

• 中文名稱： 杜英

• 英文名稱： Common Elaeocarpus

• 學名：
Elaeocarpus sylvestris (Lour.) Poir.
Adenodus sylvestris Lour.
Elaeocarpus decipiens Hemsl. ex Forbes & Hemsl.
Elaeocarpus ellipticus (Thunb.) Makino
Elaeocarpus sylvestris (Lour.) Poir. var. *sylvestris*
Prunus elliptica Thunb.

• 科名： 杜英科(Elaeocarpaceae)杜英屬(Elaeocarpus)

杜英，杜鶯、山杜英(海南植物誌)、膽八樹、山冬桃、小冬桃、猴歡喜、松梧、厚殼仔、牛屎柯，羊屎樹、羊仔樹

• **Standard English Names:**

- Woodland Elaeocarpus
- Common Elaeocarpus

• **Regional & Descriptive Names:**

- **Du-ying (杜英 / 杜鶯):** *Elaeocarpus* (*The most common Chinese name*)
- **Shan-du-ying (山杜英):** Mountain Elaeocarpus (*From the Flora of Hainan*)
- **Dan-ba-shu (膽八樹):** Danba Tree (*A traditional name derived from Sanskrit or regional dialects*)
- **Shan-dong-tao / Xiao-dong-tao (山冬桃 / 小冬桃):** Mountain Winter Peach / Small Winter Peach (*Refers to the shape of its fruit*)
- **Hou-huan-xi (猴歡喜):** Monkey's Delight (*Though strictly speaking, "Hou-huan-xi" usually refers to the related genus Sloanea, it is often used colloquially for Elaeocarpus due to its attractive fruit*)
- **Song-wu (松梧):** Song-wu
- **Hou-ke-zai (厚殼仔):** Thick-shell Nut

• 別名：

- **Niu-shi-ke (牛屎柯):** Ox-dung Oak (*A colloquial name referring to its appearance or fruit*)
- **Yang-shi-shu / Yang-zai-shu (羊屎樹 / 羊仔樹):** Goat-dung Tree / Goat Tree (*Refers to the small, dark, oval fruits that resemble goat droppings*)

• 原產地：

中國大陸華南地區、日本九州、琉球及臺灣。

Southern China, Kyushu (Japan), the Ryukyu Islands, and Taiwan.

• 分布：

臺灣全島中低海拔山區常見，蘭嶼森林中亦有分步。

Commonly found in low-to-mid altitude mountainous regions throughout the island of Taiwan; it is also distributed within the forests of Orchid Island (Lanyu).

• 用途：

1. 造景樹用：杜英的樹形秀美，披針形的葉片叢集枝端，顏色翠綠；老葉在掉落前轉為耀眼的鮮紅色，此起彼落，美不勝收，杜英可作觀賞紅葉的樹種之一，常被栽種在公園、庭園、綠地做為添景樹或行道樹。2. 木材為栽培香菇的良好段木。3. 染料：樹皮可作染料。4. 果實可食用：橢圓形的果實似橄欖可食。5. 種子油還可作肥皂和潤滑油。6. 藥用：性味：根：辛、溫。效用：根：散瘀消腫。治跌打損傷瘀種。

1. **Landscaping and Ornamental Use (造景樹用):** With its elegant tree form and clusters of vibrant green, lanceolate leaves at the branch tips, the **Common Elaeocarpus** is a stunning ornamental species. Before falling, the old leaves turn a brilliant, dazzling crimson. This rhythmic change of color makes it an excellent choice for autumn/winter foliage gardens. It is frequently planted in parks, private gardens, and green spaces as an accent tree or a roadside (street) tree.
2. **Mushroom Cultivation (栽培香菇的段木):** The wood serves as an excellent substrate (log) for cultivating shiitake mushrooms.
3. **Dye Production (染料):** The bark can be processed and used as a natural dye.
4. **Edible Fruit (果實可食用):** The oval-shaped fruits resemble olives and are edible.
5. **Industrial Oil (種子油):** Oil extracted from the seeds can be used in the production of soap and industrial lubricants.
6. **Medicinal Value (藥用):**
 - **Properties:** The root is acrid (pungent) and warm in nature.
 - **Effect:** The root helps dissipate stasis and reduce swelling. It is used to treat bruises, traumatic injuries, and congestive swelling.

• 莖：

小喬木，高約 10 公尺；小枝纖細，通常禿淨無毛；老枝乾後暗褐色。

A small tree, reaching approximately 10 meters in height. The branchlets are slender and typically glabrous (smooth and hairless); older branches turn a dark brown color after drying.

葉肉紙質，倒卵形或倒披針形，長 4~8 公分，寬 2~4 公分，幼態葉長可達 15 公分，寬達 6 公分，上下兩面均無毛，乾後黑褐色，不發亮，先端鈍，或略尖，基部窄楔形，下延，側脈 5~6 對。在上面隱約可見，在下面稍突起，網脈不大明顯，邊緣有鈍鋸齒或波狀鈍齒；葉柄長 1~1.5 公分，無毛。

• 葉：

The leaves have a papery (chartaceous) texture and are obovate to oblanceolate in shape, measuring 4–8 cm long and 2–4 cm wide. Juvenile leaves can be significantly larger, reaching up to 15 cm in length and 6 cm in width. Both surfaces are glabrous (hairless); they turn a matte dark brown when dried. The apex is obtuse or slightly acute, while the base is narrowly cuneate and decurrent (extending down the stalk). There are 5–6 pairs of lateral veins, which are faintly visible on the upper surface and slightly prominent on the underside; the reticulate (net-like) veins are inconspicuous. The leaf margins feature obtuse serration or wavy-crenate teeth. The petioles (leaf stalks) are 1–1.5 cm long and glabrous.

總狀花序生於枝頂葉腋內，長 4~6 公分，花序軸纖細，無毛，有時被灰白色短柔毛；花柄長 0.3~0.4 公分，纖細，通常禿淨；萼片 5 片，披針形，長 0.4 公分，無毛；花瓣倒卵形，上半部撕裂，裂片 10~12 條，外側基部有毛；雄蕊 13~15 枚，長約 0.3 公分，花藥有微毛，頂端無毛叢，亦缺附屬物；花盤 5 裂，圓球形，完全分開，被白色毛；子房被毛，2~3 室，花柱長 0.2 公分。花期 4~5 月。

• 花：

The raceme inflorescences arise from the leaf axils at the branch tips, measuring 4–6 cm in length. The rachis (flower stalk axis) is slender and glabrous, though sometimes covered with grayish-white short pubescence. The pedicels (individual flower stalks) are 0.3–0.4 cm long, slender, and usually smooth.

There are 5 sepals, lanceolate in shape and 0.4 cm long, which are glabrous. The petals are obovate with the upper half "laciniate" (deeply fringed or torn) into 10–12 linear segments; the outer base of the petals is hairy. There are 13–15 stamens, approximately 0.3 cm long; the anthers are slightly pubescent but lack apical hair tufts or appendages. The disk is 5-lobed, spherical, completely separated, and covered with white hairs. The ovary is pubescent with 2–3 cells (locules), and the style is 0.2 cm long. The flowering season occurs from April to May.

• 果實：

核果細小，橢圓形，長 1~1.2 公分，內果皮薄骨質，有腹縫溝 3 條。

The fruit is a small, elliptical drupe (stone fruit), measuring 1–1.2 cm in length. The endocarp (the inner layer of the fruit wall) is thin and bony in texture, featuring 3 longitudinal ventral grooves.

常綠喬木，高可達 20 公尺以上；樹幹通直、樹冠呈大傘形且濃綠的樹冠上鑲著點點紅葉的大喬木。單葉叢生枝端，羽狀脈，披針形、長橢圓狀披針形至倒披針形，長 7~12 公分，寬 2~3.5 公分，兩端尖銳，鈍鋸齒緣，平滑無毛，葉有小柄，一端膨大，葉脫落前變紅。總狀花序，花序長 5~10 公分；花萼與花瓣皆 5 數，花瓣先端裂成絲狀，花白色，下垂，瓣緣分裂；雄蕊多數，花藥頂孔開裂。花期 5~8 月。核果橢圓形，長 2~2.5 公分，內果皮堅硬骨質，表面有多數網狀溝紋。果期 8~12 月，核果綠轉黃黑。本種秋天樹葉會變紅，屬於具有觀賞價值的變葉樹種，近年來已經成為造林的主要推廣樹種，以增加將來森林的遊憩價值。

這段關於「杜英」特性的總結，將其壯闊的樹形、精緻的花朵以及果實的細節描繪得非常生動。以下是翻譯與解析：

An evergreen large tree, reaching heights of over 20 meters. It features a straight trunk and a broad, umbrella-shaped canopy. This lush green canopy is uniquely "studded" with scattered red leaves, creating a striking visual contrast.

• 特性：

The leaves are simple and clustered at the branch tips. They are pinnately veined and range in shape from lanceolate and oblong-lanceolate to oblanceolate, measuring 7–12 cm long and 2–3.5 cm wide. Both ends are acute, and the margins are obtusely serrated. The leaves are smooth, glabrous, and have small petioles that are swollen at one end; notably, the leaves turn bright red before falling.

The inflorescence is a raceme, 5–10 cm in length. Both sepals and petals are in sets of five (pentamerous). The white flowers are pendulous (drooping), with petals that are "lacinate"—deeply fringed into silk-like threads at the tips. There are numerous stamens, and the anthers open via apical pores. The flowering season is from May to August.

The fruit is an elliptical drupe, 2–2.5 cm long. The endocarp is hard and bony, with numerous reticulate (net-like) grooves on its surface. Fruiting occurs from August to December, during which the drupes turn from green to yellowish-black. Because the foliage turns red in autumn, it is a highly ornamental deciduous-leaf species. In recent years, it has become a primary species promoted for afforestation to enhance the recreational value of future forests.