

Apodytes dimidiata  
(ICACINACEAE)

NOMENCLATURE: IDENTIFICATION

Accepted Name: Apodytes dimidiata E.Mey. ex Arn.

Approved by: GMC, 4/13/76

References: Sleumer, H. 1971. Flora Malesiana, Series I, Vol. 7(1):  
48-49.

Synonyms: Apodytes cambodiana Pierre.  
A. javanica K. & V.  
A. stuhlmannii Engl.  
A. acutifolia A.Rich.  
A. beddomei Mast.  
A. bequaertii De Wild.  
Jobalboa aberdarica Chiov.  
Mappia philippinensis Merr.  
Neoleretia philippinensis (Merr.) Baehni  
Nothapodytes philippinensis (Merr.) Sleum.

Identification:

FRACTIONATOR:

Farnsworth

DESCRIPTION: Trees or much branched shrubs up to 25 m. high, the larger trees with fluted trunks. Bark smooth, grey; young branches glabrous to sparsely pubescent; older branches grey-brown with pale lenticels. Leaf-blade very variable, ovate-elliptic or broadly elliptic to oblong, 2-15 cm. long, 1.5-8 cm. wide, shortly acuminate or acute to obtuse, cuneate, subcoriaceous to coriaceous, the margin slightly recurved, with the midrib impressed above, prominent beneath, and the secondary veins inconspicuous, turning black on drying. Flowers many, usually in terminal panicles, rarely axillary, shortly pedicellate or sessile, sweet-scented; bracts minute or absent. Calyx small, up to 0.5 mm. long, with 5 deltoid lobes. Petals 5, free, white, drying black, linear,  $\pm$  5 mm. long and 1 mm. wide. Ovary ovoid, up to 0.7 mm. long; style eccentric, with the stigmatic surface slightly enlarged at apex, persistent. Fruit oblique, asymmetric, oblong-obovate, laterally compressed, 5-11 m. long, 5-9 mm. high, 3-4 mm. wide, glabrous or pubescent, black with the lateral lobe red.

ECOLOGY: A common bush or tree of seral communities, mostly the dry climax forest types. Particularly common in southern parts of Africa, but also common in eastern Africa such as in the Shimba Hills, Kenya and Mufindi, Tanzania. Less common inland. From sea level to above 6,000 feet in elevation.

COMMENTS: Sleumer recognizes two species in the genus Apodytes. A. brachystylis F.V.M. occurs only in northeastern Queensland. Two varieties of A. dimidiata are recognized in Africa and both have similar distributions.

USES: Rootbark has been used in enemas for treating intestinal parasites. Leaves have been used to treat inflammation of the ear. Fruits are regarded as inedible.

ACTIVITY DATA IN OTHER SPECIES OF Apodytes:

None.

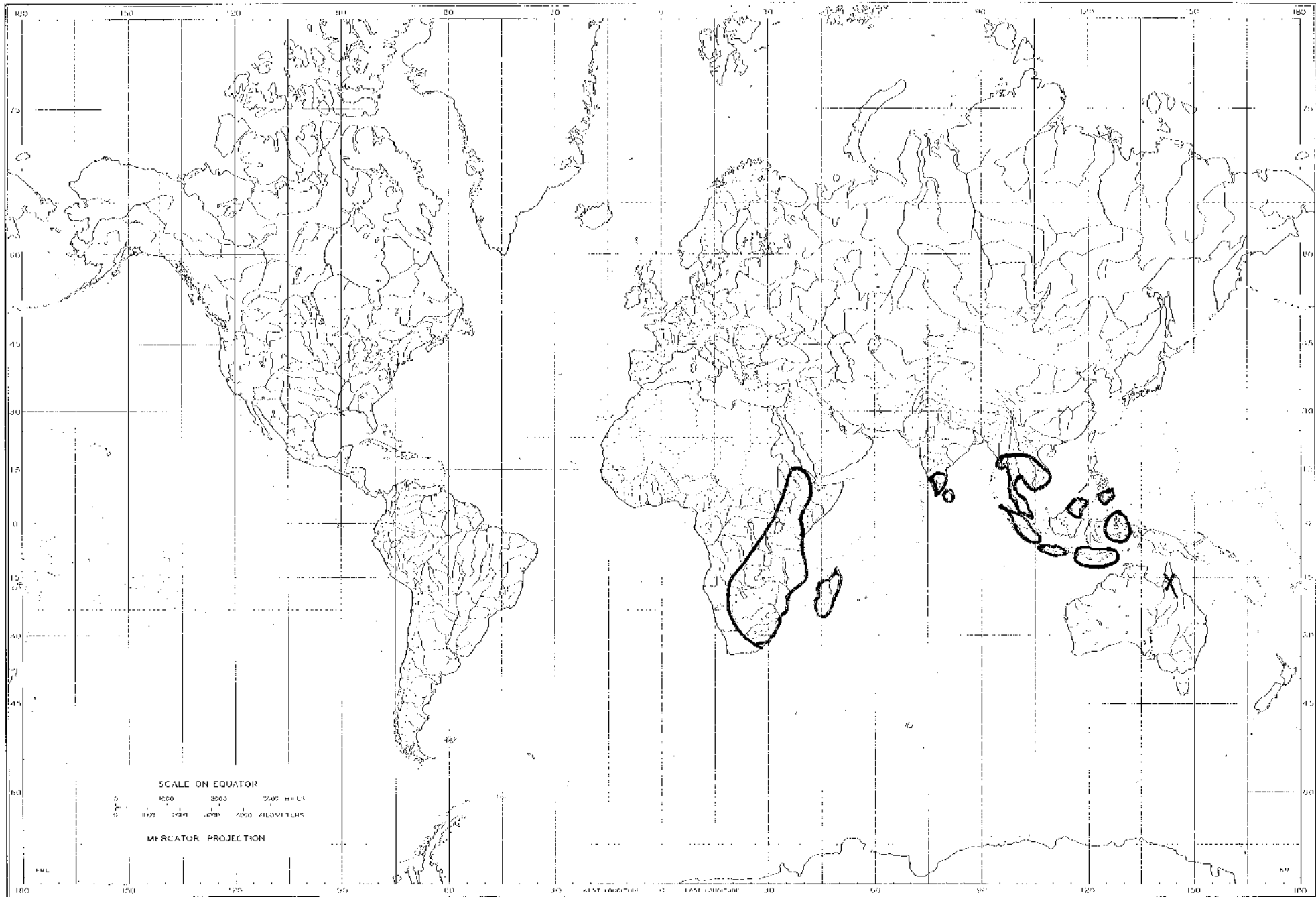
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PREPARED BY: R. W. Spjut DATE: April 6, 1977

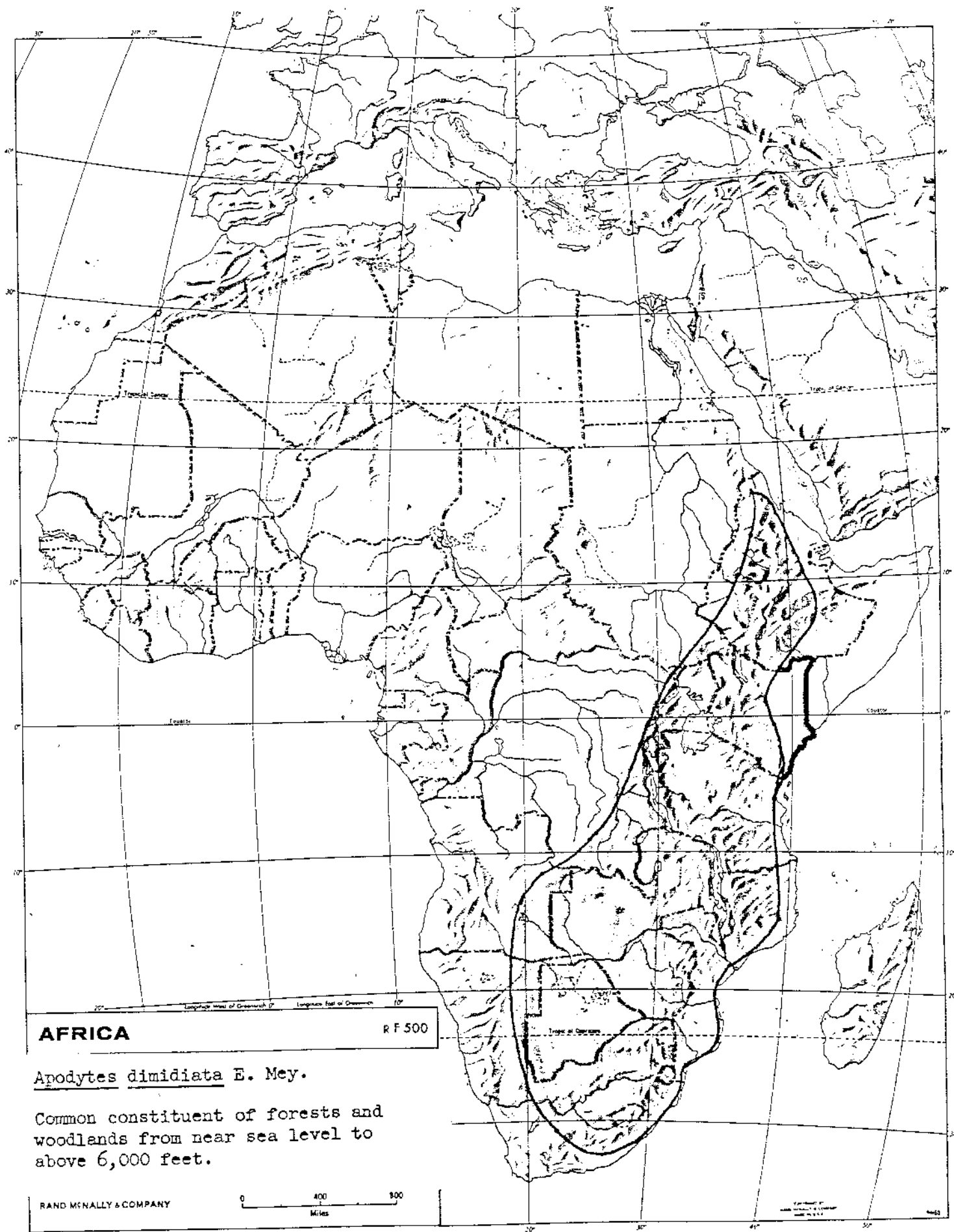


Apodytes dimidiata

SCALE ON EQUATOR

0	1000	2000	3000 MILES
0	1600	3200	KILOMETERS

MERCATOR PROJECTION



**AFRICA** R F 500

Apodytes dimidiata E. Mey.  
 Common constituent of forests and woodlands from near sea level to above 6,000 feet.

RAND McNALLY & COMPANY 0 400 800 Miles

CLASS \_\_\_\_\_ NAME \_\_\_\_\_