

ART. XIV—*Contributions to the Flora of Australia,*
No. 29.

BY

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ASPERULA SCOPARIA, Hook, f. var. *elongata*, Benth. (Rubiaceae).

Borrooloola, Northern Territory, G. F. Hill. No. 692, 14/12/1911,
Five mile Bar, MacArthur River, Northern Territory, G. F. Hill.
No. 730, 30/1/1912.

BARTSIA TRIXAGO, L. "Trixago Bartsia." (Scrophulariaceae).

Ullina, J. T. Mulquiny, 10/11/1920; Canterbury, C. French,
Jnr. November, 1920. New localities in Victoria for this intro-
duced plant.

It is a native of Europe and Africa and is semi-parasitic on
roots of grasses, and its presence deteriorates a pasture. Mowing
to prevent seeding, loosening and manuring the soil, aid in keep-
ing it down.

BASSIA QUINQUECUSPIS, F.v.M., var. *villosa*, Benth.

"Spearfruited Saltbush" (Chenopodiaceae).

Sunbury, Victoria, C. Green, March, 1920.

This variety is now evidently spreading Southward in Victoria,
having been previously recorded from the North West and the
North Eastern Districts only.

BEYERIA VIRGATA, n. sp. (Text Fig.). (Euphorbiaceae).

On Sand Hills near Lefroy in West Australia, 7/11/1891, R.
Helms, Elder Exploring Expedition.

This plant was placed for a long time under *B. brevifolia*, from
which species it is quite different. As it appeared to be un-
described, portion was sent to Kew, England, under the name
of *Beyeria* and was returned marked, "Genus correct, species

unpublished." The specimens were held for a time in the hope of obtaining complete material with flowers, but as these have not been obtained, a description of the original specimens is now published.

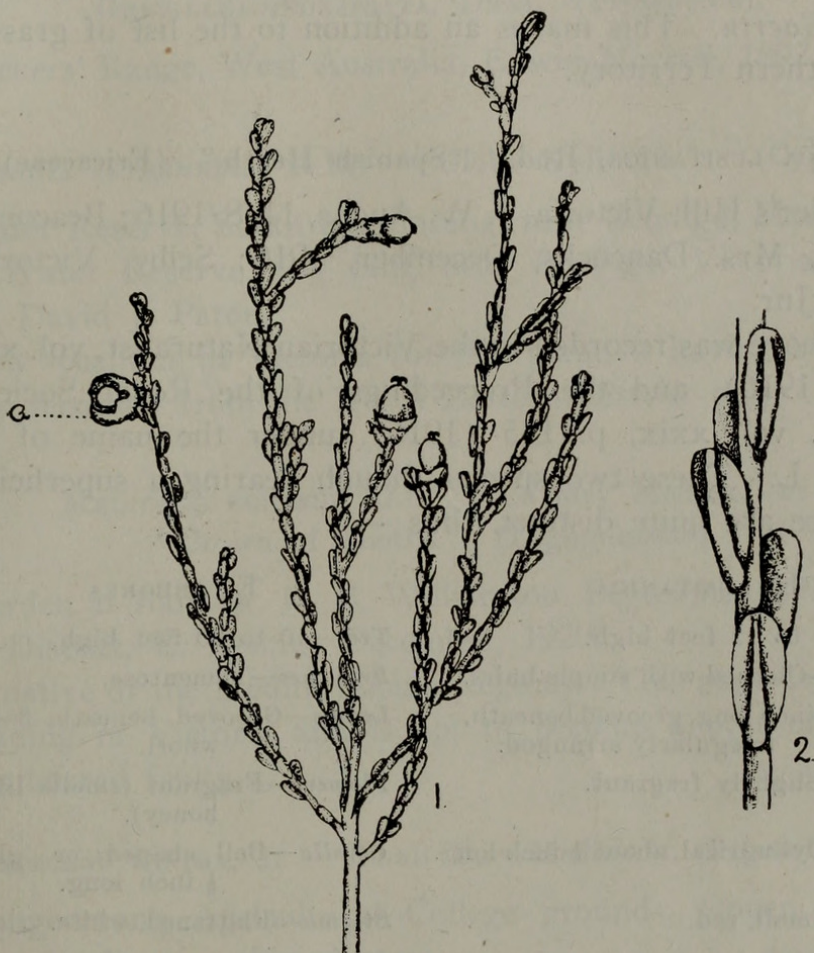


Fig. 1. Shoot of *Beyeria virgata*, Ewart. (a) Capsule showing a single seed.
Fig. 2. Portion of shoot enlarged.

A rather compact woody shrub from 3 to 5 feet high, with tough greyish virgate branches, the ends covered by densely set very small sessile leaves. The leaves are about 2 mm. long by 1 mm. broad, thick, oblong with a relatively broad prominent midrib beneath, flat above, quite glabrous and glaucous. Female flowers scattered singly, sessile, terminal or lateral, stigms 2. Fruit a small, dry oval capsule, with a single seed, and splitting by five valves.

CLAYTONIA PERFOLIATA, Don. "Perfoliate Claytonia."

(Portulacaceae).

Golton South, Victoria, A. W. Howard, September, 1920. Another locality in Victoria for this introduced plant.

ELEUSINE INDICA, Gaertn. (Gramineae).

The specimen from Borrooloola, G. F. Hill, No. 606, 9/10/1911, given under *Leptochloa subdigitata*, Trin., on page 47 of the Flora of the Northern Territory should be transferred to *Eleusine indica*, Gaertn. This makes an addition to the list of grasses of the Northern Territory.

ERICA LUSITANICA, Rud. "Spanish Heath." (Ericaceae).

Wheeler's Hill, Victoria, J. W. Audas, 11/8/1916; Beaconsfield, Victoria, Mrs. Dancocks, December, 1916; Selby, Victoria, C. French, Jnr.

The above was recorded in the Victorian Naturalist, vol. xxxiii., p. 69 (1916), and the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, vol. xxix, p. 145 (1916), under the name of *Erica arborea*, L. These two species though bearing a superficial resemblance are quite distinct, thus:—

E. LUSITANICA.

Shrub—10 to 12 feet high.
Branches—Clothed with simple hairs.
Leaves— $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch long, grooved beneath, irregularly arranged.
Flowers—Slightly fragrant.
Corolla—Cylindrical, about $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch long.
Stigma—Small, red.

E. ARBOREA.

Tree—10 to 20 feet high.
Branches—Tomentose.
Leaves—Grooved beneath, 3-4 in a whorl.
Flowers—Fragrant (smells like honey).
Corolla—Bell shaped or globular, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch long.
Stigma—Flattened, white.

E. lusitanica is a native of Western Europe; *E. arborea* is native to the Mediterranean regions and the Caucas.

The true *Erica arborea*, L. has been recorded as naturalised in the Research District, Victoria.

EUCALYPTUS MINIATA, A. Cunn. (Myrtaceae).

Mr Maiden states that the specimen, No. 809, given under the above heading in the Appendix iii. to the Flora of the Northern Territory, p. 312, belongs to *E. ptychocarpa*, F.v.M., and should be transferred to that species on the same page.

FRANKENIA SETOSA, W. V. Fitzg. (Frankeniaceae).

East Geraldton, West Australia, 1889 (without collector's name).

An additional locality in West Australia for this plant.

GREVILLEA CERATOCARPA, Diels. (Proteaceae).

Boodalin, West Australia, Lat. 31.13⁰, Long. 120⁰ East. A. Forrest.

GREVILLEA INCRASSATA, Diels. (Proteaceae).

Parkers' Range, West Australia, Edwin Merrall, 1892.

KYLLINGIA INTERMEDIA, R.Br. "Globe Kyllingia." (Cyperaceae).

Water Reserve, South Mandurang, near Bendigo, March, 1919, also Water Reserve, Big Hill, near Bendigo, Victoria, March, 1920, David J. Paton.

New localities in Victoria for this plant, it having been previously recorded from the North Eastern District only.

MEDICAGO ECHINUS, D.C. "Cavalry Medick" or
"Crown of Thorns." (Leguminosae).

Garden at Ballarat, H. B. Williamson, September, 1916; Drysdale District, E. Dennis, December, 1920.

A native of the Mediterranean Regions. This plant is evidently spreading in Victoria and is apt to become a pest on account of its burred fruits.

MEDICAGO MINIMA, L. "Small Burr-Medick." (Leguminosae).

Longerenong Agricultural College grounds, Dooen, Victoria, a new locality for this plant.

A native of Europe and Asia. It was previously recorded as a naturalised alien in the South and South Western districts of this State.

MICROCALA FILIFORMIS, Hoff. and Link. "Slender Microcala."
(Gentianaceae).

Ringwood, Victoria, C. French, Jnr. October, 1920.

A new locality in this State for this introduced plant. It was previously recorded from Linton and Langwarrin.

MILLA UNIFLORA, R. Grahm. Triplet Lily. (Liliaceae).

Beaumaris, Victoria, Alfred J. Tadgell, 11/9/1920.

A new locality for this garden escape. It is a native of South America.

MUSCARI BOTRYOIDES, Mill. "Blue Grape Hyacinth." (Liliaceae).

Somerville, Victoria, J. W. Audas. September, 1916.

A native of Europe and Asia. This garden plant was found growing in the scrub along the main road, and may be classed as an exotic not yet sufficiently established to be considered naturalised.

MUSCARI RACEMOSUM, Mill. "Clustered Grape Hyacinth."
(Liliaceae).

Sale, Gippsland, A. W. Howitt (1883).

A native of the Mediterranean Regions and the Caucasus. It is often cultivated in gardens, and like the preceding species, may be classed as an exotic not yet sufficiently established to be considered naturalised.

NOTHOLAENA DISTANS, R.Br. (Filices).

On Sandstone Ranges, Borroloola, Northern Territory, G. F. Hill. No. 726, 13/12/1911.

PANICUM PILIGERUM, F.v.M (Gramineae).

Five Mile Bar, MacArthur River, Northern Territory, G. F. Hill. No. 703, 30/12/1911.

PANICUM REPENS, L. (Gramineae).

Five Mile Bar, MacArthur River, Northern Territory, G. F. Hill. No. 736, 28/1/1912.

This is an addition to the Flora of the Northern Territory.

PIMELEA HUSSEYANA, F.v.M. (nomen nudum). (Thymeleaceae).

Victorian Naturalist xi., p. 122 (1894). Trans. Roy. Soc. of South Australia, xix., p. 81. (1895).

Both are citations of the name only, without any description, and no record of any published description can be found. The plant appears to be a good species and shows some affinities to *Pimelea alpina*. The corolla however appears to be circumsciss, and the flowers in little terminal heads, which would give an affinity to *P. curviflora*. The following description would serve.

P. Husseyana. A small, wiry, branched shrub, a foot or more in height, with alternate, rarely opposite, closely set leaves, oval,

flat or slightly concave, with a prominent midrib, glaucous, drying with a bluish tinge, 3-5 mm. long. Stems hairy. Bracts but little broader than the foliage, leaves merging into them, usually at least 3 bracts can be distinguished. Flowers longer than the bracts, about 1 c.m., with a long tube, mostly apparently hermaphrodite; corolla silky villous outside, glabrous within. Filaments short, anthers flat. Fruit not seen. It was collected near Port Elliot, Encounter Bay, South Australia, by Miss J. Hussey, 1894.

POLYGONUM ARTICULATUM, R.Br. (Polygonaceae).

Darwin, Northern Territory, M. Holtze, No. 1244 (1891).

This is an addition to the Flora of the Northern Territory; it was previously recorded from Queensland.

PSAMMOMYA, Diels and Loes. (Celastraceae).

This genus was described by Diels and Loesener in Engler's Botan., Jahrb., Bd. xxxv., p. 339 (1905). They state that what was described by F. v. Mueller in the Victorian Naturalist, vol. vi., p. 118 (1889), as *Logania choretroides* does not belong to the Loganiaceae and should be transferred to the Celastraceae under the above named genus. They have divided it into two species, namely *P. choretroides* and *P. ephedroides*, but through some error the specimen from Mount Narryer, Murchison River, I. Tyson, 1893, is given under *P. choretroides*. It should have been placed under *P. ephedroides* as it agrees with the illustration given by Diels on page 341. The specimen from towards King George's Sound is quoted under *P. ephedroides* but obviously belongs to *P. choretroides*.

The distribution of these two species, according to the specimens in the National Herbarium, Melbourne, are:—

P. choretroides, Diels et Loes, Eastern Sources of the Swan River, Mrs. Heal, 1899; towards King George's Sound, 1892; Cowcoving, Max Koch, September, 1904.

P. ephedroides, Diels et Loes, Mt. Narryer, Murchison River, Isaac Tyson, 1893. So far as we know at present this genus is confined to West Australia.

PTILOTUS, R.Br., and Trichinium, R.Br. (Amarantaceae).

The species given under these two genera in the Flora of the Northern Territory, pages 97 to 100, should be transposed, i.e.,

those under *Ptilotus* should be put under *Trichinium*, whilst those under *Trichinium* should be placed under *Ptilotus*. F. Mueller, in his Census of Australian Plants, placed *Trichinium* as a sub-genus of *Ptilotus*. This arrangement is followed in Engler's Pflanzen Familien, and Maiden's Census of New South Wales Plants. In the Flora Australiensis, Bentham keeps them separate, but considers that if they were to be united it would be preferable to adopt *Trichinium*, as it contains the larger number of species, and would therefore cause the least confusion with the nomenclature of the species.

For the sake of convenience they were kept separate in the Flora of the Northern Territory, and the generic names were accidentally transposed.

SCLEROCHLOA DURA, Beauv. "Hard Grass." (Gramineae).

Longerenong Agricultural College grounds, Dooen, Victoria, A. C. Drevermann, October, 1920.

A native of Europe, Asia and Africa. An exotic not yet sufficiently established to be considered naturalised. It is too small to be of much use as a pasture grass.

SELAGINELLA STOLONIFERA, Spring. "Creeping Selaginella" or "Cubmoss." (Selaginellaceae).

Malleson's Glen, Don River, Victoria, F. G. A. Barnard. 26/4/1920.

This well-known greenhouse plant, a native of the West Indies, has made its appearance in a fairly large quantity in the above district. It had probably originated by wind-born spores from the garden of Mr. A. Agnew close by. It may be classed as an exotic not sufficiently established to be considered naturalised.

SURIANA MARITIMA, L. (Simarubaceae).

Goldburn Island, Northern Territory, M. Holtz, No. 22, March, 1911.

This plant is a low bushy shrub, 4 to 6 ft. high, growing at high water mark on the Island. Flowers yellow.



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Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria 33, 226–232.

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