

Aegiceras corniculatum

Scientific Classification

Kingdom: Plantae

Order: Ericales

Family: Myrsinaceae (or Primulaceae)

Genus: Aegiceras

Species: A. Corniculatum



www.roboastra.com

Common Name:

Aegiceras corniculatum, commonly known as Black Mangrove, River Mangrove or Khalsi, is a species of shrub or tree mangrove in the Myrsine family (or Primrose family) with a distribution in coastal and estuarine areas ranging from India through South East Asia to southern China, New Guinea and Australia.

Description:

Aegiceras corniculatum grows as a shrub or small tree up to 7 m high, though often considerably less. Its leaves are alternate, obovate, 30–100 mm long and 15–50 mm wide, entire, leathery and minutely dotted. Its fragrant, small, white flowers are produced as umbellate clusters of 10–30, with a peduncle up to 10 mm long and with pedicels 10–18 mm long. The calyx is 2–4 mm long and corolla 4–6 mm long. The fruit is curved and cylindrical or horn-shaped, light green to pink in colour and 20–75 mm long. It grows in mud in estuaries and tidal creeks, often at the seaward edge of the mangrove zone.

Medicinal uses:

Aegiceras corniculatum extract has analgesic properties.