



136 * GRISELINIACEAE ¹

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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. Griselinaceae 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

¹ This work can be cited as: Baker ML (2009) 136 Griselinaceae, version 2009:1. In MF Duretto (Ed.) *Flora of Tasmania Online*. 2 pp. (Tasmanian Herbarium, Tasmanian Museum & Art Gallery: Hobart). ISBN 978-1-921599-44-6 (PDF). www.tmag.tas.gov.au/floratasmania

² Tasmanian Herbarium, Tasmanian Museum & Art Gallery, Private Bag 4, Hobart, Tasmania 7001, Australia.

paniculate or racemose, to 70(–100) mm long. Female flowers on pedicels to 7 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

- APC (Australian Plant Census) <http://www.chah.gov.au/apc/about-APC.html>
- APNI (Australian Plant Name Index) <http://www.anbg.gov.au/cgi-bin/apni>
- AVH (Australia's Virtual Herbarium) (Council of Heads of Australasian Herbaria) <http://www.anbg.gov.au/avh.html>
- 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* (Griselinaceae), 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/index.html> or <http://www.us.ipni.org/index.html>
- NVA (Natural Values Atlas) (Department of Primary Industries and Water: Hobart) <http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/WebPages/LJEM-6TV6TV?open>
- Phillips R, Rix M (2002) *The Botanical Garden: 1 Trees and Shrubs*. (Macmillan: London).
- NOTE: Web addresses can and do change: a list of current web addresses will be maintained on the *Flora of Tasmania Online* website [www.tmag.tas.gov.au/floratasmania].

INDEX

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| A | | K | |
| Apiales | 1 | Kapuka | 1 |
| B | | P | |
| Broadleaf | 1 | <i>Pukateria</i> | 1 |
| C | | <i>Pukateria littoralis</i> | 1 |
| <i>Coprosma repens</i> | 2 | | |
| Cornaceae | 1 | | |
| G | | | |
| <i>Griselinia</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> | 1 | | |
| Griselinaceae | 1 | | |