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Lanea acida A. Rich. [family ANACARDIACEAE]

Herbarium

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Useful Plants of West Tropical Africa

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Reference Sources

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Names

Lanea acida A. Rich. [family ANACARDIACEAE]

Common names

SENEGAL: *BASARI* a-ngó lia-tyán ε-téd (Ferry) *BEDIK* gi-peureùß (K&A; Ferry) *DIOLA* bubuka (K&A) bufira (auctt.) bukinebélege ditopédamen (JB) mutopédamen (K&A) *DIOLA* (*Fogny*) dégérélêrn' (K&A) *FULA-PULAAR* (*Senegal*) bembey (K&A) tin'oli (K&A) tuko (K&A) *TUKULOR* tchingauli (FB) *KONYAGI* a-tyéķenú (Ferry) *MANDING-BAMBARA* bembé (auctt.) mpéku ba (JB) pékuni (Aub. ex K&A) *MANDINKA* bembe (def. bamboo) (auctt.) bembéñaña (K&A) 'SOCE' bembéñaña (K&A) bembo (K&A) *SERER* duguy (K&A) n-duguñ (K&A) ndugutj (auctt.) *SONINKE-SARAKOLE* čin'oli (K&A) siholi (K&A) *WOLOF* son (auctt.) **THE GAMBIA:** *DIOLA* (*Fogny*) boukinebelege, ebelege: home (DF) bufira = lime (DF) dégérélêrn' alluding to seed dispersal (DF) mutopedamen = goat fat (DF) *FULA-PULAAR* (*The Gambia*) chukon-kyodi (DRR; DAP) pegu (?) (DAP) sibigwi (?) (DAP) tingoli (JMD) *MANDING-MANDINKA* bembefiñ (def.-o) = black bembo (auctt.) bembo-keo, bembo-muso = male, female bembo respectively on variability (DF) santañ maloro = young santang: *Daniellia oliveri* (DRR; DA) *WOLOF* son (JMD; DAP) **GUINEA-BISSAU:** *CRIOULO* mantede (JDES) *FULA-PULAAR* (Guinea-Bissau) bembedje (pl.) (JDES) bembem-hei (JDES) tchingauli (Aub.) tchingole (JDES) *MANDING-MANDINKA* bembô (JDES; Fernandes) bembô (def.) bembô-fingo *PEPEL* betôlôdje (JDES) **GUINEA:** *FULA-PULAAR* (*Guinea*) tiuko (Aub.) tuko (Bouronville) *MANDING-MANINKA* bembénugu (auctt.) **MALI:** *DOGON* sá (C-G) *FULA-PULAAR* (*Mali*) tingoli (GR) *MANDING-BAMBARA* bembé (auctt.) bembé fing = black bembé (A. Chev.) *MANINKA* pékuni = little pékou (Aub.) **UPPER VOLTA:** *DAGAARI* siribu (JMD, ex K&B) sisubu (JMD, ex K&B) *MANDING-BAMBARA* bembé (Bégué, ex K&B) pekuni (Aub., ex K&B) *MOORE* sambagha (K&B) santuluga (K&B) 'SENUFO' véké (Aub., ex K&B) **IVORY COAST:** *AKYE* ébruhé (JMD; K&B) ébruké (JMD; K&B) *BAULE* kondro (auctt.) *MANDING-MANINKA* béssomo (B&D) borosomo (B&D) 'SENUFO' véké (auctt.) **GHANA:** *AKAN-ASANTE* biribiriwa (?) (FRI) *BRONG* ama (BD&H; Brown, ex FRI) kuntunkori (BD&H; FRI) *BAULE* kondro (FRI) *DAGAARI* ansigne (AEK; FRI) sisibi (AEK; FRI) sisibu (AEK; FRI) sissulu (AEK; FRI) *DAGBANI* sinsopiegu (FRI) *GUANG-KRACHI* kujin (auctt.) *NCHUMBULU* kamma (FRI) *MOORE* samtuluga (AEK; FRI) *NANKANNI* kyekyebtuliga (Gaisie) sinsobaga (FRI) **TOGO:** *BASSARI* tchintchérekutun (Aub.) *GBE-VHE* ekualokpoe (Volkens) *GURMA* (*Mango*) tyetyebu (Volkens) *KABRE* kudupu (Gaisser; FB) *TEM* kela (FB) kélao (Aub.) *TEM* (*Tshaudjo*) kela(-e) (Volkens) *YORUBA-IFE OF TOGO* asogedaka (Volkens) **DAHOMÉY:**

YORUBANAGO akuhu (Aub.) **NIGERIA**: *FULA-FULFULDE* (*Nigeria*) faruhi (pl. faruuje) (JMD) paruhi **HAUSA** faàrú (JMD; KO&S) faànin mútaànéé, mútaànéé: of men (JMD) furu (ZOG) *TIV* hil gbur (DA) hil nimbiligh (DA) nimbiligh (DA) **YORUBA** ekika (JRA)

Uses

young leaf fruit pulp Food: general fruit-pulp Drink: alcoholic, stimulant leaf Medicines: pain-killers Medicines: eye treatments bark Medicines: oral treatments root bark Medicines: skin, mucosae kernel Medicines: laxatives, etc. bark Medicines: diarrhoea, dysentery bark Medicines: vermifuges bark Medicines: anus, haemorrhoids bark Medicines: pregnancy, antiabortifacients root-bark Medicines: venereal diseases root bark Medicines: skeletal structure bark Medicines: malnutrition, debility bark-sap Medicines: paralysis, epilepsy, convulsions, spasm kernel-oil Phytochemistry: soap and substitutes kernel Phytochemistry: fatty acids, etc. Products: fibre bark Products: exudations-gums, resins, etc. Products: farming, forestry, hunting and fishing apparatus Products: household, domestic and personal items

Description

A tree to 10 m high, and bole 2–3 m in girth, of savanna, particularly in rocky situations and requiring a precipitation of 635 mm (7), occurring throughout the area from Senegal to Nigeria. The thick fissured bark helps the tree resist bush-fires. In Ivory Coast-Upper Volta when the bush is being cleared for farming it is usually not cut down (13). It is considered a useful tree and is particularly esteemed in the Senegalese pharmacopoea (10, 12). The wood is whitish and soft. It is considered hard enough to make small stools, planks and other utensils. It is flexible and used for bows (4). The bark is fibrous, and a cordage can be made from it but quality is poor (13). It also yields a gum which is edible (5–7, 14). In Senegal bark is used internally for beriberi, schistosomiasis, and haemorrhoids, and externally for eye-troubles, and with other drug-plants for dysentery and sterility (10, 11). A bark-infusion is taken in N Nigeria for stomach-troubles (4). Vapour from a bark-decoction is inhaled into the mouth for dental caries and buccal infections in the Casamance of Senegal (9, 12). Root-bark is considered good for skin-infections. In Ivory Coast-Upper Volta it is used in baths and lotions for blotches, herpes, etc. (2, 13), and a similar preparation is taken internally after 4–5 hours fermentation for gonorrhoea. The powdered root with salt is made into a tampon for application to the scrotum in treating orchites in Casamance (8, 12). The Moore of Upper Volta give a root-bark decoction as an enema to rachitic children, but recognize that it is too dangerous for small babies (13). The bark has such a wide medicinal appeal that it is commonly sold in markets in Dakar as a 'women's' medicine to ensure easy childbirth, and with other plants to counter sterility (12). Powdered bark is recognized as a treatment for danévélé, a symptom of beriberi (12). Similarly the bark of *L. antiscorbutica* Engl. has been reported used in Angola for scorbutic ulcers of the mouth and other symptoms of scurvy (4). Sap obtained from pounding the bark is given in Ivory Coast to epileptics and to persons subject to giddiness and fainting (2). The young leaves are eaten in West Africa. Leaf analysis of material from Ivory Coast showed: carbohydrates 67%, protein 18%, minerals 5%, etc. (3, 12). Cattle in Senegal browse the foliage (1). The leaves are astringent and are used in Senegal for toothache (11). The trees are dioecious. The male inflorescences are scented. The fruits which hang in clusters are red to purple-black with a bloom. The pulp is edible with a slightly acid and resinous taste. In some parts the fruits are fermented to an alcoholic drink. The fruit can be dried for storage (4). The nut is thin-shelled, and the kernel within oily. The oil is used for making soap or for toilet purposes (4). The kernel is purgative (7).

References

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Contributor

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (K)

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Instructions for use.

In all cases of indigestion and stomachic
4—5 pills, taken in the morning and
ing or a table-spoon-full of the juice will
the disease.
In cases of nervous complaints, the doulo
ous head-ache and sick head-ache take
s a day 2 pills or three times a day a tea-
of juice.
In cases of liver- and kidney-complaints
ght fits of fever 6—8 pills, or 2 table-

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Karen Wilson — Collector is Dr Alexander Morrison**Isotype of not on sheet [family NOT ON SHEET]**

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