

*Ozoroa longipes*

## Round-leaved Resin-bush

Rondeblaarharpuisbos (A); biatata, mululira (K); mukanga (Rk, Rum, T)

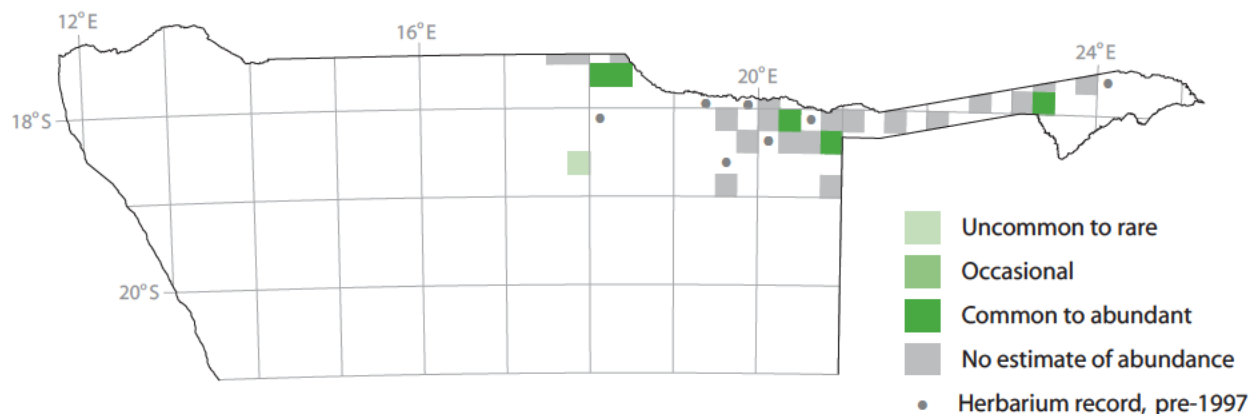
[25 records from 25 (2%) squares]

Many-stemmed, deciduous shrub; branches drooping. BARK dark brown. LEAVES simple, **broadly elliptic to obovate-elliptic to almost circular; shiny, bright green, hairless above, lateral veins conspicuous; green with silvery covering below**; margin entire; apex blunt to mucronate; base broadly tapering; **petiole 20–40 mm long**. INFLORESCENCE an axillary or terminal spray. FLOWERS small, cream-coloured to white. FRUIT kidney-shaped, black when ripe.

This species is very easy to confuse with *O. okavangensis* and may have been recorded as such. *Ozoroa longipes* has a petiole that is at least half as

long or longer than the leaf blade, which is broadly ovate to almost circular, while *O. okavangensis* has a petiole usually at most one-third the length of the blade, which is broadly elliptic and thus far more tapered at both ends than that of the former.

*Ozoroa longipes* may also be confused with *Diplorhynchus condylocarpon*, which has a milky latex, which both *O. longipes* and *O. okavangensis* lack.



## DISTRIBUTION &amp; ABUNDANCE

Apparently restricted to a small area along the Okavango River and just south of it, and an even smaller area in eastern Caprivi. Common where it occurs.

## HABITAT

Found on sandy plains in woodland.

## GROWTH FORM

A shrub, ranging in height from less than 1 m to less than 3 m.

## ANNUAL CYCLE

Observations from February to April and in October. FLOWERS November to May. FRUIT December to May. LEAVES only recorded from February to April, with young leaves in October.

## GENERAL

Roots used medicinally. Low height possibly due to fire. Attractive and of horticultural potential for frost-free areas.

## CONSERVATION CONCERNS

None recorded.