

Liquidambar europaea A. Braun 1836 (Altingiaceae)

Leaf description

- **morphology:**

organisation: simple; **petiole:** present, very long; **shape:** palmately lobed, mainly 5 or 3 lobes; lobes long and especially the lateral ones often slender, main lobes occasionally with single small lateral lobes in the apical part of the lamina; **leaf base:** base angle very wide obtuse to 180°, base shape truncate to slightly cordate to widely rounded; **leaf apex:** apex angle odd-lobed acute; apex shape straight to acuminate; **margin:** toothed, dentate; leaf teeth dense, regularly spaced, small, tooth apex rounded, glanduliferous, tooth sinus acute; **1°-vein framework:** palmate, basal actinodromous, depending on the number of lobes 3–5 veins; **2°-vein framework:** weak brochidodromous to semicraspedodromous, intersecondaries occurring occasionally; **3°-vein framework:** regular polygonal reticulate.

- **cuticle:**

adaxial and abaxial cuticle delicate, hypostomatic; **adaxial cuticle:** anticlines rather straight forming polygonal cell outlines, about 20–50 µm across, glabrous; **abaxial cuticle:** a bit more delicate than the adaxial one, anticlines more faint, a bit rounded to distantly undulate; stomatal complexes brachyparacytic, shape rectangular oblong, subsidiary cells narrow, stomata elliptic, 12–32 µm long (average about 18–22 µm) laterally overlapped by the subsidiaries, thickened, prominent; front cavity narrow spindle-shaped to slender oval, not reaching the poles, porus short, narrow; trichome bases restricted to the junctions of stronger veins, otherwise glabrous.

Palecology

- **habitat:** alluvial forests, riparian to mesophytic forests
 - **vegetation type:** mainly in mixed mesophytic to deciduous forests
 - **life form:** large tree
 - **foliage persistence:** deciduous leaves
 - **flower ecology (pollination):** insect pollinated (zoophilous)
 - **fruit ecology (dispersal):** wind-dispersed (anemochorous)
-

Stratigraphy / Distribution

- **stratigraphy:** Lower Oligocene to Pliocene
 - **distribution:** *L. europaea* was wide-spread in Europe.
-

miscellaneous

- **synonyms:** *Liquidambar europaeum* A. BR.
- **modern relationship:** Today, *Liquidambar* is strongly disjunct with *L. styraciflua* L. in N-America, *L. orientalis* MILL. in the eastern Mediterranean and two species in China (*L. acalyicina* H.T. CHANG, *L. formosana* HANCE). The stomata point towards closer relationship to *L. styraciflua* and possibly *L. orientalis*.
- **remarks:** Grossmorphologically *Liquidambar* leaves differ from other palmately lobed foliage as *Acer* and *Platanus* by the dense and regular dentation that starts near the base as well as the glanduliferous tooth apices.

33 macroscopic leaf traits are stored in *Digiphyll*

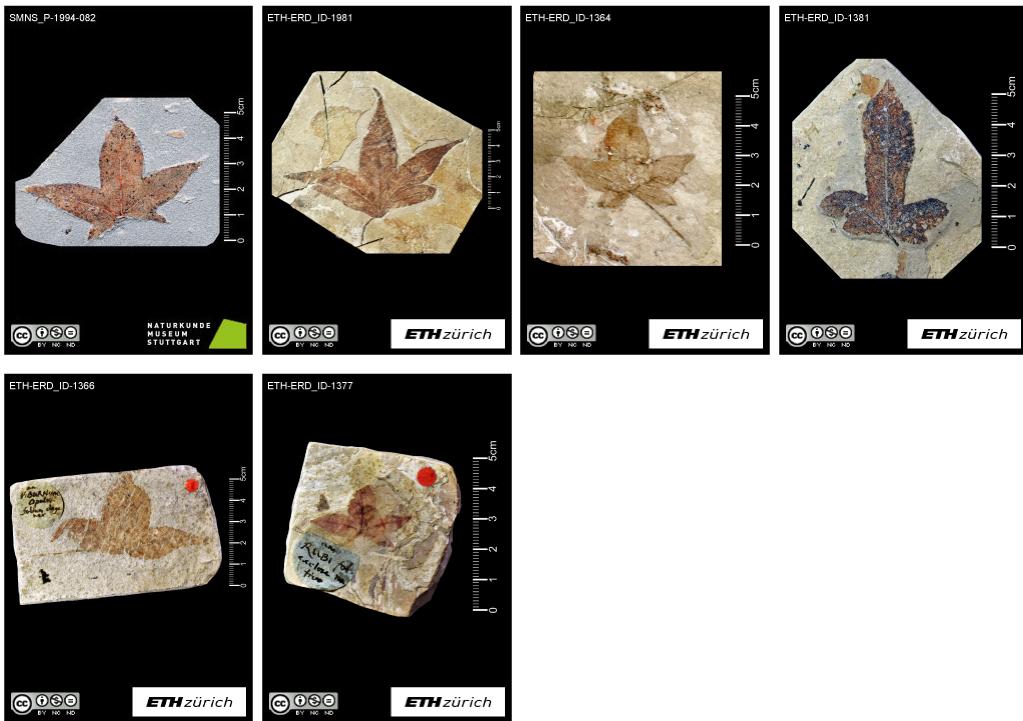
#	trait code	trait: charcters state
1	A-1.2	petiole: present
2	A-1.2.2	petiole, present: long
3	A-2.1	leaf organisation: simple
4	A-3.6	leaf shape: lobed
5	A-3.6.2	leaf shape, lobed: palmately lobed
6	A-4.2	leaf base angle: obtuse
7	A-5.1	leaf base shape: without basal extension
8	A-5.1.2	leaf base shape, without basal extension: rounded
9	A-5.1.3	leaf base shape, without basal extension: truncate
10	A-5.2	leaf base shape: with basal extension
11	A-5.2.1	leaf base shape, with basal extension: cordate
12	A-6.1	leaf apex angle: acute
13	A-7.1	leaf apex shape: attenuate (straight)
14	A-7.2	leaf apex shape: acuminate
15	A-8.2	leaf margin: toothed
16	A-8.2.2	leaf margin, toothed: dentate
17	A-9.1.1	leaf teeth, order number of teeth: simple order (first order)
18	A-9.2.1	leaf teeth, tooth density: dense
19	A-9.3.1	leaf teeth, tooth size: small
20	A-9.4.2	leaf teeth, tooth apex shape: rounded
21	A-9.4.3	leaf teeth, tooth apex shape: glandular
22	A-9.5.1	leaf teeth, tooth sinus shape: acute
23	B-1.2	primary vein framework: palmate
24	B-1.2.1	primary vein framework, palmate: actinodromous
25	B-1.2.1.1	primary vein framework, palmate, actinodromous: basal actinodromous
26	B-2.1	secondary vein framework: 2° veins reach margin
27	B-2.1.2	secondary vein framework, 2° veins reach margin: semicraspedodromous
28	B-2.3	secondary vein framework: 2° veins form loops and do not reach margin
29	B-2.3.2	secondary vein framework, 2° veins form loops and do not reach margin: weak intramarginal vein: absent
30	B-3.2	intersecondaries: present
31	B-4.1	intersecondaries: absent
32	B-4.2	intersecondaries: absent
33	B-5.2	tertiary vein framework: reticulate

For a detailed description of the leaf traits see menu *Manuals*.

? microscopic leaf traits are stored in *Digiphyll*

comming soon

Fossil images



References

- Ferguson D.K. (1971): The Miocene flora of Kreuzau, Western Germany. – *Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afd. Natuurkunde*, 60(1): 1-297.
- Hantke R. (1954): Die fossile Flora der obermiozänen Oehninger-Fundstelle Schrotzburg (Schienerberg, Süd-Baden). – *Denkschriften der Schweizerischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft*, 80/2: 1-118.
- Heer O. (1856): Flora tertiaria Helvetiae II. – *Winterthur (Wurster & Comp.)*: 177 pp.
- Heer O. (1859): Flora tertiaria Helvetiae III. – *Winterthur (Wurster & Comp.)*: 378 pp.
- Knobloch E. (1969): Tertiäre Floren von Mähren. – *Brno*: 201 pp.
- Knobloch E. & Kvaček Z. (1976): Miozäne Blätterflore vom Westrand der Böhmischen Masse. – *Rozpravy Ústředního ústavu geologického*, 42: 5-129.
- Kovar-Eder J. (1988): Obermiozäne (Pannone) Floren aus der Molassezone Österreichs. – *Beiträge zur Paläontologie von Österreich*, 14: 19-121.
- Litke R. (1967): Kutikularanalytischer Nachweis für einen Wechsel von warm gemäßigtem zu warmem Klima im Jungtertiär. – *Abhandlungen des Zentralen geologischen Instituts*, 10: 123-127.

Version: 2019-10-21