Indigenous

Common names: Bara: maanyangu; Bena: mpingipingi; Bende: msantu; Eng:

large sourplum; Gogo: mtundwe; Goro: maanyangu, maanyangumo; Hehe: mtundwa; Iraqw: maanyangu; Maasai: lama; Nyam: mnembwa, mtundwa; Nyat mutundwe; Nyir: mtundwi; Rangi: mjingu; Sand: xaya;

Swah: mpingi; Zara: muhingi; Zigua: mtundwi.

Ecology: This small tree grows in woodlands and wooded

grasslands, especially on rocky hillsides and termite mounds, 5-2,000 m. In Tanzania it occurs in all regions except highlands. It is also found in Kenya, Malawi,

Mozambique, southwards to South Africa.

Uses: Poles, tool handles, utensils (spoons), medicine (leaves,

roots), bee forage.

Description: A shrub or, more commonly, a tree up to 8 m armed with

small spines. Young stems can be very hairy. BARK: grey, grey-brown or black, smooth at first, then rough and fissured when old. LEAVES: simple, alternate, 2.5-6.0 cm long, densely hairy at first and becoming shiny dark green, smooth when mature, on a short stalk. FLOWERS: solitary or in bunches from the same point, small, whitegreen, sometimes pink to red around the hairy throat FRUIT: oval, about 2.5 cm long, greenish when young then soft, edible and bright red when ripe containing one

woody seed. The flavour is best when over-ripe.

Propagation: Seedlings, suckers.

Seed info.: No. of seeds per kg: 700-1,200. Germination very good and

fast for fresh seed,

treatment: not necessary.

storage: Sow fresh seeds for good germination rate. Viability is lost

within 3 months.

Management: Pruning, coppicing.

Remarks: A tree with good potential in lowland areas. The larger

leaves, fewer spines, more solitary flowers and red fruit distinguish this species from X. *americana*. There are two varieties in Tanzania. Leaves and roots are used to treat coughs, malaria and psychological illnesses. A leaf

preparation has been used to sooth inflamed eyes.

