## 4. KHAYA A. Jussieu, Bull. Sci. Nat. Géol. 23: 238. 1830.

## 非洲楝属 fei zhou lian shu

Peng Hua (彭华); David J. Mabberley

Trees, monoecious. Leaves in spirals, even-pinnate; leaflet blades glabrous, margin entire. Thyrses axillary or subterminal. Flowers appearing bisexual. Calyx 4- or 5-parted almost to base, imbricate. Petals 4 or 5, distinct, contorted, much longer than calyx when in bud. Staminal tube urceolate, kettlelike, or cup-shaped; anthers 8–10, inserted on inside apical part of tube. Disk cushion-shaped. Ovary 4- or 5-locular, with 12–16(–18) amphitropous ovules per locule; stigma disciform, with 4 grooves on apex. Capsule globose or suborbicular, woody, apically 4- or 5-valvate when mature. Seeds with vestigial endosperm; cotyledons flat, collateral; radicle lateral.

About six species: tropical Africa, Madagascar; one species (introduced) in China.

1. Khaya senegalensis (Desrousseaux) A. Jussieu, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. 19: 250, 1832.

## 非洲楝 fei zhou lian

Swietenia senegalensis Desrousseaux in Lamarck, Encycl. 3: 679. 1791.

Trees to 25 m tall or more. Bark exfoliating. Young branches with dark grayish brown lenticels. Leaves 15-60 cm or more; petiole and rachis cylindric, glabrous; leaflets 8-32, subopposite to alternate, apical 2 pairs opposite; petiolules 5-10 mm; leaflet blades basally on rachis ovate but apically on rachis oblong to elliptic, 7-17 × 3-6 cm, abaxially greenish white, adaxially dark green, secondary veins 9-14 on each side of midvein and prominent on both surfaces when dry, base broadly cuneate to ± rounded, margin entire, apex mucronate to acuminate. Thyrses shorter than leaves, glabrous. Sepals 4, distinct, oblong, ca. 1 mm. Petals 4, oblong to obovate, ca. 3 mm, glabrous. Staminal tube urceolate. Ovary ovoid, usually 4locular, with amphitropous ovules. Capsule globose, woody, septifragal from apex when mature; pericarp thick. Seeds ellipsoid to suborbicular, broad, margin with a round membranous wing.

Cultivated. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Taiwan [native to tropical Africa].

This species is usually grown as an ornamental. The wood is used as construction material, the leaves as animal feed, and the roots as medicine