Flora of Tasmania online

136 * GRISELINIACEAE [1]

Matthew L Baker [2]

Evergreen, dioecious shrubs or small trees, sometimes climbing or epiphytic (not in Tas.). Leaves alternate or sub-opposite (not in Tas.), stipules absent. Inflorescences racemose to paniculate. Male flowers actinomorphic, 5-merous; petals free; stamens 5, attached to a glandular disc located at the centre of the flower, anthers 2-locular, dehiscence by longitudinal slits. Female flowers actinomorphic, 5-merous; sepals sometimes absent or soon caducous; petals sometimes absent, caducous; carpels 3, 2-locular; ovary inferior, styles 3. Fruit drupaceous, 1-seeded.

A monogeneric family (see generic account for species and distributional data). *Griselinia* has been placed in Cornaceae but is now considered to be in its own monogeneric family. Griseliniaceae are placed in the Apiales though it is taxonomically isolated (see Chandler & Plunkett 2004).

Key references: Dillon & Muñoz-Schick (1993); Baker (2007).

External resources: accepted names with synonymy & distribution in Australia (APC); accepted names, with synonymy, & distribution in Australia (APC); author & publication abbreviations (IPNI); mapping (AVH, NVA); nomenclature (APNI, IPNI).

1 * GRISELINIA

Griselinia J.R.Forst. & G.Forst., *Char. Gen. Pl.* 70. (1775).

Synonymy: *Pukateria* Raoul, *Annals, Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., ser.* 3, 2:120 (1844).

Description as per family.

A genus of 7 species in New Zealand (2 spp.) and South America (5 spp.; Chile, Argentina & Brazil). 1 species introduced in Australia and naturalized only in Tasmania. Several members of the genus are cultivated in Australia as ornamentals.

1 * Griselinia littoralis (Raoul) Raoul, *Choix Pl. Nouv.-Zél.*: 22, t. 19 (1846) *Broadleaf, Kapuka*

Pukateria littoralis Raoul, *Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., ser.* 3, 2:120 (1844).

Illustrations: Phillips & Rix, *The Botanical Garden* 1: 331 (2002); Baker, *Pap. & Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasmania* 141(2): 190, pl. 3 (2007).

Large shrubs to medium trees to 17 m tall; young stems golden-yellow to olive-green, becoming grey-brown with age. Leaves simple, alternate, glabrous; petioles 8–35(–40) mm long, partially sheathing the stem; lamina leathery, elliptic to orbicular or ovate, 30–90(–133) mm long, 20–65(–13) mm wide, base oblique to equal, adaxial surface glossy green, abaxial surface less glossy and pale yellow-green, margin entire, revolute, apex rounded to obtuse, occasionally emarginate. Male inflorescences paniculate, to 50 mm long. Male flowers small on pedicels to 2 mm long; sepal, minute; petals c. 1 mm long; stamens less than 1 mm long. Female inflorescences paniculate or racemose, to 70(–100) mm long. Female flowers on pedicels to 7

1 This work can be cited as: Baker ML (2009). Griseliniaceae, **version 2019:1**. In MF de Salas (Ed.) *Flora of Tasmania Online*. 2 pp. (Tasmanian Herbarium, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery: Hobart). **https://flora.tmag.tas.gov.au/treatments/griseliniaceae/**

2 Tasmanian Herbarium, Tasmanian Museum & Art Gallery, PO Box 5058, UTAS LPO, Sandy Bay, TAS 7005, Australia.

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mm long; sepals and petals as per male flowers; styles 3. Fruit obovoid, c. 6 mm long, c. 4 mm wide, green at first, maturing black. Flowering Oct.-Dec.; fruiting Dec.-Aug.

Tas. (TWE); native of New Zealand. Introduced to Tasmania as an ornamental plant and naturalized only in Strahan but recorded elsewhere as a plant of cultivation (e.g. Hobart). *Griselinia littoralis* superficially resembles *Coprosma repens* A.Rich. (Rubiaceae), both species have leathery leaves with a glossy adaxial leaf surface. However, the two species can easily be distinguished by their leaf arrangement: *Coprosma repens* has opposite leaves whereas *G. littoralis* has alternate leaves. *Griselinia littoralis* was first recorded in Tasmania in 2005 (Baker 2007). Plant height, inflorescence length, fruit characteristics and phenology in the above description are taken from Dillon & Muñoz-Schick (1993).

REFERENCES

ALA (Atlas of Living Australia) http://www.ala.org.au/

APC (Australian Plant Census) https://biodiversity.org.au/nsl/services/apc

APNI (Australian Plant Name Index) https://biodiversity.org.au/nsl/services/apni

AVH (Australia's Virtual Herbarium) (Council of Heads of Australasian Herbaria) http://avh.chah.org.au/

Baker ML (2007) Contributions to a catalogue of alien plants in Tasmania II. *Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania* **141** 187–196.

Chandler GT, Plunkett GM (2004) Evolution in Apiales: nuclear and chloroplast markers together in (almost) perfect harmony. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* **144** 123–147.

Dillon MO, Muñoz-Schick M (1993) A revision of the dioecious genus *Griselinia* (Griseliniaceae), including a new species from the coastal Atacama Desert of northern Chile. *Brittonia* **45** 261–274.

IPNI (International Plant Name Index) http://www.ipni.org or http://www.us.ipni.org

NVA (Natural Values Atlas) (Department of Primary Industries and Water: Hobart) https://www.naturalvaluesatlas.tas.gov.au/

Phillips R, Rix M (2002) *The Botanical Garden: 1 Trees and Shrubs*. (Macmillan: London).

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