Pararchidendron pruinosum (Benth.) I.C.Nielsen

Family:
Fabaceae

Nielsen, I.C. (1983) *Adansonia* 3: 328.

Common name:
Tulip Siris; Monkeys Earrings; Snowwood; Stinkwood; Siris, Tulip

Stem

A cream or pale brown layer may be visible beneath the subrhytidome layer but outside the outer blaze.

Leaves

Glands normally visible on the upper surface of secondary axes near the point of attachment of the terminal leaflets. A raised gland normally visible on the upper surface of the compound leaf petiole, about 1-4 cm from the base. Leaflet blades about 2-8 x 1.5-2.5 cm.

Flowers

Pedicels about 4-5 mm long, almost as long as the corolla. Pedicel, calyx and corolla pubescent on the outer surface. Peduncles about 3-6 cm long. Corolla tube about 4 mm long, corolla lobes about 1-1.5 mm long. Staminal filaments about 5-10 mm long, fused to form a tube in the lower half, but free in the upper half. Ovary stalked, ovules about 15.

Fruit

Pods flat, about 10-15 mm wide, but often constricted between the seeds, usually in a flat spiral before maturity, but becoming twisted at opening. Pods orange-brown on the inner surface. Seeds +/- turgid, about 6 x 5 mm, marked by a pleurogram.

Seedlings

At the tenth leaf stage: leaflet blades ovate, apex acuminate, base cuneate, unequal-sided, upper surface hairy along the midrib; petiole and rhachis of compound leaf clothed in short tortuous hairs; glands normally visible on the upper surface of the secondary axes near the point of attachment of the terminal leaflets. Stipules linear-triangular, hairy. Stem and terminal bud clothed in pale brown hairs. Seed germination time 11 to 30 days.

Distribution and Ecology

Occurs in NEQ, CEQ and southwards as far as south eastern New South Wales. Altitudinal range from near sea level to 1000 m. Grows in well developed rain forest on a variety of sites. Also occurs in Malesia.

Natural History & Notes

An excellent small tree for street plantings, parks or as a feature in a larger garden. The fragrant flowers are in ball-like heads, golden yellow and darkening with age.

Produces a decorative general purpose timber.

Wood specific gravity 0.61. Cause et al. (1989).

Synonyms

Acacia sapindoides A.Cunn. ex Sweet, *Hort. Brit. 3rd edn.* : 198(1839). **Feuilleea pruinosa (Benth.) Kuntze**, *Revisio Generum Plantarum* 1: 188(1891). **Albizia pruinosa (Benth.) F.Muell.**, *Journal of Botany* 10: 9(1872). **Abarema sapindoides (A.Cunn. ex Sweet) Kosterm.**, *Bulletin of the Organisation for Scientific Research in Indonesia No. 20* : 38(1954). **Pithecellobium sapindoides (A.Cunn. ex Sweet) Domin**, *Bibliotheca Botanica* 89(4): 830(1928), Type: Queensland: Brisbane River, A. DIETRICH s. n. (mehrere Exemplare); Mudgeraba, Dr. J. SHIRLEY in herb. meo. **Pithecellobium pruinosum Benth.**, *Hooker's London Journal of Botany 3* : 211(1844), Type: Brisbane Riv., Oct. 1827, A. Cunningham 102; lecto: K-Herb. Cunningham.

RFK Code

202

Leaves, flowers and buds. © B. Gray

Fruit. © CSIRO

Dehiscing fruit. © W. T. Cooper

Scale bar 10mm. © CSIRO

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Cotyledon stage, hypogeal germination. © CSIRO

10th leaf stage. © CSIRO

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