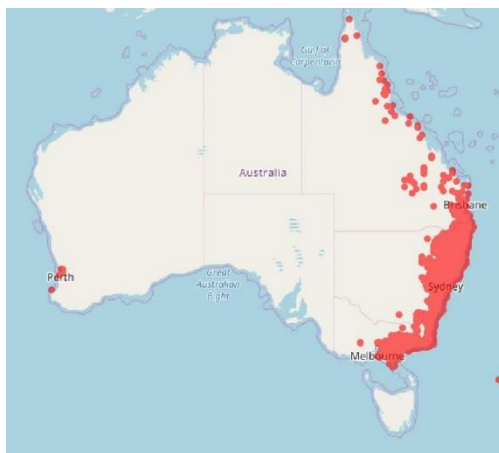


Ranunculaceae  
*Clematis glycinoides*  
headache vine

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#### ETYMOLOGY

(CLEM-a-tiss) Greek clematis = a vine shoot; clematis being a general name for a climber; species glycinoides = similar to genus Glycine

#### LIFEFORM

5-8 m Long Vine

#### STATUS

Widespread Uncommon per site

#### ORIGIN

Costal north-east Qld to Southern Victoria

#### HABITAT

Rainforest gullies

#### TOLERANCES

Moist conditions. Full sun to partial shade

#### LEAVES

Opposite, 3-8 x 1-5 cm entire, ovate/lanceolate shiny 2-3 leaflets, smooth, broad with sharply pointed; occasionally with a few teeth 3 veined triangular lobes usually near the base;

#### FLOWERS

Creamy-white female flowers scented 4 petalled, dioecious (male and female plants). Male flowers have numerous stamens. Anthers with an appendage 0.1-0.7 mm; mature achenes ellipsoid to ovoid inside view, not curved; usually lacking ridges on the lateral faces, or sometimes with 1-3 faint ridges; **Flowering Times:** Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov

#### FRUIT

Achenes, clusters of small fruit with long feathery plumes borne prolifically on female plants; **Fruiting Times:** May, June, Sept, Oct, Nov

#### ETHNOBOTANY

Showy scented flowers: ornamental. Medical: Protoanemonin in crushed leaves act on the mucous membranes creating an intense head clearing sensation: eye watering, nose smarting and head blowing. Crush leaves & rub between palms of hands, allow to warm slightly then inhale deeply fumes to cure headache. (Wild medicine in Australia, A.B. & J.W. Cribb 1981) Aphid, Green Leaf Hopper. *Forficula auricularia* (European earwig)

#### INSECTS

#### BIRD

#### BUTTERFLY

#### INDIGENOUS USES

Leaves were crushed & inhaled to relieve head pain. Taproot eaten roasted. Root fibres used to make string and woven headbands; The roots were pounded & cooked for eating.

#### ID FEATURE

Leaves trifoliate, distinctive vein pattern, female plants fluffy seed heads long silky tail