

Mitrasacme polymorpha R.Br.

Family:

Loganiaceae

Brown, R. (1810) *Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae*: 452. Type: (J.) v.v.[given by P.W.Leenhouts, Bull. Jard. Bot. État. 22 (1962) 451 as R.Brown, BM; isotypus MEL.

Stem

Erect perennial up to 30 cm tall. Stems rarely foliose throughout; hirsute pubescent on the foliose areas, glabrous on the bracteate areas.

Leaves

Leaves linear-lanceolate, 2-14 x 0.9-2 mm, glabrous to thinly pilose.

Flowers

Inflorescence repeatedly and sparsely laxly umbellate, up to 13 cm long, bracts like normal leaves, up to 5 mm long, pedicels 2-3 cm long and lengthening to 3.5 cm in fruit, calyx conical campanulate, 4-5 mm long, up to halfway connate, glabrous. Corolla campanulate, up to 7 mm long, mouth densely bearded, lobes oblong, up to 3 mm long, lobes densely papillate on upper surface. Filament strap-shaped, 2 mm long. Ovary 1 mm long, styles attached close to each other, connate from about a quarter upwards.

Fruit

Capsule globular to obovoid, 3-4 mm long, exceeded by the calyx. Fruiting style 1-2 mm long. Seeds ellipsoid, broadly rounded at both ends, ca. 0.6 mm long, shiny black and minutely reticulate and warty.

Seedlings

Features not available.

Distribution and Ecology

Occurs in CYP, NEQ and in south eastern Queensland and coastal New South Wales. Altitudinal range from near sea level to 1010 m. Grows in open Eucalypt forest, notophyll vineforest, various types of woodland, dune scrub and in heathland.

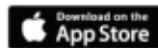
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Herbarium specimen. © CSIRO

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