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Page(s): Page 225, Page 226, Page 227, Page 228, Page 229, Page 230

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ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 26.

By J. M. BLACK.

[Read October 11, 1928.]

CYPERACEAE.

Schoenus monocarpus, nov. sp. Caules graciles rigiduscili striati circiter 50 cm. longi; folia ad vaginas basilares brunneas laminis brevibus subulatisque terminatas reducta; panicula angusta laxa 4-8 cm. longa; pedunculi capillares 2-12 mm. longi bini vel terni in axillis bractearum vaginantium laminâ brevi subulatâ terminatarum; spiculae angustissimae 5-8 mm. longae, glumis plerumque emarginatis et mucronatis quarum 5-6 infimis vacuis et sensim brevioribus; flores solitarii vel rarius 2 quorum inferior solus fertilis; stamina 3; nux ovoidea alba leniter 3-costata 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. longa; setae hypogynae nullae.

Back Valley, near Encounter Bay, coll. J. B. Cleland. Differs from *S. brachyphyllus* in the slender stems and spikelets, and the solitary fruit; from *S. tenuissimus* in the numerous and shorter spikelets; from both in the absence of hypogynous bristles.

RESTIONACEAE.

Lepyrodia valliculae, nov. sp. Caules filiformes simplices erecti 6-30 cm. alti; rhizoma gracile non repens; vaginae basilares et caulinac appressae 8-12 mm. longae laminis brevibus subulatis terminatae; flores dioici in paniculâ angustâ spiciformi 1-7 cm. longâ dispositi; paniculae rami inferiores interdum 1-2 cm. longi inferne nudi; bracteolae 2 perianthio breviores; segmenta subaequalia acuta 2-3 mm. longa exteriora interiora aequantia vel paulo excedentia feminea quam mascula majora; staminodia et ovaria abortiva nulla; capsula subglobularis 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. longa.

Back Valley, near Encounter Bay, coll. J. B. Cleland. Differs from *L. Muellieri* in smaller stature, more slender stems, dioecious flowers and shorter bracteoles.

LEGUMINOSAE.

Swainsona fissimontana, J. M. Black nov. var. *coarctata*. Variat caulis erectioribus numerosioribus coarctatis, foliolis tantum 1-2 mm. latis, calycis pilis pallidioribus interdum fere albis, vexillo non longiore quam lato.—Flinders Range (near Hawker).—Western New South Wales (near Mount Koonenberry). Has a different aspect from the type and may be a distinct species, but the specimens are few and incomplete.

MYRTACEAE.

Calythrix involucrata, nov. sp. Frutex glaber folia alterna plus minusve patentia linearisubtrigona 3-4 mm. longa glandulis immersis obsita brevissime petiolata; flores sessiles solitarii vel saepius 2-5 in fasciculum terminalem aggregati et pluribus bracteis scariosis mucronatis carinatis ciliolatis duplo quam folia suprema longioribus involucrati; bracteolae circiter 5 mm. longae recurvo-mucronatae prope basin connatae; receptaculum 7-9 mm. longum, collo cavo paulo longiore quam ovarium; sepala truncata 2 mm. longa, aristis receptaculum aequantibus; petala ovata rosea 5 mm. longa; stamina circiter 20.

Cummins, coll. Miss J. Stopp; Hundreds of Brooker and Yadnarie, collectors unknown; all on Eyre Peninsula.

Differs from *C. tetragona* in the hollow neck of the receptacle and apparently from all other species in the conspicuous involucre of scarious bracts which surrounds the terminal flower-clusters. The bracts are altered leaves, as is shown by the blunt herbaceous mucro and green keel of the outer ones, while the broad scarious ciliolate margins correspond to the narrow scarious ciliolate margins visible on the short petioles of some of the small uppermost leaves.

It appears to me that the genus would be best divided into 2 sections:—1, *Stereotrachylae*, with the neck solid and the style rising from its summit, and 2, *Coelotrachylae*, with the neck hollow, so that the style rises from the ovary and its lower portion remains free and surrounded by the hollow neck.

BORAGINACEAE.

Plagiobothrys orthostatus, nov. sp. Herbula annua scabro-pubescentia, caulis erectis 4-7 cm. altis; folia linearia 1-3 cm. longa circiter 1 mm. lata radicalia basin versus dilatata; racemi laxi 1-5 cm. longi interrupte bracteati; calyx fructifer 2½ mm. longus, segmentis 5 lanceolatis rectis subaequalibus; corolla alba 2 mm. longa; stamina 5 paulo infra medium tubum affixa; nuculae 4 ovoideo-oblongae subacutae minime 1½ mm. longae opacae rugosoreticulatae, areolâ linearis-lanceolatâ a basi fere usque ad medianam faciem interiorem tendente.

Near Mount Graham, S.E. The nutlet resembles that of *P. plurisepalus*, but is rather smaller.

We owe to Mr. Ivan M. Johnston, of the Gray Herbarium, Harvard University, the knowledge that a few Australian plants, erroneously ascribed in the past to *Eritrichium* and *Rochelia*, belong properly to *Plagiobothrys*, Fisch. et Mey. Ind. sem. hort. petrop. 2: 46 (1835). *Plagiobothrys* differs from *Eritrichium* by the absence of wings to the nutlet and by the conspicuous dorsal and ventral keels; from *Rochelia* by the attachment of the nutlet to the receptacle or gynobase, the areole in *Rochelia* extending nearly the whole length of the nutlet, while in *Plagiobothrys* it does not extend above the middle of the inner face. The genus is chiefly American.

The following key to the Australian species of *Plagiobothrys* is founded partly on one prepared but not published by Mr. Johnston:—

I. *P. plurisepalus* (F. v. M.) Johnston in Contrib. Gray Herb. 81: 75 (1928).
—*Maccoya plurisepalea*, F. v. M. Fragm. 1: 127 (1859); *Rochelia Maccoya*, F. v. M. ex Benth. Fl. Aust. 4: 408 (1869); *R. plurisepalea* (F. v. M.) Druce Rep. bot. exch. cl. Brit. Isles 4: 644 (1917).—Western New South Wales and the drier parts of South Australia.

2. *P. elachanthus* (F. v. M.) Johnston l.c. 78.—*Heliotropium elachanthum*, F. v. M. in Linnaea 25: 424 (1852); *Eritrichium australasicum*, Benth. Fl. Aust.

4: 406 (1869) pro parte non A. DC.—South Australia (Rocky River; Port Lincoln); Victoria (North-western district).

3. *P. orthostatus*. See above.

4. *P. australasicus* (A. DC.) Johnston in Contrib. Gray Herb. 68: 75 (1923) et 81: 79 (1928).—*Eritrichium australasicum*, A. DC. Prodr. 10: 134 (1846); *Allocarya australasica*, Greene in Erythea 3: 57 (1895).—Western Australia (Swan River, coll. Drummond, n. 505).

SOLANACEAE.

Solanum ellipticum, R. Br. nov. var. *mollibaccalis*. Bacca mollis esculenta fusca 15-20 mm. diam.—Nov. var. *duribaccalis*. Bacca dura non esculenta flava minuscula. I have been obliged to describe 2 varieties, because it appears impossible to ascertain the nature of the berries of the type, which was collected by Robert Brown at Broad Sound, northern Queensland. In his *Prodromus* he does not describe the berries and Dunal, in DC. Prodr. 13, 1: 298 says there were no berries on the specimens given to him by Brown in 1819. Bentham only says the berry is globular and F. M. Bailey in his Queensland Flora merely copies Bentham's description. The soft juicy purplish berry is eaten by the natives in our northern districts; the hard yellow one is avoided.

MYOPORACEAE.

Eremophila parvifolia, nov. sp. Fruticulus glaber; rami graciles; folia crassa orbicularia vel ovata subsessilia 1½-2 mm. longa; pedunculi solitarii saepe deflexi calycem 2½-3 mm. longum subaequantes; calycis segmenta lanceolata ciliolata basi imbricata non serius amplificata nec scariosa; corolla circiter 10 mm. longa extus glabra, tubo supra campanulato basin versus angustato cylindrico quam limbus ter longiore, labio superiore breviter bifido, labii inferioris lobis lateralibus oblongo-lanceolatis mediano latiore obtuso; stamina inclusa; drupa globosa succulenta 3 mm. diam. saepius bilocularis.

Plains from Fowler's Bay to near Eucla, coll. E. Giles in 1875, R. Tate in 1879.

Nearest to *E. Weldii*, F. v. M., differing in the minute leaves, the smaller corolla with the middle lobe of the lower lip much narrower, the drupe globular and becoming glabrous, instead of ovoid, pointed and hairy at summit, as in *E. Weldii*.

COMPOSITAE.

Brachycome lissocarpa, nov. sp. Planta perennis fere glabra 15-40 cm. alta, rhizomate radicante; caules erecti graciles sed rigidi parce ramosi; folia radicalia linearia vel oblanceolata cum petiolo 5-10 cm. longa integra vel 2-4 lobis lateralibus distantibus linearibus oblongisve acutis 2-10 mm. longis instructa, lobo terminali longiore, caulina similia sed minora, suprema linearia bracteiformia; pedunculi 3-12 cm. longi; involucri bracteae obovato-oblongae circiter 4 mm. longae glanduloso-pubescentes; ligulae 50-80 violaceae vel albæ; achaenia oblongo-cuneata plana tenuia circiter 2 mm. longa vix 1 mm. lata, corpore seminifero rubello-brunneo laevi nitente glabro vel primum pilosulo margine angusto crasso albido glabro circumdato, pappo subnullo.

From Encounter Bay northward through the Mount Lofty and Barossa Ranges; South-East.—Victoria (Warrnambool). Near *B. heterophylla*, Benth., of eastern New South Wales, but differs in the microscopic pappus, narrower leaves, and larger flowerheads. (Section *Paquerina*).

Brachycome Tatei, nov. sp. Planta nana perennis glabrescens; caules crassiusculi; folia præcipue caulina crassa carneæ obovato-cuneata cum petiolo brevi lato 8-15 mm. longa 5-8 mm. lata integra vel crenata vel breviter

lobata; pedunculi axillares foliis sublongiores parce glanduloso-pilosi; involucrum 4 mm. longum, bracteis obovatis inaequalibus biserialibus; ligulae circiter 12 quasi 5 mm. longae; achaenia maturascentia obovata vel oblongo-cuneata, corpore glabrescente, margine incrassato interdum sparsim ciliato, pappo minuto vel nullo.

Bunda cliffs (west of Fowler's Bay), coll. R. Tate; near Eucla, coll. J. D. Batt. Only known by 3 imperfect specimens in the Tate Herbarium. The tough bases of the leaves are persistent, after the manner of some Eremophilas. The narrower achenes are perhaps those of the ray. (Section *Paquerina*).

Brachycome neglecta, nov. sp. Planta annua glabrescens 3-15 cm. alta, caulis erectis vel ascendentibus gracilibus ramosis; folia inferiora obovato-vel oblongo-cuneata cum petiolo 1-2 cm. longa 3-10 mm. lata integra vel saepius 3-7 dentibus crassis vel lobis praetexta; pedunculi filiformes 1-4 cm. longi inferne minute glanduloso-pilosi; involuci bracteae obovato-oblongae 2-2½ mm. longae; ligulae 20-30 albae circiter 6 mm. longae; achaenia linearicuneata truncata subcompressa apice turgida fere 2 mm. longa infra 1 mm. lata ea radii subtetragona ea disci angusta angularia subclavata omnia saepius sparsim uncinato-pilosa praecipue prope apicem, pappo nullo.—*B. Muelleri*, Tate non Sond.

Southern districts; Murray lands; Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas to Fowler's Bay; Kangaroo Island; South-East. Near *B. iberidifolia*. (Section *Paquerina*).

Brachycome campylocarpa, nov. sp. Planta ut videtur annua glabra absque parte superiore lanatâ petiolorum; caules ramosi crassiusculi rigidiusculi procumbentes ascendentesve 10-20 cm. longi; folia fere omnia in 3-9 lobos lineares pinnatipartita cum petiolo basi dilatato 1-3 cm. longa; pedunculi 2-3 cm. longi; receptaculum valde convexum; involuci bracteae obovatae circiter 4 mm. longae; ligulae latae circiter 12 ut videntur albae; achaenia atra obovato-cuneata subcompressa incurvata 2½ mm. longa apice fere 2 mm. lata, corpore tereti, marginibus duobus aliformibus sed crassis rigidisque crispociliatis superne latis et integris inferne angustatis et crenato-lobatis; pappi setae longiores quam incisura brevis inter margines achaenii.

Minnie Downs (near Diamantina River), coll. L. Reese. The achenes resemble those of *B. Muelleri* in their dull-black color and broad thick margins, but in *B. Muelleri* the achene is almost square in outline and the margins entire, while in *B. campylocarpa* it becomes narrower towards base and the margins become crenate. In the shape of the achene the latter species approaches section *Brachystephium*, but the pappus is erect and it has been placed in section *Paquerina*.

B. goniocarpa, Sond. et F. v. M. nov. var. *eriogona*. Caules erectiores; folia linearia lineari-lobata; achaenii costae marginales lanato-ciliatae.—Near Lake Frome, coll. S. A. White. Perhaps a distinct species.

B. iberidifolia, Benth. nov. var. *glandulifera*. Pedunculi et ramuli plus minusve pilis minutis glandulosis praediti; achaenia obconica apice rotundata vel truncata pilis rectis vel uncinatis plus minusve praedita vel subglabra interiora angustiora saepe clavata.—Flinders Range (southern portion); Wynbring; Everard and Musgrave Ranges.—Central Australia.

Calotis erinacea, Steetz nov. var. *biaristata*. Aristae tantum duae achaenii plano parallelae, non plano oppositae ut in *C. cymbacanthâ*.—Far North and westward to Everard Range and Ooldea. This variety with only 2 awns on the achene was described but not named by Mueller, as long ago as 1859 (Rep. Babbage's Exped. 11) in connection with specimens collected by Hergott west of Lake Torrens.

Vittadinia pterochaeta (F. v. M.) nov. comb. Planta perennis minute scabro-pilosa 20-30 cm. alta, caulis erectis ramosis; folia (saltem caulina) obovato-oblonga integra cuneata 1-2 cm. longa; capitula subcorymbosa; involucrum circiter 6 mm. longum, bracteis oblanceolatis subobtusis; ligulae angustae circiter 15-20; achaenia subteretia 4-5 mm. longa pubescentia inconspicue striata; pappi setae plurimae achaenio non longiores subplumosae, barbellis apicem versus abbreviatis.—*V. australis*, A. Rich. var. *pterochaeta*, F. v. M.

Near Hawker (Flinders Range).—Western New South Wales. Differs from *V. triloba* (Gaudich.) DC. in the smaller involucre with mostly obtuse bracts, the achenes inconspicuously striate, the pappus-bristles not longer than the achene and almost plumose.

Vittadinia tenuissima (Benth.) nov. comb. Planta perennis glabrescens 15-30 cm. alta, caulis saepius erectis ramosis; folia angusto-linearia plerumque 1-2 cm. longa, margine arcte involuta ita ut subfiliformes et supra 1-sulcata videantur; capitula subcorymbosa; involucrum 7-8 mm. longum, bracteis linear-lanceolatis; ligulae circiter 15-20 caeruleae vel violaceae angustae; achaenia 4-5 mm. longa puberula utrinque circiter 6-costata; pappi setae simplices achaenio sublongiores.—*V. australis*, A. Rich. var. *tenuissima*, Benth.

Southern districts; Yorke Peninsula.—New South Wales. Differs markedly from the preceding species and from *V. triloba* in the very narrow-linear leaves, 1-furrowed above by the closely involute margins and from *V. pterochaeta* in the simple and longer bristles of the pappus.

Vittadinia megacephala (F. v. M.) nov. comb. Planta perennis scabro-pilosa, caulis simplicibus erectis vel ascendentibus foliosis 10-20 cm. altis capitula majuscula solitaria terminalia ferentibus; folia oblanceolata in petiolum angustata radicalia persistentia 2-4 cm. longa integra vel grosse paudentata caulina breviora et integra; involucrum 10-14 mm. longum, bracteis linear-lanceolatis; ligulae circiter 30-40 purpurascentes; achaenia plana cuneata 7-8 mm. longa puberula sed laevia et ecostata inter duos margines crassos; pappi setae plurimae capillares valde inaequales achaenio longiores.—*V. australis*, A. Rich. var. *megacephala*, F. v. M.

Drier districts north of Adelaide (Dublin scrub, Munno Para); Murray lands (at least west of the river). Belongs to the section *Eurybiopsis*, with smooth achenes; differs from other species in the large flowerheads solitary at the summit of unbranched leafy stems.

V. triloba (Gaudich.) DC. nov. var. *lanuginosa*. Variat indumento lanato praeceps in caulis; achaenii costis tenuissimis.—*Eurybiopsis gracilis*, Hook. f. Southern districts of South Australia.—Tasmania.

Olearia microdisca, nov. sp. Fruticulus viscidus; rami graciles rigidi erecti pilis brevibus crispis parce tomentosi; folia approximata plerumque erecta et saepe appressa linear-oblonga crassa $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. longa circiter $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. lata sessilia, marginibus recurvis faciem inferiorem tomentosam interdum tegentibus; capitula sessilia solitaria ramulos laterales foliosos 5-25 mm. longos terminantia; involucrum angustum circiter .3 mm. longum, bracteis obtusis pallidis; ligulae 2-5 circiter 3 mm. longae styli ramis ter longiores; flores disci 2 3; achaenia pubescentia, pappi setis 25-35.

Near Maitland and Ardrossan, Y.P.; Kangaroo Island. Has the habit of *O. teretifolia*, but differs in the smaller leaves and involucres and in the hairy clothing. The disk-flowers appear never to exceed those of the ray in number and are usually fewer.

Senecio orarius, nov. sp. Perennis glaber circiter $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. altus; folia lanceolata vel oblonga 2-6 cm. longa, omnia auriculis dentatis amplexicaulia, inferiora in lobos latos pinnatifida, superiora dentata; capitula multa in paniculam laxam corymbosam disposita; involucrum cylindratum 6-7 mm. longum e bracteis 12 et nonnullis parvis basilaribus constans; ligulae 4-8 circiter 4 mm. longae; flores disci quasi 25; achaenia pubescentia.—*S. laetus*, Sol. var. *lanceolatus*, Benth.

Beachport, S.E.—Southern Victoria. Resembles *Erechthites prenanthoides* to some extent.

S. laetus, Sol. nov. var. *pilosus*. Caulis simplex tantum 12 cm. altus in specimine nostro; folia pinnatipartita pilis brevibus crispis septatis obsita.

Franklin Island (Great Bight); coll. T. G. B. Osborn. The glabrous form is also found on the island.

Cassinia complanata, nov. sp. Frutex viscosissimus; rami brunnei, saepius pilis minutis patentibus obsiti; folia anguste linearia, 1-3 cm. longa, supra glabra, facie inferiore marginibus revolutis occultâ; capitula plurima, in paniculam corymbosam valde longiore quam longani saepius complanatam conferta; involucrum teres, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. longum, bracteis obtusis, obscure albis, interdum quinquefariis; flores 4-8; achaenia glabra.

Encounter Bay; Kangaroo Island; Yorke Peninsula to Flinders Range; Murray lands; 90-Mile Desert.—Victoria (near Bendigo).

Differs from *C. aculeata*, R. Br. in the glabrous upper surface of the leaves; from *C. laevis*, R. Br. in the denser and flatter panicle; from both in the glabrous achenes.

Helichrysum Basedowii, n. sp. Planta ut videtur annua, gracilis, erecta, 20-30 cm. alta, sparsim et laxe lanata; folia linearia, pleraque 1-2 cm. longa, basi semi-amplexantia, glabrescentia; capitula solitaria, pedunculos minute sparsimque bracteatos et foliatos terminantia; involucrum late campanulatum, 5 mm. longum, bracteis aureis, lanceolatis, longe ciliatis, acutis, exterioribus sessilibus, lanulatis, interioribus cum ungi linearis glanduloso et parvâ laminâ erectâ; flores bisexuales multi, pauci de extimis feminei; achaenia papillosa; pappi seta in omnibus floribus solitaria, apicem versus fere plumosa.

Musgrave Ranges; July, 1926. Named after the collector, Dr. H. Basedow, M.P., who has brought back valuable plant collections from all his expeditions in the interior of Australia. Nearest to *H. ambiguum*, Turcz., from which it differs in its probably annual character, its strongly papillose achenes, and especially in the solitary pappus-bristle of all the flowers, both female and bisexual.