

## Contributions to the Queensland Flora.

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and

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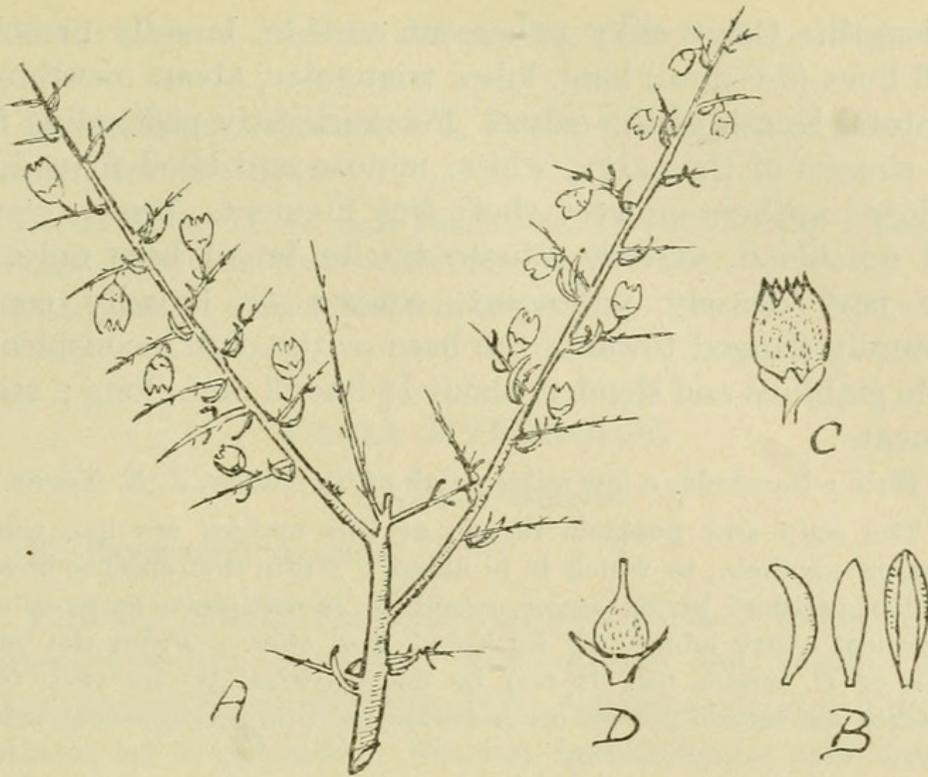
(*Read before the Royal Society of Queensland, 26th Sept., 1921.*)

SINCE the publication of the "Queensland Flora" by the late F. M. Bailey, that author published various papers entitled "Contributions to the Queensland Flora," in the pages of the "Queensland Agricultural Journal" and as Botany Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture and Stock. Since his death in 1915, contributions to the flora of the State from the pens of J. F. Bailey and the present authors have appeared in the form of Botany Bulletins of the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Stock. Circumstances at present make it unlikely that any further Botany Bulletins will be issued for some time to come, and the present paper is the first of a series which we hope to publish in these Proceedings. It contains descriptions of new species, records of plants not previously found or recognised in the State, and critical notes on other species. Much of the material has come to hand through collections received for identification from correspondents in different parts of the State.

### ORDER STERCULIACEÆ.

***Sterculia quadrifida*** R. Br. The under side of leaves often pubescent with stellate hairs, or velvety tomentose with stellate and simple hairs intermixed.

In the description in the "Queensland Flora," i, 136, and in previous publications, the leaves are described as glabrous on both sides, but we recently received from the Rev. N. Michael some specimens collected at Mount Julian, Proserpine district, with the leaves decidedly velvety pubescent underneath, and on looking through the material in the Queensland Herbarium several specimens were noticed with the leaves bearing numerous and fairly crowded hairs approaching those of the Mount Julian specimens.



Text-figure 1.

*Cryptandra armata* sp. nov. A, shoot, nat. size. B, side, front, and back view of leaf,  $\times 3$ . C, flower,  $\times 2$ . D, pistil,  $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ .

## ORDER RHAMNACEÆ.

## CRYPTANDRA Sm.

**C. armata** sp. nov. (Text-fig. 1.)

Frutex, ramulis spinescentibus novellis puberulis; foliis glabris lanceolatis vel oblongo-linearibus vel fere teretibus marginibus revolutis 3-5 mm. longis; floribus breviter pedicellatis lateralibus, solitaribus vel breviter racemosis; bracteis rotundatis marginibus ciliolatis; calycibus extus sericeo-pubescentibus, urceolatis 5-6 mm. longis, lobis triangularibus tubo tripto brevioribus; petalis cucullatis; antheris inclusis cordatis, filamentis liberis; ovario dense pubescente, stylo glabro.

A thorny shrub. Young branchlets finely pubescent. Thorns 3-5 lines (6-10 mm.) long. Leaves clustered at the base or scattered in the lower part of the horizontally spreading, pungent thorns, oblong-lanceolate, oblong-linear or almost terete, with closely revolute margins, curved in the dried specimens,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines (3-5 mm.) long. Flowers on very short pubescent pedicels arising laterally from the thorns, single or very shortly racemose. Imbricate brown bracts broad and rounded, with minutely ciliate margins, less than 1 line (2 mm.)

in length. Calyx silky pubescent outside, broadly urceolate,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lines (5-6 mm.) long, lobes triangular, about one-third of the total length of the calyx. Petals slightly protruding from the sinuses of the calyx, white, minute and hood-shaped, the enclosed anthers on very short free filaments, broad, cordate and dorsifixed. Ovary adnate by its broad base only, the free part densely pubescent, convex or broadly conical, obscurely flanged towards the base or the disk inconspicuous. Style glabrous and slender, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line (3 mm.) long; stigma truncate.

Hab. : Barakula, a few miles north of Chinchilla, *J. E. Young*.

The rigid and pungent thorns of this species are like those of *C. spinescens* Sieb., to which it is allied. From that species, however, it is distinguished by its larger, urceolate, non-stipitate calyx-tube and its conical ovary adnate by its broad base only. From the various forms of *C. amara* Sm. it can be distinguished by its very thorny branches and lateral flowers often solitary and its urceolate calyx-tube.

#### ORDER SAPINDACEÆ.

**Ratonia punctulata** F.v.M. Hitherto the flowers of this species were unknown. Following is a description of them:—Panicles in the upper axils, shorter than the leaves, narrow and raceme-like or with a few slender raceme-like branches, rhachis slender. Flowers pedicellate, about 2 lines (4 mm.) in diameter. Calyx divided to the base; lobes 5, glabrous, imbricate, one or two outer ones smaller than the others, orbicular, concave, with hyaline margins, about 1 line (2 mm.) in diameter. Petals only one or two in each flower examined, opposite to the smaller calyx-lobes, glabrous, cream-coloured, orbicular, about 1 line (2 mm.) in diameter. Stamens 8, about 1 line (2 mm.) long; anthers glabrous, cordate-ovate; filaments broad, ciliate, slightly longer than the anthers. Ovary glabrous or slightly pubescent, ovate or obscurely trigonous, tapering into a short style.

Hab. : Gregory River, near Mount Dryander, Proserpine district, *Rev. N. Michael* (flowering specimens).

#### ORDER LEGUMINOSÆ.

**Burtonia foliolosa** Benth. Fruiting specimens of this plant were previously unknown. The following description has been drawn up from material recently received:—Pod obliquely globular, compressed,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines (5 mm.) in diameter. Each pod generally contains 2 globose seeds, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  line (1 mm.) in diameter, borne on a funicle about 1 line (2 mm.) long.

Hab. : Between Blackall and Jericho, Central Queensland, *D. W. Gaukrodger*.

**Desmodium triflorum** DC. Prodr. ii, 334. Not previously recorded for the State.

Hab. : Kelsey Creek, near Proserpine, *Rev. N. Michael*; Enoggera Creek and Toowong, Brisbane district, *F. M. Bailey*.

Distribution : Cosmopolitan in the tropics.

## ORDER MYRTACEÆ.

### KUNZEA Reichb.

#### **K. flavescens** sp. nov.

Frutex, ramulis novellis pubescentibus; foliis alternis oblanceolatis vel obovatis, mucronulatis vel acutis, supra glabris, subtus aliquando puberulis; inflorescentiis terminalibus capitatis vel subspicatis; bracteis bracteolisque orbicularibus concavis extus pubescentibus; floribus subsessilibus; calyce campanulato, extus dense pubescente, lobis lanceolatis; petalis albis orbicularibus glabris; ovario triloculato.

A shrub, the young shoots, branchlets, and calyces pubescent. Branchlets terete. Leaves rather crowded, alternate, very shortly petiolate, oblanceolate or obovate, mucronulate or acute, glabrous above, sometimes very minutely pubescent on the under side, venation obscure or occasionally the midrib and sometimes a longitudinal nerve on each side of it visible; 2-4 lines (4-8 mm.) long, 2-3 times as long as broad. Inflorescence terminal, capitate or shortly spicate, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. (1.3 cm.) in diameter. Bracts and bracteoles similar, orbicular, concave, pubescent outside, over 1 line (2 mm.) in diameter. Flowers subsessile. Calyx campanulate, densely pubescent outside; tube nearly 2 lines (4 mm.) long; lobes 5, lanceolate, about half as long as the tube. Petals 5, white, orbicular, glabrous, nearly 1 line (2 mm.) in diameter. Stamens indefinite; filaments slender, nearly 2 lines (4 mm.) long; anthers minute. Ovary filling the lower part of the calyx-tube, 3-celled, with a single ovule in each cell; style 2 lines (4 mm.) long; stigma flat, orbicular.

Hab. : Crow's Nest, Darling Downs, *Dr. F. Hamilton Kenny*.

*K. Cambagei* Maid. & Betche, a New South Wales species, is closely allied to this species, but is distinguished by its lateral and smaller inflorescence, smaller leaves (4-5 mm. long), narrow bracteoles, and 2-celled ovary.

## ORDER RUBIACEÆ.

## DENTELLA, Forst.

**D. minutissima** sp. nov.

Herba minutissima subcarnosa, foliis petiolatis minutis oppositis ovatis vel orbicularibus .5-1 mm. longis, marginibus pilis albis hyalinis obsitis; floribus solitariis sessilibus; calycis tubo globoso setis hyalinis minutis obsitis, limbo 5-lobato; corollæ tubo cylindrico 5-lobatis, lobis ovatis obtusis; staminibus subinclusis; capsulis globosis vel ovalibus setis hyalinis obsitis; seminibus angulatis minute punctulatis.

A small fleshy herb creeping in mud and rooting at the nodes, forming a dense, green, carpet-like covering on the soil, all its parts thinly sprinkled with minute hyaline setæ. Leaves minute, opposite, fleshy, ovate or orbicular, obtuse,  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  line (.5-1 mm.) long, on petioles of  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  line (.5-1 mm.). Flowers sessile, solitary in the axils, 3-4 lines (6-8 mm.) long. Calyx about one-third the length of the flower, sparingly puberulent with minute gland-like hairs; tube globular, covered with minute setæ about one-third line (.6 mm.) in diameter; limb cupular, about  $\frac{2}{3}$  line (1.3 mm.) long, divided to its middle into 5 ovate lobes. Corolla-tube cylindrical, about 2 lines (4 mm. long) lobes 5, ovate, obtuse, about 1 line (2 mm.) long. Anthers linear, placed near the orifice of the corolla-tube, on apparently short filaments. Style slender,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line (3 mm.) long, with 2 slender stigmatic branches. Capsules mostly sessile on the stem or in its forks and subtended by adventitious roots, globose, oval or compressed and 2-lobed, often oblique, covered with minute hyaline setæ, under 1 line (2 mm.) in diameter, 2-celled. Seeds several in each cell, angular, minutely pitted, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  line (.5 mm.) broad.

Hab. : Elderslie, near Winton, *F. L. Berney*.

The chief distinctions between the species here proposed and *D. repens* Forst. are—

Leaves mostly above 1 line in length.

Anthers placed near middle of corolla-tube . . . *D. repens*.

Leaves all under 1 line in length.

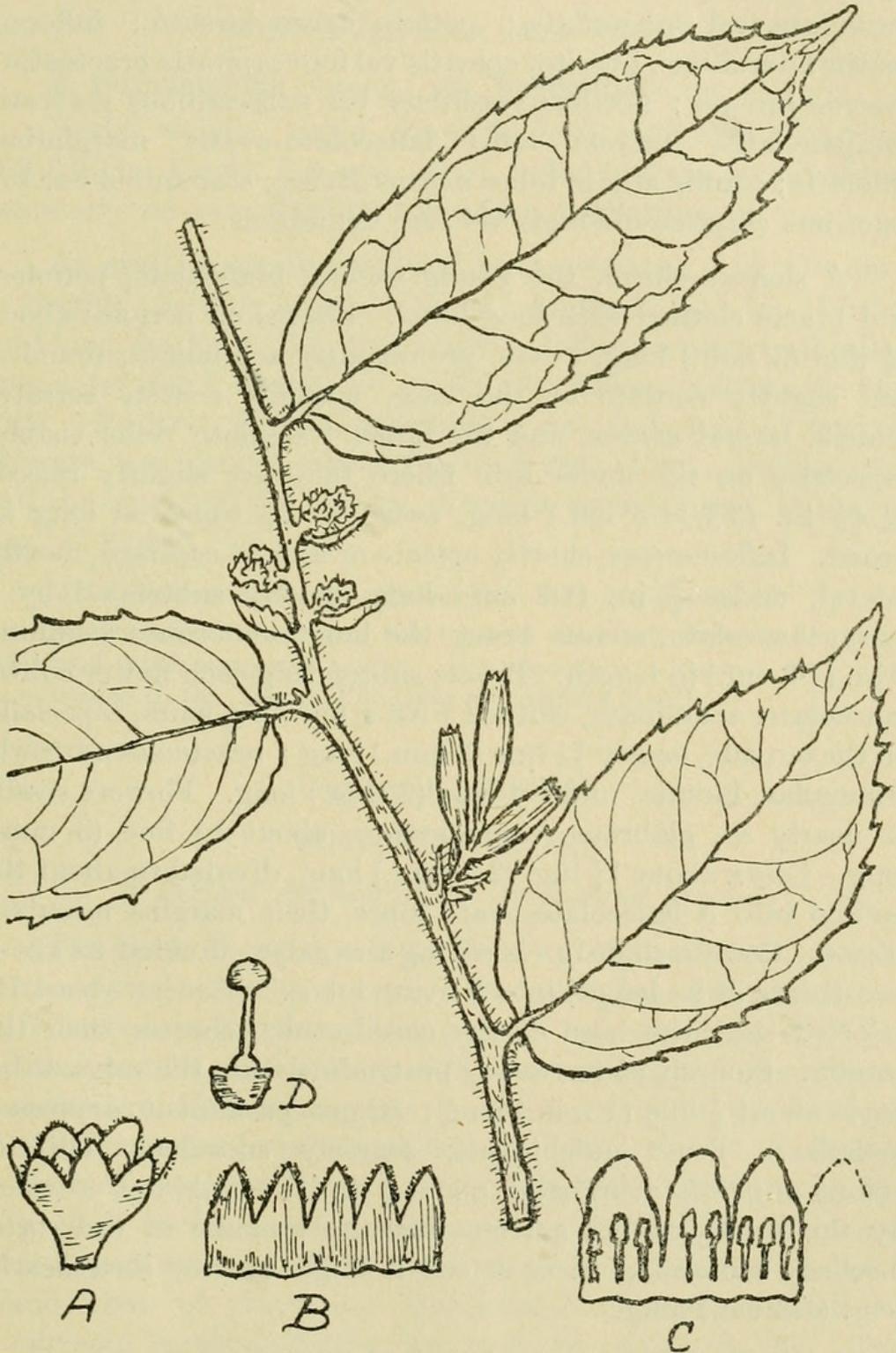
Anthers placed near orifice of corolla-tube . . . *D. minutissima*.

## ORDER SAPOTACEÆ.

**Hormogyne cotinifolia** A. DC. Fruiting specimens of this plant were previously unknown. Following is a description of them :—Fruit green (perhaps immature), subtended by the

persistent calyx-lobes, oval, scarcely succulent, attaining  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. (1.3 cm.) in length, surmounted by the persistent slender style which measures about 3 lines (6 mm.) long; seeds 1-3, obliquely oval, smooth and shining; hilum nearly as long as the seed.

Hab.: Nanango, extreme south of Burnett district, C. H. Grove (fruiting specimens).



Text-figure 2.

*Symplocos Hayesii* sp. nov. A, single flower,  $\times 6$ . B, calyx laid open,  $\times 6$ . C, part of corolla laid open showing stamens,  $\times 7$ . D, pistil,  $\times 7$ .

## ORDER STYRACACEÆ.

## SYMPLOCOS Linn.

**S. Hayesii** sp. nov. (Text-fig. 2.)

Frutex, ramulis dense hirsutis; foliis breviter petiolatis, lamina glabra, serrata ovata, ad apicem acuminata ad basem rotundata vel subcordata; petiolo dense hirsuto; inflorescentiis lateralibus, breviter spicatis vel fere capitatis bracteatis; rhacide hirsuta; floribus sessilibus vel subsessilibus glabratis campanulatis, calycis lobis lanceolato-ovatis marginibus ciliolatis; corolla alte in lobos ovatos divisa; staminibus ca. 15; fructibus elliptico-oblongis vel fere cylindricis.

A slender shrub, the young shoots, branchlets, petioles, and bracts clothed with long hairs. Leaves on petioles about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line (3 mm.) long, ovate, prominently acuminate, rounded and slightly cordate at the base, margins acutely serrate, midrib, lateral nerves, and the larger reticulate veins visible, especially on the under side where they are slightly raised,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. (5.7-11.5 cm.) long, twice to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as broad. Inflorescence shortly spicate or almost capitate, mostly lateral, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. (1.3 cm.) long, mostly subtended by a leafy, lanceolate, serrate bract, the bract sometimes attaining  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. (1.3 cm.) in length. Bracts subtending each flower ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, clothed with a few long hairs, especially on the outside, nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line (3 mm.) long; bracteoles narrowly triangular, hirsute, under 1 line (2 mm.) long. Flowers sessile or nearly so, glabrous, campanulate, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line (3 mm.) long. Calyx about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  line (2.5 mm.) long, divided to about the middle into 5 lanceolate-ovate lobes, their margins minutely ciliate. Corolla slightly exceeding the calyx, divided to about two-thirds of its length into 5 ovate lobes. Stamens about 15, inserted near the base of the corolla-tube, shorter than the corolla. Summit of the ovary protruding from the calyx-tube. Style about  $\frac{1}{2}$  line (1 mm.) long; stigma prominent, depressed globular. Fruit indehiscent, scarcely succulent, elliptic-oblong or nearly cylindrical, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. (13 mm.) long, crowned by the 5 calyx-lobes surrounding the remains of the style, 2-celled, containing in each cell a single narrow seed nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. (1.3 cm.) long.

Hab. : Glenallan, Atherton Tableland, *H. C. Hayes*.

The above species is closely allied to *Symplocos paucistaminea* F.v.M. & Bail., from which it can be distinguished by its bracteate, short spikes

or heads of flowers, its thinner indumentum and glabrous under side of its leaves, and especially by its long, almost cylindrical fruits. In the shortness of the inflorescence and the shape of the fruit it approaches *S. Bauerlenii* R. T. Baker, from which, however, it is easily distinguished by its densely hirsute character and large bracts of the inflorescence.

## ORDER SCROPHULARINEÆ.

## BONNAYA Link and Otto.

**B. veronicæfolia** Spreng., var. **angustifolia** var. nov.

Herba debilis, caule simplici, foliis anguste linearibus (1.3-3.9 cm. longis, 2-4 mm. latis), inflorescentiis terminalibus racemosis vel raro floribus solitaribus axillaribus.

An erect, scarcely branched herb attaining 7 in. (18 cm.) in height. Leaves linear, remotely toothed,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. (1.3-3.9 cm.) long, 1-2 lines (2-4 mm.) broad. Inflorescence lengthening into a terminal raceme or rarely the flowers solitary in the axils. Pedicels slender, attaining  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. (1.3 cm.) in length. Flowers very slender, about 3 lines (6 mm.) long; calyx about half the length of the flowers. Capsule terete, linear, attaining  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. (1.3 cm.).

Hab.: Kelsey Creek, near Proserpine, *Rev. N. Michael*.

This variety differs from the type in its erect, scarcely branched habit and much narrower leaves. In appearance it bears a very close resemblance to the Asiatic *Vandellia angustifolia* Benth.

## ORDER LABIATÆ.

## WESTRINGIA Sm.

*A Revised Account of the Queensland Species.*

The genus *Westringia* is confined to Australia and consists of about twelve known species. The collection of a new species at Yelarbon in Southern Queensland by one of us (C.T.W.) led to a careful examination of the material in the Queensland Government Herbarium, and it was found that the account of the Queensland species published by the late F. M. Bailey in the "Queensland Flora," part iv, pp. 1205-1206, was badly in need of revision. One more new species and a new record were found amongst the herbarium material, and it was also found that no authentic Queensland material existed of *Westringia rosmariniformis* Sm. and *W. rigida* R. Br. The following amended account of the Queensland species of the genus is therefore offered herewith:—

*Key to the Species.*

Calyx glabrous.

- Calyx-lobes about as long as the tube .. .. *W. glabra.*  
 Calyx-lobes much shorter than the tube .. .. *W. Cheelii.*

Calyx pubescent.

Leaves with thickened margins, but scarcely  
 revolute, under side glabrous.

- Leaves under  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines long, obovate .. .. *W. parvifolia.*  
 Leaves 3-8 lines long, linear-elliptical .. .. *W. tenuicaulis.*

Leaves with recurved margins, lanceolate, under  
 side white tomentose .. .. .

*W. rosmariniformis*  
 var. *grandifolia.*

Leaves with revolute or recurved margins, linear,  
 4-18 lines long, under side usually clothed  
 with scattered strigose hairs .. .. .

*W. eremicola.*

***W. glabra*** R. Br. Prod. 501.

Hab. : Shoalwater Bay, *R. Brown.*

The identity of the New South Wales and Victorian specimens with those from the type locality in Tropical Queensland is a subject which seems worthy of careful investigation. The specimen from Dawson River referred to by Bailey in the "Queensland Flora" belongs to *W. Cheelii*.

***W. Cheelii*** Maiden & Betche, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. xxxv, 792 (1910).

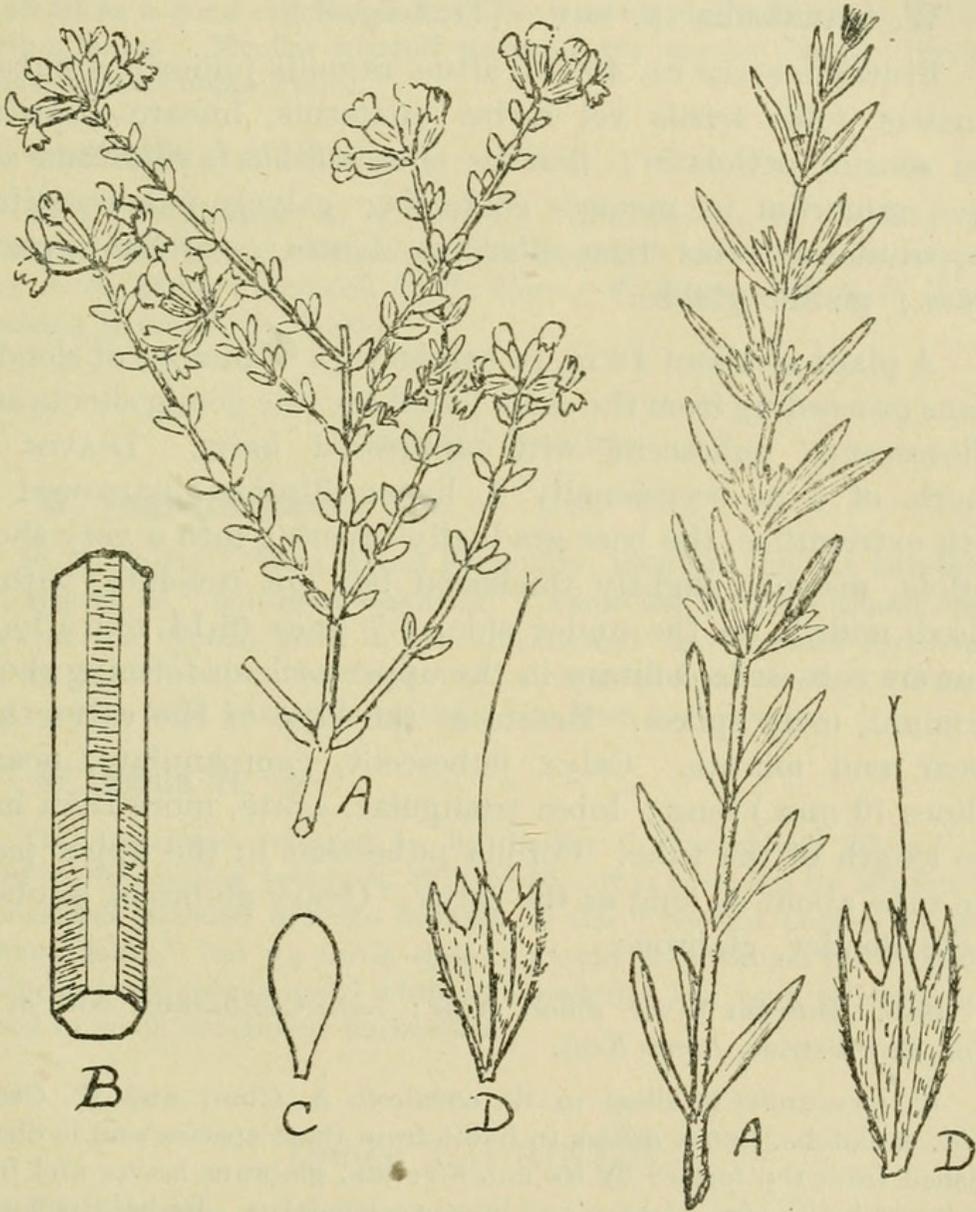
Hab. : Dawson River, *Dr. T. L. Bancroft*; Roma, *Rev. B. Scortechini*; Barakula, *J. E. Young.*

***W. parvifolia*** sp. nov. (Text-fig. 3.)

Frutex parvus, ramulis ternis hexagonis novellis minute pubescentibus; foliis minutis ternis (2-4 mm. longis) subsessilibus obovatis vel ellipticis; floribus breviter pedicellatis (pedicellis ca. 1 mm. longis) axillaribus sed apice ramosum in capitulis fere terminalibus confertis, capitulis 3-7 floris; calycis pubescentibus, campanulatis, tubo costato, limbo 5-lobo, lobis deltoideis; corolla superne utrinque dense pubescentibus, staminibus exsertis; pistillo glabro.

A spreading shrub of 2-3 ft. in height, the young shoots and inflorescence pubescent with minute, white, appressed hairs. Branchlets often hexagonal; three alternate surfaces of each internode transversely striate or wrinkled; in adjoining internodes the order is reversed and the surface, which is plane in the internode above and below, is marked by the transverse wrinkles. The insertions of the leaves and branchlets are generally subtended by a wrinkled surface. Leaves in whorls

of three, very small, obovate or elliptical, subsessile, margins slightly recurved, from under 1 line to 2 lines long. Flowers on pedicels of  $\frac{1}{2}$  line (1 mm.) or less, in the upper axils, forming terminal leafy heads of 3-7 flowers. Bracts minute, linear, inserted at the base of the calyx-tube. Calyx pubescent, campanulate, with 10 longitudinal ribs, about 2 lines (4 mm.) long, the five broad, deltoid lobes less than half the length of the tube. Corolla hoary pubescent on both surfaces in the upper



Text-figure 3.

Left: *Westringia parvifolia* sp. nov. Right: *W. tenuicaulis* sp. nov. A, shoot, nat. size. B, portion of stem,  $\times 4$ , to show transverse markings on alternate angles of the nodes. C, single leaf,  $\times 5$ . D, calyx (in *W. parvifolia*  $\times 4$ , in *W. tenuicaulis*  $\times 3$ ).

part, the tube slightly exceeding the calyx and the lobes about as long as the tube. Stamens exserted. Ovary glabrous, 4-lobed; style slender and glabrous,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines (5 mm.) long.

Hab. : Yelarbon, Southern Darling Downs, *C. T. White*.

In floral structure this species resembles *Westringia Cheelii*, which is readily distinguished from *W. parvifolia* by its larger leaves measuring about 3 lines long. The peculiar hexagonal stems with the transverse markings as described above are also very noticeable in our herbarium specimens of *W. Cheelii* from Narrabri (N.S.W.) and Barakula (Q.). *W. parvifolia* was generally seen growing in clumps of Spinifex (*Triodia* sp.) in the desert country near Yelarbon.

**W. tenuicaulis** sp. nov. (Text-fig. 3.)

Frutex erectus ca. 46 cm. altus, ramulis junioribus pubescentibus, foliis ternis vel rarius quaternis, linearo-ellipticis, basi sensim petiolatis; floribus subsessilibus axillaribus sed apice ramorum in racemis confertis; calycis pubescentibus campanulatis, lobis triangularibus acutis; corolla superne pilosa; pistillo glabro.

A plant of about 18 in. in height with a number of slender stems proceeding from the same rootstock, the young shoots and inflorescence pubescent with appressed hairs. Leaves in whorls of 3 or occasionally 4, linear-elliptical, narrowed at both extremities, the base gradually tapering into a very short petiole, margins slightly thickened but not revolute, with a raised midrib on the under side, 3-7 lines (6-14 mm.) long. Flowers subsessile, solitary in the upper axils or forming short, terminal, leafy spikes. Bracts at the base of the calyx-tube linear and minute. Calyx pubescent, campanulate, nearly 3 lines (6 mm.) long; lobes triangular, acute, more than half the length of the tube. Corolla pubescent in the upper part, the tube about as long as the calyx. Ovary glabrous, 4-lobed. Style slender, glabrous.

Hab. : Burrum River, *James Keys*; Lake Cootharaba, both in the Wide Bay district, *James Keys*.

*W. tenuicaulis* is allied to *W. eremicola* A. Cunn. and *W. Cheelii* Maid. & Betche, but it differs in habit from these species and is distinguished from the former by its non-revolute, glabrous leaves and from the latter by its larger leaves and longer calyx-lobes. Its habit suggests that it abounds in the so-called "wallum" country of the coast.

**W. rosmariniformis** Sm., var. **grandifolia** F.v.M. Herb. *W. grandifolia* F.v.M. ex Bentham "Flora Australiensis," v, 128.

Hab. : Granite Mountains, near Moreton Bay, Queensland.

Through the kindness of Professor A. J. Ewart, late Government Botanist of Victoria, we were enabled to see a specimen of *W. grandifolia*

F.v.M. The label bears the following particulars :—*Westringia grandifolia* F.v.M. (*W. rosmariniformis* Sm., var. *grandifolia* F.v.M.), Granite Mountains, near Moreton Bay, F. Mueller, 1857. In the "Flora Australiensis" and the "Queensland Flora," Glass House Mountains, which are not granitic, are given as the habitat. Although we know that locality well and have done a good deal of collecting over it, we have never been able to find this variety. It is much more likely that the Granite Mountains of Mueller refer to the Stanthorpe district, especially as the Glass House Mountains are none of them granitic. *W. grandifolia* does not seem sufficiently well differentiated from the common *W. rosmariniformis* to stand as a good species, and we have adopted Mueller's second herbarium name; Mueller himself dropped the species in his "Second Census of Australian Plants."

### **W. eremicola** A. Cunn.

Hab. : Stanthorpe, *L. A. Bernays*; Toowoomba, *H. A. Longman*; Helidon (with leaves attaining  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length and occasionally quite flat), *F. M. Bailey*; Ipswich, *C. T. White*; Wellington Point, *J. Wedd*; Brisbane River, *F. M. Bailey*.

### *Excluded Species.*

#### **W. rosmariniformis** Sm.

F. M. Bailey ("Queensland Flora," iv, 1206) records the habitat of this species as "Southern localities." There are no Queensland specimens of the typical form in the Queensland Government herbarium, and we think it better that it should be removed from the list of Queensland species until authentic material has been gathered.

#### **W. rigida** R. Br.

The specimens referred to by Bailey ("Queensland Flora," iv, 1206) in our opinion belong to *W. Cheelii*. It is recorded by Mueller for Queensland without definite habitat in the "Second Census of Australian Plants," but we think that it should be removed from the list of Queensland species until authentic material has been collected and placed in some recognised herbarium.

## ORDER LAURINEÆ.

### **Cryptocarya australis** Benth.

This species has a wide range in coastal Queensland, extending from the Tweed River in the South to the Cairns district in the North. In the Northern specimens as a whole the leaf is much larger and more attenuately acuminate. Some specimens from the Johnstone River collected by Dr. T. L. Bancroft have leaves up to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. long and look so different from the typical form that we had drawn up a provisional description from them as a new species; the floral structure, however, is wholly that of *C. australis*.

## ENDIANDRA R. Br.

**E. crassiflora** sp. nov.

Arbor ramulis novellis dense ferrugineo-pubescentibus; foliis petiolatis, ellipticis, supra glabris minute reticulatis, subtus glaucescentibus, nervis saepe pubescentibus; paniculis axillaribus quam folia brevioribus; floribus pedicellatis, glabris; perianthii tubo turbinato, segmentis ovatis vel suborbicularibus crassiusculis; staminibus perfectis 3, glandulis minutis, sessilibus; ovario ovoideo.

A tree. Young shoots, young branchlets, and rhachis of inflorescence ferruginous pubescent. Leaves petiolate, petiole 3-5 lines (6-10 mm.) long; lamina elliptical, apex rounded or obtuse or rarely obtusely acuminate, upper surface finely reticulate, under surface mostly glaucous with the midrib and principal lateral nerves prominent, raised, brown and often pubescent, 2-3 in. (5-7.6 cm.) long, twice to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as broad. Panicles very slender or almost raceme-like, in the axils of and much shorter than the leaves. Flowers shortly pedicellate, glabrous. Perianth turbinate, the tube obconical and as long as or longer than the lobes; lobes ovate or nearly orbicular, obtuse, thick in texture, the three outer ones broader than the three inner ones, over 1 line (2 mm.) long. Stamens 3, filling the throat of the perianth, subsessile, suborbicular or broader than long, about  $\frac{1}{20}$ -in. in diameter. On the outside of and at the base of each of the stamens are 2 minute broadly sessile glands sometimes scarcely visible. Ovary enclosed in the perianth-tube, ovoid, tapering into a short style. Fruit not available.

Hab.: Macpherson Range, South-Eastern Queensland, *C. T. White*, Feb. 1912.

This species appears to be allied to the Northern *Endiandra hypotephra* F.v.M., from which it is distinguished by its obtuse, rarely acuminate leaves and the absence of a prominent ring surrounding the stamens.

## ORDER URTICACEÆ.

**Ficus Watkinsiana** Bail., Bull. No. 7 (1891) Dept. Agric., Brisbane (Botany No. 2), p. 18; "Queensland Flora," part v, p. 1472. *F. Bellingeri* C. Moore, "Handbook Flora of N.S.W." (1893), p. 81.

Hab.: Common in the "scrubs" (rain-forests) of the coastal area of Southern Queensland, at such places as Macpherson Range (National

Park), Tweed River, Tambourine Mountain, Mistake Range, Blackall Range, Gympie district, and Bunya Mountains. It extends into New South Wales.

From Moore's brief description and from dried specimens we had for some time been under the impression that his *F. Bellingeri* was identical with the earlier named *F. Watkinsiana* Bail., and recent opportunities of seeing living specimens of the New South Wales trees have confirmed this impression.

#### ORDER GRAMINEÆ.

**Eragrostis amabilis** Wight & Arn. in Hook. & Arn. Bot. Beech. Voy., 251. Not previously recorded for Australia.

Hab. : Kelsey Creek, Proserpine district, *Rev. N. Michael*.

Distribution : Tropical Asia.

**Lophatherum gracile** Brongn. in Duperr. Voy. Coq. Bot. 50, t. 8. Not previously recorded for Australia.

Hab. : Johnstone River, North Queensland, *Rev. N. Michael*.

Distribution : India, China, Japan, Malay, New Guinea.



White, C. T. and Francis, W. D. 1922. "Contributions to the Queensland Flora."  
*The Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland* 33, 152–165.  
<https://doi.org/10.5962/p.351473>.

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