distributed in Thailand. Therefore, *T. akara* is confirmed as a new record for the flora of Thailand. The information of the morphology, distribution and ecology of the *T. akara* are provided here based on the materials collected in Thailand.

Tetracera akara (Burm. f.) Merr. in Philipp. J. Sci. 19: 366 (1921); Alston in Trimen, Handb. Fl. Ceylon 6: 3 (1931); Hoogland, Fl. Males., Ser. 1, Spermat. 4: 146 (1951); Hoogland, Reinwardtia 2: 208 (1953); Wadhwa, Fl. Ceylon 10: 118 (1996).

Basionym: *Calophyllum akara* Burm. f., Fl. Ind. (N. L. Burman): 121 (1768). **Type:** INDIA. Malabar. Rheede, Hort. Malab. 5: 15, t. 8, ‘*Akara-Patsjotti*’ (1685).

Tetracera rheedii DC., Syst. Nat. [Candolle] 1: 402 (1817); Prodr. 1: 68 (1824); Wight & Arn., Prodr. Fl. Ind. Orient. 1: 5 (1834); Wight, Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. 1, t. 70 (1838); Drury, Handb. Ind. Fl. 1: 9 (1864). **Type:** As for *Calophyllum akara* Burm. f.

Tetracera sylvestris Ridl. in J. Straits Branch

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S. Rakarcha^{a,b}, S. Saensouk^c, P. Saensouk^b: タイ新産の *Tetracera akara* (ビワモドキ科)

タイの半島部でビワモドキ科の *Tetracera akara* (Burm. f.) Merr. が初めて発見された。 *T. akara* は軟弱な枝をもつ小灌木あるいはツル性木本植物である。花は頂生または腋生の円錐花序につき、萼は緑色～赤緑色で内面に毛があり、花弁は白色～緑白色である。本稿ではタイ産の個体にもとづいて記載を与えるとともに図示し

た。インド、セイロン、インドシナ半島などに広く分布する。

(^aタイ・Queen Sirikit Botanic Garden,

^bタイ・Mahasarakham University,

Faculty of Science, Department of Biology,

^cタイ・Mahasarakham University,

WalaiRukhavej Botanical Research Institute)