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# *Anticoryne* Turcz.

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Options

— Turczaninow, P.K.N.S. (15 June 1852), Myrtaceae Xerocarpicae, in Nova Hollandia a cl. Drumond [sic; Drummond] lectae et plerumque in collectione ejus quinta distributae, determinatae et descriptae. *Bulletin de la Classe Physico-Mathématique de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de Saint-Pétersbourg* 10: 332

Top

PROFILE () DISTRIBUTION () LITERATURE & LINKS () KEY ()

## Nomenclature

**Turczaninow, P.K.N.S. (15 June 1852), Myrtaceae Xerocarpicae, in Nova Hollandia a cl. Drumond [sic; Drummond] lectae et plerumque in collectione ejus quinta distributae, determinatae et descriptae. *Bulletin de la Classe Physico-Mathématique de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de Saint-Pétersbourg* 10: 332** ()

## Etymology

From the Greek *anti* (instead of or opposed to) and *koryne* (club), possibly referring to the anthers being club-like.

## Description

Shrubs medium-sized, glabrous, single-stemmed at the base. Leaves opposite, decussate; blade dotted with numerous small oil glands. Peduncles solitary in the axils, 1-flowered. Bracteoles persistent at anthesis. Flowers actinomorphic. Hypanthium shallowly cup-shaped to broadly campanulate, adnate to ovary for most of its length, finely rugose-pitted. Sepals 5, erect in flower, much shorter than the petals, 1.1–1.6 mm long, entire or denticulate, largely to fully petaline, sometimes with a herbaceous ridge, not horned, persistent and closed inwards in fruit. Petals 5, widely spreading in flower, shed in fruit, broadly or very broadly obovate, 4–7 mm long, white or pale pink; antipetalous colleters absent or minute. Staminodes absent. Stamens inflexed in bud, 12–45 in a circle or somewhat irregular, geniculate at the base of the connective, much shorter than the petals. Filaments free, flattened. Anthers somewhat helmet-like, dehiscent by 2 terminal pores; connective

gland fused to the thecae or distal part of filament, scarcely or shortly protruding at base of thecae, often reddish. Ovary 3-locular; summit shallowly to deeply convex and green at first, becoming reddish and markedly convex or broadly conic in fruit; placentas axial, large, peltate and shield like, ± sessile or with a very short stalk near the base; ovules 4–15 per loculus, radially arranged. Style central, exposed part becoming red; base deeply inset, pale; stigma capitate, small. Fruits ½–⅔ superior, 3-valvate, somewhat 3-lobed, few- or many-seeded. Seeds 0.9–1.3 mm long, crustaceous, facetted, colliculate or shortly tuberculate on lateral surfaces, very dark brown to black. Chaff pieces sometimes whitish.

## Diagnostic Features

Unusual in having ± black seeds. Other important characters: stamens 12–45; anthers somewhat helmet-like, dehiscent by 2 terminal pores, the connective gland fused; ovules 4–15 per loculus; fruits ½–⅔ superior, 3-valvate.

## Chromosome Numbers

Unknown.

## Biostatus

Native.

## Distribution

genus of 3 species extending from the Hyden area south to Fitzgerald River National Park in the southwest of Western Australia.

## Ecology

Top

Flowers have exposed nectar and attract varied insect pollinators. The inland species has a tuberculate, reniform seed that is possibly adaptive for myrmecochory.

## Nomenclature and Typification

*Anticoryne* Turcz., *Bulletin de la Classe Physico-Mathematique de l'Academie Imperiale des Sciences de Saint-Pétersbourg* 10: 332 (1852). Type: *Anticoryne diosmoides* Turcz.

## Taxonomic Notes

This genus belongs to a clade that includes *Babingtonia* Lindl., *Malleostemon* J.W.Green and *Scholtzia* Schauer (Rye *et al.* 2020). All three species of *Anticoryne* are conservation-listed in Western Australia.

## Illustrations

B.L. Rye, *Nuytsia* 28: 213, fig. 3 (2017), https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/60018568 (https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/60018568).

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## Source

Published 21 December 2022.

## Taxonomy

- Kingdom: Plantae ()
- Phylum: Charophyta
- Class: Equisetopsida
- Subclass: Magnoliidae
- Superorder: Rosanae ()
- Order: Myrtales ()
- Family: Myrtaceae (/opus/foa/profile/Myrtaceae) ()
- Genus: Anticoryne (/opus/foa/profile/Anticoryne) ()



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Top

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Top

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