Endiandra wolfei B.Hyland

Family:

Lauraceae

Hyland, B.P.M. (1989) *Australian Systematic Botany* 2: 250. Type: B. Gray 325: State Forest Reserve Road, 23.ii.1977 (QRS, holotypus).

Stem

Blaze odour aromatic or resembling that of guava (Psidium guajava).

Leaves

Twigs angular or fluted, clothed in tortuous, erect, white or pale brown hairs. Leaf blades about 6.5-12.5 x 2-5 cm, white or glaucous on the underside, clothed in tortuous, erect, pale brown hairs. Midrib depressed on the upper surface. Petioles flat on the upper surface. Oil dots visible with a lens.

Flowers

Flowers opening quite widely but with the tepals pointing upwards at anthesis. Tepals about 1.8-3 mm long. Staminal glands fused to form a disk or continuous ring of tissue around the ovary. Staminodes absent or not distinct from the disk.

Fruit

Fruits ellipsoid, about 20-24 x 10-13 mm. Seed about 17-21 x 9-11 mm. Cotyledons pink.

Seedlings

First pair of leaves ovate or lanceolate, about 40-60 x 18-30 mm, glaucous on the underside. At the tenth leaf stage: leaves hairy on the upper surface especially along the midrib and main lateral veins, glaucous on the underside; oil dots small, numerous, visible with a lens. Seed germination time 28 to 61 days.

Distribution and Ecology

Endemic to Queensland, occurs in NEQ and CEQ. Altitudinal range from sea level to 1100 m. Grows in well developed rain forest on a variety of sites.

Natural History & Notes

This species has no commercial value as it does not grow large enough to produce millable logs. Wood specific gravity 0.96-1.04. Hyland (1989).

RFK Code

734

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Flower. © Barry Jago



Flower. © Barry Jago



Fruit, side views, transverse sections and seed. © W. T. Cooper



Leavs, inflorescence and flowers. © CSIRO





Scale bar 10mm. © CSIRO



Habit, flower, stamen, glands, fruit, seedling. © CSIRO



10th leaf stage. © CSIRO



Cotyledon stage, hypogeal germination. © CSIRO



Flower, side view Tepals & tips of the anthers. © CSIRO



Flower, oblique bird's-eye view Tepals, disk and anthers. © CSIRO



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