

Contribution to the Queensland Flora, No. 3.

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Plates I.-X.

(Read before the Royal Society of Queensland, 28th September, 1925.)

The present paper contains descriptions and figures of a number of new species of flowering plants which have come to our notice since the previous contribution of this series was presented for publication (Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., vol. xxxv., pp. 63-84, 1924). Mostly the specimens have come under observation in the course of examination of collections received at the Queensland Herbarium for identification.

In addition to these plants entirely new to our knowledge, descriptions of previously unknown parts, such as flowers or fruit, of already known species which have come under notice, are included. The opportunity is also taken to publish notes, comments on descriptions, and interesting locality records of native plants and new records of Australian and alien plants which have been found or have recently appeared in the State.

ORDER PITTOSPORACEÆ.

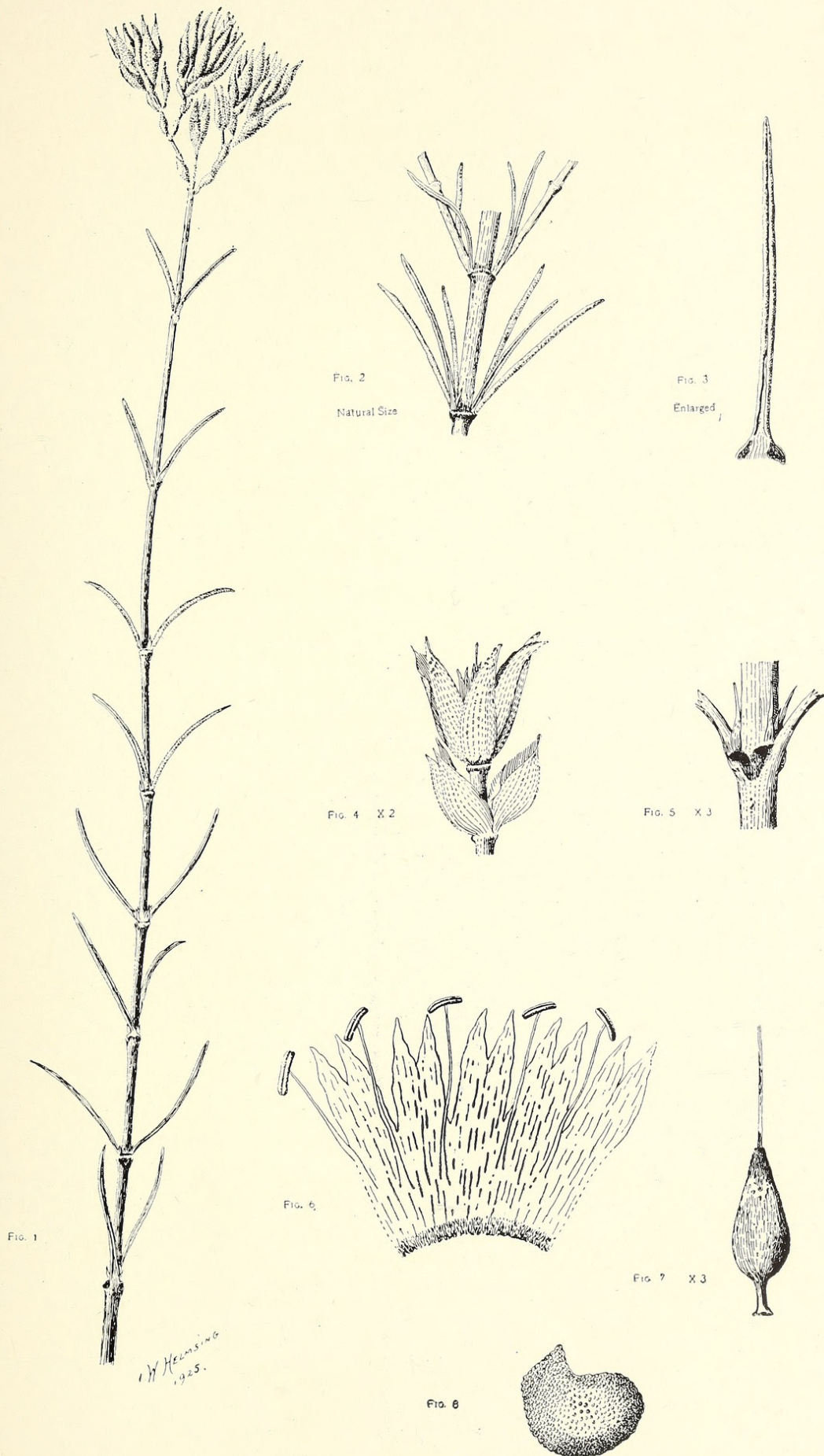
Pittosporum venulosum F. v. M. Flowers previously unknown. Inflorescence terminating the branchlets, umbelliform, much shorter than the leaves; rhachis and pedicels densely ferruginous pubescent; main rhachis extremely short or rarely attaining 1.3 cm.; pedicels 6-10 mm. long. Calyx densely ferruginous pubescent outside, glabrous inside, campanulate, about 4 mm. long, divided almost to the base into 5 ovate, obtuse lobes. Petals 5, glabrous, strongly imbricate, oblong or linear, 8-10 mm. long and less than 2 mm. broad. Stamens glabrous; filaments terete or slightly flattened, about 2 mm. long; anthers lanceolate, about 2 mm. long. Ovary densely ferruginous pubescent, ovate; style glabrous, about 2 mm. long; stigma glabrous, capitate, obscurely 4-lobed.

Described from specimens collected from a small tree about 20 cm. in stem diameter at about 3,000 feet altitude on Eungella Range, North Queensland, by W. D. Francis in October, 1922.

ORDER CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Polycarpæa glabra (new species). (Plate I.)

Herba perennis glabra ca. 30 cm. alta; caulibus subligneis; foliis oppositis (nonnunquam cum 1-4 foliis parvioribus e nodo uno), marginibus revolutis; stipulis scariosis integris et acutis vel crebro in setis divisiss;



Polycarpaea glabra (new species).

1 and 2 about natural size ; 3, leaf showing underside, magnified ; 4, flower showing subtending bracts, magnified ; 5, node showing stipules, $\times 3$; 6, tube of united petals laid open showing stamens, $\times 5$; 7, ovary $\times 5$; 8 seed $\times 35$.

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inflorescentiis cymosis 1.3-2.5 cm. dia. ; bracteis scariosis ovatis concavis acutis ad basem subauriculatis ; pedicellis 2 mm. longis vel sæpe obsoletis ; sepalis albis lanceolatis acutis ; petalis cum staminibus in tubo conjunctis, partibus liberis 2 mm. longis alte trifidis ; filamentis petalorum partem libera aequantibus ; ovario stipitato fusiformi vel subcylindrato, stylo gracili.

Stems somewhat woody and rigid, attaining about 30 cm. or more in height and 2 mm. in diameter. All parts glabrous. Leaves opposite, occasionally with 1-4 smaller additional ones arising from the same node, margins strongly revolute giving the leaf a terete appearance, apex acute, 1.3-2.5 cm. long. Stipules scarious, entire and acute or more frequently divided into setae, not exceeding 2 mm. in length. Inflorescence composed of corymbose cymes, 1.3-2.5 cm. in breadth. Bracts subtending the pedicels and branches of the inflorescence scarious, ovate and stem-clasping at base, acute, 2-4 mm. long. Pedicels attaining 2 mm. in length or obsolete. Sepals white and scarious, the midrib not brightly coloured, lanceolate, acute, attaining 6 mm. in length. Petals united with the stamens in a tube nearly 2 mm. long, their free parts 2 mm. long and deeply bifid at apex. Filaments about as long as free part of petals. Anthers .7 mm. long. Ovary on a stipes 1 mm. long, fusiform or subcylindrical, 3 mm. long ; style slender, nearly 3 mm. long.

Locality : Dugald Silver-Lead Lodes, Cloncurry District, J. B. Miller, 16th April, 1924.

This new species appears to be allied to *P. longiflora* F. v. M. and *P. Burtoni* Bail. From the latter it is distinguished by its short staminal tube and white flowers, from the former by its stipitate and subcylindrical ovary, smaller inflorescence and glabrous character. Mr. J. B. Miller, who collected the specimens, states that this plant and a grass, *Eriachne mucronata*, constitute the only vegetation growing on the lodes and that stock do not touch them. It is interesting to note that Professor Skertchly has stated that *Polycarpæa spirostyles*, which he called the Copper Plant, is a useful indication of copper lodes in North Queensland, as it was noticed by local residents that this species is always associated with these lodes (*see* Pamphlet entitled "The Copper Plant," accompanying S. B. J. Skertchly's "Report on the Mines of Watsonville.")

ORDER RUTACEÆ.

Melicope stipitata (new species). (Plate II.)

Arbor parva ; ramulis foliisque glabris ; foliis oppositis petiolatis unifoliolatis ; foliolo sessili, lamina oblanceolata vel anguste elliptica obtuse acuminata basi angustata subtus nervis prominulis ; paniculis terminalibus ; pedicellis tenuis 3-6 mm. longis ; calyce alte 4-lobato, lobis ovato-triangularibus, marginibus ciliolatis ; petalis lanceolatis extus parce pubescentibus ; filamentis et intus et ad margines inferne tomentosis, antheris ovatis ; ovario longe stipitato, carpellis 4 pubescentibus vel strigosis ; coccis maturis 8-10 mm. longis, valvis transverse rugulosis.

Described by the collector as a small tree of 12 metres in height with sparse foliage, slate-coloured bark and white flowers. All parts except flowers glabrous. Branchlets terete. Leaves opposite, unifoliolate. Petiole

4-10 mm. long. Blade of leaflet oblanceolate or narrowly elliptical, narrowed at base, bluntly acuminate at apex, the midrib and 7-10 lateral nerves on each side of it prominent on the underside, the lateral nerves scarcely visible on the upper side, 9-13 cm. long, about three times as long as broad. Inflorescence fragmentary in our specimens, cymes arranged in the form of a broad panicle. Pedicels slender, 3-6 mm. long. Calyx divided to base into 4 ovate-triangular lobes with ciliate margins, the lobes 5 mm. long. Petals 4, sparingly pubescent outside, densely hoary pubescent inside, lanceolate, 5 mm. long. Stamens 8. Filaments flattened and tomentose on the margins and inner side in the lower part, slender, tapering and glabrous in upper part, 4 mm. long. Anthers ovate, dorsifixed, 6 mm. long. Ovary on a conspicuous glabrous stipes 1.2 mm. long, the 4 carpels pubescent or strigose, separated and almost distinct from the base; style 1 mm. long. Cocci 4, shortly and broadly stipitate, 8-10 mm. long, 8-10 mm. wide in the upper part; valves opening along the upper and inner edge, prominently transversely wrinkled.

Locality: Glenallyn, Malanda, North Queensland, H. C. Hayes.

This new species is distinguished from *M. Fareana* F. v. M. and *M. melanophloia* C. T. White, the only other unifoliolate species of the genus in Queensland, by its much shorter petioles and stipitate ovary. Another species of the genus, *M. neurococca* Benth. (*Bouchardatia neurococca* H. Baill.) has a stipitate ovary and it may be allied to *M. stipitata*. Unfortunately the material of the latter at hand is not sufficiently preserved to enable the number of ovules or seeds in each carpel to be determined.

Melicope glabriflora White and Francis, Botany Bulletin No. 22, Department of Agriculture, Brisbane, p. 3. An examination of a recent collection of plants revealed specimens which are evidently intermediate between *Melicope glabriflora* and *M. Broadbentiana* Bail. These specimens show that *M. glabriflora* is probably only a form of *M. Broadbentiana* with aberrant flowers, and therefore the former name should lapse. A comparison of the floral structure of the specimens of *M. Broadbentiana* and those of the synonymous *M. glabriflora* shows that the flowers in this species are to a certain extent dimorphic as the filaments are long and pubescent in the original type specimens and short and glabrous in the specimens originally described under *M. glabriflora*. This dimorphism is probably connected with sexual differences.

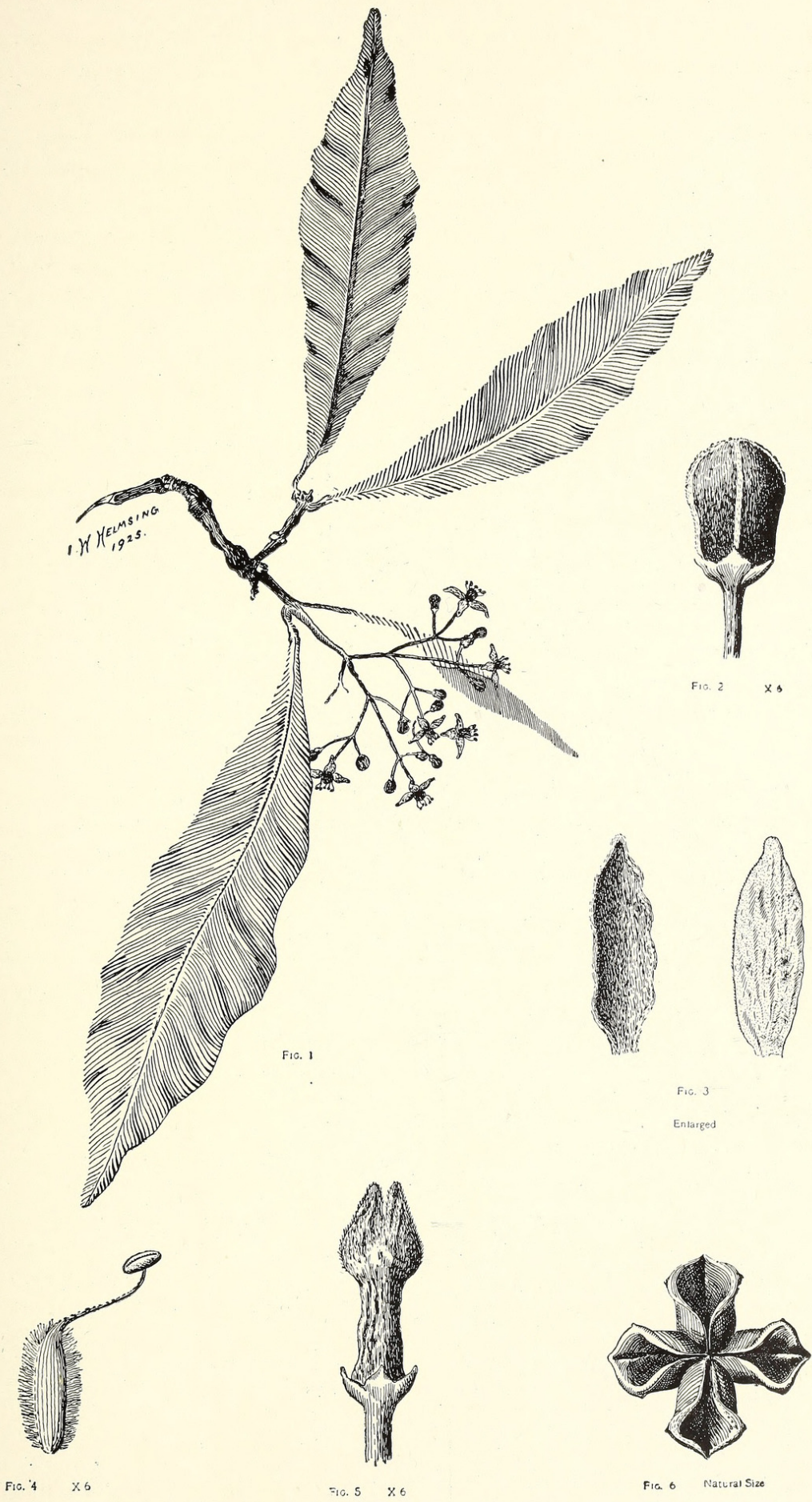
ORDER MELIACEÆ.

Owenia reticulata F. v. M. Only recorded previously from the Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Specimens from Van Rook in the Southern part of Cape York Peninsula, received through the courtesy of the late Chief Justice McCawley, establish a record of its occurrence on the mainland.

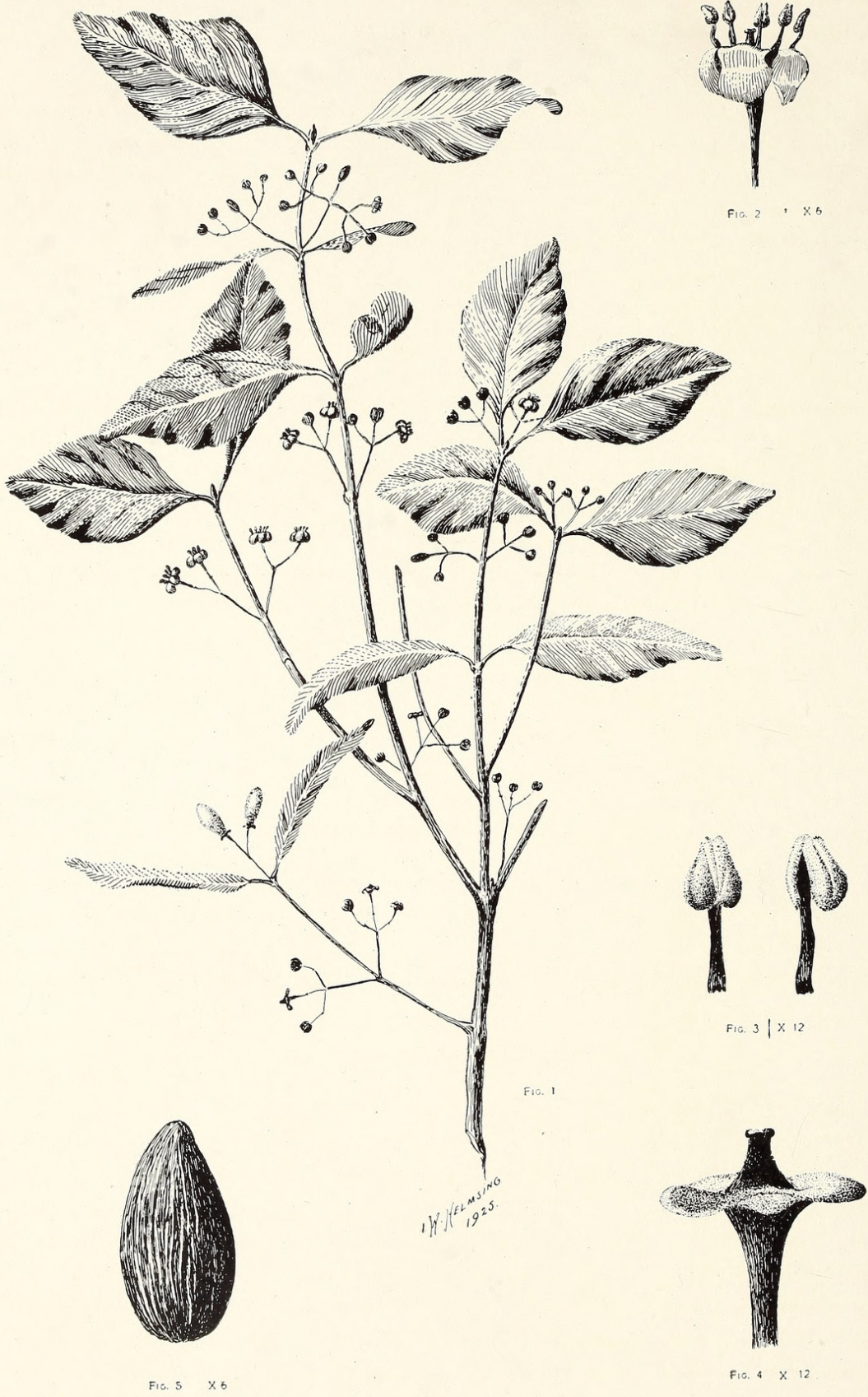
ORDER CELASTRACEÆ.

Elæodendron microcarpum (new species). (Plate III.)

Arbor mediocris, ramulis juvenilibus gracilis quadrangularibus; foliis petiolatis, lamina elliptica integra ad basem angustata ad apicem breviter et obtuse acuminata; cymis dichotomis axillaribus vel lateralibus



Melicope stipitata (new species), about one-half natural size. Fig. 2, bud $\times 6$; fig. 3, petals enlarged; fig. 4, stamen $\times 6$; fig. 5, stipitate ovary $\times 6$; fig. 6, cocci after dehiscence.



Elaeodendron microcarpum (new species). 1, about one-half natural size ; 2, flower $\times 6$; 3, stamens $\times 12$; 4, flower with petals and stamens removed $\times 12$; 5, seed $\times 6$.

sæpe oppositis; pedunculis tenuis; floribus 5-meris; calyce concavo obscure 5-lobato; petalis late ovatis obtusis reflexis vix 2 mm. longis; staminibus ca. 2-3 petalorum longitudinis, antheris ovatis; disco lato plano solitari nigro ovato.

A small glabrous tree. Young branchlets slender and quadrangular. Petioles 2-4 mm. long. Leaves opposite, elliptical, entire, narrowed at the base, obtuse or shortly and obtusely acuminate at the apex, midrib, lateral nerves (about 5 or 6 on each side of the midrib) and a few reticulate veins visible above and more conspicuous on the underside, 4.5-5.7 cm. long, about twice as long as broad. Cymes dichotomous, axillary or lateral, often arranged in opposite pairs on the branchlets between the leaves; peduncles slender, 4-8 mm. long, pedicels 3-4 mm. long. Flowers 5-merous. Calyx concave, about 2 mm. in diameter, its rim with 5 broad obscure, rounded lobes. Petals broadly ovate, obtuse, reflexed, less than 2 mm. long. Stamens about $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the petals, the ovate anthers about half the length of the filaments. Disk broad, flat and obscurely lobed. Ovary immersed in the disk, surmounted by an ovoid, obtuse style. Fruit ovoid, more or less oblique, 5-6 mm. long, the scar of the style (?) unilateral; pericarp fairly dry, coriaceous, flesh-coloured or light brown; seed solitary, black, ovate, 4 mm. long.

Locality: Mt. Perry, Jas. Keys (type); Imbil, W. R. Petrie.

This species is allied to *Elæodendron australe* Vent. from which it is distinguished by its 5-merous, smaller flowers, dry, smaller fruit and smaller and thinner leaves.

ORDER AMPELIDEÆ.

Vitis acris F. v. M. Frag. Fruit (previously unknown) white, depressed-globular, about $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. (1.3 cm.) in diameter; seeds light brown or straw-coloured, about 3 lines (6 mm.) long and 2 lines (4 mm.) broad. Described from specimens collected near Toowoomba by Dr. T. A. Price, January 1924.

ORDER LEGUMINOSÆ.

Mirbelia speciosa. Sieb. For some time past we have had under review a large form of *M. speciosa* growing at Crow's Nest, and recently Mr. L. Brass collected a fine series of specimens of this form in that district. It differs from the type in being larger in all its parts, the leaves measuring in some cases nearly 5 cm. in length, (1.2-1.8 cm. in type). The flowers are slightly larger and the pod measures 17 mm. (8-10 mm. in the type) long on a stipes of about 4 mm. We had at first thought to give it a distinct varietal name, but specimens from the Queensland-New South Wales border seem to be a connecting link between it and the more typical Port Jackson plant. Bentham, *Flora Australiensis*, ii., 36, describes the ovary as sessile, but New South Wales specimens examined by us showed the ovary to be very slightly stipitate. The ovary in the Crow's Nest plant is shortly but more markedly stipitate, the stipes being very prominent in the fully developed pod.

Isotropis Wheeleri F. v. M. Thargomindah, Dr. W. MacGillivray, 3/9/23 (in flower). Recorded for Queensland by J. M. Black in "Flora of South Australia" p. 295, but no specific locality record given.

Swainsona parviflora Benth. Wide Bay, J. C. Bidwill; Mt Perry, Burnett District, Jas. Keys; Silverwood, Darling Downs, C. T. White.

Swainsona parviflora var **vesita** n. var. Folia ramulique pilis sericeis obsita.

Plants clothed in nearly all parts with a light coloured, rather silky pubescence.

Locality: Near Adavale, Western Queensland. Dr. W. MacGillivray, 28/8/1923.

Swainsona oligophylla F. v. M. ex Benth Fl. Austr. II. 219 (1864); *S. concinna* F. M. Bail. Q'land Agric. Journ. xxv. 286, pl. xxviii., Fig. ii. (1910). Georgina River, E. W. Bick; near Nockatunga, Dr. W. MacGillivray; Isisford, Western Queensland, —. Parkinson. A comparison of Bailey's *S. concinna* during an examination of *Swainsona* material in the Queensland Herbarium convinced us of its identity with Mueller's *S. oligophylla*. This species is also found in Central Australia and Western New South Wales.

Desmodium scorpiurus (Sw.) Desv. Naturalised in the Mossman District, North Queensland; supposed to have been introduced from Samoa (Howard Newport).

A native of Tropical Asia, naturalised in the Philippines and in Polynesia (E. D. Merrill, "Flora of Manila," p. 239).

Cassia neurophylla (new species). (Plate IV.)

Frutex parvus pubescens vel fere glaber; ramulis 4-vel 5-angulatis; stipulis setaceis; foliis 2-3-jugis, foliolis obliquis ellipticis ad apicem mucronatis subtus pallidis vel subglauciscentibus nervis utrinque prominentibus glandulis linearibus inter omnia paria; inflorescentiis axillari-bus umbellatis 2-5 floribus, pedunculis tenuis, bracteis deciduis, linearibus ciliatis; pedicellis tenuis; sepalis exterioribus linearibus interioribus late obovatis; petalis flavis obovatis; staminibus 10 subæqualibus; ovario glabro stipitato, legumine pubescente vel glabro stipitato (stipite 2-4 mm. longo) plano falcato utrinque reticulato ad apicem rostrato, seminibus ad 7 transversis atro-fuscis ovatis.

A small shrub, pubescent or nearly glabrous. Branchlets 4- or 5-angled. Leaves of 4-6 leaflets. Stipules setaceous, 2 mm. long. Petioles 4-6 mm. long. Petiolules .5-1 mm. long. Leaflets obliquely elliptical, base oblique, apex mucronate, the midrib and 5-7 lateral veins prominent on both sides, underside paler or glaucescent, 1.3-3.2 cm. long, 2-3 times as long as broad. Glands on the rhachis between the leaflets of each pair linear, about 1 mm. long. Flowers in axillary umbels of 2-5 flowers. Peduncles slender, 2.5-6.4 cm. long. Bracts at the apex of the peduncles deciduous, linear, ciliate, 1-1.5 mm. long. Pedicels slender, 6-10 mm. long. Flowers



Cassia neurophylla (new species). 1, about natural size ; 2, petal $\times 4$; 3, sepals $\times 4$; 4, stamens $\times 4$; 5, ovary $\times 6$; 6, seed $\times 4$.

glabrous except margins of sepals. Sepals obtuse, margins ciliate, varying in same flower from lanceolate to broadly obovate and from 2-4 mm. in length. Petals yellow, obovate, 8 mm. long. Stamens 10, almost equal, anthers 3 mm. long, filaments 1-1.5 mm. long. Ovary glabrous, on a stipes nearly 2 mm. long. Pods pubescent or glabrous on a stipes of 2-4 mm., flat, falcate, margins nerve-like and sinuous, surfaces marked by regular transverse depressions and fine reticulate veins, apex rostrate; size 3.2-3.8 mm. long, 6-8 mm. broad. Pod containing up to 7 seeds. Seeds transverse, dark brown, ovate, flattened, with a prominent central linear depression on each side, 5 mm. long and 4 mm. broad.

Locality: Sandstone Ranges, Settlement Creek near the Queensland-Northern Territory border, L. Brass. Flowering and fruiting in February, 1923. This new species belongs to the section *Psilorhegma* and is allied to *C. australis* from which it differs in its fewer and broader leaflets, smaller flowers and narrower bracts.

Acacia patens F. v. M. Charleville, Western Queensland, Dr. W. MacGillivray, 26/8/23 (in flower). A new record for Queensland; previously known from North-Western Australia and the Northern Territory. Our specimen lacks pods but we have little doubt of the determination.

Acacia uncifera Benth. Torrens Creek, J. E. Young (Wilkins's Expedition): A new locality for a little-known plant. Mr. Young's specimens bore a few pods (not quite fully matured). Pods (unripe) covered with a short soft tomentum, 3.7-6.2 cm. long, 8 mm. broad; margins undulate, sometimes here and there constricted between the seeds.

ORDER ROSACEÆ.

Rubus alceaefolius Poir. A new record for Queensland. Very common about Babinda, North Queensland, scrambling over trees along roadsides and edges of "scrub" (rain forest), where it was collected by C. T. White. Previously known from Assam, Burma, Malay Peninsular, Sumatra, and Java, and may be naturalised in North Queensland. We are indebted for the determination to Mr. T. A. Sprague, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, who writes that Focke separates the common Australian *Rubus* previously placed under *R. moluccanus* as a distinct species and adopts F. Mueller's name of *R. Hillii*. Unfortunately we have not available a copy of Focke's monograph (*Species Ruborum*, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, Heft 72, 1910) for reference.

ORDER SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

Quintinia Quatreforesii F. v. M.

Capsules (previously unknown) on pedicels of 4-8 mm., hemispherical, 2.6 mm. in breadth, minutely 5-costate, each costa ending at the rim in a minute, gland-like calyx-tube, valves 3-4, the erect styles about 1 mm. long; stigmas separating. Described from specimens collected on Bellenden Ker Range by C. T. White in January, 1923.

Polyosma rhytophloia (new species). (Plate V.)

Arbor parva ramulis juvenilibus pubescentibus ad nodos complanatis ; foliis oppositis petiolatis, laminis submembranaceis ellipticis ad apicem acute acuminatis marginibus serratis nervis subtus in sicco prominentibus ; spicis terminalibus ; floribus puberulis omnibus bractea ovata et bracteolis duabus parvis instructis ; calycibus ferrugineis, tubo campanulato ca. 2 mm. longo, limbo 4-lobato lobis deltoideis ; petalis 4 in paribus coherentibus oblongis obtusis ; staminibus filamentis puberulis, antheris glabris ; stylo tenuo puberulo, stigmate 2-lobato, lobis minutis globosis ; fructu (verisimiliter immaturo) globoso ca. 6 mm. diam.

A small tree attaining about 9 metres in height and a stem diam. of about 15 cm. Bark greenish grey with conspicuous lighter-coloured wrinkles, brown when cut. Young shoots and inflorescence pubescent. Young branchlets flattened at the nodes. Leaves opposite, elliptical, prominently and acutely acuminate at the apex, margins serrate, thin or submembranous in texture, midrib, lateral nerves and large reticulate veins visible on both surfaces but more conspicuous and raised on the underside, measurement of the leaf blade, 9-14 cm. long, 3-4 times as long as broad ; petioles 9-21 mm. long. Spikes terminal, 5-10 cm. long. Flowers puberulent, each one subtended by an ovate bract about 1.5 mm. long with 2 ovate bracteoles scarcely 1 mm. long, one on each side of the bract. Calyx ferruginous pubescent ; the tube campanulate, 2 mm. long ; lobes 4, deltoid, about 1 mm. long. Petals 4, coherent or adnate in pairs, oblong, obtuse, 8-10 mm. long. Stamens 6-8 mm. long ; filaments puberulent ; anthers glabrous. Style slender, puberulent, 6-8 mm. long divided at the apex into 2 minute, globose, stigmatic lobes. Fruit (probably immature) globose, about 6 mm. in diameter, containing a single seed.

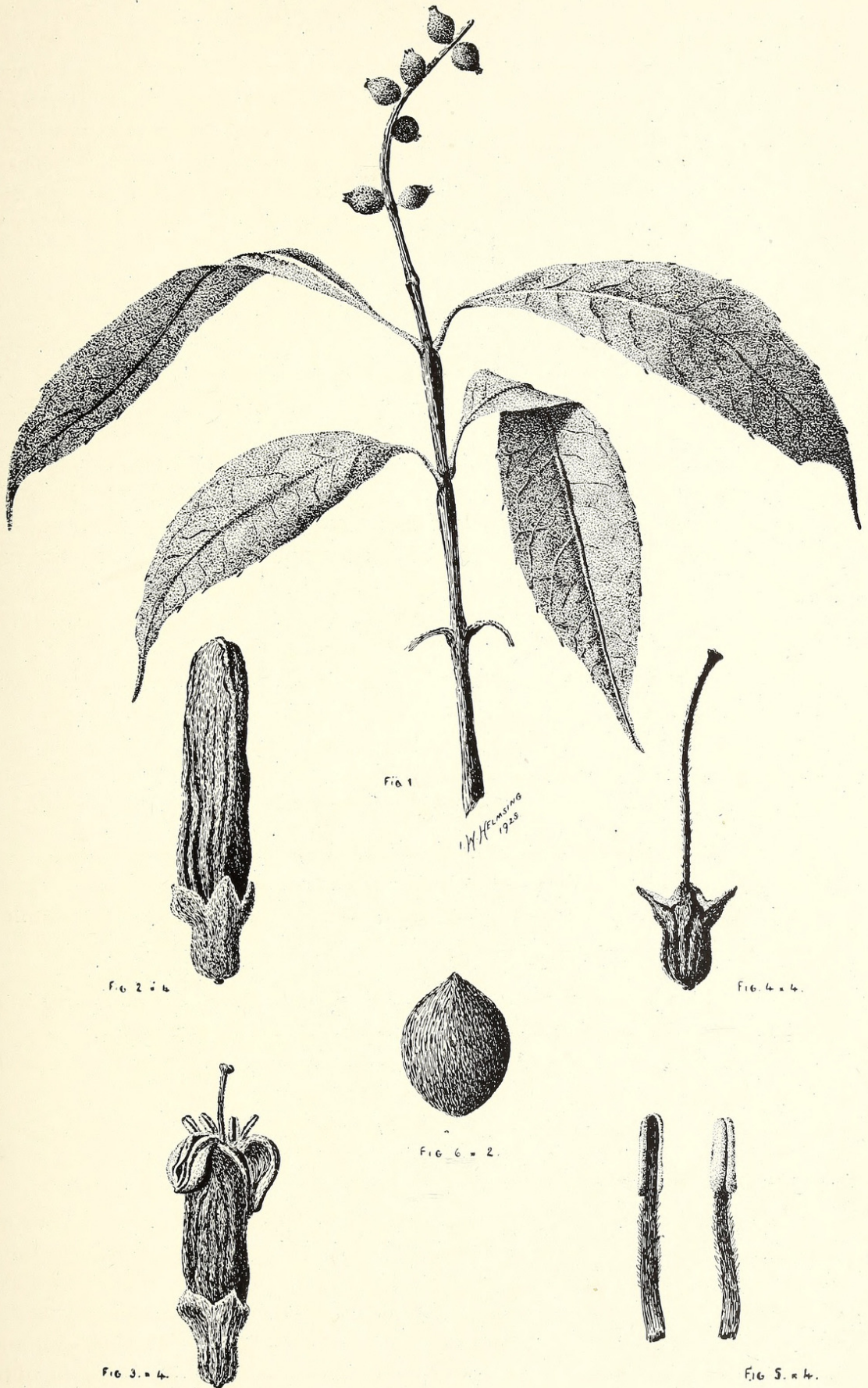
Locality : Eungella Range, about 40 miles westward of Mackay, W. D. Francis, October 3rd to 12th, 1922 (flowering specimens, type) ; A. H. Cole ; W. Macartney (specimen with fruit) ; Boonjie, C. T. White, January, 1923 (fruiting specimens).

This species is allied to *Polyosma hirsuta* C. T. W. from which it is distinguished by its sessile flowers and less dense indumentum.

ORDER MYRTACEÆ.

Agonis lysicephala F. v. M. and Bail.

Flowers (previously unknown) in terminal dense globose heads, 8 mm. in diam. Bracts subtending flowers, ovate or orbicular, concave, on a short claw, pubescent on the back, about 2 mm. long. Flowers sessile. Calyx tube hoary, broadly campanulate, angular by compression, about 2 mm. long. Calyx lobes 5, glabrous or margins slightly ciliate, broad and rounded, about 1 mm. long. Petals 5, glabrous, obovate or orbicular, 2.4 mm. long. Stamens exceeding 20, in a continuous series, the longer filaments about 1.4 mm. long. Summit of ovary hoary ; style glabrous,



Polyosma rhytophloia (new species). 1, fruit-bearing twig about one-half natural size; 2, flower bud $\times 4$; 3, flower $\times 4$; 4, flower with petals and stamens removed; 5, stamens $\times 4$; 6, seed $\times 4$.

about 2 mm. long; stigma entire, slightly capitate. Described from specimens collected in sandy country, Temple Bay, Cape York Peninsula, by Mr. J. E. Young, who describes the species as a small tree.

As the type specimens of *Agonis lysicephala* in the Queensland Herbarium are without leaves, there is a little doubt as to whether the specimens described above belong to *Agonis lysicephala*. If the specimens do belong to this species the assumption that it has only ten stamens is incorrect. This assumption has been used in compiling the keys to the genus appearing in the "Queensland Flora" ii., 586, and "Botany Bulletin" xxii., 22. The position of the species in the key in the above "Botany Bulletin" is nearest to that of *Agonis elliptica* W. & F., from which species it is distinguished by its narrower leaves and hoary summit of the ovary.

Eucalyptus Caleyi Maiden. Stanthorpe District, Southern Queensland, W. R. Petrie. A new record for Queensland; previously only recorded for New South Wales.

Eucalyptus Morrisii R. T. Baker. Paroo-Bulloo Range, Western Queensland, Dr. W. MacGillivray, 29/8/1923. A new record for Queensland. Previously recorded from New South Wales. In Dr. MacGillivray's specimens the capsules were smaller and on larger pedicels than in typical *E. Morrisii*, approaching some forms of *Eucalyptus exserta*. Specimens were, therefore, referred to Mr. J. H. Maiden, the leading authority on the genus, and he coincided in the identification.

Xanthostemon Youngii (new species). (Plate VI.)

Arbor parva partibus junioribus pubescentibus vel canescentibus; foliis alternis sæpe confertis petiolatis, obovatis vel oblanceolatis utrinque reticulatis ad apicem obtusis marginibus subrecurvis; floribus (in sicco atrosanguineis) ad apices ramulorum confertis solitariis et pedunculatis vel in cymas breves dispositis, pedunculis et pedicellis pubescentibus, pedunculis unifloris 8-12 cm. longis, bracteis et bracteolis linearibus vel spathulatis; calycibus discoideis extus pubescentibus 1.9 cm. diam. tubo cum quinque tuberculis hemisphæricis cum quinque lobis alternantibus, lobis late deltoideis parvis (3 mm. longis); petalis breviter unguiculatis, lamina orbiculari ciliata, ungue brevi et lato; staminibus numerosissimis (ca. 80) uniseriatis illis exceptis calycis lobis oppositis; antheris ovatis ad basem cordatis; ovario dense tomentoso globoso 4-loculari stylo glabro; capsula pubescenti vel tomentosa globosa vel ovoidea; seminibus 8-12 in omnibus loculis.

A tree attaining a height of 12 metres in the forest, but flowering as a shrub 2.4 metres high on wind-swept beach ridges (J. E. Young). Young buds, pedicels and calyces pubescent or hoary. Leaves alternate, often crowded. Petioles 6-12 mm. long. Leaf blade elliptical, obovate or oblanceolate, apex obtuse, margins slightly recurved, midrib, lateral nerves and reticulate veins prominent on both sides, 5-12 cm. long, 2-3 times as long as broad. Flowers crowded on the ends of the branchlets, singly pedunculate or occasionally in very short cymes. Bracts and bracteoles at base of peduncles linear or spathulate, pubescent, 4-5 mm.

long. Single flowered peduncles 8-12 mm. long, pubescent. Calyx disc-shaped, pubescent on the underside, 1.9 cm. in diameter, the tube with 5 saccate or hemispherical protuberances alternating with 5 broad, deltoid lobes about 3 mm. long. Petals orbicular, ciliate, red, 6-8 mm. in diameter, inserted on the margin of the calyx between the lobes by a short broad claw about 2 mm. long and 2 mm. broad. Stamens red, about 80, in a single series except at each point opposite the calyx lobes where there are 4-6 stamens inserted on the raised area between the adjacent protuberances of the calyx tube. Filaments red, about 2.5 cm. long. Anthers ovate, abruptly acuminate, cordate at base, 2 mm. long. Ovary densely tomentose, globose, attached to calyx tube by its broad base, 4-celled. Style red, glabrous, slender about 2.5 cm. long. Capsule pubescent or tomentose, seated on the reflexed calyx which retains its saccate protuberances, globose or ovoid, obscurely 4-lobed, 1.2-1.4 cm. in diameter. Seeds 8-20 in each cell, flattened, subtriangular, 3-4 mm. broad.

Locality: Temple Bay, Cape York Peninsula, J. E. Young, Wilkins's Expedition, July, 1923.

This new species is distinguished from the previously described Australian ones by its brilliant red filaments and large disc-shaped calyx-tube with its 5 downwardly directed hemispherical protuberances. The specific name is dedicated to the collector.

Eugenia Banksii Britten & S. Moore. Fruit previously unknown.

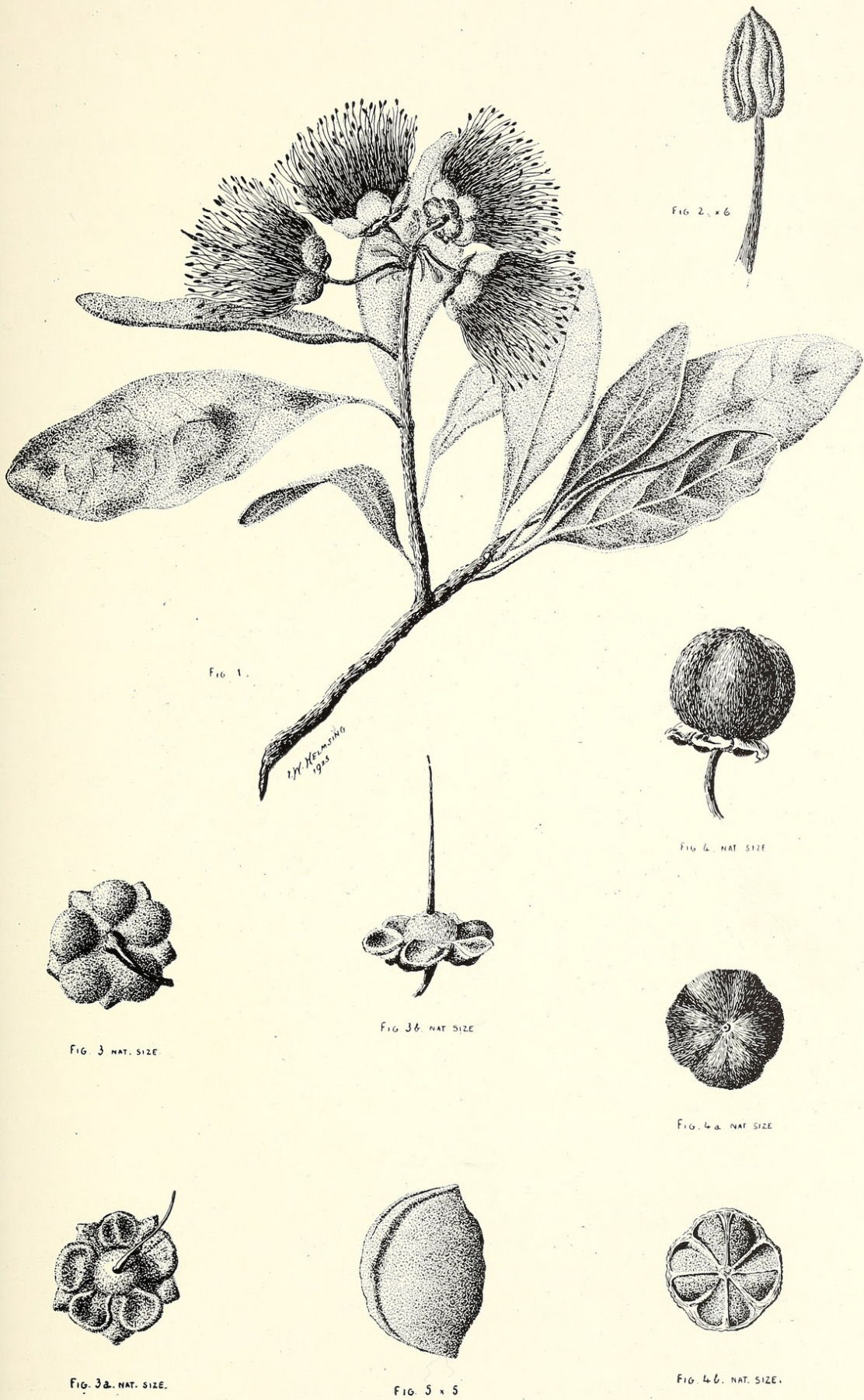
Dry fruits sessile or on pedicels of 1 mm., black or dark purple, ovoid, 8-12 mm. long, 5-8 mm. broad, crowned by the circular rim of the calyx tube which bears 5 or sometimes 4 obscure lobes; seeds 2, superposed, globose, about 4 mm. in diameter. Described from specimens collected at Cape Bedford, near Cooktown, by N. A. R. Pollock, who describes the species as a tree producing edible and palatable fruit.

Myrtus metrosideros Bail.

Fruit (previously unknown) single in the axils on recurved pubescent peduncles 3-5 lines (6-10 mm.) long, globose, hoary pubescent, 4-6 mm. diam., crowned by 5 pubescent, orbicular calyx lobes about 2 mm. long. As no mature seeds or dissepiments were found in the interior possibly they have been destroyed by decomposition. Described from specimens collected on the central peak of Bellenden Ker Range, by C. T. White. The species was originally described from leaves only.

ORDER MELASTOMACEÆ.

Tristemma virusanum Comm. A new record for Queensland. Naturalised and very common about Babinda, North Queensland; J. F. Illingworth, C. T. White. A native of Madagascar, Mauritius, and Bourbon. Rather fragmentary specimens of this plant were sent in April 1921 by Mr. J. F. Illingworth and lately one of us (C. T. White) when in North Queensland, gathered good material and noticed that the plant was very common along the roadsides in the low-lying country between Gordonvale and Babinda, North Queensland. The determination has been verified by the Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.



Xanthostemon Youngii (new species). 1, about one-half natural size ; 2, anther ; 3, underside of calyx ; 3a, calyx and ovary from above ; 3b, calyx and ovary from side ; 4, fruit, side view ; 4a, fruit from above ; 4b, fruit in cross-section ; 5, seed,

ORDER CUCURBITACEÆ.

Citrullus colocynthis Schrader. Naturalised about Townsville ; C. T. White. An Asiatic and African plant which is a new record for the State.

ORDER LYTHRACEÆ.

Ammannia crinipes F. v. M. Settlement Creek, N.W. Queensland ; L. Brass.

A new record for Queensland ; previously only known from the Northern Territory.

ORDER RUBIACEÆ.

Randia disperma Moore.

Fruits (previously unknown) purple, ovoid or globose 12 mm. long, crowned by the persistent calyx tube which measures about 4 mm. long and 4 mm. in diameter. Seeds 2 in each cell, flattened on two sides and curved on the back, 8 mm. long, 4.5 mm. broad.

Fruits described from specimens collected at an altitude of about 2,000 feet on the Bellenden Ker Range, by C. T. White.

ORDER COMPOSITÆ.

Eupatorium rivularum Regel. This South American plant has run out in one or two places near Brisbane.

Elephantopus spicatus Aubl. Palm Island, N. Queensland, J. H. Simmonds, junr. This tropical American plant, naturalised as a weed in parts of eastern Asia, has not previously been collected in Queensland.

ORDER SAPOTACEÆ.

Sideroxylon singuliflorum (new species). (Plate VII.)

Arbor parva ; ramulis junioribus pubescentibus pilis ferrugineis ; foliis glabris, petiolatis, glabris oblanceolatis utrinque nervis primariis prominulis præcipue subtus ; floribus axillaribus solitariis vel raro duobus in axilla ; pedicellis ad apicem sensim incrassatis ; calycis lobis 5 imbricatis ovatis vel orbicularibus obtusis exterioribus majoribus intus pubescentibus pilis longis ferrugineis interioribus minoribus utrinque pubescentibus ; corolla (in gemma modo visa) glabra ; staminibus ad tubi basem insertis ; antheris ovatis, ovario ad basem ipsam pilis longissimis obsito, stylo glabro.

A small tree. Young shoots and young branchlets ferruginous pubescent. Petioles 2.5 lines (4-10 mm.) long. Leaf blades oblanceolate or narrowly elliptical, apex obtuse, base cuneate, midrib and lateral nerves visible on both sides but more prominent on the underside, primary nerves 5-8 on each side of midrib, 5-7.5 cm. long, 2.5-3 times as long as broad. Flowers immature, axillary, 1 or rarely 2 in each axil. Pedicels 1.7-3 cm.

long, gradually thickened towards apex. Calyx lobes 5, imbricate, ovate to orbicular, obtuse, ferruginous pubescent inside, the inner ones pubescent on the outside, 5 mm. long. Corolla glabrous, 6.6 mm. long, lobes apparently about 2 mm. long. Stamens inserted towards base of corolla tube; anthers ovate, nearly 2 mm. long; filaments about 1.2 mm. long. Ovary densely hirsute on margin at base, tapering into a glabrous style, the ovary and style together measuring 6 mm. long.

Locality: Bellenden Ker, near the summit, C. T. White, January, 1923.

Unfortunately the buds are too immature to allow a complete description of the flowers to be made. There appear to be scales in the throat of the corolla but their number and form could not be determined. Under the circumstances the assignment of the specimens to *Sideroxylon* is somewhat doubtful, although their appearance resembles that of the Australian species of *Sideroxylon*. The species is somewhat remarkable among the Queensland species on account of its long pedicels, mostly solitary in the axils.

ORDER MYOPORINEÆ.

Pholidia Dalyana F. v. M. Near Wilson River, South-Western Queensland, Dr. W. MacGillivray, in full flower 4/9/1923; a specific locality for a plant rare in Queensland.

Eremophila oppositifolia R. Br. Warrego Range, South-Western Queensland, Dr. W. MacGillivray, 24/8/23. A new record for Queensland. The specimens have rather broader leaves than usual (averaging about 4 mm. broad); the corolla is pubescent, not glabrous, inside as described in the "Flora Australiensis," but specimens in the Queensland Herbarium from New South Wales and South Australian localities also possess this character. Dr. MacGillivray's specimens agree almost exactly with some New South Wales material from the National Herbarium, Sydney. In answer to enquiries Mr. A. Morris of Broken Hill, New South Wales, also informs us that the typical flower is "creamy white with a purple blush on the upper surface of the corolla; but some specimens have no purple spot." Dr. W. MacGillivray also says that he has collected a form with purple flowers and calyx.

Eremophila oppositifolia R. Br. var. *rubra* (new variety).

Flores quam in typo minores, calycis segmentis 9 mm. longis ca. 2 mm. latis, corolla rubra fere 2.5 cm. longa 1.3 cm. lata.

Flowers smaller than in the type, calyx segments 9 mm. long and about 2 mm. broad at the broadest part; corolla red, nearly 2.5 cm. long and 1.3 cm. broad.

Near Wilson River, South-Western Queensland, Dr. W. MacGillivray, 4/9/1923. The following key shows the chief differences between the type and variety.

Calyx segments 1.3-1.7 cm. long, 5 mm. broad; corolla white to purplish Type

Calyx segments .8 cm. long, 2 mm. broad, corolla red Var. *rubra*



Sideroxylon singuliflorum (new species). 1, about one-half natural size ; 2, calyx lobes ; 3, anther ; 4, bud ; 5, flower, with calyx and corolla removed.

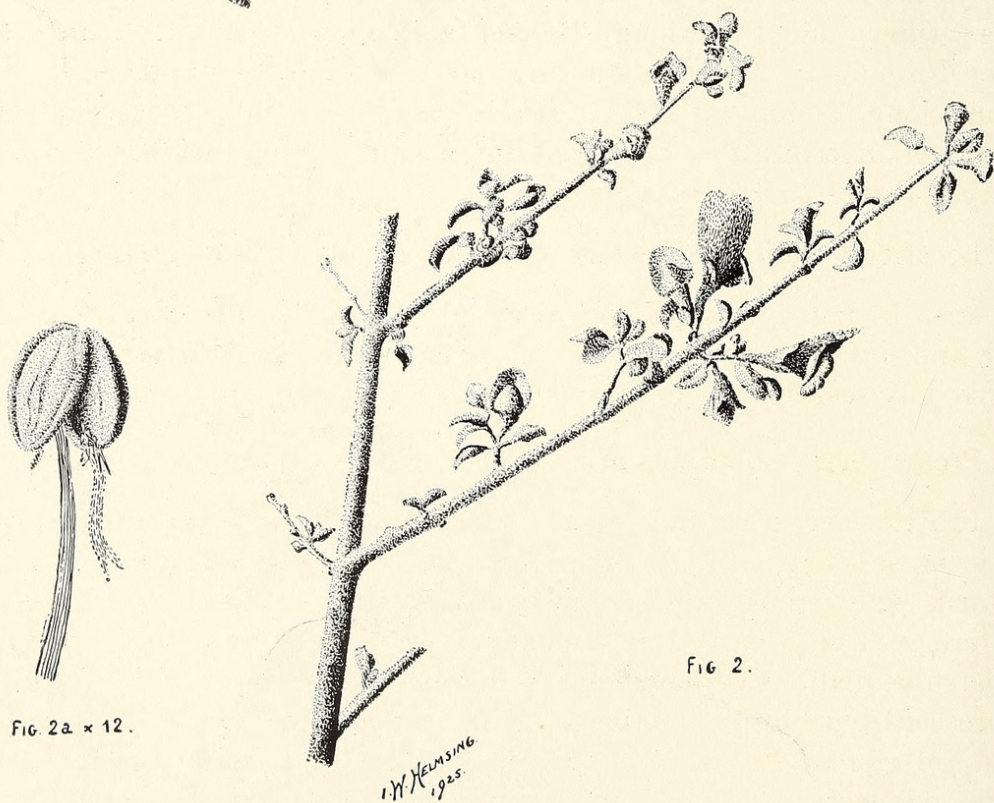
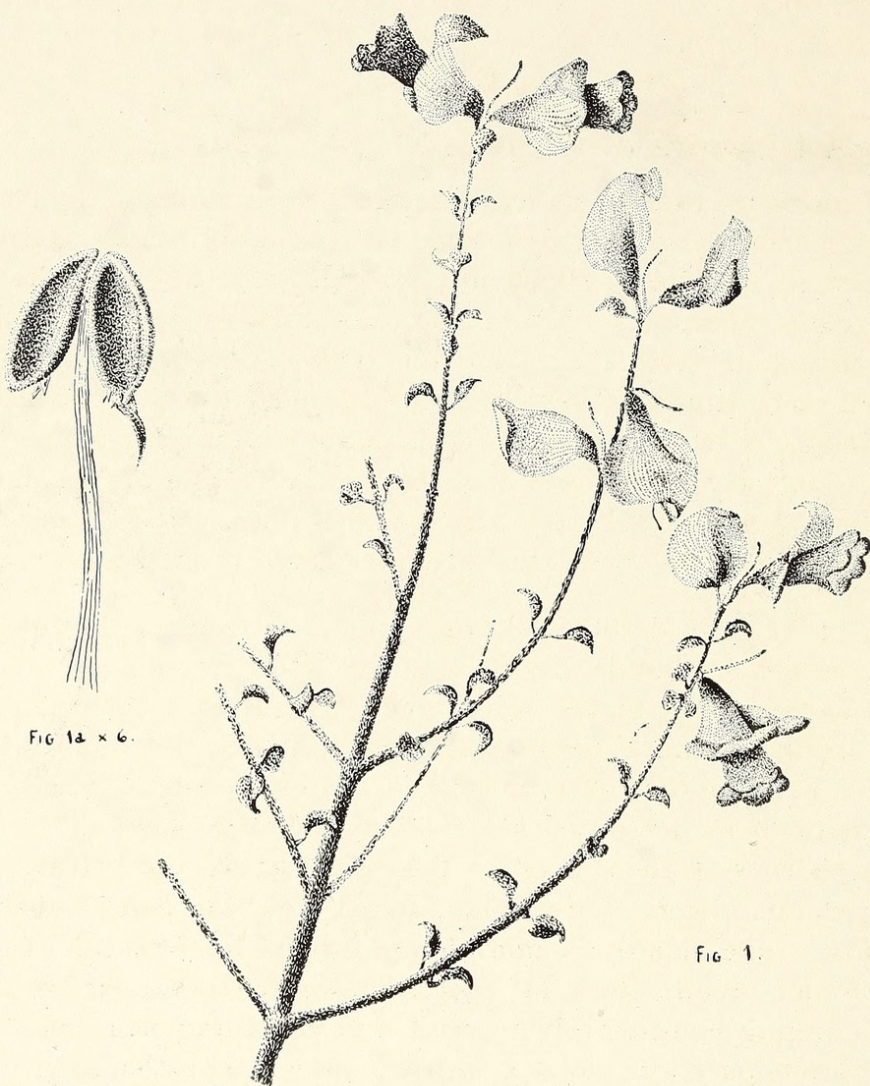


Fig. 1, *Prostanthera megacalyx* (new species), about natural size. Fig. 1a, anther $\times 6$.
 Fig. 2, *Prostanthera suborbicularis* (new species), about natural size. Fig. 2a, anther $\times 12$.

FAMILY LABIATÆ.

Prostanthera megacalyx (new species). (Plate VIII., fig. 1.)

Frutex vel suffrutex, ramulis juvenilibus pilis brevibus albis glandulosis obsitis; foliis suborbicularibus in sicco sæpe incurvatis vel conduplicativis breviter petiolatis; floribus axillaribus solitariis breviter pedicellatis, bracteolis anguste linearibus; calycibus glanduloso-punctatis, tubo striato, limbo manifeste bilabiato; labio superiore majore (1.5 cm. longo 1 cm. lato), inferiore dimidio brevior; corollis purpureis vel violaceis extus pubescentibus, tubo intus lineis atro-purpureis striato ca. 1 cm. longo, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore breviter 2-dentato, labio inferiore 3-lobato, lobo intermedio longiore retuso (5 mm. longo 3 mm. lato); antheris pupureis, connectivi calcare altero brevi altero elongato; pistillo glabro.

Shrub or undershrub branchlets and young growth clothed with short, white, crisped, glandular hairs. Leaves very prominently and thickly glandular-dotted, thickly coriaceous, irregularly suborbicular, mostly much incurved and somewhat conduplicate in the dried state; petiolate, blade 3-6 mm. long, 2-4 mm. broad, tapering into a petiole of 1-2 mm., the floral ones not obviously smaller. Flowers solitary in the upper axils on pedicels of about 1 mm. Bracteoles at base of calyx tube narrow linear, 5 mm. long. Calyx glandular-dotted with small rather scattered glands; tube striate, 4 mm. long; upper lip broadly ovate, 1.5 cm. long, 1 cm. broad, lower lip $\frac{1}{2}$ or somewhat less the size of the upper, both enlarging considerably in fruit and becoming pale-coloured and hyaline. Corolla purple or violet, pubescent with short rather scattered hairs; tube about 1 cm. long, streaked with short, dark purple lines inside; upper lip shortly 2-lobed, lower lip deeply 3-lobed, middle lobe blunt, 5 mm. long, 3 mm. broad. Anthers purplish, 2 mm. long, the longer appendage hyaline and produced for about 1 mm. below the anther. Ovary glabrous; style 1.2 cm. long.

Locality: Quilpie, Western Queensland, Mrs. A. E. Deane.

Mrs. Deane writes "This shrub grows on the side of a very rocky ridge and has been flowering since August when I first noticed it. So far I have only seen it in one locality."

Prostanthera suborbicularis (new species). (Plate VIII., fig. 2.)

Frutex vel suffrutex dense tomentosus; foliis parvis petiolatis coriaceis suborbicularibus planis vel in sicco conduplicativis; floribus solitariis axillaribus breviter pedicellatis, bracteolis anguste linearibus vel fere setaceis; calycibus tomentosis, tubo substriato, limbo bilabiato, labiis subæqualibus orbicularibus; corollis extus pilosis intus glabris vel glabrescentibus, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore 2-lobato lobis obtusis, labio inferiore 3-lobato lobo medio emarginato; antheris ca. 1 mm. longis, connectivi calcare altero brevi altero elongato; ovario ad apicem pilis albo-hyalinis tenuiter obsitis, stylo glabro.

A shrub or undershrub, finely and densely tomentose. Branchlets terete. Petioles 2 mm. or less in length. Leaves sometimes crowded on short lateral branchlets, petiolate, petioles about 2 mm. long, blade coriaceous, orbicular or broadly elliptical, flat or conduplicate, .7-1 cm. long, nerveless or the midrib and one or two nerves on each side slightly evident. Flowers solitary in the axils. Pedicels 2 mm. or less in length. Bracteoles at base of calyx tube, linear or almost setaceous, 2 mm. or less in length. Calyx tube campanulate, striate, nearly 4 mm. long; calyx lobes orbicular, the lower one 3 mm. in diameter, the upper one 4 mm. in diameter. Corolla pubescent on the outside, glabrous or nearly so inside, 1.3-1.5 cm. long; the tube nearly 8 mm. long; limb 2-lipped; the upper lip 2-lobed, lobes obtuse; lower lip 3-lobed, the middle lobe emarginate. Filaments 5 mm. long. Anthers about 1 mm. long, the two appendages of the connective furnished with a few hyaline setæ, the longer one produced beyond the base of the anther cell to a length of 1 mm. Ovary clothed with hyaline hairs around the base of the style. Style glabrous, curved at the apex, 6-8 mm. long.

Locality: Adavale, Western Queensland, Dr. W. MacGillivray, 29/8/1923.

The two new species described here both belong to Bentham's series *Subconcaevæ* and differ from the described species in their small orbicular leaves. They might conveniently be placed at the end of the section along with *P. eurybioides* as under.

Leaves suborbicular, ovate, or oblong.

Plants nearly glabrous.

Bracts short and obtuse, calyx lobes nearly equal .. *P. eurybioides*.

Bracts narrow-linear, calyx lobes very unequal .. *P. megacalyx*.

Plants densely tomentose *P. suborbicularis*.

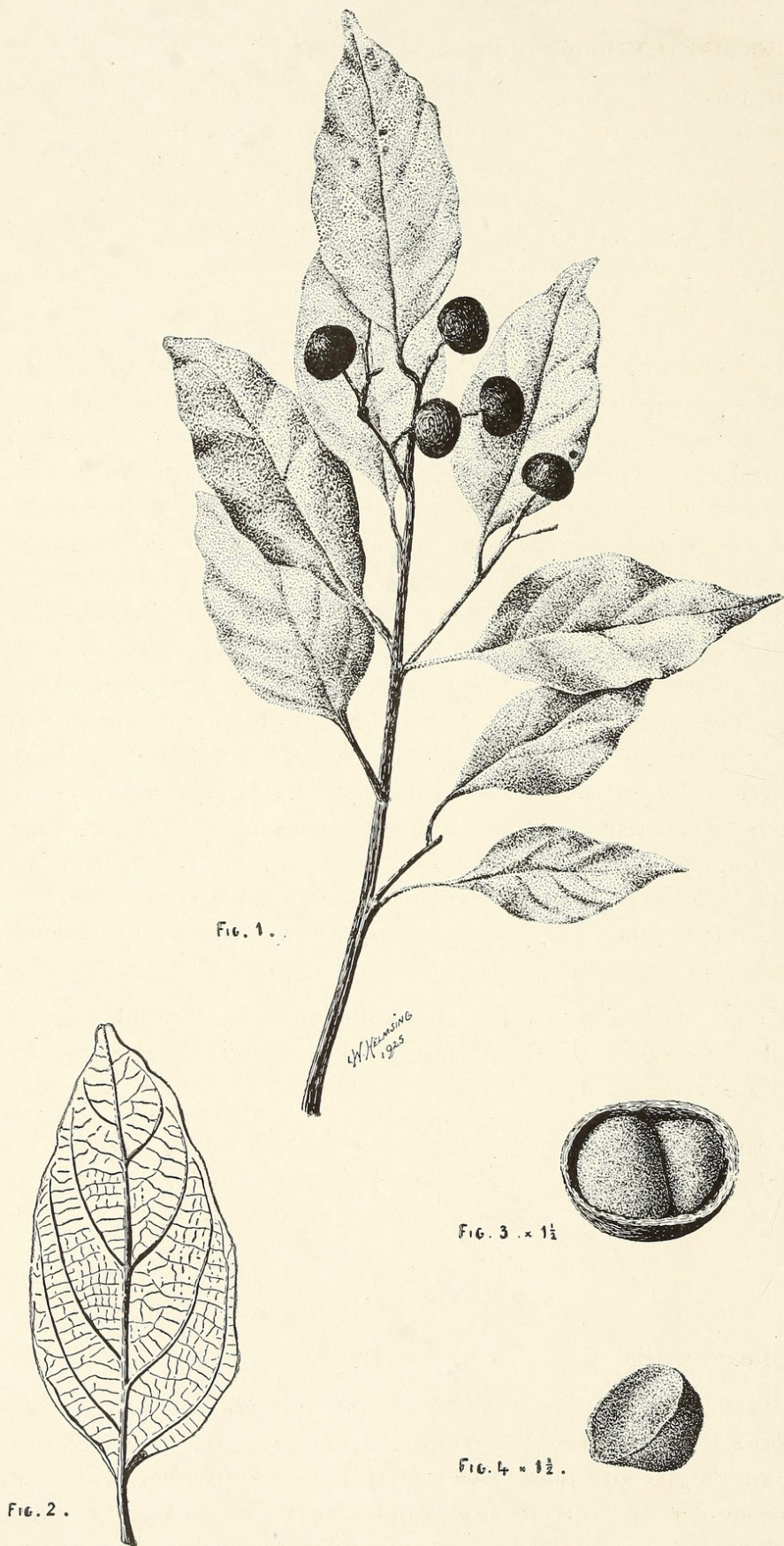
ORDER AMARANTACEÆ.

Gomphrena conica Spreng. Wednesday Island, Torres Strait, W. A. Haswell. A definite locality for this plant, which is apparently rare in Queensland.

Gomphrena leontopodioides Domin. Beitr. Fl.u. Pflazengeog. Austr. 1 Teil. 3 Abteil. Lief 1, p. 642,—Bibliotheca Botanica Heft 89. Darr River, Central West Queensland, R. A. Ranking; Bulloo River, South of Adavale, Western Queensland, Dr. W. MacGillivray. Three localities for a recently described species.

ORDER CHENOPODIACEÆ.

Atriplex velutinella F. v. M. Thargomindah, Western Queensland, Dr. W. MacGillivray. A new record for Queensland; previously recorded from New South Wales and South Australia.



Cryptocarya corrugata (new species). 1, about one-half natural size ; 2, underside of leaf, natural size ; 3, transverse section of fruit ; 4, a cotyledon.

ORDER LAURACEÆ.

Cryp'ocarya corrugata (new species). (Plate IX.)

Arbor ad 30 m. alta, trunco 2/3 m. diam. ; cortice fulvo ; alburno in longitudinem corrugato ; partibus junioribus ferrugineo pubescentibus ; foliis petiolatis, ovatis acuminatis supra glabris subtus plus vel minus glaucis in sicco prominente nervosis glabris nervis majoribus exceptis ; inflorescentiis paniculatis terminalibus vel axillaribus, paniculis plerumque quam foliis brevioribus ; floribus nobis ignotis ; fructibus nigris subglobosis compressis latioribus quam longis (ca. 1.3 cm. latis).

A tree attaining a height of 30 metres and a stem diam. of 60 cm. Stem not prominently buttressed. Bark brown, sometimes slightly corrugated or longitudinally wrinkled, when cut reddish brown, measuring 1.2 cm. thick on a tree with a stem diam. of 45 cm. Surface of sapwood strongly wrinkled or corrugated longitudinally (somewhat resembling the surface of a washing board). The corrugations or wrinkles in some cases of large trees are 9 mm. deep. Young shoots, branchlets and rhachis of inflorescence densely but shortly ferruginous pubescent. Branchlets angular or slightly sulcate towards the growing point. Leaves petiolate, glabrous except the main nerves on the underside which are often puberulous, generally more or less glaucous on the underside, ovate acuminate, venation obscure on the upper surface except for the immersed midrib and primary veins, midrib, primary veins and transverse veinlets conspicuous and raised on the underside ; lamina 5-7.5 cm. long, about twice as long as broad ; petiole 6-12 mm. long. No flowers available. Fruit black, not very succulent, arranged in terminal or axillary panicles generally shorter than the leaves, compressed, subglobose, broader than long, about 1.3 cm. broad.

Locality : Eungella Range, about 40 miles west of Mackay, October 1922, W. D. Francis (fruiting specimens, type), A. H. Cole (leaf specimens) ; Bellenden Ker, near summit of Central Peak, C. T. White (leaf specimens).

This species resembles *C. glaucescens* R. Br. in its compressed fruit, but is distinguished from *C. glaucescens* by its shorter leaves with fewer and more strongly raised primary veins on the underside.

ORDER PROTEACEÆ.

Grevillea sessilis (new species). (Plate X.)

Frutex erectus ca. 3 m. altus dense sericeo-tomentosus pilis sæpe fuscis ; foliis 10-18 cm. longis petiolatis (petiolis 1.5-4.5 cm. longis, laminis 8.5-13.5 cm. longis) alte pinnatisectis, segmentis 9-13 lanceolatis vel lineari-lanceolatis acutis ad apicem mucronatis supra in sicco nervo medio prominenti et nervis secundariis numerosis obliquis prominulis ; inflorescentiis terminalibus spicatis ; spicis densifloris non secundis ; floribus sessilibus solitariis vel geminatis ; perianthii segmentis extus tomentosis intus

glabris sub limbo revolutis; antheris ovatis; glandula hypogyna semiannulari margine sinuato; ovario sessili obliquo dense villosa; stylo glabro tenui folliculis ovoideis dense villosis.

An upright shrub of about 3 metres in height. Young shoots, branchlets, underside of leaves and inflorescence tomentose and ferruginous in parts, the hairs appressed and silky on the branchlets and underside of leaves. Leaves deeply pinnatisect, divided almost to the rhachis, leaf segments 9-13, lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, acute and mucronate, midrib and numerous oblique primary nerves prominent on upper surface, the primary nerves obscured by the silky indumentum on the lower surface, leaf segments 2.5-7.6 cm. long, 6-10 mm. wide, petiole 2.5-4.3 cm. long, winged in the upper part, wing of rhachis attaining 4 mm. on each side. Inflorescence terminal, spicate, the spikes about 6.5 cm. long, the rhachis densely tomentose. Flowers sessile, singly disposed or approximated in pairs all round the rhachis. Perianth segments tomentose outside, glabrous within, revolute under the limb, 8-10 mm. long, scarcely 1 mm. broad, limb globose, about 2 mm. in diameter. Anthers ovate, .7 mm. long. Gland semiannular, glabrous, its margin sinuate. Ovary sessile, oblique, densely villous; style glabrous, slender, 2 cm. long; stigmatic disc almost lateral, oval, 1 mm. long. Fruit sessile, the lower ones in the spike reflexed, oblique, ovoid, densely villous, 1.5-1.7 cm. long, 1 cm. broad, the slender persistent style over 2.5 cm. long, seeds 2 in each follicle, flattened, oblong oval, with winged margins, 12 mm. long, 7 mm. broad.

Locality: Torrens Creek, J. E. Young (flowering specimens, type); Mitchell's Pinch, between Mantuan Downs and Springsure, F. M. Bailey (fruiting specimens).

This new species belongs to the Series *Hebegyneæ* and is allied to *G. chrysodendron* R. Br. and *G. Banksii* R. Br., but differs from both of these species in its sessile flowers. From *G. chrysodendron* it is further distinguished by the shorter and broader segments of the leaves and non-secund inflorescence. From *G. Banksii* it is further distinguished by its smaller flowers. In the "Flora Australiensis" v., 434, and in the "Queensland Flora" iv., 1336, the flowers of *G. Banksii* are described as secund. In all the specimens examined by us the flowers are evenly distributed round the rhachis and are not secund. This non-secund character of the inflorescence of *G. Banksii* is also shown in Hooker's figure in the "Botanical Magazine," t. 5870, which represents a typical specimen of the species.

ORDER BIGNONIACEÆ.

Tecoma Oxleyi A. Cunn. Paroo-Bulloo Watershead, near Adavale, Western Queensland, Dr. W. MacGillivray. 29/8/1923. A new record for Queensland.



Grevillea sessilis (new species). 1, about one-half natural size; 2, flower $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$; 3, flower with perianth removed $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$; 4, anther inserted on perianth lobe; 5 and 6, fruit; 7, seed.

[Face page 166.]

In the "Flora Australiensis" Bentham reduced *T. Oxleyi* A. Cunn. to a synonym of the widely spread and very variable *T. australis* R. Br. In the "Trans. Roy. Soc. Sth. Austr." vol. xxxix., p. 836, J. M. Black, in a report on a collection of plants from the north-western regions of South Australia made by Captain S. A. White, separated *T. Oxleyi* from *T. australis*. In this he is followed by J. H. Maiden in his "Census of New South Wales Plants." *T. Oxleyi* differs from *T. australis* in being an inhabitant of arid, interior localities, in its very narrow leaflets and in its large flowers. We have not previously received specimens from any Queensland locality.

ORDER NAIADEÆ.

Triglochin calcitropa Hook. Eaglehawk Swamp, Western Queensland, Dr. W. MacGillivray. A specific locality for a plant apparently rare in Queensland. In the "Queensland Flora" this plant is recorded for Queensland without specific locality as a variety of *T. centrocarpa* Hook. According to Fr. Buchenau in his monograph of the genus (Engler's *Pflanzenreich*) *T. centrocarpa* is a rare species confined to Western Australia.

ORDER FILICES.

Tænitis blechnoides Sw. Creek banks, near ranges, 15 miles west of Temple Bay, Cape York Peninsula, North Queensland, J. E. Young. A new record for Queensland; previously known from Tropical Asia, New Guinea, and Fiji.



White, C. T. and Francis, W. D. 1926. "Contribution of the Queensland Flora, No. 3." *The Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland* 37, 152–167.

<https://doi.org/10.5962/p.351515>.

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