

Legnephora moorei (F.Muell.) Miers

Family:

Menispermaceae

Miers, J. (1867) *Annals and Magazine of Natural History ser. 3.* 19: 90.

Common name:

Round-leaf Vine; Wild Grape; Vine, Big-leaf; Native Grapes; Grapes, Native; Grape, Wild; Big-leaf Vine; Vine, Round-leaf

Stem

Vine stem diameters to 9 cm recorded. Dead bark dark brown.

Leaves

Leaf blades broadly ovate to orbicular, about 7.5-17 x 7.5-17 cm, petioles hairy, about 6.5-14 cm long, grooved on the upper surface. Usually about 4-8 veins radiating from the base of the leaf blade. Underside of the leaf blade usually pale green to almost white from the dense covering of hairs. Twigs rather pithy, clothed in golden brown hairs. Oak grain in the wood and bark of the twigs.

Flowers

Male flowers: Inflorescence hairy. Flowers about 5-7 mm diam., pedicels about 7 mm long. Sepals in two whorls of three or four, outer sepals about 2 x 1 mm, inner sepals about 2 x 2 mm. Petals six to eight, glabrous, each enveloping a stamen. Petals about 0.8-1 x 1 mm, base cordate, apex truncate. Stamens about 1 mm long, anthers globose, about 0.25 mm long, filaments green and fleshy. Pollen pale yellow. Female flowers: Inflorescence about 35 mm long, clothed with fine golden hairs. Flowers about 6 mm diam., pedicels about 4 mm long. Sepals in two whorls of three. Outer sepals about 2.5 x 1 mm, hairy on both surfaces, inner sepals about 2 x 1.8 mm, hairy on both surfaces. Petals absent? Staminodes six, fleshy, green, about 1 x 1 mm. Carpels three, each about 1-1.5 mm long, densely clothed in white silky hairs. Ovules one per carpel. Stigma flat and lobed.

Fruit

Fruits laterally compressed, about 12-14 x 13-16 mm. Style remnants attached close to the pedicel near the base of the fruit. Endocarps about 9-10 mm diam., difficult to measure because of the attached tissue. Embryo horseshoe-shaped. Radicle about 0.5 mm diam., slightly longer and slightly thicker than the cotyledons.

Seedlings

Features not available.

Distribution and Ecology

Endemic to Australia, occurs in NEQ, CEQ and southwards as far as south-eastern New South Wales. Altitudinal range in NEQ from near sea level to 1000 m. Grows in lowland and upland rain forest.

Natural History & Notes

This species is suspected of being poisonous to stock but feeding trials have given inconsistent results. Fruits have been reported to make children ill. Everist (1974).

Synonyms

Legnephora moorei (F.Muell.) Miers var. *moorei*, *Bibliotheca Botanica* 89(4): 668(1925).

Cebatha moorei (F.Muell.) Kuntze, *Revisio Generum Plantarum* 1: 9(1891). *Legnephora moorei* var. *typica* Domin, *Bibliotheca Botanica* 89(4): 668(1925). *Cocculus moorei* F.Muell., *Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae* 1: 162(1859), Type: Queensland, Moreton Bay, W. Hill s.n. Syn: K. Wide Bay, F. Mueller s.n. Syn: MEL. *Legnephora moorei* var. *subacuta* Domin, *Bibliotheca Botanica* 89(4): 668(1925), Type: Queensland, Burnett River, Dec. 1856, F. Mueller s. n. Syn: K. *Cebatha diffusa* (Miers) Kuntze, *Revisio Generum Plantarum* 1: 9(1891). *Tristichocalyx diffusus* Miers, *Contributions to Botany* 3: 286(1871), Type: In Australasia interiore, 1836, T.L. Mitchell s. n. Holo: CGE.

RFK Code

2038



Female flowers. © CSIRO



Male flowers. © CSIRO



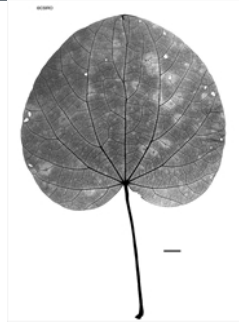
Fruit and seed. © W. T. Cooper



Leaves and Flowers. © CSIRO



Leaves and Flowers. © CSIRO



Scale bar 10mm. © CSIRO



Vine stem bark and vine stem transverse section. © CSIRO

