Coelospermum paniculatum F.Muell. var. paniculatum

Family: Rubiaceae


Common name: Boorom; Coelospermum

Stem

Vine stem diameters to 10 cm recorded. Living bark layer quite thick. Numerous hard, brown or orange-brown granular fibres or lines visible in the blaze.

Leaves

Stipules about 2-3 mm long overall, fused at the base, sheathing the twigs. Leaf blade about 7-17 x 2.5-8 cm, petioles about 1.2-2.5 cm long. Domatia are crater-like foveoles, often, but not always with a small orifice.

Flowers

Inflorescence a panicle; partial inflorescence components dichasia or umbel-like; inflorescence branches and pedicels hairy. Flowers about 11-14 mm diam. Pedicel 3-4 mm long. Hypanthium about 3 mm long. Calyx tube cupular, about 1.5 mm long, calyx lobes absent. Corolla tube about 3-7 mm long, densely clothed with hairs on the inner surface. Corolla lobes about 5-7.5 mm long. Staminal filaments about 2-4 mm long, attached to the upper half of the corolla tube. Anthers about 3-4.7 mm long. Pollen orange. Style about 2.2-7.5 mm long, apex bifid.

Fruit

Fruits a drupe, globular, usually about 10 mm diam. Surface of the fruits usually marked by a circular scar from the original individual flower. Pyrenes +/- kidney-shaped, quite hard and difficult to cut, each pyrene about 7 mm long. Seeds about 5-6 x 3 mm, one per pyrene. Embryo about 2-4 mm long. Radicle about as long as the cotyledons but not as wide. Radicle broadest towards the base.

Seedlings

Features not available (but similar to Coelospermum paniculatum var. syncarpum J.T.Johanss.).

Distribution and Ecology

Endemic to Australia, occurs in CYP, NEQ, CEQ and southwards as far as north-eastern New South Wales. Altitudinal range in CYP and NEQ from near sea level to 800 m. Grows in gallery forest, lowland and upland rain forest.

Synonyms


RFK Code

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