Elaeocarpus foveolatus F.Muell.

**Family:**
Elaeocarpaceae


**Common name:**
White Quandong; Northern Quandong; Quandong, White; Quandong, Northern; Quandong

**Stem**
Bark often dark with the lenticels appearing almost white by contrast. White granular stripes in the outer blaze.

**Leaves**
Leaf blades about 4.5-10 x 1.5-3.5 cm. Margin crenate, teeth present all around the margin of the leaf blade, about 15-25 on each side evenly distributed from the base to the apex. About 5-8 main lateral veins on each side of the midrib. Domatia are foveoles. A variable species; leaves variable in shape and structure, difficult to characterize.

**Flowers**
Sepals less than 14 mm long. Petals about 4.5-7 x 2 mm, apex acute and entire or divided into about 3-5 short lobes or teeth. Stamens more than 50. Ovary hairy.

**Fruit**
Fruits ellipsoid-ovoid, about 16 x 13 mm. Endocarp +/- smooth (not rugose), 3-sutured only near the apex.

**Seedlings**
First pair of leaves opposite, lanceolate, apex mucronate, margins finely toothed. At the tenth leaf stage: leaves narrowly elliptic, margin crenate but with a small peg-like tooth on each crenation, midrib raised on the upper surface, stipules linear, about 1-3 mm long; new growth pink-red, clothed in short silky hairs. Tap root somewhat swollen and carrot-like (Daucus carota). Seed germination time 284 to 876 days.

**Distribution and Ecology**
Endemic to Queensland, widespread, occurs in NEQ and CEQ. Altitudinal range from near sea level to 1200 m. Grows in a variety of well developed rain forests.

**Natural History & Notes**

Stem bark of the species was active against tumor cell cultures. Collins et al. (1990).

**RFK Code**
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