1 Introduction

This field guide started life as a file card index prepared by Jon Lovett during field work in Tanzania from 1979 to 1992. The text derived from the original index was substantially added to by the students Jette Raal Hansen, Karin Sørig Hougaard, Vibeke Hørlyck, Peter Høst, Kristian Mikkelsen, Rosa, Josefine, Henry Ndangalasi and Ludovick Uronu at the Botanical Museum of Copenhagen during training exercises in 1994. Chris Ruffo added information on local names and uses and Roy Gereau checked, uptaked and edited the nomenclature and included species missing from the original list. The participation of Chris Ruffo was supported by the DANIDA Tree Seed Centre.

Moist forests are defined here as evergreen and semi-deciduous closed canopy vegetation that ranges from lowland groundwater and riverine forests to elfin mist forests on the tops of high mountains. A large tree is defined as being greater than 10 m or 20 cm diameter at breast height. The diameter measurement is included so that stunted trees in cold high elevation forests are covered. There are a great many trees smaller than 10 m in height, particularly in the family Rubiaceae. The height limit thus constrains the number of species included. A few species known only from the forests of eastern Kenya are included. This is to ensure full coverage of large trees from the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forest biodiversity “hotspot”. The book “Kenya Trees Shrubs and Lianas” by Henk Beentje contains a full coverage of the Kenyan species.

The illustrations have been prepared by Line Sørensen & Jilly Lovett. Some of the illustrations by Line Sørensen have been published in the “Coastal Forests of Eastern Africa” by Neil Burgess and Phil Clarke. The illustrations by Jilly Lovett were used in the “Field Guide to the Trees of Kilimanjaro” by Jon Lovett and Ludovick Uronu; and in the “Trees of Amani Nature Reserve” by Leif Schulman, Leo Junikka, Ahmed Mndolwa and Iddi Rajabu. Previously published illustrations are reproduced with permission.

Distribution maps were prepared by James Taplin from published and unpublished sources using the computer programme WOLRDMAP. Maps were created as part of the Africa Plant Mapping Project supported by the Centre for Applied Biodiversity Science at Conservation International. James Taplin was also responsible for editing and preparing the text for publication.

2 Species description format

The aim of the field guide is to enable field identification of moist forest trees by people who do not necessarily possess specialist botanical knowledge and who come from a wide range of cultural backgrounds. The descriptions in the guide are concise in order to keep it as short as possible so that it can be carried in the field. About two-thirds of the species are illustrated and continental scale distribution maps are provided for around a quarter of the species.
Botanical terminology has been kept to a minimum. The description is written using combinations of terms rather than by the use of a specific esoteric term. The descriptions are largely drawn from existing floras supplemented by field and herbarium observations. Taxonomically, the lowest taxon recognised in the descriptions is usually subspecies. This avoids having to deal with poorly defined taxa at a varietal level for species which are very variable. When varieties are distinct, or have been widely recognized as separate species in the past, then full entries are given for each variety. Subspecific variation is mentioned under notes.

Nomenclature

The taxonomic nomenclature is derived from taxonomic literature and field experience. Lack of space precludes citation of literature. The families are ordered alphabetically and the genera and species are ordered alphabetically within the families. This arrangement is for ease of reference. The Leguminosae are treated as three subfamilies rather than separate families in order to keep them together in the text. The following abbreviations are used: NC = No change, NP = Not published. NR = Not recorded. The following information is given for each species:

Family:
Currently accepted family name with alternative names in brackets.

Name:
Currently accepted genus and species name, or name prefered by the authors if this differs from taxonomic revisions felt to be unacceptable. Species author citations are cited in the abbreviation suggested by the Kew Index of Authors.

Syn FTEA:
Synonym in the Flora of Tropical East Africa (FTEA). Various editors and authors. 1952 - to date. Flora of Tropical East Africa. Crown Agent. London. Later, A.A. Balkema, Rotterdam. This updates taxonomic changes from earlier volumes of FTEA. FTEA contains an extensive synonymy, which is not repeated here.

Syn TTCL:
Synonym in the Tanganyika Territory Check-List (TTCL). Brenan, J.P.M. & Greenway, P.J. 1949. Check-list of the Forest Trees and Shrubs of the British Empire. No. 5. Tanganyika Territory. Part 2. Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford. 653 pp. The names used in TTCL are widely used in Forest Division reports and early publications on Tanzanian forests. The inclusion of TTCL synonyms enables cross reference to be made to earlier work without having to include extensive synonymy.

Syn other:
In certain cases it may be necessary to cite additional synonyms in order to clarify the nomenclatural position of the name used by the authors. For example some authors include the East African Pencil Cedar *Juniperus procera* in *Juniperus excelsa*.

Local name:
Local names in common use with abbreviation of language. A = Arusha, B = Bondei, Ba = Bara, Bar = Barbeig, Be = Bende, Bn = Boran, C = Chagga, D = Digo, E = English, F = Fipa, G = Gogo, Ga = Luganda, H = Hehe, Ha = Haya, Ir = Iraqw, K = Kinga, Ki = Kikuyu, L = Laguru, M = Maasai, Me = Meru, Mt = Matengo, Mw = Mweru, N = Nyamwezi, Ng = Ngindo, Ngi = Kingindo, Ngu = Nguu, Nh = Nyiha, Nr = Nyaturu, Ny = Nyakusa, P = Pare,
Description
The description is based on published descriptions of the species, field observations and examination of herbarium specimens. The aim is to include as many characters as possible that can be used for field identification based on our own field experience. Emphasis is given to vegetative characters, with minimal description of flowers and fruits. In our experience, fertile characters, whilst of primary importance in taxonomic studies, are rarely used for field identification. To avoid obscure botanical terms, terminology is limited to combinations of a few broad terms. Similarly, use of colours is kept to dark and light shades of brown, black, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple and white, and combinations of these colours. This avoids using colour descriptions which may not be familiar to all users of the guide, eg. peach, wine red, maroon etc. An illustrated glossary gives definitions of the terms (p. XX). Most measurements are in centimetres. The description is formatted in the following order. When we have not been able to find information the character is omitted or NR (Not recorded) given.

Bole:
Straight/ Fluted/ Buttressed/ Stilt roots/ Crooked/ Branched/ Scandent.
Maximum size: Large >30 m. / Medium 15 - 30 m. / Small <15 m.

Bark:
Colour. Texture.

Slash:

Leaf:
Shape:
Simple/ Palmate/ Digitate/ Trifoliolate/ Odd-pinnate/ Even-pinnate. Number of leaflets and size for pinnate leaves.
Arrangement:
Opposite/ Alternate/ Whorled. Numbers of leaves for whorls. Clustered at ends of branches or not.
Size:
Small/ Medium/ Large (examples of these leave sizes are: Anisophylla/ Allanblackia/ Myrianthus), with approximate dimensions as length x width cm.

Petiole:
Sessile, or length (cm.). Characters: channelled; pulvinus; colour; wings.

Lamina:
Shape:
Ovate/ Elliptic/ Oblong/ Lanceolate/ Oblong-lanceolate/Deltoid

Base:
Cuneate/ Cordate/ Sagittate/ Hastate/ Auriculate/Rounded/ Peltate.
Symmetrical/asymmetrical. Number of nerves from the base if this is greater than one.

Tip:
Acuminate/ Acute/ Obtuse/ Truncate/ Retuse/ Emarginate/ Apiculate/ Mucronate/ Caudate

Edge:
Entire/ Serrate

Indumentum:
Glabrous/ Hairy. Simple/stellate.

Domatia:
Present/absent. Pits/hairs.

Glands:
Present/absent, with some description.

Stipules:
Present/ Absent. With some description, if needed.

Thorns/spines:
Present/Absent. With some description if needed.

Flower:
Colour, scent. Short description of the inflorescence type and position (terminal/axillary/cauliflorous). Dioecious/monoecious/hermaphrodite.

Fruit:
Colour/shape. A short description of the fruit.

Ecology:

Distribution:
Main areas (see Figure 1 in Section 3): Coastal (C). Eastern Arc (EA). Northern (N). Lake Nyasa (LN). Lake Tanganyika (LT). Lake Victoria (LV). Mountains (north to south): Teita Hills (Te), Pare (P), Usambara (Us), East Usambara (EUs), West Usambara (Wus), Northern Nguru (NNG), Southern Nguru (SNg), Nguru (Ng), Uluguru (Ul), Malundwe (Mal), Udzungwa (Udz), Mahenge (Ma). Also includes a summary of distribution outside Tanzania where relevant.

Notes:
Includes further species information such as seasonality (evergreen/deciduous), distinguishing features (Key characters, including notes on floral and fruit characters necessary for definitive identification if they are needed to separate closely related species. Variation below subspecific level), and other interesting information.

Uses:
Short description of local and commercial uses.

### 3. Tanzanian Forests

The forests of Tanzania can be divided on the basis of geographical location, altitude, moister gradients and successional stage. Geographical divisions are based on geology and climate. Coastal, Eastern Arc and Northern forests are under the direct climatic influence of the Indian Ocean, but Coastal forests are predominantly on sedimentary rocks, the Eastern Arc are on igneous and metamorphic rocks, and Northern forests are predominantly on volcanic areas (with the exception of the Mbulu highlands). Forests associated with the great lakes of Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa are subject to environmental fluctuations associated with variation in the local climates associated with these lakes (Figure 1).
Figure 1. Division of Tanzanian forests on the basis of geology and climate (from Lovett, J.C. 1990. Classification and status of the moist forests of Tanzania. Mitteilungen aus dem Institut für Allgemeine Botanik Hamburg 23a: 287–300.). Forest distribution is based on forest reserves containing closed forest formations.

Altitudinal divisions of the forests are arbitrary as, in the absence of disturbance, there is a continuous turnover of species with elevation. The terms used here are Lowland, Submontane, Montane and Upper Montane. Moisture availability is also an important determinant of species distribution. We use the terms Riverine and Groundwater for species that grow by rivers or on a high water table in areas otherwise too dry to support forest. Some species will also grow outside the closed canopy forest environment in open Grassland, which has very few trees, or Woodland, which has an open canopy and grassy understorey, or in Thicket, which is a dense scrub with emergent trees. In closed canopy forest we recognise Dry Lowland and Dry Montane forest types. Tree species in the drier forest types often have a wide elevational range. Approximate elevational ranges and rainfall for the different forest types recognised in the Eastern Arc are given in Table 1. Equivalent forest types are at higher elevations in western and central Tanzania (i.e. around Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika) because temperatures are higher compared to the eastern coast.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forest Type</th>
<th>Elevational Range (m)</th>
<th>Annual Rainfall (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dry Lowland</td>
<td>&lt;800</td>
<td>1000-1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowland</td>
<td>&lt;800</td>
<td>&gt;1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submontane</td>
<td>800-1400</td>
<td>&gt;1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Montane</td>
<td>&gt;1500</td>
<td>1000-1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1200-1800</td>
<td>&gt;1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Montane</td>
<td>&gt;1800</td>
<td>&gt;1200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Disturbance is an important determinant of species composition. Some species are pioneers which become established following disturbance. These species tend to be geographically widespread, occur over a wide altitudinal range and have broad ecological tolerances. Examples include *Bridelia micrantha*, *Harungana madagascariensis* and *Macaranga capensis*. When forests are ecologically dynamic, then they are composed predominantly of pioneer species. Fire can be an agent of disturbance and result in particular particular forest types such as those dominated by *Juniperus procera* and *Hagenia abyssinica*. More generally though, fire results in forest being converted to grassland with occasional relictual forest trees. There is also evidence of the reverse taking place. In some forests moribund individuals of fire resistant species such as *Agarista (Agauria) salicifolia* are found under a closed evergreen canopy, they appear to be relicts of more open conditions.
GYMNOSPERMAE (PINOPHYTA)

CUPRESSACEAE

*Juniperus procera* Hochst. ex Endl.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** *J. procera* Hochst. ex A. Rich.  **Syn. other:** The name *J. excelsa* M. Bieb. has been used, but this species is now thought to be distinct and does not occur in Africa.  **Local names:** East African Juniper (E), East African Pencil Cedar (E), Mbechera (K), Msleleko (K), Msingo (Me), Mtaraka (C), Mwangati (S), Nderaka (Me), Ol darakwa (A, M), Ol tarakwa (A, M), Selemuka (Ny), Semit (Ba).

**Bole:** Straight/fluted. Large. To 40 m.  **Bark:** Pale brown, thin, fibrous, cracking and peeling in long narrow strips.  **Slash:** Pale yellow. Fibrous. Resinous smell.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite/whorled.  **Petiole:** Sessile.  **Lamina:** Small. Juvenile: 0.8 - 1 × 0.1 cm. Adult: 0.1 - 0.8 × 0.1 cm. Lanceolate when young, becoming scales. Cuneate. Acute. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Present. Juvenile leaves with a linear gland on the back and adult leaves with an elliptic oil gland on the back near the base.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Cones. Dioecious.  **Fruit:** Brown/black berry-like cone, 0.4 - 0.8 cm in diameter with 1 - 4 seeds.  **Ecology:** Dry montane forest.  **Distr:** EA (Us only), N, LN. Arabian Peninsula and Ethiopia to Zimbabwe.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** Wood used for timber, building poles, roof shingles, beehives, storage pots, trays for drying food stuffs, flooring and posts. The tree is also used for ornamental hedges and wind breaks. The wood and leaves are used by WaMasai for smoking milk pots, the leaves alone are used for stomach-ache and as a hot bath for the treatment of fever.

PODOCARPACEAE

*Afrocarpus dawei* (Stapf) C. N. Page

**Syn. FTEA:** *Podocarpus usambarensis* Pilg. var. *dawei* (Stapf) Melville  **Syn. TTCL:** NR.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Omurauma, Msenene (Ha), Podo (Sw).  **Bole:** Straight. Large. To 35 m.  **Bark:** Black/brown. Scaling.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate/opposite.  **Petiole:** Sessile.  **Lamina:** Small/medium. Juvenile: 13 × 0.8 cm. Adult: 1.0 - 1.5 × 0.15 - 0.25 cm. Lanceolate. Cuneate. Obtuse. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Cones. Dioecious.  **Fruit:** Globose green/black berry-like cone, 1.9 - 3.5 cm long, 1.6 - 3.0 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Swamp forest.  **Distr:** LV. Uganda.  **Notes:** The fruit does not have a red receptacle.  **Uses:** The wood is used for timber. Distinguished from *A. falcatus* by broader scales of male cones and thinner shell of seeds.

*Afrocarpus falcatus* (Thunb.) C. N. Page

**Syn. FTEA:** *Podocarpus gracilior* Pilg., *Podocarpus usambarensis* Pilg. var. *usambarensis*  **Syn. TTCL:** *P. gracilior* Pilg., *P. usambarensis* Pilg.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** African yellow-wood (E), Dukmo (Ir), Kisalasa (Ng), Laganhel (Ba), Mpoda (R), Mpodo (Sw), Mse (S), Msinga (Me), Msisol (C), Mtakos (C), Munziri (L), Mvumbanyakwiro (H), Mvavati (C), Msiziru (Ha), Nokim (Ir), Ol piripiri (A), Ol wiriwiri (M, Me), Podo (E).  **Bole:** Straight. Large. To 30 m.  **Bark:** Black/brown. Scaling.  **Slash:** Pink to pale brown. Resinous smell.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate/opposite.  **Petiole:** Sessile.  **Lamina:** Small/medium. Juvenile: 18 × 1 cm. Adult: 0.1 - 1.5 × 0.2 - 0.3 cm. Lanceolate. Cuneate. Obtuse. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Cones. Dioecious.  **Fruit:** Globose green/ black berry-like cone, 1.5 - 3.5 cm long, 1.5 - 3 cm in diameter.
Notes: The fruit does not have a red receptacle. Uses: The wood is used for timber for furniture, plywood, boxes, pallets and food containers. Firewood. The tree is planted for hedges, avenue and shade. The bark is used by the WaShambaa, WaHehe and WaMasai for the treatment of diarrhoea and stomach-ache.

**Podocarpus henkelii** Stapf ex Dallim. & B. D. Jacks.

Syn. FTEA: *P. ensiculus* Melville Syn. TTCL: *P. ?henkelii* Stapf ex Dallimore & Jackson
Syn. other: NR. Local names: Mpodo (Sw), Mse (S). Bole: Straight. Large. To 30 m.
Notes: Receptacle not coloured. Leaves pendulous, tapering from below the middle. Rare in Tanzania. Uses: In South Africa the wood is considered suitable for timber and other uses.

**Podocarpus latifolius** (Thunb.) R.Br. ex Mirb.

Syn. other: NR. Local names: Dukmo (Ir), Laganehel (Ba), Mfulanyelele (F), Mkensi (K), Mpodo (Sw), Mseso (Me), Mse-mawe (S), Msoso (C), Mtokosi (C), Mtongoso (C), Mtosi (C), Muanziri (L), Muvembanyigo (H), Mwarinyani (R), Nuki (Ir), Nyalulasi (Ny), Podo (E), Siegi (Nh), Tawaso (C). Bole: Straight. Large/small. To 35 m. Bark: Brown/grey. Scaling. Slash: Pale brown. Resinous smell. Leaf: Simple. Alternate/opposite. Petiole: Sessile. Lamina: Small/medium. Juvenile: 20 × 1.3 cm. Adult: 2 - 15 × 0.5 - 1.2 cm. Lanceolate. Cuneate. Obtuse. Entire. Glabrous. Domatia: Absent. Glands: Absent. Stipules: Absent. Thorns & Spines: Absent. Flower: Cones. Dioecious. Fruit: Green berry-like cone 0.9 - 1.2 cm long with a red receptacle 1.5 - 1.8 cm long. Ecology: Montane and upper montane forest. Distr: EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Eastern, Southern and West Central Africa.
Notes: Red receptacle. Uses: Timber, flooring, ornamental.

**ANGIOSPERMAE (MAGNOLIOPHYTA)**

**DICOTYLEDONAE (MAGNOLIOPSIDA)**

**ALANGIACEAE**

**Alangium chinense** (Lour.) Harms

Africa. Asia and Far East. **Notes:** Distinct very asymmetric leaf base. **Uses:** The soft wood is used for firewood, night torches and for making stools, wheels for wheelbarrows, water troughs, milk pots, spear shafts and knife sheaths. The tree is suitable for shade and agroforestry because the leaves are believed to enrich the soil. The WaChagga, WaPare and WaShambaa use the leaves for fodder and for covering bananas and finger millet during germination for preparation of beer.

*Alangium salviifolium* (L.f.) Wangerin subsp. *salviifolium*

**Syn.** FTEA: NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small/medium. To 18 m. **Bark:** Light brown. Rough. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple.<br>Alternate. **Petiole:** Up to 1.5 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 3 - 23 × 1.4 - 9 cm. Ovate/elliptic. Cuneate. Acute. Entire. Hairy/glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Spines up to 1.2 cm long. **Flower:** White/yellow. Inflorescence almost sessile in axils. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Purple. Ellipsoid 0.9-2.2 cm long. **Ecology:** Lowland forest. **Distr:** EA. Asia, China, and Comoro Islands. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** Used for firewood, torches, stools, wheels for wheelbarrows, water troughs, milk pots, spear shafts, knife sheaths, shade and fodder.

**ANACARDIACEAE**

*Lannea antiscorbutica* (Hiern) Engl.

**Syn.** FTEA: NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Muumbu (Sw). **Bole:** Branchlets with stellate hairs. Small/medium. To 20 m. **Bark:** Grey/pale brown. Smooth/scaly. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. 2 - 4 pairs of leaflets. Alternate. Crowded at ends of twigs. **Lflt:** Opposite. **Petiole:** 6 - 7 cm. Terminal petiolule 2 - 4 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 4 - 14 × 2 - 7 cm. Ovate/elliptic. Cuneate/cordate. Slightly asymmetric. Acuminated. Entire. Glabrous except for domatia. **Domatia:** Present. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Pink. Spike-like panicles below leaf buds. Appearing before leaves. Dioecious. **Fruit:** Green. Ovoid drupe. Appearing before leaves. 0.7 - 0.9 (- 1.2) × 0.6 - 0.8 cm. Green in the early stages. **Ecology:** Dry lowland thicket/woodland. **Distr:** C. Tropical Southern and Central Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The soft wood of *Lannea* spp. is used for making utensils such as cups, spoons and small grain mortars. The dry wood is used for starting fires and for torches for hunting at night. The bark is used for ropes and for smearing winnowing trays.

*Lannea schweinfurthii* (Engl.) Engl.

**Syn.** FTEA: NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *L. ambigua* Engl., *L. stublmannii* (Engl.) Engl. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mumbu (S), Muwumbu (Z), Mnyumbu (N), Msighe (P), Msayu (Su), Muhingilo (L), Muwumbu (G), Ndelemwana (Mt), Tambaragi (Ir), Muumbu (Sw). **Bole:** Small/medium. To 22 m. **Bark:** Grey/brown. Flaking off in fragments up to 10 cm long. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. 2 - 4 (- 6) pairs of leaflets. Alternate. Clustered at ends of branchlets. **Lflt:** Opposite. **Petiole:** Petiolules: 0.1 - 0.5 cm long. Terminal petiolule 0.7 - 2.5 cm long. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 3 - 11 × 2 - 5.3 cm. Elliptic/ovate. Cuneate. Lateral lfts asymmetric. Acuminate/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous/hairy. Simple/stellate. **Domatia:** Present. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Cream/green/yellow. Spikes or panicles 2 - 20 (- 40) cm long. Dioecious. **Fruit:** Red/brown drupe 0.8 - 1.2 cm long 0.6 - 0.8 cm broad. **Ecology:** Lowland dry forests. Woodlands and grasslands up to 1820 m. **Distr:** Widespread in Southern and Eastern Africa. **Notes:** There are four varieties. **Uses:** The wood is general purpose timber for doors, bedsteads, household utensils, cart-wheels,
milk pots, grain mortars and stools. The bark is used for rope making, red dye and for making tea as a blood tonic. A decoction of the bark is used by the WaPare and WaGogo for diarrhoea, stomach-ache and headache. The ripe fruits are edible. Roots are used by the WaShambaa as a bath to bring good luck. The tree is also used for live fences.

Lannea welwitschii (Hiern) Engl.

Pistacia aethiopica Kokwaro

edible. The bark produces a red dye and is used for smearing grain trays by the WaTongwe who live on lake shore south of Kigoma.

**Sorindeia madagascariensis** Thouars ex DC.  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  
**Syn. TTCL:** *S. obtusifoliolata* Engl., *S. nsambarensis* Engl.  
**Syn. other:** NR.  
**Local names:** Mkwingwina (S), Mtikiza, Mpilipili (Sw).  
**Bole:** Branched. Small/medium. To 20 m.  
**Bark:** Dark/light brown. Smooth/cracked.  
**Slash:** Pink/red. Resinous smell.  
**Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. 10 - 32 cm long. 7 - 13 leaflets. Alternate.  
**Lft:** Alternate/opposite.  
**Petiole:** 1 - 2.3 cm.  
**Lamina:** Medium/small. 9 - 34 × 3 - 13 cm. Oblong/ovate. Rounded/cuneate. Asymmetrical (Terminal leaflet symmetrical).  
**Acuminate/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous.**  
**Domatia:** Absent.  
**Glands:** Absent.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** Yellow/orange. Panicles on older branches & trunk 20 - 95 cm long. Dioecious.  
**Fruit:** Bright yellow, apiculate ellipsoid drupe. 1.5 - 2.5 cm long, 0.7 - 1.3 cm in diameter, edible.  
**Ecology:** Riverine, lowland, submontane and montane forest.  
**Distr:** C, EA, N, LN. South Eastern tropical Africa. Mascarenes. Madagascar.  
**Notes:** NR.  
**Uses:** The wood is used for timber, doors, spoons, milk pots, grain mortars, tool handles and canoe paddles, pestles and carvings. The roots are used by the WaShambaa for the treatment of tuberculosis, schistosomiasis and menstruation problems. The yellow ripe fruits are edible. The tree provides good shade and is important in agroforestry.

**Trichoscypha ulugurensis** Mildbr. subsp. ulugurensis  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  
**Syn. TTCL:** *T. ulugurensis* Mildbr.  
**Syn. other:** Formerly included in Rhizophoraceae.  
**Local names:** Msaa-mti (S).  
**Bole:** Straight. Large. To 45 m.  
**Bark:** Pale grey/brown. Smooth/rough.  
**Slash:** Red/brown with thin vertical lines and white edge. Granular. Hard.  
**Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  
**Petiole:** NR.  
**Lamina:** Small/medium. Leaves of two different sizes. 2 - 7.5 × 0.5 - 3.5 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Hairy when young/glabrous.  
**Domatia:** NR.  
**Glands:** NR.  
**Stipules:** Absent.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** Spikes up to 4 cm long.  
**Fruit:** NR.  
**Ecology:** Submontane forest.  
**Distr:** EA only.  
**Notes:** NR.  
**Uses:** The hard wood is used for making tool handles, knife and sword sheaths. It is also suitable for shade. However, it is believed that its leaves can cause an allergic rash when touched. So people are advised not to keep this tree near their homes.

**ANISOPHYLLEACEAE**

**Anisophylella obtusifolia** Engl. & Brehmer  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  
**Syn. TTCL:** *A. laurina* R. Br.  
**Syn. other:** Formerly included in Rhizophoraceae.  
**Local names:** Msaa-mti (S).  
**Bole:** Straight. Large. To 45 m.  
**Bark:** Pale grey/brown. Smooth/rough.  
**Slash:** Red/brown with thin vertical lines and white edge. Granular. Hard.  
**Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  
**Petiole:** NR.  
**Lamina:** Small/medium. Leaves of two different sizes. 2 - 7.5 × 0.5 - 3.5 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Hairy when young/glabrous.  
**Domatia:** NR.  
**Glands:** NR.  
**Stipules:** Absent.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** Spikes up to 4 cm long.  
**Fruit:** NR.  
**Ecology:** Submontane forest.  
**Distr:** EA only.  
**Notes:** NR.  
**Uses:** The hard wood is used for timber, building poles, tool handles, firewood and charcoal. The twigs are used as toothbrushes. Roots are used by the WaShambaa for the treatment of kidney problems.

**ANNONACEAE**
Annickia kummeriae (Engl. & Diels) Setten & Maas


Annona senegalensis Pers. subsp. senegalensis


Anonidium usambarense R.E. Fr.


Greenwayodendron suaveolens (Engl. & Diels) Verdc. subsp. usambaricum Verdc.

Isolona heinsenii Engl. & Diels

Isolona hexaloba Engl. & Diels

Lettowianthus stellatus Diels

Monodora grandidieri Baill.

Polyceratocarpus scheffleri Engl. & Diels

Sanrafaelia ruffonammari Verdc.

Uvariodendron gorgonis Verdc.

Uvariodendron kirkii Verdc.

Uvariodendron oligocarpum Verdc.

Uvariodendron pyncophyllum (Diels) R.E. Fr.

Uvariodendron usambarense R.E. Fr.

Uvariopsis bisexualis Verde.

Xylopia aethiopica (Dunal) A. Rich.

Fruit: Up to 40 clustered green/red monocarps 1.5 - 6 cm long, 0.5 - 0.7 cm wide.

Ecology: Submontane, montane forest. Distr: EA, LV. Tropical South, Central and West Africa. Notes: Finger like flowers. Uses: The wood is used as a general purpose timber for firewood, tool handles, beds, oxen yokes, knife sheaths and spear handles. It is also used as a shade tree. Fruits are used as medicine for stomach-ache, coughs, dizziness, amenorrhoea, bronchitis and dysentery.

Xylopia longipetala De Wild. & T. Durand

Ecology: Dry lowland forest. Thicket. Woodland. Distr: C, EA, LT, LV. Tropical and Southern Africa. Notes: NR. Uses: For timber, building poles, tool handles, beds and for making domestic utensils. The tree is also suitable for shade near houses or in farmland. The bark is used as medicine for snake bites and stomach-ache.

Xylopia rubescens Oliv.

Species of uncertain generic position = Ede 65

APOCYNACEAE

Acokanthera laevigata Kupicha
latex.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite.  **Petiole:** 0.3 - 1 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium. 6 - 12 × 3 - 7 cm. Ovate/elliptic. Cuneate/rounded. Obtuse/acute/mucronate. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White. Fragrant. Contracted axillary cymes.  **Fruit:** Ovoid 2.5 - 3.2 × 2 - 2.5 cm.  **Ecology:** Dry lowland and dry montane forest.  **Distr:** C, EA. Malawi.  **Notes:** Leaves coriaceous. The local name Msungu means a poisonous tree.  **Uses:** The tough stems being suitable for building poles, firewood and tool handles. The bark roots and leaves are used to prepare arrow poison. All plant parts (except only ripe fruits which may be eaten) are poisonous.

*Alstonia boonei* De Wild.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NR.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Straight. Fluted. Large. To 40 m.  **Bark:** Light brown. Smooth to granular, with prominent lenticels.  **Slash:** White/yellow. Sometimes with orange flecks. White latex.  **Leaf:** Simple. Whorled.  **Petiole:** NR.  **Lamina:** Medium. 20 × 5.5 cm.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** NR.  **Thorns & Spines:** NR.  **Flower:** NR.  **Fruit:** 20 - 40 cm long. Wind borne seeds.  **Ecology:** NR.  **Distr:** LT. Uganda, West Africa to Ethiopia.  **Notes:** Deciduous.  **Uses:** NR.

*Funtumia africana* (Benth.) Stapf

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** *F. latifolia* (Stapf) Stapf ex Schlecht.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Kilimboti (S).  **Bole:** Straight/buttressed. Large. To 30 m.  **Bark:** Dark brown/grey. Smooth.  **Slash:** Yellow/orange, edge purple. Copious pure white latex.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite, coriaceous.  **Petiole:** 0.3 - 1.5 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium. 5 - 32 × 2 - 17 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Hairy/glabrous (more so on the lower than on the upper side).  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Yellow-white, fragrant. Axillary cymes.  **Fruit:** Long follicle. Fruiting carpels 22 cm long, 15 cm wide. Seeds small with long hairs.  **Ecology:** Dry lowland, lowland, submontane, riverine forest.  **Distr:** C, EA, LT, I.V. Tropical Africa.  **Notes:** Pure white latex distinguishes it from *Trilepisium* which has dirty white latex.  **Uses:** The wood is white, light and easy to plane. It is used for making cheap furniture and is suitable for plywood, firewood and torches. The white latex is used for making bird-lime and balls. The smoke of the wood is used as an insect repellent.

*Holarrhena pubescens* Wall. ex G. Don

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** *H. febrifuga* Klotzsch  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mbelebele (Su).  **Bole:** Branched. Small/medium. To 18 m.  **Bark:** Grey/whitish. Smooth/rough.  **Slash:** White latex.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite/subopposite.  **Petiole:** 0.2 - 1.2 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium. 2 - 20 × 1.5 - 11 cm. Elliptic/ovate. Cuneate. Acuminate/acute/emarginate. Entire. Hairy/glabrous (more so on the lower than on the upper side).  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White, sweetly scented. Axillary heads.  **Fruit:** Paired long follicles. 20 - 37.7 cm long. 0.2 - 0.9 cm in diameter. Seeds hairy.  **Ecology:** Lowland dry and riverine forest. Woodland. Thicket.  **Distr:** C, EA, LV, LN, LT. Widespread in Southern and Central Africa. Also Asia.  **Notes:** The local name Mbelebele means a tree with milky latex.  **Uses:** The wood is soft. It is used for firewood and in the preparation of gun powder, knife sheaths and stools. It is also a good ornamental tree because of its sweet-scented white flowers. Leaves are used as medicine for stomach-ache. Roots are used as medicine for snake bites, and fever in children, influenza and for stimulating lactation in women.
Hunteria zeylanica (Retz.) Gardner ex Thwaites

Mascarenhasia arborescens A. DC.

Pleiocarpa pycnantha (K. Schum.) Stapf

Rauvolfia caffra Sond.
Tabernaemontana elegans Stapf

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** Conopharyngia elegans (Stapf) Stapf  **Syn. other:** NR.  
**Local names:** Mkuti, Mbombo (Sw).  **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 12 m.  **Bark:** Pale brown. Corky. Longitudinally fissured.  **Slash:** White latex.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite/subopposite. Petiole: 0.7 - 3 cm. Lamina: Medium. 6 - 23 × 2 - 8 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acute/obtuse/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/occassionally hairy beneath.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** Present as interpetiolar ochrea.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White/cream/pale yellow. Fragrant. Axillary corymb. Hermaphrodite.  **Fruit:** Green with pale brown warts, 2 separate mericarps. 5 - 8 × 4 - 6.5 cm. 4 - 5 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Lowland and riverine forest. Woodland.  **Distr:** C, EA. Eastern and Southern Africa.  **Notes:** Secondary veins 12 - 23 pairs at 70 - 90 degrees to the midrib. The local name Mbombo means a fire stick.  **Uses:** The wood is white and easy to work. It is used for firewood, spoons, knife and sword handles, building poles and pegs for making animal traps. The seeds, stem bark and roots are used by the WaBondei and WaDigo for treating heart diseases. The latex is tapped for making bird lime.

Tabernaemontana odoratissima (Stapf) Leeuwenb.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NR.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Small. To 15 m.  **Bark:** Pale/dark brown.  **Slash:** White latex.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. Petiole: 0.5 - 1.6 cm. Lamina: Medium. 9 - 26 × 2 - 11 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Apiculate/obtuse/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** Scattered black dots on leaf underside.  **Stipules:** Present as interpetiolar ochrea.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White. Fragrant. Axillary corymb. Hermaphrodite.  **Fruit:** 2 separate mericarps 5 × 4.5 × 4.5 cm.  **Ecology:** Riverine and lowland forest.  **Distr:** EA (Ma, Udz). Uganda, Central Africa.  **Notes:** Secondary veins 7 - 15 pairs at 45 - 80 degrees to midrib.  **Uses:** NR.

Tabernaemontana pachysiphon Stapf

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** Conopharyngia angolensis (Stapf) Stapf., Conopharyngia bolstii (K.Schum.) Stapf.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Kibombo, Muambe (Sw).  **Bole:** Branched. Small/medium. To 18 m.  **Bark:** Pale brown/grey brown/yellow. Soft. Prominent cream lenticels.  **Slash:** Yellow with a brown yellow edge. Soft. Copious pure white latex.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. Petiole: 0.6 - 2 cm. Lamina: Medium/large. 10 - 50 × 5 - 26 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** Scattered minute black dots beneath.  **Stipules:** Present, interpetiolar.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White with yellow throat, sweetly scented, opening in day time. Axillary corymb. Hermaphrodite.  **Fruit:** Yellow/green. In pairs. 7 - 15 × 6 - 13 cm. 6 - 14 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** NR.  **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Widespread in Tropical Africa.  **Notes:** Leaf veins at 60 - 80 degrees to the midrib. Aril white. The local name Kibombo means small fire stick.  **Uses:** The wood is white and soft. It is used firewood, knife sheaths and handles. The bark and roots are used as medicine for
hypertension, stomach-ache, constipation, headache and flatulence. The latex is applied on fresh wounds to prevent infection and to hasten healing. The tree is used for shade and amenity because of its dark green shiny leaves and sweet-scented white flowers.

**Tabernaemontana stapfiana** Britten

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** *Conopharyngia johnstonii* Stapf  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mracha (C), Mwambe (Sw).  **Bole:** Small/medium/large. To 35 m.  **Bark:** Pale/dark grey/brown. 1 cm thick and corky. Lenticellate. White latex.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite.  **Petiole:** 0.5 - 3 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium/large. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate/apiculate. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** Scattered black dots beneath.  **Stipules:** Present as interpetiolar ochrea.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White with a pale green tube and often with a pale yellow throat, fragrant. Axillary corymb. Hermaphrodite.  **Fruit:** Dark/pale green white/yellow dots, 2 separate big mericarps. Above 5 cm long. 10 - 20 × 8 - 20 cm. 8 - 20 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Lowland, submontane and montane forest.  **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Eastern and Central Africa.  **Notes:** Leaf veins at 70 - 90 degrees to the midrib.  **Uses:** White, soft wood which is used for firewood and handles for swords and knives. The bark, roots and seeds are used as medicine for high blood pressure. The tree is used for shade, bee forage and for ornamental purposes because of its large fruits and sweet-scented white flowers.

**Tabernaemontana ventricosa** Hochst. ex A. DC.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** *Conopharyngia usambarensis* (K. Schum.) Stapf  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mwambe-ziwa (Sw).  **Bole:** Branched/straight. Small. To 15 m.  **Bark:** Pale brown. Fissured, often slightly corky. Lenticellate. White latex.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. Coriaceous.  **Petiole:** 0.3 - 1.5 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium. 4 - 27 × 1.5 - 10 cm. Elliptic/lanceolate. Cuneate. Acuminate/acute/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** Present as interpetiolar ochrea. Falling.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White/cream, fragrant. Pale yellow throat, greenish tube/entirely pale yellow on the mature bud. Axillary/terminal corymb. Hermaphrodite.  **Fruit:** Dark green, paired mericarps, joined at base. Obliquely ellipsoid, rounded with two faint lateral ridges. 6 - 7 × 4.5 - 5 cm. 4 - 4.5 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Riverine, dry lowland and lowland forest.  **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Tropical and Southern Africa.  **Notes:** Leaf veins at 60 - 80 degrees to the midrib. Aril orange.  **Uses:** The soft white wood is similar to other species of this genus. The wood is used for making stools, beds and knife sheaths. The seeds, bark and roots are used as medicine for nerve problems and for high blood pressure. The latex is used to cure wounds. This species is also suitable for planting in swampy areas where other species fail to survive.

**Voacanga africana** Stapf

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** *V. boehmii* K.Schum., *V. lutescens* Stapf.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Ikolyoko (T), Mbelebele (L), Mbwewe (S).  **Bole:** Small/medium. To 25 m.  **Bark:** Pale grey-brown. Smooth to shallowly fissured.  **Slash:** White latex.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite.  **Petiole:** Sessile to 2 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium/large. 7 - 42 × 3 - 20 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate/acute/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous/hairy.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Pale yellow-white-green. Malodorous. Lax corymbose in forks of branches.  **Fruit:** Dark/pale green spotted. Two mericarps of which one develops 3 - 8 × 3 - 8 × 2.5 - 7 cm.  **Ecology:** Riverine forest. Woodland. Grassland.  **Distr:** EA, N, LN, LT. Widespread in Tropical Africa.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** The wood is soft and light and used for firewood, knife and sword sheaths, handles for billhooks and for the preparation of gun powder. The seeds
are used as medicine for high blood pressure and for stimulating nerves and removing fatigue. The plant is planted for ornamental purposes because of its sweet-scented white flowers.

**Voacanga thouarsii** Roem. & Schult.  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** V. obtusa K. Schum.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mlindaziwa (Sw).  **Bole:** Small/medium. To 20 m.  **Bark:** Pale grey-brown. Smooth with small lenticels.  **Slash:** White latex.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite.  **Petiole:** 0.8 - 2.5 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium. 6 - 25 × 2 - 9 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Obtuse. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** Minute pits on both surfaces.  **Stipules:** Ochrea widened into interpetiolar stipules.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Pale yellow-white-green. Fragrant. Lax corymbose in forks of branches.  **Fruit:** Pale and dark green spotted. Paired mericarps 4 - 10 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Groundwater, riverine and submontane forest.  **Distr:** C, EA, LV. Throughout Tropical and Southern Africa. Madagascar.  **Notes:** Dominant of swampy areas. Leaves obtuse. The local name Mlindaziwa means a tree which guards the lake.  **Uses:** The wood is white, hard and tough. It is used for firewood, beds, tool handles and animal traps. The bark, roots and seeds are used as medicine for stimulating nerves, stomach-ache, snake bites and high blood pressure. The powder from pounded bark is used for the treatment of wounds, sores and boils. The latex is used for bird-lime. The tree is suitable for planting on swampy areas and stream banks.

**AQUIFOLIACEAE**

**Ilex mitis** (L.) Radlk.  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NC.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Pofwe-honsi (F), Msaera (C), Saira (C), Genda-na-mto(S).  **Bole:** Straight/crooked. Branched. Large/small. To 40 m.  **Bark:** Grey/pale brown. Smooth. With slight horizontal rings.  **Slash:** Pale orange/yellow with pale flecks, discolouring dirty yellow near the wood. Soft. Wet toward wood. Granular.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 0.5 - 1 cm. Channeled.  **Lamina:** Small. 3 - 14 × 1 - 5 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acute/apiculate. Entire at base, serrate at tip. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Present, falling, small.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Axillary cymes, usually fascicled, rarely solitary. Fragrant. Hermaphrodite.  **Fruit:** Yellow-green drupe. Globose. 0.4 - 0.7 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Montane, dry montane and upper montane forest.  **Distr:** EA, N, LN. Tropical and Southern Africa, Madagascar.  **Notes:** Spinous toothing towards leaf-tips, though this is often obscure. Prominent mid-rib on upper leaf surface. The local name Genda-na-mto means a riverine tree.  **Uses:** The wood is white and hard. It is used for timber, grain mortars, pestles, animal yokes, building poles, sleepers, tool handles, wooden spoons and fencing poles. The powder made from dried bark is inhaled to cure colds and wounds. A decoction from bark is used to cure constipation. The small fruits are sometimes eaten. The tree is also important as a bee forage.

**ARALIACEAE**

**Cussonia holstii** Harms ex Engl.  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NC.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mpapai mwitu (Sw).  **Bole:** Straight. Medium. To 20 m.  **Bark:** Black-grey. Fissured, shed in papery scales.  **Slash:** Wood soft.  **Leaf:** Palmate/digitate. 3 - 7 leaflets. Whorled at ends of branches.  **Lft:** Digitate.  **Petiole:** 42 cm.  **Petiolule:** 7 cm.  **Lamina:** Large when palmate: 18 × 36 cm. Medium when digitate: 19 × 9 cm. When digitate: Ovate.
Cuneate/cordate. Asymmetrical. Acuminate/caudate. Serrate/entire. Glabrous/hairy. Domatia: Absent. Glands: Absent. Stipules: Present. 2 pronged adnate to petioles. Thorns & Spines: Absent. Flower: Yellow-green. In terminal spikes of up to 30 together. Hermaphrodite. Fruit: 0.4 - 0.6 cm. Ecology: Dry montane forest. Distr: EA, N, I.V. Eastern and Central Africa. Notes: Mature leaves petiolulate and glabrous. The local name Mpapar mwitu means a wild paw paw tree (though paw paw is in the Caricaceae). Uses: The wood is white and soft, used for making temporary stools and doors, water troughs, beehives, and wheels for wheelbarrows. The leaves are used for fodder. The bark is boiled in water and the infusion is taken by WaMasai women for cleaning the uterus and removing the placenta after giving birth. The tree is used as a live fence around houses and cattle enclosures.

Cussonia spicata Thunb.

Cussonia zimmermannii Harms

Polyscias albersiana Harms

*Polyscias fulva* (Hiern) Harms


*Polyscias stuhlmannii* Harms


*Schefflera abyssinica* (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) Harms

Schefflera goetzanii Harms


Schefflera lukwangulensis (Tennant) Bernardi


Schefflera myriantha (Baker) Drake


Schefflera stolzii Harms
Schefflera volkensii (Engl.) Harms


BALANITACEAE

Balanites wilsoniana Dave & Sprague


BIGNONIACEAE

Fernandoa magnifica Seem.

Kigelia africana (Lam.) Benth.

**Syn. FTEA:** NP.  **Syn. TTCL:** K. aethiopica Decne., K. aethiopica var. nsambarica Sprague.  

**Local names:** Mtandi (Ng), Mvungwa (N), Mwegea (Sw), Sausage tree (E).  

**Bole:** Straight/branched. Medium. To 25 m.  

**Bark:** Grey. Smooth/flaking.  

**Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. 7 - 11 lfts. Opposite.  

**Lflt:** Opposite.  

**Petiole:** NR.  


**Domatia:** NR.  

**Glands:** NR.  

**Stipules:** Absent.  

**Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  

**Flower:** Orange/crimson with yellow centre. Axillary racemose cyme. Borne before leaves.  

**Fruit:** Pale brown slender flattened long twisted capsule. 33 - 54 × 1.2 cm.  

**Ecology:** Lowland forest and edge.  

**Distr:** C Coastal Kenya to Tropical South East Africa.  

**Notes:** Distinct red flowers in the dry season. The local name Mtalawanda means a clog tree.  

**Uses:** The wood is white and light and used for firewood, tool handles, and knife sheaths. The tree is used as an ornamental because of its large red flowers. Roots are used as medicine for chest pains, fatigue and constipation by WaShambaa.

Markhamia lutea (Benth.) K.Schum.

**Syn. FTEA:** NP.  **Syn. TTCL:** M. hildebrandtii (Benth.) Sprague, M. platycalyx Sprague  

**Local names:** Kabulampako (T), Mtalawanda (Sw).  

**Bole:** Fluted. Medium. To 30 m.  

**Bark:** Brown/red. Finely fissured.  

**Leaf:** Odd-pinnate.  

**Lflt:** Opposite.  

**Petiole:** NR.  


**Domatia:** Present.  

**Glands:** NR.  

**Stipules:** Pseudostipules orbicular foliaceous.  

**Thorns & Spines:** NR.  

**Flower:** Yellow.  

Axillary or terminal panicles.  

**Fruit:** Brown. Twisted. Linear 40 - 80 cm long.  

**Ecology:** Submontane forest.  

**Distr:** C, EA, LT, L.V. Widespread Tropical Africa.  

**Notes:** NR.  

**Uses:** The wood is used for bee hives, drums, water troughs, mortars, stools, milk pots and canoes. The fruits are used for fermenting local beer. The leaves and stem bark are used as medicine for venereal diseases, rheumatism, malaria, infertility, dysentery, epilepsy and headache. The tree is good for ornamental purposes because of its large red flowers and its hanging sausage-like large fruits. It is also used as a bee forage tree.

Markhamia obtusifolia (Baker) Sprague

**Syn. FTEA:** NP.  **Syn. TTCL:** NC.  

**Local names:** Mbapa (N), Mguoguo (G), Mpugupugu (Ng), Mtalawanda (Sw).  

**Bole:** Small. To 15 m  

**Bark:** Light brown to grey, smooth to somewhat striated. Branchlets velvet tomentose.  

**Slash:** Succulent with strict dark brown on white.  

**Leaf:** Odd pinnate.  

**Leaflet:** 2 - 9.5 cm. Leaflet sessile. Rachis: 18 - 56 cm.  

**Ecology:** Lowland forest and edge.  

**Distr:** C, EA, LT, L.V. Widespread Tropical Africa.  

**Notes:** NR.  

**Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, charcoal, timber for general purpose, building poles, spoons, tool handles and knife sheaths. The tree is used for ornamental purposes, bee forage, shade, avenue, mulch and soil conservation. Leaves and bark are used as medicine for tooth-ache(as a gargle) and for convulsion in children. Roots are also used for venereal diseases and for preventing abortion by WaShambaa.

Markhamia zanzibarica (Bojer ex DC.) Engl.

BOMBACEAE

Adansonia digitata L.

Bombax rhodognaphalon K. Schum.
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: NC. Syn. other: Rhodognaphalon schummannianum Robyns Local names: Msufi-mwitu (Sw), Wild Kapok tree (E). Bole: Straight. Large. To 40 m.
(36 m in FTEA). **Bark:** Green/brown. Peeling in thin flakes/smooth. Scaly on older trees. Young branches glabrous/few scattered hairs. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Digitate. 5 - 7 leaflets. Alternate. Clustered at ends of branches. **Petiole:** 3.5 - 12.5 cm. **Petiolule:** 0.3 - 2 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 3 - 14 × 2 - 6 cm. Elliptic/lanceolate. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy (for the species and varieties in T6 the leaves and pedicels are completely glabrous) with stellate pubescence. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Present. Falling. Lanceolate. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Red/pale yellow/white. Axillary fasicles of 2 - 5 flowers. **Fruit:** Brown. Hairy. Woody capsule. Ellipsoid. Seeds with hairs. 5 - 13 × 2.4 - 4.5 cm. **Ecology:** Dry lowland and lowland forest. Riverine. Coastal thicket. **Distr:** C, EA, LN. Eastern and Southeastern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** var. *rhodognaphalon*, glabrous; var. *tomentosum* Robyns, stellate hairs. **Uses:** The soft wood is used for timber and pulp. The bark produces ropes, red dye and is used as medicine for diarrhoea by WaShambaa. Leaves and roots are also used as medicine against bewitchment. The fruits have floss which is used for making pillows and mattresses. The tree is planted as an avenue tree.

**BORAGINACEAE**

**Hilsenbergia nemoralis** (Gürke) J. S. Mill. 
**Syn. FTEA:** Bourreria nemoralis (Gürke) Thulin **Syn. TTCL:** Ehretia litoralis Gürke **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mtundutundu (Sw). **Bole:** Small. To 12 m. **Bark:** Grey-brown. Smooth/rough and longitudinally fissured. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 5.2 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 1 - 18 × 0.7 - 8 cm. Elliptic/Ovate. Cuneate/rounded/cordate. Acute/acuminate. Hairy beneath. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Glandular hairs. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. Axillary cymes. Sweetly scented. **Fruit:** Orange-yellow. Globose. 0.6 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Woodland. Thicket. **Distr:** C. Tropical Eastern Africa. **Notes:** Probably a variety of *B. petiolaris*, but leaves hairy beneath. The local name Mtundutundu means a hollow-stemmed tree. **Uses:** The wood is used for building poles, firewood, tool handles, spoons, canoe pedals and bed-steads.

**Hilsenbergia petiolaris** (Lam.) J. S. Mill. 
**Syn. FTEA:** Bourreria petiolaris (Lam.) Thulin **Syn. TTCL:** Ehretia petiolaris Lam. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mtundutundu (Sw). **Bole:** Small. To 12 m. **Bark:** Grey-brown. Smooth/rough and longitudinally fissured. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 5.2 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 1 - 14.5 × 0.7 - 7.5 cm. Elliptic/Ovate. Cuneate/rounded/cordate. Acute/acuminate. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. Axillary cymes. Sweetly scented. **Fruit:** Orange-yellow. Globose. 0.6 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Thicket. **Distr:** C, EA (P). Tropical Eastern Africa. Madagascar. **Notes:** *B. petiolaris* is very similar to *B. nemoralis*, but leaves hairy beneath. The local name Mtundutundu means a hollow-stemmed tree. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, building poles, tool handles, spoons, canoe pedals and knife sheaths.

**Cordia africana** Lam. 
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** C. alyssinica R. Br. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mbapu (L), Mfufu (S), Mkiibu (Be), Mningaringa (Sw, C), Msingati (Nh). **Bole:** Straight/fluted/crooked/branched. Small/medium. To 30 m. **Bark:** Dark to pale brown. Rough and fibrous, peeling, longitudinally fissured. **Slash:** Yellow or white turning green, grey or brown. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 1.3 - 13 cm. Channelled. **Lamina:** Medium. 7.5 - 17.5 × 3.5 - 9 cm. Ovate/elliptic. Rounded/cordate/cuneate.
Obtuse/acuminate. Entire/serrate. Glabrous/hairy beneath. Simple. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. Panicles of scorpioid cymes. Sweetly scented. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Yellow. subglobose/ovoid 1 - 1.2 cm long. **Ecology:** Riverine, groundwater, dry montane and secondary forest. **Grassland.** **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT. Widespread in Africa. **Notes:** The local name Mringaringa means water tree. **Uses:** The wood is used for furniture, beehives, mortars, carvings, building and firewood. The tree is also important for coffee shade and for avenues and ornamental purposes. The fruits produce glue and are also eaten by children. The bark is used as medicine for stomach-ache and for treatment of fractures with the fresh juicy bark tied against the broken part until the bone is healed.

**Cordia goetzei** Gürke

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Fluted/scandent. (vertically ridged) Small/medium. To 18 m. **Bark:** Grey-white. (as if white washed) Smooth. Peeling to reveal yellow-green or green surface. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 1.5 - 3 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 2 - 12.5 × 1 - 6.5 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate/rounded. Acute. Entire. Glabrous or with dense minute tubercules. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White-yellowish. Sweetly scented in lax cymes. Terminal or axillary. Dioecious. **Fruit:** Woody endocarp in cupular calyx. 0.8 - 1 × 0.6 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine, groundwater and lowland forest. **Distr:** C, EA, N. Tropical Eastern and Southeastern Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** NR.

**Cordia millenii** Baker

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkibu gwesimbwa (T). **Bole:** Branched/straight/buttressed. Small/large. To 32 m. **Bark:** Pale brown, greenish grey/grey-brown. Rough and fibrous. Flaking. **Slash:** Pale yellow. Discolouring. Fibrous and layered. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 2.5 - 7.5 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 9 - 15 × 6 - 11 cm. Ovate/elliptic. Rounded/cordate. Acuminate/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous above/hairy below. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/yellow. Condensed cymes in large panicles. Sweetly scented. **Fruit:** Obovoid, ellipsoid. 2 - 4.4 cm. **Ecology:** Lowland and submontane forest. **Distr:** LT. West and Central Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is similar to that of *C. africana* but a bit lighter in weight. It is used for furniture, beehives, tool handles, grain mortars, firewood, drums and water containers. It is also used for shade. Fruits produce glue.

**Cordia monoica** Roxb.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** R. Br. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Msasa (Sw). **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 15 m. **Bark:** Grey. Rough/smooth/flaking. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** (0.5 -) 1.2 - 5 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. (1 -) 2.5 - 8 (- 11) × (1 -) 2 - 9 cm. Elliptic/ovate. Cuneate/rounded. Apiculate/emarginate/acute. Entire/serrate. Hairy. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Green-white/pale yellow. Fragrant. Terminal or axillary panicles. **Fruit:** Yellow/orange/black. Ovoid 0.9 - 2 cm long, 0.6 - 1.2 cm wide. **Ecology:** Riverine, dry montane, dry lowland forest. Dry woodland. Grassland. **Distr:** N. Widespread in Africa and Madagascar. **Notes:** Very variable. The local name Msasa means sand paper tree. **Uses:** The wood is tough and is used for building poles, firewood, bows, withies, walking sticks, clubs and pestles. Fruits are edible. Leaves are used as medicine for eye diseases. The leaves and stem bark are used as medicine for leprosy using a hot bath from leaves and washing the body with a decoction made from
pounded bark. The leaves are very coarse and used as sand-paper. Also used as an ornamental tree and as a bee forage.

**Cordia** sp. E of FTEA


**Cordia torrei** H. F. Martins


**Ehretia cymosa** Thonn.


**BREXIACEAE**

**Brexiad madagascariensis** (Lam.) Ker Gawl.

**Spines**: Absent. **Flower**: Cream. Axillary cymes/false umbels. **Fruit**: Ovoid/oblong 4 - 10 × 1.9 - 3 cm. 5 ribbed. **Ecology**: Groundwater and lowland dry forest. Mangroves. Thicket. **Distr**: C. Mozambique. Madagascar. **Notes**: NR. **Uses**: The wood is hard and used for firewood, poles and tool handles. Fruits are edible.

**BURSERACEAE**

**Canarium madagascariense** Engl. subsp. *madagascariense*

**Syn. FTEA**: NC. **Syn. TTCL**: *C. liebertianum* Engl. **Syn. other**: NR. **Local names**: Mbani, Mpafu (Sw). **Bole**: Straight. Large. **Bark**: Grey. Rough. **Slash**: NR. **Leaf**: Odd-pinnate. 50 cm long. **Lfts**: 9 - 11 (- 19). **Petiole**: 5 cm. **Petiolules**: 1.1 cm. **Lamina**: Medium. 15 (- 18) × 4 (- 5.5) cm. Oblong. Cordate. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous above/hairy below. **Domatia**: NR. **Glands**: NR. **Stipules**: Present. Falling. **Thorns & Spines**: Absent. **Flower**: White. Panicles. **Fruit**: Purple. Ellipsoid. 4 cm long, 2 cm wide. **Ecology**: Submontane forests. Pioneer. **Distr**: C, EA (WUs). Mozambique, Madagascar. **Notes**: The local name Mbani means incense tree. **Uses**: The wood is soft and used for timber, firewood, charcoal and veneer. The tree is used for ornamental and shade. The bark produces resin which is used for incense. Fruits are edible.

**Canarium schweinfurthii** Engl.

**Syn. FTEA**: NC. **Syn. TTCL**: NC. **Syn. other**: NR. **Local names**: Mbani, Mpafu (Sw). **Bole**: Straight. Large. To 40 m. **Bark**: Grey. Smooth. **Slash**: NR. **Leaf**: Odd-pinnate. 50 cm long. **Lfts**: 17 - 25 (- 45). **Petiole**: 5 cm. **Petiolules**: 0.1 - 0.6 cm. **Lamina**: Small. 8 × 3 cm. Lanceolate/oblong-lanceolate. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire/serrate. Glabrous/slightly hairy. **Domatia**: NR. **Glands**: NR. **Stipules**: Present. Falling. **Thorns & Spines**: Absent. **Flower**: White. Panicles. **Fruit**: Purple. Ellipsoid. 4 cm long, 2 cm wide. **Ecology**: Submontane forests. Pioneer. **Distr**: LT, LV. West and Central Africa, Uganda. **Notes**: NR. **Uses**: The wood is soft and used for timber, firewood, charcoal and veneer. The tree is used for ornamental and shade. The bark produces resin which is used for incense. Fruits are edible.

**Commiphora eminii** Engl. subsp. *trifoliolata* (Engl.) J. B. Gillett

**Syn. FTEA**: NC. **Syn. TTCL**: *Spondiopsis trifoliolata* Engl. **Syn. other**: NR. **Local names**: Mnyakwa (Sw). **Bole**: Small/medium. To 18 m. **Bark**: Grey. Smooth. **Slash**: White, turning purple. Aromatic. **Leaf**: Odd-pinnate. 3 (- 5) lfts. **Petiole**: 7 cm. **Lamina**: Small/medium. 8 × 3 cm. Lanceolate/oblong-lanceolate. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire/serrate. Glabrous/slightly hairy. **Domatia**: NR. **Glands**: Absent. **Stipules**: Absent. **Thorns & Spines**: Absent. **Flower**: Axillary paniculate cymes. Appearing with the leaves. **Fruit**: Globose/ellipsoid. 1.2 - 1.4 × 1.0 - 1.2 cm. **Ecology**: Dry lowland and montane forest. Forest edge. **Distr**: C, EA, N. Kenya. **Notes**: NR. **Uses**: Wood is used for wooden spoons carvings, cups, water pots, milk pots, bee hives and stools. The tree is planted as a live fence and for boundary marking. Leaves as used for fodder.

**Commiphora eminii** Engl. subsp. *zimmermannii* (Engl.) J. B. Gillett

Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Axillary panicle cymes. Appearing with the leaves. **Fruit:** Globose/ellipsoid. 1.2 - 1.4 × 1.0 - 1.2 cm. **Ecology:** Dry lowland and lowland forest. Forest edge. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT. Tropical Eastern and Southeastern Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for carvings, bee hives, water pots, firewood, milk pots, stools, drums and wooden spoons. The tree is used for shade in coffee farms, boundary marking and live fences. Leaves are used for fodder. Roots and bark are used as medicine for stomach-ache, abdominal pain, indigestion, snake bites and preventing abortion.

*Commiphora fulvotomentosa* Engl.
**Syn.** FTEA: NC. **Syn.** TTCL: C. sp. near *C. trollii* Mattick. **Syn.** other: NR. **Local names:** Mponda (Sw). **Bole:** Small. To 12 m. **Bark:** Red/grey. Smooth/papery/horizontally folded. **Slash:** Clear scented resin. **Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. 5 - 15 leaflets. Alternate. Clustered at ends of branches. **Lift:** Opposite. **Petiole:** 4 - 5 cm. **Petaloid:** Under 1 mm long. **Lamina:** Small. 7 × 3 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Rounded/obtuse. Acuminate/acute. Crenate/serrate. Hairy. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent/branched spines present on the stem. **Flower:** Axillary clusters. Appearing with the leaves. **Fruit:** Flattened, ellipsoid. Puberulous or glabrescent. Pericarp 2-valved. **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Woodland. **Distr:** C. Mozambique. **Notes:** The local name Mponda means a soft tree. **Uses:** The wood is soft and is used for carvings, wooden spoons, water pots and beehives. The tree is used for making live fences and for boundary marking.

*Commiphora serrata* Engl.
**Syn.** FTEA: NC. **Syn.** TTCL: *C. serrata* Engl. var. *multipinnata* Engl. **Syn.** other: NR. **Local names:** Mponda (Sw). **Bole:** Small/medium. To 20 m. **Bark:** Green. Smooth. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. 9 - 17 leaflets. Alternate. **Lift:** Opposite. **Petiole:** Up to 3 cm. **Petaloid:** Lateral leaflets: 0.5 - 1 mm. Terminal leaflet: up to 7 mm long. **Lamina:** Small. 5 × 1 cm. Lanceolate/oblong. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Acute/acuminate. Finely serrate. Hairy/glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Spines on branches. **Flower:** Red/green-yellow. In cymes. Appearing with or before leaves. **Fruit:** Globose/ellipsoid, with succulent pericarp. 20 - 23 × 20 cm. **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Woodland. Thicket. **Distr:** C. Mozambique. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The tree is used as a live fence and for boundary and grave marks. The resin is used for glueing spear and arrow handles, and for incense.

**CANELLACEAE**

*Warburgia elongata* Verdc.
**Syn.** FTEA: NC. **Syn.** TTCL: NR. **Syn.** other: NR. **Local names:** Mkaa, Msokonoi (Sw). **Bole:** Branched. Small. **Bark:** Grey-brown. Smooth. Scattered red-brown lenticels. **Slash:** Thin. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.3 - 0.7 cm. **Lamina:** Elliptic/oblong/lanceolate. Cuneate/narrowly winged. Acute. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Dense pellucid-punctate glands in the lamina and petals. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Axillary solitary or two flowered cyme. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Berry. Elongated to 6 × 2 cm. **Ecology:** Lowland riverine and groundwater forest. **Distr:** C only. **Notes:** Fruit ellipsoid, elongated. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, charcoal, building poles, tool handles, beds and carvings. The bark is chewed and the juice swallowed in order to treat stomach-ache, constipation, hernia, fever, tooth-ache, generalized body pains, joint and muscle pains. The bark
powder is taken in small quantities - a teaspoonful in soup or cup of tea daily for prevention of different diseases by the WaMasai. The tree is used for shade and ornamental purposes.

**Warburgia stuhlmannii** Engl.


**Warburgia ugandensis** Sprague subsp. *longifolia* Verdc.


**Warburgia ugandensis** Sprague subsp. *ugandensis*


**CAPPARACEAE (CAPPARIDACEAE in FTEA)**
Cladostemon kirkii (Oliv.) Pax & Gilg
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: NC. Syn. other: NR. Local names: Mdudu (Sw).

Ritchiea albersii Gilg

CARICACEAE

Cylicomorpha parviflora Urb.

CECROPIACEAE (MORACEAE in FTEA)

Myrianthus arboreus P. Beauv.

Myrianthus holstii Engl.

Myrianthus preussii Engl. subsp. seretii (De Wild.) De Ruiter

CELASTRACEAE

Catha edulis (Vahl) Forssk. ex Endl.

Maytenus acuminata (L.f.) Loes.

Maytenus undata (Thunb.) Blakelock


Mystroxylon aethiopicum (Thunb.) Loes.


Platypterocarpus tanganyikensis Dunkley & Brenan
**Pleurostylia africana** Loes.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NC.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Kaulwampako (N), Mnamai, Mnwamaji (Sw).  **Bole:** Branched. Small/medium. To 16 m.  **Bark:** Grey. Rough in older trees. Pale grey-green and 4-lined when young.  **Slash:** Pink.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite/subopposite.  **Petiole:** 0.3 - 0.8 cm.  **Lamina:** Small. 8 × 2.8 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Cuneate/rounded. Acuminate/caudate. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** Present. Small. Falling.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Green-yellow. Axillary cymes. Hermaphrodite.  **Fruit:** Green. Drupe.  **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Woodland.  **Distr:** C. Eastern, Central and Southern Africa.  **Notes:** Usually found on forest edge. Numerous lateral veins slightly raised on both surfaces.  **Uses:** The wood is used for wooden spoons, mortars, milk pots, combs, beehives and firewood. Bark and roots are used as medicine for stomach-ache and as an aphrodisiac. It is also used for shade and bee forage.

**CHRYSOBALANACEAE (ROSACEAE in FTEA)**

**Hirtella megacarpa** R.A. Graham

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NR.  **Syn. other:** Sometimes regarded as a synonym of *H. zanzibarica* Oliv. Under Rosaceae in FTEA.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Straight/fluted. Medium. To 25 m.  **Bark:** Pale brown/dark brown/black. Scaling/flaking in strips.  **Slash:** Pink-orange/red. Hard with darker vertical lines. Granular. Slight cream exudate.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** NR.  **Lamina:** Small. 8 × 2.8 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Cuneate/rounded. Acuminate/caudate. Entire. Glabrous/slightly hairy beneath.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** Small.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White. Hermaphrodite.  **Fruit:** Green. Hard. Oblong-ovoid. 3.5 - 4 × 1.8 cm.  **Ecology:** Montane forest.  **Distr:** EA Only (WUs, Udz).  **Notes:** Leaves with markedly reticulate venation below, 3 times as long as broad.  **Uses:** NR.

**Hirtella zanzibarica** Oliv. subsp. *zanzibarica*

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** *H. zanzibarica* Oliv.  **Syn. other:** Under Rosaceae in FTEA.  **Local names:** Mkonechacha, Mwawa (Sw).  **Bole:** Straight. Small/medium. To 25 m.  **Bark:** Black.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 0.3 - 0.4 cm.  **Lamina:** Small/medium. Up to 12 × 5 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Cuneate/rounded. Asymmetric. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous above/slightly hairy beneath.

Magnistipula butayei De Wild. subsp. greenwayi (Brenan) F. White

Maranthes goetzenniana (Engl.) Prance

Parinaris excelsa Sabine

COMBRETACEAE
Combretum schumannii Engl.

Pteleopsis apetala Vollesen

Pteleopsis myrtifolia (M. A. Lawson) Engl. & Diels

Pteleopsis tetraperta Wickens
**Terminalia sambesiaca** Engl. & Diels  
**Syn.** FTEA: NC.  
**Syn.** TTCL: *T. aemula* Diels, *T. riparia* Engl. & Diels, *T. foetens* Gilg, 
miss-id by Griffiths as *T. kilimandscharica* Engl.  
**Syn. other:** NR.  
**Local names:** Mkulungo, Mpululu (S).  
**Bole:** Straight. Slightly buttressed. Large. To 40 m.  
**Bark:** Grey/dark brown. Smooth/fissured.  
**Slash:** Variable. Dirty yellow with brown streaks, bright yellow toward the wood. Smells sweet.  
**Leaf:** Simple. Whorled. At ends of branches.  
**Petiole:** 4 cm tomentose.  
**Domatia:** Absent.  
**Glands:** Absent.  
**Stipules:** Absent.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** White. Axillary/terminal spikes.  
**Fruit:** Red/brown. 2 wings, velvety.  
**Ecology:** Dry lowland and lowland forest.  
**Distr:** C, EA, LN. Eastern and Southern Tropical Africa.  
**Notes:** NR.  
**Uses:** The wood is used for timber, firewood, charcoal, mortars, stools, beehives, tool handles and building poles. The leaves are used as medicine for stomach-ache and infertility in women. The bark is boiled and drunk or used as a hot bath for fever and colds.

**COMPOSITAE (ASTERACEAE)**

**Brachylaena huillensis** O. Hoffm.  
**Syn.** FTEA: NC.  
**Syn.** TTCL: *B. hutchinsii* Hutch.  
**Syn. other:** NR.  
**Local names:** Mhuhu, Mkarambaki (Sw).  
**Bole:** Fluted. Small/medium/large. To 30 m.  
**Bark:** Pale brown/grey. Fibrous/fissured. Flaking in strips.  
**Slash:** Yellow/woody with fine layers, discolouring brown.  
**Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. Leaves crowded at ends of twigs.  
**Petiole:** 0.2 - 1.4 cm.  
**Lamina:** Small/medium. 3 - 10 × 1 - 3 cm. Oblong/lanceolate/elliptic. Cuneate. Acute/mucronate. Entire/serrate. Glabrous above/hairy below.  
**Domatia:** NR.  
**Glands:** NR.  
**Stipules:** Absent.  
**Flower:** White. Axillary or terminal panicles of capitula. Dioecious.  
**Fruit:** Nut.  
**Ecology:** Dry lowland and dry montane forest. Woodland. Thicket.  
**Distr:** C, EA. Eastern and Southern Africa.  
**Notes:** NR.  
**Uses:** The wood is used for timber, carvings, flooring strips, building poles, firewood, transmission poles and an extract for aromatic oil for perfumery. Roots are used as medicine for schistosomiasis and leaves for diabetes.

**CORNACEAE**

**Cornus volkensii** Harms  
**Syn.** FTEA: *Afrocrania volkensii* (Harms) Hutch.  
**Syn.** TTCL: *Afrocrania volkensii* (Harms) Hutch.  
**Syn. other:** NR.  
**Local names:** Mnyandege (S), Msese (H).  
**Bole:** Straight. Small/large. To 25 m.  
**Bark:** Grey/black. Granular.  
**Slash:** Pale yellow/brown with darker streaks.  
**Leaf:** Simple. Opposite.  
**Petiole:** Up to 2 cm long. Channelled.  
**Lamina:** Medium. 5 - 17.5 × 2.5 - 6.3 cm. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Hairy/glabrous. Simple.  
**Domatia:** Present. Tufts of hairs.  
**Glands:** Absent.  
**Stipules:** Absent.  
**Flower:** Green-yellow. In dense inflorescences. Dioecious.  
**Fruit:** Purple-black. Ellipsoid drupe.  
**Ecology:** Montane forest.  
**Distr:** EA, N, LN. East Central, Eastern, and Southeastern Tropical Africa.  
**Notes:** NR.  
**Uses:** The wood is used for timber, wooden spoons, drums, water troughs, firewood and handles for bill-hooks. The tree is used for shade, avenues, and for planting on swampy areas in higher altitudes. Leaves are used as a poultice for boils by the WaHehe.

**DICHPETALACEAE**

**Dichapetalum madagascariense** Poir.

Dichapetalum stuhlmannii Engl.

Dichapetalum zenkeri Engl.

Tapura fischeri Engl.
EBENACEAE

Diospyros abyssinica (Hiern) F. White subsp. abyssinica

Diospyros amaniensis Gürke

Diospyros capricornuta F. White

Diospyros consolatae Chiov.
used for firewood, building poles, charcoal, tool handles, wooden spoons, withies and pestles.

**Diospyros bussei** Gürke  
**Local names:** Mkulu, Mkuruuru (Sw).  **Bole:** Medium. To 18 m.  **Bark:** Black/dark grey. Rough with deep longitudinal fissures.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Pethiole:** 0.3 - 0.5 cm  **Lamina:** Small/medium. 2 - 8.5 × 1 - 3.7 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Rounded. Obtuse. Entire. Glabrous/slightly hairy beneath.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  
**Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** Cream. Sweetly scented. Dioecious.  
**Fruit:** Yellow. Globose/ovoid, 2 - 2.8 cm long, 1.7 - 2.5 cm wide.  
**Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Woodland. Thicket.  **Distr:** C. Tropical Eastern Africa.  
**Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** The wood is hard and is used for firewood, poles, charcoal, withies and tool handles.

**Diospyros greenwayi** F. White  
*Syn.* FTEA: NC.  *Syn.* TTCL: NR.  *Syn.* other: NR.  
**Local names:** Mlala (D).  **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 15 m.  **Bark:** Grey. Smooth.  **Slash:** Yellow.  
**Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Pethiole:** 0.8 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium. 3 - 11 (- 13.5) × 1 - 4.5 (- 5.8) cm. Elliptic/oblanceolate/oblong. Cuneate/rounded. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/slightly hairy at the base of the midrib.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  
**Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** Male flowers in axillary cymules. Female flowers ramiflorous. Dioecious.  
**Fruit:** Subglobose. Persistent large calyx. Solitary or in clusters on older branchlets, 2 cm long, 1.7 cm wide.  
**Ecology:** Riverine and dry lowland forest. Thicket.  **Distr:** C. Kenya.  
**Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** The wood is hard and used for firewood, building poles, withies, tool handles and spoons.

**Diospyros kabuyeana** F. White  
**Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Branched/fluted. Small/medium. To 25 m.  **Bark:** Dark brown/black. Scaling/roughened by lenticels/flaking.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Pethiole:** 0.5 - 0.9 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium. 4.8 – 14 (- 15.8) × 1.7 - 7 cm. Lanceolate/oblanceolate. Cuneate/rounded. Asymmetric. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/slightly hairy on nerves beneath.  **Domatia:** NR.  
**Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** White/brown. Axillary fasicles. Dioecious.  
**Fruit:** Yellow/white becoming bright orange. Subglobose 2.7 × 3 cm. Hairy.  
**Ecology:** Riverine, lowland forest.  **Distr:** EA, C. Kenya. Mozambique.  
**Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, building poles, withies and tool handles.

**Diospyros mespiliformis** Hochst. ex A.DC.  
*Syn.* FTEA: NC.  *Syn.* TTCL: *D. bailey Girke*  *Syn.* other: NR.  
**Local names:** Mgiriti (Sw), Mjongolo (P), Mkeakilindi (S), Mkoko (L), Msinde (N), Nzkula-we-mwana (Mt).  **Bole:** Straight/fluted. Large. To 30 m.  **Bark:** Dark brown/black. Scaling/rough with longitudinal fissures.  **Slash:** Pink with a black edge.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Pethiole:** 0.7 - 1 cm.  **Lamina:** Small/medium. 3.5 - 19 × 1.5 - 7.5 cm. Oblong/elliptic. Cuneate/rounded. Acute/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous/hairy.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  
**Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** White/grey, fragrant. Axillary, cymose. Dioecious.  
**Fruit:** Yellow. Berry-like 1.5 - 2.5 cm in diameter.  
**Ecology:** Riverine, dry lowland forest. Woodland. Grassland.  **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Tropical Africa, Arabian Peninsula.  
**Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** The wood is used for timber,
carvings, canoes, gun handles, firewood and charcoal. The tree is used for shade and avenues. Fruits are edible. The bark is used as medicine for stomach-ache and for dyeing mats with a red colour. Roots are used as medicine against Makua wizards when mixed with those of *Asparagus* in honey.

*Diospyros natalensis* (Harv.) Brenan

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** *Maba natalensis* Harv.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:**

Mkululu (Sw).  **Bole:** Straight/branched. Small/medium. To 25 m.  **Bark:** Brown/grey. Smooth/peeling.  **Slash:** Brown. Wood white.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 0.2 - 3 cm.  **Lamina:** Small. (0.8 -) 1.3 - 5.5 × (0.3 -) 0.6 - 2.4 cm. Elliptic/lanceolate/ovate. Cuneate. Obtuse. Entire. Glabrous/margin with a few ciliolate hairs.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White. Solitary or 2 - 4 flowered axillary cymes or ramiflorous. Dioecious.  **Fruit:** Yellow. Ellipsoid/ovoid, 0.6 - 0.8 cm long 0.5 cm wide, base surrounded by cupular calyx.  **Ecology:** Riverine, dry lowland and dry montane forest. Thicket.  **Distr:** C, EA, LN. Central, Eastern and Southern Africa. Madagascar.  **Notes:** Variable leaf size and shape. However the trees at Shume in the West Usambara are a distinctive small leaved variant.  **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, building poles, charcoal and wooden spoons. The tree is also used for shade.

*Diospyros occulta* F. White

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NR.  **Syn. other:** *D. troupinii* F. White in part.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Branched/straight. Small. To 12 m.  **Bark:** Black/dark brown. Smooth/flaking.  **Slash:** Pink on white.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 0.2 cm.  **Lamina:** Small. 1.5 - 12.5 × 1.3 - 5 cm. Elliptic/lanceolate. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White/yellow, fragrant. Axillary/ramiflorous.  **Fruit:** Yellow. Subglobose 2.8 × 1.8 cm.  **Ecology:** Riverine, lowland and submontane forest. Thicket.  **Distr:** C, EA, I.N. Southeast Kenya.  **Notes:** The Eastern African plants were originally included in *D. troupinii* and subsequently considered to be a distinct species.  **Uses:** The wood is used firewood, building poles, wooden spoons and tool handles.

*Diospyros squarrosa* Klotzsch

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** *D. stuhlmannii* Gürke  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:**

Mpweke (Sw).  **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 10 m.  **Bark:** Brown/black-grey. Longitudinally fissured.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 0.7 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium/small. 5.5 - 12 × 3 - 6.5 cm. Ovate/elliptic/obovate. Cuneate. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy beneath.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White/yellow, fragrant. Axillary. Male: cymules. Female: solitary. Dioecious.  **Fruit:** Yellow. Fleshy, subglobose, glabrous, 2 × 2 cm.  **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Woodland. Thicket.  **Distr:** C, EA (Ru). Tropical Eastern and Central Africa.  **Notes:** Leaves red when young.  **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, building poles, tool handles, animal yokes, spoons, charcoal and beams for carrying water.

*Diospyros verrucosa* Hiern

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** *D. tuberculosa* Gürke  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:**

NR.  **Bole:** Branched/straight. Small/medium. To 18 m.  **Bark:** Grey/black. Fissured longitudinally.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 0.3 - 0.7 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium/small. 2.5 - 12.5 × 1.2 - 5.5 (- 7) cm. Ovate/lanceolate. Cuneate/rounded. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy beneath.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.

Diospyros whyteana (Hiern) F.White

Euclea natalensis A.DC. subsp. obovata F. White

Euclea racemosa L. subsp. schimperi (A.DC.) F. White

Euclea divinorum Hiern
firewood, building poles, tool handles and spoons. The tree is used for shade. Leaves are used by the WaMasai to treat diarrhoea. Fruits, bark and roots are used as a purgative (in soup) also as a tonic for anaemia. The bark is used for treating tooth-ache. The roots of this species and those of *Croton megalocarpus* are boiled and drunk for treating pneumonia, chest pains and internal swellings. The bark produces a brown dye. Small branches are used as tooth brushes. The tree is used for shade and amenity.

**ERICACEAE**

*Agarista salicifolia* (Comm. ex Lam.) G. Don

*Syn. FTEA:* NP.  *Syn. TTCL:* *Agauria salicifolia* (Comm. ex Lam.) Hook. f. ex Oliv.


*Erica arborea* L.


*Erica excelsa* (Alm & T.C.E.Fr.) Beentje


**ERYTHROXLACEAE**

*Erythroxylum emarginatum* Thonn.

*Erythroxylum fischeri* Engl.


**EUPHORBIACEAE**

*Antidesma membranaceum* Müll. Arg.


*Antidesma venosum* E. Mey. ex Tul.

**Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** Present. Small. 0.4 - 0.8 cm.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Green-white/yellow. Axillary spikes. Dioecious.  **Fruit:** Pink/black. Flattened drupe 0.3 - 0.5cm when dry.  **Ecology:** Riverine and dry lowland forest. Woodland. Grassland. Thicket.  **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Tropical and Southern Africa.  **Notes:** The local name Mwinaniaziwa means a tree leaning towards the lake.  **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, tool handles and knife sheaths. The leaves and roots are chewed as a remedy for snake bites, stomach-ache and hookworm. Seeds are steeped in water and drunk for liver complaints. Roots are also known to be very bitter, emetic, poisonous and used as a fish poison. Fruits are sometimes eaten.

**Antidesma vogelianum** Müll. Arg.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NR.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mwinamia-ziwa (Sw).  **Bole:** Straight/branched. Large/small.  **Bark:** Pale grey/brown. Flaking slightly. Lenticels.  **Slash:** Pink. Soft. Fibrous.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 0.3 - 0.7 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium. 3 - 10 × 2 - 5 cm. Oblong-lanceolate. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/slightly hairy on midrib beneath. Coriaceous.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** Present. Small. 0.4 - 0.8 cm long.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Green-white/yellow. Axillary spikes. Dioecious.  **Fruit:** Pink/black. Flattened drupe. 0.7 - 0.9cm long when dry.  **Ecology:** Riverine, groundwater, dry lowland, lowland and submontane forest. Thicket.  **Distr:** C, EA, LN, LV. Tropical Africa.  **Notes:** Leaves almost glabrous, except on the midrib.  **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, tool handles and knife sheaths. Leaves and roots are used for treating snake bites and stomach-ache. Roots are pounded and used as a fish poison.

**Aristogeitonia monophylla** Airy Shaw

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL** NR.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Small. To 12 m.  **Bark:** Smooth, rugulose, greyish brown.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 0.5 - 1 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium/large. 6 - 32 × 2 - 13 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Cuneate/rounded. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Present, falling.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Whitish yellowish, pseudohermaphrodite, cauliflorous.  **Fruit:** Trigonous shiny red/purple. 0.7 cm. 3 valved cocci. 1 - 1.2 cm long. 1.2 - 1.5 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Lowland forest on limestone.  **Distr:** C. Southeast Kenya.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** NR.

**Bridelia atroviridis** Müll. Arg.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NC.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mkarati (Sw).  **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 15 m.  **Bark:** Grey/brown. Reticulate/rough, branchlets purplish brown, lenticellate.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 0.4 - 0.8 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium. 6 - 15 × 3 - 7 cm. Elliptic/oblong-lanceolate. Cuneate/rounded. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous on surface/hairy on midrib on both sides.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Present. Linear-lanceolate. 0.5 - 0.8 mm long.  **Thorns & Spines:** Blunt straight spines on main stems.  **Flower:** Green/red. Dense axillary clusters. Monoecious.  **Fruit:** Green becoming black, berry like. 0.6 - 0.8 × 0.5 - 0.8 cm.  **Ecology:** Riverine, secondary lowland forest and forest edges. Woodland.  **Distr:** C, EA, LT, LV. Tropical Africa.  **Notes:** Leaves black on drying. The local name Mkarati means hard tree.  **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, building poles, tool handles, wooden spoons, and withies.

**Bridelia brideliifolia** (Pax) Fedde

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NC.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mkarati (Sw), Lihapi (H).  **Bole:** Straight/crooked. Small/medium. To 30 m.  **Bark:** Grey/brown/red-
brown. Smooth/flaking. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 1 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 6 - 15 × 3 - 7 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Cuneate/rounded/cordate. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy on nerves beneath. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Trunk sometimes spiny. **Flower:** Pale yellow-green. Terminal leafless spikes or panicles. Monoecious. **Fruit:** Black drupe. **Ecology:** Montane and upper montane forest. **Distr:** EA, LN, LT. Central and Eastern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Lateral nerves running directly to the margin. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, tool handles, firewood, charcoal, building poles and stools.

**Bridelia micrantha** (Hochst.) Baill.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Kamembe (T), Mkarati, Mtutu (Sw), Msumba (L), Mwaru (C), Mwesa (H), Mwiza (S). **Bole:** Branched. Small/medium. To 18 m. **Bark:** Grey/brown/black. Smooth/fissured/flaking. **Slash:** Dark red. Fibrous. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.3 - 1 cm. Round. **Lamina:** Medium. 6 - 15 × 3 - 8 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Cuneate/rounded. Obtuse/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy beneath. Simple. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Present. Small, pubescent. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Present. Trunk & branches usually with woody thorns. **Flower:** White/yellow. Axillary clusters. Monoecious. **Fruit:** Green/black. Berry-like. **Ecology:** Edges and pioneer of lowland, montane, dry montane and riverine forest. Woodland. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, I.T, I.V, Tropical and Southern Africa. **Notes:** Leaves usually have brown spots. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, tool handles, pestles, mortars, stools, bedsteads, poles and wooden spoons. The bark is boiled and drunk to cure stomach-ache and tapeworm. The bark is also used by the WaMasai for treating dysentery in children and for diarrhoea. The bark can be cooked with soup and mixed with milk and given to children as a tonic. Roots are used by the WaShambaaa for treating allergies, gonorrhoea, headache and prolapse of the rectum. The leaf sap is used to cure sore eyes. The tree is used for shade and agroforestry. Fruits are edible.

**Cleistanthus polystachyus** Hook. f. ex Planch.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** C. amaniensis Jabl., C. sp. 3 **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Msala (S). **Bole:** Straight/fluted/slightly buttressed. Large. To 30 m. **Bark:** Grey-brown. Smooth/finessly fissured vertically/flaking. **Slash:** Pink/brown with darker lines or dark red on younger trees, yellow toward wood. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.3 - 0.6 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. (3 -) 4 - 16 × 1 - 6 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Acuminate/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Linear 0.7 - 1 cm. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Yellow/cream. **Ecology:** Montane forest. **Distr:** EA, I.N, I.T, I.V. Tropical Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, charcoal, poles, tool handles and for making animal traps by tying snares on the small poles of this species.

**Croton dictyophlebodes** Radcl.-Sm.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** C. sp. 8 **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mshinduzi (S). **Bole:** Straight. To 20 m. **Bark:** Pale brown/grey. Slightly fissured into squares or vertically/smooth. **Slash:** Pale brown/yellow-brown/pale yellow with paler broad streaks in larger trees. Brown edge. Soft. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 6 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. (3 -) 5 - 10.5 × 2.5 - 6 cm. Ovate. Cordate/rounded. Acuminate/obtuse. Serrate. Glabrous/slightly hairy beneath. Stellate. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** 2 sessile discoid glands at leaf base. **Stipules:** Lanceolate. 0.1 cm long. Falling.
Thorns & Spines: Absent. Flower: Pale yellow. Terminal racemes. Dioecious. Fruit: Subglobose/subtrilobed. 1.3 - 1.4 cm long, 1.5 cm wide. Ecology: Montane and dry montane forest. Distr: EA only (WUs). Notes: Closely related to C. sylvaticus Hochst. Uses: The wood is used for firewood, beehives, knife sheaths and water troughs. The leaves are used for fodder. The fruits are used as medicine for intestinal worms. The tree is used for shade.

Croton jatrophoides Pax

Croton macrostachyus Hochst. ex Delile
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: C. macrostachyus Hochst. ex A. Rich. Syn. other: NR. Local names: Ibonobono (T), Msinduzi (Sw), Mshinduzi (S), Muvulugu (H), Mzululwa (F). Bole: Branched. Small/medium. To 25 m. Bark: Pale brown/grey. Smooth/small fissures. Slash: Cream layered yellow/orange. Smells peppery. Leaf: Simple. Alternate. Petiole: 1.5 - 11 cm. Round. Lamina: Medium. 4 - 15 × 2 - 10 cm. Ovate/elliptic. Cordate/rounded. 5 - 7 (- 9) nerved. Acuminate/obtuse. Serrate. Hairy. Stellate. Glands: 2 to 4 (- 8) discoid glands at leaf base. Stipules: Present. Lancolate 0.5 - 1.4 cm long. Falling. Thorns & Spines: Absent. Flower: Yellow/green. Terminal racemes. Dioecious/monoecious. Fruit: 3 - 4 lobed. 0.8 - 0.9 cm long 8 - 1.5 cm wide. Ecology: Riverine, lowland and dry montane forest. Pioneer. Distr: C, EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Tropical Africa. Madagascar. Notes: NR. Uses: The wood is used for firewood and as rough timber for general purposes, also for making beehives, water pots, stools and tool handles. Roots and fruits are used by WaMasai for stomach worms, constipation and as a purgative. Leaves are used for treating colds and coughs. Roots are used by WaKikuyu for malaria and venereal diseases. The bark and roots are boiled and bathed to cure rashes in children. Leaf juice hastens blood clotting on fresh wounds. Fruits are used for stomach worms but are also poisonous. The leaves are used for fodder. The tree is used for shade.

Croton megalocarpus Hutch.
Croton sylvaticus Hochst.


Drypetes gerrardii Hutch.


Drypetes natalensis (Harv.) Hutch.

Drypetes reticulata Pax


Drypetes usambarica (Pax) Hutch.


Euphorbia obovalifolia A. Rich.


Heywoodia lucens Sim

**Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Small. 0.1 cm long. Falling.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Axillary. Fasciculate.  
**Fruit:** 1 cm long, 1.5 cm in diameter.  
**Ecology:** Riverine, submontane forest.  
**Distr:** LV. Southwestern Uganda, South-central Kenya, Southern Africa.  
**Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, charcoal, tool handles, wooden spoons and poles. The tree is used for shade and amenity.  

**Macaranga capensis** (Baill.) Benth. ex Sim var. *capensis*  
**Syn. FTEA:** *M. capensis* (Baill.) Sim  
**Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkalanga, Mlanga-makelele, Mbawa (Sw), Mkumba (S).  
**Bole:** Straight. Large. To 30 m.  
**Bark:** Dark/pale grey. Smooth.  
**Slash:** Red/brown with darker edge. Fibrous. Wood yellow.  
**Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  
**Petiole:** 10 - 20 cm. Base narrowed.  
**Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** At lamina base. Lower surface of the leaf covered in small black glands.  
**Stipules:** Lanceolate. 1 - 2 cm long. **Thorns & Spines:** Present/absent. Thorns on young stems.  
**Flower:** Yellow-green. Axillary panicles. Dioecious.  
**Fruit:** Yellow green. Subglobose/bilobate. 0.3 - 0.5 cm long, 0.4 - 0.6 cm in diameter.  
**Ecology:** Lowland and submontane forest. Pioneer.  
**Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Eastern and Southern Africa.  
**Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, firewood, knife sheaths, xylophones and water pots. Leaves are used by WaShambaa for allergies. It is also a shade tree.  

**Macaranga capensis** (Baill.) Benth. ex Sim var. *kilimandscharica* (Pax) Friis & M. G. Gilbert  
**Syn. FTEA:** *M. kilimandscharica* Pax  
**Syn. TTCL:** *M. kilimandscharica* Pax  
**Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Itungulu (T), Muhaa (C), Mkalanga, Mbawa (Sw), Mkumba (S), Mpalala (H).  
**Bole:** Fluted/straight. Medium. To 27 m. **Bark:** Dark brown/pale grey. Smooth.  
**Slash:** Red with white stripes. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 5 - 10 cm. Round. Pulvinate at base. **Lamina:** Medium. 5 - 15 × 3 - 10 cm. Ovate. Cuneate/rounded/cordate/peltate. 3 - 7 nerved. Acuminate/acute. Entire/serrate. Hairy/glabrous. Simple.  
**Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** 2 glands at lamina base. **Stipules:** Lanceolate 0.8 - 1.5 cm long. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent/present. Thorns on saplings.  
**Flower:** Yellow-green. Inflorescences axillary panicles. Dioecious.  
**Fruit:** Subglobose/bilobate. 0.3 - 0.5 cm long, 0.4 - 0.6 cm in diameter.  
**Ecology:** Montane and upper montane forests. Pioneer.  
**Distr:** EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Central and Eastern Tropical Africa.  
**Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, firewood, knife sheaths, boxes, crates, beehives and stools. The tree is used for shade in coffee farms and for soil conservation. Leaves are used as medicine for stomach-ache. Roots are used for treating coughs, colds and bilharzia.  

**Macaranga conglomerata** Brenan  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC.  
**Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkalanga, Mbawa (Sw), Mkumba (S).  
**Bole:** Large. To 32 m. **Bark:** Grey. Smooth with horizontal lenticels. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 1.5 - 11 cm. Base pulvinate. **Lamina:** Medium. 4 - 17.5 × 2 - 13 cm. Ovate. Cordate. 7 - 9 (- 11) nerved. Acuminate. Entire/slightly serrate. Glabrous/slightly hairy. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Two glands at the leaf base. **Stipules:** Lanceolate. 0.8 - 1.3 × 0.2 - 0.3 cm. Persistent/falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Yellow. Axillary. Conglomerate. Dioecious.  
**Fruit:** Green/yellow. Obovoid/ellipsoid. 0.5 - 0.6 cm long, 0.4 - 0.8 cm in diameter.  
**Ecology:**
Montane forest. **Distr:** EA (Te, WUs, South P), LN. **Notes:** A local offshoot of the *M. capensis-kilimanjardia* complex. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, firewood, water pots, knife sheaths, and for making xylophones. The tree is used for shade.

**Macaranga monandra** Müll. Arg.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkalanga, Mbawa (Sw). **Bole:** Branched. Small/medium. To 25 m. **Bark:** Grey. Smooth/mottled. **Slash:** Soft. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** (2-) 4 - 10 (-12) cm. Slightly pubinate at base. **Lamina:** Medium. (5-) 11 - 16 (-20) × (3-) 6 - 10 (-12) cm. Ovate/elliptic/oblong. 3 (-5) nerved from base. Cuneate/rounded. Acuminete. Serrate. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Two glands at leaf base. **Stipules:** Lancelolate. 0.5 - 0.7 × 0.1 cm. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Spiny trunk. Spines up to 7.5 cm. **Flower:** Green/brown. Axillary. Male paniculate. Female racemose. Dieocious. **Fruit:** Yellow becoming black. Ovoid. 0.6 - 0.7 cm long, 0.8 - 0.9 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Groundwater, riverine and secondary forests. **Distr:** LV. Southern Uganda, Western and Central Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is rather soft and used for general purposes such as: timber, firewood, boxes, crates and beehives. The tree is used for shade.

**Macaranga schweinfurthii** Pax

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkalanga, Mbawa (Sw). **Bole:** Straight. Large. To 40 m. **Bark:** Pale grey. Smooth/rough. **Slash:** White/pink. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 12 - 40 cm. **Lamina:** Medium/large. 25 - 50 × 25 - 50 cm. Ovate. Cordate. Emarginate. Entire. Hairy when young becoming glabrous above. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Foliaceous. 3 - 5 × 2 - 3 cm. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Green-yellow. Scented. Axillary. Male panicle. Female racemose. Dioecious. **Fruit:** Bilobate. Up to 1.7 cm wide. **Ecology:** Riverine/groundwater forests. **Distr:** LV. Southern Uganda, West and Central Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, firewood, charcoal, boxes crates, stools and beehives. The tree is used for shade.

**Macaranga spinosa** Müll. Arg.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkalanga, Mbawa (Sw). **Bole:** Straight/fluted/stilt roots. Small/medium. To 18 m. **Bark:** Silvery. Smooth. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 1 - 5 cm. Pulvinate at base. **Lamina:** Medium. 5 - 12 × 3 - 6.5 cm. Elliptic/oblong-lanceolate. Cordate. Acuminete. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Pair of glands at leaf base. Glandular punctate on underside of leaf. **Stipules:** Lancelolate 0.5 - 0.7 × 0.1. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Spiny trunk and twigs. Spines 10 - 20 cm long, downwardly directed. **Flower:** Creamy white. Axillary/racemose. Panicles. Dioecious. **Fruit:** Ovoid. 0.3 cm long, 0.4 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Edges of groundwater and lowland forest. **Distr:** LV. Southern Uganda, Western and Central Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, firewood, charcoal, stools and wooden spoons. The tree is used for shade.

**Mallotus oppositifolius** (Geiseler) Müll.Arg.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC for species, some changes in varieties and forms. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mchacha, Mtundutundu (Sw.). **Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** Smooth/rough. Slightly flaky. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** Two types. 2.5 - 11 cm (long) 0.5 - 2 cm (short). **Lamina:** Small/medium. 3 - 18 × 2 - 13 cm. Ovate/oblong for long petiole. Cordate/cuneate. Entire/serrate. Glabrous/hairy. Stellate/simple. **Domatia:** Simple hairs. **Glands:** Yellow pellucid, near base on upper leaf and on lower leaf surface. **Stipules:** Subulate. 0.1 cm long. Falling. **Thorns &
Spines: Absent. Flower: Pale yellow/green. Fragrant. Racemes. Dioecious. Fruit: Globose. 3 - 4 lobed rounded. 0.5 - 0.7 cm long, 0.7 - 0.9 cm in diameter. Ecology: Grounwater, lowland forest edges. Thickets. Distr: C, EA, N, LT, LV. Tropical Africa. Madagascar. Notes: There are two varieties, one of them with two forms. Uses: Firewood and tool handles. Roots are used as medicine for stomach-ache and chest pains.

Margaritaria discoidea (Baill.) G. L. Webster

Neoboutonia macrocalyx Pax
Neoboutonia melleri (Müll. Arg.) Prain

Oldfieldia somalensis (Choiv.) Milne-Redh.

Phyllanthus inflatus Hutch.

Pycnocoma littoralis Pax
Ricinodendron heudelotii (Baill.) Heckel subsp. africanum (Müll. Arg.) J. Léonard
Local names: Muawa (Sw), Sitobaga (T), Tondoo (S). Bole: Straight/branched. Slightly buttressed. Large. To 40 m. Bark: Grey/dark grey. Smooth/rough, pitted/scaling.
Ecology: Dry lowland and lowland forest. Pioneer. Distr: C, EA, LT, LV. Tropical Africa. Notes: Deciduous. Two varieties. Uses: The wood is very soft and perishable but is used for domestic utensils such as spoons, cups, bowls and plates. Roots are used by WaShambaa for diarrhoea and constipation. The seeds are cooked and eaten – the edible oil they produce is also used in soap making.

Shirakiopsis elliptica (Hochst.) Esser
Syn. FTEA: Sapium ellipticum (Krauss) Pax Syn. TTCL: Sapium ellipticum (Hochst.) Pax Syn. other: NR. Local names: Mkongoo (S), Msasa (T). Bole: Crooked/fluted/branched. Small/large. To 30 m. Bark: Pale brown. Soft. Fibrous/flaking/fissured. Slash: Dirty yellow/orange/brown and yellow toward wood. Fibrous. Sparing sticky white latex. Leaf: Simple. Alternate. Petiole: (0.2 -) 0.5 - 1.0 (- 1.5) cm. Channelled. Lamina: Small/medium. (2.5 -) 4 - 14 (- 18) × (1 -) 1.5 - 5 (- 7) cm. Elliptic/oblong. Cordate/cuneate. Acuminate/acute. Serrate. Glabrous. Domatia: NR. Glands: 2 - 4 glands at leaf base. Stipules: Triangular-ovate. 0.2 cm. Falling. Thorns & Spines: Absent. Flower: Pale green. Spicate. Terminal/subterminal. Fruit: Bilobate. 0.6 - 0.8 (- 9) cm long, 0.8 - 1.1 (- 1.4) cm wide. Ecology: Submontane, montane and dry montane forest. Edges and secondary. Distr: C, EA, LN, LT, LV. Tropical and Southern Africa. Notes: White sticky latex in leaves. Uses: The wood is soft and perishable. The wood is used for making domestic utensils such as spoons, bowls, cups and plates. The bark is used by the WaShambaa to treat generalized body pains and tuberculosis. Roots are used as medicine for chronic coughs and colds. The latex is poisonous but is used as medicine for constipation. The tree is used for shade and amenity. It is also used for firewood, charcoal and tool handles.

Sibangea pleioneura Radcl.-Sm.

Spondianthus preussii Engl.
Cuneate/rounded. Obtuse/acute. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Triangular-lanceolate. 0.4 cm. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Pink tinged. Panicles. Dioecious. **Fruit:** Ovoid-ellipsoid. 1.5 - 2 cm long 1.2 - 1.5 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Groundwater forest. **Distr:** LV. Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Long and short petioles often on the same shoot. **Uses:** The wood is white. Most parts of the tree are known to be very poisonous. However, the bark is used as medicine for snake bites and cancer.

**Suregada lithoxyla** (Pax & K.Hoffm.) Croizat

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** Gelonium lithoxyylon Pax & K.Hoffm., non Gelonium procem Prain **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mdimu-mwitu (Sw). **Bole:** Small. To 12 m. **Bark:** Dark grey. **Slash:** Yellow, discolouring. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.3 - 0.5 (- 0.7) cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 19 × 10 cm. Elliptic/elliptic-ovate. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Obtuse. Entire/serrate. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Translucent pustules on leaf. **Stipules:** Triangular. 0.2 × 0.1 cm. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Green/white/yellow. Fasicles. Axillary. Dioecious. **Fruit:** NR. **Ecology:** Lowland forest. **Distr:** C, EA (EUs, Ul (Kimboza)). **Notes:** Very like *S. procera*, but with larger leaves and the translucent pustules situated in the centre of each reticulation. **Uses:** The wood is hard and is used for firewood, poles, tool handles and spoons. The tree is used for shade and is suitable for ornamental purposes.

**Suregada procera** (Prain) Croizat

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** Gelonium procem Prain **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mgimzino, Kigamboni mbezi (Sw). **Bole:** Small/medium. To 24 m. **Bark:** Grey/black. Granulate/rough. **Slash:** Yellow, discolouring. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.3 - 0.5 (- 0.7) cm. **Lamina:** Small. (3 -) 5 - 12 (- 14) × 1.5 - 6.5 cm. Elliptic/elliptic-ovate. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Obtuse. Entire/serrate. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Translucent pustules on leaf. **Stipules:** Triangular. 0.2 × 0.1 cm. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Green/white/yellow. Fasicles. Axillary. Dioecious. **Fruit:** NR. **Ecology:** Riverine, dry lowland forest. **Distr:** EA (Udz), LV. Uganda, Kenya, Central and Southern Africa. **Notes:** Except for the population at Lulanda Forest (Udzungwa Mountains), Eastern Tanzania plants named *S. procera* should now be referred to *S. lithoxyla*. **Uses:** The wood is hard, used for firewood, poles and handles. The tree can be used for shade and ornament.

**Suregada zanzibariensis** Baill.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** Gelonium zanzibarense (Baill.) Müll. Arg. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mdimu-mwitu (Sw). **Bole:** Straight/branched. Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** Brown/grey/reddish grey. Smooth. **Slash:** Orange/yellow. Yellow toward wood. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.2 - 0.6 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 4 - 10 × 1 - 7 cm. Oblong/elliptic-ovate. Cuneate. Obtuse/acute/apiculate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Dark glandular vesicles in leaves. **Stipules:** Triangular-ovate. 0.1 cm long. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Green/yellow. Axillary. Fasicles. **Fruit:** Dark green to orange/red. 3-locular. 0.5 - 0.6 × 0.6 - 0.7 cm. **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Woodland. Thicket. **Distr:** C, EA (Udz). Coastal Eastern Africa. Madagascar. **Notes:** Smaller leaves than *S. lithoxyla*. **Uses:** The wood is hard and used for building poles, tool handles, spoons, firewood and withies. The tree is used for shade, amenity and soil conservation near the sea. Roots are boiled and the juice is taken twice a day as a purgative. Roots may also be boiled and drunk or chewed to treat snake bites.
Tannodia swynnertonii (S. Moore) Prain


Local names: NR.

Bole:

To 12 m.

Bark:
Grey/dark brown.

Slash:
NR.

Leaf:
Simple. Alternate.

Petiole:
0.5 - 0.3 cm. Pulvinate at both ends.

Lamina:

Syn. other:
NR.

Syn. TTCL:
NR.

Syn. FTEA:
NC.

Other:
NR.

Uses:
The wood is soft and used for firewood, tool handles, spoons cups and stools. The tree is suitable for shade and amenity.

Tetrorchidium didymostemon (Baill.) Pax & K.Hoffm.


Uapaca guineensis Müll. Arg.


Uapaca paludosa Aubrév. & Leandri


Zimmermannia capillipes Pax
Aphloia theiformis (Vahl) Benn.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** A. myrtifolia Galp.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mdananda (S), Mhinja (C), Mpile (C), Mpomo (H), Msurungu (C).  **Bole:** Crooked/straight. Medium. To 20 m.  **Bark:** Brown, finely fissured.  **Slash:** Pale yellow with vertical lines.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 0.3 cm. Round.  **Lamina:** Small. 3 - 8 × 1.2 - 2.8 cm. Elliptic/oblong-lanceolate. Cuneate/rounded. Asymmetrical. Acuminate/obtuse. Serrate/entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Minute. Falling.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White/yellow. Fragrant. Axillary. Solitary or in few flowered racemes or fasicles. Hermaphrodite.  **Fruit:** White fleshy berry. 0.5 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Upper montane and dry montane forest.  **Distr:** EA, N, LN. Eastern and Southern Africa. Madagascar.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** The wood is hard and is used for building poles, withies, tool handles, spoons and combs. The roots are used as medicine for stomach worms. The tree is used for shade and amenity.

Casearia battiscombei R.E. Fr.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NR.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Kumbiri (C), Moroma (C), Mrikawanda (C), Msarangu (C), Oljaliyan (M), Mlelulelu (H).  **Bole:** Straight/fluted. Large/small. To 40 m.  **Bark:** Pale brown. Soft. Scaling in small flakes.  **Slash:** Orange with cream layers.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 0.6 - 1 cm. Channeled.  **Lamina:** Medium. 12 - 22 × 3 - 5 cm. Oblong. Cuneate/rounded. Asymmetrical. Acuminate/obtuse. Serrate/entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Present/absent. Pellucid gland dots and dashes in young leaf margins.  **Stipules:** Small. Falling.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Green-yellow. Clustered in axillary fasicles. Hermaphrodite.  **Fruit:** Yellow-orange capsule splitting into 2 - 4 valves. 1 - 1.3 cm long. 0.8 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Montane and upper montane forest.  **Distr:** EA, N, LN. Eastern Tropical Africa.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** The wood is white, soft and brittle, used for furniture, lorry bodies, boxes, crates, carvings and firewood. The tree is used for shade.

Casearia engleri Gilg

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NC.  **Syn. other:** Included in Samydaceae in TTCL.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Straight/slightly buttressed. Medium. To 20 m.  **Bark:** Pale yellow-grey. Smooth/scaling slightly.  **Slash:** Yellow flecked with white. Wet.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 0.3 - 0.5 (- 6) cm.  **Lamina:** Medium. 6 - 11 (- 14) × 3 - 5.5 (- 7) cm. Obovate/oblong. Cuneate/rounded. Asymmetrical. Acuminate/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** Obscure pellucid dots in the leaf margins.  **Stipules:** Small. Falling.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Green. Axillary. Fasicles. Hermaphrodite.  **Fruit:** Pale yellow/orange. Ovoid-ellipsoid capsule. 2.5 - 3 (- 3.5) × 1.5 cm long. 0.8 - 0.9 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Montane and upper montane forest.  **Distr:** EA, N, LN. Eastern Tropical Africa.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** The wood is white, soft and brittle, used for furniture, lorry bodies, boxes, crates, carvings and firewood. The tree is used for shade.
Casearia gladiiformis Mast.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** C. boltzii Gilg, C. macrodendron Gilg  **Syn. other:** Included in Samyaceae in TTCL.  **Local names:** Mdegepa (H).  **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 15 m.  **Bark:** Grey.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 1.0 - 1.8 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium. 10 - 18 × 3 - 7 cm. Ovate/oblong. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Obtuse/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Circular & linear pellucid dots in leaves.  **Stipules:** Small. Falling.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Green/white. Axillary fasicles.  **Fruit:** Ellipsoid, 1.2 - 1.6 × 0.9 - 1.2 cm in diameter. Orange.  **Ecology:** Riverine, dry lowland and lowland forest. Secondary.  **Distr:** C, EA. Eastern and Southern Africa.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** The wood is white and soft, used for timber which is used for making furniture, boxes, crates, doors and carvings. The tree is used for shade.

Dasylepis integra Warb.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** D. leptophylla Gilg  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Isanga (C), Kigwande (S), Nnyinga (C).  **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 15 m.  **Bark:** Brown.grey scaling to reveal red/brown patches.  **Slash:** Red-orange. Discolouring.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 0.5 - 0.7 cm. Channelled.  **Lamina:** Medium. 8 - 16 × 2.5 - 6 cm. Elliptic/lanceolate/oblong. Cuneate/rounded. Acuminate/obtuse. Serrate. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Falling.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Red-pink. Drooping axillary racemes. Hermaphrodite.  **Fruit:** Subglobose pale purple capsule splitting into 3 valves. 1.5 - 2 cm. diameter.  **Ecology:** Montane forest.  **Distr:** EA, N (Mbulu). Southeast Kenya.  **Notes:** Flowers with pedicels. Young leaves red.  **Uses:** The wood is moderately hard and is used for firewood, spoons, beds, stools, tool handles and clubs (runge). The tree is used for shade.

Dovyalis abyssinica (A. Rich.) Warb.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** D. engleri Gilg  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mgola (H), Mmango (C).  **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 10 m.  **Bark:** Pale grey-brown.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 0.2 - 0.4 cm. Round.  **Lamina:** Small. 4 - 9 × 2 - 3.5 cm. Ovate/oblong/elliptic. Cuneate. Obtuse. Entire/serrate. Glabrous/hairy on nerves beneath. Simple.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Present/absent. Obscure scattered pellucid dots in leaves.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Present. Axillary spines 0.5 - 1.5 cm long.  **Flower:** Green/yellow/white. Axillary fasicles or solitary. Dioecious/monoeccious.  **Fruit:** Yellow-red fleshy berry 2 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Montane and dry montane forest.  **Distr:** EA, N, LN. Eastern Africa, Socotra.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** The wood is hard and used for firewood, tool handles, spoons and beds. The leaves are pounded, soaked in water and taken for indigestion. Roots are used for treating venereal diseases. Fruits are edible.

Flacourtia indica (Burm.f.) Merr.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NC.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mchongoma, Mgovigovi (Sw), Mgola (H), Mbilipili (Mt), Msambuchi (C), Mwanga (F).  **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 10 m.  **Bark:** Rough.  **Slash:** White often orange or yellow markings.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 2 cm. Round.  **Lamina:** Small/medium. 2 - 12 × 2 - 8 cm. Ovate/elliptic. Cuneate/rounded. Obtuse/acuminate/emarginate. Serrate.
Glabrous/hairs on midrib beneath. Simple. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spurs:** Branched spines on trunk up to 12 cm long. **Flower:** Axillary racemes or solitary. Dioecious/hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Red/red-black fleshy drupe. Globular. To 2.5 cm in diameter with persistent styles. **Ecology:** Dry lowland and dry montane forest. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Tropical and Southern Africa. Madagascar. Asia, Malesia. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is white, tough and used for firewood, charcoal, spoons, beds and building poles. Leaves are used as medicine for asthma, as a tonic for anaemic persons and for treating screw worms in cattle. Roots are used as medicine for indigestion and stomach pains. The powder made from dried bark is soaked in water with salt and leached to produce a medicine for treating sore throats and coughs. The fruits are edible.

**Homalium longistylum** Mast.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *H. calodendron* Gilg **Syn. other:** Included in Samydaeae in TTCL. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Straight. Large/small. To 30 m. **Bark:** Grey/white. Smooth/rough. Hard. Branch scars on trunk. **Slash:** Yellow/orange/brown. Granular. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.6 - 1 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 7 - 14 × 4 - 7 cm. Oblong/elliptic/ovate. Cuneate. Obtuse/acuminate. Serrate. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Present. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/green. Axillary racemes. **Fruit:** NR. **Ecology:** Riverine, dry lowland and submontane forest. Forest edge. **Distr:** C, EA. Eastern, Central and Western Tropical Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, charcoal and tool handles.

**Kiggelaria africana** L.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *K. serrata* Warb., *K. grandifolia* Warb., *K. hylophila* Gilg, *K. glabrata* Gilg, *K. flavo-velutina* Sleumer **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mfuwate (Sw). **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 13 m. **Bark:** Pale/dark grey. Smooth. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 1.5 cm. Round. **Lamina:** Small. 3.5 - 9 × 2 - 5 cm. Elliptic/lanceolate. Cuneate/rounded. Acute/obtuse. Entire/serrate. Hairy/occasionally glabrous. Yellow. Stellate/simple. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Yellow-green. Axillary cyme-like racemes or solitary. Dioecious. **Fruit:** Leathery yellow-green globose capsule with 2 - 5 valves. Seeds with a bright orange-red aril. **Ecology:** Upper montane and dry montane forest. **Distr:** EA, N, LN. Eastern and Southern Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is pink, moderately hard and used for furniture, rafters, tool handles and boards. It also produces a pink dye and hydrocyanic acid from various parts of the tree. The tree is also believed to attract lightning and to provide protection to cattle kraals.

**Ludia mauritiana** J. F. Gmel.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mfuwate (Sw). **Bole:** Small. To 15 m. **Bark:** Grey. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.2 - 0.8 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 3 - 9 × 2 - 4 cm. Oblong/elliptic/ovobate. Cuneate/emarginate. Obtuse. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Present, impressed on the lower half of the leaf. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/yellow. Axillary/in clusters on stem. **Fruit:** Reddish. Globular with warts. 1 - 1.5 cm wide. **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Thicket. **Distr:** C, EA, N. Eastern Tropical Africa. Madagascar. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is hard and is used for building poles, charcoal, tool handles, bedsteads, and spoons.

**Oncoba spinosa** Forssk.
**Oncoba welwitschii** Oliv.

**Syn. FTEA:** Caloncoba welwitschii (Oliv.) Gilg  
**Syn. TTCL:** Caloncoba gigantocarpa Perkins & Gilg, Caloncoba grotei Gilg ex Engl.  
**Syn. other:** NR.  
**Local names:** Mjambegha (S).  

**Bole:** Straight/crooked. Small/medium. To 20 m.  
**Bark:** Grey/brown.  
**Slash:** NR.  

**Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  
**Petiole:** 4 - 12 cm.  
**Lamina:** Medium. 10 - 16 × 2.5 - 6 cm. Ovate/cuneate. Acuminate. Serrate. Glabrous.  
**Domatia:** Absent.  
**Glands:** Absent.  
**Stipules:** Large. 2.5 cm long. Falling.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** White. Axillary fasicles or on older branches.  
**Fruit:** Spiny capsule. Elliptic/subglobose. 7 - 10 × 4 - 6 cm.  

**Ecology:** Riverine, submontane and montane forest.  
**Distr:** C, EA, LN. Eastern, Central and Western Tropical Africa.  
**Notes:** NR.  
**Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, charcoal, tool handles, stools, spoons and mortars. The tree is used for shade and ornamental purposes.

**Rawsonia lucida** Harv. & Sond.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  
**Syn. TTCL:** R. schlechteri Gilg, R. usambarensis Engl. & Gilg  
**Syn. other:** NR.  
**Local names:** Kigwande (S).  

**Bole:** Straight/branched. Medium/small. To 20 m.  
**Bark:** Grey/brown.  
**Slash:** NR.  

**Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  
**Petiole:** 0.5 - 0.7 cm. Channelled.  
**Lamina:** Medium. (7 -) 10 - 14 × 2.5 - 6.5 cm. Oblong/elliptic-oblong. Cuneate/rounded. Acuminate. Serrate. Glabrous.  
**Domatia:** Absent.  
**Glands:** NR.  
**Stipules:** NR.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** White/pink. Axillary spike-like dense racemes. Hermaphrodite/monoecious.  
**Fruit:** Globose, yellow, berry-like when first ripe, later splitting into 3 - 5 sections. 2 - 2.5 × 0.3 - 0.6 cm.  

**Ecology:** Lowland and upland rain forest, dry evergreen forest.  
**Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, I.V. Central, Eastern, and Southern Africa.  
**Notes:** Spikes densely arranged. Peduncle 0.2 - 0.6 cm. Flowers with short pedicles, otherwise similar to *Dasylepis* in bark and leaf.  
**Uses:** The wood is hard and heavy and used for firewood, charcoal, walking sticks, tool handles and spoons. The fruit is edible.

**Rawsonia reticulata** Gilg

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  
**Syn. TTCL:** R. ulugurensis Sleumer  
**Syn. other:** NR.  
**Local names:** Kigwande (S).  

**Bole:** Branched. Small. To 10 m.  
**Bark:** Grey. Scaling to reveal red/brown patches.  
**Slash:** NR.  

**Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  
**Petiole:** 0.5 - 0.7 cm.  
**Lamina:** Medium. (7 -) 10 - 14 × 2.5 - 6.5 cm. Oblong/elliptic-oblong. Cuneate/rounded. Acuminate. Serrate. Glabrous.  
**Domatia:** NR.  
**Glands:** NR.  
**Stipules:** NR.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** White/pink. Axillary spike-like racemes. Hermaphrodite/monoecious.  
**Fruit:** Ovoid-subglobose. 2 - 3 cm long, 1.3 - 2 cm in diameter.  
**Ecology:** Montane and upper montane forest.  
**Distr:** EA, I.N, I.T. Malawi.  
**Notes:** Spikes with long slender peduncle 4.5 - 7 cm long. Dentation on the
leaves is usually less sharp than *R. lucida*. **Uses:** The wood is hard, heavy and tough, used for firewood, charcoal, tool handles, pestles, spoons and walking sticks.

**Scolopia rhamniphylla** Gilg

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *S. guerkeana* Volk. ex Gilg **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mgovigovi (Sw), Mgola (H). **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 12 m. **Bark:** Pale brown/grey. Smooth/rough. **Slash:** Soft and thick, pink to purple red. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.3 - 1 cm. Round. **Lamina:** Small. Ovate/oblong/lanceolate/elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate/acute. Serrate. Glabrous/slightly hairy on midrib and nerves. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Small. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Present. Axillary spines up to 6 cm long, sometimes on trunk, up to 15 cm long. **Flower:** Axillary racemes/fasicles, solitary or in pairs. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Subglobose fleshy red berry. 0.6 - 0.7 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Riverine, montane and dry montane forest. **Distr:** EA, N, L.V. West, Central, and Eastern Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is hard and is used for firewood, charcoal, poles, tool handles and yokes. Fruits are edible. The tree is important for bee forage.

**Scolopia stolzii** Gilg

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *S. riparia* Mildbr. & Sleumer **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mgovigovi (Sw), Mgola (H). **Bole:** To 10 m. **Bark:** Pale brown/smooth flaking. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.2 - 0.7 cm. **Lamina:** 5 - 7 × 3 - 5.5 cm. Elliptic/ovate/oblong. Cuneate/rounded. Acuminate/obtuse. Entire/serrate. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Small. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Solitary in the upper axils, sessile or subsessile. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Subglobose, fleshy red. Glabrous/sparsely hairy. 2 - 2.5 cm wide. **Ecology:** Riverine, dry lowland and dry montane forest. **Distr:** C, EA, L.N. Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Two varieties. **Uses:** The wood is hard and used for tool handles, poles, firewood, charcoal and yokes. The fruits are edible.

**Scolopia theifolia** Gilg

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mgovigovi (Sw). **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 15 m. **Bark:** Grey-white. Smooth. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.2 - 0.5 cm. **Lamina:** Small. (2.5 -) 3.5 - 6.5 (- 8) × (1.2 -) 1.7 - 2.7 (- 4) cm. Elliptic/ovate/oblong. Cuneate/Oblong. Acuminate/obtuse. Entire/serrate. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Small. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Axillary fascicles. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Red. Berry. Oblong-ovoid. 1 cm long, 0.7 diameter. **Ecology:** Dry montane forest. Woodland. **Distr:** EA, N, L.N. Eastern and North-eastern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, charcoal, poles and tool handles. Fruits are edible. The tree is used for shade.

**Trimeria grandifolia** (Hochst.) Warb. subsp. *tropica* (Burkill) Sleumer

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *T. tropica* Burkill, *T. bakeri* Gilg **Syn. other:** Included in Samydaceae in TTCL. **Local names:** Mbani (Sw). **Bole:** Branched/straight. Small/medium. To 20 m. **Bark:** Grey/brown. Thin, flaking. **Slash:** Soft, cream. Wood white. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.6 - 1 cm. Round. **Lamina:** Medium. 2.5 - 8.5 × 2.5 - 7.5 cm. Ovate/elliptic. Rounded/cordate. (3 -) 5 - 9 nerved. Acuminate/obtuse. Serrate. Hairy/glabrous. Simple. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Present. Like small leaves 0.3 - 1 × 0.2 - 1.8 cm. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Axillary racemes. Dioecious. **Fruit:** Capsule. 3-valved. 2.5 - 3.5 cm long. **Ecology:** Riverine, dry montane forest. **Distr:** EA, N, L.V. Eastern, Central and Western Tropical Africa.
Africa. Notes: Subsp. grandifolia is southern African. Uses: The wood is used for firewood and tool handles. The roots are used for treating venereal disease, swollen scrotum and testicles. The gum from the bark is used for treating wounds and as incense.

GUTTIFERAE (CLUSIACEAE)

Allanblackia stuhlmannii (Engl.) Engl.

Allanblackia ulugurensis Engl.

Garcinia buchananii Baker
yellow dye. Fruits are edible and contain vitamin C. The tree is used for shade and for amenity. An infusion from roots is used as aphrodisiac and as a lotion for venereal sores.

**Garcinia kingaensis** Engl.

**Garcinia livingstonei** T. Anderson

**Garcinia semseii** Verde.

**Garcinia smeathmannii** (Planch. & Triana) Oliv.
**Garcinia volkensii** Engl.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** G. albersii Engl., G. usambarensis Engl.  **Syn. other:** NR.

**Local names:** Mbuni, Mndee-mzize (S), Mbarambambo (C), Mtowiri (C).  **Bole:** Branched. Small/medium. To 20 m.  **Bark:** Grey/brown. Smooth.  **Slash:** Pale yellow. White/yellow latex.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite/whorled.  **Petiole:** 0.3 - 1.8 cm. Angled and narrowly winged.  **Lamina:** Medium/small. 4 - 20 × 1.5 - 8 cm. Oblong/ovate. Cuneate/rounded. Acute/apiculate. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Resin canals.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Cream/green-white/pink. Inflorescence in axillary cymes. Dioecious.  **Fruit:** Green becoming yellow/orange/brown. Ovoid berry 1 - 3 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Submontane, montane and upper montane forest.  **Distr:** C, EA, N, LT, LV. Eastern and Central Tropical Africa.  **Notes:** Twigs stiff, grooved, 3 - 4 angled.  **Uses:** The wood is hard and used for building poles, firewood, charcoal, tool handles and spoons. Fruits are edible. The bark produces yellow dye. The tree is used for shade and ornamental purposes.

**Harungana madagascariensis** Lam. ex Poir.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NC.  **Syn. other:** Included in Hypericaceae in FTEA and TTCL.  **Local names:** Mbura, Mdamuamamu (Sw), Mkuntu (S), Mtunu (T).  **Bole:** Branched/straight/crooked/slightly buttressed. Small/large. To 30 m.  **Bark:** Brown. Slightly fissured. Soft.  **Slash:** Pale pink/orange brown/red brown with white streaks. Smooth. Soft. Thin. Orange/red latex.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite.  **Petiole:** Up to 2.7 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium. 6.5 - 20 × 4.5 - 10 cm. Ovate/lanceolate. Cuneate/cordate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy. Glandular/stellate.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White. Sweet scented. Terminal. Corymbose-cymose panicle. Hermaphrodite.  **Fruit:** Yellow/orange. Spherical drupe. 0.4 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Lowland, submontane and montane forest. Pioneer.  **Distr:** C, EA, LN, LT, LV. Tropical Africa. Madagascar.  **Notes:** Large trees in undisturbed forest do not have orange latex in the slash.  **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, building poles, tool handles and wooden spoons. The leaves are rubbed on the head to cure headache. The sap is used in the treatment of scabies and tapeworm. Leaves are also used to treat diarrhoea, gonorrhoea, sore throats and haemorrhages. Leaves and bark are used in the treatment of bloody diarrhoea by the WaLuhya. The bark is used to treat malaria. Roots are used to hasten breast development in young women. The bark and roots are boiled and the infusion is taken twice a day to interrupt menses. The tree is also important in agroforestry.

**Mammea usambarensis** Verdc.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** Ochrocarpus africanaus sensu Brenan non Oliv.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Straight. Medium/large. To 30 m.  **Bark:** Grey/red-brown. Smooth/flaking.  **Slash:** Red. Yellow latex.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite.  **Petiole:** 1.1 - 1.4 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium. 13.5 - 29 × 6.4 - 9 cm. Oblong/elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** Translucent lines and dots in a network.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White. Axillary. Fascicles. Dioecious.  **Fruit:** Pale green/yellow. Subglobose. 4 - 6.5 cm long. 3.5 - 7 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Montane forest.  **Distr:** EA only (WUs, P).  **Notes:** Close to the
West African *M. africana*, but the pyrene is thinner. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, firewood, building poles, tool handles, spoons and bedsteads. Fruits are edible. The bark has yellow dye. The tree is used for shade.

**Symphonia globulifera** L.f.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *S. gabonensis* (Vesque) Pierre **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mziwaziwa (Sw). **Bole:** Straight/stilt roots. Large. To 40 m. **Bark:** Yellow/green/grey. Smooth. **Slash:** Yellow/orange latex. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 2 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 5 - 12.5 × 1 - 5 cm. Oblong/elliptic/lanceolate. Cuneate. Acuminate/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Resin canals not visible. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Red. Terminal cymes on short lateral branches. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Green/red/brown. Ellipsoid/globose. 1.5 - 4.5 cm long, 2 - 3.5 cm in diameter. Warty. **Ecology:** Montane and upper montane forests. **Distr:** EA, LV. Western and Central Africa, Uganda. South and Central America. Antilles. **Notes:** Numerous parallel nerves. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, firewood, spoons, tool handles and building poles. The bark produces yellow dye. The tree is suitable for amenity and swamp planting.

**Visima orientalis** Engl.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mguwe (Sw), Uhakowa-ngoto (S). **Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 1 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 4 - 13 × 1 - 7 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate/entire. Glabrous/hairy beneath. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Black glandular dots in lamina. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White marked with pink/red. Terminal cymes. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Green/pink berry. 0.8 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Lowland forest. Thicket. **Distr:** C, EA. Southeast Kenya. **Notes:** The local name Uhakowa-ngoto means sheep's bath. **Uses:** The wood is used for house building, wooden spoons, tool handles and firewood. A root decoction is taken as a remedy of lassitude, tongue disease and as a tonic. The bark is pounded, mixed with butter and rubbed on the skin of a person suffering from scabies.

**Vismia pauciflora** Milne-Redh.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** NR. **Lamina:** Small. 4.0 - 6.5 × 2.2 – 3.9 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Scattered and submarginal black glandular dots in leaves. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. Terminal cymes. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** NR. **Ecology:** Lowland forest. Thicket. **Distr:** C only (Rondo). Mozambique. **Notes:** Leaves deciduous. **Uses:** NR.

**HAMAMELIDACEAE**

**Trichocladus ellipticus** Eckl. & Zeyh. subsp. *malosanus* (Baker) Verde.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *T. malosanus* Baker **Syn. other:** NR. **Local name:** Muhuka (H), Mkombeti (S). **Bole:** Crooked. Medium. To 20 m. **Bark:** Grey/white/pale brown. Smooth/rough. Scaling in patches on large trees. **Slash:** Dark red/pink. Thin. Wood white. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 1.8 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 7 - 28 × 4 - 12 cm. Elliptic/lanceolate. Cuneate/rounded/cordate. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous above, pubescent beneath. Stellate. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Small. Linear. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.
**Flower:** Yellow/white/green-yellow. Fragrant. Capitate, axillary or apparently terminal. Hermaphrodite/monoecious.  **Fruit:** Capsule 0.7 cm long 0.5 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Montane, upper montane and dry montane forest.  **Distr:** EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Central and Eastern Tropical Africa.  **Notes:** subsp. *ellipticus* is southern African.  **Uses:** The wood is white, hard and heavy used for firewood, charcoal, tool handles, building poles and pestles. A decoction of bark is added to soup or taken with meat to help the digestion.

**Trichocladus goetzei** Engl.

**Syn. FTEA:** *T. dentatus* Hutch.  **Syn. TTCL:** *T. dentatus* Hutch.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Small/medium. To 24 m.  **Bark:** Purple/brown. Rough/flaking in patches.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite.  **Petiole:** 0.4 - 2 cm.  **Lamina:** small/medium. 3 - 11 × 0.8 - 4.2 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Cuneate/rounded/peltate when young. Acute/acuminate. Entire/serrate when young. Glabrous/hairs when young.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Small. Linear. 0.5 cm. Falling.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White. Capitate. Axillary/terminal. Only hermaphrodite observed.  **Fruit:** Capsule. 1 - 1.1 cm long. 0.9 - 1 cm across.  **Ecology:** Upper montane and dry montane forest.  **Distr:** EA (Udz, Ul), LN.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** NR.

**HERNANDIACEAE**

**Gyrocarpus americanus** Jacq. subsp. *americanus*

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** *Gyrocarpus jacquinii* Roxb.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mbawa, Mbomba mweupe (Sw), Mwenkaa (S).  **Bole:** Straight. Small/medium. To 18 m.  **Bark:** Pale grey/yellow-brown/white. Smooth/scaly.  **Slash:** Pale yellow with green margin.  **Leaf:** Palmate, 3-lobed to simple. Whorled/alternate.  **Petiole:** 4 - 18 cm  **Lamina:** Medium/large. 4 - 25 × 2 - 22 cm. Ovate/palmate. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy beneath.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Flower:** Scented. Terminal much branched cymes.  **Fruit:** Brown wings, hairy. 1.2 - 2 × 1.1 - 1.5 cm.  **Ecology:** Dry lowland and lowland forest. Secondary grassland.  **Distr:** C. Tropical and Southern Africa.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** The wood is white, soft and with less value than other species, but has been used to make canoes. The wood is used for firewood.

**HYMENOCARDIACEAE (EUPHORBIACEAE)**

**Hymenocardia ulmoides** Oliv.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NC.  **Syn. other:** Included in Euphorbiaceae in TTCL.  **Local names:** Mtei (Sw).  **Bole:** Small tree. To 12 m.  **Bark:** Grey. Smooth.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple, alternate.  **Petiole:** 0.4 - 0.8 cm, pubescent.  **Lamina:** 1.5 - 4 × 0.7 - 2 cm. Cuneate/rounded. Acute/obtuse/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy.  **Domatia:** Tufts of hairs.  **Glands:** Sparsely dotted beneath.  **Stipules:** Lanceolate or linear-lanceolate. 0.4 cm. Falling.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Male spicate or subpaniculate. Female terminal on lateral shoots. Dioecious.  **Fruit:** Winged. Suborbicular-obcordate or obovate. 1.8 - 2.3 × 1.3 - 2.3 cm.  **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Woodland. Thicket.  **Distr:** C. Tropical and Southern Africa.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, charcoal and poles. Leaves are used as medicine for stomach-ache, coughs, diarrhoea and as a poultice for boils.
ICACINACEAE

Alsodeiopsis schumannii (Engl.) Engl.


Apodytes dimidiata E. Mey. ex Arn.


Leptaulus daphnoides Benth.


IXONANTHACEAE

Klainedoxa gabonensis Pierre ex Engl.

Thorns & Spines: Spines up to 2.5 cm long on trunk. Flower: White/pink. Axillary/terminal panicles. Fruit: Globose. Ribbed. (3-) 4 - 5 cm long. (3-) 6 - 8 cm wide. Ecology: Groundwater, lowland forest. Distr: LV. Uganda, West and Central Africa. Notes: Fallen stipules beneath the tree. Falling fruits are dangerous. Uses: The wood is hard and a good timber for carpentry. It is also used for firewood, charcoal, poles and tool handles. The tree is used for shade and amenity.

LAURACEAE

Beilschmiedia kweo (Mildr.) Robyns & R. Wilczek

Beilschmiedia ugandensis Rendle var. ugandensis

Cryptocarya liebertiana Engl.

Ocotea kenyensis (Chiov.) Robyns & R. Wilczek
**Slash:** Yellow brown. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 1.6 (- 2) cm. Channelled. **Lamina:** Medium/small. (4.5 -) 6.5 - 20 × 2 - 9.5 cm. Elliptic/ovate. Cuneate/rounded. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Green-white/yellow-white. Fragrant. Axillary cymes/terminal panicles. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Grey-green. Oblong-ellipsoid drupe in a cup. 1.7 - 2.7 cm long. 0.8 - 1.4 cm wide. **Ecology:** Montane and upper montane forests. **Distr:** EA, LV. Eastern, Central and Southern Africa. **Notes:** Leaves not whitish beneath. Usually glabrous. Fruit cups 1 - 1.2 cm wide. A variable species. Populations in the West Usambara may be distinct. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber which is suitable for furniture, joinery, panelling, veneers and gun stocks. The tree is used for shade.

**Ocotea usambarensis** Engl.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkanfa, Mkulo (S), Mseri (C), East African Camphor (E). **Bole:** Straight/leaning. Large. To 35 m. **Bark:** Red/brown. Flaking. **Slash:** Pink. Fibrous. Camphor smell. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite/alternate. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 2.2 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 5 - 12 × 3 - 5 cm. Elliptic/ovate. Cuneate. Obtuse/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Green/white/yellow. Axillary panicles. Hermaphrodite/monoecious. **Fruit:** Ellipsoid drupe in a cup, 1 cm long 0.6 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Submontane, montane and upper montane forests. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN. Central and Eastern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Leaves usually white beneath. Fruit cups 0.4 - 0.6 cm wide. **Uses:** Camphorwood is one of the best utility hardwoods. It is mainly used for furniture but also for house constructions, joinery, vehicle building, boat building, ship fittings and flooring strips. The bark and roots are pounded, mixed with a little water and rubbed on the skin to cure body swellings including boils, tumours and tonsilitis. The bark is boiled and the liquid is drunk to cure convulsions in babies. The roots are pounded, soaked in water and taken for headache and malaria. The inner bark of this tree with those of *Morella salicifolia* and *Brucea antidysenterica* are taken in meat soup for measles, swellings, abscess and whooping cough. The tree is used for shade.

**Ocotea** sp. = Ruffo & Kisena 2809

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkanfa, Mkulo (S), Mseri (C), East African Camphor (E). **Bole:** Straight/leaning. Large. To 35 m. **Bark:** Red/brown. Flaking. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite/alternate. **Petiole:** NR. **Lamina:** Medium. 9.5 × 6.5 cm. Elliptic. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** NR. **Fruit:** NR. **Ecology:** Upper montane forest. **Distr:** I.T (Mbizi). **Notes:** Only known from a few leaves. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber and firewood.

**LECITHIDACEAE**

**Barringtonia racemosa** (DC.) Spreng.

**Syn. FTEA:** B. racemosa (L.) Spreng. **Syn. TTCL:** B. racemosa (L.) Blume. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mtomondo (Sw). **Bole:** Branched. Occasionally buttressed. Small. To 12 m. **Bark:** Grey. Flaking. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** NR. **Lamina:** Medium. 9.5 × 6.5 cm. Elliptic. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** NR. **Fruit:** NR. **Ecology:** Upper montane forest. **Distr:** I.T (Mbizi). **Notes:** Only known from a few leaves. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber and firewood.
& Spines: Absent. **Flower:** Pink/white. Hanging racemes. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Ellipsoid/conical/round in section or distinctly angular 3 - 7 × 2 - 4 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine lowland forest. Edges of mangroves. **Distr:** C. Eastern Africa. Indian and Pacific Ocean, South Asiatic coast, Malesia, Australia. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is soft and not valued. Fruits are used as soap substitute and as medicine for malaria. The bark has a high content of tannin and is used as fish poison and for fibre. The tree is used for shade and ornamental purposes.

**LEGUMINOSAE (FABACEAE): CAESALPINIOIDEAE**

*Afzelia quanzensis* Welw.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *A. africana* Sm. ex Pers. (this West African species is not known in Tanzania). **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkongo, Mkora, Mbambakofi (Sw). **Pod mahogany** (E).

**Bole:** Straight/branched. Small/large. To 35 m. **Bark:** Grey/pale brown. Flaking in large patches. **Slash:** Pale yellow. **Leaf:** Even-pinnate, 4 - 6 pairs of leaflets. Alternate. **Leaflets:** Opposite. **Petiole:** 6 - 32 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 2 - 9 × 1.5 - 6 cm. Ovate/elliptic. Cuneate. Obtuse/emarginate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Glands at leaflet base. **Stipules:** Small. 0.3 cm long. Persistent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Lateral or terminal panicles. **Fruit:** Pod. 2.5 - 3.7 × 1.5 - 2.3 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine forest. **Distr:** LT. South Central Tropical Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** NR.

*Anthonotha noldeae* (Rossberg) Exell & Hille.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mlembela (T).

**Bole:** Straight. Medium. To 25 m. **Bark:** Yellow-grey. Smooth/scaling in patches. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Even pinnate. One pair leaflets. Alternate. **Leaflets:** Opposite. **Petiole:** With rachis: 7.5 - 15 (~20) cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 5 - 12 (~17.5) × 1.2 - 3 (~6.9) cm. Oblong-lanceolate/oblong-elliptic. Cuneate/rounded. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy beneath. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Present. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Lateral or terminal panicles. **Fruit:** Brown. Hairy. Pod elliptic/oblong. 5 - 9.5 × 4.5 cm. **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Woodland. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT, I.V. Coastal Kenya. Western, Central and Southern Africa. **Notes:** There are low elevation (leaf base glabrous) and higher elevation (leaf base hairy) variants in Tanzania. **Uses:** The wood is hard and is used for furniture, building, plywood, panelling, flooring strips, gun stocks, mortars, and stools. Roots are used as medicine for Bilharzia and snake bites. Bark infusion is used as a fortune bath. The tree is used for shade. The seeds are used for making necklaces.

*Aphanocalyx richardsiae* (J. Léonard) Wieringa

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR.

**Bole:** Small/medium. To 25 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Even-pinnate. One pair leaflets. Alternate. **Leaflets:** Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.1 - 0.6 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 1.7 - 7.5 (~10) × 0.6 - 3.2 (~4.5) cm. Elliptic/ovate. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Obtuse/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Present. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Dense terminal/axillary racemes. **Fruit:** Pod. 2.5 - 3.7 × 1.5 - 2.3 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine forest. **Distr:** LT. South Central Tropical Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** NR.
Baikiaea insignis Benth. subsp. minor (Oliv.) J. Léonard

Baikiaea ghesquiereana J.Léonard

Brachystegia spiciformis Benth.

Cassia angolensis Welw. ex Hiern
firewood, charcoal, tool handles and spoons. The tree is suitable for shade and ornamental planting.

Cynometra alexandri C.H. Wright
Leaf: Even-pinnate. Alternate. 4 (-6) leaflets. Lfts: Opposite. Sessile. Petiole: 0.2 - 0.4 cm. rachis: 0.5 - 3.5 cm. Channelled/winged. Lamina: Small. 1 - 10 × 0.5 - 3 (-4) cm. Lanceolate/elliptic/ovate. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Obtuse. Glabrous. Domatia: NR.
Glands: Absent. Stipules: Linear. 0.3 - 0.6 cm long. Thorns & Spines: Absent.
Distr: LT. Uganda, Central Africa. Notes: NR. Uses: The wood is used for firewood, charcoal, poles, stools, and timber which is suitable for flooring, bridges, railway sleepers and mining props. The tree is used for shade, bee forage and soil conservation.

Cynometra brachyrrachis Harms
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: C. brachyrrachis Harms Syn. other: NR. Local names: Mfunda (Sw), Mkwe (S).
Flower: Terminal. Raceme. Fruit: NR. Ecology: Lowland forest. Distr: EA only (EUs). Notes: This may be a Scorodophloeus. Uses: The wood is hard and heavy being used for firewood, charcoal, building poles, tool handles, stools and grain mortars. The tree is used for shade and bee forage.

Cynometra engleri Harms
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: NC. Syn. other: NR. Local names: Mkwe (S), Mfunda (Sw).

Cynometra longipedicellata Harms
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: NC. Syn. other: NR. Local names: Mfunda (Sw), Mkwe (S).

Cynometra sp. A of FTEA
Cynometra sp. B of FTEA

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** C. sp. no. 13. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mfunda (Sw), Mkwe (S). **Bole:** Medium. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Even-pinnate. 4 leaflets. Alternate. **Lflts:** Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.4 - 0.5 cm. Rachis: 2.3 - 11 × 1.2 - 5 cm. Obovate/elliptic. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Rounded. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Linear/subulate. 0.5 - 0.7 cm long. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Terminal racemes/panicles. **Fruit:** NR. **Ecology:** Submontane forest. **Distr:** EA only (EUs). **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for building houses, charcoal, stools, grain mortars and firewood. The tree is used for shade and as a bee forage.

*Cynometra suaheliensis* (Taub.) Baker f.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mfunda (Sw). **Bole:** Small. To 15 m. **Bark:** Grey. Smooth/rough. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Even-pinnate. 4 leaflets. Alternate. **Lflts:** Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.2 - 0.3 cm. Rachis: 0.8 - 4 × 0.5 - 1.5 cm. Lanceolate/ovate. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** NR. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Panicles. **Fruit:** NR. **Ecology:** Riverine, dry lowland forest. Thicket. **Distr:** C. Southeast Kenya. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for building houses, charcoal, stools, grain mortars and firewood. The tree is used for shade and as a bee forage.

*Cynometra ulugurensis* Harms

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mfunda (Sw). **Bole:** Large. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Even-pinnate. 6 - 8 pairs leaflets. Alternate. **Lflts:** Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.1 - 0.3 cm. Rachis: 0.8 - 3 (- 4) cm. Lanceolate/ovate. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** NR. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Panicles. **Fruit:** NR. **Ecology:** NR. **Distr:** EA only (Ul). **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for building houses, charcoal, stools, grain mortars and firewood. The tree is used for shade and as a bee forage.

*Cynometra webberi* Baker f.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mfunda (Sw). **Bole:** Branched/buttressed. Small. To 18 m. **Bark:** Grey. Smooth. Young branchlets shortly pubescent. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Even-pinnate. 6 - 8 pairs leaflets. Alternate. **Lflts:** Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.1 - 0.3 cm. Rachis: 0.8 - 3 (- 4) cm. Channelled. **Lamina:** Small. 1 - 3 × 0.5 - 1 cm. Oblong/elliptic/ovate. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Obtuse/embricate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** NR. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White, fragrant. Panicles. Terminal/axillary.
**Fruit:** Beaked pod 4 - 6 × 2.6 - 3.3 cm. **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Woodland. **Distr:** C. Southeast Kenya. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, charcoal, poles, tool handles, stools and withies. The tree is used for shade and amenity.

**Dialium holtzii** Harms

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mpepeta (Sw), Mshida (S). **Bole:** Straight. Small buttresses. Medium/large. To 25 m. **Bark:** Pale grey/pale brown. Smooth. **Slash:** Pale brown/purple, outer cream. Wood cream. **Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. 11 - 15 leaflets. Alternate. **Lflts:** Alternate. **Petiole:** With rachis: 8 - 18 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 2.5 - 7 × 1.5 - 3 cm. Oblong-lanceolate. Cuneate/rounded. Obtuse/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/sparsely pubescent. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/yellow. Panicles. Terminal/lateral. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Small round brown pods. 1.3 - 1.8 cm long, 1 - 1.3 cm wide. **Ecology:** Riverine, dry lowland and lowland forest. Woodland. **Distr:** C, EA. Mozambique. **Notes:** Leaves acuminate. **Uses:** The wood is very hard and heavy and used for firewood, charcoal, tool handles and dhow ribs. The fruits are edible.

**Dialium orientale** Baker f.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mpepeta (Sw). **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 12 m. **Bark:** Grey. Smooth. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. 7 - 9 leaflets. Alternate. **Lflts:** Alternate/subopposite. **Petiole:** With rachis: 4 - 5cm. **Lamina:** Small. 1.5 - 5 × 1 - 3 cm. Elliptic/ovate. Cuneate/rounded. Obtuse/slightly emarginate. Entire. Glabrous/pubescent on midrib. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/green. Panicles. Terminal/lateral. **Fruit:** Red-brown subglobose pods. 1.3 - 1.8 cm long, 1 - 1.3 cm wide. **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Thicket. **Distr:** C. Southeastern Kenya. **Notes:** Leaves obtuse, not acuminate. **Uses:** The wood is hard and is used for firewood, building poles, charcoal, tool handles and dhow ribs. The fruits are edible.

**Englerodendron usambarense** Harms

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mzumba (S). **Bole:** Straight. Medium. To 25 m. **Bark:** Grey/brown. **Slash:** Pale pink with brown edge. **Leaf:** Even-pinnate. 5 pairs leaflets. Alternate. **Lflts:** Opposite. **Petiole:** With rachis: 4 - 12.5 (- 15) cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 2.5 - 10.8 (- 12.5) × 1 - 4.9 (- 6) cm. Elliptic-lanceolate. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Minute intrapetiolar scale. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. Lax terminal panicles. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Pod brown, hairy. 4 - 9.5 (- 12.5) × 3.7 - 5 cm. **Ecology:** Submontane forest. **Distr:** EA only (Us). **Notes:** Monotypic genus found only in the Usambara mountains. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber which is suitable for sleepers, bridges and house construction. It is also used for firewood, charcoal, tool handles and grain mortars. The tree is used for shade and bee forage.

**Erythrophleum suaveolens** (Guill. & Perr.) Brenan

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** E. guineense G. Don **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mbaraka, Mwavi (Sw). **Bole:** Straight. Large. To 30 m. **Bark:** Brown/red. Scaling. Rough. **Slash:** Brown/pink with orange flecks/pink streaks. Granular. **Leaf:** Bipinnate. 2 - 4 pairs of pinnae, 7 - 14 leaflets per pinna. Alternate. **Lflts:** Pinnae opposite. Leaflets alternate. **Petiole:** With rachis: 11 - 35 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 3 - 9 × 1 - 5 cm. Oval/elliptic. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/pubescent on midrib beneath. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Small. Falling. **Thorns**
& Spines: Absent. Flower: Yellow-white/green-yellow. Spike-like racemes. Fruit: Slightly curved pod. 8 - 17 × 3 - 5.3 cm. Ecology: Riverine, lowland and submontane forest. Distrib: C, EA, LT. Tropical Africa. Notes: The "ordeal" tree. Used in West Africa for witch-craft ordeals. Uses: The wood is hard and heavy and used for railway sleepers, bridge decking, fresh water piling, flooring, firewood, charcoal, tool handles, pestles and building poles. The bark and seeds are poisonous. The decoction made from roots is used in a weak concentration for stomach worms. The tree is used for shade.

Gigasiphon macrosiphon (Harms) Brenan

Guibourtia schliebenii (Harms) J. Léonard

Hymenaea verrucosa Gaertn.

Isoberlinia scheffleri (Harms ex Engl.) Greenway

Julbernardia magnistipulata (Harms) Troupin

Julbernardia unijugata J. Léonard

Oxystigma msoo Harms

Paramacrolobium coeruleum (Taub.) J. Léonard
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: *Macrolobium coeruleum* (Taub.) Harms Syn. other: NR.
Local names: Mkwe (Sw). Bole: Straight. Fluted/buttressed. Small/medium. To 15 m.
Hard. Leaf: Even-pinnate. 2 - 5 pairs of leaflets. Alternate. Lfts: Opposite. Petiole:
Disjunct to Central and Western Africa. Notes: NR. Uses: The wood is used for firewood, tool handles, charcoal, stools and grain mortars. The bark is used for fibre.

**Scorodophloeus fischeri** (Taub.) J. Léonard

**Senna petersiana** (Bolle) Lock
are used to treat malaria, worms, epilepsy and yellow fever. Roots are used to treat convulsions and coughs. The tree is used for amenity, fodder, bee forage and agroforestry.

**Stuhlmannia moavi** Taub.

**Syn.** FTEA: NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NC.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Moavi (Sw).

**Bole:** Small. To 10 m.  **Bark:** Rough/smooth.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Even-pinnate. 3 - 5 pairs leaflets. Alternate.  **Lfts:** Opposite.  **Petiole:** 1 - 2 cm.  **Lamina:** Small. 3 - 9 × 1 - 5 cm. Ovate/elliptic. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Obtuse/rounded. Entire. Glabrous.

**Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Small.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.

**Flower:** Yellow. Terminal/raceme.  **Fruit:** Pod. Glossy. 5 × 2 cm.  **Ecology:** Riverine, dry lowland forest.  **Distr:** C only.  **Notes:** Monotypic genus.  **Uses:** The wood is used for building poles, tool handles, charcoal, firewood and stools. The tree is used for shade and amenity.

**Tamarindus indica** L.

**Syn.** FTEA: NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NC.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mkwaju (Sw), Mkwazu (B), Moya (C), Msisi (N), Olmasambrai (Ma).

**Bole:** Small/medium. To 24 m.  **Bark:** Grey/black. Rough.  **Slash:** Pale brown.  **Leaf:** Even-pinnate. 10 - 18 pairs of leaflets. Alternate.  **Lflts:** Opposite.  **Petiole:** 0.5 - 1 cm.  **Lamina:** Small. 1 - 3 × 0.3 - 1 cm. Oblong. Cuneate/rounded. Asymmetric. Rounded/emarginate. Entire. Glabrous. Tuft of yellow hairs at base.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Small. Falling.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Yellow with red veins. Raceme. Axillary.  **Fruit:** Curved sausage shaped pods. 6.5 - 14 cm long. 2 - 3 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. On termite mounds in woodlands.  **Distr:** C, EA, LN, LT. Widespread in old world Tropics.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** Source of tamarind. The wood is very hard and heavy. It is used for general carpentry, boat building, firewood, charcoal, poles, walking sticks, tool handles, pestles, bows and carvings. Fruits are edible. Leaves are used for fodder and as medicine to stop diarrhoea and dysentery. Leaves are also used for stomach-ache, poultices for wounds and for fever. Roots are used for treating coughs. The tree is used for shade, amenity, bee forage and windbreak.

**Tessmannia burttii** Harms

**Syn.** FTEA: NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NR.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Small. To 12 m.  **Bark:** Grey/dark brown. Smooth.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Even-pinnate. (2 -) 5 - 8. Alternate.  **Lfts:** Alternate.  **Petiole:** With rachis: (2 -) 4 - 10 cm.  **Lamina:** Small. 3 - 9.5 × 1.2 - 3 (- 3.8) cm. Elliptic/lanceolate/ovate. Cuneate. Acuminate/obtuse/emarginate. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** Pellucid dots in leaflets.  **Stipules:** NR.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Pink. Axillary/lateral racemes.  **Fruit:** Brown hairy pod with raised warts on surface. 4 - 5.5 × 2.5 - 2.8 cm.  **Ecology:** Riverine.  **Distr:** I.T. Zambia.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** NR.

**Tessmannia densiflora** Harms

**Syn.** FTEA: NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NC.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Medium. To 25 m.  **Bark:** NR.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Even-pinnate. 16 - 26 leaflets. Alternate.  **Lfts:** Alternate/opposite.  **Petiole:** With rachis: 3 - 6 cm.  **Lamina:** Small. 1 - 1.5 × 0.4 - 0.6 cm. Oblong/lanceolate/ovate-oblong. Cuneate. Obtuse/emarginate. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** Pellucid dots in leaflets.  **Stipules:** NR.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Red. Axillary dense flowered racemes.  **Fruit:** Pods 3.3 - 4.5 × 2.5 - 2.8 cm.  **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest.  **Distr:** C only.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** NR.
Tessmannia martiniana Harms


Zenkerella capparidacea (Taub.) J. Léonard subsp. capparidacea


Zenkerella capparidacea (Taub.) J. Léonard subsp. grotei (Harms) Temu


Zenkerella egregia J. Léonard


Zenkerella perplexa Temu


**LEGUMINOSAE (FABACEAE): MIMOSOIDEAE**

*Acacia kirkii* Oliv. subsp. kirkii


*Acacia kirkii* Oliv. subsp. mildbraedii (Harms) Brenan


*Acacia polyacantha* Willd. subsp. campylacantha (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) Brenan

rubbed into heads of children who are suffering from head sores. Roots are used for treating snake bites.

**Acacia robusta** Burch. subsp. *usambarensis* (Taub.) Brenan  
**Syn. FTEA:** *A. davlera* E. Mey. subsp. *usambarensis* (Taub.) Brenan  
**Syn. TTCL:** *A. usambarensis* Taub.  
**Syn. other:** NR.  
**Local names:** Mgunga (Sw), Muhongo (Ngi), Mkongowe (L).  
**Bole:** Small/medium. To 25 m.  
**Bark:** Grey/dark brown. Smooth/fissured.  
**Slash:** NR.  
**Leaf:** Bipinnate. 2 - 10 pairs of pinnae. Alternate.  
**Lflts:** 9 - 27 pairs leaflets per pinnae. Pinnae: opposite. Leaflets: opposite.  
**Petiole:** 3 - 7 cm.  
**Lamina:** Small. 0.4 - 0.7 × 0.1 - 0.4 cm. Oblong. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Apiculate. Entire. Glabrous.  
**Domatia:** NR.  
**Glands:** Absent.  
**Stipules:** Spinescent.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Spines. Straight/curved. Up to 0.7 cm long.  
**Flower:** White. Fragrant. Axillary head/peduncles.  
**Fruit:** Pods falcate. Glabrous. Linear. 11 - 19 × 0.7 - 1.7 cm. Dehiscent.  
**Ecology:** Riverine, groundwater forest. Woodland.  
**Distr:** C, EA, N, I.T. Central and Eastern Kenya, Mozambique.  
**Notes:** The typical subsp. is from Southeastern Tropical Africa.  
**Uses:** The heartwood is hard and heavy. It is used for building houses, pestles, firewood and charcoal. The tree has been reported to have been used by Arabs against malaria. It is also used as part of a remedy against bubonic plague.

**Acacia rovumae** Oliv.  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  
**Syn. TTCL:** *A. chrysothrix* Taub.  
**Syn. other:** NR.  
**Local names:** Mgunga (Sw), Mgawa (S).  
**Bole:** Small. To 15 m.  
**Bark:** Dark grey/grey green.  
**Slash:** NR.  
**Leaf:** Bipinnate. 6 - 9 pairs of pinnae, 13 - 31 pairs of leaflets per pinna.  
**Lflts:** Opposite.  
**Petiole:** With rachis: 8 - 15 cm.  
**Lamina:** Small. 0.4 - 0.8 × 0.2 - 0.3 cm. Oblong. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Acute/obtuse. Glabrous beneath/hairy on nerves.  
**Domatia:** Absent.  
**Glands:** On petioles.  
**Stipules:** Not spinescent.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Prickles in pairs below nodes. Straight/slightly curved.  
**Flower:** White with red calyx. Spikes.  
**Fruit:** Pods irregularly breaking up. Glabrous. 7 - 15 × 1.7 - 2.5 cm.  
**Ecology:** Lowland, riverine, saline groundwater forest.  
**Distr:** C. Eastern Tropical Africa. Madagascar.  
**Notes:** NR.  
**Uses:** The heartwood is heavy, hard and used for building houses and pestles. It is also used for firewood and charcoal.

**Acacia xanthophloea** Benth.  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  
**Syn. TTCL:** NC.  
**Syn. other:** NR.  
**Local names:** Mgunga (Sw), Mwerera (P), Mweda (R), Olerai (M).  
**Bole:** Samll/medium. To 25 m.  
**Bark:** Yellow/green-yellow.  
**Slash:** NR.  
**Leaf:** Bipinnate. 3 - 6 (- 8) pairs pinnae.  
**Lflts:** Numerous.  
**Petiole:** Rachis (2.5 -) 3 - 7 cm.  
**Lamina:** Small. 0.3 - 0.7 × 0.1 cm.  
**Domatia:** NR.  
**Glands:** NR.  
**Stipules:** Spinescent.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Spines straight up to 7 cm.  
**Flower:** White/pink or yellow/golden.  
**Fruit:** Pods indehiscent. (3 -) 4 - 13.5 × 0.7 - 1.4 cm. Breaking into segments.  
**Ecology:** Groundwater and riverine forest.  
**Distr:** EA, N, LN, I.T. Eastern and Southern Africa.  
**Notes:** Northern populations with white/pink flowers, and southern populations with yellow/golden flowers. The famous fever tree cited in Rudyard Kipling's story about the Elephant's child.  
**Uses:** The heartwood is moderately hard and heavy. It is used as a general purpose timber and for firewood and charcoal. The tree is used for avenues.

**Albizia adianthifolia** (Schumach.) W. Wight  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  
**Syn. TTCL:** Species B under *Albizia gummifera* (Gmel.) C.A. Sm.  
**Syn. other:** NR.  
**Local names:** Mkenge (Sw), Mshai (S), Mtanga wa msitu (Ngi).  
**Bole:** Small/medium. To 30 m.  
**Bark:** Grey/yellow-brown. Rough/smooth.  
**Slash:** Pale yellow. Fibrous. Smell of crushed pea pods.  
**Leaf:** Bipinnate, 5 - 8 pairs of pinnae, 9 - 7
pairs of leaflets per pinna. Alternate. Pinnae: Opposite. **Leaflets:** Opposite. **Petiole:** Leaflets sessile with a pulvinus. Rachis: Slightly Channelled. Slight pulvinus on petiolule base. **Lamina:** Small. 0.7 - 2 × 0.4 - 1 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Obtuse/mucronate. Entire. Hairy on veins. Simple. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** One gland at tip of rachis. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White-green. Axillary half spherical heads. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Brown flat straight oblong pod. 9 - 19 cm long. 1.9 - 3.2 cm wide. **Ecology:** Dry lowland, lowland and submontane forest. Woodland. Upland grassland. **Distr:** C, EA, LN, LT, I.V. Tropical and Southern Africa. Madagascar. **Notes:** Staminal tube projecting beyond corolla. Leaves pubescent. **Uses:** The wood is straight-grained and used as timber which is suitable for general building constructions, parquet blocks and flooring strips. It is also used for firewood and charcoal. The tree provides good shade for coffee farms. The bark is known to be poisonous.

**Albizia coriaria** Welw. ex Oliv.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mugavu (Common), Mkenge (Sw). **Bole:** Medium/large. To 36 m. **Bark:** Rough/flaking. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Bipinnate. Pinnae: (2 -) 3 - 6 (- 8) pairs. **Leaflets:** (4 -) 6 - 11 (- 12) pairs. **Petiole:** NR. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. **Fruit:** Brown oblong glabrous pod. (10 -) 14 - 21 × (2.3 -) 3.2 - 3.7 (- 4.8) cm. **Ecology:** Riverine forest. **Grasslands.** **Distr:** I.V. Western and Central Africa, Uganda, Western Kenya. **Notes:** Staminal tube not projecting beyond corolla. **Uses:** The heartwood is hard, durable and used for building houses, firewood, charcoal, pestles and tool handles. The bark is used for treating gonorrhea, threatened abortion and bleeding after delivery.

**Albizia glaberrima** (Schumach. & Thonn.) Benth.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** Alibizia glabrescens Oliv. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Kafunampasa (T), Mugavu (Common), Mkenge-maji (Sw). **Bole:** Small/medium. To 24 m. **Bark:** Grey/smooth. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Bipinnate. 1 - 3 pairs of pinnae. 3 - 6 pairs of leaflets per pinna. Alternate. **Leaflets:** Opposite. **Petiole:** With rachis: 4.5 - 7 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 2 - 7 × 1 - 3 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Acute. Entire. Glabrous/hairy beneath. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** NR. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Pink with white stamens. Axillary head. **Fruit:** Yellow-brown thin pods. Glossy. 12 - 26 × 3 - 4.2 cm. **Ecology:** Dry lowland, lowland and submontane forest. Woodland. **Distr:** C, EA, LT. Tropical Africa. Comoros. **Notes:** Three varieties. Staminal tube not projecting beyond corolla. Leaves mostly glabrous. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, firewood, charcoal, stools, beehives, tool handles and grain mortars. The tree is used for shade and as a bee forage.

**Albizia grandibracteata** Taub.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Nongo (Common), Mkenge (Sw). **Bole:** Small/medium. To 30 m. **Bark:** Smooth/pock marked at base. Lenticels in vertical columns. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Bipinnate. Pinnae: (1 -) 2 - 3 pairs. **Leaflets:** Of distal pinnae: 3 - 6 pairs. **Petiole:** NR. **Lamina:** Small. Largest distal leaflet: 2.9 - 7.2 (- 10) × 1.6 - 3.2 cm. Obovate. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Acute. Entire. Glabrous/hairy beneath. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** 0.7 - 1.8 × 0.8 - 2.0 cm. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Pink/white. **Fruit:** Pod 7 - 15 × 1.5 - 3 cm. **Ecology:** NR. **Distr:** I.V. Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, Sudan, Democratic Republic
of Congo. **Notes:** Deciduous. Staminal tube pink/red projecting beyond corolla. **Uses:** Used for timber, poles, firewood, charcoal, tool handles and stools. The tree provides good shade. Roots are used for treating tonsillitis by gargling the infusion.

**Albizia gummifera** (J.F. Gmel.) C.A. Sm.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *Albizia laevicorticata* Zimm. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mfuranje (C), Mkenge (Sw), Msamaji (R), Msanga (P), Mshai (S), Mtanga (H), Ol geturai (M). **Bole:** Medium/large. To 30 m. **Bark:** Grey. Smooth. **Slash:** Yellow/orange. Granular. **Leaf:** Bipinnate, 5 - 7 pinnae, 9 - 16 leaflets per pinna. Alternate. Pinnae: Opposite. **Lflts:** Opposite. **Petiole:** Leaflets sessile with a pulvinus. Rachis: Slightly Channelled. **Lamina:** Small. 1 - 2 × 0.5 - 1 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Obtuse/acute. Entire. Glabrous/hairy on midrib and rachis. Simple. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Present/absent. On upper side of rachis. **Stipules:** Small. Lanceolate. 0.6 - 0.7 cm long. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White and red. Axillary heads. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Pale brown flat oblong pod. 10 - 21 × 2 - 3.4 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine, dry lowland, montane and dry montane forest. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Tropical Africa. Madagascar. **Notes:** Two varieties. Staminal tube projecting beyond corolla. Leaves mostly glabrous. **Uses:** Used for timber, firewood, charcoal, poles, grain mortars, beds and handles. The bark is used for treating malaria. A bath made from pounded roots soaked in water is used to cure skin diseases. An extract from crushed pods is drunk for stomach pains.

**Albizia petersiana** (Bolle) Oliv. subsp. petersiana

**Syn. FTEA:** *A. petersiana* (Bolle) Oliv. **Syn. TTCL:** *Albizzia brachycalyx* Oliv. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkenge (Sw), Msisigulu (N), Mtanga mbelete (Ngi), Mwilu (C). **Bole:** Small/medium. To 21 m. **Bark:** Grey. Smooth. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Bipinnate. 2 - 5 pairs pinnae. 5 - 12 pairs leaflets per pinna. Leaves Alternate. Pinnae: Opposite. **Lflts:** Opposite. **Petiole:** NR. **Lamina:** Small. 0.5 - 2 × 0.2 - 2 cm. Obovate. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Acute/mucronate. Entire. Glabrous/small hairs beneath. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Small. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/pink. Staminal tube red. Axillary. **Fruit:** Red/purple. Oblong pods. 4 - 15 × 1.7 - 3 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine, groundwater forest. Termite mounds in woodlands. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LV. Widespread in Eastern and Southeastern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Deciduous. **Uses:** The wood is straight-grained and hard. It is used for timber, firewood, building poles, tool handles, spoons, bows and carriage beams. Leaves are used by WaNyamwezi for treating stomach-ache while roots are used for hernia and lung diseases. The bark is pounded, soaked in water and taken three times a day for rheumatism.

**Albizia schimperiana** Oliv.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *Albizzia maranguensis* Taub., *A. amaniensis* Baker f. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mfuranje (C), Mkenge (Sw), Mshai (S), Olsanguwesi (A). **Bole:** Straight. Medium. To 30 m. **Bark:** Grey/brown. Smooth/rough. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Bipinnate. Pinnae: 2 - 7 pairs. Leaflets: 6 - 21 pairs. Alternate. Pinnae: Opposite. **Lflts:** Opposite. **Petiole:** Leaflets sessile. Pulvinus at base of petiolules. Rachis: Channelled. **Lamina:** Small. 0.7 - 2.1 × 0.4 - 0.9 cm. Oblong. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Acute/mucronate. Entire. Hairy beneath. Simple. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Between pinnae on upper side of rachis. **Stipules:** Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/pale yellow. Axillary heads. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Brown flattened pod 18 - 34 × 2.8 - 5.9 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine, groundwater, lowland, submontane, dry montane and montane forest. Upland thicket. **Distr:** EA, N, LN. Eastern, Central and Southern
Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Three varieties. **Uses:** Used for timber, firewood, charcoal, tool handles, beehives, stools, grain mortars, spoons and shade for coffee farms. The infusion from the bark is added to porridge made from germinated flour of finger millet and drunk to cure headache and generalized body pains.

**Albizia zimmermannii** Harms  
*Syn.* FTEA: NC. *Syn.* TTCL: NC. *Syn.* other: NR. **Local names:** Mkenge (Sw), Mshai (S), Mtanga wa bondeni (Ng). **Bole:** Small/medium. To 20 m. **Bark:** Grey/brown. Smooth/fissured. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Bipinnate. 3 - 6 pairs pinnae, 8 - 17 pairs of leaflets per pinna. Alternate. Pinnae: Opposite. **Lfts:** Opposite. **Petiole:** Leaflets sessile. Rachis: shallowly Channelled. **Lamina:** Small. 0.5 - 1.5 × 0.5 - 1 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Obtuse. Entire. Glabrous/hairy. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/pink. Round heads. Axillary/terminal. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Red/brown. Oblong pod. 15 - 32 × 3.8 - 7 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine, dry lowland and lowland forest. **Distr:** C, EA, N. Eastern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Staminal tube not projecting beyond corolla. Pod broad. Leaves small and pubescent. Deciduous. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, charcoal, tool handles and grain mortars. The tree is used for shade and avenues.

**Albizia zygia** (DC.) J.F. Macbr.  
*Syn.* FTEA: NC. *Syn.* TTCL: NC. *Syn.* other: NR. **Local names:** Nongo (Common), Mkenge (Sw). **Bole:** Small/large. To 30 m. **Bark:** Rough/smooth. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Bipinnate. Pinnae: (1 -) 2 - 3 (- 4) pairs. Leaflets of distal pairs of pinnae: 2 - 5. **Lfts:** 6 - 23 pairs. **Petiole:** NR. **Lamina:** Small. 0.3 - 1.2 × 0.1 - 0.4 cm. Acute/mucronate. Entire. Glabrous/hairs on midrib and margins. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Small. Triangular-lanceolate. 0.2 - 0.7 × 0.1 - 0.2 cm. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/pink. **Fruit:** Pod oblong, flat. 10 - 18 × 2 - 4 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine, lowland forest. Wooded grassland. **Distr:** LT, LV. Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Staminal tube red projecting beyond corolla. **Uses:** Used for timber which makes good furniture, door frames, building construction, firewood, charcoal, poles and grain mortars. The tree is good for shade.

**Faidherbia albida** (Delile) A. Chev.  
*Syn.* FTEA: *Acacia albida* Del. *Syn.* TTCL: *Acacia albida* Del. *Syn.* other: NR. **Local names:** Mchese (F), Mkababu (Sw), Mluma (G), Mpogolo (H), Mrunda (Ha). **Bole:** Medium/large. To 30 m. **Bark:** Brown/green-grey. Rough. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Bipinnate. (2 -) 3 - 10 pairs pinnae. **Lfts:** 6 - 23 pairs. **Petiole:** NR. **Lamina:** Small. 0.3 - 1.2 × 0.1 - 0.4 cm. Acute/mucronate. Entire. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** At junction of each of the pinnae. **Stipules:** Spinescent. **Thorns & Spines:** Spines up to 1.3 (- 2.3) cm. **Flower:** Cream. **Fruit:** Bright orange. Indehiscent. Coiled. 6 - 25 × 2 - 3.5 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine, groundwater forest. Woodland. **Distr:** EA, LN, LT, LV. Widespread in Tropical and Southern Africa. Arabian Peninsula. **Notes:** There are several races. **Uses:** The wood is very hard and heavy. It is used for timber, firewood, poles, pestles, stools and tool handles. Pods and leaves are used for fodder. The tree is important in agroforestry as it bears leaves in the dry season, fixes nitrogen, and provides shade for coffee farms. Roots are used as medicine to cure coughs and diarrhoea.

**Newtonia buchananii** (Baker f.) G. C. C. Gilbert & Boutique  
*Syn.* FTEA: NC. *Syn.* TTCL: *Piptadenia buchananii* Baker *Syn.* other: NR. **Local names:** Mkufi (C), Mnyasa (S), Mtanga (F). **Bole:** Straight. Large buttresses. Large. To
40 m. **Bark:** Pale brown. Smooth. Red edge to buttresses. **Slash:** Pale yellow/white. Occasional honey coloured exudate. **Leaf:** Bipinnate, 12 - 23 pairs pinnae, 38 - 67 leaflets per pinna. Alternate. Pinnae: Opposite. **Lfts:** Opposite. **Petiole:** Leaflets sessile. **Rachis:** Channelled. **Lamina:** Very small. 0.2 - 0.6 × 0.1 cm. Lanceolate. Cuneate. Obtuse. Entire. Hairy on edges and rachis. Simple. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Stipitate glands on rachis. **Stipules:** Linear. 0.4 cm long. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Yellow. Axillary spikes 3.5 - 19 cm long. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Long pods 10 - 32 × 1.3 - 2.5 cm. Seeds winged. **Ecology:** Riverine, groundwater, lowland, submontane and montane forest. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT, L.V. Eastern, Central, and Southern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is heavy and hard. It is used for timber, firewood, charcoal, tool handles, grain mortars and spoons. The tree provides good shade and is suitable for avenue planting.

**Newtonia hildebrandtii** (Vatke) Torre
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *Piptadenia hildebrandtii* Vatke **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkami (P), Mkengelechuma (H). **Bole:** Medium. To 25 m. **Bark:** Dark grey. Rough/smooth. Flaking. Branchlets puberulous, flaking. **Slash:** Red. **Leaf:** Bipinnate. 4 - 7 pairs pinnae. 6 - 19 pairs leaflets. Alternate. **Lfts:** Pinnae: Opposite. Leaflets: Opposite. **Petiole:** NR. **Lamina:** Very small. 0.3 - 1 × 0.1 - 0.3 cm. Oblong/linear-oblong. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Cylindrical gland between each pinna pair. **Stipules:** NR. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Spike. **Fruit:** Pod. 9 - 30 × 2.2 - 2.6 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine, groundwater, dry lowland forest. **Distr:** C, EA. Southeast Kenya. **Notes:** Two varieties. **Uses:** The wood is red, hard and heavy. It is used for building houses, pestles, carvings, fencing poles, pegs, combs and clubs. Roots are boiled and the decoction is used as medicine for intestinal worms.

**Newtonia paucijuga** (Harms) Brenan
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *Piptadenia paucijuga* Harms, *Cylindicus battiscombei* Baker f. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkunguni, Mpilipili (Sw), Myovu (Z). **Bole:** Straight. Large. To 30 m. **Bark:** Pale grey/green-grey/brown. Smooth. Vertical lines of brown lenticels. **Slash:** Pink/cream/pink with white lines. Honey coloured exudate. **Leaf:** Bipinnate, 1 - 2 pairs pinnae, 2 - 3 pairs leaflets per pinna. Alternate. **Lfts:** Pinnae: Opposite. Leaflets: Opposite. **Petiole:** NR. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 1 - 7 × 0.5 - 4 cm. Oval/elliptic, obovate. Cuneate. Rounded. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Hemispherical glands between leaflet pairs and pinnae. **Stipules:** NR. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Spike. **Fruit:** Brown pod. 23 - 60 × 1.8 - 3.1 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine and lowland forest. **Distr:** C, EA. Southeast Kenya. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is red-brown, straight-grained and moderately heavy. It is used for timber which is suitable for general building work, joinery and canoe making. The tree is used for shade.

**Parkia filicoidea** Welw. ex Oliv.
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Iseha (T), Mkunde (Sw), Mnyese, Muindi (L). **Bole:** Straight. Buttressed. Large. Spreading crown. To 30 m. **Bark:** Grey/brown. Smooth/scaly. Vertical lines of brown lenticels. Young branchlets glabrous to puberulous. **Slash:** Red/brown with brown/white streaks. **Leaf:** Bipinnate, 4 - 11 pairs of pinnae, 11 - 17 pairs of leaflets per pinna. Alternate. **Lfts:** Pinnae: Opposite. Leaflets: Opposite. **Petiole:** Rachis puberulous. **Lamina:** Small. 1 - 3 × 0.5 - 1 cm. Oblong. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Petiole glandular. **Stipules:** NR. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Red/pink/brown, pungent smell. Hanging balls. **Fruit:** Dark brown/black long
hanging pods, 50 - 60 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine, lowland and submontane forest. **Distr:** C, EA, LN, LT?, LV. Central, Southern, and Eastern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is white, rather soft, and is used for firewood, water containers, stools and beehives. Fruits are edible. The tree is used for shade and amenity.

**Tetrapleura tetraptera** (Schumach. & Thonn.) Taub.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Njiligwi (Mw), Mkongoro (L). **Bole:** Medium/large. To 30 m. **Bark:** Grey/brown. Smooth/rough. Young branchlets glabrous. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Bipinnate, 5 - 7 pinnae, 6 - 11 pairs of leaflets per pinna. **Lfts:** Pinnae: Opposite/alternate. Leaflets: Opposite/alternate. Emarginate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy beneath. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** NR. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Yellow/pink. Racemes. **Fruit:** Dark brown pods. 12 - 25 × 3.5 - 6.5 cm. **Ecology:** Lowland forest. **Distr:** C, EA, LT?, LV. Tropical Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** Reddish, hard and heavy wood which is used for firewood, building poles, pestles, tool handles and carvings.

**LEGUMINOSAE (FABACEAE): PAPILIONOIDEAE (FABOIDEAE)**

**Angylocalyx braunii** Harms

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Kihambie (S). **Bole:** Straight/branched. Small. To 12 m. **Bark:** Pale brown/green grey. Smooth. Small vertical fissures. Knobs. **Slash:** Yellow. Granular/ fibrous. **Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. 3 - 7 leaflets. Alternate. **Lfts:** Alternate. **Pht:** NR. **Lamina:** Medium. 8 - 14 × 4 - 7 cm. Ovate/elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Hairy/glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Subulate/cordate. 0.2 cm long. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/pale pink/cream. Racemes from knobs on old wood. **Fruit:** Pale yellow woody pods/straw-coloured. **Ecology:** Riverine, dry lowland forest. Thicket. **Distr:** C only. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is hard, straight-grained and used for building poles, walking sticks, tool handles, spoons and firewood. It is also suitable for ornamental planting.

**Baphia kirkii** Baker

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkuruti (Sw). **Bole:** Branched. Small/medium. To 27 m. **Bark:** Grey. Smooth. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Pht:** 0.8 - 3.2 cm. Pulvinus at both ends. **Lamina:** Medium. 3 - 14 × 2 - 6 cm. Elliptic/ovate. Cuneate/rounded/cordate. Acute/accuminate/obrate. Entire. Hairy/glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Ovate/oblong. 1.5 × 0.4 cm. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White with yellow spot near the base. Axillary racemes. **Fruit:** Pale yellow woody pods/straw-coloured. **Ecology:** Riverine, dry lowland forest. Thicket. **Distr:** C only. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is very hard and heavy. It is used for timber, firewood, charcoal, tool handles, pestles, stools and carvings. The tree is suitable for ornamental planting and for shade.

**Baphia pauloi** Brummitt

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Pht:** 0.7 - 1.0 cm. Pulvinus at both ends. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 6 × 2.8 cm. Elliptic/obovate. Rounded. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** NR. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Short axillary racemes. **Fruit:** NR. **Ecology:** Lowland forest. **Distr:**
EA only (Kimboza). **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, charcoal, tool handles and spoons. The tree is suitable for shade and amenity.

**Baphia puguensis** Brummitt

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 14 m. **Bark:** Smooth. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.3 - 0.8 cm. Pulvinus at both ends. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 2.5 - 6.8 × 1.4 - 2.4 cm. Oblong/lanceolate. Rounded. Asymmetrical. Acuminate. Entire. *Glabrous.* **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. Solitary in leaf axils. **Fruit:** Pod 6 - 8.5 × 1.6 - 1.8 cm. **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. **Distr:** C only (Pugu, Kazimzumbwi, Matumbi). **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is hard and used for building poles, firewood, spoons, tool handles and charcoal. This plant is suitable for amenity and shade.

**Baphia semseiana** Brummitt

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 1.2 - 10 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 5 - 21 × 2.5 - 8 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate/rounded. Obtuse. Entire. *Glabrous.* **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** NR. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Pale pink with a yellow spot near base. Lax terminal and axillary racemes. **Fruit:** Pod. 7 - 12 × 1.3 - 1.9 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine, lowland forest. **Distr:** EA only (Ng, Udz). **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, poles, charcoal, spoons and tool handles. The tree can be grown for ornamental purposes.

**Baphiopsis parviflora** Benth. ex Baker

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. *(In Caesalpinioideae)* **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 15 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 4 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. (3 -) 4.5 - 16.5 (- 25) × (1.2 -) 1.5 - 7 (- 11) cm. Elliptic. Rounded. Acuminate. Entire. *Glabrous.* **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Small. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. Short racemes. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Black pod. 3 - 4 (- 6) cm long, 1.5 - 2.5 cm wide. **Ecology:** Groundwater and lowland forest. **Distr:** LV. Southern Uganda, Central and West-central Africa, Angola. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is hard and is used for firewood, charcoal, building poles and tool handles. The tree is suitable for shade, ornamental planting and swamp planting.

**Calpurnia aurea** (Aiton) Benth. subsp. *aurea*

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** C. *subdecandra* (L'Hérit.) Schweickerdt. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Matangao (C). **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. Alternate. (4 -) 5 - 15 leaflets. **Lfts:** Opposite/alternate. **Petiole:** NR. **Lamina:** Small. 2.5 - 4 (- 5) × 1.2 - 1.6 (- 2) cm. Elliptic. Rounded. Acuminate. Entire. *Hairy.* **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Small. Hairy. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Yellow. Axillary raceme. **Fruit:** Pod. 5 - 12 × 0.8 - 1.6 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine and dry montane forest edges and clearings. **Distr:** EA, N, I.T. Central, Eastern and Southern Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for building poles, firewood, charcoal and tool handles. The tree is attractive with profuse yellow flowers making it suitable for amenity, and it is also important in agroforestry. The roots and back are poisonous. Fresh juice from crushed leaves is applied to wounds to kill jiggers.

**Cordyla africana** Lour.

Craibia brevicaudata (Vatke) Dunn subsp. baptistarum (Büttner) J. B. Gillett

Craibia brevicaudata (Vatke) Dunn subsp. brevicaudata

Craibia brevicaudata (Vatke) Dunn subsp. schlebenii (Harms) J. B. Gillett
Craibia brownii Dunn


Craibia zimmermannii (Harms) Harms ex Dunn


Dalbergia boehmii Taub. subsp. boehmii


Erythrina excelsa Baker


Erythrina sacleuxii Hua

Trifoliolate. Alternate. **Lfts:** Opposite. **Petiole:** 6.5 - 27.5 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 5 - 20 × 5 - 22 cm. Ovate. Cuneate. Obuse. Entire. Hairy when young/glabrous.

**Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Present. **Thorns & Spines:** Black prickles. **Flower:** Red. Spikes. Before leaves. **Fruit:** Woody pods, curved/contorted. 9 - 14 × 2.2 - 3 cm. **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Woodland. **Distr:** C, E.A. Southeast Kenya. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** Used for firewood, charcoal, grain mortars, amenity and avenue planting.

*Millettia elongatistyla* J. B. Gillett

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mhafa (S). **Bole:** Small. To 15 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. Alternate. (9 -) 11 (- 13) leaflets. **Lfts:** Opposite. **Petiole:** 11 cm. With rachis to 30 cm. **Petiolule:** 0.5 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 9 × 3 cm. Oblong-lanceolate. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy beneath. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Strap shape. Up to 0.9 cm. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Purple-blue. Axillary pseudoracemes. **Fruit:** Pod brown. 10 × 1.8 - 2.5 cm. **Ecology:** Submontane and montane forest. **Distr:** EA, LN. Southeast Kenya. **Notes:** There are five subspecies in eastern African forests, with one (subsp. *burttii* J. B. Gillett) in the Itigi thicket. **Uses:** The wood is heavy, hard and used for building poles, firewood, charcoal, tool handles and pellets. The tree is important for shade and amenity. The bark is used to treat stomach-ache. Roots are used with soup for treating swollen parts of the body.

*Millettia oblatata* Dunn

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mhafa (S). **Bole:** Medium. To 30 m. **Bark:** Smooth. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. Alternate. 9 - 21 leaflets. **Lfts:** Opposite. **Petiole:** 9 cm. With rachis to 30 cm. **Petiolule:** 0.6 - 0.7 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 9 × 3 cm. Oblong-lanceolate. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy beneath. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Strap shape. Up to 0.9 cm. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Purple. Panicles. **Fruit:** Pod. 17 × 3.5 cm. **Ecology:** Lowland forest. **Distr:** EA only (EUs, Ng). **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The very hard, heavy heartwood is used for building poles, fencing, tool handles and pestles. Suitable for amenity planting.

*Millettia sacleuxii* Dunn

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mhamvi (L). **Bole:** Small/medium. To 20 m. **Bark:** Grey. Longitudinally flaking. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. 7 - 17 leaflets. Alternate. **Lfts:** Opposite. **Petiole:** 9 cm. Rachis up to 25 cm. **Petiolule:** 0.6 - 0.7 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 18 × 11 cm. Oblong. Cuneate. Acuminate/apiculate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy when young. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Purple. Panicles. **Fruit:** Pod. 17 × 3.5 cm. **Ecology:** Lowland forest. **Distr:** EA only (EUs, Ng). **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The very hard, heavy heartwood is used for building poles, fencing, tool handles and pestles. Suitable for amenity planting.

*Millettia usaramensis* Taub. subsp. *usaramensis*

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** M. *usaramensis* Taub. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mhamvi (L). **Bole:** Small/medium. To 20 m. **Bark:** Grey. Longitudinally flaking. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. 7 - 17 leaflets. Alternate. **Lfts:** Opposite. **Petiole:** With rachis: 10 - 15 cm. **Petiolule:** 0.2 - 0.4 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 7 × 4 cm. Ovate/lanceolate. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous above/slightly hairy beneath.
**Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Purple. Axillary pseudoraceme. **Fruit:** Red-brown hairy flat pod, 14 × 1.1 cm wide. **Ecology:** Riverine, lowland forest edge. Woodland. Thicket. **Distr:** C, EA, LT, LV. Eastern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is very hard and heavy. It is used for building poles, firewood, charcoal, pestles and withies. It is also suitable for shade and amenity.

**Pterocarpus mildbraedii** Harms subsp. *usambarensis* (Verdc.) Polhill
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mninga-maji (Sw), Mkula (S). **Bole:** Straight. Large. To 36 m. **Bark:** Pale brown/grey. Smooth. **Slash:** Orange/brown/pale yellow with purple flecks near wood. Hard. Exuding a red gum. **Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. 3 - 5 pairs leaflets. Alternate. **Lflts:** Alternate. **Petiole:** NR. **Lamina:** Medium. 6 - 14 × 2.8 - 7 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Cuneate. Mucronate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Large. Oblong-lanceolate. 1 cm long. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Yellow. Raceme/panicle. **Fruit:** Round. Large flat wing. 10 - 12 cm long. **Ecology:** Lowland forest. **Distr:** EA only (EUs). **Notes:** Style base half way around the wing. The species as a whole is West African. **Uses:** The wood is red, hard and heavy. It is used for timber, building poles charcoal, firewood, pestles, carvings and shade.

**Pterocarpus tinctorius** Welw.
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mninga-maji (Sw), Mkula (S), Mkurungu(N). **Bole:** Small/medium. To 24 m. **Bark:** Grey/brown. Smooth/fissured. **Slash:** White. Red exudate. **Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. 2 - 6 pairs leaflets. Alternate. **Lflts:** Alternate. **Petiole:** NR. **Lamina:** Medium. 4 - 11 × 2 - 7 cm. Ovate/oblong. Cuneate/cordate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy beneath. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Small. 0.3 cm long. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Yellow/orange. Axillary/terminal panicle. **Fruit:** Large plate like fruit. **Ecology:** Riverine, dry lowland, lowland and submontane forest. Woodland. **Distr:** C, EA, LN, LT, LV. Central and Eastern Tropical Africa. Angola. **Notes:** Style at base of fruit wing. A number of races are informally recognised. **Uses:** The wood is red, hard and heavy. It is used for timber, building poles, tool handles and carvings. The tree is used for shade.

**Schefflerodendron usambarense** Harms
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Msase (S). **Bole:** Branched. Small/medium. To 30 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. 7 - 12 pairs leaflets. Alternate. **Lflts:** Alternate. **Petiole:** NR. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 3 - 11 × 1 - 4 cm. Ovate/elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Orange glands on underside of leaflets. **Stipules:** Small. 0.1 cm. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/pink. Axillary racemes. **Fruit:** Thick inflated woody pods. 8 × 3.5 × 3 cm. **Ecology:** Lowland and submontane forest. **Distr:** C, EA (EUs). West Central Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is very hard and heavy. It is used for building poles, firewood, charcoal, tool handles and fencing poles.

**LOGANIACEAE**

**Anthocleista grandiflora** Gilg

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**Notes:**
- *Pterocarpus mildbraedii* Harms subsp. *usambarensis* (Verdc.) Polhill
- *Pterocarpus tinctorius* Welw.
- *Schefflerodendron usambarense* Harms

**Local names:**
- Mninga-maji (Sw)
- Mkula (S)
- Mkurungu (N)

**Ecology:**
- Riverine, lowland forest edge
- Woodland
- Thicket

**Distr:**
- C, EA, LT, LV. Eastern Tropical Africa
- EA only (EUs)
- EA, LN, LT, LV. Central and Eastern Tropical Africa. Angola

**Notes:**
- Style base half way around the wing
- A number of races are informally recognised

**Uses:**
- The wood is red, hard and heavy
- Used for timber, building poles, charcoal, firewood, pestles, carvings and shade
- The tree is used for shade

**Anthoceleista schweinfurthii** Gilg


**Anthoceleista vogelii** Planch.


**Nuxia congesta** R. Br. ex Fresen.

for timber, firewood and building poles. The leaves and bark may be chewed or boiled and the decoction drunk for indigestion.

**Nuxia floribunda** Benth.
**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** *N. siebenlistii* Gilg ex Siebenlist, *Lachnopylis floribunda* (Benth.) C.A. Sm., *Lachnopylis polyantha* (Gilg) C.A. Sm.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mlikoliko (C), Mongura (C), Mgadu (S), Mungogo (H).  **Bole:** Branched/fluted. Medium. To 20m.  **Bark:** Pale brown-grey. Fissured.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite.  **Petiole:** 0.3 - 5.5 cm. Sometimes winged.  **Lamina:** Medium. 14 × 2 - 4 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acute/acuminate. Serrate/entire. Glabrous/hairy with minute glandular hairs.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Reduced to a line.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White/yellow. Fragrant. Inflorescences terminal panicle or umbel. Hermaphrodite.  **Fruit:** Capsule brown, 0.5 cm long.  **Ecology:** Dry montane forest.  **Distr:** EA, N, LN. Central and Southern Africa.  **Notes:** Leaves dentate, acute.  **Uses:** The wood is yellow and heavy. It is occasionally used for timber but is good for firewood and building poles. The leaves are dried and burnt, the smoke is inhaled by a child who suffers from convulsions. Roots are used for treating influenza.

**Nuxia oppositifolia** (Hochst.) Benth.
**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** *Lachnopylis oppositifolia* Hochst.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Fluted. Small/medium. To 20 m.  **Bark:** Red-brown. Smooth/longitudinally fissured.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite/alternate.  **Petiole:** 0.2 - 1.2 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium. 3 - 13 × 0.4 - 3 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acute/mucronate. Serrate/entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Reduced to a line.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White. Terminal congested umbels or panicles. Hermaphrodite.  **Fruit:** Capsule 0.4 - 0.5 cm.  **Ecology:** Riverine forest.  **Distr:** N, LT. Eastern, Central and Southern Africa. Madagascar.  **Notes:** Leaves dentate and rounded at apex.  **Uses:** NR.

**Strychnos lucens** Baker
**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NR.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Scandent. Small/medium. To 20 m.  **Bark:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite.  **Petiole:** To 0.5 cm. Bases persistent on bark.  **Lamina:** Small-medium. 2 - 11 × 1 - 7 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate/rounded. 3-nerved from base. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** Hairs.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Present.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Greenish white, axillary cymes.  **Fruit:** Orange drupe with hard rind. 1.5 - 5 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Riverine forest. Thicket.  **Distr:** C, LT, LV. Central Southern Africa.  **Notes:** Bifurcate tendrils present.  **Uses:** NR.

**Strychnos mellodora** S. Moore
**Syn. FTEA:** NR.  **Syn. TTCL:** NR.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mtonga (Sw).  **Bole:** Straight. Small/medium/large. To 35 m.  **Bark:** Dark brown. Smooth.  **Slash:** Orange with black edge, becoming whiter near wood.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite.  **Petiole:** 0.3 - 0.8 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium. 5 - 12 × 2 - 5 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. 3-nerved from base. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** Line 0.2 cm long. Falling.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White. Axillary/apparently terminal.  **Fruit:** Globose. 12 - 19 × 10 - 18.  **Ecology:** Submontane and montane forests.  **Distr:** EA, N, LN? Zimbabwe, Mozambique.  **Notes:** Differs from *S. mitis* in glabrous branchlets, leaves drying dark brown.  **Uses:** The wood is white, hard and heavy. It is used for firewood, building poles and tool handles. The tree is used as a bee forage.
**Strychnos mitis** S. Moore

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mtonga (Sw).

**Bole:** Small/medium/large. To 35 m. **Bark:** Grey/brown. Smooth/slightly fibrous/scaling/with many small furrows. **Slash:** Pale brown/cream with layers or orange brown flecks. Fibrous. Thin. Wood grey/brown. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.3 - 0.5 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 5 - 12 × 1 - 5 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Cuneate. 3 - 5 nerved from base. Acuminate/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous/pubescent. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Cream white. Fragrant. Axillary/terminal cymes. **Fruit:** Yellow/orange. Round. 1.2 - 2 cm long. **Ecology:** Riverine, dry lowland, montane and dry montane forest. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LV. Central, Eastern and Southern Africa. Comoros. **Notes:** Differs from *S. mellodora* in pubescent branchlets and leaves drying pale green-brown. **Uses:** The wood is hard and heavy. It is used mainly for firewood, tool handles and building poles.

**Strychnos usambarensis** Gilg

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mtonga (Sw).

**Bole:** Scandent. Small. To 15 m. **Bark:** Pale to dark green/grey-brown. **Slash:** Orange. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.2 - 0.8 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 4 - 7.5 × 2.4 - 4 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. 3-nerved from base. Acuminate/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White, yellow. Axillary cymes. **Fruit:** Orange, ellipsoid laterally compressed. 1.0 × 1.8 cm. **Ecology:** Lowland and montane forests. Thicket. **Distr:** C, EA, LT, LV. Tropical and Southern Africa. Madagascar. **Notes:** Also a liane. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood and tool handles.

**Lijndenia brenanii** (A.&R. Fern.) Jacq.-Fél.

**Syn. FTEA:** Memecylon brenanii A.&R. Fernandes **Syn. TTCL:** M. sp. 17 **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Kigwande, Msekene (S). **Bole:** Medium. To 18 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.2 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 0.9 - 2 × 0.9 - 1.9 cm. Ovate. Cuneate. Obtuse/embricate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. Axillary cyme. **Fruit:** Globose. 0.7 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Submontane forest. **Distr:** EA (EUs, WUs, Udz [sterile specimens only]). **Notes:** Branchlets 4-angled. **Uses:** The wood is hard and heavy. It is used for firewood, charcoal and building poles.

**Memecylon greenwayii** Brenan

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Kigwande, Msekene (S). **Bole:** Small. To 12 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.2 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 0.9 - 2 × 0.9 - 1.9 cm. Ovate. Cuneate. Obtuse/embricate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Pink/white. Axillary. **Fruit:** NR. **Ecology:** Submontane forest. **Distr:** EA only (EUs). **Notes:** Leaf with only one prominent nerve (the midrib) and papillose beneath. **Uses:** Used for building poles, firewood, tool handles and for amenity.

**Memecylon myrianthum** Gilg

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.2 - 0.5 cm.
**Lamina:** Small. 3.5 - 8 (- 12) × 2.5 - 5 (- 6) cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. Pseudo-umbels. **Fruit:** Globose. 0.8 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Lowland forest. **Distr:** LV. Central and West Central Africa. **Notes:** Anthers blue. **Uses:** This species is used for firewood, tool handles, poles, and for ornamental and shade purposes.

**Memecylon** sp. A of FTEA
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 15 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** NR. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 0.8 cm. **Lamina:** 6 - 11 × 3 - 6 cm. Ovate/oblong. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** NR. **Fruit:** Black. 1.6 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Montane forest. **Distr:** EA only (Udz). **Notes:** Papillose on both leaf surfaces. **Uses:** Used for tool handles, firewood, poles and amenity.

**Warneckea jasminoides** (Gilg) Jacq.-Fél.
**Syn. FTEA:** Memecylon jasminoides Gilg **Syn. TTCL:** Memecylon jasminoides Gilg, Memecylon heterophyllum Gilg **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 15 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.2 - 0.5 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 4 - 15 × 2 - 6.5 cm. Ovate/elliptic. Cuneate. 3-nerved from base. Obtuse. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Blue. Axillary. **Fruit:** Blue, Globose. 0.7 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Groundwater and lowland forest. **Distr:** LT, LV. Uganda, Central Africa (Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic). **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** Used for building poles, tool handles, firewood, shade and amenity.

**Warneckea sansibarica** (Taub.) Jacq.-Fél.
**Syn. FTEA:** Memecylon sansibaricum Taub. **Syn. TTCL:** Memecylon lutambense Markgraf **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mpera-mwitu (Sw). **Bole:** Small. To 15 m. **Bark:** Yellow grey. Smooth. Branchlets obscurely 4-angled. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple, opposite. **Petiole:** 0.1 - 0.4 cm. **Lamina:** 1.4 - 12 × 1.2 - 6.4 cm. Ovate/elliptic. Cuneate 3-nerved from base. Obtuse/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White becoming blue. Axillary. **Fruit:** Blue, 0.5 - 0.8 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. **Distr:** C, L.N. Eastern and South-central Africa. Madagascar. **Notes:** Coastal (subsp. sansibarica, leaf obtuse to shortly acuminate) and inland subspecies (subsp. buchananii (Gilg) Borhidi, leaf long-acuminate) are recognised. The local name Mpera-mwitu means wild guava (though guava is in the Myrtaceae). **Uses:** Used for building poles, tool handles, wooden spoons, firewood, amenity and shade.

**MELIACEAE**

**Carapa grandiflora** Sprague
**Syn. FTEA:** C. procera DC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mlangale (T), Mutongana (Toro). **Bole:** Branched/fluted. Medium. To 25 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Even-pinnate. Alternate. Crowded at ends of branchlets. 6 - 18 Leaflets. **Lft:** Opposite. **Petiole:** Leaves up to 1.5 m long. **Lamina:** Medium/large. 40 × 16 cm. Oblong-elliptic. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Apex of leaflet with short glandular acumen. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Pyramidal panicle. **Fruit:** Subglobose capsule. 12 - 15 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Riverine, groundwater, lowland and submontane forest. **Distr:** LT,
L.V. Nigeria to Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi. **Notes:** Leaves bright red when young.
African species of *Carapa* are undergoing taxonomic revision by D. Kenfack, and precise ranges are difficult to ascertain. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, firewood and charcoal. Seeds produce edible oil. The tree is used for amenity and shade.

**Ekebergia capensis** Sparrm.
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *E. buchananii* Harms, *E. holtzii* Harms, *E. meyeri* Presl, *E. riuppelliana* (Fresen.) A. Rich. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mng’ongo (F), Monko (S), Mnnyamati (H), Mtarma (R), Mtutu (C), Musimbi (Ha), Ol mukuna (M). **Bole:** Straight. Buttressed/fluted. Small/large. To 30 m. **Bark:** Pale grey. Smooth. **Slash:** Brown/red with pale stripes, paler toward wood. **Leaf:** Odd-pinnate, 7 - 15 leaflets. Alternate. **Lflt:** Opposite. **Petiole:** Petiole and rachis 35 cm long, round/winged. Leaflets subsessile. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 14.5 × 6 cm. Elliptic/lanceolate. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/pubescent. Simple. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/pink. Fragrant. Inflorescence many flowered axillary cymose panicles. Dioecious. **Fruit:** Dark red drupe. 1.5 × 1.5 cm. **Ecology:** Dry montane forest. **Distr:** EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Tropical and Southern Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, firewood, poles and tool handles. Leaves are used for fodder. The bark is used for dysentery and as an emetic. Roots are used for treating chronic coughs. Leaves are also used for intestinal worms. The tree is used for shade, amenity, wind breaks and soil conservation.

**Entandrophragma delevoyi** De Wild.
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *E. lucens* Hoyle **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mwovu (F). **Bole:** Slightly buttressed. Large. To 35 m. **Bark:** Grey-brown. Flaking in large irregular pieces. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Even-pinnate/odd-pinnate. 6 - 10 leaflets. Alternate. **Lflt:** Opposite/Alternate. **Petiole:** Leaves up to 25 cm long. **Petiolules:** 1 - 2 (- 3.5) cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 9.5 × 4 cm. Oblong/oblong-lanceolate. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Panicle. Dioecious. **Fruit:** Capsule cylindric. 12 - 20 × 2 - 4 cm. Seeds winged. **Ecology:** Riverine, dry submontane forest. **Distr:** LT. South Central Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, firewood and charcoal. The tree is used for shade and avenue planting.

**Entandrophragma excelsum** (Dawe & Sprague) Sprague
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *E. deiningeri* Harms, *E. stolzii* Harms **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mbokoboko (S), Mwovu (F). **Bole:** Straight. Buttressed. Large. To 55 m. **Bark:** Grey with pale scaling patches. **Slash:** Red with white streaks. Soft. Thick. **Leaf:** Even-pinnate, 5 - 6 pairs of leaflets. Up to 60 cm long. Alternate. **Lflt:** Opposite/alternate. **Petiole:** 0.5 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 18 × 8 cm. Oblong/elliptic. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Obtuse/emarginate/rounded/apiculate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Large panicles. Dioecious. **Fruit:** Capsule cylindric. 12 - 20 × 2 - 4 cm. Seeds winged. **Ecology:** Montane forest. **Distr:** EA, N, LN, LT. Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Malawi. **Notes:** Curiously absent from the Udzungwa mountains where it is apparently replaced by *Khaya anthotheca* in montane forest. **Uses:** The wood is hard, heavy and used for timber, firewood and charcoal. The tree is used for shade in coffee farms.

**Khaya anthotheca** (Welw.) C.DC.


Pseudobersama mossambicensis (Sim) Verdc.

Trichilia dregeana Sond.

Trichilia emetica Vahl

Trichilia lovetii Cheek
Trichilia prieuriana A. Juss.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NR.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Kamoko (T), Mtimaji (Sw).  **Bole:** Fluted. Medium. To 25 m.  **Bark:** Rough/peeling.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. (5 -) 7 - 9 (- 11) leaflets. Alternate.  **Petiole:** Leaves up to 25 cm.  **Lamina:** Small/medium. Up to 18 × 6.5 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Panicle. Axillary/in axils of fallen leaves.  **Fruit:** Capsule. 2 × 2 cm.  **Ecology:** Riverine, lowland forest.  **Distr:** LN, LT. West and Central Africa.  **Notes:** Bole deeply fluted. Leaflets rarely more than 7. Venation indistinct.  **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, charcoal tool handles and spoons. The timber splits easily and has little value. The tree is suitable for shade and ornamental purposes.

Trichilia rubescens Oliv.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NR.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mtimaji (Sw).  **Bole:** Fluted. Small/medium. To 18 m.  **Bark:** Grey-brown. Smooth/flaking in thin strips.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** Up to 2 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium/small. 15 × 8 cm. Ovate/lanceolate. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Pubescent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Green-white/cream. Terminal or lateral cyme.  **Fruit:** Capsule globose. 0.7 - 0.8 cm.  **Ecology:** Montane forest.  **Distr:** N. Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** The wood is used for tool handles, poles, firewood and spoons. The WaMasai use the roots for medicine. The tree is suitable for ornamental planting.

Turraea abyssinica Hochst. ex A. Rich.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** T. kilimandscharica Gürke  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Chamyangashi (M).  **Bole:** Branched/scandent. Small/medium. To 18 m.  **Bark:** NR.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** Up to 1 cm.  **Lamina:** Small/medium. Up to 12 × 5 cm. Lanceolate/elliptic. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous except for domatia.  **Domatia:** Hairs.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Green-white/cream. Terminal or lateral cyme.  **Fruit:** Capsule globose. 0.7 - 0.8 cm.  **Ecology:** Montane forest.  **Distr:** N. Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** The wood is used for tool handles, poles, firewood and spoons. The WaMasai use the roots for medicine. The tree is suitable for ornamental planting.

Turraea floribunda Hochst.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** T. kaesneri Baker f.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Msonganya (S), Mlangilangi-mwitu, Mtamagoa (Sw).  **Bole:** Branched/scandent. Small. To 10 m.  **Bark:** NR.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** To 2 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium/small. 15 × 8 cm. Ovate/lanceolate. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Pubescent.

**Flower:** Green/white. Fragrant. False raceme. **Fruit:** Dark brown/black. Capsule. Cylindric/globose. Ribbed. 2.5 × 1.5 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine and lowland forest. **Distr:** C, EA, LN. Eastern and Southern Africa. **Notes:** Deciduous. Staminal tube not bearded at throat.

**Uses:** The wood is pale white and moderately hard. It is used for making domestic utensils and implements, firewood and charcoal. The tree is of ornamental value. The bark and roots are used as a purgative and an emetic. Roots and leaves are also used for rheumatism and heart problems.

**Turraea holstii** Gürke

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mlelawana (S).

**Bole:** Branched. Small. To 18 m. **Bark:** Brown, smooth. **Slash:** White-cream with green layer under bark. Wood white. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** To 0.9 cm. Channeled. **Lamina:** Small. 4 - 10 × 2 - 5 cm. Lanceolate/elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy. Simple. **Domatia:** Tufts of hairs. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White turning yellow. Axillary cymes. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Capsule. Globose 0.7 - 1 cm. Reddish black seeds with a red aril. **Ecology:** Lowland, submontane and montane forests. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN. Eastern Africa, Arabian Peninsula. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is hard, straight-grained and white. It is used for firewood, poles, tool handles and shade. The flowers are very fragrant making it suitable for ornamental planting and for bee forage.

**Turraea robusta** Gürke

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** T. goetzi Harms **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mlidandege (C), Mnyandege (S).

**Bole:** Branched. Small. To 15 m. **Bark:** Grey/brown/pale brown. Smooth. **Slash:** Pink, sometimes with white lines. Foul smelling. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** To 1.8 cm. Round/channeled. **Lamina:** Medium. 5 - 11 × 3 - 7 cm. Oblong/elliptic/ovate. Cuneate. Acute/apiculate. Entire. Glabrous above. Hairy beneath on veins. Simple. **Domatia:** Present. Hairy tufts. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/yellow. Axillary cyme. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Green capsule. **Ecology:** Riverine, lowland, submontane and montane forests. Woodland. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN. Eastern and Central Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** This species is used for firewood, tool handles, spoons, shade and amenity. Leaves are used as antidote for general poisoning. Roots are used for treating diarrhoea and stomach problems.

**MELIANTHACEAE**

**Bersama abyssinica** Fresen. subsp. abyssinica

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** B. erythrocarpa v. Brehm., B. goetzi Gürke, B. holstii Gürke, B. jaegeri Gilg & v. Brehm., B. suffruticosa v. Brehm., B. ussanguensis v. Brehm., B. volkensii Gürke **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mtata (Sw), Mbamba (S), Mbatsamono (H), Mwangawakwao (Sw), Nakanchete (F), Sinyesha (T), Wowosa (C).

**Bole:** Crooked/straight. Small/medium. To 20 m. **Bark:** Grey/pale brown/white. Smooth. **Slash:** Pink, sometimes with white lines. Foul smelling. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** To 8 cm. Channeled. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 5 - 13 × 2 - 6 cm. Lanceolate/oblong. Cuneate/cordate. Acuminate/apiculate. Entire/serrate. Glabrous/hairy. Simple. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Large. Fused with petiole. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/pale yellow. Terminal racemes. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Red/pink grooved round smooth capsule. 1 - 2 cm
long. Seeds bright red with pale yellow aril. **Ecology:** Lowland, submontane, montane, upper montane forest. Forest edge. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Eastern Africa, Rwanda, Burundi. **Notes:** Rachis without wings. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, firewood, charcoal, domestic utensils and beehives. The tree is important for shade, avenue and bee forage.

**Bersama abyssinica** Fresen. subsp. **paullinioides** (Planch.) Verdc.  
**Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mwangwakwao (Sw), Nakanchete (F), Wowosa (C), Sinyesha (T), Mtata (Sw), Mbamba (S), Mbatsamono (H). **Bole:** Crooked/straight. Small/medium. To 24 m. **Bark:** Grey/brown. Rough. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Rachis widely winged. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 22 × 8 cm. Lanceolate/oblong. Cuneate/cordate. Acuminate/apiculate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Large. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Cream/white. Terminal racemes. **Fruit:** Capsule. Smooth reddish pink.  
**Ecology:** Lowland, montane and upper montane forest. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Capsule larger than subspecies abyssinica. Rachis winged. **Uses:** Used for timber, charcoal, firewood, domestic utensils, beehives, water containers and stools. It is also used for bee forage, shade and avenue.

**MONIMIACEAE**

**Xymalos monospora** (Harv.) Warb.  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Kidimdim (S), Mkafi (H), Ndiri (C). **Bole:** Branched. Small/medium. To 27 m. **Bark:** Grey/brown. Rough/flaking. **Slash:** Pale brown. Granular. Wood yellow. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.7 cm. Round. **Lamina:** Medium. 4.5 - 20 × 1.8 - 10 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Cuneate. Acuminate/acute. Serrate. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Leaves gland dotted and lemon scented. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Green. Axillary panicles or racemes. Monoecious. **Fruit:** Orange/red. Ovoid, fleshy 1 - 1.9 cm long. **Ecology:** Submontane, montane and upper montane forest. **Distr:** EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Eastern and Southern Africa, Cameroon highlands, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko). **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is lemon-yellow, straight-grained and easily planed. It is used for timber, firewood, poles, grain mortars and stools. The tree is suitable for shade and avenues. Leaves are twisted several times and tied as poultices for sores. Roots are used as an aphrodisiac. The bark and roots are pounded and the powder is applied on any painful part of the body after incising with a razor blade.

**MORACEAE**

**Antiaris toxicaria** Lesch. subsp. **welwitschii** (Engl.) C.C. Berg  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** A. usambarensis Engl. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkunde (Sw), Mkuzu(S). **Bole:** Straight. Large. To 40 m. **Bark:** Grey. Smooth/fibrous. **Slash:** Yellow/orange with green edge. Off-white latex. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.3 - 1.0 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 6 - 15 × 3 - 12 cm. Ovate/elliptic/oblong. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Obtuse/acuminate. Entire/serrate. Hairy/glabrous when older. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** 0.3 - 1 cm long. Falling. **Thorns &
Spines: Absent. Flower: On spurs in leaf axils or below the leaves. Fruit: Dark red hairy receptacles. 1 - 1.5 × 0.8 - 1 cm. Ecology: Riverine, groundwater, lowland and submontane forest. Distr: C, EA, N, LT, LV. Tropical Africa. Notes: There are three varieties. Two subspecies in Madagascar, one in Asia. Uses: The wood is white, moderately soft and mainly used for plywood and canoes. The tree is used for shade. The latex is used for birdlime. The bark was formerly used for making bark-cloth.

**Bosqueiopsis gilletii** De Wild. & T. Durand
Petiole: 0.3 - 1.0 cm. Lamina: Small. 2 - 4 × 1 - 6 cm. Oblong/lanceolate/elliptic. Cuneate. 3-nerved from base. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous above/slightly hairy beneath. Domatia: Absent. Glands: Absent. Stipules: 0.3 - 0.7 cm. Falling. Thorns & Spines: Absent. Flower: Sessile or on peduncle. Dioecious. Fruit: Ellipsoid/subglobe. To 2 cm in diameter. Ecology: Dry lowland forest. Thicket. Distr: C. Mozambique. Notes: The east coast populations only reach 6 m in height, but trees from the Congo basin can be 35 m tall. Uses: This species is mainly used for firewood, poles and tool handles. It is also suitable for ornamental planting in pots.

**Ficus artocarpoides** Warb.
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: NR. Syn. other: NR. Local names: Mkuyu (Sw).

**Ficus bubu** Warb.
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: NC. Syn. other: NR. Local names: Mkuyu (Sw).

**Ficus bussei** Warb. ex Mildbr. & Burret
Local names: Mgumo (N), Mkuyu (Sw), Mlandege (Ngi).
Africa. **Notes:** Terrestrial. **Uses:** This species is used for shade and ropes are made from the bark.

**Ficus chirindensis** C.C. Berg  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkuyu (Sw).  
**Bole:** Large. To 35 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate/spirals. **Petiole:** 1.5 - 2 - 4 (- 6) cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 6 - 12 × 2.5 - 3 - 5.5 (- 7.5) cm. Oblong/elliptic/ovate. Cordate/rounded. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/slickly hairy. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** 0.3 - 0.5 cm long, up to 4 cm on flush. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Syconia on spurs on older wood. **Fruit:** Figs globose, green/pale yellow, brown spots. 2.5 - 4 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Riverine and montane forest. **Distr:** N, LN. Eastern Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo. **Notes:** Pillar roots. **Uses:** Used for shade and amenity due to its attractive pillar-roots.

**Ficus craterostoma** Warb. ex Mildr. & Burret  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkuyu (Sw).  
**Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate/spirals. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 2 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 3 - 8 × 2 - 4.5 cm. Oblong/elliptic. Cuneate. Obtuse/emarginate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** 0.5 cm. Persistent/falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Syconia in pairs in leaf axils. **Fruit:** Fig globose/ellipsoid, red-yellow. 0.8 - 1.2 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Riverine, groundwater and lowland forest. **Distr:** EA, IV. Tropical and Southern Africa. **Notes:** Hemi-epiphyte. **Uses:** Used for shade. Occasionally planted as a fence.

**Ficus cyathistipula** Warb.  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** F. rhynchocarpa Warb. ex Mildbr. & Burret. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkuyu (Sw).  
**Bole:** Small. To 15 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate/spirals. **Petiole:** 1.5 - 4 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 6 - 20 × 3 - 8 cm. Oblong-lanceolate/ovate. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** (0.5 -) 1 - 2 (- 3) cm partly connate. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Syconia 1 - 3 in leaf axils. **Fruit:** Fig pale green/yellow, globose. 3 - 5 cm in diameter. Warted when dry. **Ecology:** NR. **Distr:** C, EA, LT, IV. Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Terrestrial or hemi-epiphytic. **Uses:** Used for shade and for ornamental purposes because of its aerial roots.

**Ficus exasperata** Vahl  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Lwago (T), Msasa (Sw).  
**Bole:** Slightly crooked/fluted/buttressed. Small/medium. To 20 m. **Bark:** Grey/yellow/green. Smooth. **Slash:** White. White latex, discolouring yellow (or clear and watery). **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate/opposite. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 2.5 cm. Round/channeled. **Lamina:** Medium. 2.5 - 16 × 1 - 12 cm. Elliptic/ovate. Cuneate/cordate. Acute/acuminate. Serrate/entire. Hairy. Coarse. Simple. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Glandular spots in leaf vein axils. **Stipules:** 0.2 - 0.5 cm. Hairy. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Syconia in pairs or solitary in axils or below the leaves. Dioecious. **Fruit:** Yellow/red when ripe.1 - 2.5 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Riverine, dry lowland, lowland forest. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT, IV. Tropical Africa, Yemen, Sri Lanka, Southern India. **Notes:** Leaves on coppice shoots 3-lobed. The local name Msasa means sand paper tree. **Uses:** The wood is white, moderately hard and used for firewood, stools, domestic utensils, and water containers. The rough leaves are used as a substitute for sandpaper and as medicine for eye disease.
**Ficus lingua** Warb. ex De Wild. & T. Durand subsp. *depauperata* (Sim) C.C. Berg

**Syn. FTEA:** NC  
**Syn. TTCL:** *F. depauperata* Sim  
**Syn. other:** NR  
**Local names:** NR  
**Bole:** Medium. To 30 m.  
**Bark:** NR  
**Slash:** NR  
**Leaf:** Simple. Alternate/spiral.  
**Petiole:** 0.2 - 0.8 cm long.  
**Lamina:** NR  
**Domatia:** Absent.  
**Glands:** Absent.  
**Stipules:** 0.2 - 0.5 cm. Falling.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** Paired axillary syconia.  
**Fruit:** Globose/ellipsoid. Reddish/yellowish at maturity. Smooth. Wrinkled when dry. 0.5 cm in diameter.  
**Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Thicket.  
**Distr:** C. Mozambique.  
**Notes:** Hemi-epiphyte or terrestrial; subsp. *lingua* is Western and Central African extending to Uganda.  
**Uses:** Shade.

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**Ficus lutea** Vahl

**Syn. FTEA:** NC  
**Syn. TTCL:** *F. quibeba* Welw. ex Ficalho, *F. subcalcarata* Warb. & Schweinf., *F. vogelii* (Miq.) Miq.  
**Syn. other:** NR  
**Local names:** Mkuyu (Sw), Mlandege (Ngi), Mtsombe (H), Mvumo (S).  
**Bole:** Buttressed. Medium/large. To 30 m.  
**Bark:** Dark brown. Smooth. Prominent lenticels.  
**Slash:** Pink with light brown edge. Copious white latex.  
**Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. Whorled.  
**Petiole:** 1.5 - 13 cm. Winged.  
**Domatia:** Absent.  
**Glands:** Glandular spot at base of midrib beneath.  
**Stipules:** 0.5 - 2.5 cm. Up to 8 cm on young growth. Falling.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** Up to 4 sessile syconia in leaf axils or just below.  
**Fruit:** Yellow/orange/brown when ripe. Globose 1 - 2.5 cm in diameter.  
**Ecology:** Riverine, lowland, submontane and montane forests. In cleared areas.  
**Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Eastern and Southern Africa, Angola, Madagascar, Seychelles.  
**Notes:** NR.  
**Uses:** This large, spreading evergreen tree is favoured for shade and religious ceremonies. The bark was formerly used for making bark-cloth.

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**Ficus mucuso** Welw. ex Ficalho

**Syn. FTEA:** NC  
**Syn. TTCL:** NC  
**Syn. other:** NR  
**Local names:** Mvumo (S).  
**Bole:** Buttressed. Medium/large. To 40 m.  
**Bark:** NR  
**Slash:** NR  
**Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  
**Petiole:** (1 -) 2 - 9 cm.  
**Lamina:** Medium. 6 - 17 × 4 - 15 cm. Elliptic/obovate. Cordate. Acuminate/acute. Entire. Hairy on main veins.  
**Domatia:** NR.  
**Glands:** NR.  
**Stipules:** 1 - 2 cm. Falling.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** Syconia on leafless branches up to 30 cm long. Ramiflorous/cauliflorous.  
**Fruit:** Fig red orange, globose, 2.5 - 4 cm in diameter.  
**Ecology:** Lowland forest.  
**Distr:** EA, LV. Uganda, Western and Central Africa, Angola.  
**Notes:** NR.  
**Uses:** Ornament and shade.

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**Ficus natalensis** Hochst.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC  
**Syn. TTCL:** NC  
**Syn. other:** NR  
**Local names:** Mlumba (Sw), Mulumba (N), Mtamba (H).  
**Bole:** Medium. To 30 m.  
**Bark:** NR.  
**Slash:** NR.  
**Leaf:** Simple. Alternate/spirals/opposite.  
**Petiole:** 0.2 - 1.0 cm long.  
**Lamina:** Medium. 2.5 - 10 × 1 - 4.5 cm. Oblong/elliptic/obovate. Cuneate. Acuminate/obtuse/emarginate. Entire. Glabrous.  
**Domatia:** Absent.  
**Glands:** Absent.  
**Stipules:** 0.2 - 1.0 cm long. Falling.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** Paired axillary syconia.  
**Fruit:** Fig red/orange/yellow to brown. Globose/ellipsoid. 1.5 - 2 cm in diameter.  
**Ecology:** Riverine, groundwater, dry lowland and lowland forest.  
**Distr:** C, EA, N, LN. Tropical and Southern Africa.  
**Notes:** *F. leprieurii* Miq. is recorded from the Usambara in TTCL, but this species is now regarded as a west African subsp. of *F. natalensis*. Possibly this record is based on a mis-identification. Hemi-epiphyte or terrestrial.  
**Uses:** Planted as stakes for shade, windbreaks, avenues, and for boundary and grave marks. It is also used for pot plants. The latex is used for making birdlime. The bark is used as medicine for whooping cough by WaNyamwezi.
Ficus ottoniifolia (Miq.) Miq. subsp. lucanda (Welw. ex Ficalho) C.C. Berg
Uses: A good shade tree and is also suitable for indoor pot raising.

Ficus ottoniifolia (Miq.) Miq. subsp. ulugurensis (Warb. ex Mildbr. & Burret) C.C. Berg

Ficus polita Vahl subsp. brevipedunculata C.C. Berg

Ficus polita Vahl subsp. polita

Ficus sansibarica Warb. subsp. sansibarica
Medium. 4.5 - 13 × 2 - 6 cm. Oblong/lanceolate. Rounded/cordate. Acuminate/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** 0.1 - 1.5 cm long. 4.5 cm on flush. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Syconium-bearing spurs up to 3.5 cm. long. **Fruit:** Figs green/purple. Subglobose. 2 - 6 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Dry lowland and lowland forest. Thicket. **Distr:** C, LT. Eastern and Southern Africa. **Notes:** Hemi-epiphyte or terrestrial. **Uses:** Used for shade, grave marks, and amenity. The figs are sometimes eaten and are also used by women as a tonic to promote fertility in Zanzibar. The split stems are used for making baskets.

**Ficus saussureana** DC.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *F. eriobotryoides* Kunth & Bouché. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Medium. To 20 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate/spirals. **Petiole:** 1 - 8 (- 16) cm. **Lamina:** Medium/large. (10 -) 15 - 50 × 3 - 17 (- 25) cm. Oblong/elliptic. Cuneate/cordate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous above/hairy below. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** 1 - 8 cm long. 12 cm on flush. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Syconia 3 together in axils or just below leaves. **Fruit:** Fig yellow-orange/reddish, subglobose. 2 - 4 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Riverine, groundwater and lowland forest. **Distr:** LV. Uganda, Kenya, Central and Western Africa. **Notes:** Hemi-epiphytic or terrestrial. **Uses:** The plant is used mainly for shade as well as for boundary and grave marking.

**Ficus scassellatii** Pamp. subsp. *scassellatii*

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *Ficus kirkii* Hutch. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mvumo (Taveta), Kinyandege (S). **Bole:** Large. To 50 m. **Bark:** Smooth. **Slash:** Cream with red flecks/pink. White latex. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate/spiral. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 2.5 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 6 - 20 × 3 - 8 cm. Oblong/elliptic. Cuneate/cordate. Acuminate/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous/hairy. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** 0.3 - 2 cm. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Syconia 1 - 2 in leaf axils. **Fruit:** Fig green, globose/ellipsoid, 3 - 4.5 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Riverine, groundwater, lowland, submontane and montane forest. **Distr:** C, EA, LN. Eastern Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo. **Notes:** Hemi-epiphyte or terrestrial. **Uses:** Used for shade, amenity and grave marks. The latex is used for making birdlime.

**Ficus sur** Forssk.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *F. capensis* Thunb., *F. mallatocarpa* Warb. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Ikubila (T), Mkuyu (Sw). **Bole:** Branched/buttressed. Medium. To 25 m. **Bark:** Pale brown. Pitted. **Slash:** Red/yellow discolouring. White latex. Fibrous. Wood white. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 1.5 - 9 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 4 - 20 × 3 - 13 cm. Oblong/elliptic. Cuneate/cordate. Obtuse/acuminate. Serrate/entire. Glabrous/hairy. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Hairy. 1 - 3.5 cm long. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Syconia on leafless branchlets on branches and trunk. **Fruit:** Fig red/dark orange. Subglobose 2 - 4 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Riverine, lowland, submontane and montane forest. Left in cleared areas. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Tropical and Southern Africa. Yemen. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** Used for shade. The wood is used for canoes, water pots, beehives, stools and grain mortars. The fruits are edible. The bark is used by the WaMasai for stomach-ache and baby's diarrhoea. Roots are used by the WaDigo for treating coughs.

**Ficus sycomorus** L.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *F. gnaphalocarpa* (Miq.) A. Rich. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Ikuku (T), Mkuyu (Sw), Mkuyu (G, N, Ngj), Msogo (F), Mtsombe (H). **Bole:**


**Domatia**: Absent. **Glands**: NR. **Stipules**: 0.5 - 2.5 cm. long. Hairy. Falling. **Thorns & Spines**: Absent. **Flower**: Syconia solitary or in pairs in the leaf axils or just below.

**Fruit**: Fig white/yellow/brown. Hairy. Subglobose. 1.5 - 5 cm in diameter. **Ecology**: Riverine, lowland forest edge. Woodland. **Distr**: C, EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Eastern and Southern Africa. Arabian Peninsula, Madagascar, Comoros. **Notes**: NR. **Uses**: Used for shade while its wood is used for grain mortars, doors, beehives, canoes, stools and domestic utensils. The figs are edible. The bark and latex are used as medicine for diarrhoea, swollen throats, chest and glandular complaints.

**Ficus thonningii** Blume

**Syn. FTEA**: NC. **Syn. TTCL**: *F. dekdekkena* (Miq.) A. Rich., *F. eriocarpa* Warb., *F. hochstetteri* (Miq.) A. Rich., *F. persicifolia* Welw. ex Warb., *F. petersii* Warb., *F. thonningii* Blume var. *heterophylla* A. Peter **Syn. other**: NR. **Local names**: Kajimonsole (T), Mlumba (G), Mtamba (L), Mvumo (Sw), Mulumba (N). **Bole**: Fluted. Small/medium. To 30 m. **Bark**: Grey. Smooth. **Slash**: Pink. White latex. **Leaf**: Simple. Alternate/spirals. **Petiole**: (0.5 -) 1 - 4 (- 6) cm. **Lamina**: Small/medium. (1.5 -) 3 - 12 (- 18) × (1 -) 1.5 - 6 (- 7). Elliptic/lanceolate/ovate. Rounded. Acuminate/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous/hairy on midrib and below. **Domatia**: NR. **Glands**: NR. **Stipules**: 0.3 - 1 (- 1.5). Hairy. Falling/persistent. **Thorns & Spines**: Absent. **Flower**: Syconia in pairs on leaf axils. **Fruit**: Figs reddish/yellow/brown, globose/ellipsoid. 0.5 - 1.5 (- 2) cm in diameter. **Ecology**: Riverine, montane forest. Woodland. **Distr**: C, EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Eastern and Southern Africa, Angola. **Notes**: A very variable species. A number of forms are recognised. Hemi-epiphytic or terrestrial. **Uses**: Commonly planted using stakes and is used for shade, grave marks and for live fences. The bark is used as medicine for influenza and for painful joints. The bark was formerly used for bark-cloth. The latex is tapped for making birdlime. Roots are used to induce lactation.

**Ficus tremula** Warb. subsp. *tremula*

**Syn. FTEA**: NC. **Syn. TTCL**: *Ficus tremula* Warb. **Syn. other**: NR. **Local names**: Mvumo (Sw). **Bole**: Scandent/branched. Small. To 10 m. **Bark**: NR. **Slash**: NR. **Leaf**: Simple. Alternate/spirals. **Petiole**: 0.7 - 4.5 cm. **Lamina**: Small/medium. 2.5 - 8 × 0.7 - 4 cm. Oblong/elliptic/ovate. Rounded/cordate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/midrib hairy beneath. **Domatia**: NR. **Glands**: NR. **Stipules**: 0.2 - 1 cm long, 3 cm on flush. Falling. **Thorns & Spines**: Absent. **Flower**: Syconia 1 - 6 together on curved spurs up to 3 cm long on older wood. **Fruit**: Fig green, subglobose/ellipsoid. 2 - 3 cm in diameter. **Ecology**: Dry lowland forest. Woodland. Thicket. **Distr**: C. Eastern and Southern Africa. **Notes**: There are two other subspecies with slight morphological differences, but separated ecologically and geographically: subsp. *acuta* (De Wild.) C.C. Berg in Central African montane forest, and subsp. *kimbenzensis* (Warb.) C.C. Berg in lowland Western Africa. **Uses**: Used for shade and amenity because of its shaking leaves. The bark was formerly used for bark-cloth. The latex is used for making very strong string.

**Ficus trichopoda** Baker

**Syn. FTEA**: NC. **Syn. TTCL**: *F. congensis* Engl. **Syn. other**: NR. **Local names**: Mkuyu (Sw). **Bole**: Stilt or pillar roots. Small/medium. To 20 m. **Bark**: NR. **Slash**: NR. **Leaf**: Simple. Alternate/spirals. **Petiole**: 2 - 4 (- 7) cm. **Lamina**: Medium. 6 - 20 (- 28) × 4 - 12 (- 21) cm. Cordate/rounded. Acuminate/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous above/hairy below. **Domatia**: NR. **Glands**: NR. **Stipules**: 1.5 - 4.5 (- 8) cm long.
Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Syconia up to 4 together in leaf axils. **Fruit:** Fig red/yellow, smooth/warted, globose. 1 - 2 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Riverine and groundwater forest. **Distr:** C, LN, LV. Tropical and Southern Africa. Madagascar. **Notes:** Terrestrial. **Uses:** Used for shade and grave marking.

**Ficus usambarensis** Warb.
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mvumo (Sw).

**Bole:** Small. To 15 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate/spiral. **Petiole:** 1.5 - 3.5 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 9.5 - 14.5 × 4.5 - 6.0 cm. Oblong/lanceolate. Rounded. Obtuse. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** 0.3 - 0.5 cm long. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Syconia 2 - 7 together on a spur in leaf axils/below leaf. **Fruit:** Fig globose, 0.8 - 1 cm in diameter when dry. **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Woodland. **Distr:** C, LT. Zambia. **Notes:** Terrestrial. **Uses:** Mainly used for shade, grave marks and for religious ceremonies. The latex is tapped for making birdlime.

**Ficus vallis-choudae** Delile
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** F. vallis-choudae Delile var. pubescens A. Peter **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkuyu (Sw).

**Bole:** Medium. To 20 m. **Bark:** Grey/pale brown. Rough. **Slash:** Red. White latex. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate/whorled. **Petiole:** 2 - 11 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 4 - 24 × 3 - 24 cm. Ovate. Cordate/cuneate. Obtuse/acute/acuminate. Entire/serrate. Glabrous above/hairy on young leaves. Simple. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Present. Glandular spots in axils of main basal lateral veins. **Stipules:** 1 - 3 cm long. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Syconia solitary in leaf axils or below the leaves. Monoecious. **Fruit:** Yellow/orange when ripe with longitudinal orange/red stripes. Globose 3 - 6 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Riverine, groundwater, lowland and submontane forest. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT. Tropical Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for cheap furniture, domestic utensils, grain mortars, stools, water containers and beehives. The figs are edible.

**Ficus variifolia** Warb.
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mvumo (Sw).

**Bole:** Buttressed. Large. To 35 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 1 - 5 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 5 - 20 × 2 - 11.5 cm. Oblong/elliptic/ovate. Cordate/rounded. Acute/acuminate. Entire/lobed when young. Glabrous/hairy when young. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** 0.3 - 0.7 cm. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Syconia solitary or pairs in leaf axils. **Fruit:** Fig, yellow, globose. 2 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Lowland forest. Pioneer. **Distr:** LT. Uganda, Central and Western Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** Commonly used for shade and grave marks.

**Mesogyne insignis** Engl.
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkuhe (S).

**Bole:** Straight. Small. To 15 m. **Bark:** Grey. Smooth. **Slash:** Pink/brown with broad cream streaks slowly discolouring brown. White latex. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.3 - 1.0 (- 1.5) cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 5 - 26 × 1.5 - 9.5 cm. Oblong/obovate/elliptic/lanceolate. Cuneate/rounded. Acuminate. Entire/serrate. Glabrous above/slightly hairy beneath. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** 0.3 - 1.1 cm. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Axillary. Monoecious. **Fruit:** Ellipsoid. 2.5 - 3 × 1.5 - 2 cm. **Ecology:** Lowland and submontane forest. **Distr:** C,
EA. Disjunct to Sao Tomé. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is hard, heavy and used for firewood, tool handles, building poles and spoons.

*Milicia excelsa* (Welw.) C. C. Berg  
**Syn.** FTEA: NC. **Syn.** TTCL: *Chlorophora excelsa* (Welw.) Benth. & Hook. f.  
**Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkamba (T), Mvule (Sw). **Bole:** Straight/buttressed. Large. To 50 m. **Bark:** Brown to grey and black. Rough and scaling. Distinct yellow/brown lenticels. **Slash:** Yellow to orange toward wood. Copious white latex.  
**Leaf:** Simple. **Petiole:** 1 - 5 cm.  
**Lamina:** Medium. 6 - 20 × 4 - 10 cm. Oblong/elliptic, variable. Cordate/cuneate. Acuminate. Entire/serrate on young trees and coppice shoots. Hairy when young, becoming glabrous with age. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** 0.5 - 5 cm. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** White. In drooping axillary spikes. Dioecious. **Fruit:** Small nut surrounded by fleshy lobes. 0.25 - 0.3 cm long clustered together in green spikes. **Ecology:** Riverine, dry lowland, lowland and submontane forest. Pioneer. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Tropical Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** An excellent timber for furniture, building construction, bridges, boat building, flooring strips and veneer. The tree is used for shade and avenues.

*Morus mesozygia* Stapf  
**Syn.** FTEA: NC. **Syn.** TTCL: *M. lactea* (Sim) Mildbr.  
**Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkuzufunta (S). **Bole:** Small/large. To 35 m. **Bark:** Grey/pink with white patches. Smooth. **Slash:** Yellow. White latex. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 2 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 3 - 13 × 2 - 8 cm. Ovate/elliptic. Cuneate/cordate. Asymmetrical. 3-nerved from base. Acuminate/acute. Serrate. Hairy. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** 0.5 cm long. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Axillary/below the leaves. Dioecious. **Fruit:** Ellipsoid/subglobose. 0.5 × 0.3 - 0.5 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine, dry lowland and lowland forest. **Distr:** EA, LT, LV. Tropical and Southern Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is hard and moderately heavy. It is used for timber, tool handles, stools and carvings. The latex is used for making birdlime.

*Treculia africana* Decne.  
**Syn.** FTEA: NC. **Syn.** TTCL: NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mjaya, Mwaya (Matengo). **Bole:** Large. To 50 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** White latex. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.2 - 1.5 cm. **Lamina:** Medium/large. (5 -) 10 - 25 × (2.5 -) 4 - 12 cm. Elliptic/ovate/oblong/lanceolate/ovate. Rounded/cordate. Acuminate/acute. Entire. Glabrous above/slightly hairy beneath. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** 1 - 1.8 cm. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Globose inflorescence 2.5 - 10 cm in diameter. Dioecious. **Fruit:** Subglobose. Up to 30 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Riverine, lowland forest. **Distr:** EA, LT, LV. Tropical Africa. Madagascar. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is white, soft and used for rough timber, firewood and charcoal. The tree is suitable for avenue and shade planting. Seeds are roasted and eaten or pounded and cooked with soup.

*Trilepisium madagascariense* Thouars ex DC.  
**Syn.** FTEA: *T. madagascariensis* DC. **Syn.** TTCL: *Bosqueia phoberos* Baill. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mzughu (S). Mfilafila (H). **Bole:** Large. To 50 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** White latex. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.2 - 1.5 cm. **Lamina:** Medium/large. (5 -) 10 - 25 × (2.5 -) 4 - 12 cm. Elliptic/ovate/oblong/lanceolate/ovate. Rounded/cordate. Acuminate/acute. Entire. Glabrous above/slightly hairy beneath. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** 0.2 - 1 cm long. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Axillary. Monoecious. Female flower
solitary, resembles a fig but is wide open at apex. Male flowers many, perianth absent, stamens long, creamy-white to mauvish. **Fruit:** Ovoid/ellipsoid purple/red drupe-like. 1.2 - 1.8 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Riverine, groundwater, lowland and submontane forests. **Distr:** C, EA, N, I.N, I.V. Tropical and Southern Africa. Madagascar, Seychelles. **Notes:** The local name Mfilafila means a tree with latex. **Uses:** The wood is strong and heavy. It is used for firewood, building poles, tool handles and spoons. The latex is used for making birdlime.

**MYRICACEAE**

**Morella kandtiana** (Engl.) Verdc. & Polhill
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *Myrica kandtiana* Engl. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 6 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.3 - 0.8 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 5 - 10 × 2 - 4 cm. Elliptic-oblancoate to oblong-obovate. Acute to obtuse. Usually serrate/rarely subentire. Glabrous/hairy below. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Small off-white or pale yellow glands on leaf undersurface. **Stipules:** Absent. **Flower:** Catkins. Almost always monoecious. **Fruit:** Ellipsoid-globose warted drupe, blue or grey to blackish purple, often covered with white wax. 0.35 - 0.40 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Swamps and swamp forest edges. **Distr:** LV. Uganda, Kenya, Central Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** NR.

**Morella salicifolia** (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) Verdc. & Polhill
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *Myrica goetzei* Engl., *Myrica hanangensis* (never described), *Myrica meyeri-johannis* Engl., *Myrica oligadenia* A. Peter., *Myrica salicifolia* Hochst. ex A. Rich., *Myrica usambarensis* Engl. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mratsa (H), Mpache (C), Mfurukwe (C), Mshegheshe (S), Mwefi (H). **Bole:** Small/medium. To 15 m. **Bark:** Thick, corky, pale grey. Rough/fissured. **Slash:** Dark red. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.1 - 1.6 cm. Round. Slightly pulvinate. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 1.5 - 17.0 × 0.6 - 6.0 cm Elliptic-oblanceolate to elliptic-obovate or elliptic-oblong. Rounded to acute. Serrate/entire. Glabrous/hairy below. Simple. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Present/absent. Small yellow glands on leaf undersurface. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Catkins. Almost always dioecious. **Fruit:** Ellipsoid-globose to subglobose warted drupe often covered with white wax. 0.18 - 0.40 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Upper montane and dry montane forest. **Distr:** EA, N, I.N. Eastern and East-central Tropical Africa. Arabian Peninsula. **Notes:** Four subspecies, with two in Tanzania: subsp. *kilimandscharica* (Engl.) Verdc. & Polhill in EA, N, and I.N, and subsp. *meyeri-johannis* (Engl.) Verdc. & Polhill in N only. Subsp. *mildbraedii* (Engl.) Verdc. & Polhill may occur in EA (S Pare), but only sterile specimens have been collected and identification is unsure. **Uses:** The wood is moderately hard and is used for firewood and charcoal. The tree makes good shade and avenue. Leaves are pounded, mixed with ghee and applied on skin to cure skin diseases. The bark is used for headaches, stomach-ache, toothache and generalized body pains.

**Morella serrata** (Lam.) Killick
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *Myrica conifera* Burm. f. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 9 m. **Bark:** Grey, smooth to rough. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.3 - 0.5 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 7 - 12 × 1 - 3 cm. Linear-oblancoate to oblanceolate or oblong-elliptic. Acute to obtuse. Subentire to coarsely serrate. Glabrous/hairy below. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Small golden-yellow glands on both leaf undersurface. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Catkins.
Dioecious/less commonly monoecious. **Fruit:** Ellipsoid-globose warted drupe. 0.3 - 0.4 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Swamps along rivers and in thickets. **Distr:** LT, LN. Southern Tropical and Southern Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** NR.

**MYRISTICACEAE**

*Cephalosphaera usambarensis* (Warb.) Warb.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mtambaa (S), Mtambara (Sw). **Bole:** Straight. Large. To 50 m. **Bark:** Pale/grey brown. Smooth. **Slash:** Pale brown/orange with paler flecks. Granular. Red exudate. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** NR. **Lamina:** Medium. 10 - 29 × 4 - 7.5 cm. Oblong/oblong-lanceolate. Cuneate. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Axillary. **Fruit:** Yellow-green, splitting into two lobes to release the egg shaped fruit. Cream/yellow aril. **Ecology:** Submontane forest, lowland streamside forest. **Distr:** C, EA. **Notes:** Leaves pale grey beneath. **Uses:** The wood is reddish-brown and easy to plane. It is used for furniture, joinery, boxes, crates and plywood. The tree provides good shade and is suitable for avenue planting. The bark produces red dye. Roots are used as medicine for hernia.


**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *P. schweinfurthii* Warb. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Lulumasha (T), Mkungu-mwitu (Sw). **Bole:** Large. To 40 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** NR. **Lamina:** Medium. 30 × 10.2 cm. Oblong. Cordate. Acuminate. Entire. Hairy. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Panicles. **Fruit:** NR. **Ecology:** Groundwater forest. **Distr:** LT, LV. East Central Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is soft and is used for firewood. The tree is used for shade in farms and is suitable for ornamental planting. Seeds are pounded and used as soap substitute.

**MYRSINACEAE**

*Maesa lanceolata* Forssk.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Katunula (T), Mriro (C), Mruwe (C), Mtelepa (F), Ngesi (C), Mdami (S), Mtandu (H). **Bole:** Fluted/branched. Small/medium. To 24 m. **Bark:** Brown/grey. Smooth/rough. **Slash:** Pink with white streaks discoloring orange brown. Soft. Occasionally with orange-red exudate. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 1.4 - 4 cm. Medium. Rounded to channelled. **Lamina:** Medium/small. 6 - 22 × 2 - 11 cm. Elliptic/oblong/lanceolate. Cuneate/rounded. Acuminate/mucronate. Serrate. Glabrous/hairy beneath. **Domatia:** Present/absent. **Glands:** Present/absent. Gland dots or streaks in leaves. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/pale yellow. Inflorescence: much branched axillary panicle. Hermaphrodite/monoeocious. **Fruit:** Yellow-brown/red. Globose berry. 0.3 - 0.6 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Montane, upper montane and dry montane forests. Forest edge. **Distr:** EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Tropical and Southern Africa. Madagascar. Arabian Peninsula. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, charcoal and tool handles. The fruits or seeds are used as medicine for stomach worms. Roots are used for stomach-ache, jaundice and sore throat.

*Myrsine melanophloeos* (L.) R.Br.

MYRTACEAE


0.9 × 0.7 cm, born in clusters. **Ecology:** Montane forest. **Distr:** EA only (Udz). **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** NR.

**Eugenia toxanatolica** Verdc.
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mganda, Mlama mweupe (P). **Bole:** Small/medium. To 15 m. **Bark:** Brown, smooth. **Slash:** Brown, paler towards wood. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 0.8 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 2.5 - 13.0 × 1.5 - 5.5 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Rounded/obtuse/acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Pellucid dots in leaves. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. Fascicles in leaf axils. **Fruit:** Reddish/nearly black. Ellipsoid/obpyriform, 0.6 - 1.8 × 0.7 - 1.3 cm, born in clusters. **Ecology:** Montane forest. **Distr:** EA only (WUs, South P, Ma, Udz). May occur in Malawi. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** NR.

**Syzygium congolense** Vermoesen ex Amshoff
**Syn FTEA:** NC. **Syn TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Omunuma (Ha), Kalunginsanvu (Ga). **Bole:** Medium/large. To 30 m. **Bark:** Cream, grey, or reddish brown. Thin and smooth. **Slash:** Dark brown, reddish, or white. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.6 - 0.9 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 3.5 - 16.0 × 1.5 - 6.5 cm. Elliptic/oblong/obovate. Cuneate. Rounded/apiculate/shortly acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Pellucid dots in leaves. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. Terminal cymes. **Fruit:** Globose. Purple. 1.0 - 1.6 cm diameter. **Ecology:** Swamp forest, rain forest at lake edges. **Distr:** LV. Uganda, Central and West Central Africa. **Notes:** Can be distinguished from *S. guineense* by frequently 4-angled young branches and imbricate calyx lobes. **Uses:** NR.

**Syzygium cordatum** Hochst.
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Msu (F), Mpengele (Ny), Mzati (Za), Muuge (Ha), Mlama (P), Mshihwi (S), Mzambareziwa (Sw), Mvengi (H). **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 20 m. **Bark:** Dark brown. Rough/fissured. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** Nearly sessile or to 0.5 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 2.3 - 13.5 × 2 - 7 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Cordate/subcordate/rounded/broadly cuneate. Rounded/obtuse/emarginate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Pellucid dots in leaves. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/pink, sweetly scented. Terminal cymes. **Fruit:** Purple, fleshy, ovoid. **Ecology:** Riverine, groundwater, lowland, montane, upper montane and dry montane forest. Usually near water. **Distr:** C, EA, IN, LT, LV. Eastern, Central, and Southern Africa. **Notes:** Two subspecies: stems quadrangular and leaves distinctly cordate in subsp. *cordatum*, stems somewhat square and leaves subcordate to broadly cuneate in subsp. *shimbænæ* Verdc. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, firewood, charcoal, spoons, stools, beehives and canoes. The fruits are edible. Roots or bark are boiled and the decoction taken for indigestion.

**Syzygium guineense** (Willd.) DC. subsp. *afromontanum* F. White
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn TTCL:** *S. guineense* (Willd.) DC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mlama (P), Muhulo (G), Mlalambo (F), Lusangabele (T), Nkolo (Mt), Msalazi (L), Mzambareziwa mwitu, Msuari (Sw), Mshihwi (S), Mvengi (H). **Bole:** Straight. Large. To 40 m. **Bark:** Pale brown. Flaking in patches with "shell marks". **Slash:** Brown. Fibrous. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.8 - 2.2 cm. Round to angled. Narrowly channeled above. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 5.5 × 2 - 13 × 4 cm. Elliptic/lanceolate. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Present/absent. Translucent
dots in leaf lamina. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. Many flowered terminal or axillary cymes. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Purple-black subglobose berry 1.8 × 1.5 cm. **Ecology:** Submontane, montane, upper montane, dry montane and riverine forests. **Distr:** EA, N, LN, LT. Eastern, Central, and Southern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** There are four subspecies recognised for *S. guineense* subsp. afromontanum has a long acumen and usually grows in forests, subsp. guineense has a short acumen and usually grows in woodland. In contrast, subsp. builense (Hiern) F. White is a distinct geoxylic suffrutex (shrublet with stems mostly underground) on the edges of dambos, and subsp. macrocarpum (Engl.) F. White is a fire-resistant tree or shrub of woodland and seasonally wet grassland. **Uses:** Pale-brown, hard and heavy wood. It is used for furniture, panelling, sleepers, flooring strips, poles, tool handles, stools and carvings. The tree is also used for fodder, bee forage, tannin and shade. The fruits are edible. The powder from pounded bark is soaked in water and taken for treating stomach-ache and as a purgative and for stomach worms. Roots are used by the WaShambaa to treat epilepsy.

**Syzygium masukuense** (Baker) R.E. Fr. subsp. **masukuense**

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mvengi (H), Mzambarau-mwitu, Mzuari (Sw). **Bole:** Medium. To 15 m. **Bark:** Dark grey. Scaling. **Slash:** Brown. Thick and fibrous. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.2 - 1.0 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 4.5 - 11.0 × 2.5 - 5.0 cm. Lanceolate-elliptic/elliptic. Acuminate. Rounded/cordate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Pellucid dots in leaves. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. Many flowered terminal or axillary cymes. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Purple, fleshy, ovoid. **Ecology:** Montane, upper montane and dry montane forest. **Distr:** EA (Udz), LN, LT. Malawi, Zimbabwe. **Notes:** Despite its narrower leaves with distinctively acuminate apices, *S. masukuense* may be conspecific with *S. micklethwaitii*, in which case the latter would have to be treated as a subspecies of *S. masukuense*, which is much the older name. **Uses:** Used for timber, tool handles, stools, spoons, fodder, shade and avenue. Fruits are edible.

**Syzygium micklethwaitii** Verdc.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** S. sclerophyllum Brenan. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mshihwi (S), Mzambarau-mwitu, Mzuari (Sw), Mlama (P). **Bole:** Medium/large. To 30 m. **Bark:** Dark brown. Flaking. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.1 - 0.5 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 1 - 8 × 1 - 6 cm. Elliptic/almost round. Cuneate/rounded/subcordate. Rounded/obtuse/shortly acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Pellucid dots in leaves. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/pinkish. Terminal cymes. **Fruit:** Subglobose. Purple-black. 0.8 - 1.6 × 0.7 - 1.4 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Montane and upper montane forest. **Distr:** EA only (Te, WUs, South P, SNg, Ul). **Notes:** Two subspecies are recognised: subsp. micklethwaitii with elliptic leaves and slender petioles, and subsp. subcordatum Verdc. with rounded leaves and short, stout petioles. **Uses:** It is used for timber, poles tool handles, wooden spoons, grain mortars, fodder shade and amenity. The fruits are edible.

**Syzygium owariense** (P. Beauv.) Benth.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Medium/large. To 30 m. **Bark:** Grey. Smooth or rough and flaky. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 2.4 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 4.5 - 14.0 × 2.4 - 6.0 cm. Oval/ovate-elliptic. Rounded/truncate/broadly cuneate. Narrowly acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Pellucid dots in leaves. **Stipules:** Absent.
**Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/purplish green. Terminal cymes. **Fruit:** Urceolate. Purple-black. 0.9 - 1.8 × 0.4 - 0.9 cm. **Ecology:** Swamp forest. **Distr:** EA (Udz), LT. Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Rare in East Africa, otherwise known only from southern Uganda. Can be distinguished from *S. guineense* by frequent presence of stilt-roots. **Uses:** NR.

**OCHNACEAE**

**Brackenridgea zanguebarica** Oliv.
**Syn. FTEA:** NP. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mchonga mahana (SW, D). **Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** Black/dark grey. Rough/finely reticulate. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.2 - 0.3 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 3 - 8 × 1 - 3 cm. Oblong/elliptic/lanceolate/obovate. Cuneate. Acute/acuminate/mucronate. Serrate. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** On leaf margin. **Stipules:** Falling. **Thorns and spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White-creamy white. Sepals crimson. Solitary fasicles. Axillary. **Fruit:** Drupes curved-lenticular. **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Woodland. **Distr:** C. Coastal Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The bark is used for a yellow dye for mats.

**Ochna holstii** Engl.
**Syn. FTEA:** NP. **Syn. TTCL:** *O. prunifolia* Engl., *O. densicoma* Engl. & Gilg **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkamachuma (Sw), Mtakula (S). **Bole:** Straight. Medium/large. To 30 m. **Bark:** Grey/pale brown/orange. Smooth. **Slash:** Pale orange on outside becoming brown/red with white lines toward wood. Granular/fibrous. Hard. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.1 - 0.4 cm. Channeled. Flattened. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 5 - 12 × 1.5 - 4 cm. Elliptic/oblong/lanceolate. Cuneate. Acute/acuminate. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Present. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Pale to bright yellow. Inflorescence an elongated axillary raceme. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Flattened-cylindric. 9 - 12 × 6 - 7 cm. **Ecology:** Submontane and montane forest. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT. Eastern and Southern Africa including Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is moderately hard, heavy but perishable. It is used for firewood, charcoal, tool handles, domestic utensils, grain mortars and stools. It is also used for shade and amenity. The bark produces a yellow dye.

**Ouratea densiflora** De Wild & T. Durand
**Syn. FTEA:** NP. **Syn. TTCL:** *O. prunifolia* Engl., *O. densicoma* Engl. & Gilg **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mr. **Bole:** Small. To 12 m. **Bark:** Brown. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** NR. **Lamina:** Medium. 12 - 32 × 6 - 12 cm. Elliptic/oblong/ovate. Cuneate. Acute. Serrate. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Yellow. Panicles. **Fruit:** Black druplets. 0.9 × 0.6 cm. **Ecology:** Groundwater forest. **Distr:** LV. Uganda, Central Africa, Sudan, Zambia. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** NR.

**Ouratea hiernii** (Tiegh.) Exell
**Syn. FTEA:** NP. **Syn. TTCL:** *O. bukobensis* Gilg **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mr. **Bole:** Small. To 12 m. **Bark:** Brown. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** NR. **Lamina:** Medium. 10 - 23 × 3.5 - 6.7 cm. Elliptic/oblong/ovate. Cuneate. Acute/obtuse. Serrate. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Yellow. Panicles. **Fruit:** Black druplets. **Ecology:** Groundwater forest. **Distr:** LV. Uganda, Central and West-central Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** NR.
Ouratea sacleuxii (Tiegh.) Beentje

Ouratea scheffleri Engl. & Gilg

Ouratea schusteri Gilg ex Engl.

Ouratea warneckei Gilg ex Engl.

OCTOKNEMATACEAE

Octoknema orientalis Mildbr.
OLACACEAE

**Olax dissitiflora** Oliv.

**Olax obtusifolia** De Wild.

**Strombosia scheffleri** Engl.

OLEACEAE

**Chionanthus mildbraedii** (Gilg & Schellenb.) Stearn
Olea capensis L. subsp. macrocarpa (C. H. Wright) I. Verd.

Olea europea L. subsp. cuspidata (Wall. ex G. Don) Cif.

Olea schliebenii Knobl.

Olea welwitschii (Knobl.) Gilg & Schellenb.
Olea woodiana Knobl. subsp. disjuncta P. S. Green

**Syn.** FTEA: NR.  **Syn.** TTCL: NR.  **Syn.** other: NR.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Small/medium. To 16 m.  **Bark:** NR.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite.  **Petiole:** 0.5 - 1.5 cm.  **Lamina:** Small/medium. 3.5 - 7.0 × 1.7 - 4.0 cm. Elliptic/broadly elliptic. Narrowly cuneate. Obtuse/acute/apiculate. Entire. Glabrous. Scattered circular on lower surface.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Present. Lamina minutely punctate.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White. Fragrant. Terminal paniculate cymes. Hermaphrodite.  **Fruit:** Drupe, ovoid-ellipsoid, 1.0 - 1.2 × 0.6 - 0.7 cm.  **Ecology:** Wet lowland forest to dry montane forest.  **Distr:** EA, N, LT. Uganda, Kenya, South Tropical Africa.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** NR.

Olea woodiana

Schrebera alata (Hochst.) Welw.

**Syn.** FTEA: S. goetziana Gilg, S. greenwayi Turrill, S. bolstii (Engl. & Gilg) Gilg, S. mazpensis S. Moore  **Syn.** TTCL: S. goetziana Gilg, S. greenwayi Turrill, S. bolstii (Engl. & Gilg) Gilg, S. mazpensis S. Moore, S. merkeri Lingelsh., S. nyassae Lingelsh., S. obliquifoliatata Gilg  **Syn.** other: NR.  **Local names:** Muhongola, Mkombalwiko (H).  **Bole:** Branched.  **Bark:** Yellow/grey. Flaking/furrowed.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite.  **Lflts:** Opposite.  **Petiole:** Often winged.  **Lamina:** Small/medium. 4.5 - 9.5 × 1.6 - 4.3 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Acute/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous/hairy.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White/yellow-green. Axillary.  **Fruit:** Woody capsule. 6 × 3 cm. Seeds winged.  **Ecology:** Dry montane forest. woodland. Thicket.  **Distr:** EA, N, LN, LT. Eastern Tropical Africa, Angola.  **Notes:** Differs from S. triboclada in odd-pinnate leaves. The local name Mkombalwiko means the spoon tree.  **Uses:** The wood is hard, heavy and is used for timber, spoons, firewood and charcoal. The tree is used for shade in coffee farms.

Schrebera triboclada Welw.

**Syn.** FTEA: NC.  **Syn.** TTCL: S. koiloneura Gilg  **Syn.** other: NR.  **Local names:** Mpuilika (N), Mwahama (H).  **Bole:** Small. To 10 m.  **Bark:** Yellow/grey. Flaking/furrowed.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite.  **Petiole:** 0.5 - 0.7 cm.  **Lamina:** Small/medium. 4 - 10 × 2 - 7 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acute. Entire. Hairy/glabrous.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White/yellow-green. Axillary.  **Fruit:** Woody capsule. 6 × 3 cm. Seeds winged.  **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. woodland. Thicket.  **Distr:** C, EA, LN, LT, LV. Central and Eastern Africa, Angola, Madagascar.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** The wood is hard, heavy and used for firewood, charcoal, poles and spoons. The leaves are used by WaNyangwezi for snake bites – the new leaves and twigs are chewed and the very bitter juice is swallowed, whilst the paste of it crushed in a pestle is smeared on the wound after incising with a razor blade. The leaves are also used for coughs and stomach-ache.

**OLINIACEAE**

Olinia rochetiana A. Juss.

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PITTOSPORACEAE

Pittosporum abyssinicum Delile


Pittosporum abyssinicum

Pittosporum goetzei Engl.

LV. Tropical and Southern Africa. Madagascar, Southern India. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:**
Used for firewood, tool handles, spoons, clogs and for shade and ornamental purposes. The bark is used as a medicine for anaemia and for preventing abortion in young women. The bark yields red dye. Root fibre is used in basketry.

**PROTEACEAE**

*Faurea delevoyi* De Wild.
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. Other:** Often confused with *F. saligna* Harv. **Local names:** Mhenyi (H). **Bole:** Medium. To 30 m. **Bark:** Dark brown. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** Sessile/very short. **Lamina:** Medium. Up to 19 × 5 cm. Cuneate. Acute/mucronate. Entire. Glabrous/few hairs at base on lower surface. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Pale yellow-green. Fragrant. Dense terminal spikes. **Fruit:** NR. **Ecology:** Riverine forest. **Distr:** EA, LN. Central, South-central and Eastern Africa. **Notes:** Sessile glossy bright green leaves usually more than 2.5 cm broad. **Uses:** Timber, firewood, ornament and bee forage.

*Faurea wentzeliana* Engl.
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. Other:** Formerly often confused with the woodland species *F. saligna* Harv. **Local names:** Mhenyi (H). **Bole:** Medium/large. To 35 m. **Bark:** Dark brown/black. Scaling lightly. **Slash:** Dark red with white lattice which is also impressed on underside of bark as pits. Thin. Hard. Fibrous. Wood yellow. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 1 - 1.5 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. To 20 × 3.5 cm. Lanceolate/elliptic. Cuneate. Mucronate. Entire. Glabrous/a few hairs at lamina base when young. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/pale yellow. Terminal/axillary spikes 13 cm long. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Globose nut. **Ecology:** Montane forest. **Distr:** EA, N, LN. Central and Eastern Africa. **Notes:** Bright green glossy leaves with undulate margins and red venation are distinctive. Leaves 4 times as long as broad. **Uses:** The species is being utilized for timber, firewood, charcoal, poles, windbreaks, mulch, tannin, ornamental purposes, and bee forage.

**PTAEROXYLACEAE**

*Ptaeroxylon obliquum* (Thunb.) Radlk.
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. Other:** In Meliaceae in TTCL. **Local names:** Mwandara (S). **Bole:** Small/medium. To 16 m. **Bark:** Brown/grey. Smooth with slight vertical furrows. **Slash:** Yellow brown with broad white streaks. **Leaf:** Even-pinnate. 3 - 8 pairs. Alternate. **Lfts:** Opposite. **Petiole:** With rachis 12 cm. Flattened, slightly winged. **Lamina:** Small. 1.8 - 6 × 0.5 - 3 cm. Oblong-lanceolate. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Obtruse/emarginate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy when young. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Pale yellow. Axillary thyres. **Fruit:** Brown capsule 1.8 × 1.2 cm. Seed winged. **Ecology:** Dry montane forest. **Distr:** EA. Disjunct to South Tropical and Southern Africa. **Notes:** Deciduous. Flowering with undeveloped leaves. **Uses:** The wood is very handsome being rose-red or golden brown and used as furniture timber. It is also used for firewood and charcoal. The sawdust from the wood is irritating and causes severe sneezing. The resin can be used as an insecticide.
RHAMNACEAE

Berchemia discolor (Klotzsch) Hemsl.
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: NC. Syn. other: NR. Local names: Mgandu (G), Mkuni (N), Mnago (Sw), Nyahumbu (L), Ooko (Sd). Bole: Small. To 10 m. Bark: Dark grey/brown. Flaking in rectangles/reticulately fissured. Slash: NR. Leaf: Simple, opposite/subopposite. Petiole: 4 - 13 cm. Lamina: Small/medium. 2 - 9 × 1.5 - 6 cm. Elliptic/ovate-oblong. Cuneate/rounded. Obtuse/acute/emarginate. Entire. Glabrous. Domatia: Absent. Glands: Intra-axillary. 0.2 - 0.4 cm. Falling. Thorns and spines: Absent. Flower: Yellowish green, solitary/fascicles of 2 - 6 in axils. Fruit: Yellow, 1.2 - 2 × 0.7 - 1.1 cm. Ecology: Riverine, lowland dry forest. Thicket. Distr: C, EA. Angola, Eastern and Southern Africa. Yemen, Madagascar. Notes: Lower side of the midrib purplish red. Uses: The wood is resinous, hard and heavy. It is used for furniture and construction timber, buildings, gun handles, tool handles and fencing posts. Leaves are used for tea. The bark produces a brown resin which is used as a glue and dye. The heartwood and roots produce a black dye. The ash from burnt wood is used for whitewash. Fruits are edible and are used for fodder. The tree is used for shade, amenity, wind breaks and bee forage. The bark is also used as medicine for liver problems.

Maesopsis eminii Engl. subsp. eminii

Ziziphus mucronata Willd. subsp. mucronata

Ziziphus pubscens Oliv.

RHIZOPHORACEAE

Cassipourea euryoïdes Alston

Cassipourea gummiflua Tul.

Cassipourea malosana (Baker) Alston
**Stipules:** Interpetiolar.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Yellowish, greenish or cream. Axillary fascicle. Hermaphrodite.  **Fruit:** Capsule drying black. Hairy. 0.7 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Montane and dry montane forest.  **Distr:** EA, N, LN, LT, L.V. Eastern, Central and Southern Africa.  **Notes:** The local name Msengela-mwelu means white Cassipourea.  **Uses:** A very hard and heavy wood used for timber, building poles, sleepers, flooring and tool handles. The tree is also used for shade.

**ROSACEAE**

**Hagenia abyssinica** J.F. Gmel.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NC.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mwalanga (C), Mdobole (H), Alcham-lengai (M), Mlanga (Me), Mfonoo (Bn), Luziluzi (S), Mturunga (Nyika).  **Bole:** Medium. To 20 m.  **Bark:** Brown/red-brown. Peeling in strips.  **Slash:** Pink on older trees, white on younger.  **Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. 6 - 8 pairs leaflets. To 40 cm long. Alternate.  **Lflt:** Opposite.  **Petiole:** 12 - 13 cm. Winged and Channelled. Leaflets: sessile.  **Lamina:** Medium. 12 - 15 × 3.5 - 5.2 cm. Oblong. Rounded/cordate. Acuminate. Serrate. Hairy. Simple.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Fused with petiole to create wings.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Orange-brown/white. Terminal drooping panicle 30 - 60 × 20 - 30 cm. Dioecious/hermaphrodite.  **Fruit:** Achenes brown.  **Ecology:** Dry montane forest.  **Distr:** EA, N, LN. Central and Eastern Africa, Zambia, Malawi.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** Wood is used for timber, firewood and carvings. The tree is used for shade, amenity and soil conservation. The bark, roots and flowers are used as medicine for stomach-ache and intestinal worms.

**Prunus africana** (Hook.f.) Kalkman

**Syn. FTEA:** Pygeum africanum Hook.f.  **Syn. TTCL:** Pygeum africanum Hook.f.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mkomahoya (S), Mkodekode (C), Mudi (C), Mwiluti (H).  **Bole:** Straight/slightly buttressed. Large/small. To 36 m.  **Bark:** Dark brown/black/grey. Scaling in squares/longitudinally fissured.  **Slash:** Pink, discolouring orange/brown. Smells of cyanide.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 1.5 cm. Channelled.  **Lamina:** Small/medium. To 15 × 5.2 cm. Elliptic/ovate. Cuneate/rounded. Acute/acuminate/obtuse. Serrate. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Small. Linear 0.2 cm long. Falling.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White/cream. Axillary raceme 3.5 - 8 cm long. Hermaphrodite.  **Fruit:** Red/red-brown ellipsoid drupe 0.7 cm long, 1.1 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Montane, upper montane and dry montane forest.  **Distr:** EA, N, LN, LT, L.V. Tropical and Southern Africa. Madagascar.  **Notes:** The local name Mkomahoya means axe breaker. Mwiluti means black tree.  **Uses:** The wood is red, heavy and very hard. It is used for timber, firewood, charcoal, building poles, pestles, mortars and animal yokes. The tree is used for shade, avenue, mulch and windbreak. Leaves are used as an appetizer and as an inhalant for fever. The pounded bark is mixed with water and drunk to cure stomach-ache.

**RUBIACEAE**

**Afrocanthium lactescens** (Hiern) Lantz

**Syn. FTEA:** Canthium lactescens Hiern  **Syn. TTCL:** Canthium lactescens Hiern  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Olkumi (M).  **Bole:** Small. To 10 m.  **Bark:** Dark grey/reddish.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite.  **Petiole:** 0.5 - 2 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium. 7 - 18 × 5 - 13 cm. Elliptic. Rounded/cuneate. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/slightly hairy
Afrocanthium parasiebenlistii (Bridson) Lantz
Syn. FTEA: Canthium parasiebenlistii Bridson Syn. TTCL: Canthium parasiebenlistii

Bridson Syn. other: NR. Local names: NR. Bole: Small. To 12 m. Bark: NR.
Stipules: Triangular-acuminate. 0.3 - 1.2 cm long. Thorns & Spines: NR. Flower: Green-yellow. On uppermost nodes. Axillary cymes. Fruit: Oblong. 0.6 - 0.9 × 0.7 - 0.9 cm. Ecology: Upland riverine forest. Woodland. Distr: EA, LN, LT. South-central Africa. Notes: Leaves immature and sticky at time of flowering. Very closely related to C. siebenlistii, but differing in ecology. There is a possible undescribed subspecies in coastal forest. Uses: The wood is hard and used for amenity and bee forage.

Afrocanthium siebenlistii (K. Krause) Lantz
Syn. FTEA: Canthium siebenlistii (K. Krause) Bullock Syn. TTCL: Canthium siebenlistii


Aidia micrantha (K. Schum.) Bullock ex F. White var. msonju (K.Krause) E. M. A. Petit
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: Randia msonju K. Krause Syn. other: NR. Local names: NR. Bole: Branched. Small. To 12 m. Bark: NR. Slash: NR. Leaf: Simple. Opposite. Petiole: 0.4 - 0.8 (- 1.0) cm long. Lamina: Medium. 10 - 16 (- 18) × 3 - 7 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. Domatia: NR. Glands: NR. Stipules: 0.3 - 0.5 (- 0.9) × 0.2 - 0.3 (- 0.6) cm. Thorns & Spines: Absent. Flower: Flowers fragrant, pink/purple/white, at node with one leaf, the other leaf being reduced to a scale. Fruit: Green becoming red. Globose. 0.6 - 0.8 (- 1.0) cm in diameter. Ecology: Riverine, groundwater and lowland forest. Distr: EA, LN, LT, L.V. Central and Eastern Tropical Africa. Notes: The four other varieties extend to West Central Africa. Uses: The wood is used for firewood, poles, bows, tool handles and spoons. The tree is used for amenity and bee forage.

Aoranthe penduliflora (K. Schum.) Somers
**Syn. FTEA:** *Porterandia penduliflora* (K. Schum.) Keay  
**Syn. TTCL:** *Amaralia penduliflora* (K. Schum.) Wernham  
**Syn. other:** NR.  
**Local names:** NR.  
**Bole:** Small. To 15 m.  
**Bark:** NR.  
**Slash:** NR.  
**Leaf:** Simple. Opposite.  
**Petiole:** 0.8 - 2.0 cm.  
**Lamina:** Medium. 11 - 30 × 5 - 16 cm. Elliptic/oblongate. Cuneate. Acute. Glabrous/bristly hairs on the midrib/hairy.  
**Domatia:** Absent.  
**Glands:** Absent.  
**Stipules:** Large. Elliptic. 1 - 1.2 × 0.5 cm.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** Cream, tinged pink/red. Pendulous. Axillary.  
**Fruit:** Orange when ripe. Ellipsoid. 3 - 5 × 1.6 - 2 cm.  
**Ecology:** Lowland forest.  
**Distr:** C, EA (EUs, Ul, Udz) only.  
**Notes:** NR.  
**Uses:** Used for firewood, tool handles, shade and ornamental purposes.

**Belonophora coffeoides** Hook. f. subsp. *hypoglauca* (Welw. ex Hiern) S. E. Dawson & Cheek  
**Syn. FTEA:** *B. hypoglauca* (Hiern) A. Chev.  
**Syn. TTCL:** NR.  
**Syn. other:** NR.  
**Local names:** NR.  
**Bole:** Small. To 12 m.  
**Bark:** NR.  
**Slash:** NR.  
**Leaf:** Simple. Opposite.  
**Petiole:** 0.5 - 1.3 cm.  
**Lamina:** Medium. 6.5 - 20 (- 27) × 1.7 - 9 (- 12.5) cm. Oblong/elliptic/obovate. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous.  
**Domatia:** NR.  
**Glands:** NR.  
**Stipules:** Subulate. 1 - 1.8 cm long.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** White. Scented. Axillary fascicles.  
**Fruit:** Red. 1.2 - 1.3 (- 1.7) × 1.0 - 1.5 cm.  
**Ecology:** Riverine forest. Woodland.  
**Distr:** LT, LV. Uganda, Angola, West and Central Africa.  
**Notes:** NR.  
**Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, poles and tool handles. The tree is used for shade, ornamental purposes and for bee forage.

**Breonadia salicina** (Vahl) Hepper & J. R. I. Wood  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  
**Syn. TTCL:** *Adina microcephala* (Del.) Hiern  
**Syn. other:** NR.  
**Local names:** Mgwina (Sw), Mgwina (S), Mgwina (Nk).  
**Bole:** Medium. To 21 m.  
**Bark:** Grey/brown. Fissured into squares/flaking. Striated.  
**Slash:** Red/pale red. Fibrous. Soft.  
**Leaf:** Simple. In whorls of 3 or 4.  
**Petiole:** 0.8 - 2.5 cm.  
**Lamina:** Medium. 8 - 33 × 2 - 9 cm. Lanceolate. Cuneate. Acuminate/acute/obtuse. Glabrous.  
**Domatia:** Absent.  
**Glands:** Absent.  
**Stipules:** Triangular, bifid separating into a 4-toothed ring.  
**Thorns and spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** Pinkish green, white, yellowish brown. In hanging balls on stalks.  
**Fruit:** Capsule. 0.35 cm long.  
**Ecology:** Riverine in dry lowland, lowland and submontane forest.  
**Distr:** C, EA, LN. Tropical and Southern Africa. Madagascar, Yemen.  
**Notes:** Usually found near water.  
**Uses:** The wood is pinkish-brown, heavy and very hard. It is used for building constructions, sleepers, bridges, flooring, and yokes. The tree makes good shade, avenue and bee forage.

**Burttvdavya nyasica** Hoyle  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  
**Syn. TTCL:** *Msanda maji* (Sw).  
**Bole:** Medium/large. To 40 m.  
**Bark:** Grey/brown. Fissured into squares/flaking. Striated.  
**Slash:** Red/pale red. Fibrous. Soft.  
**Leaf:** Simple. Opposite.  
**Petiole:** 2 - 6 cm.  
**Lamina:** Medium/large. 7.5 - 31 × 5 - 23 cm.  
**Domatia:** Absent.  
**Glands:** Absent.  
**Stipules:** Large. Elliptic/obovate. 3 - 5.6 × 1.5 - 3.5 cm. Falling.  
**Thorns and spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** Yellow. Fragrant. In solitary terminal balls.  
**Fruit:** In fruiting heads. Red. Oblong-ovoid. 0.5 - 0.8 cm in diameter.  
**Ecology:** Dry lowland and lowland forest.  
**Distr:** C, EA. South-eastern Tropical Africa.  
**Notes:** Remarkable golden-orange/greenish wood.  
**Uses:** Used for timber, tool handles, canoes, grain mortars, spoons, firewood, shade and avenue.

**Canthium oligocarpum** Hiern subsp. *captum* (Bullock) Bridson  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  
**Syn. TTCL:** *C. captum* Bullock  
**Syn. other:** NR.  
**Local names:** Msanda (F), Mhomang’ambako (H), Mtagamba (H).  
**Bole:** Straight/slightly fluted.

**Canthium oligocarpum** Hiern subsp. *intermedium* Bridson


**Canthium oligocarpum** Hiern subsp. *oligocarpum*


**Chassalia subochreata** (De Wild.) Robyns


**Coffea costatifructa** Bridson

used for shade, amenity and bee forage. It is also used for firewood, poles and tool handles.

**Coffea mongensis** Bridson

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mbuni mwitu (Sw). **Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.4 - 1.0 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 4.6 - 12.5 × 1.8 - 6.6 cm. Obovate/elliptic. Cuneate/rounded. Obtuse. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Pits, sometimes hairy. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Triangular-ovate. 0.2 - 0.3 cm long. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. Axillary. Singly or in fascicles. **Fruit:** 1.3 - 2 × 0.7 - 1 cm. **Ecology:** Submontane and montane forest. **Distr:** EA (Us, Ng, Udz) only. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is hard and heavy. It is used for firewood, tool handles and building poles. The tree is suitable for amenity and bee forage.

**Craterispermum schweinfurthii** Hiern

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** C. sp. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 15 m. **Bark:** Grey/white. Smooth. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 1 - 2 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 7 - 17 × 2 - 8 cm. Elliptic/oblong/obovate/oblanceolate. Cuneate. Obtuse/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** 0.25 - 0.5 cm long. Thicker parts with hairs. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White pink fragrant. Supra-axillary peduncles. **Fruit:** Sessile berry, brown when dry. 0.5 - 0.6 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine, groundwater and dry submontane forest. **Distr:** C, EA, LN, LT, LV. Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Leaves drying yellow green. **Uses:** The wood is hard, tough and used for building poles, firewood, charcoal, tool handles and sticks. Roots are chewed and the juice taken as an aphrodisiac.

**Didymosalpinx norae** (Swynn.) Keay

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** Gardenia abbeokutae Hiern (see note). **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Muruwana (Digo). **Bole:** Scandent. Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.2 - 1 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 4.5 - 14 (-17) × 1.5 - 5.5 (-7). Elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Small, hairy. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Broad with short apiculum. 0.1 - 0.4 cm long. **Thorns & Spines:** Spines paired. **Flower:** Cream/white tinged green. Large. Fragrant at night. Solitary in axils. **Fruit:** Pale green/white. Dark green longitudinal lines. Globose/ellipsoid. 2 - 3.3 × 1.7 - 2.3 cm. **Ecology:** Lowland forest. **Distr:** C, EA South-eastern Kenya, South-eastern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Grey-green on drying. Closely related to the West African D. abbeokutae (Hiern) Keay, with which the eastern African material has been confused. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, poles, charcoal and spoons. The tree is used for ornamental purposes.

**Galiniera saxifraga** (Hochst.) Bridson

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** G. coffeoides Del. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mmafimafi (H), Mliwa (C), Mnengenenge (C). **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 14 m. **Bark:** Pale grey. **Slash:** Light brown with orange markings. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.6 - 1.8 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 5.5 - 20 × 2 - 8 cm. Elliptic/lanceolate. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy on midrib/hairy. **Domatia:** Present. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Interpetiolar. Triangular. 0.6 - 1.8 cm. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/pink. Fragrant. Axillary cymes. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Red/purple-brown. 0.8 - 0.9 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Montane forest. **Distr:** EA, N, LN, LT. Eastern, Central and Southern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** A good shade and
ornamental tree. The wood is used for firewood, tool handles, spoons, walking sticks and liquid stirring sticks.

Genus ? nov. A of FTEA

Genus ? nov. B of FTEA

Mitragyna rubrostipulata (K. Schum.) Havil.

Heinsenia diervilleoides K. Schum.
southern Udzungwa mountains and has smaller elliptic leaves. **Uses:** The wood is hard and tough. It is used for firewood, poles, tool handles, shade and amenity.

**Ixora albersii** K.Schum.  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkwinga (S).  
**Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** Grey/brown. Corky. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.2 - 1 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 3.5 - 11 cm long. **Ecology:** Montane forest. **Distr:** EA only (WUs, South P).  
**Notes:** NR. **Uses:** Used for shade, amenity and for bee forage. The wood is used for firewood, poles and tool handles.

**Ixora burundiensis** Bridson  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR.  
**Bole:** Small/medium. To 16 m. **Bark:** Pale brown. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 0.8 (- 1.2) cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 6.5 - 17.5 × 2.3 - 5.6 cm. **Ecology:** Upper montane forest. Woodland. **Distr:** I.T. East-central Africa.  
**Notes:** NR. **Uses:** An ornamental, shade and bee forage tree. The wood is used for poles and tool handles.

**Ixora narcissodora** K. Schum.  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** Ixora stolzii K. Krause **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mlindi-chozi (Sw).  
**Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** Grey. Smooth. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.1 - 1.0 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 3 - 18 × 1 - 8 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine and lowland forest. **Distr:** C, EA, LN, LT. Eastern and Southern Tropical Africa.  
**Notes:** Close to *I. euosimia* K.Schum. from Cameroun and the two taxa might be better treated as subspecies. **Uses:** This species is used for shade, ornamental, poles, firewood and handles.

**Ixora scheffleri** K.Schum. & K. Krause subsp. scheffleri  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** I. latituba K.Krause, I. ulugurensis Bremek. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkonyangubi (H).  
**Bole:** Small/medium. To 17 m. **Bark:** Brown. **Slash:** Pale pink, discolouring brown. Soft. Fibrous. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.3 - 1.6 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 3 - 18 × 1.2 - 6 cm. **Ecology:** Submontane and montane forest. **Distr:** EA, LN, Malawi.  
**Notes:** The other subspecies, subsp. *keniensis* Bridson, is found only on Mt. Kenya. **Uses:** An ornamental and shade tree. It is also used for firewood and building poles.

**Lagynias pallidiflora** Bullock
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: NC. Syn. other: NR. Local names: NR. Boles:
Branched/fluted. Small/medium. To 20 m. Bark: Pale brown. Flaking/rough. Slash:
White/brown, streaked. Fibrous. Leaf: Simple. Opposite. Petiole: 0.5 - 1.0 cm.
Lamina: Medium/small. 1.4 - 15 × 0.7 - 6 cm. Elliptic/lanceolate. Cuneate. Acute. Entire.
greenish white/greenish yellow. Umbel-like. Fruit: Brown assymetrically ellipsoid-
subglobose. 1.6 × 1 cm. Ecology: Lowland forest. Thickets. Distr: C, EA. Coastal
Kenya. Notes: Leaves discolorous on drying. Minute pustules on veins under leaf. Stipules needle-like. Uses: The wood is used for firewood and poles. It is also used for amenity.

Lagynias rufescens (E. A. Bruce) Verdc. subsp. angustiloba Verdc.
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: NR. Syn. other: NR. Local names: NR. Boles:
Small. To 12 m. Bark: NR. Slash: NR. Leaf: Simple. Opposite. Petiole: 0.5 - 1.0 cm.
base, subulate tip. 0.9 cm long. Thorns & Spines: Absent. Flower: Yellow-green. Axillary. Fruit: Globose 2.5 - 3 cm in diameter. Ecology: Submontane forest. Distr:
EA only (Udz). Notes: Leaves, young stems and inflorescences covered in rusty red
bristly hairs. Subsp. rufescens is a small shrub from the Ulugurus and Ngurus. Uses: This species is used for ornamental, firewood, tool handles and building poles.

Lasianthus wallacei E.A. Bruce
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: NC. Syn. other: NR. Local names: NR. Boles:
- 1.0 cm. Lamina: Medium. 9 - 17 × 2.5 - 7 cm. Oblong-lanceolate/elliptic. Cuneate. Obtuse/acuminate/acute. Entire. Glabrous/hairy on nerves beneath. Domatia: NR.
Ecology: Montane forest. Distr: EA only (Ul). Notes: NR. Uses: The wood is used
for firewood, building poles, tool handles and spoons. The tree is used for shade and
amenity.

Leptactina platyphylla (Hiern) Wernham
Yongo (Sw). Boles: Branched/fluted. Small. To 10 m. Bark: Dark brown. Flaking. Slash:
Pink. Soft. Smooth. Leaf: Simple. Opposite. Petiole: 0.3 - 1.7 cm. Lamina:
× 1.1 - 2.6 (-3) cm. Thorns & Spines: Absent. Flower: White. Large. Sweet
scented. Terminating lateral shoots. Fruit: Oblong-ellipsoid. 1.1 - 2 × 0.7 - 1.4 cm.
Ecology: Lowland and submontane forest. Woodland. Distr: C, EA, LT, LV. Eastern,
Central and Southern Tropical Africa. Notes: NR. Uses: An attractive white-flowered
shrub used for ornamental, firewood and tool handles.

Morinda asteroscepa K. Schum.
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: NC. Syn. other: NR. Local names: Mromberombe
Lamina: Medium. 7.8 - 22.6 (-25) × 3.5 - 15.2 cm. Elliptic/ovate. Cuneate.
Asymmetrical. Obtuse/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous except for domatia. **Domatia:** Tufts of hair. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Lanceolate. 3.6 - 6 × 0.5 - 2 cm. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Cream/yellow. In tight heads, often bearing a large leaf-like coloured bract. **Fruit:** Heads of fruits 1.5 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Submontane forest. **Distr:** EA. Malawi. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, grain mortars, spoons, domestic utensils, water pots and firewood. The bark produces yellow dye. Roots are used as medicine for convulsions in children by the WaShambaa. The tree is good for shade, amenity and bee forage.

Morinda lucida Benth.  
**Syn.** FTEA: NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Crooked. Small/medium. To 18 m. **Bark:** Grey/brown. Scaling/rough. **Slash:** Green/yellow. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 1.6 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 5.8 - 18 × 2.2 - 8.9 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate/rounded. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous except for domatia. **Domatia:** Tufts of hairs. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Mucronate. 0.1 - 0.3 cm. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/green-yellow. Scented. In heads. Axillary, alternating at each node. **Fruit:** Green becoming soft and black. Clustered in heads, 0.8 - 2.2 (- 2.5) cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Riverine, lowland forest. Woodland. Thicket. **Distr:** LT, LV. Uganda, West and Central Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** A shade and ornamental tree with white sweet-scented flowers. The wood is used for timber, grain mortars, domestic utensils and beehives.

Multidentia fanshawei (Tennant) Bridson  
**Syn.** FTEA: NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Scandent. Small. To 14 m. **Bark:** Red-brown. Powdery. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Restricted to apices of branches. **Petiole:** 0.6 - 1.0 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 4 - 12 × 2.5 - 5 (- 7) cm. Elliptic/oblong-elliptic. Cuneate/rounded. Acuminate/acute. Entire. Glabrous except for domatia. **Domatia:** Hairy tufts. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Sheathing. 0.2 - 0.3 cm long with linear subulate lobe. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. Cymes. **Fruit:** Subglobose. Bilobed. 1.8 - 2.5 cm × 1.9 - 2.7 cm. **Ecology:** Montane and upper montane forest. **Distr:** EA, LN. Southern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** Used for firewood, tool handles and building poles. The plant is suitable for shade, amenity and bee forage.

Multidentia sclerocarpa (K.Schum.) Bridson  
**Syn.** FTEA: NC. **Syn. TTCL:** Canthium sclerocarpum (K.Schum.) Bullock **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 13 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. At apices of branches. **Petiole:** 0.8 - 1.2 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 6 - 11 × 2.5 - 4.5 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous except for domatia. **Domatia:** Tufts of hair. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Sheath-like. 0.2 - 0.5 cm. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Green. Fleshy. Cymes on nodes of leaves that have been shed. **Fruit:** 1.5 cm long. **Ecology:** Lowland forest. **Distr:** C, EA (EUs). Southeast Kenya. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, poles, tool handles and spoons. The tree is used for shade and bee forage.

Mussaenda microdonta Wernham subsp. microdonta  
**Syn.** FTEA: NC. **Syn. TTCL:** M. bolstii Wernham, M. uluguresis Wernham **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkulikwa (S). **Bole:** Branched. Small/medium. To 27 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.4 - 2.3 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 7 - 17 × 2.9 - 11 cm. Elliptic. Acuminate/acute. Cuneate. Hairy. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Interpetiolar. Triangular. 0.3 - 1.3 cm long. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.
Flower: Tube green-yellow with bright yellow lobes. Fragrant. Inflorescence dense terminal and axillary panicles. Leaf-like white/cream sepals. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Green, globose. 0.6 - 0.9 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Submontane and montane forest. **Distr:** EA only (Us, Ng, Ul). **Notes:** 6 - 10 pairs lateral nerves. **Uses:** An ornamental and shade tree. The wood is used for firewood, domestic utensils and stools.

*Mussaenda microdonta* Wernham subsp. *odorata* (Hutch.) Bridson  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkulikwa (S).  
**Bole:** Branched. Small/medium. To 27 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.4 - 2.3 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 13 - 21 × 2.9 - 11 cm. Elliptic. Acuminate/acute. Cuneate. Hairy. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Interpetiolar. Triangular. 0.3 - 1.3 cm long. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Tube green-yellow with bright yellow lobes. Fragrant. Inflorescence dense terminal and axillary panicles. Leaf-like white/cream sepals. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Green, globose. 1 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Montane and upper montane forest. **Distr:** N. Eastern Uganda and Kenya. **Notes:** 11 - 13 pairs lateral nerves. **Uses:** A shade and ornamental tree. The wood is used for firewood and tool handles.

*Oxyanthus speciosus* DC.  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** For subsp. *stenocarpus* (K. Schum.) Bridson (see note): *O. gerrardii* Sond., *O. stenocarpus* K. Schum.  
**Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mfupapo (Sw), Mbuni (S), Mbuni-mwitu (S). **Bole:** Small. To 12 m. **Bark:** Smooth. **Slash:** Green to white. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.7 - 1.5 cm. Channelled. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 7.2 - 25.5 × 2.9 - 12.5 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Cuneate/rounded. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/slightly hairy on midrib. Simple. **Domatia:** Tufts of hair. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Interpetiolar. Triangular/lanceolate. 0.6 - 2 cm long. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. Fragrant. Inflorescence axillary panicles. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Ellipsoid 1.8 - 6.3 cm long. **Ecology:** Riverine, lowland, submontane, montane and upper montane forest. Thicket. **Distr:** See note. Tropical and Southern Africa. **Notes:** In Tanzania there are three subspecies with different geographical distributions: subsp. *globosus* Bridson (LV), subsp. *mollis* (Hutch.) Bridson (LT), subsp. *stenocarpus* (K.Schum.) Bridson (EA, N, LN, LT). **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, building poles, whipsticks and tool handles. The tree is used for shade and amenity. Subsp. *stenocarpus*: Leaves and roots are used as an antidote for snake bites and arrow poison.

*Pauridiantha paucinervis* (Hiern) Bremek.  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *P. holstii* (K.Schum.) Bremek. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Kihwaga (H), Mnavilavi (Z). **Bole:** Small. To 12 m. **Bark:** Brown. **Slash:** Pale yellow. Discolouring. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.3 - 1.0 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 3.5 - 15.5 × 0.9 - 5.2 cm. Oblong-elliptic/oblong-lanceolate. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/slightly hairy on nerves below. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Lanceolate. 0.3 - 1.4 × 0.1 cm. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Green/yellow. Axillary cymes. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Berries orange/red. Subglobose 0.3 - 0.5 × 0.3 - 0.4 cm. **Ecology:** Lowland, submontane and montane forest. **Distr:** EA, N, LN, LT. Tropical Africa, Madagascar. **Notes:** Four subspecies have been recognized, but are no longer maintained. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, charcoal, building poles, tool handles and withies. The tree is used for shade and bee forage. Roots are used by the WaShambaa for headache and as a purgative.

*Pauridiantha viridiflora* (Schweinf. ex Hiern) Hepper

Pavetta hymenophylla Bremek.

Pavetta refractifolia K. Schum.

Polysphaeria macrantha Brenan

Polysphaeria parvifolia Hiern
short peduncles. **Fruit:** NR. **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Thicket. **Distr:** C. East and North-east Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Rarely a tree. **Uses:** The wood is hard and tough. It is used for firewood, building poles, pegs, tool handles and animal traps. The tree is used for shade and bee forage. Roots are used as a medicine for stomach-ache.

*Psychotria capensis* (Eckl.) Vatke

**Syn. FTEA:** *P. riparia* (K. Schum. & K.Krause) Petit  **Syn. TTCL:** *Grumilea bussei* K. Schum. & K. Krause  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mkanja, Mlapaa (Sw).  **Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 4 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 3 - 20 × 1 - 10 cm. Elliptic/obovate. Cuneate. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** Present.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** Triangular/ovate. 0.3 - 0.8 cm long. Falling.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Yellow/white/green-yellow. Branched inflorescences.  **Fruit:** Drupes red. Subglobose 0.7 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Riverine and dry lowland forest. Thicket and bushland.  **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT, L.V. Eastern and Southern Africa.  **Notes:** There is a record of the tree up to 20 m tall. There are several varieties recognised.  **Uses:** The wood is hard, heavy and tough. It is used for firewood, charcoal, poles, pegs, withies, fish and animal traps. The tree is used for shade and amenity. Roots are used as an aphrodisiac.

*Psychotria cyathicalyx* E. M. A. Petit

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** *Grumilea buchananii* K. Schum.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mdizi (S).  **Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.3 - 3 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 2.8 - 8 (- 10) × 1 - 5 cm. Elliptic/elliptic-ovate. Cuneate. Acute/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Whitish. Obovate-elliptic. 0.5 - 1 (- 1.7) cm.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White/cream. Much-branched panicles.  **Fruit:** Drupes orange-red. Subglobose. 0.5 - 0.7 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Montane and upper montane forest.  **Distr:** EA (Us, South P, Ul, Udz), N.  **Notes:** Lower leaf surface appears to be covered in scales, but these are in fact the stomata.  **Uses:** This species is used for firewood, shade and ornamental purposes. Roots are boiled and the liquid is taken three times a day as an aphrodisiac.

*Psychotria elachistantha* (K.Schum.) E. M. A. Petit

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** *Grumilea elachistantha* K.Schum.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Small. To 15 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.7 - 3 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 8 - 16 × 2.5 - 6 cm. Elliptic/oblong-elliptic. Cuneate. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Ovate. 0.7 - 1 (- 1.7) cm.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White/pale pink/yellow-white. Much branched panicles.  **Fruit:** Drupes orange-red. Globose 0.6 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Montane forest.  **Distr:** EA only (Ul).  **Notes:** Leaves drying red-brown.  **Uses:** The wood is used for building poles, handles, firewood and charcoal. The tree is used for shade, amenity and bee forage.

*Psychotria mahonii* C.H. Wright

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NR.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Lipumila, Mmemenang’olo (H).  **Bole:** Small/medium. To 24 m. **Bark:** Black. **Slash:** Pale purple with black edge. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.2 - 3.5 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 3 - 23 × 1.5 - 10 cm. Elliptic/ovate. Cuneate/rounded. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous except for distinctive hairy domatia.  **Domatia:** Hairy.  **Glands:** Absent, but some bumps simulate nodules.  **Stipules:** Obovate. Bilobed at apex. 0.4 - 1.7 cm
cm long. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/green/yellow. Sweet-smelling. Much branched panicles. **Fruit:** Drupes red. 0.5 - 0.6 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Riverine, upper montane and dry montane forest. Woodland. **Distr:** EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Eastern, Central, and South-eastern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** There are three varieties. Glistening stomata look like scales on leaf undersurface. The local name Mmemenang'olo means chewed by sheep. **Uses:** The tree is used for firewood, tool handles, shade and amenity. Bark and roots are used as a gargle for treating sores in the throat.

**Psychotria megalopus** Verdc.
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 1.5 - 6 cm long. **Lamina:** Medium/large. 28 - 43 × 9.6 - 24 cm. Oblong/obovate. Cuneate. Obtuse. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Large. Oblong. 2.6 × 2.4 cm. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. In heads on long red peduncle. **Fruit:** Yellow. Ellipsoid. 0.9 - 1.0 × 0.4 - 0.5 cm. **Ecology:** Montane forest. **Distr:** EA only (Ul, Udz). **Notes:** Extra-ordinarily long red peduncles grow from the branch tips to the ground, with the flowers opening near or on the ground. **Uses:** The plant is used for shade, amenity, firewood and poles.

**Psychotria megistantha** E. M. A. Petit
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 1 - 4 (- 5.5) cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 7 - 19 × 3 - 13 cm. Elliptic/oblong-elliptic. Cuneate/rounded. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous except for domatia. **Domatia:** Hairs. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Ovate-triangular. 0.6 - 1.7 cm. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Yellow. Branched inflorescences of condensed heads. **Fruit:** Blue drupe. Subglobose. 0.8 - 1.2 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Montane forest. **Distr:** EA only (Ul). **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** An ornamental and shade tree. It is also used for firewood, tool handles and poles.

**Psychotria orophila** E. M. A. Petit
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 3.0 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 4 - 11 × 1.4 - 3.6 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acute. Entire. Glabrous/slightly hairy on nerves beneath and domatia. **Domatia:** Hairs. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Ovate/ovate-elliptic. Sometimes bifid. 1 - 2 cm long. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/pink. Much-branched panicles. **Fruit:** Drupes red. Ellipsoid. 0.6 - 0.7 cm. **Ecology:** Dry montane forest. **Distr:** N. East and Northeast Tropical Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The species is used for ornamental and shade purposes. It is also used for firewood and amenity.

**Psychotria sp. A of FTEA**
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 12 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.6 - 1.5 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 4 - 11 × 1.4 - 3.6 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acute. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Present. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Ovate. 0.5 - 0.6 cm. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** NR. **Fruit:** Striped. Subglobose. 0.5 - 0.6 × 0.5 - 0.8 cm. **Ecology:** Dry montane forest. **Distr:** N only. **Notes:** Leaves drying pale yellow-green. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, poles and tool handles. The tree is suitable for shade and ornamental purposes because of its lazy branches.
Psychotria succulenta (Hiern) E. M. A. Petit
To 10 m. Bark: NR. Slash: NR. Leaf: Simple. Opposite. Petiole: 0.5 - 2 cm.
Lamina: Small/medium. 4 - 25 × (1.1 - ) 2 - 10 cm. Elliptic/oblong-elliptic.
Absent. Stipules: Obovate. Emarginate. 1 - 1.5 cm long. Falling. Thorns & Spines:
Fruit: Red. Subglobose/ellipsoid. 0.6 - 0.7 cm. Ecology: Riverine and lowland forest.
yellow or purplish. Uses: An ornamental and shade tree. The wood is used for firewood
and charcoal.

Psydrax parviflora (Afzel.) Bridson
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: (see note) subsp. parviflora: Canthium vulgare (K.Schum.)
Bullock, subsp. rubrocostata (Robyns) Bridson: Canthium rubrocostatum Robyns
Syn. other: NR. Local names: Mkomahoya (S). Bole: Fluted/straight. Small/medium. To 30 m.
Bark: Brown. Slightly fissured. Slash: Cream with darker layers or cream yellow with
orange flecks. Leaf: Simple. Opposite. Petiole: 0.3 - 1.0 cm. Lamina: Small/medium.
Domatia: Prominent blisters. Glands: Absent. Stipules: 0.2 - 0.7 cm long. Thorns &
Spines: Absent. Flower: White. Many flowered corymbs. Fruit: Black. 0.5 - 0.8 × 0.8 -
1.4 cm. Ecology: Lowland, submontane and montane forest. Thickets. Distr: EA, N,
LN, LT, LV. Tropical Africa. Notes: There are two subspecies in Tanzania which are
geographically separate: subsp. parviflora has pale midribs, glabrous domatia and the
leaves dry green (LT, LV) and subsp. rubrocostata has red midribs, ciliate domatia and the
leaves drying brown (EA, N, LN). The local name Mkomahoya means axe breaker.
Uses: The wood is used for timber, firewood, charcoal, and tool handles. The tree is
used for shade, amenity and bee forage. Subsp. parviflora: The fruits are used as medicine
for coughs and influenza. Roots are cooked with animal soup (meat and bones) and
taken for intestinal worms and generalized body pains.

Psydrax schimperiana (A.Rich.) Bridson subsp. schimperiana
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: Canthium euryoides Bullock ex Hutch. & Dalz., Canthium
Opposite. Petiole: 0.2 - 0.3 cm. Lamina: Small. 3 - 10.5 × 1.3 - 5 cm. Elliptic/obovate.
Glands: Absent. Stipules: Triangular and keeled. 0.3 - 0.7 (-1.0) cm. Thorns & Spines:
Abs ent. Flower: White. Many flowered corymbs. Fruit: Black. 0.5 - 0.7 × 0.6 - 0.7 cm.
Notes: The other subspecies, subsp. occidentalis Bridson, occurs in western Africa. Uses: The wood is used for
firewood, charcoal, poles and spoons. The tree is used for shade and bee forage. The
bark is used as medicine for indigestion.

Pyrostria bibracteata (Baker) Cavaco
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: Canthium bibracteatum (Baker) Hiern Syn. other: NR.
Local names: Mkonge (Sw). Bole: Small. To 10 m. Bark: Pale grey/brownish.
Smooth. Slash: NR. Leaf: Simple. Opposite. Petiole: 0.2 - 0.7 cm. Lamina:
Small/medium. 4 - 13 × 2 - 6 cm. Oblong/elliptic. Cuneate/rounded. Acute/obtuse.
Triangular, lobed above. 0.4 - 1.4 cm. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/yellowish cream. Umbels. **Fruit:** Yellow. Globose. 0.6 × 0.2 - 0.3 cm. Edible. **Ecology:** Lowland forest edges. Thicket. **Distr:** C. Eastern Tropical Africa. Madagascar, Seychelles. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is hard and tough. It is used for firewood, charcoal, poles, pegs and tool handles. The tree is used for shade, amenity and bee forage. The fruits are edible.

**Rhipidantha chlorantha** (K.Schum.) Bremek.
*Syn. FTEA:* NC. *Syn. TTCL:* NC. *Syn. other:* NR. *Local names:* NR. *Bole:* Small. To 15 m. *Bark:* NR. *Slash:* NR. *Leaf:* Simple. Opposite. *Petiole:* 1 - 2 cm. *Lamina:* Small/medium. 8.5 - 21 × 2.5 - 11 cm. Oblong/elliptic. Cuneate. Obtuse/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/slightly hairy beneath when young. **Domatia:** Present. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Ovate, yellow, fleshy. 0.5 - 0.9 × 0.3 cm. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/pale green. Axillary cymes. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** NR. **Ecology:** Montane forest. **Distr:** EA only (Ul). **Notes:** Monotypic genus. Young leaves blue. **Uses:** The species is used for shade, and amenity, firewood and tool handles.

**Rothmannia fischeri** (K.Schum.) Bullock subsp. *fischeri*
*Syn. FTEA:* NC. *Syn. TTCL:* Randia fischeri K. Schum. *Syn. other:* NR. *Local names:* Mhuzi (S). *Bole:* Small. To 10 m. *Bark:* Dark brown. Scaling. *Slash:* Cream/white with many orange brown flecks/vertical brown lines, discoloring greenish. *Leaf:* Simple. Opposite, often with extra leaf at some nodes (representing true apex of sympodial stem). *Petiole:* 0.1 - 1.0 cm. *Lamina:* Small/medium. 2 - 11 (- 14) × 1 - 6 cm. Elliptic/obovate. Cuneate/rounded. Acute/acuminate/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Glabrous/hairy pits. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Triangular. 0.1 - 0.6 cm. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Large, funnel-shaped. White with red lines and spots. Solitary. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Green with pale green spots. Sessile. Round. 3 - 6.2 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Dry lowland and dry montane forest. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT. Central and Southern Africa. **Notes:** Leaves drying blackish. Another subspecies, subsp. *verdcourtii* Bridson, occurs in Northeast Tanzania and Kenya on rocky hillsides. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, charcoal, tool handles and spoons. The tree is used for shade and amenity. The fruits are used for making snuff-containers.

**Rothmannia manganjae** (Hiern) Keay
*Syn. FTEA:* NC. *Syn. TTCL:* NR. *Syn. other:* NR. *Local names:* Kitovutovu (S). *Bole:* Small. To 15 m. *Bark:* Brown/grey. Rough/smooth. Flaking. *Slash:* Cream/white with many orange brown flecks/vertical brown lines, discoloring greenish. *Leaf:* Simple. Opposite, often with extra leaf at some nodes (representing true apex of sympodial stem). *Petiole:* 0.3 - 1.6 cm. *Lamina:* Small/medium. 8 - 15 × 2 - 6 cm. Elliptic/oblong-lanceolate. Cuneate. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Present/absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Interpetiolar. Triangular. Acuminate. 0.1 - 0.3 cm long. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Large white/pink sweetly scented. Terminal, solitary or clustered. **Fruit:** Green, black when ripe. Globose. 1.8 - 4 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Lowland and submontane forest. **Distr:** C, EA, I.T. Eastern and Southern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, poles, whipsticks, tool handles and spoons. The tree is good for ornamental and shade. **Rothmannia ravae** (Chiov.) Bridson
true apex of sympodial stem). **Petiole:** 0.5 - 1.0 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 5 - 12 × 2 - 5 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Small pits. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Triangular. 0.1 cm. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Solitary. White/cream with red-purple spots. **Fruit:** Green with pale green spots. Ellipsoid. 4 - 8 × 3.5 - 4.8 cm. **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Thicket. **Distr:** C, EA. Coastal Kenya and Somalia. **Notes:** Leaves drying blue-black. **Uses:** The wood is hard and heavy is used for firewood, poles, tool handles and spoons. The tree is suitable for shade and amenity.

*Rothmannia urcelliformis* (Schweinf. ex Hiern) Bullock ex Robyns

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *Gardenia urcelliformis* Schweinf. ex Hiern **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 15 m tall. **Bark:** Dark brown. Smooth. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite, often with extra leaf at some nodes (representing true apex of sympodial stem). **Petiole:** 0.4 - 1.1 cm. Round. **Lamina:** Medium. 5.7 - 18 × 1.2 - 10 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Hairy on veins, glabrous above. Simple. **Domatia:** Tufts of hair. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Interpetiolar. Triangular. 0.2 - 1.2 cm long. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White with purple spots. Axillary. Solitary. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Green. Spherical/ellipsoid 2.5 - 7.6 cm long. **Ecology:** Submontane and montane forest. **Distr:** EA, N, LT, LV. Tropical Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** An ornamental shrub with white fragrant flowers. The wood is used for firewood and poles.

*Rytigynia acuminatissima* (K. Schum.) Robyns subsp. *acuminatissima*

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *R. acuminatisima* (K. Schum.) Robyns **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small/medium. To 20 m. **Bark:** Dark brown/purple/red. Flaking in pieces to reveal a dark red-brown powdery surface. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.3 - 0.6 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 3 - 14.5 (- 15) × 0.6 - 6 (- 8) cm. Oblong-elliptic/elliptic/ovate. Cuneate. Acuminate/acute. Glabrous except for domatia. **Domatia:** Hairy. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Ovate. 0.2 - 0.4 cm. Subulate tip falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/pale green. Often borne at leafless nodes. **Fruit:** Subglobose. 0.7 - 1.3 × 0.6 - 1.0 cm. **Ecology:** Lowland, submontane and montane forest. **Distr:** LV. Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is hand, heavy and tough. It is used for building poles, tool handles, firewood and charcoal.

*Rytigynia induta* (Bullock) Verdc. & Bridson

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *Canthium indutum* Bullock **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 11 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.1 - 0.3 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 2.5 - 7.5 × 1.2 - 5 cm. Ovate-oblong/elliptic. Cuneate/rounded. Obtuse/acute/acuminate. Entire. Hairy/occassionally glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Triangular. Acuminate. 0.3 - 0.5 cm long. **Thorns & Spines:** NR. **Flower:** Green outside, cream inside. Cymes. Axillary. **Fruit:** Subglobose. 1.4 - 1.5 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Dry montane forest. **Distr:** N. Central Kenya. **Notes:** Leaves drying blackish. **Uses:** The species is used for building poles, tool handles, firewood, and charcoal. The tree is suitable for shade, amenity and bee forage.

*Rytigynia lichenoxenos* (K.Schum.) Robyns

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.2 - 0.3 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 1.5 - 8 × 0.9 - 3 cm. Elliptic/elliptic-oblong/lanceolate. Cuneate. Sometimes asymmetric. Acuminate. Entire. Hairy. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR.
**Rytignya pseudolongicaudata** Verdc.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.2 - 0.3 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 2 - 9 × 0.9 - 3 cm. Oblong/oblong-lanceolate. Rounded. Acuminate. Entire. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Triangular with subulate tip. 1.0 cm long. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Greenish-yellow/yellow. Solitary. Terminal corymb with an additional pair of inflorescences in the node below. **Fruit:** 1 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Montane forest. **Distr:** EA only (Ud). **Notes:** Leaves sometimes of differing sizes. **Uses:** The wood is likely to be hard, tough and heavy. It would be suitable for building poles, firewood charcoal and withies. The tree might also be suitable for shade and avenue.

**Tarenna luhomeroensis** Bridson

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 15 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 1 - 2 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 11.5 - 18 × 2.5 - 4 cm. Oblanceolate/obvate/elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate/acute. Entire. **Domatia:** Present. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Deltoid 0.2 - 0.6 cm sometimes with subulate acumen 0.1 - 0.6 cm. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. Terminal. **Fruit:** Pale blue when mature, black on drying. 0.4 - 0.8 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Lowland, submontane and montane forest. **Distr:** subsp *affinis*: C, EA, LN. South-eastern Tropical Africa. subsp *gilmanii*: EA, LN, LT, LV. Eastern, Central, and Southern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Two subspecies in Tanzania: subsp *affinis* (K. Schum.) Bridson has leaves drying blackish and glabrous stems, subsp *gilmanii* Bremek. ex Bridson has leaves drying green/dark brown with hairy stems. T. *pavettoides* subsp *friesiorum* (K. Krause) Bridson may occur in the South Pares, but is represented only by sterile specimens and requires confirmation. **Uses:** An ornamental and shade shrub. The wood is used for firewood and building poles. Roots are used as medicine for coughs.

**Tarenna pavettoides** (Harv.) Sim

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *Chomelia ulugurensis* K. Schum. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** subsp. *affinis*: Mguashamba (S). **Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** Red brown. Flaking. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 3 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 5 - 20 × 2 - 9 cm. Ob lanceolate/obvate/elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate/acute. Entire. Glabrous/pubescent on midrib base. **Domatia:** Present. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Deltoid 0.2 - 0.6 cm sometimes with subulate acumen 0.1 - 0.6 cm. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White. Terminal. **Fruit:** Pale blue when mature, black on drying. 0.4 - 0.8 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Lowland, submontane and montane forest. **Distr:** subsp *affinis*: C, EA, LN. South-eastern Tropical Africa. subsp *gilmanii*: EA, LN, LT, LV. Eastern, Central, and Southern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Two subspecies in Tanzania: subsp *affinis* (K. Schum.) Bridson has leaves drying blackish and glabrous stems, subsp *gilmanii* Bremek. ex Bridson has leaves drying green/dark brown with hairy stems. T. *pavettoides* subsp *friesiorum* (K. Krause) Bridson may occur in the South Pares, but is represented only by sterile specimens and requires confirmation. **Uses:** An ornamental and shade shrub. The wood is used for firewood and building poles. Roots are used as medicine for coughs.

**Tricalysia anomala** E.A. Bruce

Tricalysia pallens  Hiern


Tricalysia sp. C of FTEA


Tricalysia verdcourtiana  Robbr.


Vangueria apiculata  K. Schum.

used for firewood, poles, pegs, tool handles, and charcoal. The tree is important in agroforestry. The fruits are edible. Leaves are used to cure stomach-ache. Roots are boiled and the decoction is used three times a day for intestinal worms.

**Vangueria madagascariensis** J. F. Gmel.


**Vangueria sp. A** of FTEA


**Vangueria volkensii** K. Schum.


**Vangueriopsis longiflora** Verdc.

RUTACEAE

Calodendrum capense (L.f.) Thunb.

Calodendrum eickii Engl.

Clausena anisata (Willd.) Hook. f. ex Benth.

Fagaropsis angolensis (Engl.) Dale
in leaf margins. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Yellow-white. Terminal panicles 12 cm long. Monoecious. **Fruit:** Globose. Resinous smell. 0.6 - 0.8 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Dry submontane and dry montane forest. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LV. Eastern and Southern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** A good timber tree with dark-green wood used for furniture, veneer, joinery, sleepers and building constructions.

**Vepris arushensis** Kokwaro  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Medium. To 17 m. **Bark:** Grey. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Trifoliolate. Opposite/subopposite. **Petiole:** 1.5 - 5 cm. Flattened/Channelled above. **Lamina:** Small. 8 - 18 × 2 - 6 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Cuneate. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/a few hairs beneath. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Numerous pellucid gland dots. **Stipules:** NR. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Yellow-white. Axillary and terminal panicles 6 - 15 cm long. Monoecious. **Fruit:** Globose. Resinous smell. 0.6 - 0.8 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Dry submontane and dry montane forest. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LV. Eastern and Southern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** A good timber tree with dark-green wood used for furniture, veneer, joinery, sleepers and building constructions.

**Vepris grandifolia** (Engl.) Mziray  
**Syn. FTEA:** Teclea grandifolia Engl. **Syn. TTCL:** Plants referred to as *Teclea grandifolia* in TTCL are *Vepris hanangensis*. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 11 m. **Bark:** Yellow-brown. Rough/flaking. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Trifoliolate, occasionally 1 - 2 leaflets. Alternate. **Petiole:** 2 - 4.5 cm. Grooved and flattened. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 7 - 19 × 2.5 - 7 cm. Elliptic-oblong. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/slightly hairy on midrib. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Pellucid dots in leaves. **Stipules:** NR. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Creamy white. Axillary/terminal panicles. **Fruit:** Ovoid. 0.7 - 1.0 × 0.5 - 0.6 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine and submontane forest. **Distr:** LV. Angola, South and West Central Africa, Sudan, Uganda, Kenya. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is hard, tough and used for poles, pegs, firewood, bows, sticks and spoons. The tree makes fine shade and avenue.

**Vepris hanangensis** (Kokwaro) Mziray  
**Syn. FTEA:** Teclea hanangensis Kokwaro. See note. **Syn. TTCL:** Teclea sp. nov. 9, Teclea sp. 10. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Medium. To 20 m. **Bark:** Grey. Lenticels brown and raised. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Trifoliolate (see note). Alternate. **Petiole:** 1 - 4 cm flattened/Channelled above. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 4 - 10.2 × 2 - 3.7 cm. Elliptic-oblong. Cuneate. Acute/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous/slightly hairy beneath. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Pellucid gland-dots in leaves. **Stipules:** NR. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Yellow. Terminal/axillary panicles. **Fruit:** Oblong-ovoid. 1.5 - 1.8 × 0.5 - 0.8 cm. **Ecology:** Dry montane forest. **Distr:** N, LN. Central Kenya. **Notes:** The specimen Gillett 14120 from northern Kenya cited in FTEA as *Teclea hanangensis* is in fact *Vepris borenensis* (M.G.Gilbert) Mziray. **Uses:** The wood is used for poles, firewood, handles, bows and spoons. The tree is good as an avenue and shade tree.

**Vepris morogorensis** (Kokwaro) Mziray  
**Syn. FTEA:** Diphasia morogorensis Kokwaro **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Trifoliolate. Alternate. **Petiole:** (1 -) 3 - 9 cm. **Petiolule:** 0 - 0.5 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 11 -
Vepris nobilis (Delile) Mziray


Vepris simplicifolia (Engl.) Mziray


Vepris stolzii I. Verd.


Zanthoxylum deremense (Engl.) Kokwaro

Syn. FTEA: NC.  
Syn. other: NR.  
Local names: Mkunungu (Sw), Mhombo (S), Mlungulungu (H).  
Bole: Small. To 10 m.  
Bark: With bosses.  
Slash: NR.  
Leaf: Odd-pinnate. 4 - 9 pairs of leaflets. Alternate.  
Lft: Opposite.  
Petiole: with rachis: 15 - 56 cm.  
Domatia: Absent.  
Glands: Gland dots conspicuous.  
Stipules: Absent.  
Thorns & Spines: Conical prickles.  
Flower: White.  
Terminal panicle.  
Fruit: Shiny black. Subglobose. 0.8 - 1.0 cm in diameter.  
Ecology: Submontane forest.  
Distr: C, EA. Malawi.  
Notes: Trunk with large bosses.  
Uses: The wood is used for firewood, tool handles, spoons, bows and charcoal. The bark is used as medicine for fevers, coughs, malaria, rheumatism and general body pains.

Zanthoxylum gilletii (De Wild.) P. G. Waterman  
Syn. FTEA: NC.  
Syn. other: NR.  
Local names: Mflakumbi (S).  
Bole: Straight. Large. To 35 m.  
Slash: NR.  
Lft: Alternate/opposite.  
Petiole: petiolules: 0.5 - 1.0 cm.  
Domatia: NR.  
Glands: Pellucid dots in leaves, sometimes obscure.  
Stipules: Absent.  
Thorns & Spines: Prickles.  
Flower: White.  
Terminal/axillary panicles.  
Fruit: Reddish. Subglobose. 0.4 - 0.6 cm in diameter.  
Ecology: Submontane and montane forest.  
Notes: Deciduous.  
Uses: The wood is used for timber which is suitable for furniture, sleepers, veneer, plywood, boat building, firewood and charcoal. The tree is used for shade. The bark is used as medicine for fevers, coughs, malaria, rheumatism.

Zanthoxylum leprieurii Guill. & Perr.  
Syn. FTEA: NC.  
Syn. TTCL: NR.  
Syn. other: NR.  
Local names: Mkunungu (Sw).  
Bole: Small/medium. To 16 m. With woody prickle-bearing outgrowths.  
Bark: Grey/brown. Yellow beneath. Rough with deep longitudinal ridges and furrows.  
Slash: NR.  
Leaf: Odd/even-pinnate. 4 - 8 pairs leaflets. Alternate.  
Lft: Alternate/opposite.  
Petiole: Petiolule: sessile to 0.5 cm.  
Domatia: NR.  
Glands: Pellucid glands along leaflet margin.  
Stipules: NR.  
Thorns & Spines: Dark red prickles.  
Flower: White/cream/green-yellow. Terminal panicle.  
Fruit: Red-green. Paired subglobose follicles. 0.8 - 1.1 × 0.9 - 0.8 cm.  
Ecology: Dry montane forest.  
Distr: EA,
N, LV. Kenya, Rwanda, Ethiopia. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, firewood, domestic utensils, bows, beehives, stools and grain mortars. The bark is used as an emetic and as a medicine for malaria and rheumatism.

**SALVADORACEAE**

*Dobera loranthifolia* (Warb.) Warb. ex Harms  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *D. glabra* (Forssk.) DC. var. *subericaea* Engl. & Gilg, *D. glabra* sensu Brenan **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Msiga (Sw). **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 15 m. **Bark:** Black/pale grey. Flaky/fissured/smooth. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Entire. Opposite. **Petiole:** 0.4 - 0.5cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 1 - 9 × 1 - 4 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acute/obtuse/slightly apiculate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Green/white. Axillary/terminal panicles. **Fruit:** Ellipsoid drupe. 1 - 1.4 × 0.7 - 1 cm. **Ecology:** Dry lowland forest. Woodland. **Distr:** C, EA. Eastern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, charcoal, grain mortars, spoons, tooth-brushes and utensils. The tree is used for shade, amenity and soil conservation.

**SANTALACEAE**

*Osyris lanceolata* Hochst. & Steud.  
**Syn. FTEA:** NP. **Syn. TTCL:** *O. abyssinica* Hochst., *O. densifolia* A. Peter, *O. laeta* A. Peter, *O. oblanceolata* A. Peter, *O. wightiana* Wall. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mzulu (S), Kizulu (P), Mdunula (H). **Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** Grey. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** Winged. Up to 0.6 cm. **Lamina:** 2.5 - 7.5 cm. Obovate/elliptic/oblong. Cuneate. Entire. Hairy. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Male flowers in axillary cymes. Female solitary. All small and yellow-green or green. All floral parts in four. Monoecious. **Fruit:** Scarlet/bright red globose drupe. About 0.6 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Dry montane forest. Woodland. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT. Northern, Tropical, and Southern Africa, Socotra, Southern Europe, Asia. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is very hard, strong and heavy. It is used for carvings, grain mortars, pestles, pegs and building poles. The wood is scented and produces powder and perfume. Roots and bark are used for tea and as a tonic in soup. Roots are used for treating diarrhoea and for making a red dye. Fruits are edible.

**SAPIINDACEAE**

*Allophylus abyssinicus* (Hochst.) Radlk.  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mbangwe (S). **Bole:** Straight/fluted/buttressed. Small/medium. To 20 m. **Bark:** Grey/green/brown. Smooth/scaling/with rings. **Slash:** Yellow/brown with orange flecks, discolouring orange/brown. **Leaf:** Trifoliolate. Alternate. **Petiole:** 2 - 9 cm. Round. **Petiolule:** 0.2 - 0.9 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 5.5 - 21 × 3 - 11 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acute/acuminate. Serrate. Pubescent/glabrous. Simple. **Domatia:** Present. Tufts of hairs. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Inflorescence up to 22 cm long. Monoecious. Flowers very small and white to yellow. **Fruit:** Drupaceous. Globose 0.6 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Montane forest, forest edges, riverine forest, thicket, woodland. **Distr:** EA, N, LN. Eastern and Southern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Leaves drying dark brown above, paler beneath.
Uses: Wood soft and not durable. Used for firewood and charcoal. The tree is used for shade, amenity and bee forage. Roots are used as medicine for stomach-ache.

**Allophylus africanus** P. Beauv.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** *A. goetzeanus* Gilg (= var. *africanus*), *A. grisotomentosus* Gilg (= var. *grisotomentosus* (Gilg) Verdc.)  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 10 m.  **Bark:** Black/grey/red-brown. Smooth/rough.  **Slash:** Yellow with pink tinge.  **Leaf:** Trifoliolate. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 2 - 7.5 cm.  **Lamina:** Small. 2 - 14.5 × 1 - 7 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate. Serrate. Glabrous/pubescent. Simple.  **Domatia:** Absent/present. Tufts of hairs.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Inflorescence up to 15 cm long. Flowers small, white/green/yellow-green.  **Fruit:** Ellipsoid, 0.5 - 0.7 × 0.4 - 0.5 cm.  **Ecology:** Riverine forest, woodland, thicket, grassland.  **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Widespread in Africa.  **Notes:** Leaves very discolorous. Var. *africanus*, glabrous. Var. *griseotomentosus*, hairy with domatia.  **Uses:** NR.

**Allophylus grotei** F.G. Davies & Verdc.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** A. sp. 3.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 10 m.  **Bark:** Grey-brown.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Unifoliolate. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 0.9 - 1.5 cm long.  **Petiolule:** 0.3 - 0.5 cm. Channelled.  **Lamina:** Small. 6.5 - 12.5 × 2.5 - 5.7 cm. Elliptic/oblong-elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Inflorescence unbranched, 4 - 7 cm long. Flowers small, green-white.  **Fruit:** Ellipsoid, 1 × 0.6 cm.  **Ecology:** Submontane forest.  **Distr:** EA only (EUs).  **Notes:** Leaves thin, drying brown, darker above. Rare, not collected since 1932.  **Uses:** NR.

**Allophylus melliodorus** Gilg ex Radlk.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NC.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mbangwe (S).  **Bole:** Branched. Crooked. Small. To 12 m.  **Bark:** Black. Flaking to reveal lighter patches.  **Slash:** Orange with layers. Wood white.  **Leaf:** Unifoliolate. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 1.5 - 3 cm.  **Petiolule:** 0.3 - 0.5 cm. Channelled.  **Lamina:** Small. 3.8 - 14 × 2 - 7 cm. Elliptic/elliptic-lanceolate. Cuneate. Acuminate/obtuse. Serrate. Glabrous with hairy domatia.  **Domatia:** Tufts of hairs.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Inflorescence 6 - 12 cm long, simple/branched. Flowers small, yellow-green/pale yellow.  **Fruit:** Subglobose, 0.6 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Montane, submontane forest.  **Distr:** EA only (Us, Ng).  **Notes:** Leaves not shiny above. Vestiges of lateral leaflets sometimes present.  **Uses:** The wood is not durable. It is used for firewood and charcoal.

**Allophylus pseudopaniculatus** Baker f.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** NR.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Branched/scandent. Small. To 15 m.  **Bark:** NR.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Trifoliolate. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 5 - 7 cm.  **Petiolule:** 0.1 - 0.3 cm.  **Lamina:** Small. 3 - 18 × 1.5 - 9 cm. Elliptic/ovate. Cuneate. Asymmetrical in laterals. Acuminate. Serrate. Glabrous/hairy.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Inflorescence 10 - 15 cm long, simple/branched. Flowers small, cream/yellow-green. Monoecious.  **Fruit:** (1 -) 2 - 3 subglobose mericarps each 0.5 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Groundwater forest. Woodland. Thicket.  **Distr:** LV. Uganda, Eastern Central Africa.  **Notes:** Leaves very discolorous, dark purple-brown above, dark green beneath.  **Uses:** NR.
Allophylus rubifolius (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) Engl.


Aporrhiza paniculata Radlk.


Blighia unijugata Baker


Chytranthus atroviolaceus Baker f. ex Hutch. & Dalziel

Elliptic/oblong. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** NR. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Inflorescence purplish, borne on trunk, thyrsoid, 10 - 15 cm long. Flowers purple. Probably dioecious. **Fruit:** Star-shaped, 4 - 6 lobed, winged, hairy, 7 - 13 cm wide. **Ecology:** Lowland and groundwater forest. **Distr:** IV. Uganda, West and Central Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Possibly also occurs in the Mahenge mountains. **Uses:** NR.

**Chytranthus obliquinervis** Engl.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mpwakapwaka (D). **Bole:** Leaves at end of bole. Small. To 15 m. **Bark:** Grey-brown. Smooth. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Odd-pinnate. Up to 10 pairs leaflets. Rachis 35 - 100 cm. **Lft:** Opposite/alternate. **Petiole:** 1 - 3 cm. Petiolules swollen 1 cm. **Lamina:** Medium/large. 5.5 - 45 × 4 - 14 cm. Elliptic/oblong-lanceolate. Cuneate/rounded. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** NR. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Clusters of pink-green infloresences borne on trunk and branches, 5 - 15 cm long. Flowers white/yellow-green. Dioecious or monoecious. **Fruit:** Mature fruit not described. **Ecology:** Lowland forest. **Distr:** C, EA (EUs, South P). South-eastern Kenya. **Notes:** Mostly unbranched with apical crown. **Uses:** The wood is hard and tough and used for firewood, poles, snare traps, pegs and charcoal. Fruits are edible.

**Deinbollia fulvotomentella** Baker f.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** Grey/pale brown. Thin. Smooth. **Slash:** Brown. **Leaf:** Even-pinnate. Up to 5 - 10 pairs. **Lft:** Alternate. **Petiole:** 6 - 40 cm, rachis up to 70 cm, petiolules 0 - 0.5 cm. **Lamina:** Medium/large. 6.5 - 40 × 2.7 - 11.8 cm. Oblong-lanceolate/elliptic. Cordate/rounded. Acuminate. Entire. Hairy. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** NR. **Thorns & Spines:** NR. **Flower:** Inflorescence much branched up to 1 m long. Flower white, fragrant. Monoecious. **Fruit:** Globose, hairy, 1 - 2 mericarps 1.5 - 1.8 × 1.7-2.5 cm. **Ecology:** NR. **Distr:** LT, LV. Angola, Uganda, Central Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Leaflets, inflorescence and fruits covered in yellow-brown hairs. Possibly also occurs on the Mbarawala Plateau in southeastern Tanzania. **Uses:** NR.

**Deinbollia kilimandscharica** Taub.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** D. adusta Radlk. (= var. adusta (Radlk.) Verdc. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkunguma (Sw), Mbwakabwaka (S). **Bole:** Small. To 12 m. **Bark:** Grey brown. **Slash:** Pale pinkish yellowish. Wood very pale yellow. **Leaf:** Even-pinnate. 8 - 12 leaflets. **Lft:** Opposite/alternate. **Petiole:** 5 - 20 cm. Round. Rachis 15 - 40 cm. Petiolules 0.3-1 cm. **Lamina:** Medium/large. 4 - 27 cm × 2 - 10 cm. Elliptic-oblong. Cuneate/rounded. Asymmetric. Obtuse/acuminate. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Inflorescence panicles 9 - 30 cm long. Flowers small white/cream. **Fruit:** Globose. 1.2 - 1.5 × 1.2 - 1.8 cm. **Ecology:** Submontane and montane forest. **Distr:** EA, N, LN. Eastern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** The varieties are doubtfully distinct: var. kilimandscharica - calyx glabrous, var. adusta - calyx hairy. **Uses:** The wood is white and not durable. The wood is used for firewood, charcoal, and spoons. Roots are used as medicine for stomach-ache, intestinal worms and for cleaning bowels. The tree is used for ornamental purposes, amenity and bee forage. The fruits are edible.

**Dodonaea viscosa** Jacq.

*Filicium decipiens* (Wight & Arn.) Thwaites


*Glenniea africana* (Radlk.) Leenh.


*Haplocoelopsis africana* F.G. Davies

stipule-like 0.5 - 2 × 0.4 - 2.5 cm. **Thorns & Spines**: Absent. **Flower**: Inflorescence axillary raceme, simple or branched, 3.5 - 11 cm long. Flowers small, probably monoecious. **Fruit**: Yellow, subglobose, 2.5 cm wide. **Ecology**: Lowland forest and thickets. **Distr**: C, E.A. Coastal Kenya and Mozambique; disjunct to Angola. **Notes**: NR. **Uses**: The wood is hard and tough. It is used for firewood, poles and tool handles.

**Haplocoelum inoploeum** Radlk.  
**Syn. FTEA**: NC. **Syn. TTCL**: *H. trigonocarpum* Radlk. **Syn. other**: NR. **Local names**: NR. **Bole**: Branched. Scandent. Small. To 15 m. **Bark**: Grey/grey-brown/black. Smooth/rough, fissured, flaking in patches. **Slash**: NR. **Leaf**: Even pinnate. 1 - 2 pairs. **Lflt**: Opposite/alternate. **Petiole**: 1 - 1.1 cm. Rachis 0.4 - 3 cm, narrowly winged. **Petiolule**: 0.2 cm. **Petiolule**: 0.2 cm. **Lamina**: Small. 0.5 - 11.5 × 1 - 5.7 cm. Oblong/elliptic. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Emarginate/obtuse. Entire. **Glands**: Absent. **Stipules**: Absent. **Thorns & Spines**: Absent. **Flower**: Axillary fascicles. Flowers white/cream/green, fragrant, appearing before the leaves. Dioecious. **Fruit**: Red/orange/yellow, ellipsoidal, 1.2 - 2 × 0.6 - 1.2 cm. **Ecology**: Dry lowland forest. Woodland. Thicket. **Distr**: C. Coastal Kenya, Southern Somalia. **Notes**: Leaves tufted in short shoots. Semideciduous or evergreen. **Uses**: The hard wood is used for walking sticks and clubs.

**Haplocoelum foliolosum** (Hiern) Bullock  
**Syn. FTEA**: NC. **Syn. TTCL**: *H. gallaense* (Engl.) Radlk., *H. mombasense* Bullock (= subsp. *mombasense* (Bullock) Verdc.), *H. strongylocarpum* Bullock (= subsp. *strongylocarpum* (Bullock) Verdc.) **Syn. other**: NR. **Local names**: Mhale (S). **Bole**: Branched. Small/medium. To 20 m. **Bark**: Grey. Smooth. Flaking in large scales. **Slash**: Yellow/orange. Granular. Hard. Wood white. **Leaf**: Even-pinnate, 2 - 16 leaflets. **Lflt**: 2 - 10 cm. Alternate. **Lflt**: 2 - 10 cm. Alternate. **Lema**: 0.3 - 1.5 cm, channelled. Pulvinus at base. Rachis often narrowly winged. **Petiolule**: 0.5 cm/sessile. **Petiolule**: 0.5 cm/sessile. **Glandia**: 0.5 - 6 × 0.3 - 0.9 cm. Oblong/elliptic. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Obtuse/emarginate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy on midrib beneath. Simple. **Domatia**: Absent. **Glands**: Absent. **Stipules**: Absent. **Thorns & Spines**: Absent. **Flower**: Dense axillary clusters, often appearing before the leaves. Flower small cream/yellow-green. Dioecious. **Fruit**: Brown-red, ellipsoid. 1.5 cm long. **Ecology**: Submontane and riverine forest. Woodland. Thicket. **Distr**: C, E.A, I.T, I.V. Southern, Eastern and Central Tropical Africa, probably South Africa. **Notes**: Leaves pink when young, borne on short spur shoots. A variable species occurring in a wide range of habitats and divided into three subspecies. The variant occurring in submontane forest in the Uluguru and Udzungwa mountains has a deep apical notch and may represent a further subspecies. **Uses**: The wood is very hard and heavy. It is used for building poles, tool handles, pegs, firewood, charcoal and pestles. Fruits are sometimes eaten.

**Lecaniodiscus fraxinifolius** Baker subsp. *vaughaniae* (Dunkley) Friis  
**Syn. FTEA**: NC. **Syn. TTCL**: *L. vaughanii* Dunkley **Syn. other**: NR. **Local names**: Mbwewe (S), Mkunguma (Sw). **Bole**: Branched/straight/buttressed. Small/medium. To 21 m. **Bark**: Pale brown/dark grey with darker scales. Rough. **Slash**: Pale pink. **Leaf**: Even-pinnate, 2 - 6 pairs of leaflets. Alternate. **Lelt**: Opposite/subopposite. **Petiole**: 1 - 6 cm. Rachis 2 - 15 cm. **Petiolule**: 0 - 0.3 cm. **Petiolule**: 0 - 0.3 cm. **Lamina**: Small/medium. 4 - 15 × 2 - 4 cm. Lanceolate/oblong/elliptic. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/hairy on midrib. **Domatia**: NR. **Glands**: Sometimes sessile glands on leaf rachides (axes) and petiolules. **Stipules**: Absent. **Thorns & Spines**: Absent. **Flower**: Loose axillary spike-like racemes. Flower yellow/green. Dioecious. **Fruit**: Capsule.
Yellow/orange, pink when ripe, velvety, ovoid. 1.5 × 1.3 cm. **Ecology:** Dry lowland, riverine and groundwater forest. Thicket. Grassland. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LT, I.V. Eastern and East-central Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Leaves pink when young, usually infected with brown galls. Seed enclosed by an aril. subsp. *scassellatii* (Chiov.) Friis occurs in Kenya and southern Somalia, subsp. *fraxinifolius* occurs in Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. **Uses:** The wood is hard and used for building poles, domestic utensils, grain mortars, firewood and charcoal. The tree is used for shade. The bark is used as a soap substitute, for stimulating the flow of milk and to assist in purifying milk in the breast after rubbing into the breasts for about three days.

**Lepisanthes senegalensis** (Juss. ex Poir.) Leenh.
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *Aphania senegalensis* (Juss. ex Poir.) Radlk. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Oleragai (M). **Bole:** Small/medium. To 21 m. **Bark:** Pale brown/grey. Flaking longitudinally/smooth. **Slash:** Orange-brown. Minutely mottled. **Leaf:** Even-pinnate. 1 - 3 pairs leaflets, only 1 leaflet pair in eastern Tanzania. Alternate/sub-opposite. **Lflt:** Opposite/sub-opposite. **Petiole:** 0 - 5 cm. **Petiolule:** 0 - 1 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 6.5 - 27 × 2 - 10 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Cuneate. Acuminate/Acute/emarginate/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Inflorescence terminal panicles, 5 - 20 cm long, with new flush of leaves. Flower small, green-white, unpleasant smelling. Monoecious. **Fruit:** Red, fleshy, ellipsoid, 1 - 1.8 × 0.8 - 1.5 cm. **Ecology:** Dry lowland and dry submontane forest. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LV. Tropical Africa, Madagascar, India and Malesia. **Notes:** Base of midribs crimson when young. All material from eastern Tanzania has one pair of leaflets, whilst that from Lake Victoria region has 2 - 3 pairs of leaflets. Aril absent, seeds black. **Uses:** The wood is medium hard and used for furniture, building poles, tool handles and spoons. The tree is used for shade. The leaves, fruits and flowers are poisonous to livestock. It is also used as fish poison. Fruits are edible.

**Lychnodiscus cerospermus** Radlk. var. *mortehanii* (De Wild.) Hauman
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Branched. Small/medium/large. To 20 m. **Bark:** Smooth, greyish white with patches of orange. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Even-pinnate. Leaflets in 6 or 7 pairs, opposite or alternate. **Lflt:** Petiolulate. **Petiole:** To 10 cm. **Lamina:** 6 - 15 × 3 - 5 cm. Oblong/elliptic/ovate. Cuneate. Acuminate/Acute/embranginate-obtuse. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Inflorescence terminal and axillary thyrses, 14 - 45 cm long. Monoecious. **Fruit:** Capsule bright red, 1.6 - 2.0 cm wide. **Ecology:** Swamp forest. **Distr:** I.V. Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan. **Notes:** Var. *cerospermus*, with leaflets toothed throughout margin, has essentially the same distribution but has not been found in Tanzania. **Uses:** NR.

**Macphersonia gracilis** O. Hoffm. var. *hildebrandtii* (O. Hoffm.) Capuron
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *M. hildebrandtii* O. Hoffm. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Branched. Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Bipinnate. Rachides (axes) in 4 - 10 pairs, mostly opposite. Leaflets in 8 - 18 pairs. **Lflt:** Sessile. **Petiole:** 0.3 - 0.8 cm. primary rachis 6 - 20 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 1 - 2.5 × 2.5 - 8 cm. Oblong, Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Obtruse/embranginate/apiculate. Entire. Glabrous/hairs on margin and mibrib. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** NR. **Flower:** Inflorescence an unbranched thyrse, 4 - 13 cm long. Dioecious. **Fruit:** Capsule red or purple, 1.1 - 1.5 cm wide. **Ecology:** Riverine forest. Forest edges.
Thicket. **Distr:** C. Coastal Kenya and Mozambique. Madagascar and islands. **Notes:** Leaves superficially legume-like, sometimes once pinnate in early development. Lateral nerves fern-like, closely set. Salt tolerant. The other three varieties of this species and the other six species in the genus are Madagascan. **Uses:** NR.

Majidea fosteri (Sprague) Radlk.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Straight/buttressed. Medium/large. To 35 m. **Bark:** Grey/grey-brown/yellowish. Smooth/flaking. Dense lenticels. Smells of thymol. **Slash:** Creamy yellow/yellow-brown. **Leaf:** Even-pinnate. 5 - 9 pairs leaflets. **Petiole:** Rachis 15 - 20 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 5 - 10.5 x 1.5 - 3 cm. Lanceolate/oblong-lanceolate. Cuneate. Asymmetric. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Inflorescence terminal panicule to 13 cm long, hairy. Flowers green, tinged pink. Monoecious. **Fruit:** Dehiscent capsule, reddish outside, bright pink/scarlet inside. 3.5 - 4 x 5 cm. **Ecology:** Lowland forest. **Distr:** LV. Uganda, West and Central Africa. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** NR.

Majidea zanguebarica Kirk ex Oliv. subsp. zanguebarica

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** Majidea zanguebarica Kirk ex Oliv. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mlanyuni (Sw). **Bole:** Small/medium. To 22 m. **Bark:** Rough/smooth. White/yellow. **Slash:** Yellow/orange/pink with cream layers and purple edge. Wood white, satin. **Leaf:** Even-pinnate, 2 - 5 leaflets. Alternate. **Lft:** Opposite/alternate. **Petiole:** Rachis 10 - 30 cm, 4-angled. **Petiolule:** 0.1 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 5 - 7 x 2 - 3 cm. Elliptic/ovate-lanceolate. Cuneate. Asymmetric. Acuminate/acute. Entire. Glabrous/hairy when young. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Terminal panicles, hairy, 8 - 15 cm long. Flowers yellow-green/red, fragrant. Monoecious. **Fruit:** Hairy capsule, brown-yellow outside, bright pink inside, 3 - 3.5 x 3.5 - 4.5 cm. **Ecology:** Dry lowland and riverine forest. Woodland. **Distr:** C. Eastern Tropical Africa, Madagascar. **Notes:** Leaflets drying bright green, drooping when young. Mature fruits and male flowers commonly occur together. Subsp. madagascariensis (Baill.) Capuron is restricted to Madagascar. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, poles, handles, charcoal and spoons. The tree is sometimes cultivated.

Pancovia golungensis (Hiern) Exell & Mendonça

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** Pancovia golungensis (Hiern) Exell & Mendonça **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Branched. Small/medium. To 18 m. **Bark:** Dark brown/pale grey. Flaking in scales/smooth. **Slash:** Yellow/orange/pink with cream layers and purple edge. Wood white, satin. **Leaf:** Even-pinnate, 2 - 5 leaflets. Alternate. **Lft:** Opposite/alternate. **Petiole:** 2.5 - 15 cm, thickened at base. Rachis 6 - 12 cm. **Petiolule:** 0.5 - 0.7 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 5.5 - 27 x 1.7 - 7 cm. Oblong/elliptic/oblong-lanceolate. Cuneate. Acuminate/obtuse/emarginate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Present on undersurface of leaf. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Inflorescence axillary and on older wood, orange-brown hairs, male 2 - 20.5 cm long, female 2.5 - 7 cm long. Flowers cream, sweetly scented. Spikes or racemes on older wood. **Fruit:** Orange-yellow when ripe, ellipsoid, berry-like, 1.5 - 2 x 1.1 - 1.5 cm. **Ecology:** Lowland, and riverine forest. **Distr:** C. EA (lower altitudes). Eastern and Southern Africa, disjunct to Angola. **Notes:** Possibly a synonym of *P. turbinata*, see also *P. holtzii* notes. **Uses:** The wood is hard, used for building poles, tool handles, firewood and charcoal.

Pancovia holtzii Gilg ex Radlk.

Pancovia turbinata Radlk.

Pancovia sp. B

Placodiscus amaniensis Radlk.

Placodiscus pedicellatus F.G. Davies

Stadmania oppositifolia Lam. subsp. oppositifolia


Zanha golungensis Hiern


SAPOTACEAE

Chrysophyllum gorungosanum Engl.

LT. Cameroon, East-central and Eastern Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Leaves silvery/golden brown beneath. Prominent brown midrib and lateral nerves. Hairs of intercostal areas closely appressed. White latex in leaves and fruit. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, grain mortars, beehives, veneer and plywood.

**Chrysophyllum lanceolatum** (Blume) A. DC. var. **stellatocarpon** P. Royen

**Syn.** FTEA: NC.  **Syn.** TTCL: NR.  **Syn.** other: NR.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** NR.  **Bark:** NR.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** NR.  **Petiole:** NR.  **Lamina:** NR.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** NR.  **Thorns & Spines:** NR.  **Flower:** NR.  **Fruit:** 5-ribbed fruits star-like in cross section.  **Ecology:** NR.  **Distr:** Recorded at Amani and Ngezi Forest Reserve.  **Notes:** Possibly introduced.  **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, plywood, grain mortars and beehives. The tree has good shade.

**Chrysophyllum perpulchrum** Mildbr. ex Hutch. & Dalziel

**Syn.** FTEA: NC.  **Syn.** TTCL: *C. africanum* sensu TTCL non A. DC.  **Syn.** other: NR.  **Local names:** Mbarazi (S), Mukwe (S), Mkuti (S, Z).  **Bole:** Straight. Buttressed. Large. To 40 m.  **Bark:** Pale brown/grey. Smooth.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 1.5 - 3.5 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium. 8 - 20 × 3 - 6.5 cm. Elliptic/oblong/ovate. Cuneate. Obtuse/acute/acuminate. Entire. Hairy beneath.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Clustered in leaf axils. Cream.  **Fruit:** Globose. 3.5 cm in diameter. Covered in reddish-brown/purple-brown hairs.  **Ecology:** Submontane forest.  **Distr:** EA (EUs, Rubeho). Disjunct to Uganda and Central & Western Africa.  **Notes:** Underside of leaf with red-brown/purple-brown indumentum giving the crown a coppery colour. Midrib and lateral nerves raised. Hairs of intercostal areas erect and crisped.  **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, plywood, grain mortars and beehives. The tree is used for shade.

**Chrysophyllum pruniforme** Pierre ex Engl.

**Syn.** FTEA: NC.  **Syn.** TTCL: NR.  **Syn.** other: NR.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Medium. To 30 m.  **Bark:** NR.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 0.3 - 0.7 cm.  **Lamina:** Small. 4 - 11 × 1.8 - 5 cm. Elliptic/oblong-elliptic. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Acuminate. Entire. Glabrous except on midrib beneath.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Clustered in leaf axils. Flowers small, green.  **Fruit:** Globose/ovoid, yellow, up to 5 × 4 cm, glabrous.  **Ecology:** Lowland forest.  **Distr:** I.V. Uganda, Central and Western Africa.  **Notes:** Primary nerves numerous and closely parallel. Closely related to *C. viridifolium* Wood & Franks, but midrib not impressed, leaves narrowly acuminate, not drying green and fruit up to 5 × 4 cm. A small tree (8 m tall) from upper montane forest at Nyumbanitu on the Udzungwa mountains (*C. sp. 1 of FTEA*) has affinities to *C. pruniforme*.  **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, grain mortars and beehives. It is also used for shade.

**Chrysophyllum viridifolium** J. M. Wood & Franks

**Syn.** FTEA: NC.  **Syn.** TTCL: NR.  **Syn.** other: NR.  **Local names:** NR.  **Bole:** Fluted. Small/medium. To 20 m.  **Bark:** Grey.  **Slash:** Milky latex.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** 0.4 - 1 cm.  **Lamina:** Medium. 4 - 10 × 2 - 5 cm. Elliptic/oblong. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. Acute/acuminate. Entire. Glabrous/rusty hairy on young leaves.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** Absent.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Clustered in leaf axils. Yellow/green.  **Fruit:** Yellow when ripe, subglobose berry. To 3.5 cm in diameter.  **Ecology:** Dry lowland, dry montane and riverine forest.  **Distr:** C, EA. Eastern and South-eastern Africa, south to Natal.  **Notes:** Closely related
Englerophytum magalismontanum (Sond.) T. D. Penn.

Inhambanella henriquesii (Engl. & Warb.) Dubard

Manilkara dawei (Stapf) Chiov.
whorls. **Petiole:** 1.5 - 4 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 10 - 29 × 3.5 - 9.5 cm. Elliptic/elliptic-oblong. Cuneate. Obtuse/emarginate/acuminate. Entire. Upper surface glabrous above/silvery hairy below. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Fruit:** Subglobose. **Ecology:** Lowland and riverine forest. **Distr:** L.V. Uganda, Central Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Upper surface of leaf dark green, lower surface silvery-grey/whitish. Leaf vein reticulum conspicuous. **Uses:** The wood is used for timber, spoons, tool handles, charcoal and firewood. The tree is good for shade.

**Manilkara discolor** (Sond.) J.H. Hemsl.
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *M. eichii* (Engl.) H.J. Lam, *Minuropsis altissima* Engl. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mgamba (S), Mgambo (Sw). **Bole:** Small/medium/large. To 30 m. **Bark:** Dark grey/black/brown. Thick. Fissured in squares. Rough. **Slash:** Red, white toward wood. Sparing white latex. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. Whorled. Crowded at ends of branches. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 1.7 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 9 × 5 cm. Oblong/elliptic/ovate. Cuneate. Emarginate/rounded. Entire. Glabrous above/silvery hairy below. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Axillary clusters. Yellow. **Fruit:** Ovoid/ellipsoid. 1.8 cm × 0.8 cm. **Ecology:** Dry lowland and dry montane forest. **Distr:** C, EA. Eastern and South-eastern Africa, south to Natal. **Notes:** Leaf upper surface deep green, lower surface silvery-grey. **Uses:** The wood is hard and heavy. It is used for timber, tool handles, grain mortars and spoons. Fruits are edible.

**Manilkara mochisia** (Baker) Dubard
**Syn. FTEA:** NR. **Syn. TTCL:** *M. densiflora* Dale **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** Fluted/buttressed. Medium/large. To 35 m. **Bark:** Pale grey/dark brown-grey. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. Terminal rosettes on short shoots. **Petiole:** 0.2 - 1.2 cm. **Lamina:** Small. 2 - 7 × 0.3 - 3 cm. Elliptic-ovate/obovate. Cuneate. Obtuse/emarginate/ovate. Cuneate. Emarginate/rounded. Entire. Glabrous/hairy on lower surface. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Present. **Thorns and spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Axillary. White to pale yellow. **Fruit:** Yellow. Red edible pulp when mature. 1.8 × 1.3 cm. **Ecology:** Riverine forest. Thickets. **Distr:** C, EA, L.T. Eastern and Southern Africa, Angola. **Notes:** Mostly in thornbush rather than forest. Leaves in terminal rosettes on short thick lateral branches. **Uses:** NR.

**Manilkara obovata** (Sabine & G. Don) J.H. Hemsl.
**Syn. FTEA:** *M. multinervis* (Baker) Dubard subsp. *schwinfurthii* (Engl.) J. H. Hemsl., M sp. 1. **Syn. TTCL:** *Chrysophyllum baltzii* Engl. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mgama, Mgambo (Sw). **Bole:** Small/medium. **Bark:** Brownish grey/blackish with longitudinal fissures. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. Terminal rosettes on short thick lateral branches. **Petiole:** 0.5 - 1.8 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 3 - 10 × 1.6 - 5.5 cm. Obovate/obovate-oblong. Cuneate. Obtuse/emarginate. Entire. Glabrous/lower surface hairy when young. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** NR. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Fascicles in axils of older or fallen leaves. White. **Fruit:** Subglobose, yellow, up to 2.5 cm long. **Ecology:** Lowland, riverine and groundwater forest. **Distr:** EA, L.T, L.V. Uganda, West and Central Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Mature leaves appearing glabrous beneath. **Uses:** The wood is hard and used for timber, building poles, tool handles and carvings. The fruits are edible.

**Manilkara sansibarensis** (Engl.) Dubard
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: NC. Syn. other: NR. Local names: Mguvi (Sw).

Manilkara sulcata (Engl.) Dubard
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: NC. Syn. other: NR. Local names: Mchedi, Mcheidumedume (Sw).

Mimusops aedificatoria Mildbr.
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: NC. Syn. other: NR. Local names: Myohoyo, Mgambo (S), Mseseluguru (Z).

Mimusops bagshawei S. Moore
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: NR. Syn. other: NR. Local names: Mgambo (Sw).

Mimusops obtusifolia Lam.

*Mimusops kummel* Bruce ex A. DC.  

*Mimusops penduliflora* Engl.  

*Mimusops riparia* Engl.  

*Neohemsleya usambarensis* T. D. Penn.

Omphalocarpum strombocarpum Y.B. Harv. & Lovett

Pouteria adolfi-friedericii (Engl.) Meeuse subsp. australis (J. H. Hemsl.) L. Gaut.

Pouteria adolfi-friedericii (Engl.) Meeuse subsp. floccosa (J. H. Hemsl.) L. Gaut.

Pouteria adolfi-friedericii (Engl.) Meeuse subsp. keniensis (R. E. Fr.) L. Gaut.
Pouteria adolfi-friedericii (Engl.) Meeuse subsp. usambarensis (J. H. Hemsl.) L. Gaut.


Syn. TTCL: NR.

Local names: Kuti, Mkuti (S).

Bole: Fluted. Small/medium. To 25 m.


Slash: NR.


Notes: Two varieties: var. alnifolia widespread in tropical Africa, and var. screipii (Lecomte) L. Gaut. apparently restricted to Zanzibar. Deciduous, leaves becoming orange and red before falling. Uses: The tree is used for timber, firewood and charcoal. The fruits are edible.

Pouteria altissima (A. Chev.) Bachni


Local names: NR.


Slash: NR.


Pouteria pseudoracemosa (J.H. Hemsl.) L. Gaut.

Sideroxylon inerme L. subsp. diospyroides (Baker) J.H. Hemsl.

Synsepalum brevipes (Baker) T. D. Penn.

Synsepalum cerasiferum (Welw.) T. D. Penn.
Synsepalum msolo (Engl.) T. D. Penn.  


Synsepalum ulugurense (Engl.) Engl.  

Vitellariopsis cuneata (Engl.) Aubrév.  

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Halleria lucida L.

SIMAROUBACEAE

Harrisonia abyssinica Oliv.


Quassia undulata (Guill. et Perr.) D. Dietr.


STERCULIACEAE

Cola clavata Mast.

genus. Uses: The wood is hard, tough and heavy. It is used for firewood, building poles, tool handles, animal traps and fencing poles. The tree is suitable for shade and avenues.

Cola discoglypremnophylla Brenan & A. P. D. Jones

Cola greenwayi Brenan
Syn. FTEA: NP. Syn. TTCL: C. sp. no. 6. Syn. other: NR. Local names: Mkwati (S), Msasani (S), Muungu (S).

Cola scheffleri K. Schum.
Syn. FTEA: NP. Syn. TTCL: NC. Syn. other: NR. Local names: Msamaka (B, S), Kavi (S, Z), Mlungu (S), Mombwe (S), Msasani (S).

Cola uloloma Brenan
Syn. FTEA: NP. Syn. TTCL: NR. Syn. other: NR. Local names: NR.

Cola usambarensis Engl.
Bole: Branched. Small/medium. To 15 m. Bark: NR. Slash: NR. Leaf: NR. Petiole:
19 cm. Swollen and bent near apex. **Lamina:** Medium. 25 × 13 cm. Oblong-elliptic. Cuneate. Entire. Glabrous. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** NR. **Thorns & Spines:** NR. **Flower:** Ramiflorous. Brown-cream. **Fruit:** NR. **Ecology:** Submontane forest. **Distr:** EA. **Notes:** Young shoots with stellate hairs. **Uses:** The wood is very hard, heavy and tough. It is used for firewood, poles, charcoal, animal traps and tool handles. The tree has good shade.

**Dombeya kirkii** Mast.

**Syn. FTEA:** NP. **Syn. TTCL:** *D. gilgiana* K. Schum., *D. gilgiana* K. Schum. var. *scaberula* K. Schum., *D. warneckei* Engl. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mlwati (Z), Msausa (G). **Bole:** Small/medium. To 15 m. **Bark:** NR. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple/rarely lobed. Alternate. **Petiole:** 1.5 - 8.8 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 3.5 - 18 × 2 - 13 cm. Ovate. Cordate. Acuminate/acute. Serrate. Hairy. Stellate. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** 0.4 - 0.7 cm long. Lanceolate. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Axillary panicle. White. **Fruit:** Globose capsule. 0.4 - 0.6 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Secondary lowland forest. woodland. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LV. Eastern and Central Africa. **Notes:** A closely related smaller species, *D. taylorii* Baker f., differs from *D. kirkii* in the leaves being broadest in the upper half, apex broadly rounded and venation prominently reticulate beneath. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, bows, arrows, spear shafts & tool handles. The tree is used for ornamental purposes. Roots are boiled and used in the treatment of yaws and abdominal pains.

**Dombeya mupangae** K. Schum.

**Syn. FTEA:** NP. **Syn. TTCL:** *Dombeya shupangae* K. Schum. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mlwati (Z), Msasi (G). **Bole:** Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** Dark and rough. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Simple/lobed. Alternate. **Petiole:** 8 cm. **Lamina:** Medium. 3 × 20 cm. Ovate. Acute. Cordate. Hairy. Stellate. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** 0.3 cm. Lanceolate. Falling. **Thorns and spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Axillary panicles. White/pink. **Fruit:** Capsule. Globose tomentose. 0.6 - 0.7 cm in diameter. **Ecology:** Lowland forest (in Malawi in montane forest). Woodland. **Distr:** C. Eastern and Central Tropical Africa. **Notes:** Closely related to *D. rotundifolia*, but has larger leaves with a less densely hairy undersurface and less prominent and close reticulate venation. **Uses:** Used for firewood, charcoal, tool handles, bows, spoons and amenity.

**Dombeya torrida** (J.F. Gmel.) Bamps

**Syn. FTEA:** NP. **Syn. TTCL:** *Dombeya shupangae* K. Schum. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkilika, Mlwati (S). **Bole:** Branched. Medium. To 25 m. **Bark:** Pale grey. Smooth. **Slash:** Pale pink. Fibrous. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 4 - 20 cm. Round. **Lamina:** Medium. 7 - 28 × 5 - 20 cm. Oval. Cordate. 7 - 9 nerved. Acuminate. Serrate. Hairy. Stellate/simple. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** To 2.1 cm long. Falling. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Axillary, subumbellate, panicles. White/pink. Hermaphrodite. **Fruit:** Globose capsule. **Ecology:** Secondary or open montane, upper montane and dry montane forest. Pioneer. **Distr:** Subsp. *erythroleuca* EA, LN. Eastern Tropical Africa. Subsp. *torrida*: N. Central and North-eastern Africa. **Notes:** Subsp. *erythroleuca*: lower leaf surface more sparsely hairy, leaf more gradually narrowed to apex. Subsp. *torrida*: lower leaf surface densely hairy, leaf lamina abruptly narrowed at apex. **Uses:** It is used for firewood, poles, bows, spoons, fibre (bark), amenity and bee forage. The bark of subsp. *torrida* is used for treating indigestion.
Heritiera littoralis Dryand.


Leptonychia usambarensis K. Schum.


Nesogordonia holtzii (Engl.) Capuron ex L. C. Barnett & Dorr


Pterygota mildbraedii Engl.


Sterculia appendiculata K. Schum.
Theaceae

Balthasaria schliebenii (Melch.) Verdc.

Ficalhoa luffifolia Hiern

Ternstroemia polypetala Melch.
THYMELAEACEAE

Dais cotinifolia L.

Dicranolepis usambarica Gilg

Peddiea fischeri Engl.

TILIACEAE

Carpodiptera africana Mast.
from Central America, the West Indies and Eastern Africa. **Uses:** The wood is used for building, firewood, poles, bows and tool handles. The bark yields fibres.

**Grewia goetzeana** K. Schum.
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkole (Sw).
**Bole:** Crooked. Small/medium. To 20 m. **Bark:** Rough. Flaking. **Slash:** Pale red/brown. Fibrous. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.4 - 0.8 cm. Brown-red indumentum. **Lamina:** Medium. 4 - 14 × 1.5 - 9 cm. Oblong-lanceolate.
Cuneate/cordate. Acute. Serrate. Hairy beneath. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Present. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** White/yellow. Axillary. **Fruit:** Drupe. **Ecology:** Lowland and submontane forest. Forest edges. Woodland. **Distr:** C, EA. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is hard and heavy. It is used for firewood, building poles, tool handles, animal traps and pegs. Roots are used as a medicine for glandular disorders.

**Grewia mildbraedii** Burret
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NR. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Muhang’ana (H).
**Bole:** Medium/large. To 30 m. **Bark:** Rough. Flaking. **Slash:** Tan with fleshy pink vertical lines. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 1.0 - 1.7 cm. Appressed scale-like indumentum. **Lamina:** Medium. 5 - 20 × 2.5 - 6.5 cm. Elliptic/oblong/ovate/obovate. Obtuse/truncate. Acuminate. Entire/shallowly serrate toward apex. Glabrous/minutely stellate-pubescent on nerves beneath or with tufts of hairs in vein axils. **Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** NR. **Stipules:** Present. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Yellowish white/pink in centre. Axillary or terminal. **Fruit:** Drupe with thick fibrous mesocarp, red-orange when mature. **Ecology:** Montane forest. **Distr:** EA (Ma, Udz). Uganda, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** NR.

**ULMACEAE**

**Celtis africana** Burm.f.
**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** C. kraussiana Bernh., C. kraussiana Bernh. var. stolzii Mildbr. ex A. Peter **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Kimungwe (Sw), Mjambega (S).
**Bole:** Straight/branched/fluted. Small/medium/large. To 35 m. **Bark:** Grey/white-grey with pink patches. Smooth. Horizontal rings. **Slash:** Cream with rings of purple flecks. Freshly cut wood unpleasant smelling. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.1 - 0.5 cm. Channelled. **Lamina:** Medium. 3 - 10 × 2 - 6 cm. Ovate/lanceolate. Cuneate. Asymmetrical. 3-nerved. Acuminate. Serrate. Hairy beneath/glabrous. Simple. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Present. Falling. Small. 0.4 cm long. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Axillary cymes. Monoecious. Male flowers in clusters, female solitary. All small and greenish. **Fruit:** Orange, subglobose drupe. 0.5 cm long. **Ecology:** Dry lowland, dry montane, montane and riverine forest. **Distr:** C, EA, N, LN, LT, LV. Tropical and Southern Africa, Arabian Peninsula, Comoros. **Notes:** Styles unbranched; ripe fruits less than 0.6 cm long; leaf-blades serrate in upper two-thirds. **Uses:** The wood is strong, tough and is used for furniture, building poles and tool handles. It is also suitable for ornamental and shade. Leaves are used for fodder. The roots are boiled and the infusion drunk to stop shaking.

**Celtis gomphophylla** Baker
**Syn. FTEA:** C. durandii Engl. **Syn. TTCL:** C. durandii Engl. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mjambegha (S), Mshunduzi (Z), Mzusa (B,S). **Bole:** Straight. Fluted/slightly buttressed. Small/medium/large. To 30 m. **Bark:** Pale grey. Smooth/flaking in patches.

Domatia: Absent. Glands: Absent. Stipules: Present. Small. Falling. Linear. 0.2 - 0.6 cm. Flower: Axillary cymes. Monoecious/dioecious. Flowers small and greenish. Fruit: Dark yellow. Conic-ovoid fleshy drupe. 0.4 - 0.6 × 0.3 - 0.5 cm. Ecology: Lowland, submontane and montane forest. Distr: C, EA, N, I.V. Tropical and Southern Africa, Madagascar, Comoros. Notes: Styles unbranched; ripe fruits less than 0.6 cm long; leaf-blades entire. Uses: The wood and bark have a bad smell and are used as insect and snake repellent in houses. Leaves and shoots are used for fodder and are also favoured by black and white Colobus monkeys (Colobus angolensis).

Celtis mildbraedii Engl.


Celtis philippensis Blanco


Celtis zenkeri Engl.

hairy beneath. **Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, charcoal and tool handles. The tree is used for shade. Leaves are used as sandpaper.

**Chaetachtme aristata** Planch.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** NC. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Luwaso (M).

**Bole:** Branched. Small. To 10 m. **Bark:** Brown/grey. Smooth/fibrous/finely fissured.

**Slash:** Dirty yellow, outer darker than inner, discolours rapidly. Wood with orange tint.

**Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.3 - 0.6 cm. **Lamina:** Small/medium. 6 - 11 × 3 - 5 cm. Elliptic/lanceolate. Cuneate/rounded/cordate. Asymmetrical.

Acuminate/mucronate. Entire/serrate. Glabrous above, occasionally pubescent beneath.

**Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Present. Falling. Oblong-lanceolate. 1 - 2 cm.

**Thorns & Spines:** Present, axillary spines.

**Flower:** Axillary congested cymes. Monoecious/dioecious. Flowers small, greenish-yellow or yellow-white. Female solitary and axillary.

**Fruit:** Yellow/orange. Ovoid. 3.5 - 2 cm fresh.

**Ecology:** Lowland and submontane forest edges, riverine forest.

**Distr:** EA, N, LT, LV. Tropical and Southern Africa and Madagascar.

**Notes:** Axillary spines, glossy leaves, bristle-tipped leaf apex and zig-zag twigs are distinctive. **Uses:** The wood is very hard and tough. It is used for firewood, charcoal and tool handles. Roots are believed to be toxic.

**Trema orientalis** (L.) Blume

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *T. guineensis* (Schum. & Thonn.) Ficalho **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mpesi (Sw).

**Bole:** Small. To 12 m. **Bark:** Grey. Smooth. Lenticels.

**Slash:** Very soft. Brown to almost white or pale pink. **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate. **Petiole:** 0.8 - 1 cm. Round. **Lamina:** Medium. 6 - 11 × 2 - 5 cm. Ovate/oblong/lanceolate. Cuneate/rounded/cordate. Asymmetrical. 3-nerved. Acuminate. Serrate. Hairy, more dense below. Simple.

**Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Present. Falling. Lanceolate. 0.4 - 0.7 cm.

**Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Green-cream. Axillary cymes. Monoecious/dioecious. **Fruit:** Black. Ovoid. 0.5 cm in diameter.

**Ecology:** Pioneer in riverine, lowland, submontane and montane forest.

**Distr:** C, EA, N, L, LT, LV. Tropical and Southern Africa to Madagascar and Asia.

**Notes:** NR. **Uses:** The wood is very light and perishable. It is used for firewood. The leaves and twigs are used for fodder. The tree is used for shade. Leaves when crushed and mixed with lemon juice are used for coughs, pneumonia and bronchitis. It is also believed to be a good antidote for poisoning and an insecticide.

**URTICACEAE**

**Obetia radula** (Baker) Baker ex B.D. Jacks.

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *O. pinnatifida* Baker **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR.

**Bole:** Small. To 13 m. **Bark:** Grey/brown. Smooth/flaky. **Slash:** Soft. Juicy.

**Leaf:** Simple. Palmately-lobed. Clustered at ends of branches. **Petiole:** 8 - 15 cm. Hairy.


**Domatia:** NR. **Glands:** Punctiform cystoliths. **Stipules:** Large, ovate, 1.5 - 2.5 × 1.2 - 1.8 cm, persistent. **Thorns & Spines:** Absent. **Flower:** Axillary panicles up to 20 cm long. Flowers small, yellow. Dioecious. **Fruit:** Achene to 0.2 cm long. **Ecology:** Dry montane forest margins. Thicket.

**Distr:** EA, N, LV. Uganda, Kenya, Central Africa and Madagascar.

**Notes:** Deciduous. Sparsely branched. Stinging hairs. **Uses:** NR.

**VERBENACEAE**
Premna angolensis Gürke
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: NC. Syn. other: NR. Local names: NR. Bole:
Crooked/fluted, usually hollow. Medium. To 27 m. Bark: Pale grey/red-grey. Finely
furrowed. Slash: Pale brown to white, yellow toward wood with scattered orange-brown
flecks. Soft. Leaf: Simple. Opposite or in whorls of 4. Petiole: 3 - 10 cm. Lamina:
Medium. 5 - 21 × 3 - 13 cm. Ovate/oblong/elliptic. Cuneate/rounded/cordate,
Entire. Glabrous/hairy above or all over. Domatia: NR. Glands:
panicles. White tinged with green. Hermaphrodite. Fruit: Globose. Green, turning
purple. 0.4 - 0.5 cm in diameter. Ecology: Submontane forest edges. Grassland. Distr:
LT, LV. Tropical Africa. Notes: NR. Uses: The wood is hard and tough. It is used for
timber, firewood, poles, animal traps and tool handles.

Premna hildebrandtii Gürke
Slash: NR. Leaf: Simple. Opposite. Petiole: 1 - 5 cm. Lamina: Medium. 3 - 15 × 3 -
Absent. Flower: White-yellow green. Sweetly scented. Dense terminal panicles of
cymes. Hermaphrodite. Fruit: Black. Globose 0.6 - 0.7 × 0.5 - 0.6 cm. Ecology: Dry
Africa. Notes: NR. Uses: The wood is hard and is used for building poles, tool
handles and firewood. Roots are used as a medicine for stomach-ache.

Premna schliebenii Werderm.
Slash: NR. Leaf: Simple. Opposite. Petiole: 1 - 1.5 cm. Lamina: Medium. 5 -
29 × 2 - 14 cm. Oblong. Cuneate. Acuminated. Entire/slightly serrate. Stellate,
Absent. Flower: White or green. Panicle. Fruit: Green drupe. Subglobose. 0.6
× 0.5 cm. Pubescent and gland dotted. Ecology: Dry lowland forest. Grassland. Distr:
C, EA. Eastern Tropical Africa. Notes: Closely related to the woodland
P. chrysoclada (Bojer) Gürke Uses: The wood is tough and hard. It is used for building poles, tool
handles and firewood.

Vitex amaniensis W. Piep.
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: NC. Syn. other: NR. Local names: Mfuru (S). Bole:
Leaf: Digitate, 5-leaflets. Opposite. Petiole: 6 - 12 cm. Petiolules: 0.5 - 2 cm.
Axillary cymes. Pale blue/white. Fruit: Ellipsoid, black. 0.9 - 1.1 × 0.7 cm. Ecology:
Submontane and montane forest. Distr: EA only (EUs, Ul, Udz). Notes: Leaves dry
dark. Uses: The wood is used for timber, firewood, tool handles and spoons.

Vitex ferruginea Schumach. & Thonn.
Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: subsp. amboniensis (Gürke) Verdc. var. amboniensis: V.
amboniensis Gürke, V. tangensis Gürke; var. amaniensis (W. Piep.) Verdc.: V. amboniensis
Gürke var. *amaniensis* Pieper  

**Syn. other:** NR  
**Local names:** Mfuu (Sw)  
**Bole:** Small  
To 15 m  
**Bark:** Pale grey. Smooth.  
**Slash:** Thin, dirty white, turning green brown.  
Absent  
**Leaf:** Digitate. 3 - 7 leaflets. Opposite  
**Lft:** Digitate  
**Petiole:** 3 - 13 cm  
**Petiolule:** 0.2 - 1.3 cm  
**Lamina:** Medium. 3 - 17 × 1 - 7 cm. Elliptic/oblong-lanceolate. Cuneate. Acute/acuminate/obtuse. Hairy. Simple. var. *amboniensis* glabrous above. var. *amaniensis* hairy above  
**Domatia:** Absent  
**Glands:** Present  
**Stipules:** Absent.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Absent  
**Flower:** White/pale blue/violet. Axillary cymes. Hermaphrodite.  
**Fruit:** Black. Globose 1.4 - 4 cm in diameter.  
**Notes:** subsp. *ferruginea*: leaflets narrowly long acuminate; subsp. *amboniensis*: leaflets shortly acuminate/obtuse.  
**Uses:** The wood is used for firewood, charcoal and spoons. Fruits are edible. Leaves are chewed to treat sore and swollen throats.

**Vitex** sp. B  

**Syn. FTEA:** NC  
**Syn. TTCL:** NR  
**Syn. other:** NR  
**Local names:** Mfuu (Sw)  
**Bole:** Medium. To 18 m  
**Bark:** Grey white. Corky. Smooth.  
**Slash:** NR  
**Leaf:** Digitate  
**Petiole:** 4 - 8 cm  
**Petiolule:** To 1.5 cm  
**Lamina:** Medium. 5 - 10 × 2 - 4 cm. Elliptic. Cuneate. Acuminate. Glabrous.  
**Domatia:** NR  
**Glands:** NR  
**Stipules:** Absent.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Absent  
**Flower:** NR  
**Fruit:** Oblong-obovoid 1.4 - 1.7 cm wide, 5.5 - 8.5 cm long.  
**Ecology:** Dry lowland forest.  
**Distr:** C only (Pande).  
**Notes:** Fruits elongate.  
**Uses:** The wood is used for firewood and charcoal. Fruits are edible.

**Vitex zanzibarensis** Vatke  

**Syn. FTEA:** NC  
**Syn. TTCL:** NC  
**Syn. other:** NR  
**Local names:** Mfuu (Sw)  
**Bole:** Branched/crooked. Small/medium. To 16 m  
**Bark:** Yellow-brown. Longitudinally fissured/flaking.  
**Slash:** Bright yellow with red streaks.  
**Leaf:** Digitate. 5 leaflets. Opposite  
**Petiole:** 1.5 - 9 cm. Winged or unwinged. Leaflets sessile  
**Domatia:** NR  
**Glands:** Leaves gland dotted above and beneath.  
**Stipules:** Absent.  
**Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  
**Flower:** Blue/purple, fragrant. Hairy panicles. Terminal/axillary. Hermaphrodite.  
**Fruit:** Orange-black. Globose 0.8 - 1 cm in diameter. Dark blue juice.  
**Ecology:** Dry lowland forest edges. Woodland. Thicket.  
**Distr:** C. Eastern Tropical Africa.  
**Notes:** NR.  
**Uses:** The wood is used for firewood and charcoal. The fruits are edible.

**VIOLACEAE**

**Rinorea angustifolia** (Thouars) Baill.  
subsp. *albersii* (Engl) Grey-Wilson  
subsp. *ardisiiflora* (Welw. ex Oliv.) Grey-Wilson  
subsp. *englerianna* (De Wild. & T. Durand) Grey-Wilson  
**Syn. FTEA:** NC  
**Syn. other:** NR  
**Local names:** Kibandu, Muandama (S)  
**Bole:** Small To 10 m  
**Bark:** Grey brown.  
**Slash:** NR  
**Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  
**Petiole:** 0.1 - 0.4 cm. Pubescent  
**Domatia:** Absent.  
**Glands:** Absent.  
**Stipules:** Present.
Fruit: Subglobose capsule. 0.6 - 0.9 cm long. Ecology: subsp. albersii: submontane and montane forest; subsp. ardisiiflora: Lowland, montane and upper montane forest; subsp. engleriana: submontane forest. Distr: subsp. albersii: EA only (Us); subsp. ardisiiflora: C, EA. Eastern Tropical Africa, Angola, Zambia; subsp. engleriana: L.V. Uganda, West and Central Africa. Notes: subsp albersii: petiole glabrous; subsp. ardisiiflora: petiole pubescent, leaf shortly acuminate/acute; subsp engleriana: petiole pubescent, leaf long acuminate. Uses: The wood is used for poles, whipsticks, tool handles and animal traps. The plant is suitable for ornamental planting.

Rinorea elliptica (Oliv.) Kuntze

Rinorea oblongifolia (C. H. Wright) Marquand ex Chipp

Rinorea welwitschii (Oliv.) Kuntze subsp. tanzanica Grey-Wilson

Rinorea sp. A.
MONOCOTYLEDONAE (LILIOPSIDA)

DRACAENACEAE (AGAVACEAE)

Dracaena afromontana Mildbr.

Dracaena steudneri Engl.

Dracaena mannii Baker

GRAMINEAE (POACEAE)

Oreobambos buchwaldii K. Schum.
blades indistinctly cross veined (as are the leaves of *Oxytenanthera abyssinica*, a bamboo of woodland and much planted for the drink ulanzi). **Uses:** The stems are used for buildings, fencing, weaving chairs, baskets, mats and for soil conservation.

**Sinarundinaria alpina** (K. Schum.) C. S. Chao & Renvoize

**Syn. FTEA:** *Arundinaria alpina* K. Schum.  **Syn. TTCL:** *Arundinaria alpina* K. Schum., *Arundinaria tolange* K. Schum.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mwanzi (Sw).

**Bole:** Slender. Medium/small. To 19.5 m.  **Bark:** Green becoming yellow.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Alternate.  **Petiole:** NR.  **Lamina:** Small/medium. 5 - 20 × 6 - 15 cm. Lanceolate. Cuneate. Acuminulate (see note). Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** Absent.  **Stipules:** NR.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Terminal panicles, 5 - 15 cm long.  **Fruit:** A grain.  **Ecology:** Montane and upper montane forest.  **Distr:** EA, N, LN, LT. Tropical Africa.  **Notes:** Leaf-blades strongly cross-veined, and narrow to a fine bristle up to 2 cm long. Can occur in extensive dense stands, often over old cultivation.  **Uses:** Used for building, fencing, weaving storage pots, baskets, chairs and for soil conservation. In the Poroto mountains entire villages are constructed using this bamboo.

**MUSACEAE**

**Ensete ventricosum** (Welw.) Cheesman

**Syn. FTEA:** NC.  **Syn. TTCL:** *Musa ensete* Gmel., *Musa bolstii* K. Schum., *Musa proboscoidea* Oliv., *Musa ulugurensis* Warb.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mgomba-mwitu (Sw).

**Bole:** Fleshy. To 10 m.  **Bark:** NR.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Simple. Whorled.  **Petiole:** NR.  **Lamina:** Large. 5 × 1.5 m. Oblong-lanceolate. Cuneate. Obtuse/acute. Entire. Glabrous.  **Domatia:** Absent.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** NR.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** White with orange-yellow tips. Inflorescence terminal, pendulous. Monoecious.  **Fruit:** Elongated fleshy berry 8 - 15 × 3 - 4.5 cm. Seeds smooth, hard, black.  **Ecology:** Montane forest.  **Distr:** EA, N, LN, LV. Tropical and Southern Africa.  **Notes:** NR.  **Uses:** The tree is used for ornament and shade. The stem pulp is edible after cooking. The seeds are used for making necklaces and for playing. The stem is also used as fodder for cattle. The stem and leaves are used for liver and miscarriage problems.

**PALMAE (ARECACEAE)**

**Dypsis pembana** (H.E. Moore) Beentje & J. Dransf.

**Syn. FTEA:** *Chrysalidocarpus pembanus* H. E. Moore  **Syn. TTCL:** NR.  **Syn. other:** NR.  **Local names:** Mmapindi (Sw).  **Bole:** Green. Strongly winged with leaf scars. To 18 m.  **Bark:** NR.  **Slash:** NR.  **Leaf:** Pinnate. Whorled. +/- 10 leaves in a crown.  **Petiole:** With rachis: to 240 cm.  **Lamina:** Large. Basal leaflets, 76 × 3.6 cm. Proximal leaflets 75 × 2.4 cm. Lanceolate. Cuneate. Acuminate. Entire. Waxy peltate scales on abaxial surface.  **Domatia:** NR.  **Glands:** NR.  **Stipules:** NR.  **Thorns & Spines:** Absent.  **Flower:** Interfoliar. Monoecious.  **Fruit:** Oblong-ovoid. Waxy red. 1.4 - 1.5 × 0.7 cm.  **Ecology:** Lowland forest.  **Distr:** C only (Pemba).  **Notes:** The genus *Dypsis* does not occur on mainland Africa. Other species are in Madagascar and islands.  **Uses:** The tree is used for ornamental planting and building construction.

**Elaeis guineensis** Jacq.

**Phoenix reclinata** Jacq.


**Raphia farinifera** (Gaertn.) Hyl.


**Pandanus chilociarpus** Stapf

Syn. FTEA: NC. Syn. TTCL: P. bemisacanthus A. Peter, P. welwitschii Rendle Syn. other: NR. Local names: NR. Bole: To 15 m. Bark: Grey or brown. Slash: NR. Leaf:
Spirally arranged, simple. **Petiole:** Absent. **Lamina:** Lanceolate/linear, 135 - 270 × 4 - 8 cm. Clasping. Acuminate. Spines on margins and midrib. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Conical spines on bark, sharp spines on stilt-roots. **Flower:** Unisexual. Staminate flowers in spicately arranged spadices 14 - 26 cm long, with 4 - 6 spathes; pistillate flowers unknown. **Fruit:** Syncarps 19 - 38 × 8 - 20 cm. **Ecology:** Swamps, stream beds, riverine forest. **Distr:** I.T. Uganda. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** NR.

**Pandanus kirkii** Rendle

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *P. beddei* Warb., *P. usaramensis* Martelli, *P. warburgii* Martelli **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** NR. **Bole:** To 15 m. **Bark:** Smooth, dark grey. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Spirally arranged, simple. **Petiole:** Absent. **Lamina:** Linear, 90 - 300 × 4.7 - 6.6 cm. Clasping. Flagellate-attenuate. Toothed on margins and midrib. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** A few blunt knobs on trunk, sharp spines on stilt-roots. **Flower:** Unisexual. Staminate flowers in spicately arranged spadices 20 - 64 cm long, with 9 - 12 spathes; pistillate flowers unknown. **Fruit:** Syncarps 8 - 18 × 5 - 16 cm. **Ecology:** Sandy beaches and on coral near sea. **Distr:** C. Coastal Kenya. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** NR.

**Pandanus rabaiensis** Rendle

**Syn. FTEA:** NC. **Syn. TTCL:** *P. goetzei* Warb., *P. stubmannii* Warb., *P. engleri* Warb. **Syn. other:** NR. **Local names:** Mkadi, Msamaka (Sw). **Bole:** To 20 m. **Bark:** Buff-coloured. **Slash:** NR. **Leaf:** Spirally arranged, simple. **Petiole:** Absent. **Lamina:** Linear, 90 - 300 × 4.7 - 6.6 cm. Clasping. Attenuate. Spines on margins and midrib. **Domatia:** Absent. **Glands:** Absent. **Stipules:** Absent. **Thorns & Spines:** Sharp conical spines on trunk, small conical spines on stilt-roots. **Flower:** Unisexual. Staminate flowers in spicately arranged spadices 12 - 30 cm long; pistillate flowers unknown. **Fruit:** Syncarps 7 - 20 × 5.5 - 12.0 cm. **Ecology:** Swamps, limestone, white sand, riverine forest. **Distr:** C, E.A. Coastal Kenya. **Notes:** NR. **Uses:** Used for ornament, basketry, matting and soil conservation.
Glossary

Abaxial - The side or face away from the axis
Abruptly-pinnate - A pinnate leaf without an odd terminal leaflet, the same as paripinnate (see figure 6A)
Achene - A small dry fruit, not splitting when ripe, and containing a single seed, as in Compositae and Clematis
Acuminate - Tapering gradually to a sharp point (see figure 4A)
Acute - Having a sharp point or tip (see figure 4B)
Aestivation - The manner in which the sepals and petals are arranged in a bud (see figure 1)
Alternate - Applied to leaves, etc., inserted at different levels along the branch as distinct from opposite
Anther - The part of the stamen which contains the pollen, usually divided into two pouches or cells
Apex - The usually pointed end of an object; the tip
Apiculate - Ending abruptly in a short point (see figure 4G)
Apiculum - A short, abrupt, flexible point
Apocarpous - Carpels free and separate from one another (see figure 7A)
Appressed - Lying close and flat
Ascending - Growing or directing upward from a curved or slanted base, as certain plant stems
Asymmetrical - Irregular in shape
Auriculate - Having an ear-like lobe or appendage at the base of a leaf or other organ (see figure 3E)
Awn - A fine bristle terminating in an organ (usually applied in the case of the flowers of grasses)
Axil - The angle between the leaf and the branch
Axile - Used of the attachment of ovules to the axis or to the inner angle of a syncarpous ovary (see figure 7D)
Axillary - Arising from the Axil
Axis - (1) of inflorescence - that part of the stem or branch on which the individual flowers are borne; (2) of ovary - the central column or the central part where the inner angles of the cells (of which the ovary is composed) meet
Bifid - Cleft into two parts at the tip
Bilobed - Two-lobed
Bipinnate - When the primary divisions (pinnae) of a pinnate leaf are themselves pinnate
Bract - A small leaf subtending a flower or flower stalk
Branch - To put forth a branch or branches; spread by dividing
Bullate - Surface of leaves are prominently raised between the veins, as in the Savoy cabbage (need better example here)
Buttress - Something that serves to support, prop, or reinforce
Caducous - Falling off early; shed at an early stage of development
Calyx - The outer envelope of the flower, consisting of sepals free or united; calyx-tube - when the sepals are partly united the lower portion is the tube and the upper free part is the limb usually divided into calyx-teeth, -lobes or -segments
Cambium - A series of formative cells lying outside of the wood proper and inside of the inner bark. The growth of new wood takes place in the cambium, which is very soft
Capitate - (1) Like the head of a pin, as the stigma of some flowers; (2) collected into compact head-like clusters (as the flowers of Compositae)
Capsule - A dry fruit composed of two or more united carpels, and either splitting when ripe into pieces called valves, or opening by slits or pores
Carpel - A simple pistil formed of a fruit-leaf folded lengthwise and united by its edges, or one of several such united to form a syncarpous ovary
Caudate - Abruptly ending in a long tail-like tip or appendage (see figure 4I)
Cauline - Arising from or inserted on the stem
Cauliflorous - Producing flowers from the old wood separate from the leaves
Cell - (1) The cavity or cavities of an ovary or fruit containing the ovules or seeds; (2) The pollen-sac of an anther, an anther-lobe (= theca); (3) The smallest structural unit of an organism that is capable of independent functioning, consisting of one or more nuclei, cytoplasm, and various organelles, all surrounded by a semipermeable cell membrane
Channelled - Having grooves in
Ciliate - With a fringe of hairs along the edge
Ciliolate - Minutely ciliate
Compound - The opposite of simple; composed of several similar parts, as a leaf of several leaflets; compound fruit - when the fruits of separate flowers become united into a mass, as in Morinda (Rubiaceae); compound umbel - where each ray again bears an umbel
Conical - Shaped like a cone
Connate - When parts of the same series are united so closely that they cannot be separated without tearing
Corolla - Applied to the base of a leaf when it is more or less deeply notched (see figure 3B)
Corolla - The inner envelope of the flower, consisting of petals free or united
Corymb - A more or less flat-topped inflorescence in which the branches or pedicels start from different points but all reach to about the same level
Crenate - The margin notched with regular blunt or rounded teeth (see figure 5C)
Crenulate - crenate with very small teeth
Crooked - A part that is curved or bent
Cuneate - Of the base of a leaf when tapering gradually, i.e. wedge-shaped (see figure 3A)
Cuspidate - Abruptly tipped with a sharp rigid point (see figure 4I)
Cylindric - Of, relating to, or having the shape of a cylinder
Cyme - An inflorescence in which the central flower opens first (centrifugal), and the first branches at least are usually forked or opposite
Cymose - Having the nature of a cyme, or derived from a cyme; bearing, or pertaining to, a cyme or cymes
Cystolith - Mineral concretions
Dambos - A geological feature consisting of shallow depressions, often located near rivers, which fill with water during the rainy season. A dambo can be a kilometer in length and several hundreds of meters in width
Deciduous - Falling off eventually; not evergreen
Decurrent - When the edges of the leaf are continued down the stem as raised lines or narrow wings
Dehiscent - Opening spontaneously when ripe, as capsules and anthers
Deltoid - ADD IN
Dentate - The margin prominently toothed, the teeth directed outwards (see figure 5E)
Dicotyledon - A plant whose seeds divide into two seed lobes, or cotyledons, in germinating
Digitate - A compound leaf whose leaflets diverge from the same point (the apex of the petiole), like the fingers of a hand (see figure 6C)
Dioecious - With unisexual flowers, the male flowers on one individual, and the female flowers on another
Domatia - Small structures on the lower surface of a leaf in some woody dicotyledons, usually consisting of depressions, partly enclosed by leaf tissue or hairs, located in the axils of the primary veins
Drooping - To bend or sag gradually
Drupe - A stone fruit such as plum, cherry, etc.
Ellipsoid - An elliptic solid
Elliptic - Having the shape of an ellipse, rounded like an egg (see figure 2B)
Elongate - Long in proportion to width
Emarginate - Notched at the extremity (see figure 4F)
Endemic - Confined to a region or country and not native anywhere else
Endosperm - The nutritive material (mealy, oily, fleshy or horny) stored within the seed, and often surrounded by the embryo (formerly called albumen)
Entire - With an even margin without teeth, lobes, etc. (see figure 5A)
Epigynous - When the sepals, petals, and stamens are apparently above the ovary (see figure 8C)
Evergreen - Having foliage that persists and remains green throughout the year
Exudate - A substance that has oozed out of a plant (i.e. it has been exuded out of plant tissue/pores).
Fascicles - A cluster of flowers, leaves, etc., arising from about the same point
Fibrous - Having, consisting of, or resembling fibres
Filiform - Slender, thread-like
Fluted - Neither adhering nor united; free-basal placenta - one in which the ovules are attached to a central column arising from the base of the ovary-cavity and not reaching the top, e.g. Primulaceae (see figure 7F); free-central placenta - the same, but reaching to the top of the ovary, e.g. most Caryophyllaceae (see figure 7E)
Fulvous - Tawny; dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown
Fusiform - Spindle-shaped, thick but tapering towards each end
Gall - An abnormal swelling of plant tissue caused by insects, microorganisms, or external injury
Geoxylic - Characterized by massive woody underground stems. Usually occurring in dry open areas, often ravaged by fires
Glabrescent - Becoming glabrous, or nearly so
Glabrous - Devoid of hairs
Gland - (1) A secreting structure on the surface or embedded in the substance of a leaf, flower, etc., or raised on a small stalk (glandular hairs or stipate glands); (2) A warty protuberance or fleshy excrescence (often on petiole, inflorescence, or within the flower)
Glandular - Pertaining to a gland
Glaucous - A pale bluish green, or with a pale bloom
Globose - Having a rounded form resembling that of a globe; globular, or nearly so; spherical
Glomerule - A small compact cluster
Glumes - Lower two empty bracts, usually chaffy, as in the spikelets of grasses
Gum copal - A resin exuding from various species and genera of trees. Yellowish or brownish, irregular masses, often with a wrinkled surface; breaks with a glossy conchoidal fracture (characterized by smooth, shell-like convexitites and concavities); odorless and tasteless. Used in making varnishes
Gynaecium - (Pistil) the female part of the flower, consisting when complete of ovaries, styles and stigmas
Hairy - With hairs
Hastate - Of the base of a leaf when it has two more or less triangular lobes diverging laterally (see figure 3D)
Hermaphrodite - Having stamens and pistil in the same flower
Horizontal - At right angles to the vertical
Hypogynous - Petals and stamens inserted on the receptacle below the ovary and free from it, the ovary being thus superior (see figure 8A)
Imparipinnate - Pinnate with an odd terminal leaflet (see figure 6B)
Indehiscent - Not opening when ripe
Indumentum - Any covering, such as hairs, wool, scales, etc.
Induplicate - The margins (of petals or sepals) folded inwards but not overlapping
Inflorescence - The arrangement of the flowers on a plant; infructescence - the inflorescence in the fruiting stage
Intercostal - Located or occurring between the ribs (e.g. of a leaf)
Interpetiolar - Of stipules placed between the petioles of opposite leaves (often connate)
Intrapetiolar - Between the petiole and the stem
Lamina - The blade of a leaf; the broad, expanded portion of a petal or sepal of a flower
Lanceolate - Tapering from a rounded base toward an apex; shaped like the head of a lance or spear (see figure 2D)
Lax - Not tense, firm, or rigid; loose; slack
Leaflet - One of the divisions of a compound leaf
Lenticels - Corky spots on the bark
Malesia - The greater Malesian region, including Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, etc.
The area included in Flora Malesiana
Mericarp - One of the separate halves or parts of a fruit
Mesocarp - When the walls of a pericarp consist of three different layers, the middle one is the mesocarp; it is often fleshy or succulent
Micropyle - A minute opening in the ovule through which the pollen-tube enters
Monoecious - When the male and female flowers are separate, but borne on the same individual plant
Mucronate - Ending abruptly in a short stiff point (see figure 4H)
Nerves - The principal or more conspicuous ribs of a leaf which start from the midrib and diverge or branch throughout the blade; the smaller branches are veins; nervosa - with prominent nerves
Nut - Properly a one-seeded indehiscent fruit, with a hard, dry pericarp (the shell)
Nutlet - A little nut
Obcordate - More or less heart-shaped, but with the narrow end below and the broad end deeply notched
Oblanceolate - Lanceolate in the reversed order - i.e. narrowing toward the point of attachment more than toward the apex (see figure 2D)
Oblong - Having a somewhat elongated form with approximately parallel sides (see figure 2C)
Obovate - Ovate with the broadest part above
Obovoid - Egg-shaped and solid, with the narrow end attached to the stem
Obpyriform - Reversed pyriform, with the attachment at the narrow end
Obtuse - Blunt or rounded at the end (see figure 4C)
Ochrea - A tubular stipule sheathing the stem
Ochreate - With an ochrea
Odd-pinnate - See imparipinnate
Opposite - (1) of leaves or branches when two are borne at the same node on opposite sides of the stem; (2) of other organs, e.g. stamens, when opposite or placed in front of the petals instead of alternating with them.

Orbicular - Flat with a more or less circular outline

Oval - Broadly elliptic

Ovary - That part of the pistil (the usually enlarged base) which contains the ovules and eventually becomes the fruit

Ovate - (or Ovoid) Egg-shaped, of a flat surface which is scarcely twice as long as broad, with the broader end below the middle (see figure 2A)

Palmate - Divided into segments like the palm of the hand

Panicle - An inflorescence in which the axis is divided into branches bearing several flowers

Panicleaceous - Growing or arranged in a panicle

Papilionaceous - Applied to flowers of the pea-flower shape

Papillose - Covered with minute, nipple-like protruberances

Parietal placentation - When the ovules are attached to the inner surface of the wall of a one-celled syncarpous ovary (see figure 7C)

Paripinnate - (See abruptly-pinnate and figure 6A)

Pedicel - The stalk of each individual flower of an inflorescence

Peduncle - The general name for a flower-stalk bearing either a solitary flower or a cluster, or the common stalk (rachis, or axis) of several pedicellate or sessile flowers

Pellucid - Translucent

Peltate - Of a leaf of which the stalk is attached to its under-surface instead of to its edge

Pendulous ovule - An ovule hanging down (see figure 7H)

Perianth - The floral envelopes, consisting of calyx or corolla or both

Pericarp - The wall of the ripened ovary; its layers may be fused into one, or more or less divisible into epicarp, mesocarp and endocarp

Perigynous - When the sepals, petals and stamens are carried up around the ovary, but not attached to it (see figure 8B)

Petiole - The stalk of a leaf

Petiolule - The stalk of a leaflet

Pinna - A primary division of a pinnate leaf (plural = pinnae)

Pinnate - Of a compound leaf with the leaflets arranged along each side of a common rachis

Pinnatifid - With the margin pinnately cleft (see figure 5G)

Pinnatifid - Pinnately divided to about half-way to the midrib (see figure 5H)

Pinnatifid - Pinnately divided almost to the midrib (see figure 5I)

Pinnule - The secondary or tertiary division of a leaf which is twice or thrice pinnate

Pistil - see gynaecium

Pitted - Having small indentations in the surface

Plicate - Folded like a fan

Pod - A dry dehiscent fruit, including (1) a legume, formed of a single carpel (Leguminosae), and (2) a siliqua which is two-celled, divided by a thin partition (Cruciferae)

Pombe - A bush-beer brewed using germinated millet seed

Puberulous - Shortly pubescent

Pubescent - Covered with short soft hairs

Pulvinate - Having a swelling at the base. Used of a leafstalk.

Pulvinus - A cushion-like swelling at the base of the stalk of a leaf or leaflet (plural pulvini)

Punctiform - Having the form or character of a point

Punctate - Marked with dots or translucent glands

Pyrene - A nutlet, or kernel, the stone of a drupe or similar fruit
Pyriform - Having the form of a pear; pear-shaped
Raceme - An inflorescence in which the flowers are borne on pedicels along an individual axis or peduncle
Racemose - Resembling or borne in a raceme
Racemule - ADD IN
Rachis - (or Rhachis) (1) The principal axis of an inflorescence. (2) The common petiole on which the leaflets of a compound leaf are inserted. Plural = rachides
Ramilflorous - Flowering on the branches
Reduplicate - inverted V-shaped in cross-section
Reflexed - Bent backward or outward
Reticulate - Net-veined, when the smallest veins of a leaf are connected together like the meshes of a net
Reticulum - A netlike formation or structure; a network
Retuse - Notched (see figure 4E)
Ribbed - Having ribs
Rosette - A circular cluster of leaves that radiate from a center at or close to the ground
Rufous - Reddish (of various shades)
Sagittate - Of the base of a leaf with two acute straight lobes directed downwards (see figure 3C)
Scales - (1) reduced leaves, usually sessile and scarios and seldom green; (2) a kind of indumentum in the form of small, flat disks attached by the centre; (3) Scaling - Bark scaling off in patches due to the presence of discontinuous cork cambium
Scarious - Thin and dry, not green
Scandent - Climbing
Sepal - One of the separate, usually green parts forming the calyx of a flower
Serrate - Toothed like a saw, with regular pointed teeth (see figure 5E)
Serrulate - Serrate with minute teeth
Sessile - Without a stalk
Sheath - An enveloping tubular structure; in grasses, the lower portion of the leaf clasp the stem
Sheathing - Forming a sheath
Silicule - a short siliqua, not much longer than broad
Siliqua - A pod divided into two cells by a thin partition, opening by two valves which fall away from a frame on which the seeds are borne (e.g. Cruciferae)
Simple - The opposite of compound; Simple leaf - of one blade, not divided into leaflets; simple fruit - one which results from the ripening of a single carpel or ovary
Spadices - Plural of spadix
Spadix - A flower spike with a fleshy or thickened axis (e.g. Aroidae and some Palms).
Spathe - A large bract enclosing a spadix, or two or more bracts enclosing a flower-cluster
Spicate - Arranged in a spike
Spiciform - Spike-shaped
Spike - An inflorescence with the flowers sessile along a simple undivided axis or rachis
Spikelet - A small or secondary spike; in grasses a small spike composed of one or more flowers within a common pair of plumes
Spine - A sharp-pointed hardened structure
Spinescent - Having a spine or spines; terminating in a spine
Stamen - The pollen-producing reproductive organ of a flower, usually consisting of a filament and an anther
Standard - The large posterior petal (outside in the bud) of a papilionaceous corolla
Stellate - Starlike; having similar parts radiating from a common center; as, stellate flowers
Stigma - The point or surface of the pistil which receives the pollen, either sessile (when there is no style) or on the top or surface of the style or its branches
Stilt root - An aerial root
Stipe - The stalk supporting a carpel or gynaecium
Stipellae - Two small secondary stipules at the base of a leaflet
Stipitate - Supported on a special stalk, or stipe, as an ovary (e.g. Capparidaceae)
Stipules - Leaf-like or scale-like appendages of a leaf, usually at the base of the petiole
Stoma - (plural Stomata) breathing pores in the epidermis
Straight - Approximately straight; not much curved; as, straight ribs are such as pass from the base of a leaf to the apex, with a small curve
Style - The narrow upper part of the ovary supporting the stigma
Sub - a prefix implying somewhat or slightly, e.g. subacute - somewhat acute
Subentire - Having a very slightly uneven margin
Subulate - Awl-shaped
Suffrutescent - Like a suffrutex
Suffrutex - An undershrub, usually producing erect leafy and flowering shoots from a woody underground stock each year
Superior - Of an ovary when the sepals, petals and stamens are inserted below it (hypogynous); also when the receptacle bearing the calyx, corolla and stamens is prolonged so as to be separate from the ovary, but forms a cup surrounding it (perigynous)
Syconia - The fleshy multiple fruit of the fig, consisting primarily of the enlarged, hollow, globose floral receptacle open at the apex and containing numerous fruitlets.
Symmetrical - (1) Having, involving, or exhibiting symmetry; (2) Having an equal number of parts in the successive circles of floral organs; -- said of flowers; (3) Having a likeness in the form and size of floral organs of the same kind; regular
Sympodial - A primary axis that develops from a series of short lateral branches and often has a zigzag or irregular form
Syncarp - A fleshy compound fruit composed either of the fruits of several flowers, as in the pineapple and mulberry, or of several carpels of a single flower, as in the magnolia and raspberry
Syncarpous - Composed of two or more united carpels (see figure 7B)
Terete - Cylindrical, circular in transverse section
Terminal - Growing or appearing at the end of a stem, branch, stalk, or similar part
Thyrse - A panicle with the secondary and ultimate axes cymose
Thyrsoïd - Like a thyrse
Tomentose - Covered with short, dense, matted hairs
Trifoliolate - Having three leaflets (see figure 6D)
Truncate - Cut off more or less squarely at the end (see figure 4D)
Tumid - Inflated, swollen
Umbel - An inflorescence in which the divergent pedicels or rays spring from the same point; compound umbel - where each ray itself bears an umbel, each of the latter being a partial umbel; simple umbel - where each ray terminates in a flower
Undulate - Wavy on the margin (see figure 5B)
Unisexual - Having stamens only or pistils only
Valvate - When the edges of the petals or sepals meet without overlapping (see figure 1C)
Valve - (1) One of the parts produced by the splitting of a capsule when ripe; (2) in grasses the glume next to the flower
Velutinous - Velvety
Verticil - A whorl or arrangement of similar parts in a circle at the same level; verticillate - of leaves in a whorl or several arising at the same node arranged regularly around the stem
Vestige - A rudimentary or degenerate, usually nonfunctioning, structure that is the remnant of an organ or a part that was fully developed or functioning in a preceding generation or an earlier stage of development
Viscid - Sticky
Viscous - Glutinous or very sticky
Whorled - Furnished with whorls; arranged in the form of a whorl or whorls; verticillate; as, whorled leaves
Withies - Long flexible twigs
Zig-zag - A line or course that proceeds by sharp turns in alternating directions; One of a series of such sharp turns
Blurb for the back of the book:

The Field Guide to the Forest Trees of Tanzania contains descriptions of xxxxx species of the larger trees. A large tree is defined as reaching greater than 10 m tall or a diameter of 20 cm at breast height. The forests covered are closed evergreen and semi-evergreen forests on the Eastern Arc mountains and coast, the northern and southern mountains, and forests on the shores of Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa. The forests range from lowland groundwater and riverine forests to elfin mist forests on the highest peaks. The guide is updated from draft text derived from a file card index prepared by Jon Lovett during field work from 1979 to 1992, with additions from students at the Botanical Museum of Copenhagen. Each description is compiled using a limited set of botanical terms in order to avoid complicated terminology. Local names and uses are primarily provided by C.K. Ruffo, based on a lifetime of field work. Taxonomy and nomenclature have been checked and updated by Roy Gereau with additional species not included in the original draft. Illustrations of xxxxx species are by Line Sørensen and Jilly Lovett. Distribution maps for xxxxx species were prepared by James Taplin from published and unpublished sources using WORLDMAP. James Taplin also formatted the text and prepared the glossary and index. Publication was made possible through a Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund small grant.