THE PSORALEA PATENS COMPLEX

ALMA T. LEE

(Accepted for publication 8.4.1980)

ABSTRACT

Lee, Alma T. (National Herbarium of New South Wales, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, Australia 2000) 1980. The Psoralea patens complex. Telopea 2 (1): 129-141, figs 1—3.—Collections from all mainland States of Australia (perhaps not fully representative of Western Australia and South Australia) under the names P. patens Lindl., P. australasica Schltdl., P. eriantha Benth., P. dietrichiae Domin, P. discolor Domin and P. pallida N.T. Burb., are reviewed and types examined. The identity of the Holotype of P. patens (oldest name) is established. A classification is proposed, recognizing P. patens (incorporating P. eriantha and P. discolor), P. australasica (incorporating P. dietrichiae), and P. pallida, as heterogeneous species. Distribution maps are provided.

The description of Psoralea pallida, published on p. 127 of this issue, has been taken from an uncompleted manuscript revision of Psoralea in Australia, prepared c. 1955 by the late Dr Nancy Burbidge and treating, inter alia, the closest relatives of P. pallida already described as P. patens Lindl., P. australasica Schltdl., P. eriantha Benth., P. dietrichiae Domin and P. discolor Domin. In this manuscript, previously accepted taxonomy and nomenclature had been followed, viz. P. patens and P. australasica were assumed to be conspecific (thus P. patens by priority), and P. eriantha was regarded as another, prostrate, species (P. dietrichiae and P. discolor were of uncertain status). Burbidge had not seen the Type of the oldest name, P. patens, and its description was ineffective for typification. Being fully aware of the nomenclatural options dependent on this typification, she suggested specifically that I should investigate it.

Burbidge was perhaps not fully aware of the extent of the morphological complexity in the group, and increased collections have further blurred the distinctions between previously recognized taxa: also results of plant-breeding work in Queensland were not available at that time. Thus she thought four species could be distinguished (P. patens, P. eriantha, P. australasica and P. pallida), but also knew that 'if the erect forms [P. australasica] are removed, the prostrate forms [? P. patens, P. eriantha] are very difficult to separate'. My own conclusion has been that these last two taxa cannot be separated, and that the Type of P. patens falls among the prostrate forms and must not be associated with the erect P. australasica.

To comply with Burbidge's wish that I should bring appropriate parts of her manuscript to early publication, it was necessary to investigate the whole complex of plants associated with the above names. Problems emerged both in delimitation of taxa, and in nomenclature, as follows:

(i) The taxa

Much of the complexity of form is found in Queensland, but the Western Australian part of the complex is perhaps not yet sufficiently known, and further variation may be found in the northwest of South Australia and adjacent areas.

Three major taxa can be recognized, though they lack clear-cut genetic barriers. They are not geographic races in the usual sense of that term, though much of the morphological variation is correlated with soil type. It seems that they constitute a single gene-pool, showing adaptive differentiation into forms that are established over wide areas, maintaining themselves without much change because inbreeding by self-fertilization is general, though not obligate. Outbreeding does occur in nature, and thus the whole population of the complex at any time contains the results of "hybridizations", most of which do not succeed in the current selection regimes and eventually disappear. Even the successful results of this process make up a very
heterogeneous assemblage, but taxa can be recognized, and for simplicity of nomenclature they are treated here as species. The breeding behaviour outlined is the subject of experiment at Queensland University (I. de Lacy pers. comm. 1979). One experiment records segregation for growth-habit from which it is deduced that—

(a) the prostrate habit is dominant when prostrate plants are crossed with non-prostrate members of the complex;

(b) this prostrateness is controlled by a simple genetic system: two pairs of alleles which are complementary in action;

(c) variation in erectness is also genetically controlled but by a more complex polygenic system.

(a) and (b) are consistent with the separation of a prostrate taxon (*P. patens*) from the rest of the complex and explain the rare occurrence of an erect plant in that species; (c) is consistent with the inclusion of various degrees or forms of erect habit in another taxon (*P. australasica*).

(ii) Nomenclature

I was able to examine the Holotype of *P. patens* in the Lindley herbarium at CGE in 1974. It consists of a shoot apex with a few leaves and inflorescences, so mounted on the sheet as to suggest erect growth, and the prostrate habit of its taxon is obscured. An Isotype at K, however, shows a longer, apparently weak stem, as indicated in the protologue. Flower and inflorescence characters shown by the Type are also not fully representative of its taxon; the inflorescences are narrower (due to smaller flowers) and more interrupted* than is usual. These characters, though matched in some specimens of *P. australasica* can equally be found in *P. eriantha*, a similar "species" described later but better known, and with a prostrate habit (*P. australasica* has erect or semi-erect stems).

It thus appears that, due to characters of the Holotype and its presentation, and to deficiencies in the protologue, the name *P. patens* has been misapplied to the taxon *P. australasica*, so that the inappropriate epithet *patens* has been applied to an essentially erect and often tall plant ("eine hohe Staube" in the protologue of *P. australasica*). After gaining some familiarity with widespread representatives of these populations, I am convinced that the Holotype of *P. patens* falls within a prostrate species which includes *P. eriantha* as an inseparable and major part, and that *P. australasica* can be treated as a distinct species. Burbidge had clarified the character of *P. australasica* from type material in MEL, and knew that my conclusion was one of the nomenclatural options.

The name *P. pallida* N. T. Burb. is now available for the third species, long-recognized but hitherto unnamed, which is included in the taxonomic treatment below.

**PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION**

The total population of this widespread and often locally common complex may be characterized as follows:

Soft-wooded shrubby plants, fully prostrate with several to many stems radiating from a central tap root, through "semi-erect" forms with few to numerous uncertainly or weakly erect stems, to fully erect plants (short or tall) branched along one or more

*Term used to indicate considerable and often somewhat unequal spacing between the triads of flowers, but essentially relative: wide spacing of small flowers appears more interrupted, especially when some have fallen and when flowers open in slow succession. A 'continuous' inflorescence has flowers crowded, or regularly spaced as when the flowers open in quick succession.
main stems. Stems usually densely clothed with softly spreading or downturned hairs together with fewer, longer, spreading, hairs obscuring the glands until thinned with age, but very rarely quite glabrous and then the glands conspicuous. Leaves pinnately trifoliolate, on petioles of very variable length, the leaflets basically ovate to trullate with variations in width, obtuse to truncate with a point at the apex, the margins apiculate-denticulate or sometimes repand-denticulate, but often entire at the base near the petiole; lateral leaflets slightly asymmetrical; surfaces glabrous to densely pubescent (the abaxial side usually more hairy) with loosely appressed to spreading hairs, the glands correspondingly conspicuous or obscured and varying in size, the veins, especially on lower surfaces, more conspicuously pubescent than the rest. Inflorescences axillary, racemes of almost sessile flowers in groups (usually of three) subtended by an ovate or narrower bract. Peduncles very short to long (less than 1 to more than 20 cm long), not always proportional to length of rachis. Flowers rather small, (4-) 6-9 (-11) mm long, with a densely pubescent calyx, the hairs black, grey, brown, white or mixed, and a pink, purple or bluish corolla scarcely to slightly (by up to 3 mm) exceeding the calyx. Calyces with lobes nearly level at the apex (i.e. nearly equal), to unequal, with the lowest lobe the longest and up to 2.5 times the length of the tube and clearly exceeding the lateral (shortest), and the upper (shorter) pairs. Pod ± enclosed in the calyx, silky-pilose, at least in part.

The following Key, and the Table of characters, distinguish the three species recognized here by the characters most commonly present in each. Variations from that “core” of characters are described under the appropriate species.

KEY TO THE SPECIES
(for fully typical specimens)

1. Stems erect. Aspect green. Inflorescence interrupted, the rachis and peduncle more or less equal, each often 7-10 cm long. Plants of heavy soils .................. P. australasica 1.

1.* Stems prostrate, or ascending and finally decumbent. Inflorescence continuous. Plants of sandy soils.

2. Stems prostrate or rarely erect. Aspect green (or grey-green in a Central Australian variant). Rachis of the inflorescence often 2-3.5 cm, sometimes almost capitate, usually shorter than the peduncle. Often in sandy creek beds or banks .......... P. patens 2.

2.* Stems ascending, then decumbent. Aspect grey to white. Rachis of the inflorescence often 4-8 cm, usually longer than the peduncle. Commonly on sand dunes .................. P. pallida 3.


[P. patens sensu auct., non Lindl.: Benth., Fl. Austral. 2: 192 (1864); Tate, Handb. Fl. Extratrop. South Australia: 69 (1890); Moore & Betche, Handb. Fl. New South Wales: 146 (1893); F.M. Bailey, Queensland Fl. 2: 382 (1900); ? Ewart & Davies, Fl. Northern Territory: 144 (1917)—concept appears confused; Ewart, Fl. Victoria: 668 (1931); Black, Fl. South Australia edn 2: 463 (1948); Beard, Descr. Cat. West Austral. Fl.: 71 (1965); Willis, Handb. Fl. Victoria 2: 301 (1973). Although some element of the true P. patens may have been included in the concept expressed under that name in these publications, the greater part of their data is referable to P. australasica. Following Mueller l.c., the authors did not distinguish between these two species.]
TABLE 1

Comparison of characters in *P. australasica*, *P. patens* and *P. pallida*
(see also figs 2, 3, 5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><em>P. australasica</em></th>
<th><em>P. patens</em></th>
<th><em>P. pallida</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habit</td>
<td>Erect or semi-erect, short (c. 0.5 m) to tall (−2.5 m)</td>
<td>Prostrate (rarely erect; erect height not recorded)</td>
<td>Ascending, finally decumbent; often c. 0.6 m high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflorescence</td>
<td>Interrupted</td>
<td>Continuous, usually compact</td>
<td>Continuous, often with some spacing of flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long, on a long peduncle, much exceeding the leaf</td>
<td>Of medium length but exceeding the leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachis (5−) 7−10 (−23) cm</td>
<td>(1−) 2−3 (−9) cm</td>
<td>(3.5−) 4−8 (−13) cm long</td>
<td>[Rachis usually &lt; peduncle but the reverse in atypical form]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peduncle (3−) 7−16 (−23) cm</td>
<td>(1−) 2−7 (−14) cm</td>
<td>(1−) 2−5 (−13) cm long</td>
<td>[Rachis usually &gt; peduncle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diam. (6−) 10−15 (−18) mm</td>
<td>12 (−19) mm</td>
<td>(13−) 15−19 (−21) mm</td>
<td>[Rachis usually &lt; peduncle but the reverse in atypical form]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspect</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Green (or greyish in atypical forms)</td>
<td>Grey to whitish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaflets</td>
<td>Glabrous to sparsely hairy above, usually pubescent below at least on veins</td>
<td>Glabrous or hoary above, usually more pubescent below (± tomentose in atypical forms)</td>
<td>Densely grey–to white–tomentose on both sides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal leaflet</td>
<td>(1.5−) 2.5−4 (−7.5) cm x (0.5−) 1.5−2 (−4) cm</td>
<td>(1−) 2−3 (−4) cm x (0.7−) 1−1.5 (−2) cm</td>
<td>(1.5−) 2−4 (−6.5) cm long x (1−) 1.5−3 (−4) cm broad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower</td>
<td>6−7 (−8) mm</td>
<td>6−7 (−8) mm</td>
<td>(7−) 8−9 (−11) mm long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corolla clearly &gt; calyx (by c. 2 mm)</td>
<td>Corolla slightly &gt; calyx (by c. 1 mm)</td>
<td>Corolla = or scarcely &gt; calyx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calyx</td>
<td>Short, obconical, to open in fruit (more tubular, closed in fruit in longer forms)</td>
<td>Medium in length, ± tubular, not open in fruit</td>
<td>Long, tubular, not open in fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tube (1.5−) 2 (−3) mm</td>
<td>(1.5−) 2−3 (−4) mm</td>
<td>(4−) 5−6 (−8) mm long</td>
<td>3−4 (−5) mm long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral teeth (2.5−) 3−4 (−5) mm</td>
<td>(3−) 4−5 (−6) mm</td>
<td>(5−) 6−7 (−11) mm long</td>
<td>Hairs always white and dense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest tooth (3−) 4−6 (−5) mm</td>
<td>(3−) 5−6 (−7) mm</td>
<td>Hairs white or pale, always dense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairs black, brown, grey, white or mixed, thinning with age.</td>
<td>Hairs white or pale, always dense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>Heavy soils</td>
<td>Sandy soils</td>
<td>Sands, often on dunes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

pubescence (from mostly dark hairs in southeastern South Australia to pale or white hairs in northern parts of the range) and in flower size (generally increasing from south to north). Accommodated here are some tall plants, mostly from the Port Curtis district of Queensland, but erratically elsewhere, with atypical calyx form (the teeth unequal as in *P. patens* and *P. pallida*); these may also have larger leaflets with more pubescent upper surface, and one such was differentiated as *P. dietrichiae* Domin. Fig. 2.
Forms designated below as "atypical" display greater differences than those embraced above. Such forms are all cited and mapped with the same symbols, although they are atypical in different ways. The most common variation is in habit: stems may be single, but usually few to many, and of greatly varying heights. The Queensland University breeding experiments indicate genetic control of this variation, so that habit-variants "breed true" (I. de Lacy, pers. comm., cf. p. 130), and one variant which is many-stemmed has assumed significance in those experiments because of its economic potential. It has, perhaps unfortunately, been termed "semi-erect", but this term is not to be taken as indicating a heterozygous condition between prostrate and erect, but simply a particular variation from the tall, erect, typical form. However, a similar appearance at least is produced by grazing of tall, erect plants at an early stage, which merely delays the typical tall growth and induces formation of extra stems from the crown (J. Maconochie, pers. comm., from observations in Central Australia). In practice, many herbarium specimens do not allow certain evaluation of the habit represented, so that some of the citations as typical or atypical in this regard, are arbitrary. Even when an atypical "semi-erect" form is clearly indicated by specimen or label, it cannot be assumed that it will reproduce its own kind in different circumstances, though it appears that in Queensland many representatives of *P. australasica* are atypical in habit and, at the same time, true-breeding.

In a few localities in central Queensland (Warrego-Gregory South) a peculiar form appears: the leaflets have a narrow-elliptical outline with fewer and less apiculate denticulations. These plants have the erect stem and the inflorescence of *P. australasica*, but all have closely appressed, straight, ascending hairs on the stems. Such hairs are not seen elsewhere in the *P. patens* complex, but are characteristic of *P. cinerea*, a related but apparently quite distinct species which has nevertheless been confused with it in the past.

Three specimens from in or near the Musgrave Ranges (South Australia) present an atypical appearance: they have virtually no stem- or leaf-pubescence, so that prominent black glands are exposed. The calyx hairs are also very dark. This seems to be the form mentioned informally in the Burbidge manuscript as *P. australasica* "centralis", but in her treatment it is cited under *P. leucantha* and hybridism with the *P. patens* group is suspected. I have not been able to investigate further.

Finally there are a few specimens with floral and some inflorescence characters of *P. pallida*, or of *P. patens*, but with the vegetative characters of *P. australasica*, especially its habit—the flowers are long, with densely hairy calyx showing a long lowest lobe, the more or less continuous inflorescences of considerable length and with regularly spaced flowers; leaflets are glabrous or sparsely hairy above, and stems are erect or semi-erect. These cannot be unequivocally determined; they are mapped as 'X' (Fig. 1) and cited here: QUEENSLAND—Gregory North: "Ardmore", 25 miles [40 km] W. of Dajarra, Everist 3203, 11.1947 (BRI); "Carandotta" Station, Everist & Smith 161, 2.1937 (BRI).—Leichhardt: roadside, Alpha-Emerald road, Drummond Ra., Bisset 2, 4.1957 (BRI). See also *P. pallida*.

---

DISTRIBUTION (see fig. 1): Queensland: Central Districts, reaching the coast near Rockhampton, and western Districts (with many occurrences atypical); far-western New South Wales (with many occurrences of "semi-erect plants"); South Australia from the coast near Adelaide (mostly typical forms) to the Northern Territory; Central Australia (mostly typical, with rare atypical forms in that Division and near the Gulf of Carpentaria). Characteristically on heavy soils (or in Central Australia on the more alkaline soils), or in depressions; rarely on sandy soils but probably only when these overlie silts.


NEW SOUTH WALES: North Far Western Plains: 5-mile Bore, c. 19 km NW. of Milparinka, Lee 244, 9.1971 (NSW)*; 123 km W. of Wanaaring on Milparinka road, Blaxell 616, 11.1971 (NSW); Mt. Browne, Corbett NSW 30669, 9.1898 (NSW)*; "Coollly" near Milparinka, Richley...
Figs 2, 3. Fig. 2. *P. australasica*: 2a. stylized sketch to indicate erect habit and long, interrupted inflorescences, × 3. 2b. bud showing calyx with nearly equal teeth, × 7. Fig. 3. *P. patens*: 3a. stylized sketch to indicate prostrate habit and short, continuous inflorescences, × 3. 3b. bud showing calyx with longer lowest lobe, × 7.
Lee, The Psoralea patens complex

P. eriantha Benth. in Mitchell, Trop. Australia: 131 (1848); F. Mueller, Fragm. 3: 45 (1862) as syn. of P. patens; Bentham, Fl. Austral. 2: 192 (1864); F. M. Bailey, Queensland Fl. 2: 382 (1900)—inclusive of P. pallida; Beard, Descr. Cat. West Austral. PI: 71 (1965). Holotype: 1846.90 Ap. 16.46 [No. 90, 16 April 1846], a creeping plant; Balonne [as “Baloon”] R., Sub-Tropical New Holland. Liest.—Col. Sir T. L. Mitchell (K). ISOTYPE, NSW! From Mitchell’s text, this collection was made near St George [Queensland–Maranoa].


[The name P. patens was misapplied by most Australian authors to P. australasica q.v., though their descriptions indicate that the two taxa treated here as species were not so distinguished by them, following Mueller in Fragm. 3: 45 (1862)].

[P. eriantha sensu auct. non Benth.: Tate (1890), and Domin (1925), misapplied this name to P. pallida q.v.]

Diagnostic characters as given in the Key and Table. P. patens shows a few general trends; there is also one quite common atypical form which is fairly uniform over a wide area of inland Australia.

Flowers tend to increase in size northwards in the main area of occurrence, i.e. in eastern Australia, and the calyx character (unequal teeth with the lowest longer than the others) becomes more marked in the longer flowers; there is perhaps a similar trend in the density of the inflorescence, also increasing northwards—the Holotype falls into the lower part of all these trends, and there is an overlap in dimensions with both P. australasica and P. pallida. An erect plant occurs rarely, with all other characters typical; since prostrate is dominant this is to be expected (see p. 130). There is also an erratic occurrence of plants with smaller, to almost capitate, inflorescences; a number of them occur in Western Australia, where one was distinguished as P. discolor Domin. Fig. 3.

Several collections from inland areas are linked by one unusual feature. The plants of this atypical form have tomentose leaves giving them a greyish green appearance. Other characters are typical except that most of these specimens tend to have the shortest inflorescences in the species including some like those described for P. discolor. That “species”, however, has leaves “altogether glabrous”. Distribution maps for P. patens and P. pallida show that these atypical inland plants are virtually the only representatives of P. patens which occur sympatrically with P. pallida, and it is difficult not to infer interbreeding. Some, but not all, of them show broader leaflets with repand-denticulate margins also seen in P. pallida.

DISTRIBUTION (see fig. 4): the typical form occurs in all States except Tasmania, from the Type locality in the Central Western Slopes of New South Wales northwards into Queensland, where it is common in the Warrego and Maranoa Districts, and southwards into western Victoria. An atypical form with densely tomentose leaflets occurs in a broad NW-SE band from central Northern Territory across the Simpson Desert to western New South Wales, and there appear to be scattered occurrences of the typical form in South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory (in the last two States the material examined probably does not show the distribution fully). The species is usually found on sandy soils but field botanists have reported that its sites tend to be favourable as to water content.

Fig. 4. Distribution of *P. patens*.

**NEW SOUTH WALES:** North Western Slopes: Crooble, Williams 15, 10.1951 (CANB); Warialda, Rupp NSW 30671, 11.1912 (NSW); Narrabri, Breakwell NSW 30570, 10.1912, NSW 30671, 11.1912 (NSW); Howes Sheep Station, Leichhardt 4,1843—assuming vicinity Tamworth (NSW). Central Western Slopes: Gilgandra, Cambage 1130, 10.1904 (NSW); Dubbo, Boorman NSW 30666, 5,1900 (NSW); Wellington, Bäuerlen 2855, 1903, an erect plant (NSW); Cowra, Tickner NSW 117289, 5,1965 (NSW). South Western Slopes: Wagga Experiment Farm, Ross NSW 30668, 5,1920 (NSW); Gundagai, Herd Master, Dept. Agric. NSW 30667, 3,1918 (NSW). Far Western Plains: Cobbam Lake, Cunningham & Milthorpe 1066, 9,1973 (NSW)*; roadside between Cobbam Lake and the Salt Lake, Lee 255, 9,1971 (NSW)*; S. Australia border fence N. of “Brougham’s Gate” 30° 30’ S, 141° 10’ E, Lee 230, 9,1971 (NSW)*; Old Woolshed Bore, 11 km SW. of “Moolie Park” towards Salisbury Downs, 29° 50’ S, 142° 47’ E, Pickard 3042, 10,1976 (NSW)*; Boolaboolka Lake, Milthorpe & Cunningham 2674, 8,1974 (NSW)*; 8 miles [13 km] W. of Pooncarie, Darling R., Keast 7, 9,1962 (NSW)*.

**Victoria:** Region F: Kooloonong, c. 45 miles [c. 73 km] NW. of Swan Hill, Macfurlane 11,1961 (NSW)*.

**South Australia:** Lake Eyre Basin: First Dunes of the Simpson Desert (presumably on Birdsville Track), Symon 9391, 9,1974 (NSW)*; Central South Australia, Hillier 120, . . . 1,906 (BRI)*; Lake Eyre, Hill 429, 11,1955 (MEL); Hergot’s [Hergott] Spring [Bore] [Marree], Molineux 1895 (MEL).

**Western Australia:** South-Western Interzone—Coolgardie: Coolgardie, Webber NSW 30556, 1900 (NSW).

Lee, The Psoralea patens complex


[Psoralea eriantha sensu auct., non Benth.: Tate, Hanb. FI. Extratrop. South Australia: 69 (1980); Domin, Biblioth. Bot. 22 (89=): 738 (1925)].

["Psoralea sp. aff. P. eriantha", "P. sp. aff. P. patens sens. lat." and other similar nomina nuda have been applied to this species.]

Diagnostic characters as given in the Key and Table. **P. pallida** shows little variation beyond slight differences in flower and inflorescence dimensions, density of the white tomentum and spacing of flowers in the inflorescence. Rarely, but perhaps more often than is apparent, plants with other characters of **P. pallida** may have erect stems, but probably only weakly so. Allowance must be made for inaccurate use of terms used for habit, “ascending” and “erect” being interchanged, as well as “prostrate” and “decumbent”. Most plants appear to have stems at first ascending (at c. 45°), then decumbent (prostrate with ascending tips) when their proximal parts drop to the ground. Another occasional variation not infrequent in **P. pallida** and seen only in an atypical form of **P. patens** among taxa of this complex, is shown by the leaflets. They are broader, more rounded, and more repand-denticate on their margins. Fig. 5.

A few specimens from Central Queensland show flowers and inflorescences of **P. pallida** but leaves and habit of **P. australasica**, and cannot be unequivocally determined. They are cited and mapped with **P. australasica** above. Some reversal of this situation is seen in two specimens which are closer to **P. pallida** but show some characters of **P. australasica**. They are cited and mapped with **P. pallida** as atypical (Perry 4076, Must 322).

**Distribution** (see fig. 6): common on sand dunes in the Simpson Desert and in all the surrounding States, reaching into the far southwest of New South Wales and across the Murray River into northwestern Victoria.


New South Wales: North Far Western Plains: 3.4 km W. of Fortville, Queensland-New South Wales border, 29° 00' S, 141° 09' E, Pickard 3175, 11.1976 (NSW); Queensland border between Warri Gate [House] and Fort Grey, Richley 1506, 12.1974 (NSW); Sturt Natl. Park, 29° 15' S, 141° 45' E, Mulham W920, 10.1976 (NSW); Solly Tank, near Fort Grey, Dorman NSW 117296, 9.1967 (NSW); “Yandama” (W. of Milparinka), Richley 1246, 10.1973 (NSW); c. 2 miles [c. 3 km] S. from Cobham Lake, Lee 258, 9.1971 (NSW); Paldrumatta. Bore, Corbet NSW 30652, 10.1901 (NSW); Cobham sandhills, Morris 780, 10.1921 (NSW, BRI); Cobham mailbox, Cunningham & Milthorpe 1044, 9.1973 (NSW); “Cobham” 30° 18' S, 142° 07' E, Lawrie 1558, 7.1974 (NSW); “Teilta” Station, 116 km NNW of Broken Hill, 30° 50' S, 141° 14' E, Lee 217, 9.1971 (NSW). Tilpa, Turner NSW 30656, 4.1916 (NSW); between Tilpa & Barnato, McReaddie NSW 117295, 5.1967 (NSW); “Nelyambo”, 20 miles [32 km] NE. of Wilcannia. Werner (388), 11.1969 (NSW). South Far Western Plains: “Wirryilka” c. 70 miles [c. 113 km] SE. of Broken Hill, Milthorpe 679, 3.1972 (NSW); “Kinchega” Natl. Park, Menindee, Ryan & Every NSW 130141, 6.1969 (NSW); . . . 4 km E. of Menindee, Sikkes 1273, 9.1973 (NSW); Menindee, Johnson 709, 9.1946 (NSW), Richley 1356, 10.1973 (NSW); “Willottia” Station, via
Fig. 5. *P. pallida*: 5a. stylized sketch to indicate ascending habit and continuous inflorescences, $\times 4$. 5b. bud showing calyx with long lowest lobe, $\times 5$. 5c. leaf with repand-denticulate margins, $\times 4$. 
Acknowledgement is made of loan, or facilities for examination, of specimens by the following herbaria: BRI (loan), NT, MEL, CANB. Dr Barbara Briggs, Dr L. A. S. Johnson and Mrs Joy Thompson gave assistance in preparation of my manuscript. Mr J. R. Maconochie provided transport for useful observation of living populations in Central Australia. Mr I. de Lacy conferred over determinations, and recounted field observations, while on a visit to Sydney. A grant from the Australian Biological Resources Study enabled me to examine the Holotype of *P. patens* at CGE in 1974. The illustrations are the work of R. Roden, who also prepared the maps for reproduction.

Manuscript received 3.12.1979

**View This Item Online:** https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/264273  
**DOI:** https://doi.org/10.7751/telopea19804118  
**Permalink:** https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/281751

**Holding Institution**  
The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, New South Wales, Australia

**Sponsored by**  
Atlas of Living Australia

**Copyright & Reuse**  
Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.  
Rights Holder: The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, New South Wales, Australia  
License: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/  
Rights: http://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org.

This file was generated 31 July 2023 at 09:44 UTC