



# Wild Flowers in Kayin State

※Description of each species is mainly referred from 'Flora of China'  
and 'A field guide to forest trees of Northern Thailand'. See bibliography.



# *Thunbergia laurifolia* Lindl.

## Acanthaceae

Common Name: Laurel clockvine

Myanmar Name: Kyini-nwe

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Woody vine with tuberous roots. Climbing by twining stems and reaching a length of 12 m or more in one season. Leaves simple, opposite, oblong-lanceolate, base obtuse or sub-cordate, apex acute-acuminate, margin entire to slightly toothed, glabrous on both surface. Inflorescence raceme. Flowers large trumpet-shaped, blue or violet with yellowish throat. Calyx with glands at the edge only. Fruits capsule, 2 to 4 seeds.



Distribution: India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand. Widely cultivated as ornamental purpose.

Habitat: Tropical forest margins, open forests.

Uses: Ornamental. The leaves are dried and crushed and drunk as a tea in Thailand and Malaysia.

# *Gluta usitata* (Wall.) Ding Hou

## Anacardiaceae

Common Name: Burmese lacquer tree

Myanmar Name: Thitsi

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Deciduous tree, up to 20 m tall. Leaves simple, alternate, clustered near end of twigs, oblong or obovate, 15-30 × 7-12 cm, base tapering, apex blunt or rounded, margin entire. Flowers white turn into pink then scarlet. Fruits globose, 0.8-1.2 cm, separated by a short stalk from 5-6 spreading, bright scarlet or red-purple wings 5-10 cm, clearly veined.



Distribution: India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand.

Habitat: Open forests.

Uses: A natural lacquer or varnish is obtained from the trunk.

# *Lannea coromandelica* (Houtt.) Merr.

## Anacardiaceae

Common Name: Indian ash tree

Myanmar Name: Latang

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Deciduous tree, up to 10 m tall. Leaves 10-35 cm long, imparipinnately compound with 7-9 leaflets. Leaflet blade membranous or papery, ovate or oblong-ovate, 5.5-9 × 2.5-4 cm, base oblique, subrounded, apex long acuminate or caudate-acuminate, margin entire. Inflorescence panicle or racemose, appearing before leaves, gathered at branch apices or on short shoots, up to 30 cm long. Flowers small, yellow. Fruits drupe, ovoid to slightly reniform, purplish red.



Distribution: Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam.

Habitat: Lowland and hill forests. Dry forests in Myanmar.

Uses: Young leaves and sprouts are raw or cooked as a vegetable. The tannin containing barks is used for the impregnation of fishnets.

# *Amalocalyx microlobus* Pierre ex Spire

## Apocynaceae

Common Name: -

Myanmar Name: -

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Lianas, up to 10 m, densely villous when young, glabrous when older. Leaves opposite, petiole 1-3 cm, broadly obovate or elliptic, 5-15 × 2-10.5 cm, base truncate to cordate. Inflorescence pendulous clusters, 15-30-flowered. Corolla whitish outside, pink to purple inside, glabrous, tube ca. 2 cm, lobes ovate, shorter than tube. Fruits 8-10 × 1.2-1.5 cm. Seeds ovate, ca. 103 mm, coma (a tuft of hairs at the tip of seeds) ca. 4 cm.



Distribution: China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam.

Habitat: Forest edge.

# *Ariopsis protanthera* N.E.Br.

## Araceae

Common Name: -

Myanmar Name: -

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Lithophytic herbs growing in cracks of stone, slender, up to 12 cm tall, tuber sub-globose, ca. 1.5 cm diam. Leaves solitary, petiole very slender, 5-15 cm in length, lamina peltate, cordate-ovate, 5-10 × 4-10 cm, membranaceous, margin entire. Inflorescence 1-3 in each floral sympodium, appearing before the leaves. Peduncle very slender, 4-5 cm long, much longer than spathe. Spathe ovate, boat-shaped, marcescent, dull yellow. Spadix shorter than spathe, ca. 1.5 × 0.4 cm. Fruits 4-6 angled berry, ca. 5 × 5 mm, pale green, stigma persistent.



Distribution: India, Myanmar, Thailand.

Habitat: Rocky cliff.

Cited from Boyce P.C. (2009) *Ariopsis* (Araceae:Colocasieae) a new generic record for Thailand & preliminary observations on trans-Himalayan biogeography in Araceae. Thai For. Bull. (Bot.) 37: 9-14.

# *Balanophora dioica* R.Br. ex Royle

## Balanophoraceae

Common Name: Himalayan Balanosphora

Myanmar Name: -

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Dioecious annual roots parasites. Scapes purple to pink, cylindric 2-10 cm. Leaves 3-10, distichous, rarely spirally arranged, imbricate, broadly ovoid to ellipsoid,  $3-3.5 \times 2.5-3$  cm. Male inflorescences broadly ovoid to ellipsoid,  $3-3.5 \times 2.5-3$  cm. Male flowers numerous, densely crowded in an ovoid or club shaped head or inflorescence at the top of stem. Female inflorescences ellipsoid to narrowly ovoid, 2-5 cm. Female flowers on basal stipe of spadices and main axis of inflorescence.



Distribution: Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal.

Habitat: Dense forests.

Uses: Medicinally used in China.

# *Impatiens lobbiana* Turcz.

## Balsaminaceae

Common Name: -

Myanmar Name: -

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Lithophytic, annual herb, up to 60 cm tall. Stem erect, the lower part sometimes decumbent, well branched, green with red dots. Leaves spirally arranged, ovate, 8-13 × 3.5-5 cm, apex acuminate, base attenuate, margin crenate with one pair of cylindrical glands near the lamina base. Flowers solitary, axillary, 1.8-4.5 × 1.9-5 cm, pink. Stamens pale green, anthers white. Fruits ca. 1.3 cm long, clavate, 4-lobed. Seeds 20-24, ellipsoid, brown.



Distribution: Endemic to Myanmar (Kayin and Mon State).

Habitat: Growing on limestone in shady or open area.

Cited from Ruchisansakum S. (2018) Balsaminaceae in Southeast Asia. pp. 49-52.



# *Combretum indicum* (L.) DeFilipps

## Combretaceae

Common Name: Rangoon creeper, Chinese honeysuckle

Myanmar Name: Dawe-hmaing-nwe

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Lianas, up to 10 m. Leaves simple, opposite or subopposite (sometimes partly alternate, spiral or whorled), elliptic or elliptic-oblong, 5-18.5 × 2.5-9 cm, base obtuse, apex acuminate to shortly caudate, glabrous except slightly brown pilose on midvein on upper surface, white verruculose on both surfaces. Inflorescence lax, bracts deciduous. Flowers fragrant, calyx tube 5-9 cm, lobes deltoid. Petals opening white, later turning reddish, 1-2.4 × 0.4-1 cm, apex rounded to obtuse. Fruits dark brown, fusiform or narrowly ovoid, sharply 5-stiff wings, glabrous.



Distribution: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, coastal E. Africa, Indian Ocean islands, Pacific islands.

Habitat: Thickets and in secondary forest, margin of forest, along river-bank.

Uses: Ornamental. The fruits and seeds are used as anthelmintic.

# *Combretum latifolium* Blume

## Combretaceae

Common Name: -

Myanmar Name: Mana-nwe

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Woody lianas, up to 30 m. Leaves simple, opposite, broadly elliptic to ovate-elliptic, 10-20 × 5-10 cm, base obtuse to cuneate, apex acute, margin entire, glabrous on both surfaces or with pale yellowish scales on lower surface. Inflorescence axillary, compound, broadly cylindric, densely flowered spikes, 6-10 cm long. Flowers greenish white to yellowish green; petals 4. Fruits brownish, ellipsoidal, 2.5-4 cm long, puberulous, 4-winged.



Distribution: Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam.

Habitat: Mixed forests.

# *Getonia floribunda* Roxb.

## Combretaceae

Common Name: Paper flower climber

Myanmar Name: Gyut-nwe

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Woody lianas, young stem densely brown pubescent. Leaves ovate to elliptic, 5-15 × 3-7 cm, base rounded, apex acute or acuminate-caudate, densely pubescent on both surfaces. Flowers in dense axillary racemes, crowded in dense panicles at top of branched. Calyx tube 4-5 mm long; lobes 5, to 5 mm long elliptic cream colored. Petals absent. Fruits drupe, 6-8 mm long, with 5 spreading accerrescent calyx lobes.



Distribution: Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam.

Habitat: Tropical forest, forest margins.

Uses: Medicinally used in India; the leaves are bitter, astringent, laxative, anthelmintic, depurative, diaphoretic and febrifuge.

# *Terminalia alata* Heyne ex Roth

## Combretaceae

Common Name: Indian laurel

Myanmar Name: Taukyan

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Deciduous tree, up to 30 m tall. Bark with deep vertical fissures and transverse cracks, dark grey to blackish, inner bark reddish. Leaves simple, oblong to ovate-oblong, 7-20 × 4-10 cm, base obtuse, apex rounded to acute, glabrous to tomentose, with a pair of stalked glands on the midrib near the base below. Flowers in an axillary or terminal spike 6-15 m long, calyx tube pubescent. Fruits broadly ellipsoid, 4-6 × 2.5-5 cm, 5-winged, wings coriaceous, glabrous, 1-2 cm broad.



Distribution: India, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand.

Habitat: Mixed deciduous forest.

Uses: Timber; the wood is used as house building, furniture, tool handles and for underwater purposes. The bark is used medicinally against diarrhea.

# *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus* Roxb.

## Dipterocarpaceae

Common Name: -

Myanmar Name: In

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Deciduous tree, up to 25 m tall. Leaves simple, spiral, broadly ovate to cordate, 25-70 × 15-50 cm, base slightly cordate, apex acute or obtuse, margin entire to ciliated. Inflorescence short, 3-8-flowered, axillary. Flowers pale pink, contorted. Fruits a samaroid with 2 large wings, wings linear, up to 20 cm long, body subglobose with 5 lumps between wings at apex.



Distribution: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam.

Habitat: Open, dry deciduous forests. Main component of deciduous dipterocarp forest, known locally as “indaing” forest.

Uses: Timber; large mature leaves are used for thatching roofs and wrapping materials. The oleoresin is used in torches and as lamp oils.

# *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub.

## Fabaceae

Common Name: Flame of the forest

Myanmar Name: Pauk-net

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Deciduous tree, 8-20 m tall. Leaves trifoliolate compound. Leaflets unequal, thickly leathery, rough on both surface, oblique to orbicular, 8-15 cm long and wide, base oblique, apex rounded. Inflorescence axillary and terminal panicles or racemes, up to 20 cm long. Flowers orange or rarely yellow, pea-shaped, 6-7 cm long, ovary densely velutinous. Fruits pod, flat, oblong, brown, up to 14 cm long, slightly curved upward; seed reddish brown, broadly reniform or reniform-orbicular, compressed.



Distribution: Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam.

Habitat: Near roads and cultivated land, open forest, open grassland, wet places.

Uses: Multi-purpose tree; flowers are used for the preparation of a yellow dye. The red resin from the bark is used medicinally as an astringent; seed oil as human nutrition. The leaves are used for fodder, and etc.

# *Mucuna pruriens* (L.) DC.

## Fabaceae

Common Name: Cowage

Myanmar Name: Gwin-nwe

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Semi-woody vines. Leaves up to 46 cm, trifoliate; terminal leaflet symmetrical, elliptic or ovate-rhombic, (3-)14-16 × (4.5)8-10 cm, base broadly cuneate to rounded, apex rounded, acute or shortly acuminate; lateral leaflets conspicuously asymmetrical, 7-19 cm, width ratio of abaxial to adaxial halves 2-3:1. Inflorescence with no bracts or scars in lower part. Calyx with dense soft appressed pale hairs and often irritant orange bristles. Flower deep purple. Legume linear-oblong and slightly swollen around seeds or misshapen with irregular swellings around seeds, densely covered with soft pale hairs or orange to brown irritant caduceus bristles.



Distribution: Widely distributed in the tropics.

Habitat: Riverside, forest margins of tropical and subtropical regions.

Uses: Plants are cover and green manure crop; medicinally used in India. The seeds are a common famine food. The young pods and seeds are cooked and eaten as a vegetable.

# *Mucuna revoluta* Wilmot-Dear

## Fabaceae

Common Name: -

Myanmar Name: -

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Twining vines. Leaves up to 20 cm. Terminal leaflet elliptic or ovate, 6-10 × 4-5.5 cm, base narrowly rounded, apex abruptly acuminate; lateral leaflets up to 12 cm, base truncate, rounded or cuneate. Inflorescence 8-16 cm long, unbranched or once or twice branched near base. Flowers deep purple or pinkish purple with paler keel. Legume broadly oblong, sometimes asymmetric with rounded apex and base with minute spreading hairs and abundant irritant bristles, both margins with a pair of strongly inrolled wings, both surfaces with 8-12 thickly leathery markedly obliquely transverse crowded parallel lamellae completely concealing fruits surface. Seeds 2 shiny, red-brown with black mottling.



Distribution: Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam.

Habitat: Deciduous forests and disturbed vegetation.



# *Xylia xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub.

## Fabaceae

Common Name: Burma ironwood

Myanmar Name: Pyinkado

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Deciduous tree, up to 20 m tall. Leaves bipinnate, alternate, pinnae 2, opposite. Leaflets 4-18, opposite, 5-33.5 × 2.5-6 cm, oblong, elliptic or elliptic-oblong, base obtuse or acute, apex acute or acuminate, margin entire, glabrous. Flowers in axillary globose heads, dull yellow. Fruits a pod 10-15 × 5-6 cm, flat, broadly falcate, woody, compressed, dehiscent. Seed 4-10, oblong, compressed, brown.



Distribution: Cambodia, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam.

Habitat: Dry evergreen forests, mixed forest.

Uses: Timber; leaves are used as green manure.

# *Phyllocyclus parishii* (Hook.f.) Kurz

## Gentianaceae

Common Name: -

Myanmar Name: -

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Annual herb, 10-40 cm, stem glabrous. Leaves perfoliate, 0.5-2 × 2.5-4 cm. Inflorescences monochasium or dichasium, 5-10 cm long, 4-10 flowers on each. Flowers with 1-2 mm long pedicels, white or white with pale orangish. Corolla salver-shaped, 5-lobed, lobes spatulate, almost equal, as long as corolla tube. Fruits capsule, oblong, 6-7 mm long.



Distribution: Myanmar, Thailand.

Habitat: Limestone area in deciduous forests.

# *Congea tomentosa* Roxb.

## Lamiaceae

Common Name: Woolly congea

Myanmar Name: Hmwe-zok

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Woody climber, branchlets densely yellowish brown tomentose. Leaves simple, opposite, elliptic to ovate, 6-16 × 3-10 cm, base broadly cuneate, rounded to subcordate, apex acute to acuminate, margin entire, pilose on both surfaces. Inflorescence capitate, (5-)7(-9)-flowered; involucre bracts pink to purple. Calyx pink to purple, funnelform, 6-8 mm long; corolla white. Stamens long exserted. Fruits drupe enclosed in an enlarged calyx.



Distribution: Bangladesh, China, India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam.

Habitat: Mixed forests.

# *Colebrookea oppositifolia* Sm.

## Lamiaceae

Common Name: Indian squirrel tail

Myanmar Name: Chying-htawng-la

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Shrubs, 1-3 m tall. Stem and leaves densely tomentose. Leaves 10-20 × 3-7 cm, elliptic, base broadly cuneate to rounded, apex long acuminate, margin crenulate, nerves ca. 10 pairs, oblique, rugulose and puberulent on upper surface, densely tomentose on lower surface. Spikes to 10 × 0.5 cm, paniced, terminal, densely hairy. Flowers in close whorls, densely white-hairy, corolla 2 mm long, equally 4-lobed; stamens 4, exserted in male flowers, included in female flowers. Nutlets obovoid ca. 1mm. yellow-brown.



Distribution: China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand.

Habitat: Open dry forests, thickets.

Uses: Medicinally used for dermatitis, nose bleeding, coughing up blood and ringworms. The leaves are used in the treatment of wounds and bruises in India and also used as fodder.

# *Barringtonia acutangula* (L.) Gaertn.

## Lecythidaceae

Common Name: Indian oak

Myanmar Name: Kyi, Kyi-bin

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Tree up to 20 m tall. Leaves with petioles 0.4-1.1 cm long, lamina 6.5-20 × 2.5-7.5 cm, oblanceolate or obovate, apex acute, acuminate, cuspidate, rounded, somewhat retuse, base cuneate, margin serrate or serrate-crenulate, chartaceous. Inflorescence a spike or raceme up to 60 cm long, terminal, pendulous, sparsely flowered, with 60-90 flowers. Flowers pinkish or reddish. Fruits 1.3-7 × 1-1.5 cm, globose, ovoid, obovate or cylindrical with 4-8 ribs.



Distribution: Afghanistan, Australia, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Guinea, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam.

Habitat: Evergreen forests, along stream and marshy areas.

Uses: The leaves are used to treat dysentery and diarrhea. The fruits are used for blood diseases. The bark is used as a mouthwash for toothache, and commonly used for the treatment of liver disorders, diarrheal diseases, eye diseases, splenic disorders and worm infestation (India).

# *Strychnos nux-blenda* A.W.Hill

## Loganiaceae

Common Name: Burmese strychnine tree

Myanmar Name: Hkapaung, Kri

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Deciduous, small tree or tree up to 18 m tall. Leaves simple, opposite, elliptic, broadly ovate to orbicular, 5-16 × 5-13 cm, base acute, rounded to subcordate, apex blunt to acuminate, margin entire, 3-5-nerved from base. Inflorescence terminal or on ends of short side branches. Flowers green, pale yellow to white, tubular, 8-12 mm long. Fruits globose, berry, orange at maturity, with hard coriaceous pericarp, 5-8 cm in diam.



Distribution: Cambodia, India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam.

Habitat: Deciduous and semi-deciduous forests.

Uses: The fruits are edible, and free of the poisonous alkaloids found in many species within the genus *Strychnos*. The wood is used for making carts and agricultural implements and for fancy cabinet work.

# *Lagerstroemia macrocarpa* Wall. ex Kurz

## Lythraceae

Common Name: Queen's crape myrtle

Myanmar Name: Eikmwe

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Deciduous, small tree or tree, up to 12 m tall. Leaves simple, alternate, broadly oblong to elliptic 10-24 × 4-12 cm, base broadly rounded, apex rounded, margin entire, glabrous on both surfaces. Inflorescences terminal panicles, ca. 10 cm long. Floral tube 60-merous, broad ribs. Flowers pale pink to purplish pink, 4-7 cm in diam. Fruits capsule, oblong, 2.5-4.5 cm long, 3-4 cm wide.



Distribution: Cambodia, India, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam.

Habitat: Scattered dry dipterocarp forests, open areas.

Uses: Timber, sometimes planted as ornamental.

# *Firmiana colorata* (Roxb.) R.Br.

## Malvaceae

Common Name: Scarlet sterculia, Colored sterculia

Myanmar Name: Gup-chyu

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Deciduous trees, up to 17 m tall. Bark pale cream or greyish, smooth or shallowly cracked, inner bark yellowish. Leaves simple, broadly cordate, 17.5-25 × 18-20 cm, base deeply cordate, apex 3-5-lobed, both surfaces sparsely yellowish stellate hairs. Inflorescence cymose-paniculate. Flowers orange-red. Follicle stalked tongue-shaped, 5-7 cm, with 1 or 2 black seeds on the edge.



Distribution: Bhutan, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam.

Habitat: Open areas, forest edge.

Uses: The fiber is obtained from the bark and it is used in rope making in India. The bark and juice are used for jaundice. The gum infusion is given for stomach pain.



# *Pterospermum semisagittatum* Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.

## Malvaceae

Common Name: -

Myanmar Name: Mai-ham-hpan

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Deciduous or evergreen tree according to climate, up to 25 m tall. Bark pale greyish or creamy-brown, peeling in thin flakes. Leaves simple, oblong to lanceolate, 16-25 × 4-7 cm, rusty hairy, base strongly asymmetrical, rounded on one side, arrow-shaped on the other, apex acute to cuspidate. Flowers solitary, white, 4.5-8 cm long, surrounded with 3 lacinate long bracts. Fruits capsule, woody, cylindrical or elliptical, 6-8 cm long, densely hairy.



Distribution: Cambodia, India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Sri Lanka.

Habitat: Dry forests, semi-open forests, gaps on evergreen forests.

Uses: Traditionally, plants used to treat cough, skin diseases and headache and also used as an antihemorrhagic and antihypnotic remedy in folk medicine.

# *Aphanamixis polystachya* (Wall.) R.Parker

## Meliaceae

Common Name: White cedar, Rohituka

Myanmar Name: Chaya-kaya, Ta-gat-net, Thit-ni

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Trees, up to 30 m tall. Bark reddish brown, flaking, inner bark reddish or pale cream. Leaves odd- or even- pinnate, 30-60(-100) cm; leaflets 3-7 pairs, opposite, usually with small basal one; leaflet blades oblong-elliptic, elliptic, or ovate, 6-26 × 4-10 cm, base oblique, apex caudate-acuminate to obtuse, margin entire. Inflorescence axillary, less than 30 cm. Flowers 6-7 mm in diam., pale yellow, with 3 bracteoles. Capsule spherical-pyriform to nearly ovoid, yellow pinkish to orangish when mature, splitting into 2-3 sections with 1-2 large dark brown seeds partly covered by bright red aril.



Distribution: Bhutan, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam; Pacific islands.

Habitat: Secondary forest, forest on limestone.

Uses: Timber is used in house construction and is suitable for furniture. A commercially valuable oil for soap making is extracted from the seeds in India.

# *Osbeckia truncata* D.Don ex Wight & Arn.

## Melastomataceae

Common Name: -

Myanmar Name: -

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A branched woody herb, up to 35 cm tall. Leaves simple, sessile, opposite, ovate-lanceolate ca.  $2-6 \times 1-2$  cm, apex acuminate, both surfaces hairs. Inflorescence terminal cymes. Calyx tube with stalked stellate white hairs. Flowers petals 4, obcordate, ca.  $2 \times 2$  cm, purple to rose pink. Fruits capsule, seeds minute, bumerous, curved.



Distribution: Bangladesh, India, Myanmar.

Habitat: Open area, forest margin.

Cited from Uddin M.Z, Alam M.F. and Hassan M.A. (2011) Rediscovery of *Osbeckia truncata* D.Don ex Wight & Arn. (Melastomataceae) in Bangladesh. Bangladesh J. Bot. 40: 101-103.

# *Moringa oleifera* Lam.

## Moringaceae

Common Name: Moringa, Drumstick tree, Horseradish tree

Myanmar Name: Dan-da-lun

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Tree, up to 12 m tall. Leaves petiolate, 3-pinnate, 25-60 cm, with stalked glands. Leaflets in 4-6 pairs, ovate, elliptic, or oblong, 1-2 × 0.5-1.2 cm, base rounded to cuneate, apex rounded to emarginated. Inflorescence a widely spreading panicle. Flowers white to cream, fragrant. Fruits capsule 3-valved, 20-50 × 1-3 cm, dehiscent.



Distribution: native to India. Widely cultivated as ornamental and vegetable, and naturalized in the tropics.

Habitat: Open places. Found throughout Myanmar, grown there in homegarden and cultivated as vegetable.

Uses: The seedpods are used in soups and curries. Young leaves and shoots having mustard-like flavor cooked or raw added to salads, soups and curries.

# *Phoenix loureiroi* Kunth

## Palmae (Arecaceae)

Common Name: Mountain date palm

Myanmar Name: -

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Stem solitary or clustered, up to 6 m tall, sometimes short. Leaves up to 2 m, pinnate with sharp spines, leaflets fascicled, up to 130 on each side of the rachis. Inflorescence erect, unisexual, male with to 30 rachillae, female with to 40 rachillae. Fruits black or dark purple, ovoid to obovoid, 1-seeded berry.



Distribution: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.

Habitat: Open forest, disturbed area, scrubland, limestone area, steep slope.

Uses: The leaflets are used as the manufacture of mats, hats, baskets and brooms. The fruits are eaten as snacks by children.

# *Phyllanthus emblica* L.

## Phyllanthaceae

Common Name: Emblic, Myrobalan, Amla, Malacca tree. Indian gooseberry  
Myanmar Name: Zi-byu, Tasha, Chay-ahkya

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Deciduous tree or shrub, up to 10 m tall. Bark brownish. Leaves simple, distichous, linear-oblong to oblong,  $5-12 \times 1.5-2.5$  mm, base rounded or cordate, apex obtuse or acute with micron margin revolute, glabrous on both surfaces. Male flowers on short pedicels; female flowers few, larger than male flowers. Flowers creamy white. Fruits globose, 1.2-2 cm in diam., green edible.



Distribution: Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand.

Habitat: Mixed forest, dry open forest.

Uses: The fruits are sweet, sour and astringent in taste, with cooling properties to control agitation, promote circulation and calm heat. Medicinal uses of the species are diverse, for further details, refer to DeFilipps & Krupnick (2018).

# *Nauclea orientalis* (L.) L.

## Rubiaceae

Common Name: Lichhardt tree, Cheesewood  
Myanmar Name: Ma-u, Ma-u-gyi, Ma-u-kadon

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Deciduous trees, up to 30 m tall. Bark grayish to reddish brown, smooth or fissured. Leaves simple, opposite, ovate to obovate, 3-30 × 4-18 cm, apex rounded to obtuse. Inflorescence a globose head; flowering heads 2.5-5 in diam., with yellowish to orange fragrant tubular flowers with white stamens. Calyx tubes fused to one another. Fruits 2.5-4 cm in diam., outer surface reticulately rugose.



Distribution: Australia, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam.

Habitat: Along river, near bodies of water.

Uses: The bark is used as tonic, antipyretic and menstrual disorders.

# *Paederia lanuginosa* Wall.

## Rubiaceae

Common Name: -

Myanmar Name: Pe-bok-nwe-hmwe-sok

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Vines, up to 12 m long, stems densely woolly, tomentose to glabrescent, oldest parts with conspicuously fissured bark. Leaves broadly ovate- to oblong-elliptic, 3.5-2.5 × 10-20 cm, cordate at base, densely velvety with curly hairs below. Inflorescence with numerous several- to many-flowered, peduncles densely woolly. Flowers 5-merous. Calyx lobes triangular to rounded, densely woolly. Corolla densely woolly outside, tube 1.5-1.8 cm long. Fruits oblong-elliptic, laterally compressed.



Distribution: Bangladesh, China, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam.

Habitat: Forest edge, in open forest and dry dipterocarp forest.



# *Ailanthus triphysa* (Dennst.) Alston

## Simaroubaceae

Common Name: -

Myanmar Name: O-dein

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Evergreen trees, up to 30 m tall. Bark pale grey, smooth, inner bark with red resin. Leaves pinnate, 30-60 cm; leaflets 6-30 pairs; leaflets ovate-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, 15-20 × 2.5-5.5 cm, thinly leathery, base broadly cuneate or slightly rounded, oblique, apex acuminate, margin entire. Inflorescence axillary up to 20 cm long. Flowers ca. 0.5 cm, yellowish green. Stamens 10, inserted at base of disk. Ripe carpels reddish, oblong, rounded at end, glabrous. Seeds flat, surrounded by wing.



Distribution: Australia, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam.

Habitat: Open forest, along roadside.

Uses: Multi-purpose tree; the wood is used for match sticks, plywood and making boats. The resin from bark is used as incense and the leaves are used to black dye.