

Polyosma alangiacea F.Muell.

Family:

Escalloniaceae

Mueller, F.J.H. von (1874) *Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae* 8: 8. Type: In silvis densis montium prope Cooksdownham Bay, ubi quoque Bischoffia Javanica nascitur; Dallachy.

Common name:

Alder, White; White Alder

Stem

Fine oak grain in the wood and a corresponding pattern in the inner blaze. Lenticels quite large, up to 20 cm or longer on trees 30 cm dbh. White granular stripes in the outer blaze under the lenticels.

Leaves

Young shoots and younger leaf bearing twigs densely clothed in short brown hairs. Leaf blades about 6.5-16 x 2.5-6 cm. Lateral veins forming loops inside the blade margin.

Flowers

Calyx rusty pubescent on the outer surface, lobes about 0.5-1 mm long. Corolla rusty pubescent on the outer surface, about 10-11 mm long. Staminal filaments about 5-6 mm long. Style about 9-10 mm long, stigma +/- peltate.

Fruit

Fruits globular, about 13-15 x 11-15 mm. Seeds about 10 x 7 mm, rostrate at the apex.

Seedlings

Cotyledons linear-elliptic, base sessile. First pair of leaves toothed. At the tenth leaf stage: leaf blade obovate, apex acuminate, base cuneate, margin dentate, teeth aristate, about 1-3 on each margin of the blade, upper surface glabrous; petiole, stem and terminal bud clothed in reddish brown hairs. Seed germination time 259 to 456 days.

Distribution and Ecology

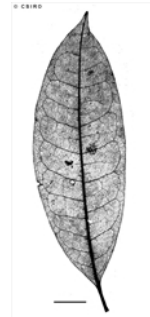
Endemic to Queensland, occurs in NEQ and CEQ. Altitudinal range in NEQ from 700-1200 m. Grows in well developed upland and mountain rain forest.

RFK Code

240



Fruit, four views, cross section and seed. © W. T. Cooper



Scale bar 10mm. © CSIRO



Cotyledon stage, epigeal germination. © CSIRO



10th leaf stage. © CSIRO



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