Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants - Online edition

Uvaria glabra Span.

Family:

Annonaceae

Spanoghe, J.B. (1841), Prodromus Florae Timorensis. Linnaea 15: 162. Type: Indonesia, Timor, Spanoghe s.n. Halari

Stem

Grows into a tree-top vine, stem diameters to 4 cm recorded. Blaze marked by cream granular stripes and brown fibrous stripes. Vascular rays in the wood rather narrow, more noticeable in cross sections of the bark.

Leaves

Leaf blades about $5.5-12 \times 3-6$ cm, petioles about 0.3-0.6 cm long. Oil dots very small, just visible with a lens. Oak grain in the twigs. Twig bark strong and fibrous when stripped. Tendrils are modified branches.

Flowers

Features not available.

Fruit

Fruiting carpels about 9-14 \times 8-16 mm on stalks about 12-18 mm long. Seeds 1-4 per carpel, each seed about 7-10 \times 5-9 mm. Embryo about 2 mm long, cotyledons about 1 mm long and radicle about 1 mm long. Embryo embedded in the endosperm at the base of the seed.

Seedlings

First leaves ovate to elliptic, apex acute, base obtuse, underside of the leaf blade sparsely hairy. At the tenth leaf stage: leaf blade elliptic, apex acute, base obtuse, midrib depressed on the upper surface, underside sparsely clothed in hairs. Terminal buds and stems densely clothed in rusty brown hairs. Seed germination time 81 to 83 days.

Distribution and Ecology

Occurs in WA & NT. Altitudinal range from near sea level to 100 m. Grows in beach forest and monsoon forest. Also found in Malesia (Timor) and the Philippines.

Synonyms

Cyathostemma glabrum (Span.) Jessup ex Utteridge, Blumea 45(2): 385 (2000). **Cyathostemma sp. A**, Kimberley Flora, G.J. Keighery 1873.

RFK Code

2175



Scale bar 10mm. © CSIRO



10th leaf stage. © CSIRO



Cotyledon stage, durian germination. © CSIRO



Vine stem bark and vine stem transverse section. © CSIRO

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