

Syzygium nervosum DC.

Family:

Myrtaceae

Candolle, A.P. de (1828) *Prodrromus* 3: 260. Type: Roxburgh s. n., Herb. Lambert 1816, Holo: G-DC.

Common name:

Daly River Satinash; Satinash, Daly River

Stem

Bark brown or reddish brown, flaky or coarsely flaky.

Leaves

Leaf blades about 9.6-17.5 x 3.4-6.6 cm, apex acuminate, base attenuate, margins frequently wavy, petioles about 0.7-0.8 cm long. Midrib grooved or depressed on the upper surface. Leaves when crushed emit an odour like mango (*Mangifera indica*) skin.

Flowers

Inflorescence below or back from the leaves, on twigs less than 5 mm diam., bracts deciduous, absent at anthesis. Calyx tube (hypanthium) + pedicel about 2.5-3.5 mm long, calyx tube (hypanthium) about 2.5-4.5 mm diam., calyx operculate, apex rostrate. Petals (cohering and attached to the underside of the calyx and shed with it), +/- orbicular, about 2.5-3.5 mm diam., oil dots visible, about 30-100 per petal. Outer staminal filaments about 2-6 mm long, anthers about 0.3-0.6 x 0.3-0.4 mm, gland terminal. Ovules about 8-15 per locule, placentas central, ovules radiating, ascending. Style about 3.5-8 mm long, approximating or shorter than the stamens.

Fruit

Fruits globular to depressed globular, attaining about 10 x 10-12 mm, excavated at the apex, calyx lobes absent, pericarp +/- succulent. Seed solitary, attaining about 8 mm diam., testa adhering somewhat to the pericarp and also to the glandular surface of the uniformly textured cotyledons. Radicle basal or lateral.

Seedlings

Cataphylls absent. Cotyledons petiolate, almost orbicular, fleshy, venation not visible. At the tenth leaf stage: leaf blade elliptic or oblong-elliptic, apex acute or acuminate, base cuneate, glabrous; oil dots numerous, just visible to the naked eye. Seed germination time 9 to 35 days.

Distribution and Ecology

Occurs in WA and NT. Altitudinal range from sea level to 150 m. Grows in rain forest, usually around the margins of swamps or near perennial creeks. Also occurs in Asia and Malesia.

Natural History & Notes

This species cannot be regarded as a commercial species as the volume available for exploitation is too small, however, it can be used as structural timber. Wood specific gravity 0.68. Hyland (1983).

Synonyms

Cleistocalyx cerasoides (Roxb.) I.M. Turner, *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 57: 26(2005). **Syzygium cerasoides (Roxb.) Raizada**, *Indian Forester* 84: 478(1958). **Eugenia holtzei F.Muell.**, *Aust. Jour. Pharm.* 1: 199(1886), Type: Northern Territory, Darwin, Moritz Holtze 44; holo: MEL. **Syzygium operculatum (Roxb.) Nied.**, *Die Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien* 3(7) : 85(1893). **Cleistocalyx operculatus (Roxb.) Merr. & L.M.Perry**, *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum* 18: 337(1937). **Eugenia operculata Roxb.**, *Fl. Ind. ed 2 2*: 486(1832), Type: Lecto: Roxburgh s.n., herb. Lambert 1816, G-DC (fide Panigrahi & Mishra 1985). **Eugenia cerasoides Roxb.**, *Fl. Ind. ed. 1832 2*: 488(1832), Type: Ic. Roxb. no. 2256; Lecto: K; fide Turner (2005).

RFK Code

866



Fruit [not vouchered]. © G. Sankowsky



Leaves [not vouchered]. © G. Sankowsky



Scale bar 10mm. © CSIRO



Cotyledon stage, hypogeal germination. © CSIRO



10th leaf stage. © CSIRO



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