



Flora of Australia

Tylophora R.Br.

Author: P.I.Forster

Cite this profile as: P.I.Forster. *Tylophora*, in (ed.), *Flora of Australia*. Australian Biological Resources Study, Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment: Canberra.
<https://profiles.ala.org.au/opus/foa/profile/Tylophora> [Date Accessed: 13 May 2022]

Generated on Fri May 13, 2022

Copyright

© Copyright Commonwealth of Australia, 2022

The material in this profile is protected by copyright laws and may be used as permitted under the Copyright Act 1968 or in accordance with licences granted by the copyright owner.

Your right to use images and maps or to permit others to use these is subject to the terms of the licence that the contributor of them has applied to the image or map. Information on copyright in images is set out in the Acknowledgements section and through the ALA site at <http://www.ala.org.au/faq/using-images-found-on-the-ala/>. Text used in this profile has been contributed by the editors and others identified. Unless permitted by the copyright owner, you may download or print a single copy of this material for your own information, research or study.

You may not remove any copyright or other notices appearing in this profile.

No rights are granted to the Commonwealth Coat of Arms or to any logos or trade marks.

Please contact ALA at support@ala.org.au if you believe material in this profile infringes any rights or breaches any contract or licence obligations.

License

All material CC-BY unless otherwise stated.

ISSN: 22077820

Profile Updated: Thu Feb 20, 2020 11:41 AM AEDT

Version: 1

Cite this profile as: P.I.Forster. Tylophora, in (ed.), Flora of Australia. Australian Biological Resources Study, Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment: Canberra.

<https://profiles.ala.org.au/opus/foa/profile/Tylophora> [Date Accessed: 13 May 2022]

Profile permalink:

<https://profiles.ala.org.au/opus/foa/profile/85be5fa3-34d5-4986-932d-aac787c3ccd6>



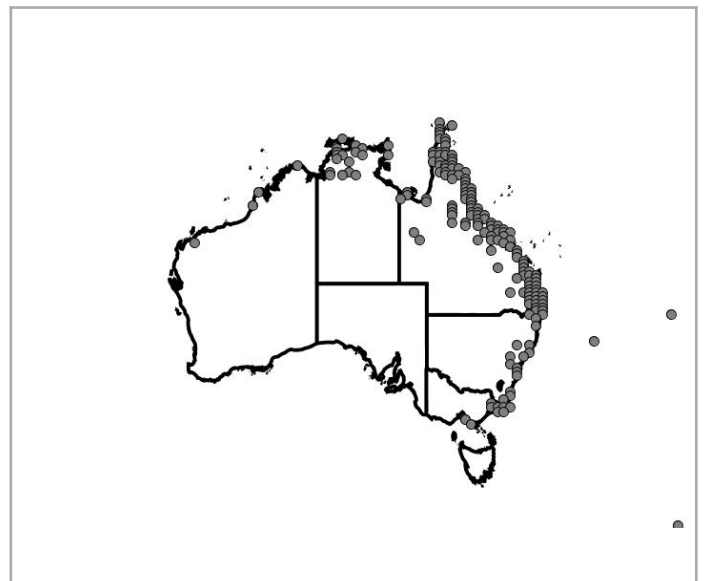
Tylophora R.Br.

- Brown, R. (27 March 1810) , *Prodromus florum Novae Hollandiae et insulae Van-Diemen, exhibens characteres plantarum quas annis 1802-1805* : 460

P.I.Forster

Perennial vines or shrubs; latex clear, white or yellow. Roots fibrous. Leaves usually petiolate; lamina herbaceous, coriaceous, glabrous or hairy; colleters present or absent. Inflorescence umbelliform to racemose, with 1–many fascicles. Corolla rotate to subrotate; tube very short; lobes free at tips, valvate or rarely imbricate. Annular and corolline coronas absent; gynostegial corona staminal and composed of 5 discrete lobes adnate to staminal column below, not overtopping anthers. Stamens connate into gynostegium, markedly capitate. Anthers 2-locular; with terminal appendage; pollen in linear tetrads; pollinaria with 2 semi-erect to horizontal, globose to subglobose pollinia lacking pellucid germinating mouth; corpusculum oblong; caudicles not winged, not geniculate. Style-head depressed-globose, not papillose. Follicles fusiform to ovoid. Seeds flattened, ovate to oblong, comose at micropylar end.

Distribution: A genus of over 75 species in Africa, the Indian subcontinent, China, Malesia, Papuasia and Melanesia, with 12 species in Australia, 1 endemic, and 1 on Norfolk Is.



Etymology: from the Greek tylos (a knot) and phoros (bearing), referring to the shape of the staminal coronal lobes

Bibliography: P.I.Forster, A taxonomic revision of Tylophora R.Br. (Asclepiadaceae: Marsdenieae) in Australia, Austral. Syst. Bot. 5: 29–51 (1992).

Source: Flora of Australia Volume 28

Nomenclature

Forster, P.I. in Orchard, A.E. (ed.) (1996) , Asclepiadaceae. *Flora of Australia* 28 : 268-277
 taxonomic synonym: Hybanthera Endl.: 268

Images



Fig. 1: '*Tylophora colorata*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)

(cc) BY



Fig. 2: '*Tylophora barbata*' by Fagg, M. (© Fagg, M.)

(cc) BY



Fig. 3: '*Tylophora grandiflora*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)

(cc) BY



Fig. 4: '*Tylophora biglandulosa*' by Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (© Royal Botanic Gardens Board)

(cc) BY

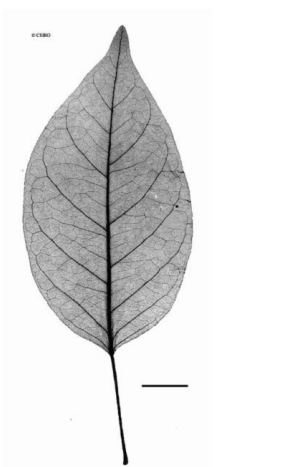


Fig. 5: '*Tylophora cinerascens*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)

(cc) BY



Fig. 6: '*Tylophora benthamii*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)

(cc) BY

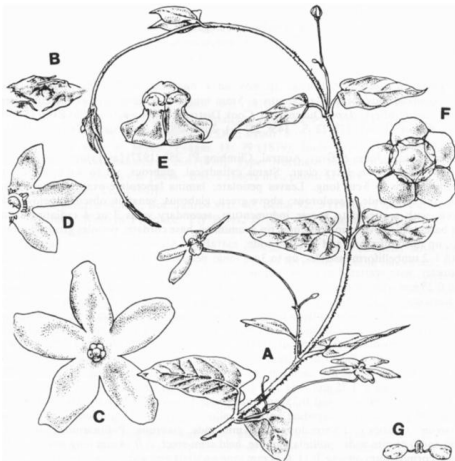


Fig. 7: '*Tylophora grandiflora*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)

(cc) BY



Fig. 8: '*Tylophora williamsii*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)

(cc) BY



Fig. 9: '*Tylophora barbata*' by Fagg, M. (© Fagg, M.)

(cc) BY



Fig. 10: '*Tylophora biglandulosa*' by Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (© Royal Botanic Gardens Board)

(cc) BY



Fig. 11: '*Tylophora biglandulosa*' by Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (© Royal Botanic Gardens Board)

(cc) BY

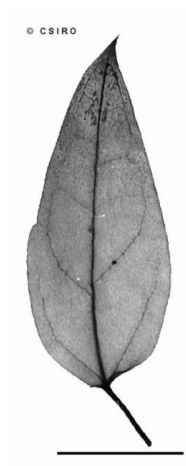


Fig. 12: '*Tylophora flexuosa*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)

(cc) BY

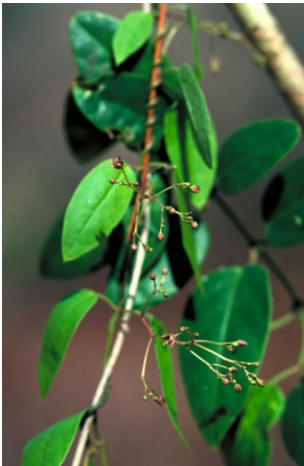


Fig. 13: '*Tylophora flexuosa*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)



Fig. 14: '*Tylophora benthamii*' by Fagg, M. (© Fagg, M.)



Fig. 15: '*Tylophora erecta*' by Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (© Royal Botanic Gardens Board)

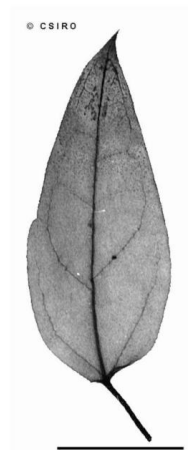


Fig. 16: '*Tylophora flexuosa*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)

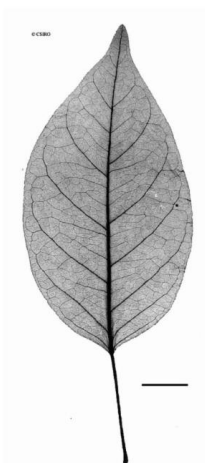


Fig. 17: '*Tylophora cinerascens*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



Fig. 18: '*Tylophora williamsii*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



©CSIRO

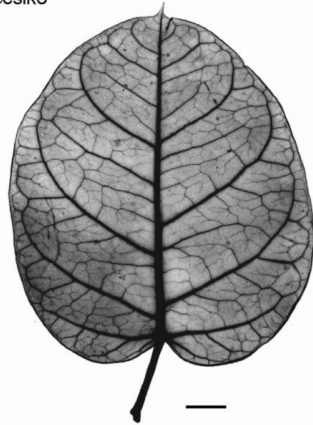


Fig. 19: '*Tylophora benthamii*' by Unknown (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)

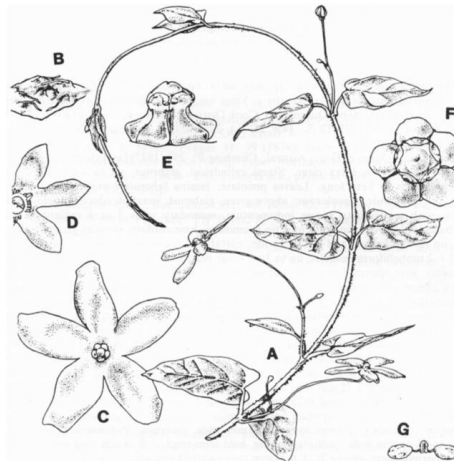


Fig. 20: '*Tylophora grandiflora*' by Unknown (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)



Flora of Australia: vascular plants *Tylophora* key

From: **Forster, P.I.** (1996). *Tylophora*. In: *Flora of Australia* 28. Australian Biological Resources Study, Canberra.

1	Colleters present; lamina not as above	2
1	Colleters absent; lamina linear-lanceolate	<i>Tylophora linearis</i>
2	Latex in stems and leaves yellow	3
2	Latex in stems and leaves white or clear	4
3	Plants erect, with dense yellowish indumentum; leaf lamina lanceolate to lanceolate-ovate	<i>Tylophora erecta</i>
3	Plants twining, glabrous or with sparse colourless indumentum; leaf lamina ovate to elliptic	<i>Tylophora benthamii</i>
4	Latex in stems and leaves white	5
4	Latex in stems and leaves clear	6
5	Leaves with dense yellow indumentum when young; corolla lobes less than 3 mm long	<i>Tylophora cinerascens</i>
5	Leaves glabrous or with scattered colourless indumentum; corolla lobes more than 3 mm long	<i>Tylophora williamsii</i>
6	Leaf lamina not purplish below; colleters 2–5	7
6	Leaf lamina purplish below; colleters 7 or 8	<i>Tylophora colorata</i>
7	Corolla lobes twisted in bud and at anthesis, lanceolate, attenuate	<i>Tylophora paniculata</i>
7	Corolla lobes not twisted, not lanceolate, acute	8
8	Corolla lobes 5–6.5 mm long	9
8	Corolla lobes 2–4 mm long	10
9	Leaf lamina with indumentum; corolla lobes 6–6.5 mm long; staminal corona c. 1.5 mm diam.; corolla red	<i>Tylophora grandiflora</i>
9	Leaf lamina glabrous; corolla lobes 5 mm long; staminal corona c. 2.5 mm diam.; corolla pink	<i>Tylophora rupicola</i>

10	Staminal corona 1–1.5 mm diam.	<i>Tylophora flexuosa</i>
10	Staminal corona 2–3 mm diam.	11
11	Leaf lamina discolorous; pedicels 6–8 mm long	<i>Tylophora barbata</i>
11	Leaf lamina concolorous; pedicels 4–5 mm long	<i>Tylophora woollsii</i>

