

# Melicytus venosus

## SYNONYMS

None - first described in 2017

## FAMILY

Violaceae

## AUTHORITY

*Melicytus venosus* Courtney, Heenan, Molloy et de Lange

## FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

## CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 32

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable | Qualifiers: CD, RR, Sp

## SIMILAR TAXA

Distinguished from *Melicytus orarius* and *M. novae-zelandiae* subsp. *novae-zelandiae* by its taller stature (up to 6 m tall); upright, diffuse branches (with the main stems having collars of protruding corky lenticels); by the broadly elliptic, broadly elliptic-oblong or ovate-orbicular leaves that are membranous to semi-coriaceous, and with the distal margins crenate or weakly serrate (usually with 1–6 teeth), and by the cuneate to slightly obtuse bases. *Melicytus venosus* also differs from *M. orarius* by having glabrous stems, visible leaf veinlets and petals that are without a prominent purple margin.

## FLOWERING

August - October

## FRUITING

February - August

## ETYMOLOGY

**melicytus:** From the Greek meli (honey) and kytos (hollow container), referring to the staminal nectaries of the flowers. Literally “honey-cave”

## MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/melicytus-venosus/>



Fruit detail; Cape Stephens, D,Urville Island.  
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Leaves; Cape Stephens, D,Urville Island.  
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