

番荔枝科  
Annonaceae

**說** 到番荔枝科，大家一定會立刻想起平常食用的水果番荔枝(俗稱「番鬼荔枝」)。其實番荔枝科的植物種類繁多，包括多種喬木、灌木，或攀援灌木。這些屬於木蘭目的植物，全世界共約有128屬和2300種，廣泛分布於熱帶和亞熱帶地方，主要生長在炎熱而潮濕的林中。當中中國有24屬和103種；而香港則有6屬和12種。

**W**hen talking about Annonaceae, fruit of *Annona* (sugar-apple) must be the first thing flashing in your mind. In fact, the Family Annonaceae consists of a variety of plants, including different types of trees, shrubs or climbers. The Annonaceae belongs to the Order Magnoliales. It consists of about 128 genera and 2300 species which are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions. Most of them live in hot and humid forests. Among them, there are 24 genera and 103 species in China, and 6 genera and 12 species in Hong Kong.

▲ 番荔枝  
Sugar-apple

## 多用途的番荔枝科植物

番荔枝科的植物用途廣泛，除了我們最熟悉為我們提供美味果實的番荔枝外，芳香的番荔枝科植物可用來提取香精或香油。而假鷹爪屬植物長有堅韌細長纖維的莖皮，民間會用它們來編織繩索；假鷹爪更是藥用植物，可以醫治風濕骨痛。

## Useful Annonaceous plants

Annonaceous plants have many uses. Apart from the famous *Annona* which produces delicious fruits for us, aromatic plants of the Annonaceae can be used to make essence. Stems of *Desmos* species possess tough and slender fibers which can be used to weave cordage by local villagers. Furthermore, *Desmos chinensis* is a medicinal plant.

▲ 假鷹爪  
Desmos▲ 假鷹爪  
Desmos

## 比一比

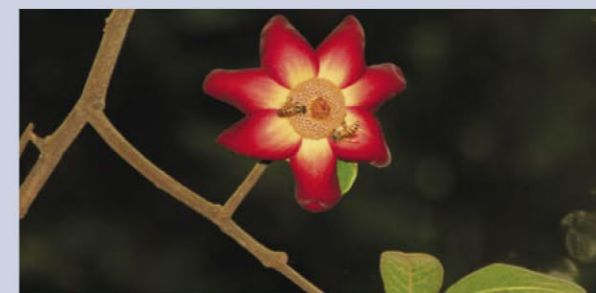
紫玉盤 *Uvaria* vs 大花紫玉盤 Large-flowered *Uvaria*

紫玉盤和大花紫玉盤都是番荔枝科植物，亦屬香港常見生長在灌木林和樹林中的灌木，擁有紅色的花朵，鮮艷奪目。大家嘗試留心觀看兩者的紅花有什麼分別？不錯！紫玉盤的花瓣是向內彎的，而大花紫玉盤的花是紫玉盤的四倍左右，花瓣是向外彎的。它們的果比較容易分辨：紫玉盤的果是圓球形，而大花紫玉盤的果則是長圓柱狀。

Both *Uvaria macrophylla* and *Uvaria grandiflora* belong to Family Annonaceae and are shrubs commonly found in shrublands and woodlands of Hong Kong. Both of them have attractive red flowers. If you observe their flowers closely, you will notice that petals of *U. macrophylla* curve inward while those of *U. grandiflora* curve outward. Furthermore, flowers of *U. grandiflora* are nearly 4 times as those of *U. macrophylla*. Besides, their fruits are more distinguishable. Fruits of *U. macrophylla* are globose while those of *U. grandiflora* are cylindrical.



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▲ 紫玉盤  
*Uvaria*▲ 大花紫玉盤  
Large-flowered *Uvaria*

## 參考資料 References

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▲ 香港鷹爪花  
Hong Kong Eagle's Claw紫玉盤 *Uvaria* *Uvaria macrophylla* Roxb.

*Uvaria microcarpa* is a scandent shrub about 2 m tall. Young branches are stellate-pubescent. Leaves are leathery. Leaf blade is 14-16.5 cm long, 5-8 cm wide, elliptic or obovate; its apex is obtuse or acute and base is subcordate or rounded. There are 11-13 pairs of secondary veins. Inflorescences are terminal or leaf-opposed, 1-2-flowered. Flowers are red, 2.5-3.5 cm in diameter. Petals are ovate and pubescent; outer petals are 8.5-14 mm long, 7-8.5 mm wide while inner petals are 9-11 mm long, 7-9 mm wide. Stamens are 5.5-8 mm long and connective liguliform. Stigma is subcapitate, 2-cleft and incurved. Fruit is globose or ovate, 1.1-1.8 cm long, about 1 cm wide. Seeds are globose or discoid, about 7.5 mm long, 3.3-4.5 mm wide.

花期 Flowering :

5-6月 May-Jun

果期 Fruiting :

8-12月 Aug-Dec



*Uvaria grandiflora* is a scandent shrubs, 3 m in length. Young branches are densely covered with stellate-tomentose. Leaves are papery or sub-leathery. Leaf blade is obovate-oblong, 15-23 cm long, 7.5-9.5 cm wide; its apex is acuminate and its base is shallowly cordate. There are 10-14 pairs of secondary veins. Inflorescences are leaf-opposed or terminal, 1(-3)-flowered. Flowers are red, about 10 cm in diameter. Sepals are broadly triangular. Petals are obovate or oblong. Outer whorl is slightly larger than inner whorl; there is tomentose abaxially and adaxially. Stamens are about 7 mm long, connective liguliform. Stigma is cylindrical, 2-cleft and incurved. Fruits are cylindrical, densely tomentose and slightly tuberculate, 2.9-6.2 cm long, 0.8-1.5 cm diameter. Seeds are ovoid, flat and pale brown.



紫玉盤屬攀援灌木，高約2米，幼枝被星狀柔毛。葉革質，長14-16.5厘米，寬5-8厘米，長倒卵形或長橢圓形，頂端急尖或鈍，基部近心形或圓形；側脈每邊約11-13條。花1至2朵，生於枝頂或與葉對生，淡紅褐色，直徑2.5-3.5厘米。花瓣卵圓形，被柔毛，外輪長8.5-14毫米，寬7-8.5毫米；內輪長9-11毫米，寬7-9毫米。雄蕊舌狀，長5.5-8毫米。柱頭馬蹄形，頂端2裂而內卷。果卵圓或圓球形，長1.1-1.8厘米，寬約1厘米。種子圓球形，長約7.5毫米，寬3.3-4.5毫米。

大花紫玉盤(山椒子) Large-flowered *Uvaria*  
*Uvaria grandiflora* Roxb. ex Hornem.

大花紫玉盤屬攀援灌木，長3米；幼枝密被星狀絨毛。葉紙質或近革質，長圓狀倒卵形，長15-23厘米，寬7.5-9.5厘米，頂端短漸尖，基部淺心形；側脈每邊10-14條。花單朵至3朵，生於枝頂或與葉對生，紅色，直徑約10厘米。萼片寬卵圓形。花瓣卵圓形或長圓狀卵圓形，內輪比外輪略為大些，兩面被微毛。雄蕊長圓形或線形，長約7毫米。柱頭頂端2裂而內卷。果長圓柱狀，密被絨毛，稍呈小瘤狀，長2.9-6.2厘米，直徑0.8-1.5厘米。種子卵圓形，扁平而淺啡色。

花期 Flowering :

4-6月 Apr-Jun

果期 Fruiting :

7-9月 Jul-Sep





▲ 嘉陵花  
Pea-like Fruit  
Popowia

### 尋找番荔枝科的秘訣

要辨認番荔枝科的植物，可以從葉或花的特徵着手。番荔枝科植物的葉互生，全緣，葉脈呈羽狀。花單生或簇生，通常兩性。花瓣有3片或6片，通常分一至兩輪，多數是外輪鑷合狀，內輪覆瓦狀。雄蕊佔多數，螺旋狀着生；花柱短，柱頭頭狀至長圓形。此外，番荔枝科的植物的木質和葉通常有香氣。記下以上的特徵，下次郊遊時可嘗試找尋它們的影踪哦！

### Key for Identification

To identify Annonaceous plants, you may focus on the characteristics of their leaves and flowers. Leaves are alternate and entire with pinnate venation. Flowers, which are usually bisexual, appear solitary or in fascicles. Petals 3 or 6 are most often in 1 or 2 whorls; sometimes outer whorl is valvate and inner whorl is slightly imbricate. Stamens are usually numerous and spirally imbricate in several series. Styles are short; stigmas are capitate to oblong. Moreover, their wood and leaves are often aromatic. Grasp all these characteristics and try to recognize Annonaceous plants in your next hiking trip.

## 番荔枝科植物的簡介 Introduction of Some Annonaceous Plants



### 番荔枝 Sugar-apple *Annona squamosa* L.

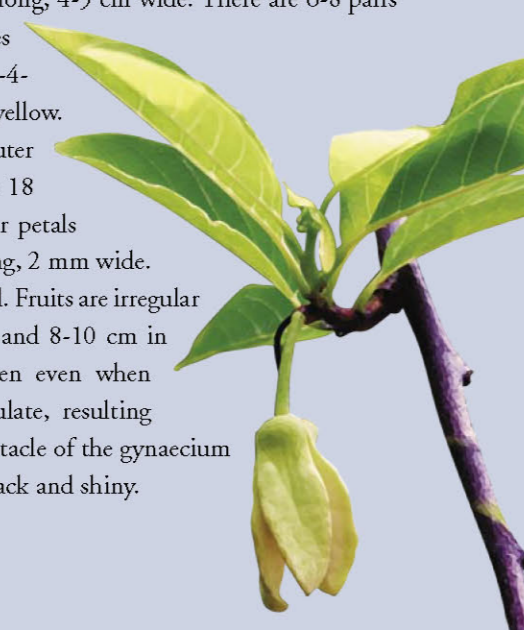
番荔枝科最為人熟悉的莫過於果肉甜美的番荔枝了。番荔枝的果實外形似荔枝，而原產地是熱帶美洲、印度和巴基斯坦，因而被稱為「番鬼荔枝」。時至今日，番荔枝已經廣泛地被種植在熱帶地區了。

番荔枝是一種細小的落葉喬木，高達4米。樹皮呈灰白色，並且多分枝；幼枝被柔毛。葉呈橢圓狀長圓形，頂端鈍或急尖，基部楔形，長9-13.5厘米，寬4-5厘米；側脈6-8對。番荔枝的花兩性，帶黃綠色。花生於老枝上，單生或2至4朵聚生於枝頂或與葉對生。花瓣有兩輪，每輪三枚；外輪花瓣狹窄，長圓形，長18毫米，寬5毫米；內輪極小，退化至長2.3毫米，寬2毫米。有無數的雄蕊羣生。果實形狀稍不規則，通常是心狀圓錐形或聚合漿果圓球狀，直徑8-10厘米。果於成熟時仍呈黃綠色；因外表由雌蕊和花托合生而成，所以呈多瘤塊狀排列。種子呈光亮黑色。

花期 Flowering :
5-6月 May-Jun
果期 Fruiting :
9-11月 Sep-Nov
主要用途 Uses :
食用(果) Food (fruit)

The most well-known species of Annonaceae must be *Annona squamosa*. Have you ever tried its sweet and delicious fruits? It is commonly called "Fan Gwai Lychee", which means "Foreign Lychee", as the appearance of its fruit is similar to Lychee, and it is originated from tropical America, India and Pakistan. Now this species is widely cultivated in tropical regions for its fruits.

It is a small and deciduous tree with many branches, to 4 m tall. Bark is greyish white. Leafblade is oblong or elliptic oblong with obtuse or subacute apex and cuneate base, 9-13.5 cm long, 4-5 cm wide. There are 6-8 pairs of secondary veins. Inflorescences are terminal or leaf-opposed, 1-4 flowered. Flowers are greenish to yellow. Petals are in two whorls of three; outer petals are narrowly oblong, about 18 mm long, 5 mm wide while inner petals are rudimentary, about 2.3 mm long, 2 mm wide. Stamens are numerous and crowded. Fruits are irregular in shape, usually ovate or globose and 8-10 cm in diameter. They are yellowish green even when ripe. Surface of fruits are tuberculate, resulting from the fusion of pistils and receptacle of the gynaecium in the fruit formation. Seeds are black and shiny.



### 假鷹爪 *Desmos chinensis* Lour.

*Desmos chinensis* is very common on sunny slopes and roadsides of Hong Kong. Their leaves can be used in brewing liquor in Hainan. It is a scandent or erect shrub, to 2 m tall. Branches are rough, with raised greyish white lenticels. Leaves are membranous to thinly papery. Leaf blade is oblong to lanceolate, 8.5-13 cm long, 3-4 cm wide; with acuminate apex and rounded to slightly oblique base. There are 8-11 pairs of secondary veins. Inflorescences are supra-axillary or leaf-opposed, 1-flowered. Flowers are greenish (to yellow). Petals 6; outer petals are slightly larger than inner ones. Outer petals are oblong or narrowly lanceolate, 4.8-6.7 cm long, 1.2-2.1 cm wide while inner petals are lanceolate, 3.8-6.6 cm long, 0.9-2 cm wide. Stigma is clavate with U-shape groove. Monocarps are moniliform. Seeds are globose, 5.5-6.5 mm in diameter.

花期 Flowering :
3-7月 Mar-Jul
果期 Fruiting :
10-1月 Oct-Jan
主要用途 Uses :
藥用、製酒、編製人造棉、繩索和造紙原材料 Medicinal, liquor brewing, cordage making, man-made cotton and raw materials in papermaking



假鷹爪是香港常見的植物，通常生長在向陽的斜坡和路旁。海南民間用其葉來製酒餅，因而有“酒餅葉”之名。它是直立或攀援灌木，高達2米。枝皮粗糙，有灰白色凸起的皮孔。葉薄紙質或膜質。葉長圓形或橢圓形，長8.5-13厘米，寬3-4厘米，頂端漸尖或鈍，基部圓形或稍偏斜；側脈8-11對。花綠至黃色，單朵與葉對生或互生。花瓣有6片，長圓形或長圓狀披針形；外輪花瓣比內輪的為大，長4.8-6.7厘米，寬1.2-2.1厘米；內輪花瓣披針形，長3.8-6.6厘米，寬0.9-2厘米。雄蕊長圓形。柱頭棍棒狀，向外彎。果呈念珠狀。種子球狀，直徑5.5-6.5毫米。

### 香港鷹爪花 *Artabotrys hongkongensis* Hance

香港鷹爪花是本地品種，花芬香，外形似鷹爪，是香港稀有及珍貴的植物之一，1853年在香港島歌賦山首次發現，現時的生長地點多在郊野公園內。

香港鷹爪花是攀援灌木，可高達6米；小枝被黃色粗毛。葉柄短，被疏柔毛。葉片革質，有光澤，長6.5-10厘米，寬3厘米；橢圓形至長圓形，頂端漸尖或鈍，基部近圓形或楔形。側脈有5-7對。花芳香，兩性，單生，與葉對生，白至黃色；花梗稍長於鉤狀的總花梗，被疏柔毛。花瓣卵狀披針形；6片花瓣，分兩輪。外輪花瓣被絲質柔毛，基部向內彎曲，厚質，長約6.5-11毫米；內輪花瓣長8-12毫米。雄蕊多數，盾形，頂端隆起。柱頭短棒狀。果呈橢圓球狀，長2-3.5厘米，直徑1.5-3厘米，乾時黑色。



花期 Flowering :
5-8月 May-Aug
果期 Fruiting :
8-2月 Aug-Feb



### 嘉陵花 *Popowia pisocarpa* (Blume) Endl.

*Popowia pisocarpa* is a very attractive plant with fragrant flowers. Although there are about 100 species of *Popowia* in the world, only such species is found in China and Hong Kong. It is vulnerable and also one of the rare and precious plants of Hong Kong.

Pea-like Fruit Popowia is a shrub up to about 1 m tall. Young branches are rufous-pubescent. Leaves are membranous. Petiole is 3-4 mm long and is pubescent. Leaf blade is ovate, obovate or elliptic, 9-11 cm long, about 4 cm wide and glabrous except sparsely pubescent on midrib and lateral veins. Its apex is short-acuminate or acute while its base is obtuse or rounded. There are 6-9 pairs of secondary veins. Inflorescences are supra-axillary or leaf-opposed, 1-2(-4)-flowered. Flowers are white. Peduncles, pedicels, sepals, petals and carpels are all pubescent. Petals are ovate-triangular. Outer petals are about 2 mm long, 1.5-2 mm wide; inner petals about 3 mm long, 2.7-4 mm wide. Monocarps are globose, and about 6 mm long. Seeds are globose and brown.

花期 Flowering :
3月 Mar
果期 Fruiting :
11-12月 Nov-Dec
主要用途 Uses :
園藝、藥用與製香油 Ornamental, medicinal and essential oil

嘉陵花的花芳香，而且形態優美。雖然嘉陵花屬的植物在世界各地約有100種，可是在中國和香港就只有這一種。它亦是香港稀有及珍貴的植物之一，屬於易危的品種。

