

HIPPOCRATEACEAE

A family of about 300 species with poorly defined generic limits. As recognised in Australia there are 2 genera and 4 species. Only 1 genus recorded for the NT. [Jessup, 1984b]

SALACIA L.

A pantropic genus of c. 150 species with 3 species in Australia; 1 recorded for the DR.

S. chinensis L.

Deciduous, glabrous liane or scandent shrub. Stipules small. Leaves simple, opposite or subopposite; petioles 7-13 mm long; blades elliptic to broadly oblong or ovate, 40-150 mm long, 20-80 mm wide, L/B 1.6-2.5, entire or serrulate. Flowers in axillary fascicles, bisexual, actinomorphic. Sepals 5, erose or entire. Petals 4-5, yellowish green, 3.5-4.5 mm long. Disc thick and fleshy, lobed, reflexed in old flowers. Stamens 3, inside disc adjacent to ovary; filaments flattened at base. Ovary

superior, partly immersed in disc, 3-locular with 2 ovules per locule, placentation axile; stigma sessile. Fruit drupaceous, a, orange to red, globular, 13-23 mm diam. Seed 1. Flowering: July - Oct; fruiting: Oct - Dec. Fig. 69

From India to the Solomons and with disjunct occurrences in NE Qld, Cobourg Peninsula and Glasswater Creek in the DR, where known from a single sterile collection. Coastal monsoon thickets. The flowers are reported to have a strong unpleasant odour.

STACKHOUSIACEAE

A small family centred in Australia with 3 genera and c. 16 species. Two genera represented in the NT with 1 in the DR. [Barker, 1984]

STACKHOUSIA Smith

A genus of 14 species with 13 found in Australia; 3 occur in the NT but only 1 in the DR.

S. intermedia F.M.Bailey

S. viminea Smith, misapplied name

Erect annual to 80 cm high, glabrous or nearly so. Stems ribbed. Stipules minute. Leaves sessile, alternate, simple, linear, 10-50 mm long, 0.4-2 mm wide, L/B 25-35. Inflorescence an interrupted spike of small, 1-5-flowered clusters. Flowers bracteate, actinomorphic, bisexual. Hypanthium short. Sepals 5, free, c. 1 mm long. Petals 5, free at base, fused in middle, distally free, pale yellowish green, 3-6 mm

long. Stamens 5, free, 3 long, 2 short, included. Ovary superior, 3 carpels united along central axis; ovules 1 per carpel; style 1; stigmas 3. Fruit c. 2 mm long, of 3 rugose \pm globular cocci, each separating and sometimes tardily dehiscent along a median suture. Flowering and fruiting: Jan - May. Fig. 69

From Malesia, Micronesia to Australia where it is widespread across the subtropical and tropical regions and extending into the arid zone. Common in the DR in Eucalypt savanna on well drained soils.

AQUIFOLIACEAE

A family of 4 genera with c. 400 species throughout the tropics and subtropics; 2 genera in Australia with only 1 in the NT. [Pedley, 1984]

ILEX L.

A genus of c. 400 species; 3 in Australia with 1 in the NT. The genus includes the Hollies of the northern hemisphere.

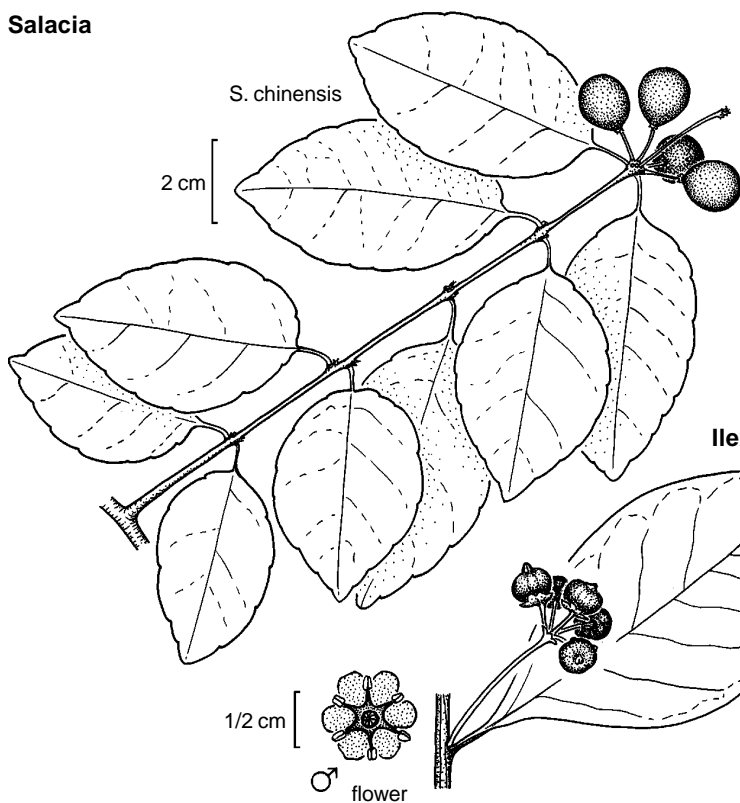
I. arnhemensis (FMuell.) Loes.

Evergreen tree to 22 m. Bark smooth, pale grey. Stems and leaves glabrous. Stipules minute. Leaves alternate, simple; petioles 10-15 mm long; blades discolorous, entire, elliptic, rarely oblong or broadly oblanceolate, 53-140 mm long, 22-67 mm wide, L/B 2.1-5.2. Inflorescences axillary, cymose. Flowers dioecious, 5-8-merous, actinomorphic: males in panicles to 40 mm long; females simple to 20 mm long. Sepals c. 1.5 mm long, free in upper half,

ciliate. Petals white, oblong, 3-4 mm long, united at base into a short tube. Stamens as many as petals and alternating with them, subequalling petals, ciliate. Ovary superior, placentation apical-axile. Fruit white, thinly fleshy, indehiscent, depressed globular, umbonate, 4-5 mm diam. Seeds 12-16, erect, 1 per locule. Flowering and fruiting: June - Oct. Fig. 69

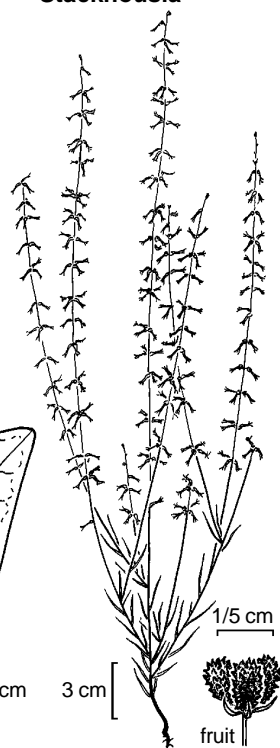
New Guinea and northern Australia; common in the DR in riverine forest on sandstone. Often growing in water in perennial streams.

Salacia



I. arnhemensis

Stackhousia



S. intermedia