



Flora of Australia

Embelia Burm.f.

Author: Betsy R. Jackes

Cite this profile as: Betsy R. Jackes (2021) *Embelia*, in P.G. Kodela (ed.), *Flora of Australia*. Australian Biological Resources Study, Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment: Canberra.
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ISSN: 22077820

Profile Updated: Tue Mar 30, 2021 2:32 PM AEDT

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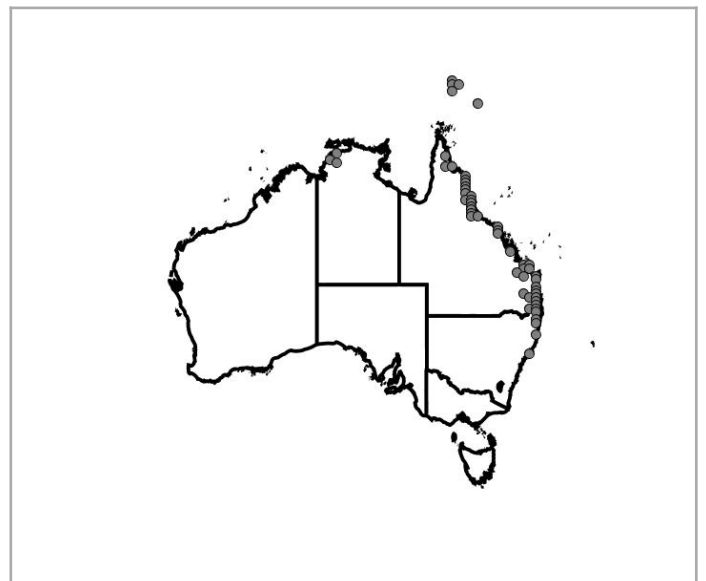
***Embelia* Burm.f.**

- Burman, N.L. (1768), *Flora Indica: cui accedit series zoophytorum indicorum, nec non Prodrromus Florae Capensis* : 62, t. 23

Betsy R. Jackes

Woody climbers and scramblers or vines; Australian species dioecious. Glands present in almost all organs, globular to lineate, pellucid, red or appearing black. Leaves distichous (not in Australia) or spirally arranged, petiolate; lamina glabrous, margin entire or crenate (not in Australia). Inflorescence axillary or terminal, racemose, paniculate or subumbellate, bracteate. Flowers pedicellate, 4 or 5-merous; calyx deeply-lobed, the lobes imbricate; petals greenish to white, free or slightly connate at base, imbricate or contorted, usually papillate on inner surface, glabrous on outside; stamens and staminodes inserted towards base of corolla, usually exerted in staminate flowers; anthers dorsifixed, longitudinally dehiscent, a cluster of large wart-like glands often present above point of attachment with the filament; ovary in male flowers minute, in female flowers globose to ovoid; ovules uniseriate, c. 4; style short, stigma broad, disc-like. Fruit a drupe, globose to subovoid, style persistent or scar present, black at maturity. Seed subglobular, endosperm usually ruminant, embryo transverse, cylindrical.

Distribution: About 140 species (Chen & Pipoly 1996: 29); Africa, SE Asia to Pacific islands and Australia; 6 species in Australia.



Etymology: From the vernacular name 'aembilla' referring to the Sri Lankan species *Embelia ribes*.

Uses: Some species are used in traditional medicine and commercial herbal products, e.g. *Embelia ribes* Burm.f. (Vidanga, False Black Pepper, White-flowered Embelia); e.g. see Harish *et al.* (2012), Souravi & Rajasekharan (2014), Bist & Prasad (2016).

Nomenclature and Typification: *Embelia* Burm.f., *Flora Indica: cui accedit series zoophytorum indicorum, nec non Prodromus Florae Capensis* 62, t. 23 (1768), *nom. cons.* Type: *E. ribes* Burm.f.

Taxonomic Synonyms

Samara L., *Mantissa Plantarum Altera* 2: 144, 199 (1771), *fide* APC (CHAH 2007)

Ribesiodes Kuntze, *Revisio Generum Plantarum* 2: 403 (1891), *nom. rej.*, *fide* APC (CHAH 2007)

Taxonomic Notes: Formerly in Myrsinaceae.

Notes: Contains embelic acid.

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).

Bist, M. & Prasad, S.B. (2016). *Embelia ribes*: A valuable medicinal plant. *Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research* 8(4):1229–1233.

Chen, C. & Pipoly III, J.J. (1996). Myrsinaceae, in Wu, Z. & Raven, P.H. (eds), *Flora of China* 15: 1–38. (Science Press: Beijing/Missouri Botanical Garden: St Louis).

Cooper, W. & Cooper, W.T. (2004). *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*. (Nokomis Editions: Melbourne).

Harden, G.J. (1990). Myrsinaceae, in Harden, G.J. (ed.), *Flora of New South Wales* 1: 501–504. (New South Wales University Press: Kensington).

Harish, G.U., Danapur, V., Jain, R. & Patell, V.M. (2012). Endangered medicinal plant *Embelia ribes* Burm.f. - A review. *Pharmacognosy Journal* 4(27): 6–19.

Jacks, B.R., Short, P.S., Wighman, G.M. & Mangion, C.P. (2013). Myrsinaceae, in Short, P.S. & Cowie, I.D. (eds), *Flora of the Darwin Region* 1: 1–11. (Northern Territory Herbarium, Department of Land Resource Management: Palmerston). http://eflora.nt.gov.au/viewfile?file_id=986 [accessed December 2018]

Jones, D.L. & Gray, B. (1988). *Climbing Plants in Australia* 2nd edn. (Reed: Frenchs Forest).

Mez, C. (1902). Myrsinaceae, in Engler, A. (ed.), *Das Pflanzenreich* 9(IV.236): 1–437. (Cramer, Weinheim/Bergstraße); *Embelia* pp. 295–332.

Reynolds, S.T. (1991). The genus *Embelia* N.Burman (Myrsinaceae) in Australia. *Austrobaileya* 3(3): 361–367.

Souravi, K. & Rajasekharan, P.E. (2014). Ethnopharmacological uses of *Embelia ribes* Burm. F. - A review. *IOSR Journal of Pharmacy and Biological Sciences* Volume 9, Issue 3 Ver. III. (May -Jun. 2014): 23–30.

Ståhl, A. & Anderberg, A.A. (2004). Myrsinaceae, in Kubitzki, K. (ed.), *The Families and Genera of Vascular Plants* 6: 266–281. (Springer: Berlin).

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); *Embelia* pp. 266–267.

Source: Published 23 March 2021.

Nomenclature

CHAH (2007), *Australian Plant Census*

taxonomic synonym: *Samara* L.

taxonomic synonym: *Ribesiodes* Kuntze

Images

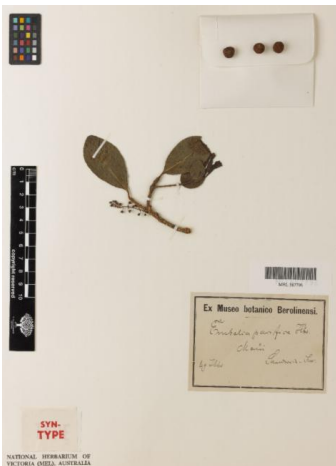


Fig. 1: '*Embelia pacifica*' by Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (© Royal Botanic Gardens Board)

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

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

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

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Fig. 5: '*Tapeinosperma flueckigeri*' by Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (© Royal Botanic Gardens Board)

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

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Fig. 7: '*Embelia grayi*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



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



Fig. 9: '*Embelia australiana*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)

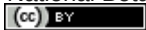


Fig. 10: '*Embelia caulialata*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)



Fig. 11: '*Embelia caulialata*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)

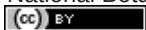


Fig. 12: '*Embelia australiana*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



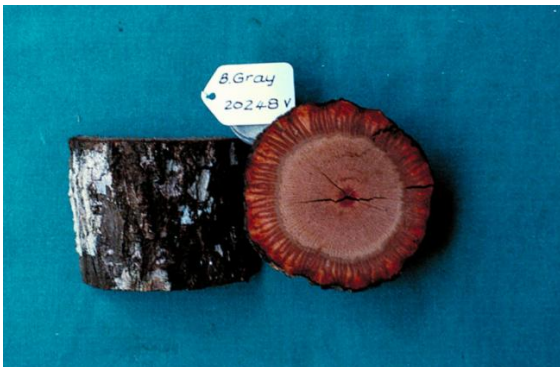


Fig. 13: '*Embelia caulialata*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)

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Fig. 14: '*Embelia curvinervia*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)

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Fig. 15: '*Embelia gray*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)

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Fig. 16: '*Embelia curvinervia*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)

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Fig. 17: '*Embelia caulialata*' by Jago, B. (© Jago, B.)

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Fig. 18: '*Embelia australiana*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)

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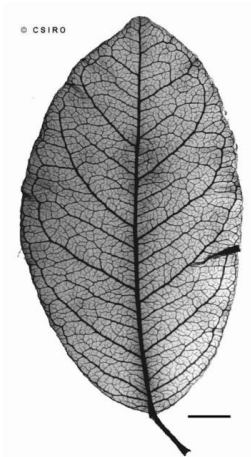


Fig. 19: '*Embelia grayi*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)



Fig. 20: '*Embelia australiana*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)



Acknowledgements

Editor

P.G. Kodela

Contributor

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

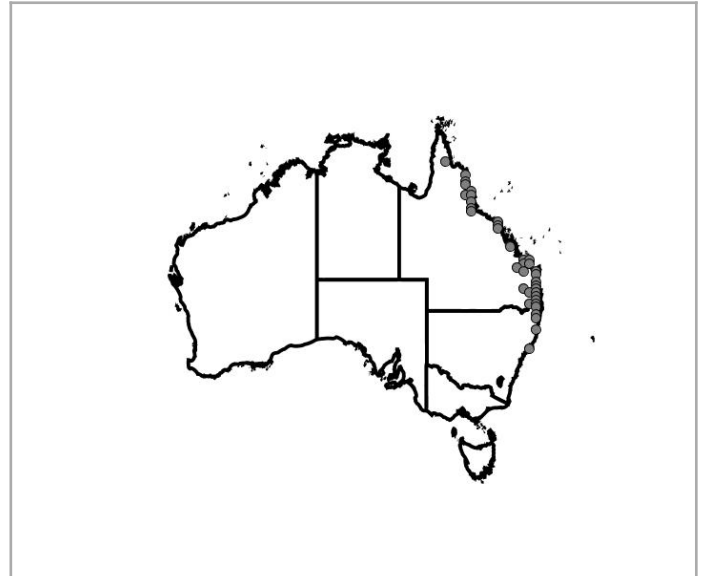
Embelia australiana (F.Muell.) F.M.Bailey

- Bailey, F.M. (July 1892), Contributions to the Queensland flora. *Botany Bulletin. Department of Agriculture, Queensland* 5 : 19

Betsy R. Jackes

Scrambling shrub or vine; branchlets often zig-zag. Leaves: petiole (3-) 5-10 mm long; lamina ovate-elliptic, elliptic, broadly lanceolate to obovate, (3-) 4.5-12 cm long, (1.5-) 2.5-6 cm wide, glossy green above, paler and duller below, glabrous, margin entire or shallowly serrate/crenate, often somewhat undulate, c. 7-9 pairs of lateral veins, glands irregularly globular, dark red when dry, some pellucid dots often present. Inflorescence axillary, racemes 0.5-2 cm long. Flowers 3-7 per raceme, 4-merous; pedicel 3-6 mm long; calyx tube 0.3-0.5 mm long, lobes to 1 mm long, black dots present; petals cream, strongly reflexed to 3.2 mm long, densely papillose on inside, black dots present; filaments in male flowers 1-2 mm long, anthers 0.5-0.7 mm long, wart-like glands absent; ovary in female flowers c. 1 mm diam. Fruit globular, (5-) 6.5-9.5 (-12) mm diam., often somewhat ribbed and warty, red to purplish black. Seed 5-8 mm diam., embryo c. 4 mm long.

Distribution: Occurs from the Atherton Tableland, Queensland, S to the central coast of New South Wales. Although it occurs at Beara in southern New Guinea, this species appears to be absent from Cape York Peninsula.



Common Name: Embelia.

Phenology: Flowers November–March; fruits March–December.

Biostatus: Native.

Habitat: From near sea level to 1300 m alt., in rainforest or on rainforest margins. Soils are variable.

Representative Herbarium Specimens: Qld: State Forest Reserve 452, Tinaroo Range Rd between Mareeba and Tinaroo Dam, *B. Gray 1743* (BRI, CNS); Coolum Beach, c. 130 km N of Brisbane, *L.W. Jessup & P.R. Sharpe 116* (BRI, NSW); Gorge Creek, Netherdale, E of Eungella, *A.N. Rodd 3786* (NSW). N.S.W.: Ballina, *W. Bauerlen 1167* (BRI, CANB); Bungwahl Rd, Bulladelah, Dec. 1923, *H.M.R. Rupp s.n.* (MEL n.v., NSW).

Nomenclature and Typification: ***Embelia australiana* (F.Muell.) F.M.Bailey**, *Botany Bulletin. Department of Agriculture, Queensland* 5: 19 (1892); *Choripetalumustralianum* F.Muell., *Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae* 3(18): 36 (1862); *Samara australiana* (F.Muell.) F.Muell., *Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae* 6(45): 164 (1868); *Ribesiodes australiana* (F.Muell.) Kuntze, *Revisio Generum Plantarum* 2: 403 (1891), as *R. australianum*. Type: Clarence River, N.S.W., *H. Beckler s.n.*; holo: MEL; iso K.

Illustrations: K.A.W. Williams, *Native Plants of Queensland* 2: 119 (1984); D.L. Jones & B. Gray, *Climbing Plants in Australia* 227 (1988); G.J. Harden, *Flora of New South Wales* 1: 502 (1990); W. Cooper & W.T. Cooper, *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest* 335 (2004); G.J. Harden et al., *Rainforest Climbing Plants* 117 (2007); G. Leiper et al., *Mangroves to Mountains* 279 (2008).

F.A. Zich *et al.*, *Embelia australiana*, in *Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants* Edn 8 (2020):
https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/entities/embelia_australiana.htm [accessed 16 March 2021]

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Cooper, W. & Cooper, W.T. (2004). *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*. (Nokomis Editions: Melbourne).
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Jones, D.L. & Gray, B. (1988). *Climbing Plants in Australia* 2nd edn. (Reed: Frenchs Forest).
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Reynolds, S.T. (1991). The genus *Embelia* N.Burman (Myrsinaceae) in Australia. *Austrobaileya* 3(3): 361–367.
Stanley, T.D. (1986). Mysinaceae, in Stanley, T.D. & Ross, E.M, *Flora of South-eastern Queensland* 2: 266–268. (Queensland Department of Primary Industries: Brisbane); *Embelia* pp. 266–267.
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 23 March 2021.

Nomenclature

CHAH (2014), *Australian Plant Census*

nomenclatural synonym: *Choripetalum australianum* F.Muell.

nomenclatural synonym: *Samara australiana* (F.Muell.) F.Muell.

nomenclatural synonym: *Ribesiodes australianum* Kuntze

nomenclatural synonym: *Ribesiodes australiana* (F.Muell.) Kuntze

isonym: *Embelia australiana* (F.Muell.) Mez

Images



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Fig. 2: '*Embelia australiana*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



Fig. 3: '*Embelia australiana*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



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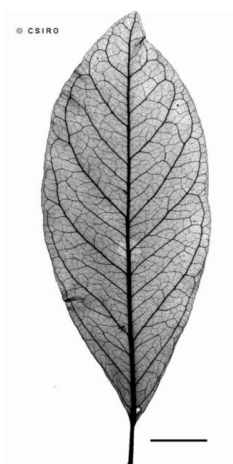


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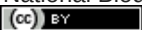


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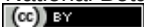
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Fig. 9: '*Embelia australiana*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



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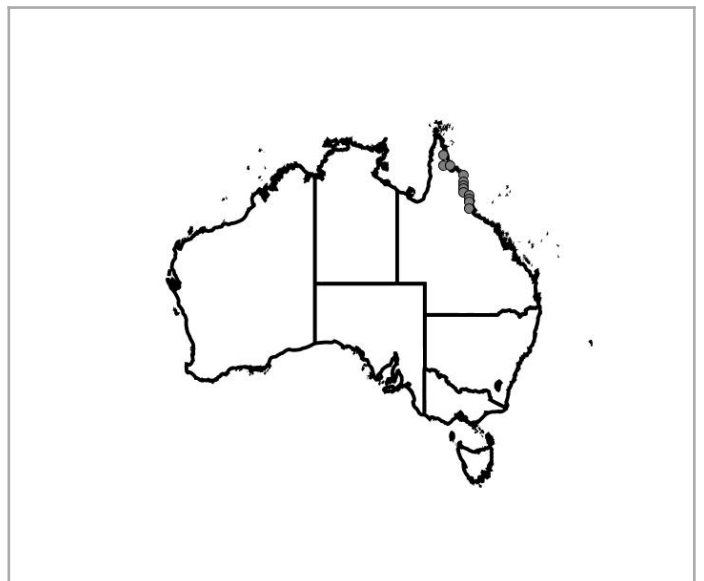
***Embelia caulialata* S.T.Reynolds**

- Reynolds, S.T. (27 September 1991) , The Genus *Embelia* N.Burman (Myrsinaceae) in Australia.
Austrobaileya 3(3) : 362

Betsy R. Jackes

Scrambling shrub or vine; bark often flaky; branchlets angular and narrowly winged. Leaves: petiole 5–10 (–15) mm long; lamina elliptic, 7–13 (–17) cm long, 3–4.5 cm wide, markedly discolorous, margin entire, recurved, 16–18 pairs of lateral veins, glands visible as dark raised dots on adaxial surface, in transmitted light chiefly pellucid, size variable. Inflorescence terminal or axillary, paniculate, male inflorescence c. 6–10 mm long, female 7–19.5 cm long. Flowers dense, 5-merous, aromatic; pedicel 1–2 mm long, papillose; calyx tube 0.5 mm long, lobes 0.8 mm long, margins ciliolate, black dots absent; petals creamy-green to greenish white, to 2 mm long, adaxial surface densely papillose, pellucid dots present, black dots absent; filaments in male flowers 0.5–1 mm long, anthers 0.7 mm long, wart-like glands present; ovary in female flowers 0.8 mm diam. Fruit globular, 2.5–6 mm diam., reddish purple to black. Seed 2–3 mm diam.

Distribution: Occurs in Queensland from Cape York Peninsula S to near Mission Beach; also New Guinea.



Phenology: Flowers April–June; fruits August–October.

Biostatus: Native.

Habitat: Usually found in swampy areas and in rainforest from near sea level to about 80 m alt. but may extend up to 700 m. Frequently on alluvial soils, but also on other soil types.

Representative Herbarium Specimens: Qld: Mission Beach, S of Clump Point, *F.H.J. Crome 171* (CANB); foothills of Mount Bartle Frere, *R.L. Jago 642* (CNS); foot of Malbon Thompson Ra., Campbell Creek, *C. Lyons 70* (BRI); headwaters of Massey Creek near old mining site, McIlwraith Ra., *L.J. Webb & J.G. Tracey 9266* (BRI).

Nomenclature and Typification: *Embelia caulialata* S.T.Reynolds, *Austrobaileya* 3(3): 362 (1991). Type: Cape Tribulation, Qld, 28 May 1982, K.A.W. Williams 82050; holo: BRI.

Illustrations: S.T. Reynolds, *Austrobaileya* 3(3): 363, fig. 1G–O (1991).
F.A. Zich et al., *Embelia caulialata*, in *Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants* Edn 8 (2020):
https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/entities/embelia_caulialata.htm [accessed 16 March 2021]

Bibliography: Cooper, W. & Cooper, W.T. (2004). *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*. (Nokomis Editions: Melbourne).

Reynolds, S.T. (1991). The genus *Embelia* N.Burman (Myrsinaceae) in Australia. *Austrobaileya* 3(3): 361–367.
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 24 March 2021.

Nomenclature

Reynolds, S.T. (27 September 1991) , The Genus *Embelia* N.Burman (Myrsinaceae) in Australia.
Austrobaileya 3(3) : 362

Type: "Queensland. COOK DISTRICT: Cape Tribulation, 16°05'S, 145°29'E, 28 May 1982, K.A.W.Williams 82050 (holo: BRI)."

Images

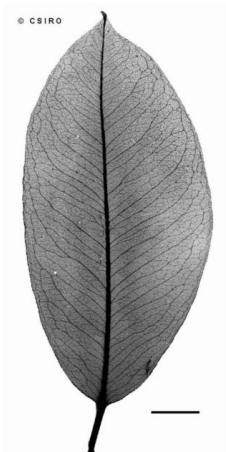


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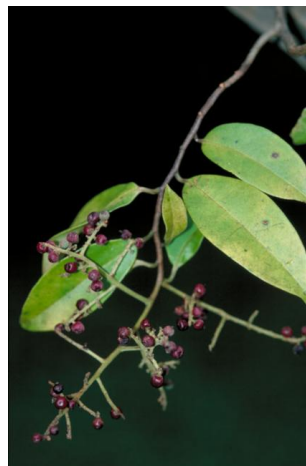
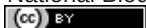


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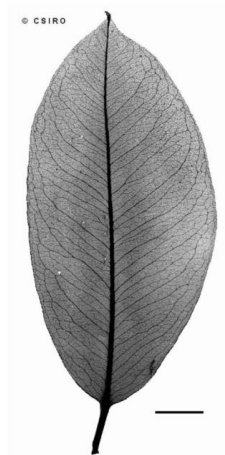


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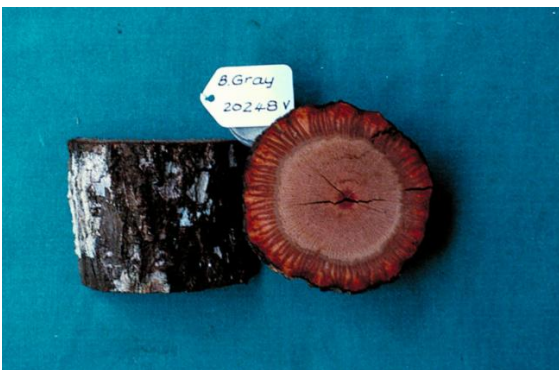


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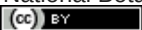


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Acknowledgements

Editor

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Embelia curvinervia S.T.Reynolds

- Reynolds, S.T. (27 September 1991), The Genus *Embelia* N.Burman (Myrsinaceae) in Australia. *Austrobaileya* 3(3) : 364

Betsy R. Jackes

Scandent shrub or vine, with scattered rusty hairs on young branchlets. Leaves: petiole (0.6–) 1.5–2.4 cm long; lamina usually broadly elliptic to ovate-elliptic, (2.6–) 5–12 (–18.5) cm long, (2.2–) 3.5–7.5 cm wide, thinly coriaceous, discolourous, ± shiny above, margin entire or with coarse teeth (sometimes with c. 6 coarse teeth in the upper half), c. 5–9 pairs of lateral veins, glands orange-red to red with some pellucid, irregularly globular. Inflorescence axillary, paniculate, to 9 cm long, female longer than male; peduncle papillose. Flowers 13–17 per raceme, 4-merous; pedicel 0.5–1.5 mm long, extending in fruit; calyx tube 0.3 mm long, lobes 0.7–1.3 mm long; petals cream to orange, to 2 mm long, papillose inner surface, scattered dark glandular dots; filaments in male flowers 2 mm long, anthers 0.4–0.7 mm long, wart-like glands absent; ovary in female flowers globose, c. 1 mm diam. Fruit globular, c. 4 mm diam., often slightly ribbed when dry, red. Seed c. 3.5 mm diam.

Distribution: Occurs in the Northern Territory in the Top End from Channel Point to the East Alligator River, and in Queensland in the Claudie River area of Cape York Peninsula.



Phenology: Flowers June–December; fruits c. October–February.

Biostatus: Native.

Habitat: Grows chiefly in monsoon forests and vine thickets, also in open riparian vegetation, often near creeks.

Representative Herbarium Specimens: N.T.: 1 km E Goodparla Station turnoff on Pine Creek–Jabiru road, *J. Russell-Smith 816* (CANB, DNA); Stapleton, Numuru Creek, *J. Russell-Smith 6102 & D. Lucas* (BRI, DNA, MEL, NSW); Black Jungle, *G. Wightman 306* (BRI, CANB, DNA).

Qld: Claudie River towards Tozer's Gap, *B. Gray 3648* (BRI, CNS).

Nomenclature and Typification: ***Embelia curvinervia* S.T.Reynolds**, *Austrobaileya* 3(3): 364 (1991). Type: near Bull Creek, N.T., 2 July 1946, *S.T. Blake 16287*; holo: BRI; iso: BRI.

Illustrations: S.T. Reynolds, *Austrobaileya* 3(3): 363, fig. 1A–F (1991); B.R. Jackes, *The Beagle* 27: 25, fig. 2A–C (2011); B.R. Jackes *et al.*, *Flora of the Darwin Region* 1: 5, fig. 1; 10, pl. 4 (2013).

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

https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/entities/embelia_curvinervia.htm [accessed 16 March 2021]

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Jacks, B.R. (2011). The vine *Embelia tiwiensis* (Angiospermae: Myrsinaceae), a new species from the Northern Territory, Australia. *The Beagle, Records of the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory* 27: 23–25.

Jacks, B.R., Short, P.S., Wighman, G.M. & Mangion, C.P. (2013). Myrsinaceae, in Short, P.S. & Cowie, I.D. (eds), *Flora of the Darwin Region* 1: 1–11. (Northern Territory Herbarium, Department of Land Resource Management: Palmerston). http://eflora.nt.gov.au/viewfile?file_id=986 [accessed December 2018]

Northern Territory Government (2013). *Embelia curvinervia*, in *FloraNT - Northern Territory flora online*: <http://eflora.nt.gov.au/factsheet?id=3727> [accessed 24 March 2021]

Reynolds, S.T. (1991). The genus *Embelia* N.Burman (Myrsinaceae) in Australia. *Austrobaileya* 3(3): 361–367.

Source: Published 24 March 2021.

Nomenclature

Reynolds, S.T. (27 September 1991), The Genus *Embelia* N.Burman (Myrsinaceae) in Australia.

Austrobaileya 3(3) : 364

Type: "Northern Territory. Near Bull Creek, 13°53'S, 131°17'E, 2 July 1946, S.T.Blake 16287 (holo: BRI; iso: BRI)."

Images



Fig. 1: '*Embelia curvinervia*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)



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





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



Fig. 4: '*Embelia curvinervia*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



Fig. 5: '*Embelia curvinervia*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



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



Fig. 7: '*Embelia curvinervia*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



Fig. 8: '*Embelia curvinervia*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



Acknowledgements

Editor

P.G. Kodela

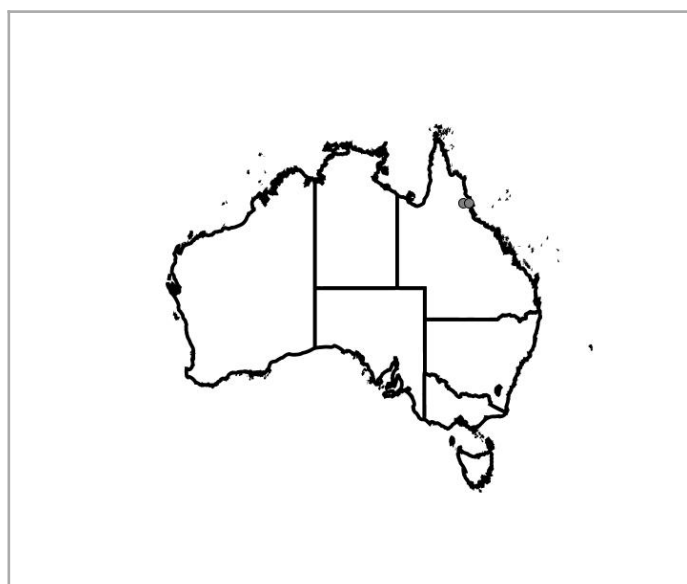
***Embelia flueckigeri* F.Muell.**

- Mueller, F.J.H. von (1892), Descriptions of new Australian Plants with occasional other annotations (continued). *The Victorian Naturalist* 8(12) : 200

Betsy R. Jackes

Scrambling shrub. Leaves: petiole c. 5 mm long; lamina elliptic, to 10 cm long and 3.75 cm wide, rounded base, entire margin, acute apex, densely ferruginous-pubescent when young, glabrescent at maturity, 10–14 pairs of lateral veins, reticulations prominent, glands pellucid (Mueller 1892). Inflorescence axillary, paniculate, branches short, densely clothed in ferruginous hairs. Flowers bisexual, 5-merous; pedicel pubescent; calyx tube c. 0.5 mm long, lobes narrow, c. 3 mm long, pubescent, glands reddish and pellucid; petals barely fused at base, lobes 5.5–6 mm long, glandular-dotted; filaments c. 5 mm long, papillose; anthers broadly cordate, c. 1 mm wide, wart-like glands present; ovary globose, 1 mm diam.; style c. 2 mm long, ovary and base of style densely pubescent; stigma discoid. Fruit not seen.

Distribution: This species is known only from the type collection from Queensland which is in poor condition. It is presumed to be extinct.



Etymology: "This plant, of a medicinal genus, is dedicated to Dr. Friederich [August] Flückiger [1828–1894], the meritorious Professor of Pharmacology in the University of Strassburg, at about the time of his septuagenarian's jubilee as a public scientific festival."

Biostatus: Native; presumed extinct.

Nomenclature and Typification: ***Embelia flueckigeri* F.Muell.**, *The Victorian Naturalist* 8(12): 200 (1892); *Tapeinosperma flueckigeri* (F.Muell.) Mez, *Das Pflanzenreich* 9(IV:326): 171 (1902). Type: Russell River, Qld, Stephen Johnson; holo: MEL; iso: K.

Taxonomic Notes: Although Mez (1902) transferred this species from *Embelia* to *Tapeinosperma* the flowers do not fit the circumscription of that genus. The corolla segments are barely fused at the base and according to the type description, it has a rambling habit typical of *Embelia*.

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).

Jackes, B.R. (2005). Studies in Australian Myrsinaceae: *Tapeinosperma* Hook.f. *Austrobaileya* 7(1): 99–110.

Mez, C. (1902). Myrsinaceae, in Engler, A. (ed.), *Das Pflanzenreich* 9(IV.236): 1–437. (Cramer, Weinheim/Bergstraße).

Mueller, F.J.H. von (1892). Descriptions of new Australian Plants with occasional other annotations (continued). *The Victorian Naturalist* 8(12): 197–200.

Source: Published 24 March 2021.

Nomenclature

Jackes, B.R. (21 December 2005), Studies in Australian Myrsinaceae: *Tapeinosperma* Hook.f. *Austrobaileya* 7(1) : 107
nomenclatural synonym: *Tapeinosperma flueckigeri* (F.Muell.) Mez

Images



Fig. 1: '*Tapeinosperma flueckigeri*' by Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (© Royal Botanic Gardens Board)



Acknowledgements

Editor

P.G. Kodela

Embelia grayi S.T.Reynolds

- Reynolds, S.T. (27 September 1991) , The Genus *Embelia* N.Burman (Myrsinaceae) in Australia. *Austrobaileya* 3(3) : 364

Betsy R. Jackes

Vine, stems densely lenticellate, young branchlets with short red papillae. Leaves: petiole 1–1.7 cm long; lamina broadly ovate to oblong-elliptic, 4–6.8 (–9) cm long, 2.5–4.7 (–7) cm wide, margin entire, 7–9 pairs of lateral veins, reticulations prominent, glands pellucid, globular to lineate. Inflorescence axillary, racemes with 9–17 flowers; peduncle densely papillose. Flowers 4-merous; pedicel to 4.5 mm long (female), 2.5 mm long (male); calyx tube 0.2 mm long, lobes 0.5 mm long, occasional black dot; petals pinkish green, strongly reflexed, 1.5 mm long, adaxial surface papillose, some black dots visible; filaments in male flowers c. 1.5–2 mm long; anthers 0.5 mm long, wart-like glands absent; ovary in female flowers globose, 1 mm diam., some papillae present. Fruit globular, 5–6 mm diam., pink to red. Seed c. 4 mm diam.

Distribution: Chiefly found on the Atherton Tableland although a collection has been made in the Eubenangee Swamp near Innisfail, Queensland.



Phenology: Flowers October–December; fruits collected April.

Biostatus: Native.

Habitat: Forms a robust vine in rainforest or palm forest.

Representative Herbarium Specimens: Qld: Westcott Rd, Topaz, *W. Cooper & W. Cooper 244* (CNS); Waugh's Pocket, Hypolytrum Swamp, *H. Flecker 9679* (BRI, CNS); State Forest Reserve 605, Dawson Logging Area, *B. Gray 3786* (BRI, CNS); Eubenangee via Innisfail, *L.J. Webb & J.G. Tracey 7508* (BRI).

Nomenclature and Typification: ***Embelia grayi* S.T.Reynolds**, *Austrobaileya* 3(3): 364 (1991). Type: S.F.R. 194 adjacent to Portion 69 Herberton, Qld, 28 Nov. 1978, *B. Gray 1153*; holo: BRI; iso: BRI, CANB, CNS, MEL, NSW.

Illustrations: *W. Cooper & W.T. Cooper, Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest* 335 (2004).
F.A. Zich et al., Embelia grayi, in *Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants* Edn 8 (2020):
https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/entities/embelia_grayi.htm [accessed 16 March 2021]

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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 24 March 2021.

Nomenclature

Reynolds, S.T. (27 September 1991), The Genus *Embelia* N.Burman (Myrsinaceae) in Australia. *Austrobaileya* 3(3) : 364

Type: "Queensland. NORTH KENNEDY DISTRICT: S.F.R. 194 adjacent to Por. 69 Herberton, 17°28'S, 145°28'E, altitude 1000 m, 28 November 1978, *B.Gray* 1153 (holo: BRI; iso: BRI, QRS)."

Images



Fig. 1: '*Embelia grayi*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)

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Fig. 2: '*Embelia grayi*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)

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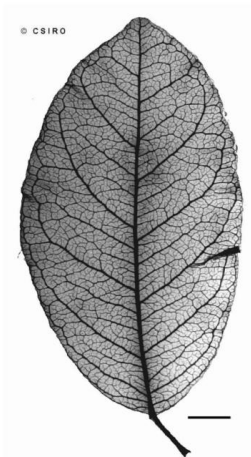


Fig. 3: '*Embelia grayi*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)

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Fig. 4: '*Embelia grayi*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)

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Fig. 5: '*Embelia grayi*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)

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

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Fig. 7: '*Embelia grayi*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)

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Fig. 8: '*Embelia grayi*' by Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (© Royal Botanic Gardens Board)

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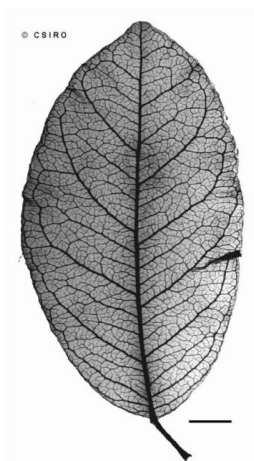


Fig. 9: '*Embelia grayi*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)

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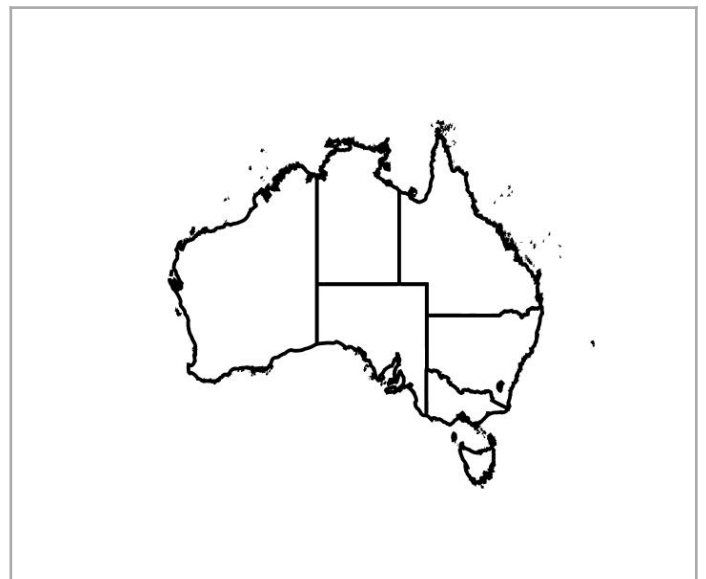
Embelia tiwiensis Jackes

- Jackes, B.R. (2011) , The vine *Embelia tiwiensis* (Angiospermae: Myrsinaceae), a new species from the Northern Territory, Australia. *The Beagle, Records of the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory* 27 : 23-25, Figs 1, 2

Betsy R. Jackes

Vine, semi-prostrate, slender, rarely exceeding 60 cm high, adventitious roots common, lenticels inconspicuous, young twigs covered with reddish brown glandular papillae and/or short hairs. Leaves alternate; petiole 7–21 mm long, papillate; lamina elliptic to broadly elliptic to obovate, (3.5–) 6.5–17.5 cm long, (1.6–) 3.5–7.8 cm wide, chartaceous, discolorous, base cuneate, margin entire or coarsely and irregularly toothed in upper half of the lamina, apex acuminate, scale-like hairs present on both surfaces but more common on lower surface, midrib slightly depressed on upper surface, prominent below, lateral veins 8–12 pairs, looping near the margin, glands globular, in transmitted light pellucid (pale orange translucent glands evident when back-lit), appearing dark in surface view, spherical red-brown. Flowers and fruits not seen.

Distribution: Endemic to the Northern Territory. Known from Bathurst Island, with one record of a single plant from Gunn Point Peninsula, NE of Darwin. Probably also on Melville Island.



Etymology: "The specific epithet reflects the occurrence of the species on the Tiwi group of islands including Bathurst and Melville islands. It is adjective."

Diagnostic Features: Differences between *Embelia curvinervia* and *E. tiwiensis* are described by Jackes (2011), Jackes *et al.* (2013) and the Northern Territory Government (2013).

Biostatus: Native.

Habitat: Chiefly in evergreen, spring-fed rainforest; also known from the margin of a *Melaleuca* swamp abutting coastal vine thicket. Typically found on permanently wet organic substrates, in the wettest part of the forest.

Representative Herbarium Specimens: N.T.: Bathurst Island, Ngaru Jungle, Plot 2839, J.A. Risler & R.A. Kerrigan 583 (DNA); Bathurst Island, Ilinga Jungle, J.A. Risler & R.A. Kerrigan 805 (DNA); Darwin ex Melville Island, J. Russell-Smith 8240 & D. Lucas (CNS, DNA).

Nomenclature and Typification: *Embelia tiwiensis* Jackes, *The Beagle* 27: 23–25 (2011). Type: Bathurst Island, Ngaru Swamp, N.T., 13 June 2001, J.A. Risler & D.J. Dixon 645; holo: DNA14206 (2 sheets); iso: BRI, CNS.

Taxonomic Notes: Formerly known by the phrase name *Embelia* sp. Tiwi Islands (J.Russell-Smith 8240).

Notes: Only known from sterile specimens mostly from the Tiwi Islands.

Illustrations: B.R. Jackes *et al.*, *Flora of the Darwin Region* 1: 5, fig. 1 (2013), as *Embelia* sp. Tiwi Islands; B.R. Jackes, *The Beagle* 27: 24, fig. 1; 25, fig. 2D (2011); *Embelia tiwiensis*, in *FloraNT - Northern Territory flora online* (accessed March 2021).

Bibliography: Jackes, B.R. (2011). The vine *Embelia tiwiensis* (Angiospermae: Myrsinaceae), a new species from the Northern Territory, Australia. *The Beagle, Records of the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory* 27: 23–25.

Jackes, B.R., Short, P.S., Wighman, G.M. & Mangion, C.P. (2013). Myrsinaceae, in Short, P.S. & Cowie, I.D. (eds), *Flora of the Darwin Region* 1: 1–11. (Northern Territory Herbarium, Department of Land Resource Management: Palmerston). http://eflora.nt.gov.au/viewfile?file_id=986 [accessed December 2018]

Northern Territory Government (2013). *Embelia tiwiensis*, in *FloraNT - Northern Territory flora online*: <http://eflora.nt.gov.au/factsheet?id=1050266> [accessed 24 March 2021]

Source: Published 24 March 2021.

Nomenclature

Jackes, B.R. (2011), The vine *Embelia tiwiensis* (Angiospermae: Myrsinaceae), a new species from the Northern Territory, Australia. *The Beagle, Records of the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory* 27 : 23-25, Figs 1, 2

Type: Australia, Northern Territory, Bathurst Island, Ngaru Swamp, 11 43'19"S, 130 20'57"E, 13 June 2011, J.A. Risler 645 & D.J. Dixon (HOLOTYPE: DNA D146206, 2 sheets; ISOTYPES: BRI, CNS).
taxonomic synonym: *Embelia* sp. Tiwi Islands (J.Russell-Smith 8240) NT Herbarium: 23

Acknowledgements

Editor

P.G. Kodela

