

Flueggea virosa (Roxb. ex Willd.) Royle

Identifiants : 14203/fluvir

Association du Potager de mes/nos Rêves (<https://lepotager-demesreves.fr>)

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 06/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Fabidées ;
- Ordre : Malpighiales ;
- Famille : Phyllanthaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Euphorbiales ;
- Famille : Euphorbiaceae ;
- Genre : Flueggea ;

- Synonymes : Flueggia virosa (erreur (dp*)) ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : White Raisin, White Currant Bush, , Anbamar, Aramia, Awagino, Bakarcha, Bhuhubhu, Bilihooli, Changaume, Chong belut, Dalme, Dieng-krong-wait-lam, Dumikron, Hepata, Horte, Iktibi, Imer, Irubulai, Janjingi, Kagen, Kago, Kamemena, Kang pla, Kanilehya, Kau kara, Kecacule, Kodarsi, Kon-chinya, Kottagom, Kudjung, Latian, Mai-kang-pa, Mantel-kung, Maparangasa, Mekarayi, Mkwamba, Mkwambakwamba, Mkwamba dume, M'palo, Mkwamba, Mkwambekwamba, Monwana, Motatana, Motatang, Mpombona, Mserechete, Muchagauwe, Mudyambuzi, Mugurumhanda, mu-Kuuru, Mukururu, Mukwamba, Muruturu, Musangaoma, Mushikiti, Musosoti, Muzurumbu, Nkanaa, Nundhiki, Panbiri, Pangharphali, Paropo, Patala, Perinklavu, Petuni, Phalame, Pisrungi, Pithondi, Pithoni, Pomboma, Prembilutan, Qatchechelo, Remrehorte, Rithoul, Sai-sek, Sai-siak, Sefamaeba, Shasha, Shikuri, Shinwi, Sigar jalak, Sisian, Snowberry, Snowberry tree, Sugane, Sulamunta, Tella pulcheri, Thumri, Tingroi, Tokphal, Trembilutan, Umhagawuwe, Umklankomo, Vellaippula, Vellapula, Waradhula, Wart-stem, White-berry bush, Ye-chinya, Ye-gyin-ya ;



- Rapport de consommation et comestibilité/consommabilité inférée (partie(s) utilisable(s) et usage(s) alimentaire(s) correspondant(s)) :

Fruit brut/cru^{{{0(+x)}}}

Le fruit mûr se mange cru. Attention: Le fruit ne doit probablement pas être consommé en grande quantité à cause des alcaloïdes. ATTENTION: L'écorce et probablement les feuilles contiennent des alcaloïdes toxiques

Partie testée : fruits crus^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique)

Original : Fruit raw^{{{0(+x)}}}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
83.3	112	27	1.3	Tr	40	0.9	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- **Illustration(s) (photographie(s) et/ou dessin(s)):**

- **Autres infos :**

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

◦ Statut :

Les fruits sont populaires. Les fruits mûrs sont surtout consommés par les enfants^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : The fruit are popular. The ripe fruit are eaten especially by children^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

◦ Distribution :

Une plante tropicale. Il convient aux endroits tropicaux ou subtropicaux. Il pousse dans les fourrés de vignes de mousson côtières. C'est généralement sur un sol sableux. Il pousse dans les zones arides. Il pousse au Sahel. Il se produit dans les forêts de feuillus et sur les affleurements rocheux. Il fait mieux dans les sols bien drainés, mais poussera dans les sols sableux et secs. Il peut tolérer la sécheresse. Il est préférable dans les sols neutres ou alcalins. Il peut tolérer des conditions salines. Il est sensible au gel. Il pousse sur les plaines fluviales et les pentes rocheuses bien drainées. Il peut pousser dans des endroits chauds et arides. Il a besoin d'une pluviométrie annuelle supérieure à 150 mm. Il a besoin d'une position ensoleillée. En Ethiopie, il pousse entre 400 et 2 050 m d'altitude. Il peut pousser dans des endroits arides. Au Yunnan^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : A tropical plant. It suits tropical or subtropical places. It grows in coastal monsoon vine thickets. It is usually on sandy soil. It grows in dryland areas. It grows in the Sahel. It occurs in deciduous woodland and on rocky outcrops. It does best in well-drained soils but will grow in sandy and dry soils. It can tolerate drought. It is best in neutral or alkaline soils. It can tolerate salty conditions. It is sensitive to frost. It grows on river flats and well drained rocky slopes. It can grow in hot arid places. It needs an annual rainfall above 150 mm. It needs a sunny position. In Ethiopia it grows between 400-2,050 m altitude. It can grow in arid places. In Yunnan^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

◦ Localisation :

Africa, Angola, Arabia, Asia, Australia, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central Africa, Central African Republic, CAR, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, CÔte d'Ivoire, East Africa, East Timor, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinée, Guinea-Bissau, Himalayas, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, North Africa, North America, Northeastern India, Pacific, Papua New Guinea, PNG, Philippines, Polynesia, Reunion, Rwanda, Sahel, Saudi Arabia, SE Asia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Southern Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, West Africa, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : Africa, Angola, Arabia, Asia, Australia, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central Africa, Central African Republic, CAR, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, CÔte d'Ivoire, East Africa, East Timor, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinée, Guinea-Bissau, Himalayas, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, North Africa, North America, Northeastern India, Pacific, Papua New Guinea, PNG, Philippines, Polynesia, Reunion, Rwanda, Sahel, Saudi Arabia, SE Asia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Southern Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, West Africa, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

◦ Notes :

Flueggea virosa subsp. *melanthesoides* est maintenant reconnu comme un nom accepté^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : *Flueggea virosa* subsp. *melanthesoides* is now recognised as an accepted name^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

dont classification :

dont livres et bases de données : ⁰"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de ⁰"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Abbiw, D.K., 1990, *Useful Plants of Ghana. West African uses of wild and cultivated plants. Intermediate Technology Publications and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.* p 48 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; *Adansonia* 6:334. 1866 - [As (Roxb. ex Willd.) Baill.] (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India.* CSIR India. p 226, 564 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, *Plants and people of the Golden Triangle.*

Dioscorides Press. p 220 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Asfaw, Z. and Tadesse, M., 2001, Prospects for Sustainable Use and Development of Wild Food Plants in Ethiopia. *Economic Botany*, Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 47-62 ; Ashagre, M., et al, 2016, Ethnobotanical study of wild edible plants in Burji District, Segan Area Zone of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), Ethiopia. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* (2016) 12:32 ; Bandyopadhyay, S., et al, 2012, A Census of Wild Edible Plants from Howrah District, West Bengal, India. *Proceedings of UGC sponsored National Seminar 2012* ; Beasley, J., 2011, *Plants of Tropical North Queensland - the compact guide*. Footloose publications. p 66 ; Bekele-Tesemma A., Birnie, A., & Tengnas, B., 1993, *Useful Trees and Shrubs for Ethiopia*. Regional Soil Conservation Unit. Technical Handbook No 5. p 254 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Bonou, A., et al, 2013, *Valeur economique des Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux (PFNL) au Benin*. Editions Universitaires Europeennes p 92 ; Brock, J., 1993, *Native Plants of Northern Australia*, Reed. p 191 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; BROKENSHA & RILEY, (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Burkill, I.H., 1966, *A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula*. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 1 (A-H) p 1044 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, *The useful plants of west tropical Africa*, Vol. 2. Kew. ; Calvert, G., 2010, *The Burdekin Delta Tree Guide*. Lower Burdekin Landcare Association., Inc., Ayr p 89 ; Chakraborty, S. & Chaturvedi, H. P., 2014, Some Wild Edible Fruits of Tripura- A Survey. *Indian Journal of Applied research*. (4) 9 ; Cherikoff V. & Isaacs, J., *The Bush Food Handbook. How to gather, grow, process and cook Australian Wild Foods*. Ti Tree Press, Australia p 200 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Cherikoff V. & Isaacs, J., *The Bush Food Handbook. How to gather, grow, process and cook Australian Wild Foods*. Ti Tree Press, Australia p 190 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Crawford, I. M., 1982, *Traditional Aboriginal Plant Resources in the Kalumburu Area: Aspects in Ethno-economics*. Records of the Western Australian Museum Supplement No. 15 (*As Securinega virosa* subsp. *melanthesoides*) ; Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, *Wild Food in Australia*, Fontana. p 75 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Dale, I. R. and Greenway, P. J., 1961, *Kenya Trees and Shrubs*. Nairobi. p 220 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Dalziel, J. M., 1937, *The Useful plants of west tropical Africa*. Crown Agents for the Colonies London. ; Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, *Wild Edible Plants in Nepal*. *Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR*, 2017. ; 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 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Ethiopia: *Famine Food Field Guide*. <http://www.africa.upenn.edu/faminefood/category3.htm> ; Schatz, G.E., 2001, *Generic Tree Flora of Madagascar*. Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew and Missouri Botanical Garden. p 155 (*As Flueggea virosa*) ; Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1992, *Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation*. Vol 4. Lothian. p 308 (Drawing) (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Feyssa, D. H., et al, 2011, Seasonal availability an consumption of wild edible plants in semiarid Ethiopia; Implications to food security and climate change adaptation. *Journal of Horticulture and Forestry* 3(5): 138-149 ; *Flora of Pakistan*. www.eFloras.org ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses*. Kew. p 26 ; Fox, F. W. & Young, M. E. N., 1982, *Food from the Veld*. Delta Books. p 195 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Gallagher, D. E., 2010, *Farming beyond the escarpment: Society, Environment, and Mobility in Precolonial Southeastern Burkina Faso*. PhD University of Michigan. (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Grivetti, L. E., 1980, *Agricultural development: present and potential role of edible wild plants*. Part 2: Sub-Saharan Africa, Report to the Department of State Agency for International Development. p 47 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Guite, C., 2016, *Study of wild edible plants associated with the Paite Tribe of Manipur, India*. *International Journal of Current Research*. Vol. 8, Issue 11, pp. 40927-40932 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 311 (*As Flueggea microcarpa*) ; Henty, E.E., 1980, *Harmful Plants in Papua New Guinea*. *Botany Bulletin* No 12. Division Botany, Lae, Papua New Guinea. p 62, Pl. 23 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Heyne, K., 1927, p 902 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Hiddins, L., 1999, *Explore Wild Australia with the Bush Tucker Man*. Penguin Books/ABC Books. p 159 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; INFOODS:FAO/INFOODS Databases (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Jackes, B.R., 2001, *Plants of the Tropics. Rainforest to Heath. An Identification Guide*. James Cook University. p 52 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Jadhav, R., et al, 2015, *Forest Foods of Northern Western Ghats: Mode of Consumption, Nutrition and Availability*. *Asian Agri-History* Vol. 19, No. 4: 293-317 ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, *FAO Nutrition Information Document Series* No 2.p 161(*As Securinega virosa*) ; Johns, T., and Kokwaro, J.O., 1991, *Food Plants of the Luo of Siayo District, Kenya*. *Economic Botany* 45(1), pp 103-113 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; *JSTOR Global Plants edible* (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Kar, A., et al, 2013, *Wild Edible Plant Resources used by the Mizos of Mizoram, India*. *Kathmandu University Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology*. Vol. 9, No. 1, July, 2013, 106-126 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Kebebew, M. & Leta, G., 2016, *Wild Edible Plant Bio-diversity and Utilization System in Nech Sar National Park, Ethiopia*. *International Journal of Bio-resource and Stress Management* 2016, 7(4):885-896 ; Kenneally, K.E., Edinger, D. C., and Willing T., 1996, *Broome and Beyond, Plants and People of the Dampier Peninsula, Kimberley, Western Australia*. Department of Conservation and Land Management. p 103 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Kuhnlein, H. V., et al, 2009, *Indigenous Peoples' food systems*. *FAO Rome* p 176 ; Kuo, W. H. J., (Ed.) *Taiwan's Ethnobotanical Database (1900-2000)*, <http://tk.agron.ntu.edu.tw/ethnobot/DB1.htm> (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Lands, M., 1987, *Mayi: Some Bush fruits of Dampierland*. Magabala Books, Broome West Australia. p 9 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, *Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia*, CSIRO. p 116 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, *Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia*, CSIRO. p 215 (*As Securinega melanthesoides*) ; Le Houerou, H. N., (Ed.), 1980, *Browse in Africa. The current state of knowledge*. *International Livestock Centre for Africa*, Ethiopia. p 162 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Levitt, D., 1981, *Plants and people. Aboriginal uses of plants on Groote Eylandt*. *Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies*, Canberra. p 96 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Long, C., 2005, *Swaziland's Flora - siSwati names and Uses* <http://www.sntc.org.sz/floral/> ; Low, T., 1991, *Wild Food Plants of Australia*. *Australian Nature FieldGuide*, Angus & Robertson. p 146 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Luoga, E. J., et al, 2000, *Differential Utilization and Ethnobotany of Trees in Kitulanghalo Forest Reserve and Surrounding Communal Lands, Eastern Tanzania*. *Economic Botany*, Vol. 54, No. 3, pp. 328-343 ; Lyle, S., 2006, *Discovering fruit and nuts*. *Land Links*. p 210 ; Majumdar, K and Datta, N., 2009, *Traditional wild edible fruits for the forest dwellers of Tripura, India*. *Pleione* 3(2) 167-178 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Malaisse, F., 1997, *Se nourrir en floret claire africaine. Approche ecologique et nutritionnelle*. CTA., p 91. ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 421 (*As Securinega virosa*) ; Mannheimer, C. A. & Curtis. B.A. (eds), 2009, *Le Roux and Muller's Field Guide to the Trees and Shrubs of Namibia*. Windhoek: Macmillan Education Namibia. p 248 ; Maroyi,

A., 2011, *The Gathering and Consumption of Wild Edible Plants in Nhema Communal Area, Midlands Province, Zimbabwe*. *Ecology of Food and Nutrition* 50:6, 506-525 ; Maundu, P. et al, 1999, *Traditional Food Plants of Kenya*. National Museum of Kenya. 288p ; Maydell, H. von, 1990, *Trees and shrubs of the Sahel: their characteristics and uses*. Margraf. p 375 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; Mengistu, F. & Hager, H., 2008, *Wild Edible Fruit Species Cultural Domain, Informant Species Competence and Preference in Three Districts of Amhara Region, Ethiopia*. *Ethnobotany Research & Applications* 6:487-502 ; Milson. J., 2000, *Trees and Shrubs of north-west Queensland*. DPI p 66 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; Morley, B.D., & Toelken, H.R., (Eds), 1983, *Flowering Plants in Australia*. Rigby. p 135 (As *Securinega obovata*) ; Msuya, T. S., et al, 2010, *Availability, Preference and Consumption of Indigenous Foods in the Eastern Arc Mountains, Tanzania*, *Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 49:3, 208-227 ; Newman, 1970, ; Norrington, L., & Campbell, C., 2001, *Tropical Food Gardens*. Blooming Books. p 88 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; Oryema, C., et al, 2013, *Edible wild fruit species of Gulu District, Uganda*. *International Journal of Biology and Biological Sciences* Vol 2(4) pp 068-082 (Also as *Securinega virosa*) ; Palgrave, K.C., 1996, *Trees of Southern Africa*. Struik Publishers. p 396 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; Palmer & Pitman, 1972, ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, *Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa*. Kew. p 110 ; Prachi, K., et al, 2012, *Underutilized wild fruits of North Maharashtra*. *Journal of Research in Plant Sciences*. (2012) 1:071-076 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; PROSEA No. 3 ; Ramachandran, V. S., 2007, *Wild edible plants of the Anamalais, Coimbatore district, western Ghats, Tamil Nadu*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 6(1) pp 173-176 ; RILEY & BROKENSHA, ; Rogers, A., 2007, *Karrwa Plants and their Uses*. draft. p 4 ; Roodt, V., 1998, *Trees & Shrubs of the Okavango Delta*. *Medicinal Uses and Nutritional value*. The Shell Field Guide Series: Part 1. Shell Botswana. p 193 ; Roth, W.E., 1901, (As *Securinega obovata*) ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). *Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database*. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbgekew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 16th April 2011] ; Ruffo, C. K., Birnie, A. & Tengnas, B., 2002, *Edible Wild Plants of Tanzania*. RELMA p 334 ; Shumsky, S., et al, 2014, *Institutional factors affecting wild edible plant (WEP) harvest and consumption in semi-arid Kenya*. *Land Use Policy* 38(2014) 48-69 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 72 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; Smith, N and Wightman, G.M., 1990, *Ethnobotanical Notes from Belyuen Northern Territory Australia*. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 10. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 14, 15 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; Smith, N. M., 1991, *Ethnobotanical Field Notes from the Northern Territory, Australia*. J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 14(1): 1-65 ; Smith, Nicholas et al. 1993, *Ngarinyman Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from the Victoria River Area Northern Australia*. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 16. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 28, 27 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; Specht, R.L. 1958, (As *Securinega obovata*) ; Swaziland's Flora Database <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora> ; Tabuti, J.R.S., 2007. *Flueggea virosa* (Roxb. ex Willd.) Voigt. [Internet] Record from Protabase. Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa), Wageningen, Netherlands. < <http://database.prota.org/search.htm>>. Accessed 16 October 2009. ; Townsend, K., 1994, *Across the Top. Gardening with Australian Plants in the tropics*. Society for Growing Australian Plants, Townsville Branch Inc. p 219 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; Townsend, K., 1999, *Field Guide to Plants of the Dry Tropics*. Society for Growing Australian Plants, Townsville Branch Inc. p 109 ; Tredgold, M.H., 1986, *Food Plants of Zimbabwe*. Mambo Press. p 122 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; Upreti, K., et al, 2010, *Diversity and Distribution of Wild Edible Fruit Plants of Uttarakhand*. *Bioiversity Potentials of the Himalaya*. p 185 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; Walsh, M., 2009, *The Use of Wild and Cultivated Plants as famine Foods on Pemba Island, Zanzibar*. *Antitudes ocÃ©an Indien*. 42-43 ; Wehmeyer, A. S., 1986, *Edible Wild Plants of Southern Africa*. Data on the Nutrient Contents of over 300 species (As *Securinega virosa*) ; Wheeler, J.R.(ed.), 1992, *Flora of the Kimberley Region*. CALM, Western Australian Herbarium, p 612 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; White, F., Dowsett-Lemaire, F. and Chapman, J. D., 2001, *Evergreen Forest Flora of Malawi*. Kew. p 261 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; Wightman, Glenn et al. 1991. *Alawa Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from Minyerri, Northern Australia*. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 11. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 17 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; Wightman, G. & Andrews, M., 1991, *Bush Tucker Identikit. Common Native Food Plants of Australia's top end*. Conservation Commission Northern Territory. p 42 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; Wightman, G. M. & Andrews, M.R., 1989, *Plants of Northern Territory Monsoon Vine Forests (Vol 1)*. Conservation Commission of Northern Territory. p 106 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; Wightman, Glenn et al. 1992. *Mudburra Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from Kulumindini (Elliott) Northern Australia*. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 14. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 22, 21 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; Wightman, Glenn et al. 1992, *Mangarrayi Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from the Elsey Area Northern Australia*. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 15. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 28, 27 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; Wightman, Glenn et al. 1994, *Gurindji Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from Daguragu Northern Australia*. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 18. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 30, 28 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; Wightman, G. & Brown, J., 1994, *Jawoyn Plant Identikit, Common Useful Plants in the Katherine Area of Northern Australia*. Conservation Commission Northern Territory. p 46 (As *Securinega virosa*) ; Wild, 1975, ; www.zimbabweflora.co.zw 2011 ; Yunupinu Banjgul, Laklak Yunupinu-Marika, et al. 1995, *Rirratjinu Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from Yirrkala, Arnhem Land, Australia*. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 21. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 43 (As *Securinega virosa*)