

**Gesneriaceae, pp. 341-342. In:**

**Flora of Australia, vol. 49, Oceanic islands 1. Canberra,  
Australia: Australian Government Publishing Service.  
[A.J.G. Wilson, volume editor; A.E. Orchard, executive  
editor.]**

**REFNO: 2697**

**KEYWORDS:**

**Australia, Negria**

QK  
431  
F632  
BOT

Orchard, A.E.  
or Wilson?

AUSTRALIAN BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES STUDY, CANBERRA

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**FLORA OF**  
**AUSTRALIA**

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*Volume 49*  
*Oceanic Islands 1*

An AGPS Press publication  
Australian Government Publishing Service Canberra

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This work may be cited as

*Flora of Australia* Volume 49, Oceanic islands 1, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra (1994)

Individual contributions may be cited thus:

P.S.Green, Winteraceae, *Flora of Australia* 49: 43-44 (1994).

**National Library of Australia  
Cataloguing-in-Publication entry**

*Flora of Australia*. Volume 49, Oceanic islands 1.

Bibliography.

Includes index.

ISBN 0 644 29385 3

ISBN 0 644 29384 5 (pbk.).

ISBN 0 642 07013 X (set).

ISBN 0 642 07016 4 (set : pbk.).

I. Botany - Australia - Classification. 2. Plants - Identification. 3. I. Orchard, A.E. Australian Biological Resources Study. III. Title: Oceanic islands. 1.  
581.994

Produced by the Australian Government Publishing Service  
Printed by GoPrint, Brisbane

A genus of c. 150 species, mostly from temperate and warm temperate Eurasia and North Africa; 1 species naturalised on Norfolk Is. Some species are very host-specific, others will parasitise a wide range of species.

\**Orobanche minor* Sm. in J.E.Sowerby, *Engl. Bot.* 6: t. 422 (1797)

T: England, *C.Sutton*; holo: LINN; IDC microfiche 5073.501/4. The epithet is Latin for smaller or lesser, contrasting the plant with the species *O. major*.

Illustrations: S.Ross-Craig, *Drawings Brit. Pl.* 23: t. 28 (1966); N.C.W.Beadle, *Students Fl. NE New South Wales* 5: 834, fig. 365 (1984); B.A.Auld & R.W.Medd, *Weeds* 194 (1987).

Perennial with erect annual shoots to c. 40 cm tall, with crisped, glandular hairs, dull brownish purple, sometimes tinged yellowish. Scale leaves ovate to lanceolate, 1–2 cm long; upper leaves remote. Spike dense, becoming lax below after flowering; bracts lanceolate, acuminate. Flowers sessile. Calyx 8–15 mm long, deeply split into 2 lateral, unequally bifid segments. Corolla 10–16 mm long with crisped margins, externally glandular-hairy, dull brownish mauve or yellowish, veined; back of tube curved; upper lip notched; lower lip  $\pm$ equally 3-lobed. Ovary obloid-ellipsoidal, 5 mm long; style c. 1 cm long, curved under upper corolla lip; stigma purplish or yellowish. Capsule 8–9 mm long. Seeds very numerous. *Broomrape*.

Norfolk Is. Not common on the Island. A native of Europe and the Mediterranean region, parasitic on a wide range of hosts but particularly clover, and presumably introduced with fodder plants.

N.Is.: Anson Bay, *W.R.Sykes NI 145* (CHR); *loc. id.*, 1962, *P.Ralston* (CHR); Captain Cook Monument, 1967, *D.M.Henderson* (E); *s. loc.*, *J.D.McComish 107* (K).

## 84. GESNERIACEAE

Perennial herbs, rarely shrubs or small trees. Leaves radical or opposite, occasionally one leaf of pair much reduced, rarely alternate or whorled, simple, entire or toothed, without stipules. Inflorescence cymose or flowers solitary, rarely racemose. Flowers often large and showy, bisexual. Calyx lobes 5, free or united. Corolla zygomorphic, 5-lobed, usually 2-lipped, imbricate, often basally spurred. Stamens usually 2 or 4, rarely 5, often with 1 staminode; anthers often  $\pm$ coherent in pairs. Ovary superior to inferior, 1-locular, with 2  $\pm$ intrusive, parietal placentas; ovules numerous; style terminal; stigma usually 2-lobed. Fruit a capsule, rarely a berry. Seeds small.

A mainly tropical and subtropical family of c. 140 genera and 2500 species; 1 genus endemic to Lord Howe Is.

G.Bentham, *Gesneriaceae, Fl. Austral.* 4: 534–536 (1869).

### NEGRIA

*Negria* F.Muell., *Fragm.* 7: 151 (1871); named in honour of Professor Cristoforo Negri, 19th century Italian geographer.

Type: *N. rhabdothamnoides* F.Muell.

Small trees with brittle wood. Leaves simple, somewhat succulent, clustered towards ends of shoots, in whorls of 3 (or 4). Inflorescence axillary, cymose, 3-flowered. Calyx cup-shaped, 5-lobed. Corolla  $\pm$ 2-lipped; tube slightly curved. Stamens 4, not coherent, exerted; 1 staminode posterior. Ovary superior, conical, slightly curved, basally surrounded by shallow disc; placentas broad. Fruit a capsule.

A monotypic genus endemic to Lord Howe Is.

The genus is unique in the family in its arborescent habit; its affinities lie with genera in New Caledonia (*Coronanthera* and *Depanthus*) and in New Zealand (*Rhabdothamnus*). Together with *Fieldia* (N.S.W. and south-eastern Qld, Australia) these are the only Old World members of the large and otherwise exclusively New World subfamily Gesnerioideae, characterised by the cotyledons remaining equal after germination, the ovary superior or usually more or less inferior and other more obscure characters.

***Negria rhabdothamnoides* F.Muell., *Fragm.* 7: 152 (1871)**

T: Lord Howe Island. *C.Moore*; holo: MEL; iso: K. So named from its affinity with the New Zealand endemic genus *Rhabdothamnus*.

Illustrations: P.S.Green, *Bot. Mag.* 179: t. 659 (1973); I.Hutton, *Lord Howe Is.* 37, 127 (1986).

Tree to 8 m tall. Leaves with upper surface glossy, pale green below, sparsely pubescent; lamina ovate to broadly elliptic, 7–20 cm long, 4.5–10 cm broad, basally acute to ±rounded, often slightly recurved at margins, very shallowly and bluntly denticulate with teeth small or imperceptible, obtuse to acute, slightly apiculate. Calyx 3–5 mm long, with ±filiform teeth, pubescent. Corolla somewhat waxy-fleshy, yellow with orange-red spots inside lobes and tube, pubescent; tube c. 20 mm long; lobes reflexed at anthesis, with 3 lower lobes 10–13 mm long, and upper pair 5–6 mm long. Filaments 17 mm long, ±reflexed. Capsule ovoid, 15 mm long, beaked. *Pumpkin Tree*. Figs 61, 85F–G.

Lord Howe Is. Common from c. 500 m altitude and upwards, occasionally at a lower altitude, as in Erskine Creek. Flowers Oct.–Apr.

L.H.Is.: vicinity of Goat House, *A.N.Rodd 1861* (K, NSW); slopes of Mt Lidgbird, *J.D.McComish 108* (K, NSW); Erskine Valley, *A.N.Rodd 1762* (K, NSW); last part of ascent of Mt Gower, *P.S.Green 1612* (A, K); summit of Mt Gower, *J.Pickard & A.N.Rodd 1370* (NSW).

## 85. ACANTHACEAE

Herbs, shrubs, climbers or sometimes trees. Stems often angled and swollen at nodes. Leaves opposite, simple, often with conspicuous cystoliths, without stipules. Inflorescence terminal or axillary, racemose, spicate, cymose or paniculate, or flowers occasionally solitary, often with large, coloured bracts. Flowers zygomorphic or almost actinomorphic, bisexual. Calyx 4- or 5-lobed, rarely more, sometimes reduced to a ring. Corolla tubular, 5-lobed, usually 2-lipped, convolute or imbricate in bud. Stamens 2, or 4 in 2 pairs, sometimes with 1 or more staminodes, inserted in corolla tube. Ovary superior, 2-locular; placentation axile; style simple; stigma capitate or lobed. Fruit a capsule, usually elastically dehiscent with recurved valves, rarely a berry. Seed usually compressed discoid, sometimes with mucilaginous hairs.

A mainly tropical family of c. 350 genera and 4000 species; 1 genus introduced on Norfolk Is. Many members are often grown as ornamentals, for either their coloured leaves or their showy flowers. *Thunbergia grandiflora* (Roxb. ex Rottler) Roxb., a blue- or white-flowered vine, has been recorded as semi-naturalised near the old prison settlement at Kingstown (*G.Uhe 1137*, K).

*Pseuderanthemum grandiflorum* (Benth.) Domin (*Eranthemum variabile* var. *grandiflorum* Benth.) was described and based on a specimen collected in the 1850s by W.G.Milne, which purported to come from Lord Howe Is. However, it has never been rediscovered there, and as it turns out to be *P. pelagicum* (Seem.) P.S.Green, a native of Vanuatu, the islands of which were visited by Milne after Lord Howe Is., it has been concluded that the specimen described by Bentham was labelled with the wrong locality.

G.Bentham, *Acanthaceae, Fl. Austral.* 4: 541–555 (1869); C.A.Backer & R.C.Bakhuizen van den Brink Jr, *Acanthaceae, Fl. Java* 2: 544 (1963); R.M.Barker, A taxonomic revision of Australian Acanthaceae, *J. Adelaide Bot. Gard.* 9: 1–286 (1986).