

## SAPOTACEAE SAPODILLA FAMILY

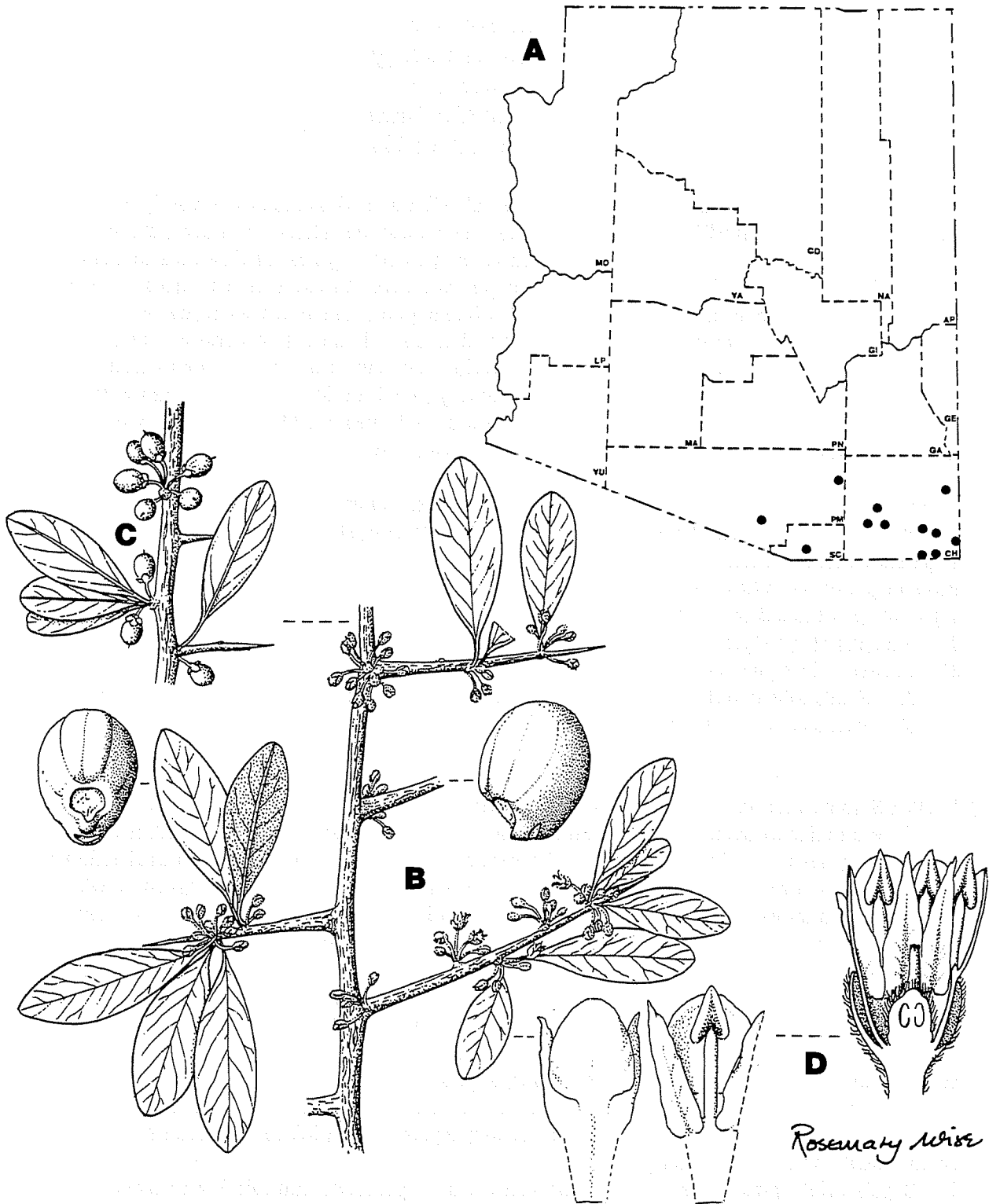
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Trees or shrubs, usually with latex; hairs mostly T-shaped. LEAVES simple, entire. FLOWERS actinomorphic, hypogynous, normally small and perfect, the perianth mainly 5-merous; sepals distinct or nearly so, imbricate; corolla sympetalous, the lobes 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.