

A NEW SPECIES OF AUSTROBAILEYA
(AUSTROBAILEYACEAE) FROM AUSTRALIA

C. T. WHITE

AMONG the many interesting plants collected by Mr. S. F. Kajewski in North Queensland for the Arnold Arboretum in 1929 was *Austrobaileya scandens* C. T. White, described in a general account of the Kajewski collection (Contr. Arn. Arb. 4: 29. *pl. IV.* 1933). As the specimens had been very heavily pressed and rather "over-cooked" in the drying, a satisfactory dissection was difficult and the genus was provisionally placed in the Magnoliaceae. It was later made the type of a subfamily of the Dilleniaceae by Croizat (Jour. Arnold Arb. 21: 404. 1940), who subsequently (Cactus and Succ. Jour. of Cactus & Succ. Soc. America 15: 64. 1943) gave it full family rank.

In 1936, when on a collecting trip (partly financed by the Arnold Arboretum) to Mt. Spurgeon in North Queensland, I collected good flowering material of what I took to be *A. scandens*, and specimens were subsequently distributed from both the Queensland Herbarium and the Arnold Arboretum under this name. Prof. I. W. Bailey, who has recently examined these specimens, wrote me that he considered the Mt. Spurgeon plant a distinct species and sent photographs of stamens and staminodes to bring out some of the differences. On closer examination I have come to the conclusion that Prof. Bailey's contention is correct, and a description is offered herewith.

I have refrained from giving an amended description of the genus until better material of *A. scandens* is available. Several characters perhaps of generic rather than specific value are incorporated in the following description.

Austrobaileya maculata sp. nov.

Frutex glaber, scandens, ramulis teretibus sed ad nodos leviter applanatis. Folia opposita vel subopposita delapsa cicatricem prominentem pulvinatam firmam relinquentia; petioli ca. 2 cm. longi, in sicco cuticula rugulosa obsiti; laminae 12–14 cm. longae, 6.5–8 cm. latae, coriaceae, in sicco utrinque opacae et subtus valde pallidiorae, utrinque prominenter reticulatae, ovato-ellipticae vel fere ovatae; margine recurvae, basi subcutae vel fere obtusae, apice plus vel minus abrupte acuminatae, acumine ipso 1–1.5 cm. longo. Flores axillares, solitarii, pedunculati; pedunculi 0.5–1 cm. longi, basin versus bracteati, bracteis 0.5–1 mm. longis, inferioribus suborbicularibus superioribus ovatis. Perianthii segmenta ca. 21 pallido-viridia ab extimo minimo ad intima petaloidea gradatim sed plus vel minus irregulariter mutata, segmenta minima latissime ovata 2 mm. longa, maxima oblonga 2 cm. longa, 1 cm. lata. Stamina 9, filamentis petaloideis pallido-viridibus maculis purpureis elevatis papillosis dense

notatis, 1 cm. longis, 0.4 cm. latis, antheris 3 mm. longis, introrsis 2-locularibus, loculis parallelibus longitudinaliter dehiscentibus filamenti ad faciem interiorem per totam longitudinem eorum affixis. Stamina 16 staminis angustiora utrinque maculis purpureis densissime notata. Discus 3 mm. altus firme carnosus. Carpella 9, superiora, libera, cum stylo 7 mm. longa, stylo ipso 4 mm. longo ad apicem bifido, ovulis ca. 9 in placentis 2 parietalibus biseriatim dispositis.

QUEENSLAND: C o o k D i s t r i c t : Mt. Spurgeon, alt. ca. 4000 ft., rain-forest, C. T. White 10734 (fls.) Sept. 1936 (large climber, perianth-segments pale green, outermost ones small, gradually larger towards the centre of the flower; stamens pale green, those of the outermost series the largest, marked with purple spots, few on the outer face, more on the inner; stamens of the inner series (staminodia) densely purple-spotted both inside and out; carpels yellow). TYPE in Herb. Brisbane.

Distributed from Herb. Brisbane and Arnold Arboretum as *A. scandens* C. T. White.

Very distinct from the only previously known species of the genus, *A. scandens* C. T. White; the two species can be easily distinguished as follows:

Leaves (in dried specimens) nitid, elliptic to lanceolate; stamens and staminodes pale green, blunt at the top.....	<i>A. scandens</i> .
Leaves (in dried specimens) dull, elliptic-ovate to ovate; stamens and staminodes pale green, very densely marked with raised papillose spots; stamens pointed at the top	<i>A. maculata</i> .

BOTANIC MUSEUM AND HERBARIUM,

BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND,

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