

# FLORA OF AUSTRALIA

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/ [MYRTACEAE \(/OPUS/FOA/PROFILE/MYRTACEAE\) ☰ \(\)](#)  
/ [RINZIA \(/OPUS/FOA/PROFILE/RINZIA\) ☰ \(\)](#)

## Rinzia Schauer

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— 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: 239

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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: 239 ()



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### Etymology

Named after Sebastian Rinz (1782–1861) and his son Jacob (1809–1860), horticulturalists of Frankfurt, who introduced many exotic plants into Germany.

### Description

Prostrate to tall shrubs, sometimes with adventitious roots when low-growing, most or perhaps all species without a lignotuber. Leaves opposite and decussate, glabrous on both surfaces but sometimes with ciliate or lacinate margins; apical point absent or (in *R. icosandra*) rarely up to 0.15 mm long. Peduncles 0–0.6 (–1) mm long, 1-flowered (in most species) or 2-flowered. Bracteoles persistent in most species. Pedicels much longer than peduncles or rarely almost absent. Sepals 5, much shorter than the petals, persistent in fruit. Petals 5, widely spreading in flower, white to bright pink, shed before fruits mature; antipetalous colleters minute. Staminodes absent in most species, numerous and with a functional gland in two species. Stamens inflexed in bud, 5–24, sometimes absent or reduced to staminodes opposite the sepals but antipetalous ones always present, much shorter than the petals, connate at the base in many species, the filament very broad in most species and often emarginate and papillate at the apex. Anthers adnate to the front of a broad filament in most species or sometimes dorsifixed to a narrow filament or to the narrow apex of a broad filament; thecae longitudinally dehiscent; connective gland free. Ovary largely inferior to largely superior, 3-

locular; ovules 2–12 per loculus. Stigma peltate in sect. *Polyandra*, usually capitate elsewhere. Fruits largely superior, dehiscent by 3 valves, often very widely opening and becoming flattened, multi-seeded but often few-seeded in sect. *Polyandra*. Seeds reniform, 1.1–2.1 mm long, in most species either with a large whitish aril or a large, divided cavity in the inner surface; testa crustaceous, smooth to tuberculate, medium brown to black.

## Diagnostic Features

Anthers adnate to the front of a broad filament in most species (apparently unique in Myrtaceae) or sometimes narrowly dorsifixed. Other important characters: peduncles 0–0.6 (–1) mm long; antipetalous colleters minute; stamens 5–24, always with at least 1 stamen opposite each petal; anthers with a free connective gland and longitudinal dehiscence; fruits 3-valvate; seeds reniform, 1.1–2.1 mm long.

## Chromosome Numbers

Unknown.

## Biostatus

Native.

## Distribution

A genus of 19 species, occurring in central and southern mainland Australia, with a large majority in southwestern Western Australia.



## Ecology



Members of this genus tend to have long flowering periods. Their white to bright pink flowers attract varied insect pollinators to readily accessible nectar. Several species are known to produce adventitious roots. Most species favour ant dispersal by having seeds with a large aril.

## Nomenclature and Typification

*Rinzia* Schauer, *Linnaea: ein Journal für die Botanik in ihrem ganzen Umfange, oder Beiträge zur Pflanzenkunde* 17: 239 (1843); *Baeckea* sect. *Rinzia* (Schauer) Benth. & Hook.f., *Genera Plantarum* 1: 701 (1865). Type: *Rinzia fumana* Schauer.

## Taxonomic Notes

*Rinzia* was treated as a synonym of *Hypocalymma* (Endl.) Endl. by Niedenzu (1893), and when the genus was reinstated (Trudgen 1986) it was still considered closely related to *Hypocalymma*; however, molecular studies have shown it to be closest to *Enekbatus* Trudgen & Rye, with both genera now in subtribe Rinziinae (see Rye *et al.* 2020). *Rinzia* is divided into five sections (Rye 2017), with more than a third of the species in sect. *Rinzia* and the other sections each with three species:

sect. *Discolora* Rye (with discoloured leaves), sect. *Mesostemon* Rye (with moderately wide filaments that taper to a narrow apex), sect. *Polyandra* (with many narrow filaments) and sect. *Semasperma* Rye (with narrow filaments and a large, subdivided seed cavity).

## Illustrations

M.E. Trudgen, *Nuytsia* 5(3): 417, fig. 1, <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/53192035> (<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/53192035>); 419, fig. 2, <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/53192037> (<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/53192037>) (1986); B.L. Rye, *Nuytsia* 28: 44, fig. 1, <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/60018399> (<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/60018399>); 65, fig. 6 <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/60018420> (<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/60018420>); 67, fig. 7, <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/60018422> (<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/60018422>); 74, fig. 8, <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/60018429> (<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/60018429>) (2017).

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






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## Source

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## Taxonomy

- Kingdom: Plantae  ()
- Phylum: Charophyta
- Class: Equisetopsida
-  • Subclass: Magnoliidae
- Superorder: Rosanae  ()
-  • Order: Myrtales  ()
- Family: Myrtaceae (</opus/foa/profile/Myrtaceae>)  ()
-  • Genus: *Rinzia* (</opus/foa/profile/Rinzia>)  ()

  
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Rinzia schollerifolia by Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria, 23/04/2012 (© Royal Botanic Gardens Board)

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