

Anthobolus filifolius R.Br.

Family:

Santalaceae

Brown, R. (1810) *Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae* : 357. Type: Northern Territory, coast opp. Groote Eylandt, 4 Jan. 1803, R. Brown; holo: BM; iso: K, G-DC, P. Fide H. U. Stauffer (1959).



Stem

Usually flowers and fruits as a shrub about 1-3 m tall.

Leaves

Leaves glabrous, semicircular in transverse section to almost terete, about 10-50 x 0.5-1 mm, apex hooked. Leaf bearing twigs green, rather similar to the leaves.

Flowers

Male flowers: Flowers in umbels or abbreviated racemes, up to five flowers per inflorescence, peduncle about 4-10 mm long, pedicels about 1-4 mm long. Tepals about 2 mm long. Female flowers: Flowers solitary or in 2-3-flowered umbels, peduncle about 5-20 mm long, pedicels about 5-20 mm long. Tepals about 1.5-2 mm long. Ovary cylindrical, about 1.5 mm long, stigma +/- 3-lobed. Ovules 1.

Fruit

Fruits ellipsoid, about 5-9 mm long. Endocarp smooth or obscurely pitted. Embryo small, about 2.5-3 mm long, cotyledons about as wide as the radicle.

Seedlings

Features not available.

Distribution and Ecology

Endemic to Australia, occurs in NT, CYP, NEQ and CEQ. Altitudinal range from near sea level to 350 m. Usually grows in open forest and heathland but also found in beach forest, vine thickets and on the edges of monsoon forest.

Natural History & Notes

May be parasitic on the roots of other plants.

Synonyms

Anthobolus triqueter R.Br., *Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae* : 357(1810), Type: Queensland, Endeavour River, J. Banks; holo: BM. Fide H. U. Stauffer (1959).

RFK Code

3194



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Leaves, flowers and buds. ©

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