

Dimorphocalyx australiensis C.T.White

Family:

Euphorbiaceae

White, C.T. (1936) *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland* 47: 80. Type: Mowbray River, in rain forest, L.J. Brass, No. 2019 (male flowers. 23rd January).

Common name:

Shipton's Glory

Stem

Seldom exceeding 30 cm dbh. Living bark layer quite thin.

Leaves

Leaf blades about 8.5-15 x 3.5-6.5 cm. Midrib slightly raised and petiole channelled on the upper surface. Lateral veins forming fairly indistinct loops inside the blade margin. Stipules small and inconspicuous.

Flowers

Flowers about 9-12 mm diam. Five stamens opposite the petals plus one central staminal column with three pairs of anthers.

Fruit

Fruits about 8 mm diam., splitting or dehiscent explosively to release and fling the seeds some distance from the tree. Outer surface of the fruit clothed in fine hairs and short bristle-like appendages.

Seedlings

Cotyledons almost orbicular, about 15-20 mm diam. At the tenth leaf stage: leaf blade elliptic, margins +/- crenate, stipules triangular. Seed germination time 8 to 20 days.

Distribution and Ecology

Occurs in WA, CYP, NEQ and CEQ. Altitudinal range from near sea level to 500 m. Grows in monsoon forest and drier rain forest. Also occurs in New Guinea and other islands in east Malesia.

Natural History & Notes

This shrub or small tree has horticultural potential producing numerous white flowers.

Synonyms

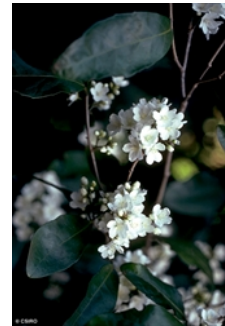
Tritaxis australiensis S.Moore, *Journal of the Linnean Society, Botany* 45: 218(1920), Type: Queensland, Cape York; Daemel.

RFK Code

610



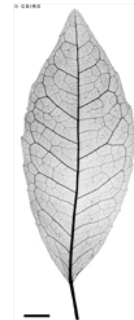
Flower [not vouchered]. CC-BY
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Flowers. © CSIRO



Immature fruit [not vouchered].
CC-BY J.L. Dowe



Scale bar 10mm. © CSIRO



10th leaf stage. © CSIRO



Cotyledon stage, epigeal germination. © CSIRO



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