

**ETYMOLOGY** (pet-al-o-STIG-ma) Greek petal + stigma: The species triloculare latin tri = 3 + locularis =

chamber refers to supposedly 3 celled rather than 4 celled fruit;

LIFEFORM
STATUS
OCCURS
HABITAT
TOLERANCES
Tree 5-15m x 3m
Widespread Uncommon
Southeast Qld, NSW Nth Coast
Coastal open eucalypt woodland
Frost (high) and drought tolerant (high)

**LEAVES**Alternate, 2.5-8 cm, narrow-elliptic, glossy green, pubescent grey below on 4-9 mm

stalks; weeping foliage.

**FLOWERS** Cream to fawn. Separate male and female flowers on same tree. Female: on solitary stem.

Males: strong lemon scent.

males in clusters. Flowering Times Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan

**FRUIT** Capsules, 10-17 mm, bright orange to reddish. Berry-like, produces masses which stay on

the plant for long periods. Fruiting Times March, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan

**SEEDS** Once flesh removed round capsule dries and explodes scattering seeds in all directions.

**BARK** Greyish black with vertical fissures on larger specimens;

**TRUNK or STEM** Shrub to small tree with weeping branchlets;

**ETHNOBOTANY** Bitter drink: crush two fruit in jug of water. Fruit edible but long-lasting very bitter aftertaste.

Attractive small tree for gardens. Ornamental: potential usage in landscaping, screen, street tree, pot plant. Leaves favourite foodplant for possums; Bark used for cotton/woolen

fabric dyes; Fruit cases explode on temperature change; Leaves used for nesting:

Megachile mystaceana (leaf cutting bees);

**BEES** *Megachilid mystaceana* (leaf cutting bee)

INSECTS Syntherata janetta (Moth)70

**BUTTERFLY** Hypochrysops apelles (copper jewel) caterpillars protected by Acrobat Ants

(Crematogaster sp)

**INDIGENOUS USES** Fruit used by aborigines for toothache;

ID FEATURE Flowers Cream to fawn with gold-like sheen in axillary

Flowers Cream to fawn with gold-like sheen in axillary clusters + Capsules smooth globular orange tardily dehiscent bitter tasting fleshy, berry-like hard internal seed; Bark vertical

fissures on larger specimens.