

Canarium vitiense A.Gray

Family:

Burseraceae

Gray, A. (1854) *United States Exploring Expedition (Wilkes Expedition) Botany. Phanerogamia* 1: 373. Type: Makuluva, Vanua Levu, Fiji, 1838-1842 Wilkes Exped. s.n.; holo: GH; iso: K, P. Fide P. W. Leenhouts, *Blumea* 9:451 (1959).

Common name:

Canarium

Stem

Bark exudate turning pale brown on exposure. Blaze finely layered. Bark rather hard and horny to cut.

Leaves

Stalk of the terminal leaflet longer than those of the lateral leaflets. Pulvinus normally present on the terminal leaflet, sometimes also on the lateral leaflets. Stipules long and narrow, about 5-9 x 0.5-1 mm. Leaflet blades about 11-19 x 6-7 cm. Twigs rather pithy. Scattered pores visible with a lens over nearly all of the transverse section of the pith.

Flowers

Inflorescence up to 12 cm long. Petals about 5-6 mm long.

Fruit

Fruits about 17-30 mm long. Cotyledons 3-lobed.

Seedlings

Cotyledons trifoliolate, leaflets about 45-50 mm long, petiole hairy on the upper surface. First pair of leaves not toothed. At the tenth leaf stage: a few scattered hairs on the stem, petiole and rachis; terminal bud densely hairy; stipules short, hairy. Seed germination time 30 to 73 days.

Distribution and Ecology

Widespread in CYP and NEQ as far south as Hinchinbrook Island. Altitudinal range small, from near sea level to about 100 m. Usually grows in well developed lowland rain forest. Also occurs in New Guinea and Fiji.

Natural History & Notes

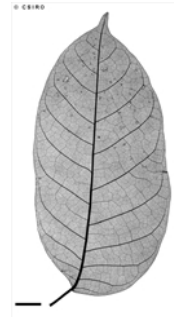
This species may have medicinal properties.

RFK Code

736



Fruit, side view, cross section and seed. © W. T. Cooper



Scale bar 10mm. © CSIRO



Cotyledon stage, epigeal germination. © CSIRO



10th leaf stage. © CSIRO



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