

4. *crassifolium*.—A thick-leaved form almost worthy of varietal rank but passing through transitional forms to the typical one. Herbarium specimens appear quite distinct. Leaves up to one and three-quarter inches long and the same width at the base, cordate, entire, undulate, or with one to three spines, glaucous. This grows on sand plains in the Eastern Wheat Belt, and is generally known as "Blue Bush Poison" on account of its bluish-grey colour. The pods are rather larger than in the ordinary form (Pingelly, Geo. Walton, 1899; Lomos, Dyer, 1916; Yoting, Herbert & Wilson, 1920).

var. *triangulare*, Benth.—One specimen in the herbarium from Northam collected by J. H. Gregory in 1901 contains two twigs, one with the leaves of var. *triangulare* (but more glaucous than usual), and the other with leaves of *F. typicum* but approaching *angustum*. If these came from the same bush then the variety is not a good one, but this is not certain. Another specimen is from Northampton (Irwin District), collected in 1906, and labelled by Dr. Morrison, but without a collector's name.

var. *trilobum*, Spencer Moore (Journ. Linn. Soc. XLV. (1920), p. 170).—The type comes from Kauring (near Greenhills). There is a specimen in the herbarium from Wyalcatchem from "an exceedingly dense shrub about two or three feet, glaucous or nearly white, growing in stony ground." (C. A. Gardner, 21/8/20).

Gastrolobium spinosum is evidently evolving along three main lines. The narrow-leaved modifications have produced *angustum* and *parvifolium* successively; reduction of spines has produced var. *triangulare*, and further reduction of leaf surface and a larger development of the three spines has produced var. *trilobum*.

On the sand plains a different type has evolved in *F. crassifolium* where xerophytic adaptation has taken the form of development of thick glaucous and frequently unarmed leaves, but without reduction of size.

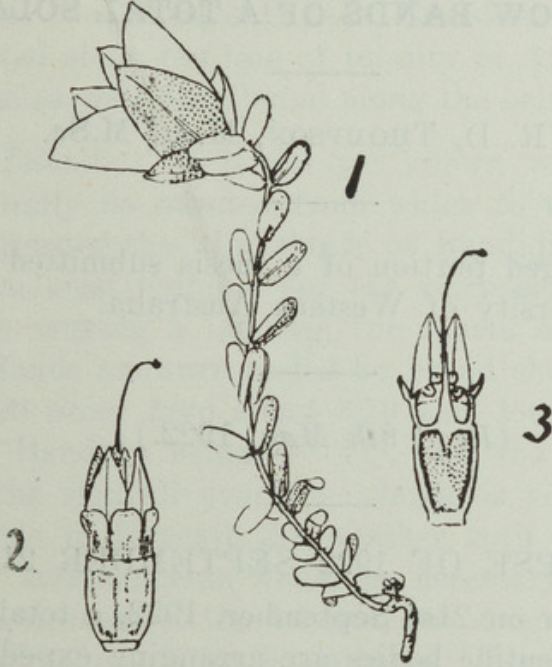
DARWINIA PIMELIOIDES, N. SP.

By A. CAYZER and F. W. WAKEFIELD.

Presented and read by D. A. Herbert on 13th December, 1921.

Frutex parvus, ramulis multis gracilibusque et foliis oppositis. Folia subsessilia, late oblonga, convexa, 4–6 mm. longa, 2–3 mm. lata. Flores sessiles, plerumque 4 in capitula. Bracteae internae

fere 15mm. longae et 5-7 mm. latae. Calyx 5 mm. longus, tubus quinque-costatus, lobis 1 mm. longis. Stamina et staminodia breviora quam 1 mm. Petala circiter 2.5 mm. longa. Stylus praelongus.



DARWINIA PIMELIOIDES.

1. Leaves and inflorescence.
2. Flower,
3. Longitudinal section of flower.

A small shrub, 25 cm. to about 1 m. high, glabrous, with numerous slender branches; branchlets usually slightly angular and coloured. Leaves opposite, spreading, subsessile, broad-oblong, convex, with recurved margins, obtuse, 4-6 mm. long. Flower heads terminal, nodding, usually with 4 flowers. Involucral bracts 6, the 3 outer ones purplish-red, ovate, the 3 inner yellowish-green, ovate-lanceolate, about 15 mm. long. Calyx about 4 mm. long, the adnate part 5-ribbed, the lobes less than 1 mm. long. Petals ovate-lanceolate, about 2.5 mm. long. Stamens and staminodia shorter than the petals. Style exserted, hooked at the end.

Habitat—Red Hill, near Midland Junction, West Australia. Collected 5/10/18.



Cayzer, A. and Wakefield, F W. 1922. "Darwinia Pimeloides, N. Sp." *Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia* 8, 40–41.

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