Gynochthodes sessilis Halford

Family:

Rubiaceae

Halford, D.A. (2004) *Austrobaileya* 6: 891. Type: Qld, SFR 607 Dinden, Bridle Creek track, 15 Jan. 2002, P.I. Forster PIF28131[illegible] R. Booth & R. Jensen; Holo: BRI; Iso: A, BISH,DNA, L, MEL, MO, P, Z.

Stem

Vine stem diameters to 6 cm recorded. Blaze turns purple on exposure. Sapwood surface often corrugated.

Leaves

Leaf blades about 8-13 x 3-6 cm, petioles about 1-2 cm long. Stipules interpetiolar, triangular, about 2 mm long. Leaves dry to a very dark colour, almost black. Lateral veins about 6-8 on each side of the midrib.

Flowers

Calyx (hypanthium) about 1.5-1.8 mm long. Corolla lobes reflexed, densely clothed in hairs on the inner surface.

Fruit

Fruits globular or ellipsoid, about 12-13 x 10-15 mm, excavated at the apex. Pyrenes (1 seeded) usually 1-4 per fruit. Seeds about 8-10 x 6 mm. Embryo about 2.5-5 mm. Cotyledons straight, about 1 mm long. Radicle straight, much longer than the cotyledons but about as wide.

Seedlings

Cotyledons about 17-21 x 9-12 mm, petioles about 1-2 mm long. At the tenth leaf stage: seedling glabrous; leaf blade about 10-15 x 2-3.5 cm, petiole about 5-6 mm long. Midrib raised on the upper surface of the leaf blade and lateral veins forming loops inside the blade margin. Stipules interpetiolar, about 2 mm long forming a short sheath around the stem, stipules abruptly narrowed into an attenuate tip at the apex. Terminal bud slightly resinous. Seed germination time 68 to 105 days.

Distribution and Ecology

Endemic to Queensland, occurs in CYP, NEQ and CEQ. Altitudinal range from near sea level to 450 m. Grows in lowland and upland rain forest.

Synonyms

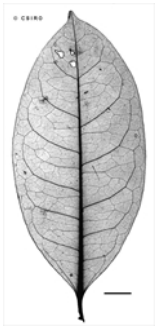
Rubiaceae sp. (Sessile Fruits BG 20203V), *Australian Tropical Rain Forest Trees Shrubs & Vines* : (2003).

RFK Code

2151

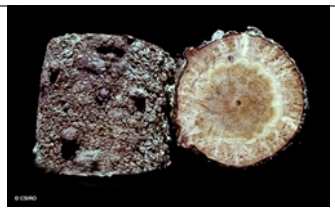
Flowers. © A. Ford


Fruit. © CSIRO


Scale bar 10mm. © CSIRO


10th leaf stage. © CSIRO


Cotyledon stage, epigeal germination. © CSIRO



Vine stem bark and vine stem transverse section. © CSIRO

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