Endiandra collinsii B.Hyland

Family: Lauraceae


Stem

A small tree less than 30 cm dbh. Blaze odour noticeable, difficult to describe but like Red Cedar (Toona ciliata). A cream or pale brown layer usually present under the subhymidome layer but before the first section of the outer blaze.

Leaves

Twigs terete or fluted, almost glabrous to sparsely clothed in straight, appressed, brown to pale brown hairs. Leaf blades about 6-11 x 2.5-4.5 cm, green or slightly glaucous on the underside, glabrous or sparsely clothed in short, straight, appressed, pale brown hairs. Foveoles (1 or 2, perhaps up to 3 or 4) usually apparent on some leaves. Midrib depressed or flush with the upper surface. Petioles flat or channelled on the upper surface. Oil dots visible with a lens.

Flowers

Tepals about 0.8-1 mm long, erect at anthesis forming a sheath around the anthers and style. Staminodes six, free from one another. Staminodes three, differentiated into a head and stalk.

Fruit

Fruits ellipsoid, about 22-23 x 13-14 mm. Seed about 19-20 x 11-12 mm. Cotyledons cream.

Seedlings

First pair of leaves elliptic or ovate, about 50-75 x 24-35 mm, green on the underside. At the tenth leaf stage: leaves with a few scattered hairs along the midrib on the upper surface; foveoles usually visible on the underside; short pale brown hairs on petioles and stem. Seed germination time 42 days.

Distribution and Ecology

Occurs in CYP and NEQ, originally thought to be restricted to the Iron Range and McIlwraith Range areas but a recent collection from the Cooktown area has extended its range southwards. Altitudinal range from 60-500 m. Grows as an understory tree in well developed rain forest and drier, more seasonal rain forest.

Natural History & Notes

This species has no commercial value as it does not grow large enough to produce millable logs. Wood specific gravity 1.03. Hyland (1989).

RFK Code

811