Scholtzia Schauer

Options

ALA (https://bie.ala.org.au/species/https://id.biodiversity.org.au/taxon/apni/51781661) NSL [legitimate] (https://biodiversity.org.au/nsl/services/apni-format/display/113336)

— Schauer, J.C. (1843), Genera Myrtacearum nova vel denuo recognita. *Linnaea: ein Journal für die Botanik in ihrem ganzen Umfange, oder Beiträge zur Pflanzenkunde* 17: 241

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Nomenclature

Schauer, J.C. (1843), Genera Myrtacearum nova vel denuo recognita. *Linnaea: ein Journal für die Botanik in ihrem ganzen Umfange, oder Beiträge zur Pflanzenkunde* 17: 241 ()

Etymology

Dedicated to Johann Eduard Heinrich Scholtz (1812–1859), a physician and naturalist who studied the flora and fauna of one of the provinces of Poland.



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Australian Plant Image Index
Scholtzia involucrata by Thiele, K.R., 03/01/2007 (© Thiele, K.R.)

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Type

Type *Baeckea involucrata* Endl. [= *Scholtzia involucrata* (Endl.) Druce].

Description

Shrubs small or to 3 (–4) m high, mostly without a lignotuber, glabrous; young stems developing a loose, usually smooth, whitish epidermis. Leaves opposite; apical point absent or minute. Peduncles to 25 mm long, often many-flowered and with secondary axes, rarely consistently 1-flowered. Bracts caducous or shed in flower in most species. Flowers small, often densely grouped. Hypanthium often dorsiventrally compressed in basal half. Sepals 5, much shorter than to about as long as the petals, persistent in fruit. Petals 5, widely spreading in flower, broadly ovate to circular, 1–4.5 mm long, white to bright pink, either shed in fruit or persistent and closed inwards to an erect position in fruit; antipetalous colleters absent or minute. Staminodes rare or absent. Stamens inflexed in bud, 3–30, in antisepalous groups or a continuous circle, much shorter than the petals, geniculate at base of anther. Anthers somewhat 2-lobed, dehiscent by 2 terminal pores or very short ± vertical slits; connective gland protruding at base. Ovary inferior in most species, 1–3-locular in most flowers, 2-locular in most species; placentas small, sessile; ovules either 2 per loculus and superposed or 1 per loculus. Style with base inserted in a cylindrical depression in summit of ovary; stigma capitate and minute or peltate and to 0.2 mm diam. Fruits indehiscent, multi-locular or rarely 1-locular (in that case a nut), inferior to c. 1/2 inferior, 1-seeded or rarely 2-seeded. Seeds unfacetted, 0.8–1.9 mm long; testa thin, membranous.

Diagnostic Features

Unusual in having 2 superposed (rather than collateral) ovules in each loculus or just 1 ovule per loculus. Other important characters: peduncles usually long (to 25 mm) and with multiple flowers; stamens geniculate, with anthers dehiscent by pores or very short ± vertical slits; style base inserted in a cylindrical depression in summit of ovary; fruits indehiscent, usually multi-locular.

Phenology

The genus flowers primarily in spring but includes a few summer-flowering species.

Chromosome Numbers

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x = 11, with *n* = 11 recorded in several species and *n* = 22 in one species (Rye 1979).

Biostatus

Native.

Distribution

A Western Australian genus of more than 40 species, extending from near Carnarvon south to near Harvey and inland to north of Hyden, with a concentration of species in and south of Kalbarri National Park.

Ecology

Most species are killed by fire and regenerate by seed. Varied insect pollinators are attracted to readily accessible nectar in the usually small, massed flowers. The small, indehiscent fruits are often well exposed to the wind. A number of species have their petals persistent in fruit, including the more or less prostrate species *S. prostrata*.

Nomenclature and Typification

Scholtzia Schauer, *Linnaea: ein Journal für die Botanik in ihrem ganzen Umfange, oder Beiträge zur Pflanzenkunde* 17: 241 (1843); *Baeckea* sect. *Scholtzia* (Schauer) Baill., *Histoire des Plantes* 6: 358 (1876). Lecto, designated by B.L. Rye, *Nuytsia* 28: 160 (2017): *Baeckea involucrata* Endl. [= *Scholtzia involucrata* (Endl.) Druce].

Piptandra Turcz., *Bulletin de la Societe Imperiale des Naturalistes de Moscou* 35(2): 323–324 (1862). Type: *Piptandra spatulata* Turcz. [= *Scholtzia spatulata* (Turcz.) Benth.].

Pritzelia Schauer, *Flora: oder Allgemeine Botanischer Zeitung* 26: 407, 409 (1843), *nom. inval.*, *nom. nud.*

Taxonomic Notes

Some species complexes remain unresolved.

Species that have two superposed ovules in each loculus, e.g. *S. ciliata*, tend to produce just one seed in the lower or upper part of the fruit, corresponding with the ovule position. Occasional 2-seeded fruits may be formed in some species.

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Illustrations

B.L. Rye, *Nuytsia* 30: 38, fig. 1 (2019), https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/60016337 (https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/60016337).

Excluded or Uncertain Names

Scholtzia sp. Jurien (R.J. Cranfield & P.J. Spencer RJC 8443), *S.* sp. Walebing (S. McNee 4), *S.* sp. Whelarra (M.E. Trudgen 12018) and *S.* sp. Wongonderrah (M.E. & M.R. Trudgen MET 12000) (Western Australian Herbarium 1998–) belong to species complexes that have yet to be resolved. One very distinctive species that is currently known as *S.* sp. Geraldton (F. Lullfitz L 3216) is of uncertain generic placement but does not belong in *Scholtzia*.

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(https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/56090871)

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Taxonomy

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

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Author - B.L. Rye

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