Nothocnide repanda (Blume) Blume

Family:
Urticaceae

Blume, C.L. von (1856) *Museum Botanicum Lugduno-Batavum* 2: t. 14.

Stem

Usually grows as a vine but also flowers and fruits as a shrub about 2-4 m tall. Vine stem diameters to 4 cm recorded. Blaze marked by white granular and darker fibrous stripes.

Leaves

Stipules linear-triangular, about 1-6 mm long, with a distinct midrib visible on the outer (abaxial) surface, pubescent, bifid at the apex. Leaf blades about 6-15 x 5-7.5 cm, petioles about 1-5 cm long, grooved on the upper surface. Reticulate veins +/- at right angles to the midrib. Basal pair of veins departing from the midrib close to the base of the leaf blade. Twigs marked by vertically elongated pale brown lenticels. Twigs rather pithy. Twig bark strong and fibrous when stripped.

Flowers

Inflorescences 2-4 per axil, up to about 10 cm long, female slightly longer than the male. Perianth lobes about 1 mm long, +/- fused and encircling the ovary except for an orifice at the apex. Stigma about 3-5 mm long.

Fruit

Infructescence up to 10 cm long. Nuts resemble seeds and are obovoid, about 1.5 x 1 mm. Each nut immersed in white succulent tissue.

Seedlings

Features not available.

Distribution and Ecology

Occurs in CYP in the Claudie River and McIlwraith Range areas. Altitudinal range from near sea level to 300 m. Grows in rain forest as a large tree top vine but frequently found in stunted rain forest growing as a shrub amongst boulders. Also occurs in Malesia.

Synonyms

Urtica repanda Blume, *Bijdr.* : 501(1825), Type: Indonesia, collector not known.

RFK Code

2128

Leaves and female flowers. © B. Gray

Scale bar 10mm. © CSIRO

Vine stem bark and vine stem transverse section. © CSIRO

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