

## CYCADACEAE

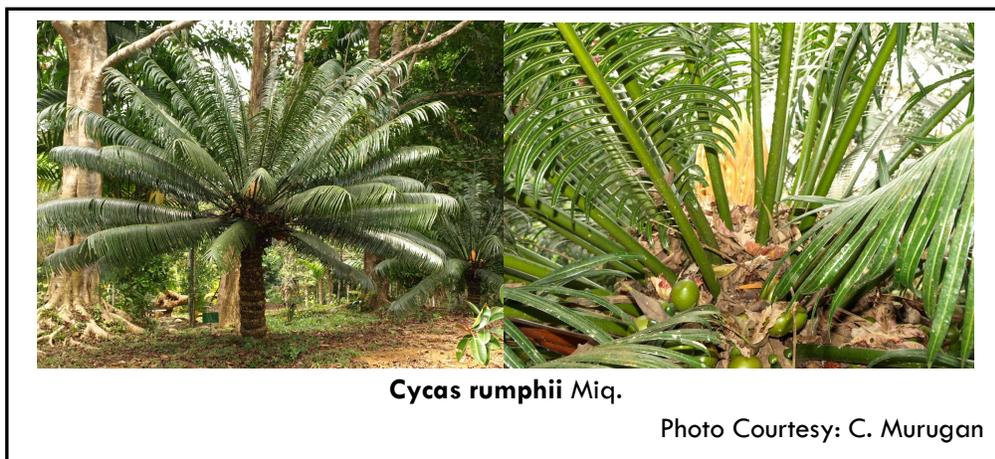
### **Cycas rumphii** Miq.

*Common English names* : Malayan fern palm, Rumphius Cycas.

*Distribution* : INDIA: Andaman & Nicobar Islands; MYANMAR; PENINSULAR MALAYSIA; SINGAPORE (Extinct); THAILAND; CAMBODIA; VIETNAM; INDONESIA (Java, Sulawesi); PHILIPPINES; PAPUA NEW GUINEA; AUSTRALIA; SOUTH SOLOMON ISLANDS; NEW CALEDONIA and COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS.

*Habitat* : Found in littoral forests.

*Population status/Cause for RET* : Vulnerable. Collected for attractive fronds. The sago extracted from trunk and fruits are edible.



*Description* : Trees, 3-7.5 m high; trunk simple or forked not swollen at base. Leaves 0.9-1.8 m, dark green, glossy, petioles spiny; leaflets 50-60 pairs, 20-38 × 1.2-1.7 cm, coriaceous, linear-acute, flat at

margins. Male cones ca 30.5 × 10 cm, ellipsoid-oblong, reddish tomentose, coarsely scented; microsporophylls ca 1.9 cm long, cuneate with a fairly long upcurved acumen. Megasporophyll ca 22.8 × 1.2 cm, blade ovate-lanceolate, densely villous, spinous toothed above, entire below; ovules in notches. Fruits ca 5 cm across, globular, orange when ripe. Seeds 5-7.6 × 2.5 cm, orange.

*Parts used commercially* : Sago extracted from the trunk. Fruit is eaten in the Andamans, poisonous when raw.

*Legal* : Listed in Appendix II of CITES.