

## CEPHALOTAXACEAE

### Chamlong Phengkhai\*

A small family with only one genus, occurring in Assam, China and Japan, is characteristic by its linear, dichotomous leaves with white bands of stomata on the lower surface.

The family is represented in Thailand by only one species.

### CEPHALOTAXUS

Sieb. & Zucc. ex Endl. Gen. Suppl. II : 27. 1842.

Evergreen, dioecious tree, young branchlets green and marked with minute white stomatic dots; twig-ends with ovate buds. *Leaves* somewhat spiral on vertical shoots and dichotomous on lateral shoots. *Male flowers* in globose heads. *Female flowers* pedunculate, composing of opposite pairs of cup-shaped bracts with two ovules each at the base; usually only one developed into an olive-like "fruit" (seed), ripening in the second season.

#### *Cephalotaxus griffithii* Hook. f.

This species has a rather limit distribution in Thailand, owing to the poor establishing rate of its seedlings. It is readily recognized by its leaves and male inflorescences. Fruits dull blue when fully mature. — Fig. 4

Thailand.— NORTHERN : Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai; NORTH-EASTERN : Loei.

Distribution.— India (Type), Burma and Thailand.

Ecology.— In the lower montane forest at 1000–1800 m altitudes.

Vernacular.— Ma kham pom dong มะขามป้อมดง (North, Northeastern).

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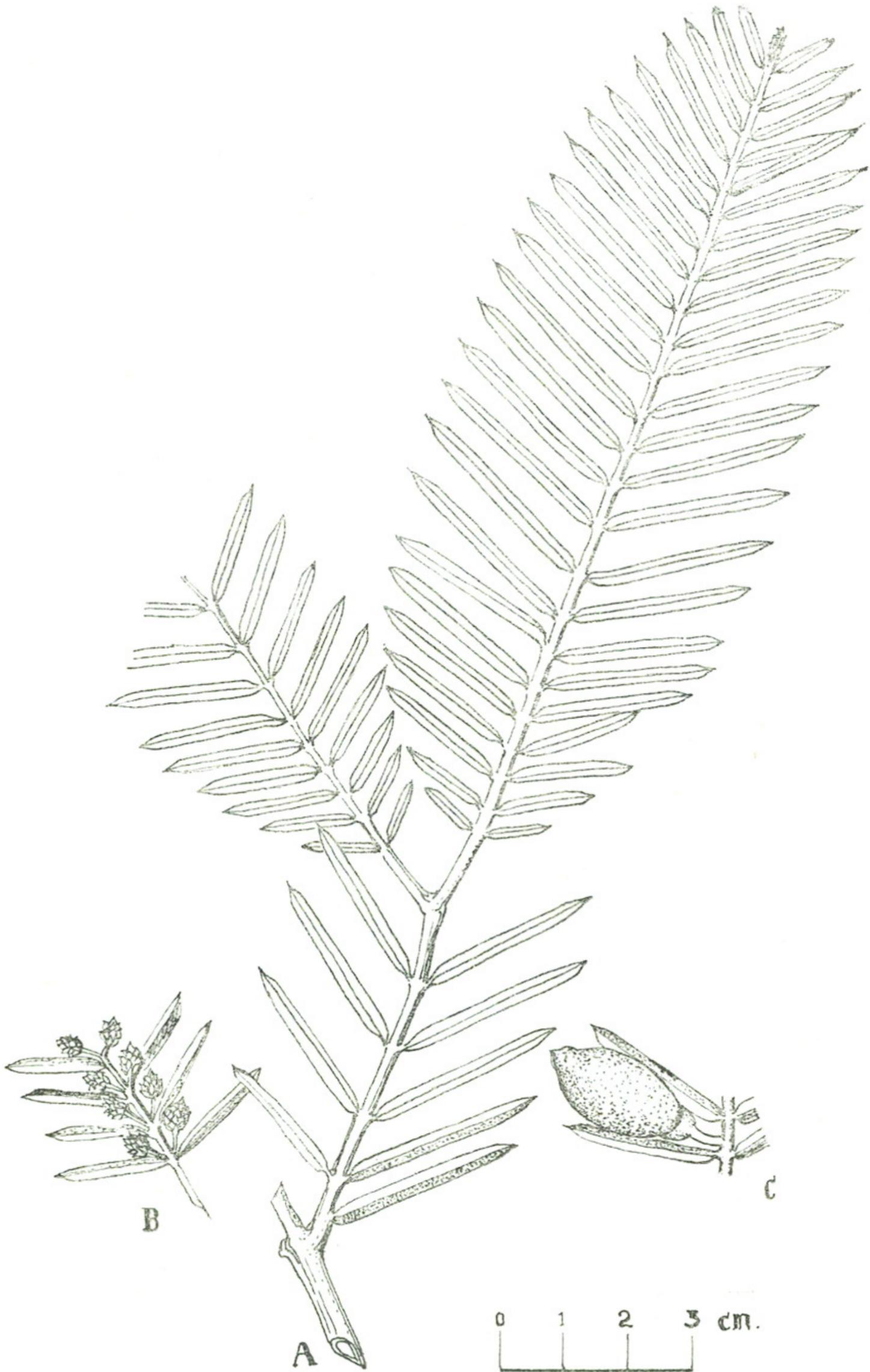


Fig. 4 *Cephalotaxus griffithii* Hook.f. A. Twig x 1 B. Male flowers x  $\frac{1}{2}$   
C. Fruit x 4 (T. Smitinand 7705)