

Barongia lophandra Peter G.Wilson & B.Hyland

Family:
Myrtaceae

Wilson, Peter G. & Hyland, B.P.M. (1988) *Telopea* 3(2): 258. Type: Qld, State Forest Reserve 755, Barong Logging Area, 17 deg 31 S 145 deg 50 E, Gray 400, 23.3.1977; holo: QRS; iso: NSW, UNSW.

Stem

Blaze very finely layered.

Leaves

Numerous small oil dots visible with a lens. Leaf blades rather large, about 15-24 x 6-8 cm, petioles short, about 0.5-1 cm long.

Flowers

Stamens aggregated in long, linear bundles which are completely free from one another.

Fruit

Capsules not woody, almost papery. Cotyledons in the embryo are separate, but each cotyledon is reflexed from the top of the petiole and then folded back on itself and crumpled and folded.

Seedlings

Cotyledons about 20-25 mm wide, truncate at the apex with about 5-7 veins radiating from the petiole. At the tenth leaf stage: leaf blade obovate, apex acuminate, base cordate; terminal bud, petiole and stem densely clothed in reddish brown hairs. Seed germination time 9 to 27 days.

Distribution and Ecology

Endemic to NEQ, known only from State Forest Reserve 755, Palmerston, Barong and Brewer Logging Areas. Altitudinal range from 50-200 m. Grows in well developed lowland rain forest, often associated with Johnstone River Hardwood (*Backhousia bancroftii*).

RFK Code

765



Flowers and buds. © B. Gray



Scale bar 10mm. © CSIRO



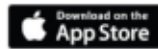
Habit, flower & bud, anther, fruit, seed, seedling. © CSIRO



Cotyledon stage, epigeal germination. © CSIRO



10th leaf stage. © CSIRO



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