

- Botanic Name** : *Solanum seafortianum* Andrews -- Bot. Repos. t. 504. (IK)
- Common Name** : Brazilian Nightshade, climbing nightshade, deadly nightshade
- Family** : Solanaceae
- Habitat** : Terrestrial
- Distribution** : The species has become widely naturalised outside its native range and is an invasive species in Australia, Africa, Indochina, the Pacific Islands and India, choking native vegetation and poisoning livestock; invasive in many countries
- Description** : Woody vines; Clusters of four to seven leaves and can climb to a height of 20 ft given enough room. Leaves are mostly pinnately cut into almost leaflets. Leaves are ovate in outline, 4-10 cm long, 3-6 cm wide, deeply lobed, both surfaces green and smooth except for hairs on margins and veins on lower surface. Leaf-stalk is 2-4 cm long. The plant blooms in the mid to late summer with clusters of star-shaped purple inflorescence followed by scarlet marble-sized berries. Inflorescences are 10-50-flowered, carried on 1-6 cm long stalks. The rachis is up to 10 cm long, flower-stalks 1-1.5 cm long. Sepal tube is 1.5-2.5 mm long, sepals about 1 mm long. Flowers are deeply incised, 2-3 cm across, mauve-blue
- Phytochemicals** : Alkaloids, saponins, flavonoids, essential oils, sterols, tannins, terpenoids
- Medicinal/Economic uses**: Antifungal, antimicrobial, antioxidant, antitumor. Excessive growth is harmful to native vegetation and livestock.