PLANT FACT SHEET

Lepisanthes tetraphylla (Vahl) Radlk.

GENUS *Lepisanthes* **FAMILY** Sapindaceae

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit, Leaves

The ripe fruit are eaten.
The young leaves are used for curries.

DESCRIPTION

A shrub 2-8 m high. It can be a tree 23 m high. The trunk can be 60 cm across. The leaves are alternate and compound. The leaves have 2-10 leaflets on each side of the stalk. The leaflets are sword shaped or oval. The leaves are 7-55 cm long by 2-10 cm wide. The flowers are 10 mm across. The flowering clusters can be 2-70 cm long. The fruit are flattened and oval. They are slightly lobed. They are 2-5 cm across. They are densely hairy.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. It grows in semi-dense forests. In Indonesia it grows up to 1,200 m above sea level. It grows on sandy soils but can also be on limestone.

NOTES

There are 24-40 Lepisanthes species. They are mostly in the tropics.

REFERENCES

Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 324

Argent, G et al, nd, Manual of the Larger and More important non Dipterocarp Trees of Central Kalimantan Indonesia. Volume 2 Forest Research Institute, Samarinda, Indonesia. p 563

Dobriyal, M. J. R. & Dobriyal, R., 2014, Non Wood Forest Produce an Option for Ethnic Food and Nutritional Security in India. Int. J. of Usuf. Mngt. 15(1):17-37

Jose, D. T. & Sasidharan, N., 2016, Checklist of wild edible plants of Aralam Wildlife sanctuary, Kerala, India. South Indian Journal Of Biological Sciences 2016; 2(1); 141–144

Mallick, S. N., et al, 2020, Ethnobotanical study of wild edible food plants used by the tribals and rural populations of Odisha, India. Plant Archives Vol. 20, No. 1, 2020 pp. 661-669

Phon, P., 2000, Plants used in Cambodia. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 400

Singdeo, K., et al, 2024, Wild Edible Fruits Of Eastern Ghats Of India: A Review. African Journal of Biological Sciences. 6(5) p 6535f

Sitzungsber. Math.-Phys. Cl. Koenigl. Bayer. Akad. Wiss. Munchen 8:276. 1878

Slik, F., www.asianplant.net

Soepadmo, E. and Wong, K. M. and Saw, L. G., 1996, Tree Flora of Sabah and Sarawak. Forestry Malaysia. Volume Two. p 326

Tamil herbs, 2007, Edible Plants of the Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest.

World Checklist of Useful Plant Species 2020. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

PROVIDED BY **Food Plants International**

French, B.R. & Maynard, A.R. Food Plants International Database. Food Plants International

LICENCE CC BY-NC-SA 3.0

ONLINE FACT SHEET https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/2272e1ed-d30b-4534-8041-1aa6253502bf