Further notes on Thai Dipterocarpaceae

RACHUN POOMA*

ABSTRACT. New information on Thai Dipterocarpaceae, derived from recent field work and studies of additional herbarium specimens, is presented. Two taxa newly recorded for Thailand are briefly described and illustrated. One of these, Parashorea densiflora subsp. kerri, is newly recognised at subspecific rank. New information is provided on a number of species mainly in the genus Dipterocarpus. Eight genera and 63 species of Dipterocarpaceae are now known to occur in Thailand.

INTRODUCTION

A recently published checklist of Thai Dipterocarpaceae included 63 species and two subspecies (Pooma & Newman, 2001). Since then several field trips have been conducted to areas where poorly documented species are located. Furthermore additional specimens not previously available to the author have been examined. Two new records for Thailand have been found, one of which is newly recognised at the subspecific level. Notes on distribution ranges and putative hybrids are provided mainly within the genus Dipterocarpus. A few species included in the previous checklist are no longer considered to occur in Thailand. New identification keys are in preparation, pending additional work in connection with the Flora of Thailand account.

1. ANISOPTERA

1. Anisoptera costata Korth

2. Anisoptera curtisi Dyer ex King

3. Anisoptera scaphula (Roxb.) Kurz

2. COTYLELOBIUM

Cotylelobium lanceolatum Craib

3. DIPTEROCARPUS

1. Dipterocarpus alatus Roxb. ex G.Don

* The Forest Herbarium, Royal Forest Department, Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900, Thailand.
Note.— *Dipterocarpus alatus* x *D. costatus* was recently recorded from Khong Chiam, Ubon Ratchathani (*Pooma et al. 3345 (BFK)*). The parent species were growing in close proximity to each other. Leaf form and fruit characters, including size and indumentum, are intermediate between both species. It should be noted that the hybrid *D. costatus* x *D. obtusifolius* is also known from the area.

2. *Dipterocarpus baudii* Korth.

Note.— *Dipterocarpus baudii* x *D. turbinatus* was recently recorded from Khao Kitchakut National Park, Chanthaburi, where it occurs at 300–600 m altitude scattered on a hillside covered with evergreen forest (*Pooma et al. 3243a (BFK), 3243b (BFK), 3243c (BFK)*). The seedling is partly covered with long, tufted, pale brown hairs as in *D. baudii* turning glabrescent with age. Fruiting specimens combine the narrowly ovoid fruits of *D. turbinatus* with the three large orbicular calyx lobes of *D. baudii*. The tree only produces 1–2 fruits per large branch.

3. *Dipterocarpus chartaceus* Symington


Note.— See notes under *Dipterocarpus alatus*, *D. obtusifolius*, and *D. gracilis*.

5. *Dipterocarpus dyeri* Pierre

Note.— *D. dyeri* x *D. kerrii* was recently collected on Khao Phanom Benja, Krabi (*Pooma et al. 3653 (BFK)*). Vegetatively the hybrid is closer to *D. kerrii*, but the fruits differ by being large and slightly keeled on the upper half of the calyx tube.

6. *Dipterocarpus gracilis* Blume

Note.— *Dipterocarpus gracilis* x *D. costatus* was recorded from Pa Tao Dam, Kanchanaburi (*Phattarakhirom 86 (BFK)*). The fruit is slightly keeled on the tube as in *D. costatus* but the overall shape is similar to that of *D. gracilis*.

7. *Dipterocarpus grandiflorus* (Blanco) Blanco

8. *Dipterocarpus hasseltii* Blume

9. *Dipterocarpus intricatus* Dyer

Note.— *Dipterocarpus intricatus* x *D. tuberculatus* was collected in Sakaerat, Nakhon Ratchasima (*Sanitsuk 254 BFK*). The hybrid is characterised by several intermediate characters in the fruit. Both parent species are very common in the dry deciduous dipterocarp forest of that area.

10. *Dipterocarpus kerrii* King

Note.— see notes under *Dipterocarpus dyeri*.

Note.— *Dipterocarpus costatus* x *D. obtusifolius* has been reported several times, most recently by Pooma & Newman (2001). It was recently recorded at 100 m elevation from Khong Chiam, Ubon Ratchathani (*Pooma et al.* 3340 (BKF)). It apparently occurs in association with *Pinus kesiya* in the transition zone between dry deciduous dipterocarp forest dominated by *D. obtusifolius* and *D. intricatus* and dry evergreen dipterocarp forest dominated by *D. costatus* and *D. alatus*. Whereas the leaves resemble those of *D. obtusifolius*, the bark and fruits are closer to *D. costatus* in size and shape. The hybrid *D. alatus* x *D. costatus* is also known from this area.

12. *Dipterocarpus retusus* Blume


Note.— *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus* x *D. obtusifolius* has been collected in light, open, disturbed vegetation near Nam Phung Dam, Sakon Nakhon (*Pooma et al.* 3387 (BKF)). The leaves are similar to those of *D. obtusifolius*. The fruits are intermediate in size and shape.


Note.— See notes under *Dipterocarpus baudii*.

4. HOPEA

Note.— In Pooma & Newman (2001) *Hopea apiculata* and *H. mollissima* were wrongly mentioned to occur in Thailand. *Hopea* sp. 1 is now referred to *H. oblongifolia*.

1. *Hopea beccariana* Burck

2. *Hopea ferrea* Pierre

3. *Hopea griffithii* Kurz

Distribution.— Additional collections have been identified from Waeng, *Phengklai, Smitinand* 1212 (BKF); Khao Licheo, *Phuphat* D4 (BKF); Bala, *Phuphat* D8 (BKF); Ban Chulaphorn Phatthana 7, *Pooma, Chamchumroon, Phuphat, Trakulkamchai* 3148 (BKF).

4. *Hopea helferi* (Dyer) Brandis

5. *Hopea latifolia* Symington


Note.— This species was included as doubtful in Pooma & Newman (2001). Since then several fruiting specimens have been identified: Ranong, Khao Phota Chong Dong, *Kerr* 16734 (BK, K, L, BM); Surat Thani, Phanom, *Kerr* 18312 (BK, BM, K) and
Nop Pring, Kerr 18383 (BK, BM, K). Additional fruiting specimens were recently collected in the Sri Phangnga and Khao Sok National Parks (Pooma et al. 3692a-c (BFK), 3714a-b (BFK)). The following specimens were determined as Hopea apiculata in Pooma & Newman (2001): Kerr 18557 (BK, K), Santisuk s.n. (BFK); Smittinand 8015 (BFK) and Soeijarto et al. 5904 (BFK) & 5907 (BFK). They are now referred to H. oblongifolia.

Suthaesorn 2326 (BK), was wrongly cited in Pooma & Newman (2001) as Suthaesorn 2376. The specimen was identified as Hopea sp. 1, but based on recent evidence I am convinced that the correct identification is H. oblongifolia. Finally, the unidentified specimen collected by Pooma et al. (1862 (BFK)) has been identified as H. oblongifolia.


8. Hopea pedicellata (Brandis) Symington

9. Hopea pierrei Hance

10. Hopea recopel Pierre

Note.— The species author should be Pierre not Pierre ex Lenness.

11. Hopea sangal Korth.

12. Hopea siamensis F.Heim

13. Hopea thorellii Pierre

Distribution.— The following specimens were cited under this species in Pooma & Newman (2001): Smittinand 8057A (BFK, L) & 34998 (E), Phusomsaeng 34 (BFK, K, L) and Chernsirivathana 162 (BK). They were all collected at Sae Falls, Ubon Ratchathani, a locality that is now under water as a consequence of the Pak Moon Dam. However, additional specimens were recently collected in Dong Fa Huan Botanical Gardens, and Khong Chiam also in Ubon Ratchathani (Pooma et al. 2159 (BFK), Pooma, et al. 3316 (BFK) and Pooma, et al. 3343 (BFK)). Fig. 5B.

5. NEOBALANOCARPUS

Neobalanocarpus heimii (King) P.S.Ashton

6. PARASHOREA


Large evergreen tree, 30–40 m tall, with large buttresses at base. Bark shallowly fissured, scaly, with scattered corky lenticels at base; buds, external faces of the stipules
and panicles covered with tufts of pale brownish hairs. *Young twigs* almost glabrous, distinctly lenticellate. *Buds* ellipsoid, ca. 5 by 3 mm. *Stipules* broadly ovate, concave, thickened, almost covering bud, scar curved-lanceolate, horizontal. *Leaves* ovate-oblong to ovate-lanceolate, sometimes elliptic, slightly asymmetrical at base, almost glabrous on both surfaces with rather dense reddish fine dots or glaucous when immature, with bright yellow fine small scaly scales when mature, 5–18 by 3–7 cm; apex acuminate; base cuneate; nerves 10–12 pairs, angle to midrib 20°–40°, slightly raised above, prominent below; tertiary nerves densely scalariform; midrib raised above, prominent below; petioles almost glabrous, 1–1.5 cm long, stout. *Domatia* minute, pubescent. *Panicles* 10–30 cm, rectangular in outline, branched to the 2nd order, primary branches up to 10 cm; secondary branches up to ca. 5 cm long, each with 3–6 flowers of which only 1–2 develop into fruits; bracts broadly ovate, 4 by 3 mm, eventually reflexed, ± persistent; floral buds ovoid, pubescent, ca. 6–8 by 4 mm; calyx lobes deltoid, unequal, 2 outer lobes more slender than the inner 3, eventually reflexed, imbricate; pedicels 2–3 mm, stout. *Stamens* 15, arranged in 3 whorls; connective mucronate, slightly exceeding the anthers; anthers with 4 pollen sacs, narrowly oblong, tapering at both ends, the adaxial ones smaller, minute hairy, ca. 3 mm long; filaments compressed above, broad towards base, shorter than the anthers. *Ovary* ovoid, ca. 1 mm in diam., tomentose; style filiform, glabrous, ca. 2 mm long. *Fruiting calyx* lobes not developing into wings, united, lower half and adherent to the nut; lobes narrowly tongue-shaped with acuminate apex, subequal, thickened, reflexed, imbricate at base, 5–7 by 2–3 mm; stalk 3–4 mm long. *Nut* subglobose, brown to dark brown, corky with lenticels, almost glabrous except at the apex, ca. 3 by 2.5–3 cm, apiculate.

Thailand.— NORTHEASTERN: Nong Khai [Phu Wua Wildlife Sanctuary, Pooma et al. 3403 (BKFI), 3440a (BKFI) & 3440b (BKFI)].

Distribution.— Confined north-eastern Thailand and north-western Laos.

Ecology.— Frequently found in association with *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*, *Shorea thorellii* and *Vatica odorata* in lowland evergreen forest on sandstone.

Vernacular.— Klet khe (นกเหลี่ยม) (Nong Khai); Khaen Hin (นกเหิน) (Laos).

Note.— The species concept applied here is in accordance with that of Ashton (1982), which is also cited in Pooma & Newman (2001).

*Parashorea kerrii* was treated as synonym of *P. buchananii* by Smitinand et al. (1980). In Flore du Cambodge du Laos et du Vietnam, Smitinand et al. (1990) maintained their taxonomic decision and based the description on Kerr’s specimens and Parkinson’s specimens from Myanmar (only Parkinson 2338 (K) was seen for this study). Unwinged fruiting specimens of *Parashorea* were recently been collected by Pooma et al. The leaves of these specimens are similar to those of Kerr’s specimens by having 10–12 pairs of secondary nerves and densely set reddish dots beneath. The angular main axes of the inflorescence are also found on Kerr’s specimens. Smitinand (1990) used this character to distinguish *P. buchananii* from *P. duessaui*. *P. buchananii*, however, has a winged fruiting calyx, 12–18 pairs of secondary nerves, spreading inflorescences with oblong persistent bracts, and yellowish with a red tinged centre. Kerr’s specimens and those from Nong Khai are characterised by having narrowly spreading inflorescences, broadly
triangular to ovate bracts that are not persistent as in *P. buchananii* and pinkish-white flowers. On this evidence I conclude that the above-mentioned collections represent two different species.

*Parashorea duessaüdii* is intermediate in several characters between *P. buchananii* and Kerr’s specimens. This applies particularly to the 10–12 pairs of secondary nerves, the rounded inflorescences axes, the white flowers, and the winged fruits (Smitinand et al., 1980). Later Smitinand et al. (1990) noticed that the fruits of *P. duessaüdii* are unknown. A typical representative for *P. duessaüdii* has leaves that are glabrous beneath (without reddish dots), early caducous and lanceolate bracts, in combination with the inflorescence characters mentioned above. It is interesting to note that the type specimens of *P. duessaüdii* deposited in P have been annotated by P.S. Ashton as *P. buchananii* and *P. lucida* (Miq.) Kurz.

*Parashorea densiflorqua* Slooten & Symington was originally described from the Malay Peninsula. It has unwinged fruits and a reflexed calyx, and I consider it more closely related to specimens from Nong Khai, differing only in having lanceolate stipules, shorter inflorescence, more numerous secondary nerves (10–13–20 pairs, and a distinct distribution range (Symington, 1943; Ashton, 1982). In accordance with the above-mentioned species concept, it is more appropriate to maintain *kerrii* at subspecies rank instead of raising it to specific rank. *P. duessaüdii* is retained as a species pending more field work.

2. *Parashorea stellata* Kurz

Note.—Smitinand et al. (1990) stated that *Parashorea stellata* was unlikely to occur in Laos (Vientiane). The specimens examined could be *P. densiflorqua* subsp. *kerrii* described above, the juvenile leaves of which resemble *P. stellata*.

7. SHOREA

Note.—There is no longer evidence for the presence of *Shorea foxworthyi* as the specimens *Thavorn* 595 and 637 have since been identified as *S. thorelii*. A number of species comprise one or more subspecies. Those occurring in Thailand are indicated below.

1. *Shorea assamica* (Ridl.) Symington subsp. *globifera* (Ridl.) Symington

2. *Shorea curtisii* Dyer ex King subsp. *curtisii*

3. *Shorea faguetiana* F.Heim

Note.—Recently, fruiting specimens were collected at Sirindhon Falls, Bala-Hala Wildlife Sanctuary, Narathiwat (*Niyomdham & Puudja s.n., 12 August 2000 (BKF)).


5. *Shorea glauca* King
6. Shorea gratissima (Wall. ex Kurz) Dyer

7. Shorea guiso (Blanco) Blume

8. Shorea henryana Pierre

9. Shorea hypochra Hance

10. Shorea laevis Ridl.

    Note.— This species has also been recorded in Myanmar (Muang Ba, Pe 13116 (K)).

11. Shorea leposula Miq.

12. Shorea macroptera Dyer subsp. macroptera

13. Shorea obtusa Wall. ex Blume

14. Shorea parvifolia Dyer subsp. parvifolia

    Shorea parvifolia Dyer subsp. velutinata P.S.Ashton

15. Shorea roxburghii G.Don


17. Shorea singkawang (Miq.) Miq. subsp. singkawang

18. Shorea sumatrana (Slooten ex Thorenaar) Symington ex Desch

19. Shorea thorelii Pierre

8. VATICA

Two species are added here, Vatica bella and V. umbonata subsp. umbonata.


    Note.— This is a newly recorded species for Thailand. It is placed in sect. Vatica which is characterised by having equal and persistent calyx lobes. It is a medium to large tree, 20–40 m tall, with tapering bole and smooth greyish-green bark. The leaves are oblong to lanceolate with relatively short petioles, the calyx is prominently beaked and eventually reflexed. The nut is corky, turbinate to subglobose with persistent terete style.

    Vatica bella is only known from Hala-Bala Wildlife Sanctuary, Narathiwat (Phuphat D28 (BKF), Pooma et al. 3131 (BKF)). It is found scattered along streams in evergreen dipterocarp forest, typically in association with Shorea curtisii.
2. Vatica diospyroides Symington

Note.— Smitinand (1979) treated the northern Vietnamese species Vatica fleuryana Tardieu as a synonym of V. diospyroides, which was described from peninsular Thailand. Based on Symington’s (1935) description, Cheng-Chiu (1987) reached the conclusion that V. guanxiensis Mo may be conspecific with V. fleuryana due to the similarity in leaf and tomentum characters. Because fruiting specimens have not been found in Vietnam he could not confirm the differences in the ovary and stigmas mentioned in the original description. A discussion of distribution patterns in northern Vietnam is not possible at this stage of my investigation since I have not had access to the specimens mentioned in Flore du Cambodge du Laos et du Vietnam (Smitinand et al., 1990).

In Thailand, V. diospyroides grows gregariously in the vicinity of swampy areas within the Nong Thung Thong Non-Hunting area. The swamp is sometimes flooded from October to December, and in December the water level almost reaches the canopy (Storer, 1978). The original description of this species was based on a collection by Kerr made from a cultivated plant in Bangkok. The species is one of the most common and expensive ornamental trees in the plant market, due to its strong fragrant flowers.

3. Vatica harmandiana Pierre

Note.— Vatica harmandiana described from Vietnam and V. cinerea described from the northern part of the Malay Peninsula have been treated as conspecific (Smitinand et al., 1990) although they are apparently not identical. V. harmandiana shows several affinities to V. odorata that was originally described from Myanmar (Mergui). Ashton (1967 & 1978) delimited V. odorata subsp. mindanensis to accommodate material collected in the Philippines based on petiole characters (longer, geniculate), and subsp. tonkinensis from Vietnam based on leaves (smaller, secondary nerves 5–10 pairs) and petioles (not geniculate). The V. odorata complex is tentatively considered here to comprise five subspecies: 1) V. odorata subsp. cinerea stat. nov. prov. (syn. V. cinerea) confined to Peninsular Thailand and upper Malay Peninsula; 2) V. odorata subsp. odorata (syn. V. harmandiana) confined to S. India, lower Myanmar, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Malay Peninsular, and Borneo (Fig. 5A); 3) V. odorata subsp. mindanensis Ashton confined to the Philippines; 4) V. odorata subsp. tonkinensis is confined to S Vietnam; and 5) V. odorata subsp. nov. prov. a new subspecies which is confined to northern, north-eastern and eastern Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, and N Vietnam to S China (Fig. 5C). However, further studies are needed before reaching definite conclusions.

4. Vatica mangachapoi Blanco subsp. obtusifolia (Elmer) P.S.Ashton

Note.— In accordance with species concept indicated above, this subspecies may need to be returned to specific status as V. obtusifolia. It has a wide distribution range from the Philippines, Sabah, and Peninsular Thailand. Fig. 5D.

5. Vatica odorata (Griff.) Symington subsp. odorata

Note.— See note under Vatica harmandiana.
6. **Vatica pauciflora** (Korth) Blume

7. **Vatica philastreana** Pierre

   Note.— This species has still only been recorded from Aranyaprathet, Sa Kaeo (Put 3109 (BK, K)) after Siwannakoset 2006 (BKF) from Nam Phung, Sakon Nakhon was transferred to *V. odorata*.

8. **Vatica stapfiana** (King) Slooten

9. **Vatica umbonata** (Hook.f.) Burck subsp. *umbonata*

   Note.— A specimen collected near Betong (Niyomdhun & Puudja 4634 (AAU, BKF)) was originally identified as *Vatica stapfiana*. It is now referred to *V. umbonata*, based on fewer secondary nerves, shorter petioles, longer fruit stalk and reflexed fruiting calyx lobes. Fig. 6.

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**REFERENCES**


Figure 1. Hopea oblongifolia Dyer: A. inflorescences; B. fruits; C. buttresses; D. Young leaves. (Photos: R. Pooma, Khao Sok National Park, Phangnga).
Figure 2. *Parashorea densiflora* Slooten & Symington subsp. *kerrii* (Tardieu) R. Poona: A. habit with young infructescences; B. typical leaf form, underneath with minute domatia; C. Inflorescences; D. mature fruit; E. cotyledon (a: radicle; b: large cotyledon; c: small cotyledon) (A, B: R. Poona et al. 3440 (BKF); C: Kerr 20802 (BM); D: R. Poona 3403a (BKF)).
Figure 3. *Parashorea densiflora* Slooten & Symington subsp. *kerrii* (Tardieu) R.Pooma: A. young fruit; B. mature fruit; C. buttresses; D. leaves and old fruits from ground; E. young leaves. (Photos: R. Pooma, Phu Wua Wildlife Sanctuary, Nong Khai).
Figure 4. *Vatica bella* Slooten: A. habit; B. mature fruit. (A: R. Pooma et al. 3126 (BKF); B: Phuphat d28 (BKF)).
Figure 5. A. *Vatica odorata* (Griff.) Symington subsp. *odorata* (Peninsula, Kapo Falls, Chumphon); B. *Hopea thorelii* Pierre (Dong Fa Huan Botanical Garden, Ubon Ratchathani); C. *Vatica odorata* (Griff.) Symington subsp. nov. prov. (Northeastern, Phu Wua, Nong Khai); D. *Vatica mangachapoi* Blanco subsp. *obtusifolia* (Elmer) P.S. Ashton (Tham Sue, Krabi). (Photos: R. Pooma).
Figure 6. *Vatica umbonata* (Hook.f.) Burek subsp. *umbonata*: A.-B. Inflorescence and infructescence (Niyomdham & Puudjaa 4634 (BKF)).