

Anisomeles inodora R.Br.

Family:

Lamiaceae

Brown, R. (1810) *Prodromus florum Novae Hollandiae* 1802-1805: 503. Lectotype: "[Australia: Northern Territory]. Arnhem North Bay [Melville Bay], 14 February 1803, R. Brown s.n. [Bennett Number 2356] (lecto: BM 001041066; isolecto: BM 001041067, E 00649578)."



Stem

Herb or shrub to 2 m tall. Stem hairs sparse to moderately dense, curved retrorse, usually without long hairs; glandular hairs absent; sessile glands present.

Leaves

Leaf bearing stems 4-angled. Leaves on stems elliptic to ovate lanceolate, 38-115 mm long x 12-43 mm wide; margins crenate or serrate; base cuneate or attenuate; petioles 7-42 mm long; leaf blade upper and lower surfaces with sparse to moderately dense eglandular hairs that are erect or curved, sessile glands present.



Flower and fruit. © R. Fryer

Flowers

Floral bracts leaf-like but abruptly becoming smaller, lanceolate or elliptic, 9-31 mm long x 3-11 mm wide, usually not longer than the inflorescence clusters (verticils). Inflorescence clusters spaced along rachis, usually not branched, with 3-14 flowers per axis (monochasium). Corolla tube longer than or equal to calyx. Corolla 2-lipped. Corolla platform (flattened upper side of the large lower corolla lip) hairless.

Fruit

Fruiting calyx 7-9.3 mm long; on the outer surface with glandular and e-glandular hairs and sessile glands; on the inner surface with a ring of hairs near the middle or glabrous. Calyx persistent, enclosing the nutlets. Nutlets ellipsoid, about 1.8-2.2 long.

Seedlings

Features not available.

Distribution and Ecology

Occurs in WA, NT, CYP and NEQ. Altitudinal range from near sea level to 800 m in NEQ. Usually grows in sandy soils in open eucalypt woodland and forest but also found in semi-deciduous vine forest and on the edge of rainforest.

Natural History & Notes

Description adapted from A.R.Bean (2015).

RFK Code

3655

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