

ANACARDIACEAE

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Trees or shrubs, containing resinous or milky sap. Leaves alternate, simple or compound. Stipules wanting. Inflorescence consisting of axillary or terminal panicles. Flowers hermaphrodite or unisexual by reduction, small, usually actinomorphic. Sepals 3—5, free or united into a 3—5-partite calyx. Petals 3—5 or wanting, free or rarely connate at the base, imbricate. Disk generally annular. Stamens as many or twice as many as the petals, rarely fewer or numerous; filaments usually free, inserted at the base of the disk; anthers 2-celled, introrse. Ovary superior, —1 or 4—5-locular; styles 1 (—5); stigmas 1—5. Ovules solitary in each locule. Fruit generally a drupe with resinous mesocarp, surrounded by the base of the calyx or disk or sometimes at the top of a fleshy body formed out of the receptacle and the top of the pedicel, 1—5-locular. Embryo curved. Endosperm scanty or wanting.

About 600 species in 80 genera in tropical and subtropical regions; a few species extending in the temperate zones of the northern hemisphere.

Key to the genera:

1. Leaves simple..... 2
Leaves pinnately compound..... 3
2. Leaves obovate to elliptic, rounded and emarginate at the apex, up to 25 × 10 cm; petiole 1—1.5 cm long..... *Anacardium*
Leaves lanceolate-elliptic or oblong-lanceolate, acute or obtuse at the apex, up to 30 × 6 cm; petiole 2—5 cm long..... *Mangifera*
3. Leaflets 3—5 (—7)..... *Metopium*
Leaflets 9—many..... 4
4. Leaflets spiny-toothed..... *Comocladia*
Leaflets not spiny-toothed..... *Spondias*

Anacardium Linnaeus, Spec. Plant. 383. 1753

Trees or shrubs. Leaves simple. Inflorescence consisting of terminal panicles. Flowers

polygamous. Calyx 5-lobed, deciduous, imbricate. Petals 5, recurved, imbricate. Stamens 8—10, all or only partly fertile, unequal; filaments more or less united. Ovary free, uni-locular, sessile; style lateral, filiform; stigma very small, simple. Ovule ascending from a baso-lateral funicle. Fruit a nut, kidney-shaped at the top of a pear-shaped, fleshy, fruit-like body formed out of the receptacle and the top of the pedicel. Mesocarp with numerous cavities containing oil. Seeds kidney-shaped, ascending.

Species 8, natives of tropical America.

Anacardium occidentale L.

LINNAEUS, Spec. Plant. 383. 1753; GRISEBACH, Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl. 176. 1859 ['1864']; DUSS, Fl. phan. Ant. franç. 189. 1897; BOLDINGH, Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 1: 118. 1909; JOHNSTON, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. 34(7): 232. 1909; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 4: 359. 1910; BOLDINGH, Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil. 257. 1913; Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 2: 58. 1914; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 8: 376. 1920; BRITTON & WILSON, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl. 5: 509. 1924; FAWCETT & RENDLE, Fl. Jamaica 5(3): 5, fig. 2. 1926; WILLIAMS, Fl. Trinidad & Tobago 1: 192. 1930; QUESTEL, Fl. Isl. St. Bartholomew 141. 1941; LEON & ALAIN, Fl. Cuba 3: 150, fig. 51. 1953; ARNOLDO, Gekw. en nutt. pl. Ned. Ant. 18, fig. 21. 1954; GOODING *et al.*, Fl. Barbados 263. 1965; ARNOLDO, Gekw. en nutt. pl. Ned. Ant. 73, fig. 21. 1971; ADAMS, Flowering plants of Jamaica 434. 1972; FOURNET, Fl. Guadeloupe & Martinique 1095, fig. 531. 1978.

Tree, up to 15 m high; twigs lenticellate. Leaves obovate to elliptic, rounded and emarginate at the apex, cuneate or obtuse at the base, 10—25 × 5—10 cm, subcoriaceous, glabrous, lateral veins prominent, widely spreading; petioles 1—1.5 cm long, flattened above. Inflorescence consisting of terminal panicles, up to 25 cm long. Flowers crowded towards the panicle-branches, whitish or yellow with pink lines, fragrant, polygamous-dioecious; pedicels 2—3 mm long, puberulous; bracts ovate-lanceolate, 6 mm long, deciduous. Sepals lanceolate to elliptic-oblong, 5—6 × 1—2 mm, connate at the very base, imbricate, puberulous outside. Petals linear-lanceolate, 1—1.5 × 0.1—0.2 cm, reflexed, imbricate, puberulous. Stamens 8—10; filaments unequal, one usually much longer than the others, about 1 cm long, the others 2—3.5 mm long, slender, basally united into a short ring enclosing the lower portion of the ovary; anthers versatile, ellipsoid, of the longer stamen 1 mm long, of the others 0.5 mm long, all fertile, with lateral dehiscence. Ovary in hermaphrodite flowers obliquely obovoid, hairy at the top; style subulate, opposite the longer stamen, up to 1 cm long; stigma small; in the male flowers ovary rudimentary. Nut reniform, 2—3.5 cm long. Seed 1.5—3 cm long. Pseudo-fruit pear-shaped, up to 10 cm long, crimson, yellow or white ("cashew apple"). Cashew apple and cashew nut edible.

Indigenous and cultivated in tropical America; cultivated in the tropics. Cultivated in the Netherlands Antilles but also to be found in plantations abandoned from cultivation and there probably subspontaneous.

In moist and dry areas.

Vernacular names: cashu, palu di cashupete (Leeward Group)
cashew (Windward Group).

SABA: Bottom Hill, 300—350 m (Stoffers 3148, fl. May).

ST. EUSTATIUS: slope of the lower part of The Quill near Bengalen (Boldingh 718, fl. June).

ST. MARTIN: from Philipsburg to Belvedere (Boldingh 2597, fl. Aug.); Lowlands (Boldingh 3267, st. Sept.).

Mangifera Linnaeus, Spec. Plant. 200. 1753

Trees. Leaves simple, entire. Inflorescence consisting of terminal panicles. Flowers small, polygamous. Sepals 4—5, imbricate, deciduous. Petals 4—5, imbricate, deciduous. Disk present or wanting. Stamens 1—5; filaments unequal, more or less connate at the base, inserted on the disk or adnate to its base; anthers fertile or some sterile. Ovary free, sessile, 1-locular; style lateral, curved; stigma small. Ovule solitary, ascending from above the base. Fruit a drupe, ovoid, oblique or somewhat reniform; mesocarp fleshy; putamen fibrinous and woody. Seed flattened. Embryo straight.

About 30 species, natives of tropical Asia.

Mangifera indica L.

LINNAEUS, Spec. Plant. 200. 1753; GRISEBACH, Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl. 176. 1859 ['1864']; DUSS, Fl. phan. Ant. franç. 187. 1897; BOLDINGH, Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 1: 118. 1909; JOHNSTON, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. 34(7): 232. 1909; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 4: 358. 1910; BOLDINGH, Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil. 257. 1913; Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 2: 57. 1914; BRITTON & MILLSAUGH, Bahama Fl. 245. 1920; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 8: 376. 1920; BRITTON & WILSON, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl. 5: 508. 1924; FAWCETT & RENDLE, Fl. Jamaica 5(3): 6, fig. 3. 1926; WILLIAMS, Fl. Trinidad & Tobago 1: 193. 1930; QUESTEL, Fl. Isl. St. Bartholomew 141. 1941; LEON & ALAIN, Fl. Cuba 3: 147, fig. 50. 1953; ARNOLDO, Gekw. en nutt. pl. Ned. Ant. 88, fig. 163. 1954; Gekw. en nutt. pl. Ned. Ant. 13, fig. 198. 1971; ADAMS, Flowering plants of Jamaica 434. 1972; FOURNET, Fl. Guadeloupe & Martinique 1093. 1978.

Large evergreen tree, up to 10 m or more high. Leaves petiolate, usually crowded near the top of the branches; blades lanceolate-elliptic or oblong-lanceolate, acute, acuminate or obtuse at the apex, cuneate at the base, 12—30 × 4—6 cm, coriaceous, glabrous, dark green above, nerves prominent on both sides; petiole 2—5 cm long, slightly striate. Panicles large, many-flowered; pedicels 2—3 mm long. Bracts and bracteoles triangular-ovate, acute, lacerate. Sepals 5, ovate, 2—2.5 × 1—1.5 mm, unequal, margin puberulous. Petals 5, obovate, 3—4 × 2—2.5 mm, obtusely acuminate at the apex, inserted between the disk-lobes, yellow with 3—5 thick orange ridges, glabrous, reflexed. Disk fleshy, thick. Stamens 5 of which only one fertile; the filaments subulate, 1.5—2 mm long; anthers versatile, about 1 × 0.5—0.6 mm, ellipsoid, introrse; sterile stamens: filaments filiform, less than 1 mm long, basally united (with the filament of the fertile stamen) into a ring, inserted on the disk. Ovary globose, oblique; style lateral, opposite to the fertile stamen, subulate, curved, 1 mm long; stigma minute. Drupe ovoid to slightly reniform, 5—20 cm long, greenish to yellowish; flesh yellow, juicy.

A native of tropical Asia; cultivated in all tropical countries.

Cultivated and also to be found in plantations abandoned from cultivation in all islands of the Netherlands Antilles; spontaneous in the islands of the Windward Group.

Vernacular names: mango (Leeward Group)
mango, mango tree (Windward Group).

CURACAÛ: Noordkant Plantation (Stoffers 167, fl. Nov.); Groot Piscadera (Burgers 537, st. Sept.).

ST. EUSTATIUS: without loc. (Van Groll-Meyer 130, fl.).

Island? (Boldingh 3590, fl.).

Comocladia Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. 10. 861. 1759

Trees or shrubs, containing a glutinous sap which turns black. Leaves alternate, imparipinnate, crowded at the top of the trunk or branches; leaflets more or less opposite, entire or toothed. Inflorescence consisting of clusters, arranged in axillary panicles. Flowers hermaphrodite or polygamous. Sepals 3, basally connate, imbricate. Petals 3, imbricate, spreading or recurved. Stamens 3; filaments free, inserted at the sinuses of the disk; anthers small. Disk cup-shaped, 3-lobed. Ovary free, sessile, 1-locular; styles small or wanting; stigmas 3. Ovules solitary on a long funicle springing from the base. Fruit a fleshy drupe. Seed oblong.

About 20 species in Central America and the West Indies.

Comocladia dodonaea (L.) Urb.

URBAN, Symb. Ant. 4: 360. 1910; BOLDINGH, Fl. Ned. W. Ind. ~~Eh.~~ 258. 1913; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 8: 378. 1920; BRITTON & WILSON, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl. 5: 509. 1924; QUESTEL, Fl. Isl. St. Bartholomew 142. 1941; FOURNET, Fl. Guadeloupe & Martinique 1095, fig. 532. 1978; — *Ilex dodonaea* LINNAEUS, Spec. Plant 125. 1753; — *Comocladia ilicifolia* SWARTZ, Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ. 17. 1788; GRISEBACH, Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl. 176. 1859 ['1864']; DUSS, Fl. phan. Ant. franç. 184. 1897; BOLDINGH, Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 1: 119. 1909.

A small, slender tree, up to 5 m high, sometimes shrubby; twigs densely pilose. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets 9—23, sessile, broadly ovate in outline, 0.5—3 cm long and nearly as wide, truncate or acute to acuminate at the apex, broadly cordate at the base, spinulose-tipped at the apex, margin spinulose-dentate or very rarely entire, coriaceous to subcoriaceous, glabrous or nearly so, shiny above, nerves prominent beneath; rachis 7—25 cm long, densely pilose; petiole 3—6 cm long, densely pilose. Panicles shorter than the leaves, pilose. Sepals triangular to orbicular, c. 0.5 × 0.5 mm. Petals broadly ovate to orbicular, 1—1.5 × 1—1.2 mm, purple. Stamens 3; filaments subulate, 0.5 mm long; anthers versatile, cordate, 0.5 × 0.5 mm. Ovary subglobose; styles 3, small; stigmas capitate. Drupe ovoid to oblong, 1 cm long, purplish-brown. Seed 6—8 mm long.

Hispaniola and from Puerto Rico to St. Vincent.

Hillsides and thickets at lower elevations; most abundant in dry districts.

Vernacular names: red man, centepe plant, money bush (Windward Group).

SABA: The Bottom (Boldingh 1852a, st. July); Spring Bay Gut (Boldingh 2096, st. July); id., 125 m (Stoffers 3282, fl. May).

ST. EUSTATIUS: White Wall (Boldingh 822, st. June); slope of The Quill between Glass Bottle and White Wall, 100—200 m (Stoffers 4095, st. Aug.); along road from Oranjestad to Fort de Windt (Stoffers 3517, st. July); Signal Hill, 150 m (Boldingh 1041, fr. June).

ST. MARTIN: from Philipsburg to Guana Bay (Bolding 2369, st. Aug.); hills along northern side of Cul de Sac, 75—200 m (Stoffers 2603, st. March); Sentry Hill (Arnoldo 1252, st. March); Great Bay near Point Blanche (Stoffers 2220, st. March; 2226, st. March); top of Mount William, 60 m (Stoffers 2547, fl. & fr. March); northern slope of Point Blanche (Stoffers 2559, fl. March).

Metopium P. Browne, Civ. Nat. Hist. Jamaica 177. 1756

Trees or shrubs. Leaves alternate, imparipinnate; leaflets coriaceous or subcoriaceous. Inflorescence consisting of terminal or axillary many-flowered panicles or the panicles opposite the leaves. Flowers small, hermaphrodite or polygamous. Calyx cup-shaped; lobes 5, imbricate. Petals 5, imbricate. Disk annular, 5-lobed. Stamens 5; filaments subulate, short, inserted under the disk; anthers with longitudinal dehiscence, oblong. Ovary superior, 1-locular, partly immersed in the disk; style terminal, short; stigma 3-lobed. Ovules solitary, pendulous from a basal funicle. Fruit a drupe, ovoid or obovoid, resinous. Embryo curved.

Three species, natives of the West Indies.

Metopium brownei (Jacq.) Urb.

URBAN, Symb. Ant. 5: 402. 1908; BOLDINGH, Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil. 258. 1913; Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 2: 58. 1914; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 8: 379. 1920; LEON & ALAIN, Fl. Cuba 3: 153. 1953; ARNOLDO, Zakflora 25, 58, fig. 14. 1954; Zakflora 80, fig. 14. 1964; ADAMS, Flowering plants of Jamaica 436. 1972; — *Terebinthus brownei* JACQUIN, Enum. Syst. Veg. Carib. 18. 1760; — *Rhus metopium* LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat. ed. 10. 964. 1759; GRISEBACH, Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl. 175. 1859 ['1864']; FAWCETT & RENDLE, Fl. Jamaica 5(3): 9, fig. 4. 1926.

Tree or shrub, up to 8 m high. Leaves crowded at the top of the branches and twigs, 3—5-foliolate, long-petiolate; leaflets ovate, elliptic, obovate or roundish, rounded, emarginate or shortly and abruptly acuminate with obtuse acumen at the apex, unequally rounded or cuneate at the base, 4—9 × 4—7 cm, coriaceous or subcoriaceous, glabrous, shining above, nerves and veins prominent on both sides; petiolules 1—4 cm long; rhachis 5—8 cm long, glabrous; petioles 4—11 cm long. Panicles terminal or opposite the leaves, exceeding the leaves in length; bracts and bracteoles small, triangular; pedicels 4—5 mm long. Calyx-tube cup-shaped, 1 mm long; lobes semi-orbicular, 0.5 mm long. Petals oblong, 3—4 × 0.9—1.3 mm, pale yellow with dark veins. Stamens 5; filaments 0.5 mm long; anthers oblong, 0.8—1 mm long. Disk annular, 5-lobed. Ovary subglobose; style 0.6 mm long; stigma 3-lobed. Drupe ellipsoid to obovoid, 1.5 cm long and up to 1 cm in diam., scarlet. Seeds ellipsoid, 1 cm long, 0.6 cm in diam.

Greater Antilles, Yucatan, Aruba, Bonaire, and Curaçao.

On limestone and in the Seroe Christoffel area.

Vernacular names: manzaliña bobo, manzanilla bobo (Leeward Group).

ARUBA: limestone rocks near Fontein (Arnoldo 255, fr. Dec.).

BONAIRE: limestone plateau of Karpata near the sea (Stoffers 611, fl. Nov.); Karpata, south of Goto (Stoffers 1071, st. Dec.); Punt Vierkant (Stoffers 701, fr. Nov.); limestone plateau

of Soebi Rincón (Boldingh 7268, st. Feb.; 7183, fr. Feb.); road to saltpans (Stoffers 726, fr. Nov.); hills near Pos San Dominico (Arnoldo 488, fl. Ap.).

CURAÇAO: Knip Hills (Arnoldo 2030, fl. Ap.); limestone plateau near Siberië (Boldingh 5203, fr. Dec.); limestone plateau near Hato (Boldingh 5311, st. Nov.); Ronde Klip (Boldingh 5458, fr. Nov.); road near Ronde Klip (Boldingh 5331, fr. Nov.); limestone plateau near St. Peter (Britton & Shafer 3080, fl. March).

Spondias Linnaeus, Spec. Plant. 371. 1753

Trees. Leaves alternate, imparipinnate; leaflets opposite or nearly so, usually with a marginal collecting nerve. Inflorescence consisting of terminal or lateral, large, pyramidal panicles. Flowers small, polygamous or hermaphrodite. Calyx small, deciduous, 4—5-lobed; the lobes slightly imbricate. Petals 4—5, spreading and becoming reflexed, valvate. Stamens 8—10 of which 4—5 sometimes longer; filaments subulate, inserted under the disk; anthers ovoid-oblong. Disk cup-shaped, thick, crenulate. Ovary free, 3—5-locular, sessile; styles 3—5, short; stigma capitate or flattened. Ovules solitary in each locule, pendulous. Fruit a fleshy drupe; putamens woody or bony, perforated near the apex, 1—5-locular. Embryo straight.

Six species in the tropics; often cultivated.

Key to the species:

1. Leaflets nearly sessile, 2—4.5 cm long..... *S. purpurea*
Leaflets distinctly petiolulate, 4—13 cm long..... *S. mombin*

Spondias mombin L.

LINNAEUS, Spec. Plant. 371. 1753; DUSS, Fl. phan. Ant. franç. 185. 1897 (as “*monbin*”); URBAN, Symb. Ant. 4: 359. 1910; BOLDINGH, Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil. 258. 1913; Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 2: 58. 1914; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 8: 377. 1920; FAWCETT & RENDLE, Fl. Jamaica 5(3): 15. 1926; WILLIAMS, Fl. Trinidad & Tobago 1: 195. 1930; LEON & ALAIN, Fl. Cuba 3: 154, fig. 55. 1953; ARNOLDO, Zakflora 80. 1964; GOODING *et al.*, Fl. Barbados 263. 1965; ADAMS, Flowering plants of Jamaica 434. 1972; FOURNET, Fl. Guadeloupe & Martinique 1097, fig. 533. 1978; — *Spondias lutea* LINNAEUS, Spec. Plant. ed. 2. 613. 1762; GRISEBACH, Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl. 175. 1859 [1864]; BOLDINGH, Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 1: 119. 1909; JOHNSTON, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. 34(7): 232. 1909; ARNOLDO, Zakflora 26. 1954; Gekw. en nutt. pl. Ned. Ant. 126. 1954.

Deciduous tree, up to 12 m high; trunk often armed with stout prickles; older branches with heart-shaped leafscars and lenticels; twigs lenticellate. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets 9—19, opposite or suboppositie; leaflets ovate to ovate-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, obtusely cuspidate or acuminate at the apex, obtuse at the base, 4—13 × 2.5—5 cm, inequilateral, especially the lateral leaflets, membranaceous, shining, nerves and veins prominent beneath; nerves somewhat arcuate towards the margin and united by a marginal collecting nerve; petiolules 0.5 cm long, sulcate above, blackish, puberulous; rhachis 15—40 cm long; petiole up to 8 cm long, puberulous near the top. Inflorescence consisting of a large, terminal, pyramidal panicle; pedicels, bracts and bracteoles covered with short, truncate hairs; pedicels about 4 mm long, jointed at the middle. Flowers polygamous. Calyx yellow, small, covered with short, truncate hairs outside, triangular, 0.5 mm long. Petals 5, oblong, subacute at the apex, 2—3 × 1—1.5 mm, almost

valvate, white, pubescent outside, margin incurved. Disk cup-shaped, crenulate. Stamens 8—10; filaments inserted under the disk, subulate, 1.5—2.5 mm long; anthers versatile, oblong-ellipsoid, 1 mm long, brown, opening by lateral dehiscence. Ovary 3—5-locular; styles 3—5, obliquely truncate above, about 1 mm long; stigmas oval, exserted. Drupe ovoid to obovoid, 3—4 cm long, yellow; exocarp fleshy.

Tropical America and tropical West Africa; cultivated in other tropical countries for its edible fruit.

Vernacular names: hoba (Leeward Group)
yellow plum (Windward Group).

CURACAO: road near Julianadorp (Stoffers 62, fl. & fr. Sept.); without loc. (Boldingh 4774, st.; 5025, fl.)

SABA: The Bottom (Boldingh 1873a, fl. & fr. July).

ST. EUSTATIUS: without loc. (Boldingh 1017, st. June).

Spondias purpurea L.

LINNAEUS, Spec. Plant. ed. 2. 613. 1762; GRISEBACH, Fl. Br. W. Ind. Isl. 175. 1859 [1864]; DUSS, Fl. phan. Ant. franç. 186. 1897; BOLDINGH, Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 1: 119. 1909; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 4: 359. 1910; BOLDINGH, Fl. Ned. W. Ind. Eil. 258. 1913; Fl. D.W. Ind. Isl. 2: 58. 1914; URBAN, Symb. Ant. 8: 377. 1920; BRITTON & WILSON, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl. 5: 511. 1924; FAWCETT & RENDLE, Fl. Jamaica 5(3): 116, fig. 7. 1926; WILLIAMS, Fl. Trinidad & Tobago 1: 195. 1930; QUESTEL, Fl. Isl. St. Bartholomew 141. 1941; LEON & ALAIN, Fl. Cuba 3: 155. 1953; GOODING *et al.*, Fl. Barbados 264, fig. 17. 1965; ARNOLDO, Gekw. en nutt. pl. Ned. Ant. 74. 1971; ADAMS, Flowering plants of Jamaica 434. 1972; FOURNET, Fl. Guadeloupe & Martinique 1097. 1978; — *Spondias mombin* auct. non. Linnaeus 1753; ARNOLDO, Gekw. en nutt. pl. Ned. Ant. 126. 1954.

Deciduous, small tree, 4 (—8) m tall or sometimes shrubby; trunk thick, to 30 cm in diam.; bark grey with longitudinal lines of lenticels; stout twigs lenticellate. Leaves imparipinnate, alternate; leaflets (9—) 11—21 (—25), subopposite and sessile, elliptic, somewhat obovate or long-elliptic, rounded to somewhat acute at the apex, cuneate or rounded and slightly oblique at the base especially the lateral leaflets, thin, 2.5—5 × 1.5—2.5 cm, nearly glabrous, dull or shiny, the margin wavy toothed; nerves somewhat arcuate towards the margin and united by a marginal collecting nerve, the midrib pubescent; rachis 10—16 cm long, angled, yellowish-green, finely hairy; petiole c. 5 cm long. Inflorescence consisting of axillary and lateral panicles shorter than the leaves, appearing when the tree is leafless or nearly so, finely hairy and few-flowered; the flowers in small clusters along the rachis on 2—4 mm long pedicels. Flowers polygamous. Calyx minute, with 5 obtuse lobes. Petals 5, oblong, 3—4 × 1—1.5 mm, red or pink, with incurved apex. Stamens 10; filaments inserted under the disk; anthers versatile. Ovary 5-locular; styles 3—4, short. Drupe cylindrical or ovoid to obovoid, 2.5—3 cm long, yellow, purplish or dark red; exocarp slightly sour fleshy and juicy pulp, edible; stone 1.3—1.8 cm in diam., fibrous on the outside.

Mexico and Central America; through the West Indies to South America.
Cultivated and probably escaped in St. Eustatius.

Venacular names: macaprein (Leeward Group)
Jamaica plum, red plum (Windward Group).

CURAÇAO: without loc. (Aschenberg s.n., flb.).

SABA: The Bottom (Boldingh 2234, st. July).

ST. EUSTATIUS: along roads in Oranjestad (Stoffers 3892, st. July); Signal Hill (Boldingh 125a, st. May).