Endiandra anthropophagorum Domin

Family: Lauraceae

**Stem**
A small tree less than 30 cm dbh. Blaze odour noticeable, usually aromatic but difficult to describe.

**Leaves**
Twigs +/- terete to slightly fluted, glabrous or clothed in straight, pale brown, appressed hairs. Leaf blades about 9-16 x 3.5-6.5 cm, green on the underside, clothed in straight, pale brown, appressed hairs when young but soon becoming almost glabrous. Midrib depressed on the upper surface. Petioles channelled on the upper surface. Oil dots visible with a lens.

**Flowers**
Tepals about 0.5-1.1 mm long, erect at anthesis forming a sheath around the anthers and style. Staminal glands six, free from one another or staminal glands absent. Staminodes three, +/- lanceolate.

**Fruit**
Fruits globular about 43-65 x 44-64 mm. Seed about 19-33 x 22-36 mm. Cotyledons cream to pink.

**Seedlings**
First pair of leaves elliptic to ovate, about 80-110 x 35-48 mm, green on the underside. At the tenth leaf stage: leaf blade glabrous on the upper surface; oil dots small, visible with a lens, but difficult to see on older leaves; taproot thick, carrot-like (Daucus carota). Seed germination time 48 to 74 days.

**Distribution and Ecology**
Endemic to NEQ, known only from collections made in the Bellenden Ker-Babinda and Cape Tribulation areas. Altitudinal range probably quite small, most collections from 40-200 m. Grows as an understory tree in lowland rain forest.

**Natural History & Notes**
This species has no commercial value as it never grows large enough to produce millable logs. Domin observed that the fruit was eaten by aborigines and applied a specific epithet which indicated that. Wood specific gravity 0.84. Hyland (1989).

**RFK Code**
823
Cotyledon stage, hypogeal germination. © CSIRO

10th leaf stage. © CSIRO

Seedling. © CSIRO

Cotyledon and 1st leaf stage, hypogeal germination. © CSIRO

Cotyledon and 1st leaf stage, hypogeal germination. © CSIRO

Flower, oblique view, tepals & anthers. © CSIRO
Flower, oblique or side view, tepals & anthers. © CSIRO