

Mischocarpus montanus C.T.White

Family:

Sapindaceae

White, C.T. (1936) *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland* 47: 56. Type: Thornton Peak, alt. 4,000 - 4,500 ft.; in low scrubs near the summit, L.J. Brass; No. 2293; (flowering specimens); March 14.

Common name:

Yellow Pear Fruit

Stem

Seldom exceeding 30 cm dbh.

Leaves

Leaflets about 2-4 in the compound leaf, each leaflet blade about 3.5-9 x 1.5-5.5 cm. Midrib depressed and leaflet stalks channelled on the upper surface. Lateral veins usually forming loops inside the blade margin. Leaflet stalk swollen at its junction with the compound leaf rachis. Reticulate veins forming a fine network on both the upper and lower surfaces.

Flowers

Petals about 2-2.5 x 0.8 mm. Stamens eight. Disk cupular, glabrous.

Fruit

Fruits glabrous, about 1.6-1.8 cm long (including the stipe) x 0.6-0.8 cm. Capsules glabrous on the inner surface. Seeds about 9-10 x 8 mm, almost completely enveloped by the aril.

Seedlings

First pair of leaves ovate or orbicular, blades about 25-35 mm long. At the tenth leaf stage: leaf or leaflet blades ovate or elliptic, about 70-80 mm long, glabrous; petiole and rachis of compound leaf and terminal bud clothed in very short, brown hairs. Leaves change from simple to trifoliolate to pinnate at about the tenth leaf stage and the pinnate form ends in a terminal spine or process. Seed germination time 18 to 232 days.

Distribution and Ecology

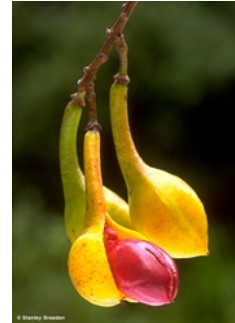
Occurs in NEQ, restricted to the higher mountains from Thornton Peak to the Atherton Tableland. Altitudinal range from 1000-1200 m. Grows in mountain rain forest. Also occurs in New Guinea.

Synonyms

Misapplied Name: *Mischocarpus pyriformis* subsp. *retusus* (Radlk.) R.W.Ham, *Blumea* 23: 277 (1977). *Mischocarpus retusus* Radlk., *Bot. Jahrb.* 56: 304(1920), Type: New Guinea, East Sepik dist., Hunsteinspitze, Ledermann 11231, Feb. 1913; holo: B (lost); iso: M.

RFK Code

442



Fruit, dehiscent and side view. © Stanley Breeden



Scale bar 10mm. © CSIRO



10th leaf stage. © CSIRO



Cotyledon stage, hypogeal germination. © CSIRO



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