

Myrsine achradifolia F.Muell.

Family:

Primulaceae

Mueller, F.J.H. von (1868) *Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae* 6: 164. Type: Ad Rockingham Bay; Dallachy.

Common name:

Muttonwood; Rapanea

Stem

Oak grain in the wood and a corresponding dark pattern in the blaze.

Leaves

Brown or reddish oil dots visible with a lens. Leaf blades elliptical to oblanceolate to obovate, about 8-22 x 3-9 cm. Midrib depressed on the upper surface. Lateral veins 18-24 on each side of the midrib. Petioles usually more than 10 mm long (10-32mm), often purplish and producing a small quantity of purple exudate when broken.

Flowers

Inflorescence much shorter than the leaves, only about as long as the petioles. Pedicels short, about 3-8 mm long. Corolla tube about 1-3 mm long, corolla lobes about 2 mm long, papillose on the outer surface. Ovary about 1.5-2 x 2 mm, stigma short and capitate, papillose, obscurely lobed. Ovules 3-4.

Fruit

Infructescence much shorter than the leaves, barely exceeding the petioles, pedicels about 4-8 mm long. Calyx lobes persistent at the base of the fruit. Fruits globular or ellipsoid, about 5-9 x 5-9 mm.

Seedlings

Cotyledons ovate, about 8-10 mm long. At the tenth leaf stage: leaf blade +/- elliptic, apex acute, base cuneate, marginal teeth obscure, glabrous, oil dots (or glands) dark or reddish. Seed germination time 236 to 408 days.

Distribution and Ecology

Endemic to NEQ. Altitudinal range from near sea level-1300 m. Grows in well developed upland and mountain rain forest.

Natural History & Notes

A desirable tree with large, hairy, lobed leaves deserving of wider use. Flowers are in large conspicuous panicles and contrast with the foliage.

Synonyms

Rapanea achradifolia (F.Muell.) Mez, *Das Pflanzenreich Heft* 9: 354(1902).

RFK Code

208



Flowers. © CSIRO



Leaves and Flowers. © CSIRO



Scale bar 10mm. © CSIRO



10th leaf stage. © CSIRO



Cotyledon stage, epigeal germination. © CSIRO



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