Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants - Online edition

Parsonsia longipetiolata J.B.Williams

Family:

Apocynaceae

Williams, J.B. (1996) *Flora Australia* 28: 317. Type: Qld, Dandabah, Bunya Mtns, 14 Dec.1987, J. B. iso: CANB, MEL, NE, NSW, QRS.

Stem

Vine stem diameters to 5 cm recorded. Exudate milky, quite obvious even when not copious. Vessels arranged in wavy more or less radial lines. Inner blaze layers markedly speckled and granular. Dead bark often showing layers in cross section. Sinuous or curved sections of bark can be seen in the wood when viewed with a lens. These bark segments sometimes produce a milky exudate when freshly cut.

Leaves

Leaves, twigs and petioles produce a milky exudate. Leaf blades about 5.5-10.5 x 2.5-6 cm, petioles about 2-4 cm long. Small finger-shaped glands about 0.5 mm long and resembling stipules are present on a line across the twig between the petiole bases. When shed, these glands leave a scar resembling a stipular scar on the twig. Glands may also be visible in the leaf axils. Colleters absent.

Flowers

Calyx lobes about 1.5 mm long. Corolla lobes about 6 x 1.2 mm. Corolla tube densely clothed with downward pointing white hairs on the inner surface towards the base. Anthers about 4 mm long, fused together to form a cone around the style. Disk consists of 5 green, finger-like glands around the base of the ovary.

Fruit

Fruits about 15 cm long. Seeds numerous, each seed about 1.5 cm long. Plumes about 3.5 cm long, attached at the end of the seed. Embryo about 7 mm long. Cotyledons about 5 mm long. Radicle about 2 mm long.

Seedlings

Features not available.

Distribution and Ecology

Occurs in NEQ, CEQ and south into north-eastern New South Wales. Altitudinal range in NEQ from near sea level to 900 m. Grows in or on the margins of well developed rain forest on a variety of rock types.

Synonyms

Parsonsia sp. (Mt Glastonbury, P.I.Forster 9296), Queensland Vasc. Pl.: 22(1994).

RFK Code

2163



Flowers. CC-BY J.L. Dowe



Scale bar 10mm. © CSIRO



Vine stem bark and vine stem transverse section. © CSIRO

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