

SAPOTACEAE SAPODILLA FAMILY

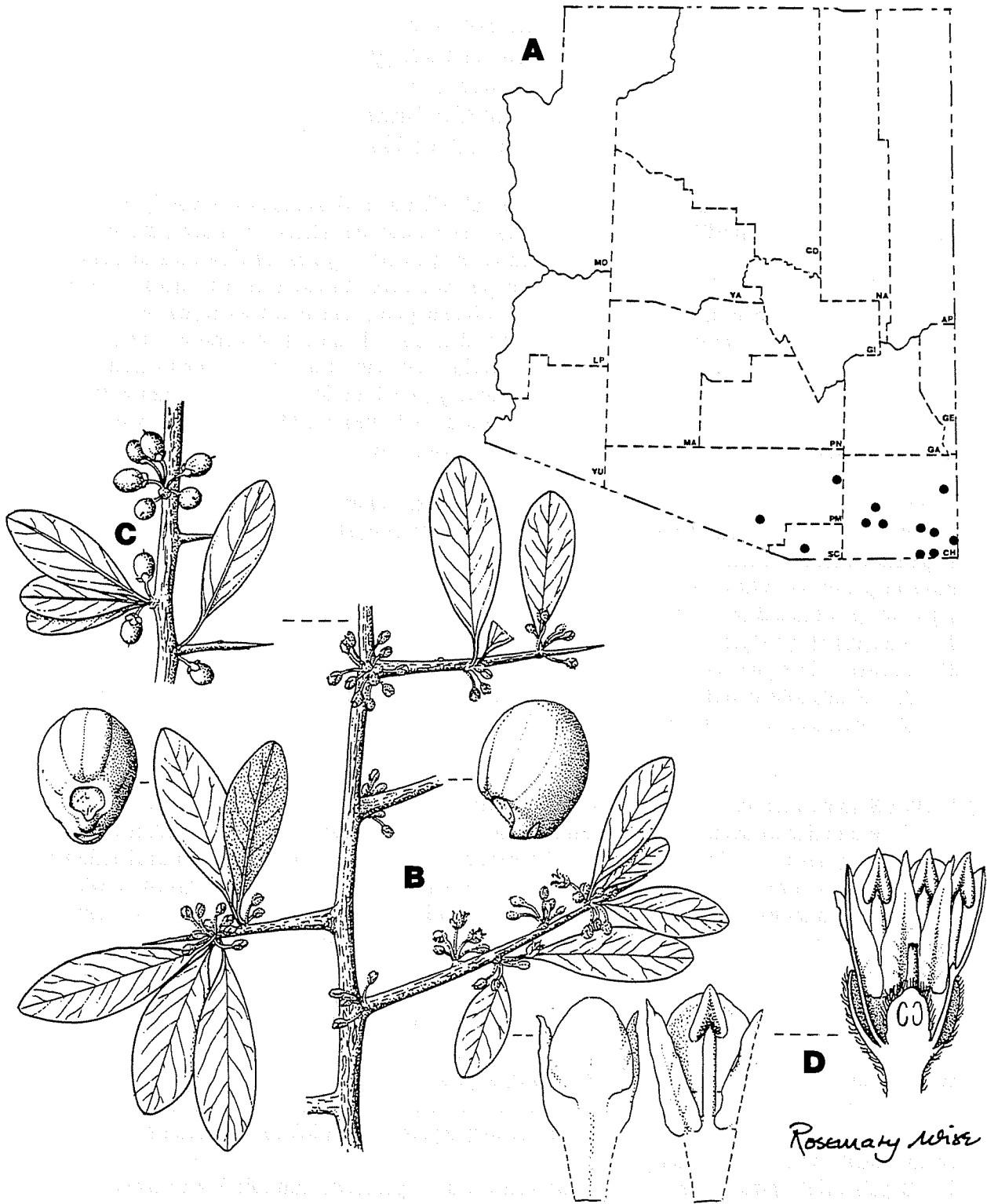
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Trees or shrubs, usually with latex; hairs mostly T-shaped. LEAVES simple, entire. FLOWERS actinomorphic, hypogynous, normally small and perfect, the perianth mainly 5-merous; sepals distinct or nearly so, imbricate; corolla sympetalous, the lobes imbricate; stamens epipetalous, some often reduced to staminodia that alternate with the corolla lobes; anthers opening by longitudinal slits; pistil of 2-14(-30) united carpels, often hairy, multilocular; ovule 1 per carpel. FRUIT a berry. SEEDS large, the seed coat lustrous, usually thick and hard. --Ca. 70 genera, 1100 spp., widespread in the Old and New Worlds, mainly tropical.

Sideroxylon L.

Trees or shrubs, armed or unarmed. LEAVES spirally arranged, less frequently opposite, often becoming fascicled on short lateral shoots; stipules absent. FLOWERS solitary or fasciculate, axillary or at leafless nodes, usually perfect; sepals 5(-8), free; corolla lobes (4-)5(-6), entire or divided into a larger central segment and two lateral segments; stamens (4-)5(-6), usually alternating with an equal number of petaloid staminodia. FRUITS 1(-2)-seeded. SEED smooth, the scar nearly always basal or basi-ventral. --Ca. 70 spp., mainly Neotropical. (Greek: *Sideros* = iron + *xylon* = wood). Pennington, T. 1990. *Flora Neotrop. Monogr.* 52:95-172.

***Sideroxylon lanuginosa* Michx.** (woolly). Chittam wood. --In AZ a shrub or small tree 1-5 m high, the bark rough and scaly, dark brown; hairs whitish to pale yellowish, fine, more or less appressed and matted; young twigs tomentose, soon glabrate, the older twigs gray to blackish, rigid, usually terminating in a thorn, typically with stout straight or recurved lateral thorns (short shoots) 0.5-2 cm long. LEAVES oblong-lanceolate, elliptic, obovate, or oblanceolate, 1.5-4.5 cm long, solitary or on older, slow-growing twigs, aggregated at nodes on short lateral shoots, subcoriaceous, tomentose to subglabrous below, sparsely pubescent to glabrous above; apex obtuse to rounded; base acute; petiole 1-4 mm long. FLOWERS 2-3 mm long, aggregated in umbel-like clusters of up to ca. 20 at older nodes; pedicels 1-3 mm long; sepals broadly rounded, pubescent externally; corolla whitish, glabrous, ca. 3 mm long; stamens 5. FRUITS subglabrous, up to ca. 1 cm long, the pericarp thin, brittle when dry, slightly lustrous, greenish. [*Bumelia lanuginosa* (Michx.) Pers.]. --In thickets along stream bottoms or washes in oak or mesquite woodlands: Cochise, Pima, Santa Cruz cos.; 900-1500 m (3000-5000 ft); May-Jul (fr. Sep-Oct); se and midwest U.S. to s AZ and n Mex. Pennington recognizes 3 subspp., of which only subsp. *rigidum* (A. Gray) Pennington occurs in AZ, differing from others in having leaves less than 5 cm long.



Sapotaceae Fig. 1. *Sideroxylon lanuginosum*. A, distribution in Arizona. B, habit x 86%. C, habit with fruits x 86%. D, dissected flower x 10. B, C, & D from Pennington, 1990.