




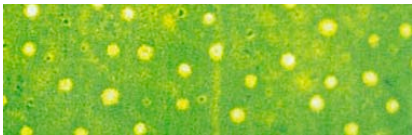


KEY TO GROUP 6

Leaves compound, i.e., a leaf separated into 2 or more leaflets – sketches C, D, E.
Leaves alternate.

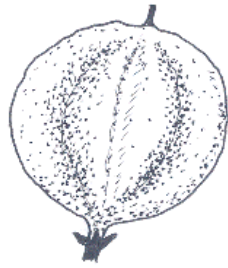
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|  |  |  |  |  |
| A. flower pea-shaped | B. pod or legume | C. bipinnate leaf | D. pinnate leaf | E. digitately arranged leaflets |

- 1 Flowers pea-shaped (see sketch A), stamens 10, filaments variously fused (All Pea family – Fabaceae) go to 2
 - 1* Flowers **not** pea-shaped, number of stamens varies, **if 10** then the staminal filaments rarely fused go to 3
 - 2 Flowers yellow and pea-shaped go to **Group 6.A**
 - 2* Flowers usually pink, mauve or purple, occasionally white (all pea-shaped) go to **Group 6.B**
 - 3 Fruit a pod or legume, i.e., as in a bean (B), flowers whitish to yellow, staminal filaments free **or** if fused then for only half their length go to 4
(all in Wattle and Cassia families)
 - 3* Fruits and flowers not as above go to 5
 - 4 Leaves bipinnate (see sketch C) go to **Group 6.C**
 - 4* Leaves pinnate (D) or subdigitate, i.e., almost hand-like but not all uniformly arising from the same point as in the fingers of a hand go to **Group 6.D**
 - 5 Leaves with oil glands, smell of citrus or an unpleasant smell when crushed (All in Citrus family – Rutaceae) go to **Group 6.E**
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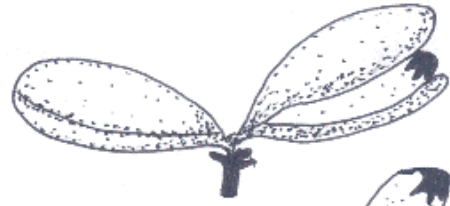
Large oil glands as seen through a good hand lens, or held up to the light
- 5* Leaves lack oil glands, no particular smell when crushed go to 6
 - 6 Leaflets alternate or subopposite on the rachis of the compound leaf (i.e., the main axis of the leaf) terminal leaf may be reduced to a spine (in sketch D there is a terminal leaflet) go to **Group 6.F**
(mostly Sapindaceae and Burseraceae)
 - 6* Plants lack the above combination of features go to 7
 - 7 Leaflets opposite each other on the rachis (as in D above) go to **Group 6.G**
(Chiefly Meliaceae, Anacardiaceae)
 - 7* Leaflets digitately arranged (E), i.e., like a hand go to **Group 6.H**

FRUITS

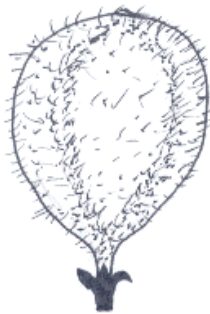
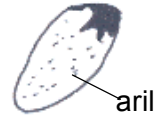
A Sapindaceae



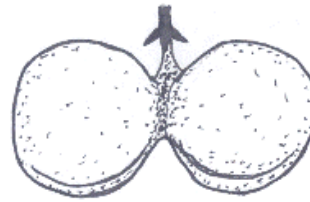
A *Cupaniopsis anacardioides*



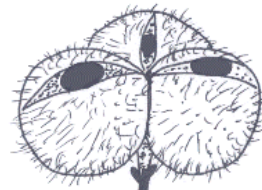
B *Arytera divaricata*



D *Jagera pseudorhus*



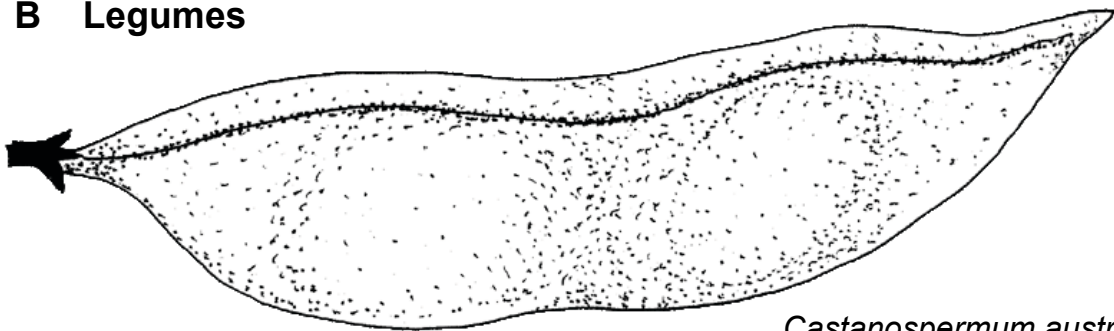
C *Harpulia pendula*



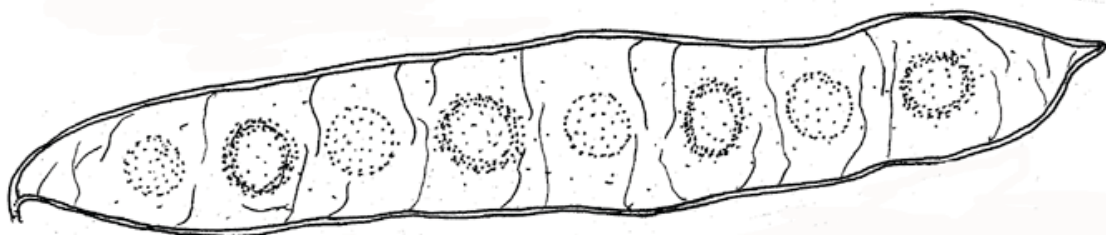
E *Alectryon tomentosus*



B Legumes



Castanospermum australe



Albizia procera

GROUP 6.A Flowers yellow, pea-shaped

Crotalaria spp. (Rattlepods – Fabaceae) (**N.B:** See **Group 7.A** for more species of rattlepods)

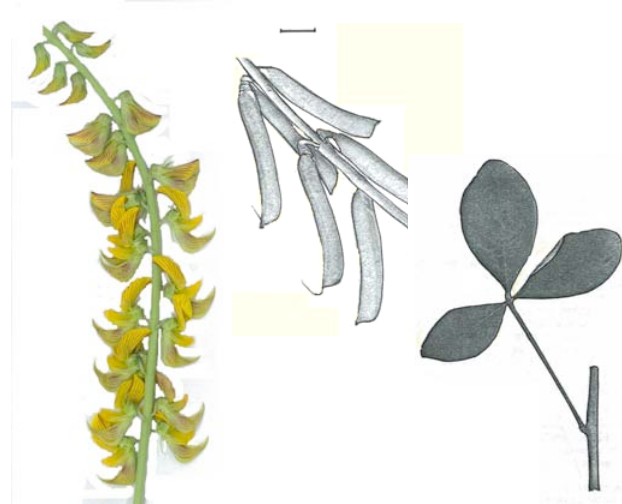
Crotalaria, from the Greek *krotalon* – castanet, referring to the rattle the seeds make in a dry pod.

Crotalaria goreensis (Gambia Pea)* Leaves with a large leafy stipule i.e., leaf-like structure at the junction of leaf stalk and stem; flowers clustered, corolla a **yellow/red** mixture, pods brown, 1-2 cm long.

Crotalaria pallida (Streaked Rattlepod)* Leaves with 3 leaflets, flowers **yellow**, standard streaked with red markings, pods 3-4.5 cm long.



C. goreensis



C. pallida

Crotalaria aridicola (Chillagoe Horse Poison) Here the leaflets are covered with silvery-grey hairs; flowers **yellow**; pods roughly triangular, about 8 mm long.

Crotalaria medicaginea (Trefoil Rattlepod) Leaflets 3, green, small **yellow** flowers, standard 3-8 mm long, keel narrow and beaked; small globular pods about 5 mm long. A number of varieties have been described.

Crotalaria laburnifolia (Bird Flower)* Bushy shrub to 2 m tall, leaves green, leaflets 3; flowers **yellow**, distinct beak present, pod a mottled light brown more than 4 cm long.



C. aridicola



C. medicaginea var *neglecta*



C. laburnifolia

Cajanus reticulatus (Fabaceae)

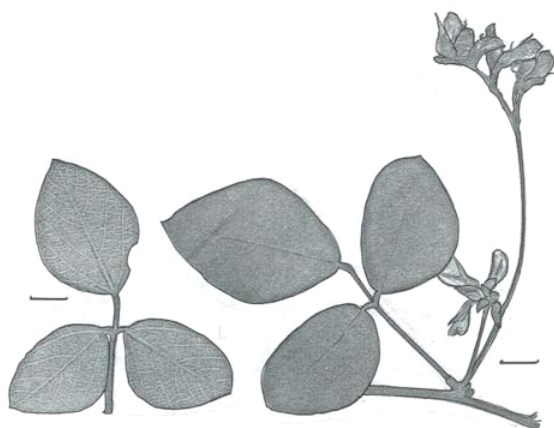
Cajanus from the Malay word for bean or pea, *kachang*.

An erect or spreading shrub to 2 m tall, stems ribbed and densely covered by spreading pale to rusty-coloured hairs. Veins prominent on the lower surface of the leaf blades. Flowers **yellow**; pods 2-3 cm long, softly hairy.

Sesbania cannabina (Sesbania Pea – Fabaceae)

Sesbania, from the Arabic *sesban*, the name for a local plant.

A fast growing annual with 12-30 pairs of leaflets per leaf; flowers **yellow**, pods thin and narrow to about 20 cm long.



C. reticulatus



S. cannabina

Stylosanthes scabra (Shrubby Stylo – Fabaceae)

Stylosanthes from *stylo* – a column referring to appearance of the inflorescence.

This introduced fodder plant is a perennial. It forms an erect branched shrub to 1 m tall, stem sticky to touch because of the glandular hairs. Leaves with 3 leaflets; flowers pea-shaped, standard to 4 mm long, yellow to yellow-orange with reddish veins. The densely hairy, dark brown pod is about 6 mm long with the persistent style forming a hook about 1 mm long, pod has 1-2 joints.

Stylosanthes hamata (Verano, Caribbean Stylo – not illustrated – Fabaceae) has whitish hairs on the stem but these are not sticky. Pod densely hairy, to 7 mm long, hook 2-4 mm long.

Stylosanthes humilis (Townsville Stylo – Fabaceae)

An annual often prostrate, rarely more than 30 cm tall, the stems may be softly hairy but hairs are not glandular. Leaves with 3 leaflets; flowers pea-shaped in clusters of 3-10, standard about 2 mm long, yellow to orange. Pod to 4 mm long with a hook 1.5-7 mm long. It is sparsely hairy, and black at maturity.



S. scabra



S. humilis

Sophora tomentosa subsp. *australis* (Silver Bush – Fabaceae)

Sophora, from the Arabic *sophera*, a tree with pea-shaped flowers.

A small tree often found growing near the beach, leaves are greyish, flowers are **pale yellow** and the pods are grey and irregularly constricted between the seeds.

GROUP 6.B Flowers usually pink, mauve or purple, sometimes white, pea-shaped (All Fabaceae).

Millettia pinnata (Pongamia Tree, formerly *Pongamia pinnata* – Fabaceae)

Millettia, after J.A. Millett an 18th century botanist who first collected in China.

Tree, often along gullies, with 3-7 pairs of leaflets per leaf, deciduous in spring, new growth is coppery. Flowers **white to pale pink to purple**, flat pods to 4-7 cm long, occasionally longer, seeds with rusty-coloured coat or testa. Galls often present and at first may be mistaken for fruit.



S. tomentosa



M. pinnata

Tephrosia spp. (Fabaceae)

Tephrosia, from the Greek *tephros* – ash-coloured.

Species are easily distinguished from the genus *Indigofera* by the lack of T-shaped hairs on the leaves, the presence of hairs on the back of the large back petal or standard, and frequently the lateral veins in the leaflet are approximately parallel to one another. Species to note are:

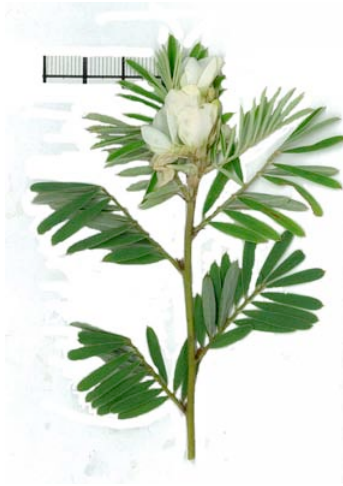
Tephrosia astragaloides forms an attractive shrub to 2 m tall. Leaves covered with numerous silky, adpressed hairs on lower surface, 7-19 leaflets. The inflorescence is dense, flowers borne in clusters of 2-4 along the raceme. Corolla **white** occasionally with purplish lines, standard about 11 mm long. Pod 20-35 mm long, seeds 3 x 2 mm.

Tephrosia brachydon an attractive shrub to 1.5-2 m. Leaves with 3-31 leaflets, lower

surface of leaves covered with numerous, closely appressed silky hairs, upper surface hairless. Inflorescence loose, flowers **pink to purple occasionally white**, standard 9-13 mm long. Pod 25-50 mm long, seeds 4.5 x 2.5 mm. There are 3 varieties recorded for the Island.

Tephrosia juncea is a smaller, sparsely branched plant with the terminal leaflet (↑) much longer than the laterals (2-5 times); corolla **pink**. A similar plant is *T. filipes* but here the terminal leaflet is only 1-1.5 times as long as the laterals and the petals are in shades of **purple**.

Tephrosia gaudium-solis, (not illustrated) is a plant to 2 m tall, upper surface of leaf sparsely hairy unlike *T. brachydon* where the upper surface lacks hairs; corolla **purple**. *Tephrosia* sp. "Picnic Bay" is a spreading shrub to about 1 m, flowers pink.



T. astragaloides



T. brachydon



T. juncea

***Indigofera* spp. (Fabaceae)**

Indigofera, from the Latin *indigus* – indigo, and *ferus* – bearing.

Species in this genus all have T-shaped hairs on the leaves. The dye 'indigo' is extracted from a member of this genus

Indigofera hirsuta (Hairy Indigo), this plant has **reddish** flowers and the curved pods are covered with dark spreading hairs.

Indigofera tinctoria is a spreading shrub to 1.5 m tall with **pink** flowers, 9-13 leaflets; pod somewhat curved to 2 cm long, some hairs present, 8-12 seeds.

Indigofera tryonii is a low-growing shrub with 15-33 or more leaflets, flowers about 5 mm long often with a **yellowish-red** tinge, pods with 2-4 seeds.

Indigofera pratensis A shrub to 60 cm tall, spreading, leaves with 7-27 leaflets, flowers about 11-13 mm long, standard **bright purple**; pods with 2-4 seeds, and a strongly curved pod 1-2 cm long.



I. hirsuta



I. tinctoria

Indigofera brevidens leaves are silky, leaflets 9-21, pubescent on both sides; flowers are **pink to reddish**, and the straight pods are up to 3 cm long.

Indigofera linnaei (Birdsville Indigo) is a prostrate plant with greyish branches and 5-9 leaflets per leaf. Flowers are **reddish** and the pod is about 5 mm long.

Aphyllodium biarticulatum (Thick Trefoil, formerly *Dicerma biarticulatum* – Fabaceae) *Aphyllodium*, from *aphyllos*, referring to the lack of leaves associated with the inflorescence.

A sprawling plant, leaves have 3 leaflets; flowers small **reddish**, pod breaking up into 1-2 segments.



I. brevidens



I. linnaei



A. biarticulatum

Desmodium tortuosum (Florida Beggar-weed – Fabaceae)*

A somewhat sprawling plant, leaves with 3 leaflets; flowers small, **reddish**, pod covered with hooked hairs breaking up into separate segments, up to twice as long as broad. *Desmodium scorpiurus* has pods 3-4 times as long as broad. See **Group 3.F**.

GROUP 6.C Leaves bipinnate, i.e., twice divided (chiefly Mimosaceae, sometimes treated as a subfamily of Fabaceae).

Paraserianthes toona (Red Siris, Mackay Cedar – Mimosaceae/Fabaceae)

Paraserianthes, meaning related to the genus *Serianthes*.

Tree, with numerous small leaflets, deciduous in spring. Flowers in globular heads, petals **yellowish-green**, stamens 10, filaments fused from the base for half their length. Pods flat to 15 cm long, 2.5 cm wide, reddish-brown.



D. tortuosum



P. toona

Albizia procera (Forest Siris – Mimosaceae/Fabaceae)

Albizia, after Filippo degli Albizzi, an Italian naturalist who first collected in Constantinople, 1749.

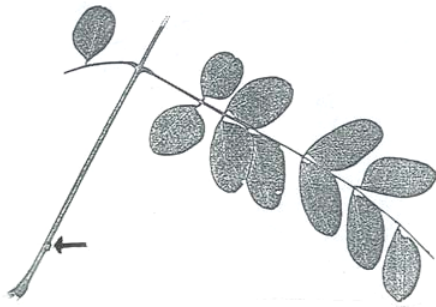
Tree with bipinnate leaves, about 3 pairs of pinnae, 6-8 pairs of leaflets per pinna, glands (↑) present. Pod flat, dark brown to 25 cm long; flowers **whitish**, stamens numerous, partly fused. Several related species are *Albizia lebbek** (Indian Siris, Siris Tree) with flat papery pods to 30 cm long and 6.5 cm wide, straw-coloured, flowers with prominent **yellowish green** stamens, and *Samanea saman** (Raintree) which has woody pods and numerous **pinkish** stamens.

Acacia bidwillii alternate name *Vachellia bidwillii* (Corkwood Wattle – Mimosaceae/Fabaceae)

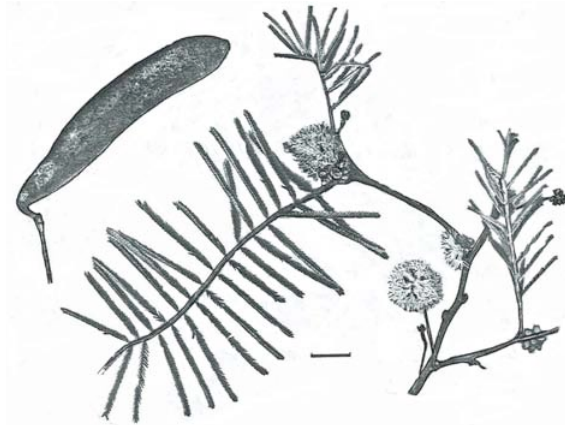
Acacia, from the Greek *akakia*, a name used by Dioscorides for some prickly Egyptian species.

Vachellia after the Revd. George Vachell who collected many plants in China.

Small tree with corky bark and bipinnate leaves; young branches often with thorns. Flowers in heads, **pale yellow**, stamens numerous, filaments free, pod flattened, brown, woody to 15 cm long.



A. procera



A. bidwillii alt. *Vachellia bidwillii*

Caesalpinia bonduc (Nicker Nut, Grey Nickerbean – Caesalpiniaceae/Fabaceae)

Caesalpinia, after Andrea Cesalpini, an Italian botanist, and physician to Pope Clement VIII.

A sprawling shrub with prickly stems; flowers **yellowish** in racemes. Pods prickly, to 6.5 x 4.5 cm, with 1-2 bluish-grey seeds which are often found on the beach.

**GROUP 6.D Leaves pinnate or subdigitate; petal size unequal.
(Caesalpiniaceae, often treated as a subfamily of Fabaceae)**

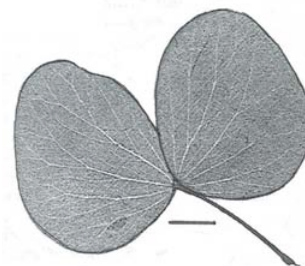
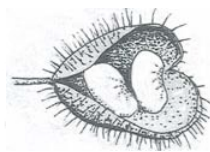
Bauhinia hookeri (*Bauhinia*, also known as *Lysiphyllum hookeri* – Caesalpiniaceae/Fabaceae)

Bauhinia, named by Linnaeus for the two brothers Bauhin, Swiss botanists, (paired leaflets). *Lysiphyllum* from the Greek *lysis* – loose, setting free, and *phyllon* – leaf, referring to the 2 separate leaflets.

Bushy tree with paired leaflets separated by a small point. Flowers **white** to 7 cm diameter, upper portion of the long stamens crimson; pod flat, brown to 3 cm wide. Flowers in February.



C. bonduc



B. hookeri alt. *Lysiphyllum hookeri*

Senna gaudichaudii (Caesalpiniaceae/Fabaceae)

Senna, from the Arabic *sana*, referring to the medicinal properties of the plants.

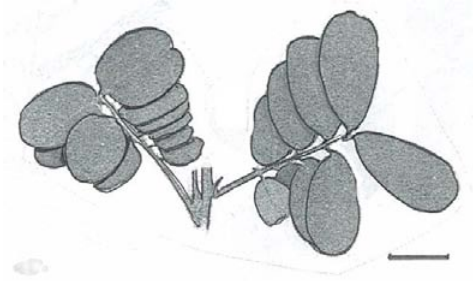
Straggly shrub, 3-6 pairs of leaflets per leaf; flowers **yellow** to 2 cm wide. Pod flat 10-15 cm long, partitions between seeds obvious. Some previous names include:

Senna surattensis subsp. *retusa* and *Cassia retusa*.

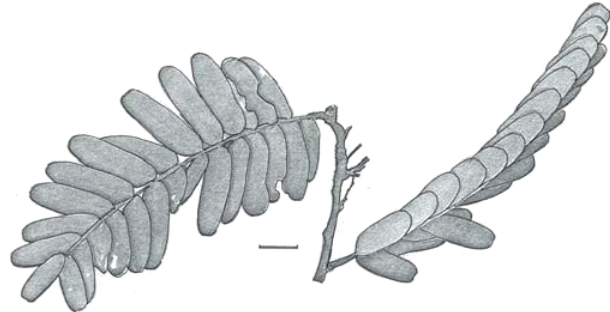
Tamarindus indica (Tamarind – Caesalpiniaceae/Fabaceae)

Tamarindus, from the Arabic *tamar* – a date, and *hindi* – Indian, an Indian date.

This cyclone resistant tree produces dense shade. Flowers **pale yellow** with brownish markings; turgid pods to 15 cm long, often slightly constricted between the shiny, brown seeds. Tamarind sauce is made from the pulp.



S. gaudichaudii



T. indica

Labichea nitida (Caesalpiaceae/Fabaceae)

Labichea, named for Labiche (1784-1819) a French naval officer who sailed with Freycinet. A shrub, usually with 5 subdigitately arranged leaflets, each tip has a rigid mucronate point (↑). Flowers **yellow**, stamens 2, unequal in size.

Chamaecrista absus (Hairy Cassia – Caesalpiaceae/Fabaceae)

Chamaecrista, from the Greek *chamae* – dwarf, and the Latin *crista* – a crest. Plant to about 50 cm high, branches rough and sticky; leaves with 2 pairs of leaflets. Flowers **yellow** with a red centre; flat pods covered with short sticky hairs.



L. nitida



C. absus

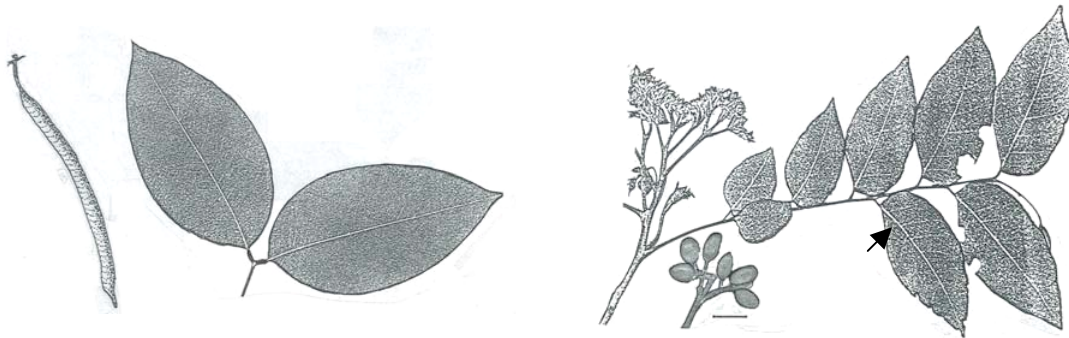
Cassia fistula (Golden Shower, Cascara, Indian Laburnum – Caesalpiaceae/Fabaceae)*

Cassia, from the Greek *kasia*, name used by Dioscorides for a medicinal pea plant. Deciduous tree with 3-8 pairs of leaflets per leaf. Flowers **pale yellow** in pendulous racemes to 65 cm long, petals 20-30 cm long; cylindrical pod to 60 cm long, seeds embedded in blackish pulp. Introduced; the laxative cascara is extracted from the pod. *Cassia* sp. "Paluma Range", racemes to 35 mm long, petals 15-20 mm long (West Point). Flowers summer.

GROUP 6.E Leaves with oil glands; usually a citrus smell (all Rutaceae).

Micromelum minutum (Lime Berry – Rutaceae)

Micromelum, from the Greek *micros* – small, and *melon* – an apple, referring to the fruit. Usually a small dense tree, 7-15 leaflets per leaf, softly hairy, margins irregularly crenate, leaflet base oblique, domatia present on lower surface(↑). Crushed leaf odour is unpleasant. Flowers **white** in large heads; fruit an orange-red berry to 1 cm long. Flowers and fruits in summer.



C. fistula (much reduced-1 pair of leaflet shown)

M. minutum

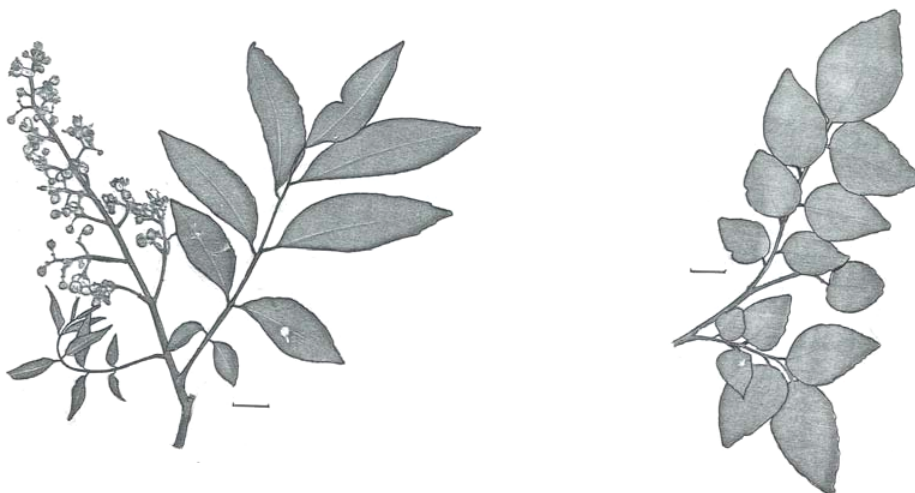
Clausena brevistyla (Clausena – Rutaceae)

Clausena for a Danish priest and botanist, Peter Clausen (1545-1614), an algal specialist! A small tree, 9-15 leaflets per leaf, leaflets oblique at the base, margins crenate. Flowers with 4 **white petals** are arranged in panicles; fruit ovoid purplish, to 1.5 cm diameter, glands prominent, flesh sticky. Flowering November.

Murraya ovatifoliolata (Mock Orange – Rutaceae)

Murraya, after Johan Andres Murray, a pupil of Linnaeus, botanist and physician at Gottingen.

Shrub, 5-10 leaflets per leaf, unequal in size and usually basally oblique, lower leaflets smaller size increasing so terminal leaflet is the largest, margins irregularly crenate. Upper surface appears rough because of the large oil dots. Flowers with 5 **white petals**; fruit a red drupe, ovoid to 1.5 cm long.



C. brevifolia

M. ovatifoliolata

Glycosmis trifoliata (Glycosmis, Pink Lime – Rutaceae)

Glycosmis, from the Greek *glykys* – sweet and *osme* – smell, referring to the fragrance. Shrub or small tree, leaves usually with 3 leaflets occasionally up to 7, leathery; glossy green above, margins wavy. Flowers with 5 **white** petals, usually borne in clusters on older wood; fruit a globular, pinkish berry to 12 mm diameter.

GROUP 6.F Leaflets alternate to subopposite, terminal leaflet may be reduced to a spine.

Cupaniopsis anacardioides (Tuckeroo, Cupania Tree, Beach Tamarind – Sapindaceae)

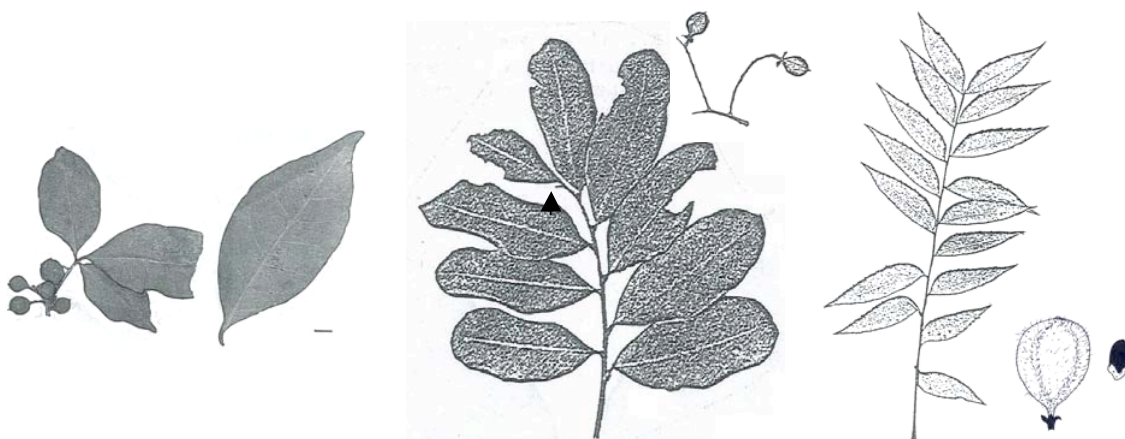
Cupaniopsis, from *opsis* – resemblance, and the genus *Cupania*, named after the 17th Century Italian botanist, Francesca Cupani.

Small tree with 2-6 pairs of leaflets per leaf, spine present (↑), leathery, shiny above, apex often notched. Flowers **greenish-white**, capsules yellow-orange, with 3-6 lobes, 1-2 cm diameter; seeds black with an orange-red aril. Fruiting November.

Jagera pseudorhus (Foam Bark Tree, Fern Tree, Pink Tamarind – Sapindaceae)

Jagera after Herbert de Jager who worked as a collector in Indonesia.

Tree, leaves usually clustered towards the tips of the branches, 4-9 pairs of leaflets, terminal leaflet represented by a spine, leaflet base oblique, margins usually serrated. Flowers creamy-white to even reddish arranged in panicles; capsules yellow to 2 cm long, covered with rusty hairs.



G. trifoliata

C. anacardioides

J. pseudorhus

Ganophyllum falcatum (Scaly Ash – Sapindaceae)

Ganophyllum, from the Greek *ganos* – beauty, and *phyllon* – leaf, referring to the attractive leaf.

Tree, with resinous young shoots, 10-20 leaflets per leaf, small spine present (↑) markedly oblique at the base, dark, shiny green on upper surface. Flowers unisexual, **whitish** in panicles; fruit orange-red, fleshy to 1.5 cm diameter.

Euroschinus falcatum (Ribbon Wood, Maiden's Blush – Anacardiaceae)

Euroschinus from *euros* – south-eastern, and *Schinus*, indicating a relationship to this northern genus.

Tree, leaflets 6-10 per leaf, unequal at base, opposite or alternate; terminal leaflet is sometimes absent or greatly reduced so as to resemble a spine, hair tufts may be present adjacent to midrib in axils. Flowers bisexual, small to 5 mm diameter, **pale pink**; fruit fleshy to 9 mm long, black, with a single seed. Two varieties may be recognized, the common variant is variety *falcatum* which has broader leaves than variety *angustifolius*.



G. falcatum



E. falcatus

Harpullia pendula* and *Harpullia hillii (Tulipwood – Sapindaceae)

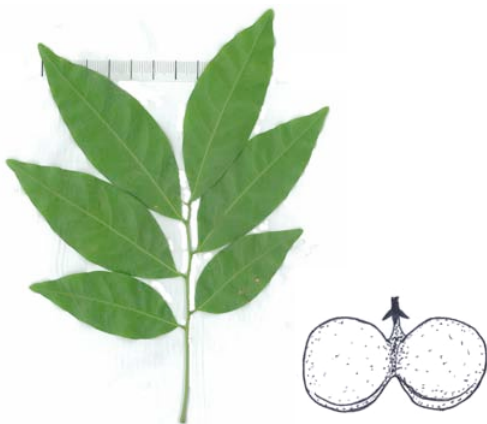
Harpullia, based on *harpulli*, a local Indian name.

Both species have 2-lobed showy capsules. In *Harpullia pendula* the capsules are yellow-orange to red, and an aril is virtually absent, stamens 8; *Harpullia hillii* the capsules yellow, aril red, stamens 5. Leaves in *Harpullia pendula* have 4-7 leaflets, apex is acute to obtuse, spine obvious in young leaves. In *Harpullia hillii* the apex of the leaflets are rounded, obtuse to retuse. Flowers with 5 **white to greenish petals**.

Arytera divaricata (Rose Tamarind – Sapindaceae)

Arytera is from the Latin *aryaenoides* – like a cup, referring to the valves of the fruit.

Small tree, 2-6 leaflets per leaf, terminal leaflet reduced to a small spine. Flowers small, petals minute, **pink**; fruit a lobed, yellow to orange capsule, to 1 cm long. Flowering February.



H. pendula



A. divaricata

NOTE: *Alectryon* may key to here if leaflets alternate refer to description in **Group 6.G** as leaflets may be alternate or opposite.

GROUP 6.G Leaflets opposite on the compound leaf rachis.

NOTE: *Euroschinus* comes out here when leaflets are opposite.

Brucea javanica (Macassar Kernals – Simarubaceae)

Brucea, named in honour of James Bruce a Scottish explorer (1730-1794).

Shrub or small tree to 10 m tall. Leaflet numbers varies from 3-15 but usually 7-8 present, leaflet stalk of the terminal leaflet much longer than the laterals; leaflet margins are serrated. Petals 4, small, **greenish-white to purplish**. Ovary bears 4 obviously recurved styles; fruit of 4 drupelets, blue-black at maturity.

Garuga floribunda (Garuga – Burseraceae)

Garuga from a native east Indian name.

Small tree, leaves usually clustered towards ends of branches, leaflets 14-16 to 10 cm long and 5 cm wide, usually hairy, prominently veined. Deciduous when flowering, flowers 5 mm diameter with 5 **greenish-white** petals, hairy borne in terminal panicles. Fruit a drupe to 2.5 cm, black.



B. javanica



G. floribunda

Canarium australium* var. *australianum (Mango Bark, Scrub Turpentine, Carrot Wood, Brown Cudgerie – Burseraceae)

Canarium, a Malaysian name for a species of this genus.

Tree, semi-deciduous, leaflets usually 5-9 per leaf, leathery, veins prominent often pale. Flowers **whitish** arranged in panicles; fruit a smooth blue drupe about 2.5 cm long with 1 seed. Fruit is eaten by Torres Strait pigeons. Separate male and female trees.

Pleiogynium timorense (Burdekin Plum – Anacardiaceae)

Pleiogynium, from the Greek *pleion* – more, and *gyne* – woman, referring to the many female parts of the flower.

Tree, 7-11 leaflets per leaf, domatia (↑) usually prominent. Flowers small, **yellowish-green**, unisexual flowers. Fruit purple, somewhat fleshy to 4 cm diameter, centre hard and ribbed (↑). Fruit edible but extremely tart, old 'stones' commonly found below tree. Fruit need to fully softened before using in jam making.

Melia azedarach (White Cedar – Meliaceae)

Melia from the Greek *meli* – honey, as some species have a sweet sap.

Tree with large leaves, bi- or tripinnate. Flowers usually **pale mauve**, petals 5, staminal filaments fused to form a tube; fruit a yellow drupe to 1.5 cm long, toxic.



C. australianum

P. timorensis (leaf x 1/4)

M. azedarach x 1/4

Aglaia elaeagnoidea (Droopy Leaf – Meliaceae)

Aglaia from *aglaos* – splendid, named after one of the three graces of Greek legend. Tall shrub, 3-7 leaflets per leaf, undersurface of leaf covered with silvery scales. Flowers **pale yellow**, separate sexes; fruit a fleshy drupe to 1 cm long, covered in orange to red coloured scales.

Alectryon tomentosus*, *Alectryon connatus* and *Alectryon reticulatus (Red Bed Jacket – Sapindaceae)

Alectryon, from the Greek *alectryon* – a cock, there is a comb-like crest on some fruits. *Alectryon tomentosus* has 4-8 leaflets per compound leaf, spine at the end of the rachis usually softly hairy; fruits hairy with 1-3 knob-like lobes, and a large red aril; leaf margins serrate. Flowers small **cream**. *Alectryon conatus* has 2-4 leaflets per compound leaf. Fruit is 3-4 lobed, orange-red aril, crispy hairs usually present on branches, leaf margins smooth. *Alectryon reticulatus* has a glabrous fruit with 1 knob-like lobe often ridged, red aril, leaf margins smooth, 3-7 leaflets per compound leaf



A. elaeagnoides

A. tomentosus

A. connatus

GROUP 6.H Leaflets digitately arranged.

Cleome viscosa (Tick Weed, Spider Flower – Cleomaceae formerly part of Brassicaceae)*

Cleome, name originally used by Theophrastus for a plant with medicinal properties.
Herb to 1 m tall, leaflets 5 per leaf, most parts glandular pubescent, i.e., sticky.
Flowers **yellow**, fruit a cylindrical capsule to 10 cm. Weed.

Schefflera actinophylla (Umbrella Tree – Araliaceae)

Schefflera after J.G. Scheffler (1722-1811) a physician in Danzig.

Tree, often much branched near the ground, may be epiphytic. Leaves with 7-16 leaflets palmately arranged i.e., as in a hand, glossy on upper surface. Flowering spikes radiate out at the top of the branches like spokes, flowers **dark pink to dark red**; individual flowers sessile arranged in clusters on these long branch-like spikes. Fruit fleshy, red to dark purple to 7 mm long. Flowers and fruits loved by birds.



C. viscosa

S. actinophylla