



# Flora of Australia

## *Ardisia Sw.*

Author: Betsy R. Jackes

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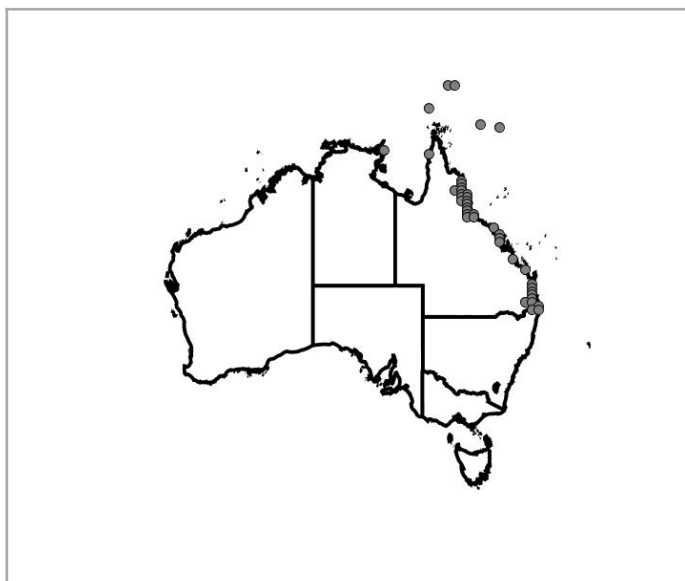
## ***Ardisia Sw.***

- Swartz, O. (1788) , *Nova Genera & Species Plantarum seu Prodrromus* : 48

Betsy R. Jackes

Shrubs or small trees, rarely climbing or herbaceous (non-Australia). Leaves petiolate, alternate, spiral or distichous; lamina entire to crenate/serrulate, usually coriaceous, glabrous or with peltate glandular scales, hairs rare (non-Australian), glands globular and/or lineate. Inflorescence racemose usually appearing umbelliform or paniculate (not in mainland Australia) or cymose (non-Australian). Flowers bisexual, 5-merous, pedicellate; calyx free or fused at the base, persistent; corolla rotate, campanulate to urceolate (not in Australia), fused at base, lobes imbricate in bud; stamens free or adnate to the corolla tube; filaments short, rarely absent, base usually fused; anthers longitudinally dehiscent, rarely opening by pores (not in Australia), erect, often connivent around the style; ovary superior; style filiform, usually more than twice as long as the ovary; stigma punctiform; placenta basal; ovules few to numerous embedded in the placenta, uniseriate to multiseriate, 1 maturing. Fruit a drupe, style persistent or scar present, endocarp hard. Seed 1, endosperm firm, embryo transverse, cylindrical.

*Distribution:* Pantropical genus with c. 450 species (APG III, 2009; Stevens 2001 onwards) mostly in tropical America and Asia.



*Etymology:* From the Greek *ardis* (sharp, or a point), referring to the shape of the stamens and/or the protruding slender style. Bailey (1900: 951) suggested the name refers "to the acute points of the corolla-lobes."

*Common Name:* Coralberry, Marlberry.

*Uses:* A number of species are grown as ornamentals, e.g. for their attractive fruit. Several species are used in traditional medicines.

**Nomenclature and Typification:** *Ardisia* Sw., *Nov. Gen. Sp. Prodr.* 3: 48 (1788), *nom. cons.* Type: *Ardisia tinifolia* Sw., *nom. cons.*; *typ. cons.* (lecto), *fide* W.R. Greuter *et al.* (eds), *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*, Berlin, 1988. *Regnum Vegetabile* 118: 250 (1988).

*Bladhia* Thunb., *Nov. Gen. Pl.* 1: 6 (1781). Type: *Bladhia japonica* Thunb.

*Tinus* Kuntze, *Revis. Gen. Pl.* 2: 404 (1891). Type: not designated.

**Taxonomic Notes:** Formerly in the family Myrsinaceae, now recognised as the subfamily Myrsinoideae.

**Notes:** Several species can become weeds.

**Bibliography:** APG Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (2009). An update of the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group classification for the orders and families of flowering plants: APG III. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 161(2): 105–121. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1095-8339.2009.00996.x>

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Mez, C. (1902). Myrsinaceae, in Engler, A. (ed.), *Das Pflanzenreich* Heft 9, IV. Fam. 236: 1–473. (Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann: Leipzig); *Ardisia* pp. 57–154.

Sleumer, H. (1988). A revision of the genus *Ardisia* Sw. (Myrsinaceae) in New Guinea. *Blumea* 33: 115–140.

Stanley, T.D. (1986). Myrsinaceae, in Stanley, T.D. & Ross, E.M., *Flora of South-eastern Queensland* 2: 266–268. (Queensland Department of Primary Industries: Brisbane), as *Ardisia* p. 268.

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Stone, B.C. (1989). New and noteworthy Malesian Myrsinaceae, III. On the genus *Ardisia* Sw. in Borneo. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 141: 263–306.

**Source:** Published 18 March 2021.

## Nomenclature

CHAH (2007), *Australian Plant Census*

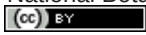
taxonomic synonym: *Bladhia* Thunb.

taxonomic synonym: *Tinus* Kuntze

## Images



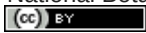
**Fig. 1:** '*Ardisia elliptica*' by Jago, B. (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



**Fig. 2:** '*Ardisia crenata*' by Fagg, M. (© Fagg, M.)



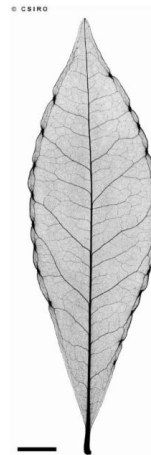
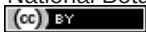
**Fig. 3:** '*Ardisia brevipedata*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



**Fig. 4:** '*Ardisia brevipedata*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)



**Fig. 5:** '*Ardisia brevipedata*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



**Fig. 6:** '*Ardisia crenata*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)





**Fig. 7:** '*Ardisia crenata*' by Jago, B. (© Jago, B.)

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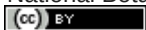
**Fig. 15:** '*Ardisia solanacea* var. *haplosciadea*' by Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (© Royal Botanic Gardens Board)



**Fig. 16:** '*Ardisia pachyrrhachis*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)



**Fig. 17:** '*Ardisia crenata*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



**Fig. 18:** '*Ardisia pachyrrhachis*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)







**Fig. 19:** '*Ardisia brevipedata*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



**Fig. 20:** '*Ardisia pachyrrhachis*' by Fagg, M. (© Fagg, M.)



## Acknowledgements

Editor

P.G. Kodela

Contributor

Additional notes and references provided to the *Ardisia* treatment by P.G. Kodela, March 2021.

## *Ardisia bakeri* C.T.White

- White, C.T. (1942), Contributions to the Queensland flora. No. 7. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland* 53 : 223

Betsy R. Jackes

Shrub or small tree 1.5–5 (–10) m high; branchlets usually zig-zag, some very small leaves common towards base of branchlets. Leaves distichous; petiole 3–7 mm long; lamina elliptic, (1.5–) 4.8–12.5 cm long, (0.7–) 1.5–3.6 cm wide, chartaceous, margin usually undulate and weakly recurved, glands often visible as bumps on the adaxial surface, globular red and/or shortly lineate red to black. Inflorescence an axillary raceme, may appear subumbellate or congested, to 2 cm long, 3–7 (–10) flowers per inflorescence; pedicels filiform, 2–5 (–10) mm long. Flowers 5-merous, 2–3 mm long; calyx tube c. 0.1–0.2 mm long, lobes triangular, 1–1.5 mm long, 0.75–1 mm wide; corolla rotate, white to pinkish red, tube c. 0.2–0.4 mm long, lobes 2–2.5 mm long, 1–1.5 mm wide; anthers c. 2 mm long and 0.75 mm wide; ovary globose, c. 1 mm diam.; style 1.5–2 mm long; ovules multiseriate, 9–14. Fruit globular, 5–7 (–10) mm diam., black. Seed c. 4 × 4 mm.

*Distribution:* Extant populations are restricted to the Springbrook Plateau and associated areas of the McPherson Range.



*Etymology:* Named after Australian botanist Richard Thomas Baker (1854–1941) who originally published this taxon as *Ardisia racemosa* R.T.Baker. It was renamed by White (1942: 223) after it was brought to his attention by Dr Merrill that Baker's specific name was already preoccupied. Baker was an economic botanist, who became curator of the Sydney Technological Museum and also a forestry lecturer at the University of Sydney. He was awarded the Mueller medal in 1921 and the Clarke Medal in 1922 for his contributions to chemotaxonomy particularly of the eucalypts.

*Common Name:* Ardisia.

*Diagnostic Features:* This species is readily identified by the 2-ranked leaves.

*Phenology:* Flowers September–November; fruits December–May.

*Biostatus:* Native.

*Habitat:* Locally common in rainforest or on rainforest margins.

*Representative Herbarium Specimens:* Qld: Lyrebird Ridge Rd, Springbrook, A.R. Bean 16995 (BRI, MEL); Tomewin on Qld side of Queensland/New South Wales border, D.L. Jones s.n. (BRI). N.S.W.: Tweed River, R.A. Campbell 105 (NSW); Couchy Creek below Sphinx Lookout, S side of Springbrook Plateau, A.G. Floyd 353 (NSW); c. 1 km along Queensland–New South Wales border track from Numinbah gate, G.P. Guymer 1810 & L.W. Jessup (BISH, BRI, CANB, L, NSW).

*Nomenclature and Typification:* ***Ardisia bakeri* C.T.White**, *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland* 53: 223 (1942). Type: Tumbulgum, on the Tweed River, N.S.W., Oct. 1897, W. Bauerlen 1983; holo: NSW; iso: BRI, K. *Ardisia racemosa* F.Muell. ex R.T.Baker, *nom. illeg., non* Spreng. (1824), *nec* Mez (1902), *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales* ser. 2, 27(4): 380 (1902). Type: Springbrook, Qld, R.T. Baker; K.

*Illustrations:* G.J. Harden, *Flora of New South Wales* 1: 502 (1990); G.J. Harden *et al.*, *Rainforest Trees and Shrubs* 118 (2006); A.G. Floyd, *Rainforest Trees of Mainland South-eastern Australia* revised edn: 296 (2008); G. Leiper *et al.*, *Mangroves to Mountains* 300 (2008); B.R. Jackes, *Austrobaileya* 8(1): 5, fig.1 (2009).

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*Source:* Published 18 March 2021.

## Nomenclature

CHAH (2007) , *Australian Plant Census*

nomenclatural synonym: *Ardisia racemosa* F.Muell. ex R.T.Baker

## Acknowledgements

Editor

P.G. Kodela

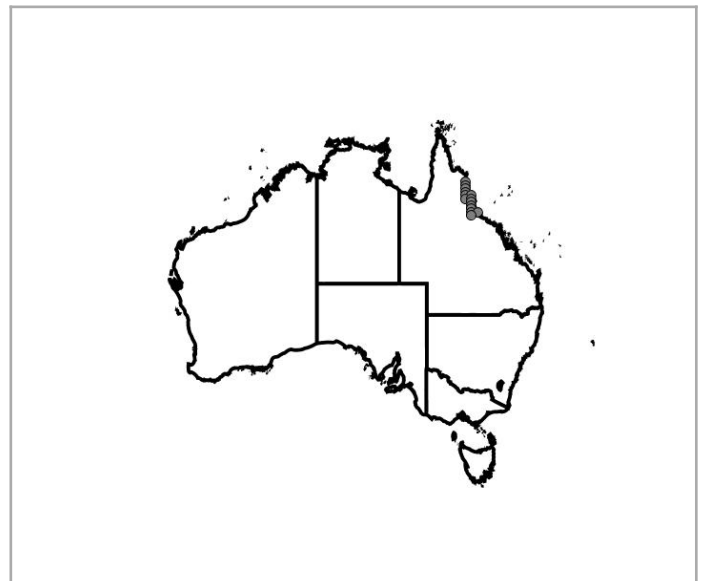
## ***Ardisia brevipedata* F.Muell.**

- Mueller, F.J.H. von (1868), *Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae* 6(45) : 163

Betsy R. Jackes

Shrub or small tree 1.5–3 (–6) m high; branchlets often with slight zig-zag. Leaves alternate to spirally arranged; petiole 0.5–7 (–10) mm long; lamina elliptic to obovate, 4.4–16.9 cm long, 1.1–4.7 cm wide, chartaceous, margin smooth and sometimes slightly recurved, glands red to black, globular to lineate, maybe pellucid when fresh. Inflorescence axillary, subumbellate to umbellate to 2 cm long, (5–) 12–25 flowers per inflorescence; peduncle 2–10 mm long; pedicels filiform, 5–12 mm long. Flowers 5-merous (rarely 6), 3–4 mm long; calyx tube 0.25–0.5 mm long, lobes triangular, 0.75–2 mm long; corolla rotate, white to cream to pale pink, tube c. 1 mm long, lobes to 3 mm long, c. 1 mm wide; stamens with anthers 1.5–2 mm long; ovary globose, 1–1.5 mm diam.; style 2–3 mm long, twisted near apex; ovules uniseriate, 2–4. Fruit globular to depressed-globular, 4–7 mm long, 5–7 mm wide, red. Seed depressed-globular, 4–5 × 5–6 mm.

*Distribution:* Endemic to NE Queensland; associated with rainforest habitats S from the Windsor Tableland area to N of Townsville.



*Etymology:* From the Latin *brevi* (short) and *pedatus* (foot), referring to the peduncles which are often short.

*Common Name:* Rambling Spearflower.

*Diagnostic Features:* *Ardisia brevipedata* may be distinguished from a similar species, *A. hylandii*, by the number of flowers on the inflorescence and flower size.

*Phenology:* Flowers chiefly October–January; fruits collected throughout the year.

*Biostatus:* Native.

*Habitat:* Understory shrub in rainforest.

**Representative Herbarium Specimens:** Qld: 1 km SW of the Twin Forks, headwaters of the Annan River, *P.I. Forster 10741*, G. Sankowsky & M.C. Tucker (BRI); Castle Rock, Mount Windsor tableland, Whypalla, *J. Holland 14 & P.D. Hind* (NSW); N.P.R. 904, Parish of Palmerston, *B. Hyland 15588* (CNS); Murray Falls, Murray Upper, *A.K. Irvine 2334* (CNS); Paluma, *B.R. Jackes 431* (JCT).

**Nomenclature and Typification:** *Ardisia brevipedata* F.Muell., *Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae* 6: 163 (1868); *Bladhia brevipedata* (F.Muell.) F.Muell., *The Victorian Naturalist* 8(1): 16 (1891); *Ardisia brevipedata* var. *brevipedata* Domin, *Bibliotheca Botanica* 89: 502 (1928), *vide* Jackes (2009): 4 (autonym: *Ardisia brevipedata* F.Muell. var. *brevipedata*). Type: Rockingham Bay, Qld, 16 Oct. 1868, *Dallachy s.n.*; lecto: MEL, selected by B.R. Jackes, *Austrobaileya* 8(1): 4 (2009); isolecto: K, MEL, ?NSW.

**Illustrations:** W. Cooper & W.T. Cooper, *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest* 334 (2004); B.R. Jackes, *Austrobaileya* 8(1): 7, fig. 2 (2009).

F.A. Zich *et al.*, *Ardisia brevipedata*, in *Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants* Edn 8 (2020):

[https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/entities/ardisia\\_brevipedata.htm](https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/entities/ardisia_brevipedata.htm) [accessed 16 March 2021]

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<https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/> [accessed 16 March 2021]

**Source:** Published 18 March 2021.

## Nomenclature

Jackes, B.R. (23 November 2009), Taxonomic revision of Australian Myrsinaceae: *Ardisia Sw.* and *Tetrardisia Mez.* *Austrobaileya* 8(1) : 4, 6-7, Fig. 2, Map 2

nomenclatural synonym: *Ardisia brevipedata* F.Muell. var. *brevipedata*: 4

common name: rambling spearflower: ~ 4, 6-7, Fig. 2, Map 2

## Images



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**Fig. 2:** '*Ardisia brevipedata*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)

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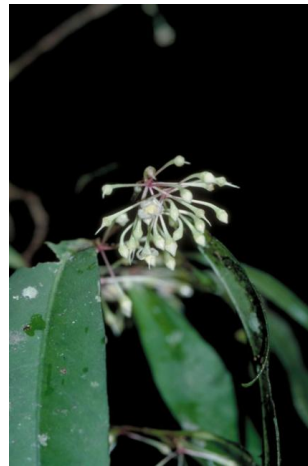
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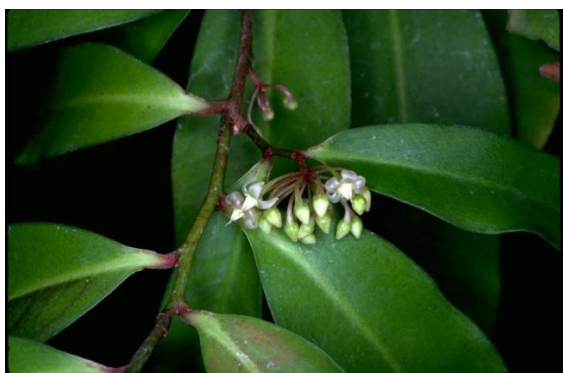


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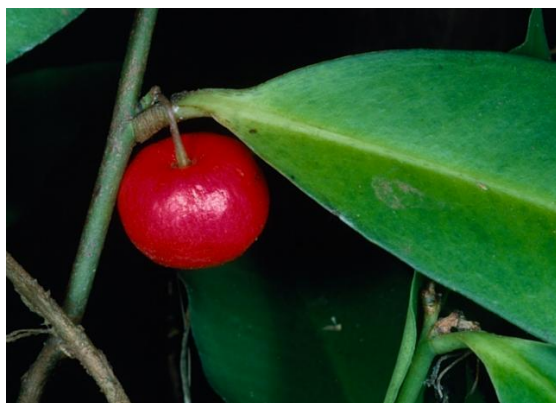


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## Acknowledgements

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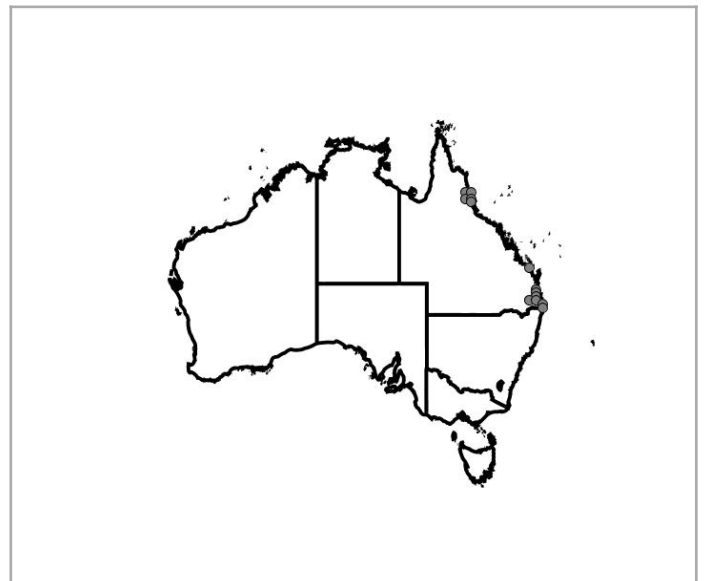
## ***Ardisia crenata* Sims**

- Sims, J. (1817), *Curtis's Botanical Magazine* 45 : pl. 1950

Betsy R. Jackes, P.G. Kodela

Shrub 1–3 m high. Leaves spirally arranged; petiole (3–) 6–10 mm long; lamina elliptic-lanceolate, oblanceolate, rarely ovate, 5–20 cm long, (1.5–) 2–4 cm wide, coriaceous, margin crenate, undulate and revolute, nodules or secretory trichomes prominent in the sinuses, glands globular and lineate, orange to black. Inflorescence umbelliform, to 4 cm long and 10 cm wide, 6–14 flowers per umbellate cluster; pedicels 6–10 mm long, glands both dark lineate and globular, chiefly orange-coloured. Flowers 5-merous, 6–7 mm long; calyx to 2 mm long, lobes to 1.5 mm wide; corolla rotate, white, tube c. 0.2 mm, lobes to 6 mm long, c. 4 mm wide; stamens with anthers to 3 mm long, c. 1.5 mm wide, dehiscence initially by small apical pores then longitudinal; ovary conical, c. 1 × 1 mm; style c. 2 mm long; ovules uniseriate, 3–5. Fruit globular, (5–) 6–8 mm diam., red. Seed depressed-globular, c. 5 × 5–6 mm.

*Distribution:* Native of the Asian region, extending from India to Japan and into the Malaysian area. Commonly cultivated, it has now become naturalised in eastern Australia, from the Cairns region, Queensland, south to the Sydney region, New South Wales.



*Etymology:* The name refers to the markedly crenate margin of the leaves.

*Common Name:* Coralberry, Coral Berry, Coral Ardisia, Coral Bush, Spiceberry, Hen's Eyes, Christmas Berry, Australian Holly, Hilo Holly, Scratch Throat.

*Phenology:* Flowers chiefly October–February; fruits chiefly June–November, also recorded December, February–May.

*Biostatus:* Naturalised.

*Habitat:* Naturalised chiefly in urban localities as well as along margins of rainforest and in wet sclerophyll forest in moist shady sites. It is invasive in some areas along rainforest margins.

*Ecology:* Since the fruits are dispersed by birds, this species has the potential to spread into more localities as a weed. Kitajima *et al.* (2006) suggest that the selection of desirable traits for cultivation may have increased the potential invasiveness of *Ardisia crenata*. For weed details, including distinguishing features, dispersal methods and environmental impacts, see Queensland Government (2016).

**Representative Herbarium Specimens:** Qld: 100 Herberton Rd, Atherton, *B. Gray* 7172 (CNS); Alcock Forest Reserve, 5.2 km from Tully River camping area, *A. Ford* 3277 & *J. Holmes* (BRI); near Lake Cooroibah, *C. Sandercoe* C1187 & *J. Milne* (BRI); Mount Coughal National Park, SW of Currumbin, *A.R. Bean* 16671 (BRI). N.S.W.: Balmoral Reserve, Sydney, 28 Nov. 1996, *D. Hirschfield* s.n. (NSW); 700 m along the Mullumbimby road from its junction with the Pacific Hwy, Dec. 1994, *P. Parker* s.n. (NSW); Ukerebagh Nature Reserve, Tweed Heads South, *R.W. Purdie* 8760 (CANB, NSW).

**Uses:** Widely cultivated as a garden ornamental and indoor pot plant. Several cultivars have been developed with fruit of various colours, e.g. *Ardisia crenata* 'Alba' with white mature fruit, and *Ardisia crenata* 'Pink Pearls' with bright pink mature fruit (Queensland Government 2016).

For medicinal uses of *Ardisia crenata* see Fern (2014 onwards), Lim (2012) and references therein.

**Nomenclature and Typification:** *Ardisia crenata* Sims, *Bot. Mag.* 45: pl.1950 (1817); *Bladhia crenata* (Sims) H.Hara, *Enum. Spermatoph. Jap.* Part 1: 75 (1948). Type: China; based on Plate 1950, *Bot. Mag.*, from material collected/cultivated by Loddiges – Cambridge Botanical Garden.

*Ardisia crenulata* Lodd. in C. Loddiges, G. Loddiges & W. Loddiges, *The Botanical Cabinet* 1: pl. 2 (1817), *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.*

*Ardisia crispa* var. *taquetii* H.Lev., *Bot. Mag. (Tokyo)* 35: 98 (1921).

*Ardisia bicolor* E.Walker, *Philipp. J. Sci.* 73: 115–117, f. 20 (1940); *Ardisia crenata* var. *bicolor* (E.Walker) C.Y.Wu & C.Chen, *Fl. Yunnan.* 1: 348 (1977).

[*Ardisia crispa* auct. non (Thunb.) A.DC.: R.J. Hnatiuk in R.J. Hnatiuk (ed.), *Census of Australian Vascular Plants* 350 (1990)]

**Notes:** *Ardisia crenata* has often been confused with *A. crispa* (Thunb.) A.DC. The two species may be distinguished as follows (from Jackes 2009: 8):

Rhizomes absent; branchlets glabrous; leaf lamina elliptic-lanceolate to oblanceolate, rarely ovate; lateral veins 12–18 pairs on either side of the midrib uniting to form a distinct marginal vein; marginal glands/nodules prominent in the sinuses pale when dry; anthers with reddish glands on the abaxial surface ... ***A. crenata***

Creeping rhizomes present; branchlets pubescent; leaf lamina narrowly oblong-lanceolate to linear-lanceolate, rarely elliptic-lanceolate; lateral veins c. 8 pairs on either side of the midrib, marginal veins absent or obscure if present; marginal glands/nodules in the sinuses small, when dry almost black; anthers lack glands on the abaxial surface ...

***A. crispa***

**Illustrations:** G.J. Harden & L.J. Murray (eds), *Supplement to Flora of New South Wales Volume 1:* 73 (2000); B.R. Jackes, *Austrobaileya* 8(1): 9, fig. 3 (2009); Queensland Government, *Ardisia crenata* Fact Sheet - *Weeds of Australia* (2016).

F.A. Zich et al., *Ardisia crenata*, in *Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants* Edn 8 (2020):

[https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/entities/ardisia\\_crenata.htm](https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/entities/ardisia_crenata.htm) [accessed 16 March 2021]

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*Online:* <https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&vl=sp&name=Ardisia~crenata> [accessed 19 March 2021]

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- Queensland Government (2016). *Ardisia crenata* Fact Sheet - *Weeds of Australia* - Biosecurity Queensland Edition: [https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/ardisia\\_crenata.htm](https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/ardisia_crenata.htm) [accessed 19 March 2021]
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Source: Published 19 March 2021.

## Nomenclature

CHAH (2007) , *Australian Plant Census*

nomenclatural synonym: *Bladhia crenata* (Sims) H.Hara

taxonomic synonym: *Ardisia crenulata* Lodd.

taxonomic synonym: *Ardisia crispa* var. *taquetii* H.Lev.


taxonomic synonym: *Ardisia bicolor* E.Walker

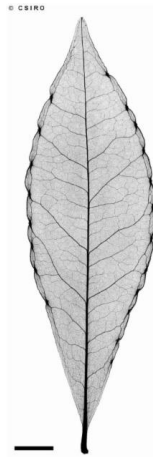
taxonomic synonym: *Ardisia crenata* var. *bicolor* (E.Walker) C.Y.Wu & C.Chen


misapplication *Ardisia crispa* (Thunb.) A.DC. by Hnatiuk, R.J. (ed.) (1990), *Census of Australian Vascular Plants*: 350

## Images



**Fig. 1:** '*Ardisia crenata*' by Fagg, M. (© Fagg, M.)  





**Fig. 2:** '*Ardisia crenata*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)  




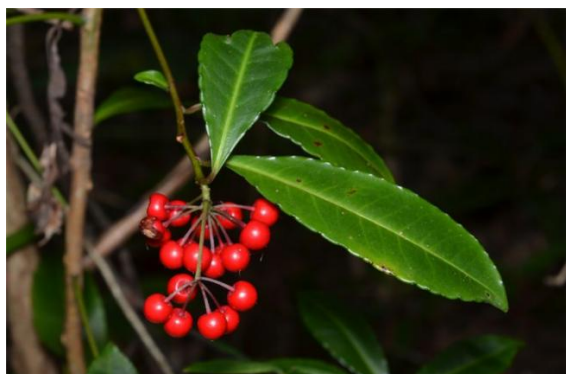
**Fig. 3:** '*Ardisia crenata*' by Jago, B. (© Jago, B.)  





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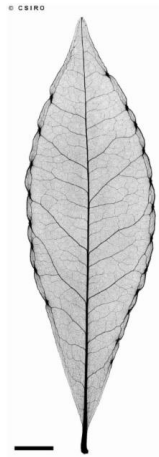


**Fig. 12:** '*Ardisia crenata*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)

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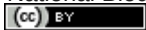
**Fig. 13:** '*Ardisia crenata*' by Fagg, M. (© Fagg, M.)



**Fig. 14:** '*Ardisia crenata*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



**Fig. 15:** '*Ardisia crenata*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)



## Acknowledgements

Editor

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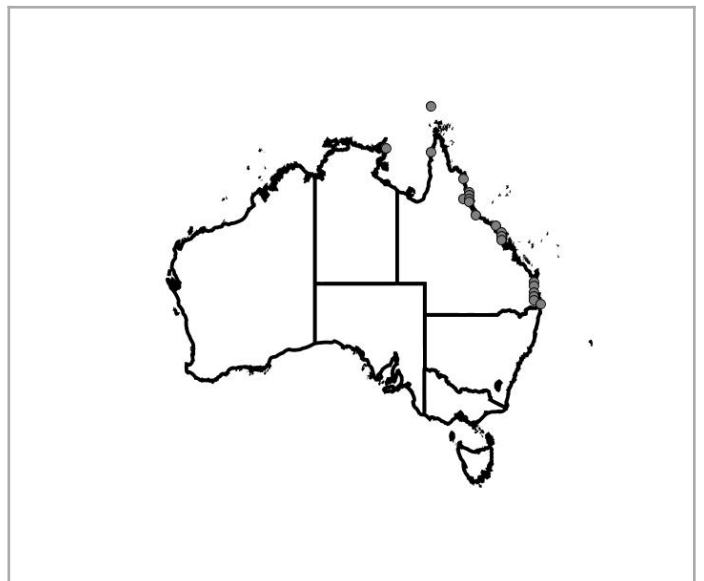
## ***Ardisia elliptica* Thunb.**

- Thunberg, C.P. (1798), *Nova Genera Plantarum* 8 : 119

Betsy R. Jackes, P.G. Kodela

Shrub or small tree to 4 m high; branchlets somewhat angular. Leaves spirally arranged; petiole (2–) 5–12 (–15) cm long; lamina usually oblanceolate to elliptic-lanceolate, (5–) 8–13.2 cm long, (1.4–) 3–4.6 cm wide, chartaceous, margin smooth, glands globular to lineate pellucid, drying to red. Inflorescence terminal or subterminal, umbellate to subumbellate, 4–5 cm long, 6–11 flowers per inflorescence; peduncle 2–3.5 cm long; pedicels 8–17 mm long, often curved. Flowers 5-merous, to 10 mm long; calyx tube 0.5–1 mm long, lobes rounded, 1.5–3 mm long, 1.5–2 mm wide, ciliolate; corolla rotate, pale pink, tube c. 1 mm long, lobes 7–9 mm long, 3–4 mm wide; stamens may alternate with 1–5 pink petaloid staminodes; filaments c. 2 mm long, fused at base, anthers cohere around exerted style, 4–5 mm long, septate, opening by introrse longitudinal slits; ovary globular, c. 1 mm diam.; ovules multiseriate, 17–20. Fruit depressed-globular, 5–7 mm high, 6–8 mm wide, whitish to pinks, reds and purples, maturing purplish black to black. Seed c. 5 mm diam.

*Distribution:* Originally found in Thailand, Vietnam, China, Taiwan, Japan, Philippines and Indonesia, this species has become a serious weed in many countries. In Australia, naturalised in northern Northern Territory and from Cape York Peninsula to southeastern Queensland.



*Common Name:* Shoebutton Ardisia, China Shrub, Duck's Eye, Jet Berry.

*Phenology:* Flowers chiefly July–March; fruits chiefly April–August.

*Biostatus:* Naturalised.

*Habitat:* Prefers moist areas particularly on rainforest margins and associated areas.

*Ecology:* The black drupes are attractive to birds that disperse the seeds. *Ardisia elliptica* is an environmental weed, for details, including distinguishing features, habitat, dispersal methods and environmental impacts, see Queensland Government (2016), Brisbane City Council (2021), NSW Government (2021).

**Representative Herbarium Specimens:** N.T.: Nhulunbuy, Town Lagoon, *I. Cowie* 7045 (BRI, DNA *n.v.*, MEL *n.v.*). Qld: Babinda, *R.L. Jago* 780 (CNS); Slade Point, *I.G. Champion* 727 (BRI); Weipa campground, *B.M. Waterhouse* 6845 (BRI); Calamvale S of Brisbane, Beaudesert Rd, 4 July 2000, *A. White* *s.n.* (BRI).

**Uses:** Cultivated as an ornamental for its attractive fruit. For medicinal uses of *Ardisia elliptica* see Fern (2014 onwards), Lim (2012), Al-Abd *et al.* (2017) and references therein.

**Nomenclature and Typification:** ***Ardisia elliptica* Thunb., Nov. Gen. Pl. 8: 119 (1795); *Bladhia elliptica* (Thunb.) Nakai, Nov. Fl. Jap. 9: 120 (1943).** Type: Sri Lanka, *Thunberg*; *holo*: UPS *n.v.*  
*Ardisia squamulosa* C.Presl, *Reliquae Haenkeanae* 2(2): 65 (1835), *fide* APC (CHAH 2007)  
 [*Ardisia solanacea* *auct. non* Roxb.: R.J.F. Henderson in R.J.F. Henderson (ed.), *Names and Distribution of Queensland Plants, Algae and Lichens*: 119 (2002)], *fide* APC (CHAH 2007)  
 [*Ardisia humilis* *auct. non* Vahl: I.D. Cowie & D.E. Albrecht in I.D. Cowie & D.A. Albrecht (eds), *Checklist of Northern Territory Vascular Plant Species*: 32 (2005); R.A. Kerrigan & D.E. Albrecht in R.A. Kerrigan & D.E. Albrecht (eds), *Checklist of Northern Territory Vascular Plant Species* (2007)], *fide* APC (CHAH 2007)

**Taxonomic Notes:** This species has been frequently misidentified and confused with both *Ardisia humilis* Vahl and *A. solanacea* Roxb.; these are both valid species. Detailed descriptions of both can be found in Chen & Pipoly (1996), and distinguishing features in Jackes (2009).

**Illustrations:** B.R. Jackes, *Austrobaileya* 8(1): 13, fig. 5 (2009); B.R. Jackes *et al.*, *Flora of the Darwin Region* 1: 5, fig. 1; 9, pl. 3 (2013); Queensland Government, *Ardisia elliptica* Fact Sheet - *Weeds of Australia* (2016).  
 F.A. Zich *et al.*, *Ardisia elliptica*, in *Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants* Edn 8 (2020):  
[https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/entities/ardisia\\_elliptica.htm](https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/entities/ardisia_elliptica.htm) [accessed 16 March 2021]

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<https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/ShoebutttonArdisia> [accessed 19 March 2021]  
 Queensland Government (2016). *Ardisia elliptica* Fact Sheet - *Weeds of Australia* - Biosecurity Queensland Edition:  
[https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/ardisia\\_elliptica.htm](https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/ardisia_elliptica.htm) [accessed 19 March 2021]  
 Yang, Y.-P. (1999). An enumeration of Myrsinaceae in Taiwan. *Botanical Bulletin of Academia Sinica* 40: 39–47.  
 Zich, F.A., Hyland, B.P.M., Whiffin, T. & Kerrigan, R.A. (2020). *Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants*. Edition 8.  
<https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/> [accessed 16 March 2021]

**Source:** Published 19 March 2021.



## Nomenclature

CHAH (2007), *Australian Plant Census*

nomenclatural synonym: *Bladhia elliptica* (Thunb.) Nakai

taxonomic synonym: *Ardisia squamulosa* C.Presl

misapplication *Ardisia solanacea* Roxb. by Jessup, L.W. in Henderson, R.J.F. (ed.) (2002), *Myrsinaceae. Names and Distribution of Queensland Plants, Algae and Lichens*: 119

misapplication *Ardisia humilis* Vahl by Cowie, I.D. & Albrecht, D.A. in Cowie, I.D. & Albrecht, D.A. (ed.) (2005), *Checklist of Northern Territory Vascular Plant Species*: 32

misapplication *Ardisia humilis* Vahl by Kerrigan, R.A. & Albrecht, D.E. (ed.) (March 2007), *Checklist of Northern Territory Vascular Plant Species*: [unnumbered page]

## Images



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**Fig. 2:** '*Ardisia elliptica*' by Fagg, M. (© Fagg, M.)



**Fig. 3:** '*Ardisia solanacea* var. *haplosciadea*' by Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (© Royal Botanic Gardens Board)



**Fig. 4:** '*Ardisia elliptica*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)





**Fig. 5:** '*Ardisia elliptica*' by Fagg, M. (© Fagg, M.)



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**Fig. 9:** '*Ardisia elliptica*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



**Fig. 10:** '*Ardisia elliptica*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)





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**Fig. 12:** '*Ardisia elliptica*' by Jago, B. (© Jago, B.)



**Fig. 13:** '*Ardisia elliptica*' by Fagg, M. (© Fagg, M.)



## Acknowledgements

Editor

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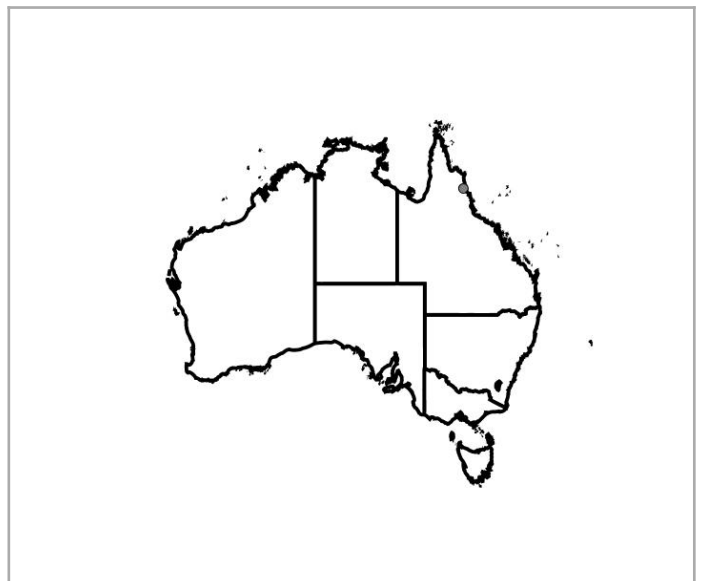
## ***Ardisia fasciculata* C.T.White**

- White, C.T. (1939), Contributions to the Queensland Flora, No. 6. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland* 50 :80

Betsy R. Jackes

Shrub or small tree, robust. Leaves alternate, spirally arranged; petiole terete, 10–17 mm long; lamina broadly lanceolate to obovate, 7–10 cm long, 2.5–4 cm wide, coriaceous, margin entire, undulate, sometimes weakly revolute, glands dark red, difficult to observe. Inflorescence an axillary fascicle, 3–6-flowered; peduncle c. 0.2 mm long; pedicels thick, angular, c. 6–7 mm long and 1.5 mm wide. Flowers 5-merous, c. 5 mm long; calyx campanulate, tube c. 0.75–1 mm long, lobes triangular, c. 1.25–1.75 mm long, margins with glandular papillae, glands small, dark red; corolla rotate, tube c. 2 mm long, lobes c. 1.5 mm long, densely papillate; stamens equal in length to corolla, filaments flattened, anthers narrowly ovate, c. 1 × 1 mm; ovary conical, c. 1 × 1.5 mm, glabrous; ovules multiseriate, c. 14. Fruit not seen.

*Distribution:* This species is known only from the type specimen. It was reported as a small tree growing in rainforest on Mount Spurgeon.



*Etymology:* From the Latin *fasciculus* (fascicle or cluster) and refers to the flowers being clustered in the axils of the subtending leaf.

*Diagnostic Features:* The only species of *Ardisia* seen where the corolla lobes are shorter than the tube. *Ardisia fasciculata* differs from both *A. brevipedata* and *A. pachyrrhachis* in the number of ovules and the short thickened peduncle and pedicels, as well as the corolla lobes much shorter than the tube.

*Phenology:* Flowers were collected in September.

*Biostatus:* Native.

*Habitat:* Rainforest.

*Representative Herbarium Specimens:* Qld: Mount Spurgeon, Sept 1936, C.T. White 10673 (BRI), type.

*Nomenclature and Typification:* ***Ardisia fasciculata* C.T.White**, *Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland* 50: 80 (1939). Type: Mt Spurgeon, Qld, Sept. 1936, C.T. White 10673; holo: BRI.

*Illustrations:* B.R. Jackes, *Austrobaileya* 8(1): 15, fig. 6 (2009).

*Bibliography:* Jackes, B.R. (2009). Taxonomic revision of Australian Myrsinaceae: *Ardisia* Sw. and *Tetrardisia* Mez, *Austrobaileya* 8(1): 1–23.

Zich, F.A., Hyland, B.P.M., Whiffin, T. & Kerrigan, R.A. (2020). *Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants*. Edition 8. <https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/> [accessed 16 March 2021]

*Source:* Published 19 March 2021.

## Acknowledgements

Editor

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## *Ardisia hylandii* Jackes

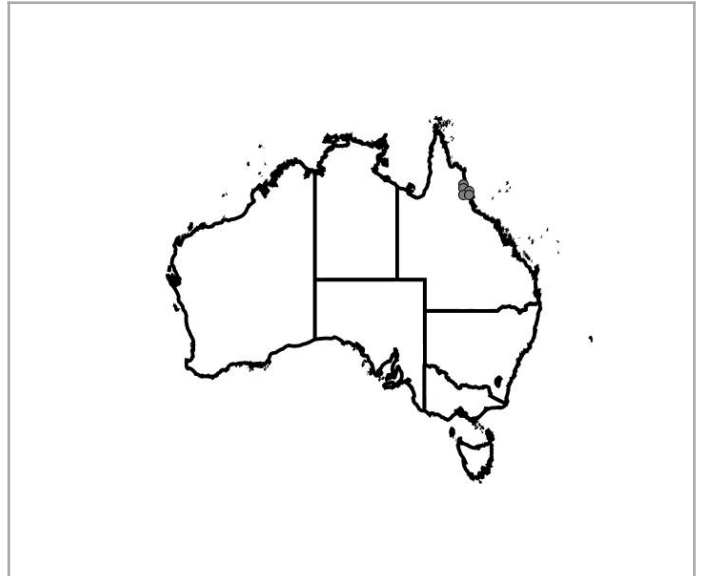
- Jackes, B.R. (7 December 2010) , *Ardisia hylandii* Jackes: a new name for *Ardisia depauperata* (Domin) Jackes. *Austrobaileya* 8(2) : 223

Betsy R. Jackes

Shrub or small tree 1–4 m high, sometimes sprawling with adventitious roots; branchlets usually zig-zag. Leaves alternate; petiole 1–3 (–4) mm long; lamina lanceolate to elliptic, (4.6–) 6.3–9.1 (–11.2) cm long, 1–2.1 (–3) cm wide, chartaceous, margin smooth, glands pellucid when fresh, blackish when dry, irregularly globular to lineate.

Inflorescence axillary, subumbellate to 1 cm long, 4–8 flowers per inflorescence; peduncle 2–4 mm long; pedicels filiform, 5–10 mm long. Flowers 5-merous, 2–2.5 mm long; calyx tube 0.25–0.5 mm long, lobes broadly triangular, c. 0.5 mm long, 0.5–0.75 mm wide; corolla rotate, white to cream to pale pink, tube c. 0.5 mm long, lobes 1.5–2 (–2.5) mm long, 1–1.5 mm wide, apex often weakly reflexed; stamens forming a cone around the style, anthers c. 1.5 mm long; ovary globose, 0.75–1 mm diam.; style c. 1.5 mm long; ovules uniseriate, 3 or 4. Fruit globular to depressed-globular, 5–6 mm diam., red. Seed globular, 4–5 mm diam.

*Distribution:* Endemic to the Wet Tropics of N Queensland; recorded in areas between the Mount Windsor Tableland area S to the Evelyn Tableland area.



*Diagnostic Features:* *Ardisia hylandii* may be distinguished from *A. brevipedata* by the smaller flowers and fewer per inflorescence.

*Phenology:* Flowers and fruits have been collected most months.

*Biostatus:* Native.

*Habitat:* This species has only been collected in, or associated with, rainforest usually at elevations above 800 m.

*Representative Herbarium Specimens:* Qld: Mount Lewis Rd, 35 km from junction with Mareeba–Mossman road, *D.B. Foreman 1860* (BRI, CANB, CNS, MEL, NSW); State Forest Reserve 143, South Mary Logging Area, *B. Hyland 8778* (BRI, CANB, CNS, NSW); State Forest Reserve 185, Edith Logging Area, *A.K. Irvine 1254* (BRI, NSW); State Forest Reserve 144, Mount Windsor Tableland, *G.L. Unwin 757* (CANB, CNS, NSW); Tarzali, *C.T. White s.n.* (BRI, CANB).

*Nomenclature and Typification:* ***Ardisia hylandii* Jackes**, *Austrobaileya* 8(2): 223 (2010)  
*Ardisia brevipedata* ?var. *depauperata* Domin, *Biblioth. Bot.* 22(89): 1056 (502) (1928); *A. depauperata* (Domin) Jackes, *Austrobaileya* 8(1): 11 (2009), *nom. illeg.* Type: *Ein Strauch in der mittleren Region des Bellenden-ker*, Qld, Dec. 1909, *Domin*; holo: PR *n.v.*, photo: BRI, CANB, CNS, NSW.  
*Ardisia* sp. South Mary LA (B.P.Hyland 8778), Qld Herbarium

*Illustrations:* B.R. Jackes, *Austrobaileya* 8(1): 10, fig. 4 (2009), as *A. depauperata*.  
 F.A. Zich *et al.*, *Ardisia hylandii*, in *Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants* Edn 8 (2020):  
[https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/entities/ardisia\\_hylandii.htm](https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/entities/ardisia_hylandii.htm) [accessed 16 March 2021]

*Bibliography:* Cooper, W. & Cooper, W.T. (2004). *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*. (Nokomis Editions: Melbourne), as *Ardisia* sp. (South Mary LA).  
 Jackes, B.R. (2009). Taxonomic revision of Australian Myrsinaceae: *Ardisia* Sw. and *Tetrardisia* Mez. *Austrobaileya* 8(1): 1–23; as *A. depauperata*.  
 Jackes, B.R. (2010). *Ardisia hylandii* Jackes: a new name for *Ardisia depauperata* (Domin) Jackes. *Austrobaileya* 8(2): 223.  
 Zich, F.A., Hyland, B.P.M., Whiffin, T. & Kerrigan, R.A. (2020). *Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants*. Edition 8. <https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/> [accessed 16 March 2021]

Source: Published 22 March 2021.

## Nomenclature

CHAH (2011), *Australian Plant Census*

taxonomic synonym: *Ardisia brevipedata* var. *depauperata* Domin

taxonomic synonym: *Ardisia* sp. (South Mary LA B.P.Hyland 8778)

taxonomic synonym: *Ardisia* sp. South Mary LA (B.P.Hyland 8778) Qld Herbarium

taxonomic synonym: *Ardisia depauperata* (Domin) Jackes

## Images



**Fig. 1:** '*Ardisia hylandii*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)

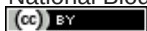


**Fig. 2:** '*Ardisia hylandii*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)





**Fig. 3:** '*Ardisia hylandii*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)



**Fig. 4:** '*Ardisia hylandii*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)



**Fig. 5:** '*Ardisia hylandii*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



**Fig. 6:** '*Ardisia hylandii*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)





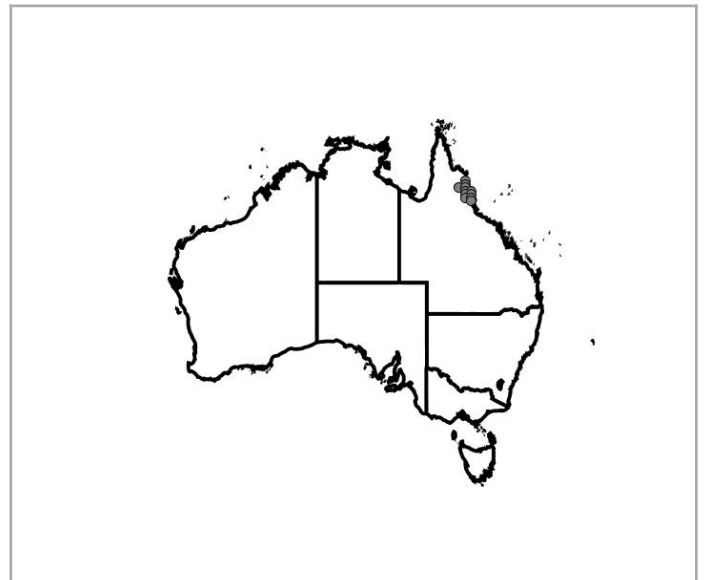
## ***Ardisia pachyrrhachis* (F.Muell.) F.M.Bailey**

- Bailey, F.M. (1891), Contributions to the Queensland flora. *Botany Bulletin. Department of Agriculture, Queensland* 3 : 14

Betsy R. Jackes

Shrub or small tree 1–5 (–7) m high; branchlets angular. Leaves alternate to spirally arranged; petiole (2–) 5–10 mm long; lamina obovate, 7.7–28.5 cm long, (1.7–) 2.3–8.3 cm wide, coriaceous, margin smooth, usually recurved, glands pellucid, drying red, externally appearing blackish, irregularly globular to lineate. Inflorescence axillary, subumbellate to umbellate, to 4 cm long, (10–) 19–44 flowers per inflorescence; peduncle thick, 5–11 mm long, (1–) 2–5 mm wide; pedicels filiform, often curved, 10–23 mm long. Flowers 5-merous, 4–5 mm long; calyx tube 0.2–0.3 mm long, lobes broadly triangular to broadly ovate, 0.75–1 mm long, 1–1.5 mm wide; corolla rotate, white or cream to pale pink, tube 0.5–1.5 mm long, lobes twisted in bud, spreading after anthesis, to 3.5–4 mm long, c. 1.5 mm wide, inner surface with scattered uniseriate ferruginous hairs, dense between filaments; stamens form a cone around the style, anthers cordate-sagittate, c. 2 mm long; ovary globose, c. 1.5 mm diam.; style usually twisted, 2–3 mm long, pink; ovules uniseriate, 4. Fruit globular to depressed-globular, 5–8 mm diam., red. Seed depressed-globular, 4–5 × 6 mm.

*Distribution:* Endemic to the area between Cooktown and Innisfail, Queensland.



*Etymology:* The specific epithet refers to the thick peduncle of the inflorescence and is derived from the Greek *pachys* (thick or stout), and *rach* (main axis).

*Common Name:* Mountain Ardisia.

*Diagnostic Features:* *Ardisia pachyrrhachis* can be distinguished from *A. brevipedata* by the recurved leaf margins, robust inflorescence with longer pedicels and usually more numerous flowers ((10–) 19–45 versus 12–25).

*Phenology:* Flowers and fruits August–April.

*Biostatus:* Native.

**Habitat:** Grows in rainforest; although found on the coastal lowlands, most collections have been made above 400 m alt.

**Representative Herbarium Specimens:** Qld: Mourilyan Harbour, Feb. 1890, *F.M. Bailey s.n.* (BRI); Upper Parrot Creek, Annan River, *L.J. Brass 20239* (BRI, CANB); 8 km along Mount Lewis Rd from the junction with Mareeba to Mossman road, *D.B. Foreman 1676* (AD, BRI, CANB, CNS, MEL, NSW); Wooroonooran National Park, Mount Bellenden Ker summit, *P.I. Forster 27938*, *R. Jensen & M.C. Tucker* (BRI); Mount Misery on Mount Carbine Tableland, *L.J. Webb & J.G. Tracey 10823* (BRI, K).

**Nomenclature and Typification:** ***Ardisia pachyrrhachis* (F.Muell.) F.M.Bailey**, *Botany Bulletin. Department of Agriculture, Queensland* 3: 14 (1891); *Bladhia pachyrrhachis* F.Muell., *The Victorian Naturalist* 8(1): 15 (1891). Type: In the upper region of Mount Bartle Frere, Qld, Jan. 1891, *S. Johnson*; lecto: MEL1612575, selected by B.R. Jackes, *Austrobaileya* 8(1): 17 (2009); isolecto: K, MEL1612573, P *n.v.*

**Illustrations:** K.A.W. Williams, *Native Plants of Queensland* 47 (1984); W. Cooper & W.T. Cooper, *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest* 335 (2004); B.R. Jackes, *Austrobaileya* 8(1): 16, fig. 7 (2009).  
F.A. Zich *et al.*, *ardisia pachyrrhachis*, in *Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants* Edn 8 (2020):  
[https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/entities/ardisia\\_pachyrrhachis.htm](https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/entities/ardisia_pachyrrhachis.htm) [accessed 16 March 2021]

**Bibliography:** Bailey, F.M. (1900). Myrsineae, *The Queensland Flora* 3: 947–959. (Published under authority of the Queensland Government; printed by H.J. Diddams: Brisbane).  
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Jackes, B.R. (2009). Taxonomic revision of Australian Myrsinaceae: *Ardisia Sw.* and *Tetrardisia Mez.* *Austrobaileya* 8(1): 1–23.  
Zich, F.A., Hyland, B.P.M., Whiffin, T. & Kerrigan, R.A. (2020). *Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants*. Edition 8.  
<https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/> [accessed 16 March 2021]

**Source:** Published 22 March 2021.

## Nomenclature

CHAH (2007), *Australian Plant Census*

nomenclatural synonym: *Bladhia pachyrrhachis* F.Muell.

nomenclatural synonym: *Bladhia pachyrrhachis* F.Muell.

nomenclatural synonym: *Ardisia pachyrrhachis* F.Muell.

nomenclatural synonym: *Ardisia pachyrrhachis* F.Muell.

## Images



**Fig. 1:** '*Ardisia pachyrrhachis*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



**Fig. 2:** '*Ardisia pachyrrhachis*' by Jago, B. (© Jago, B.)



**Fig. 3:** '*Ardisia pachyrrhachis*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)



**Fig. 4:** '*Ardisia pachyrrhachis*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



**Fig. 5:** '*Ardisia pachyrrhachis*' by Fagg, M. (© Fagg, M.)



**Fig. 6:** '*Ardisia pachyrrhachis*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)





**Fig. 7:** '*Ardisia pachyrrhachis*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



**Fig. 8:** '*Ardisia pachyrrhachis*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)



**Fig. 9:** '*Ardisia pachyrrhachis*' by Jago, B. (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



**Fig. 10:** '*Ardisia pachyrrhachis*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)



**Fig. 11:** '*Ardisia pachyrrhachis*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



**Fig. 12:** '*Ardisia pachyrrhachis*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)





Fig. 13: '*Ardisia pachyrrhachis*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



## Acknowledgements

Editor

P.G. Kodela

## *Ardisia sanguinolenta* Wall. ex Blume

- Blume, C.(K.)L. von (1826) , *Bijdragen tot de Flora van Nederlandsch Indie* 13 : 685

D.J. Du Puy, P.G. Kodela

Erect shrub to c. 4 m high (to small tree to 8 m high outside Christmas Island); branchlets flattened, narrowly winged, often zig-zag, red-brown lepidote when young. Leaves alternate: lamina narrowly elliptic, sometimes oblanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, c. 6–22 cm long, to c. 8 cm wide, cuneate at base, entire margin or sometimes superficially dentate, acute to ± acuminate at apex, sparsely lepidote. Inflorescence a many-flowered panicle, mostly of stalked umbels of c. 5–15 flowers, usually terminal, red-brown lepidote; pedicels 5–8 mm long, enlarging. Flowers 5-merous, c. 6 mm diam., the perianth deeply lobed, glandular-punctate; calyx lobes oblong-ovate, c. 1 mm long, obtuse; margin papilloseciliate; corolla rotate, pink (whitish, tinged pink sometimes outside Christmas Island), lobes broadly ovate, c. 3 mm long, subacute, mucronulate, spreading. Stamens 5; filaments 1 mm long; anthers sagittate, 2 mm long. Style 3 mm long. Fruit subglobular to depressed-globular, 4–5 mm diam., white becoming black; apical scar small.

*Distribution:* Found on Christmas Island; a variable species distributed from India and ?southern China through Indo-China to some Malay and Indonesian islands (including Borneo, Sulawesi, Singapore, Sumatra, Java).



*Biostatus:* Native.

*Habitat:* On Christmas Island this species grows in the primary forest on the plateau, where it often forms part of the understorey with *Aidia*.

*Representative Herbarium Specimens:* Ch.Is.: new south-east road, plateau, C.W. Andrews 1 (K); summit, 6 Oct. 1887, J.J. Lister (K); plateau, SW of Hanitch Hill, B.A. Mitchell 45 (CBG, K); W side of Drumsite to South Point railway, D.A. Powell 97 (K); plateau, H.N. Ridley 3 (K).

*Uses:* Used in folk medicine, e.g. the leaves, roots or fruits are used in Thailand and Malaya to treat stomach complaints and other conditions. Research has been undertaken on the plant's pharmacological properties, e.g. Sumino *et al.* (2001), Das *et al.* (2018), as *A. colorata*.

*Nomenclature and Typification:* ***Ardisia sanguinolenta* Wall. ex Blume**, *Bijdr.* 13: 685 (1826). Type: Java, *Blume s.n.*; holo L [L900.211-170].

*Ardisia colorata* Wall. ex Roxb., *Hort. Bengal.* 16 (1814). Type: Illustration, W. Roxburgh, *Icon.* No.2126 (K).

*Ardisia colorata* Roxb., *Fl. Ind.* ed. Carey, 2: 271 (1824), *nom. illeg. non* Link (1821). Type: Illustration, W. Roxburgh, *Icon.* No.2126 (K), *fide* Jackes (2009): 18.

*Ardisia complanata* Wall., in W. Roxburgh, *Flora Indica; or descriptions of Indian Plants, by the late William Roxburgh* 2: 280 (1824), *fide* APC (CHAH 2010)

*Ardisia pulchra* Ridl., *J. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc.* 45: 199–200 (1906), as *A. polchra*, *fide* APC (CHAH 2010)

*Taxonomic Notes:* Christmas Island specimens are unusual in the presence of the narrow but distinct wing on the stems, decurrent from each side of the petiole base. This character was used by Ridley (1906: 199–200) to distinguish a separate species, *Ardisia pulchra* Ridl. [now = *A. sanguinolenta*], endemic on Christmas Island, but *A. sanguinolenta* frequently has similarly flattened stems, and occasionally they are narrowly winged. This same

feature was used to distinguish both *A. blumei* A.DC. (1834) and *A. pterocaulis* Miq. (1853), from Java and Sumatra. These taxa and the other species in subg. *Stylardisia* Mez are in need of taxonomic revision; the variants with winged stems could perhaps be distinguished at varietal level (Du Puy 1993).

The Christmas Island specimens of *Ardisia sanguinolenta*, which were described as *A. colorata* Wall. ex Roxb. by Du Puy (1993: 179–181), can be distinguished from Asian material by the young stems being slightly winged (Jackes 2009: 18). This species has been known as *A. colorata* for over 170 years (e.g. Larsen & Hu (1996: 101), however, Larsen & Hu (2001) established that *A. sanguinolenta* was the correct name for the species and that *A. colorata* should be placed in synonymy; see also Hu (1999) for synonymy.

**Notes:** An attractive species, as represented on Christmas Island, with strikingly flattened and narrowly winged young stems, and panicles of rose-pink flowers.

**Illustrations:** Illustration of *Ardisia colorata*, W. Roxburgh Icon. No. 2126; K.R. Kirtikar & B.D. Basu, *Indian Medicinal Plants* 3: pl. 576A (1918), as *A. colorata*; D.J. Du Puy, *Flora of Australia* 50: 180, fig. 41F–H (1993), as *A. colorata*; J. Claussen, *Native Plants of Christmas Island* 63 (2005), as *A. colorata*.

**Bibliography:** Claussen, J. (2005). *Native Plants of Christmas Island. Flora of Australia Supplementary Series* No. 22. (Australian Biological Resources Study: Canberra / Christmas Island Natural History Association), as *A. colorata*.  
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Jackes, B.R. (2009). Taxonomic revision of Australian Myrsinaceae: *Ardisia* Sw. and *Tetrardisia* Mez, *Austrobaileya* 8(1): 1–23.  
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Larsen, K. & Hu, C.-M. (2001). Notes on the genus *Ardisia* (Myrsinaceae) from Thailand. *Nordic Journal of Botany* 21: 147–148.  
Ridley, H.N. (1906). An expedition to Christmas Island. *Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* 45: 137–271.  
Sumino, M., Sekine, T., Ruangrunsi, N. & Ikegami, F. (2001). Ardisiphenols A–C, novel antioxidants from the fruits of *Ardisia colorata*. *Chemical and Pharmaceutical Bulletin* 49(12): 1664–1665.

**Source:** Published 22 March 2021. Adapted from Du Puy (1993) by P.G. Kodela (March 2021).

## Nomenclature

CHAH (2010), *Australian Plant Census*

taxonomic synonym: *Ardisia colorata* Wall. ex Roxb.

taxonomic synonym: *Ardisia complanata* Wall.

taxonomic synonym: *Ardisia colorata* Roxb.

taxonomic synonym: *Ardisia polchra* Ridl.

taxonomic synonym: *Ardisia pulchra* Ridl.

## **Acknowledgements**

Editor

P.G. Kodela



