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VOL. 64 PART 1

26 JULY, 1940



**TRANSACTIONS OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
INCORPORATED**

ADELAIDE

**PUBLISHED AND SOLD AT THE SOCIETY'S ROOMS
KINTORE AVENUE, ADELAIDE**

Price - - One Guinea

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20 DECEMBER, 1940

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ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA NO. 39

By J. M. BLACK, A.L.S.

Summary

SCHEUCHZERIACEAE

Triglochin ovoidea n. sp. Herbula annua flaccida; folia fere capillaria plerumque quam scapi longiora; scapi gracillimi 4-7 cm. longi; racemus terminalis densus 8-13 mm. longus 10-35 florus; fructus ovoideus vel fere ellipticus 1-1¹/₄ mm. longus ³/₄ mm. crassus; carpidiis tribus fertilibus subcylindricis dorso rotundatis excalcaratis, tribus sterilibus carpophorum simulantibus.

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No. 39

By J. M. BLACK, A.L.S.

[Read 10 October 1940]

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Beside Lake Bonney, River Murray, Dec. 1924, *C. D. Andrew*.

Resembles in habit *T. hexagona*, from which it scarcely differs except in the fruit. In *Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 49, 271 (1925) I erroneously called this species *T. Muelleri* Buch., not having at that time seen an authentic specimen of that plant.

CYPERACEAE

Schoenus brachyphyllus F. v. M. Mr. S. T. Blake, after examining the type of the Western Australian *S. laevigatus* W. V. Fitzg., finds that the latter differs from our species in the lower glumes of the spikelet glabrous and the upper ones only minutely ciliate, the nut somewhat larger, darker and almost globular (not obovoid), and the hypogynous bristles better developed. *S. brachyphyllus* has only been collected along the Hindmarsh Valley, Myponga and Encounter Bay.

Schoenus foliatus (Hook. f.) S. T. Blake in *Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld.*, 51, 48 (1940) instead of *axillaris* (R. Br.) Poir. *Encycl. Suppl.* 2, 251 (1811), non Lam. *Illustr.* 1:137 (1791). A change of name under the law of priority.—*Scirpus foliatus* Hook. f. in *Lond. Journ. Bot.*, 3, 414 (1844).

Inman Valley; Millicent, S.E.—Also Eastern States, Tasmania and New Zealand.

Schoenus deformis (R. Br.) Poir.—Beachport, S.E., summer 1930-40, *R. L. Crocker*. A new locality. Small specimens, with leaves more or less curved.

Cyperus sanguinolentus Vahl, *Enum. Pl.*, 2, 351 (1806) instead of *C. Eragrostis*, Vahl, *l.c.* 322. This change is necessary owing to *C. Eragrostis* Vahl being a later homonym of *C. Eragrostis* Lam. *Illustr.* 1:196 (1791).—Mount Compass; marsh near Victor Harbour.—Also Eastern States and southern Asia.

Cyperus dactylotes Benth. instead of *C. Clelandii* J. M. Black in *Proc. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 48, 253 (1924). An examination of my type by S. T. Blake proves that these species are identical.—Cordillo Downs.—Also in the Eastern States.

JUNCACEAE

**Juncus acutus* L. Ethelton, near Port Adelaide, "well established on tidal flats," June 1940, *J. B. Cleland*. Near *J. maritimus* Lamk., from which it differs in a denser panicle, the inner perianth-segments obtuse instead of acute and the reddish-brown capsule twice as long as the perianth.—Almost world-wide, but not hitherto found in Australia.

CHENOPODIACEAE

Salicornia Blackiana Ulbrich (1934) = *S. pachystachya* J. M. Black (1921) non Bunge ex Ungern-Sternberg (1866). Cliffs at mouth of South-West River, K.I.; Jan. 1940; *J. B. Cleland*. A new locality.

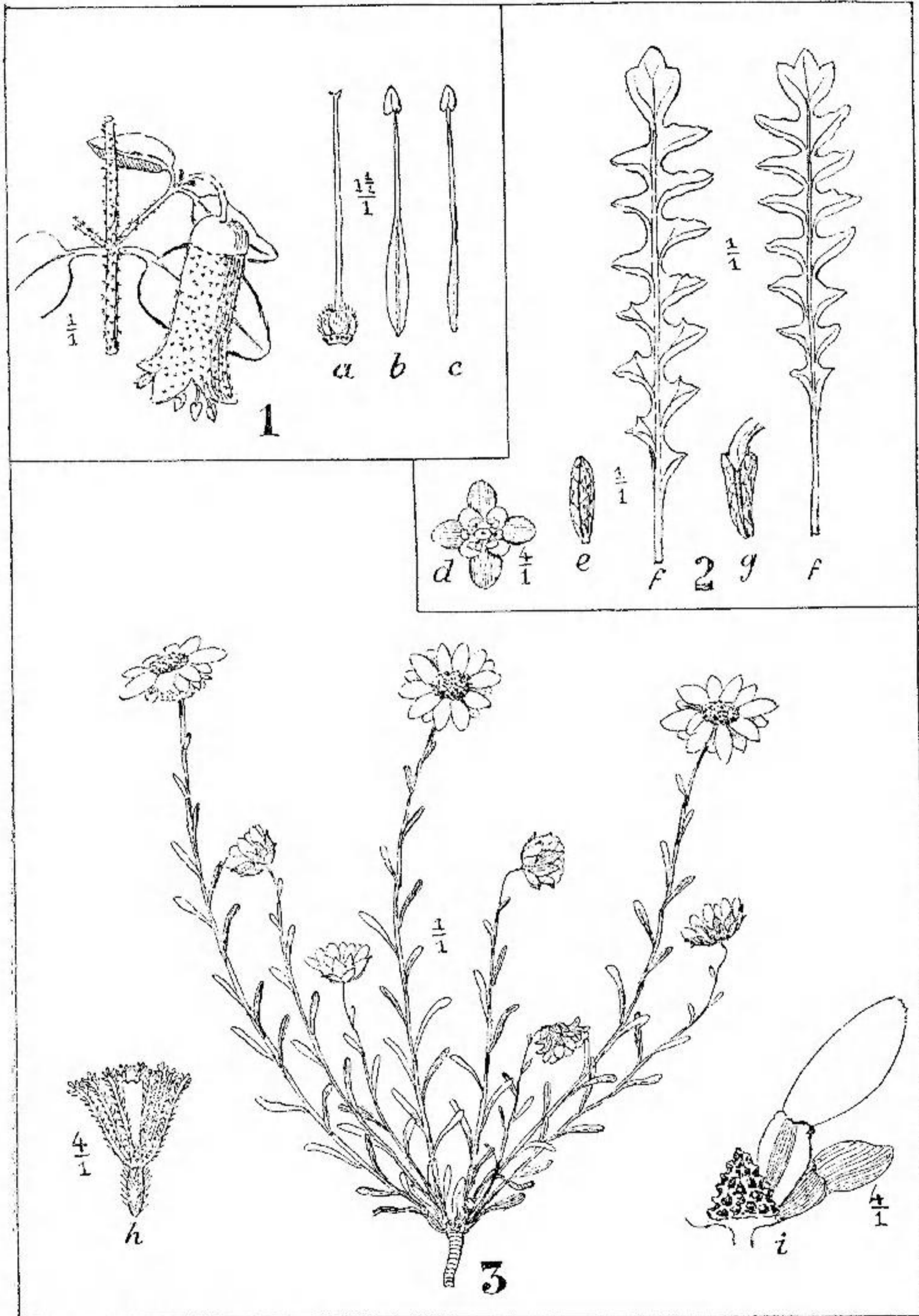


Fig. 1 *Correa pulchella*—a, ovary and style; b and c, two stamens.

Fig. 2 *Geococcus Fiedleri*—d, flower; e, one valve of pod; f, f, two leaves; g, pod and part of peduncle.

Fig. 3 *Helipterum chlorocephalum*—h, fertile flower; i, conical receptacle and two involueral bracts.

UMBELLIFERAE

Hydrocotyle rugulosa Turcz.—Kingston, S.E.; summer 1939-40; R. L. Crocker. A new locality.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

**Tunica prolifera* (L.) Scop. (*Dianthus prolifer* L.). The Bluff (Rosetta Head), Encounter Bay. Nov. 1935, J. B. Cleland. "Abundant."—A new locality.

RANUNCULACEAE

**Adonis aestivalis* L. Between Blyth and Clare, Nov. 1917, H. W. Andrew; between Redhill and Snowtown, Oct. 1924, J. D. Somerville; Sutherlands, Sept. 1929, E. F. Boehm; Georgetown, Aug. 1939, J. G. Wood. This South-European plant, with showy bright-red flowers, is doubtless an escape from gardens. Professor Wood reports its occurrence in fields near Georgetown. Known to gardeners as Pheasant's Eye.

CRUCIFERAE

Geococcus Fiedleri Scheuermann in Fedde Repert., 147, 262 (1939). According to the author this plant differs from *G. pusillus* J. Drumm. in having 12-14 leaf-lobes instead of only 6-8, and the pod 1 cm. long, lanceolate, acute, reticulate, instead of 2½-5 mm. long and ovate-oblong. This is the only form collected in South Australia and has hitherto passed as a form of *G. pusillus*. The type of *G. Fiedleri* was found growing in a garden at Leipzig where refuse of Australian wool had been thrown. A specimen was sent by Scheuermann to the Kew botanists, who reported that they had no identical material. Our specimens have 10-14 triangular lobes (besides the large terminal one), opposite or alternate, and decreasing in size towards the base of the leaf. The pod is 5-12 mm. long, terete down to the base, where it becomes cordate-sagittate. A figure of the type of *G. pusillus*, which came from Western Australia, is given in Schulz's revision of *Cruciferae* in the second edition of the "Nat. Pflanzenfamilien," and agrees with Scheuermann's observations. The details of the new species given here (fig. 2) are drawn from South Australian specimens.

LEGUMINOSAE

Glycine tabacina (Labill.) Benth.—Banks of Willochra Creek near Melrose, Dec. 1938, J. B. Cleland. Recorded by Mueller for Crystal Brook and Rocky River, but has not been collected for many years past.

Pultenaea scabra R. Br.—Deep Creek, south of Second Valley Forest Reserve, flowering and fruiting, Dec. 1938, J. B. Cleland; Mount Gambier (no collector or date). First mainland records in South Australia.

ROSACEAE

**Poterium Sanguisorba* L. Sheep's Burnet or Salad Burnet. Between Beaumont and Waterfall Gully, Nov. 1931; on railway line near Goolwa, Nov. 1935, J. B. Cleland. "Abundant." A new record.—Europe and temperate Asia. Naturalised in Victoria and New South Wales.

RUTACEAE

Correa

Mr. Edwin Ashby has published in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London, session 151, 214-221 (1939), a revision of the South Australian species of *Correa*, with descriptions of three new species.

C. affinis Ashby, l.c. 215, is distinguished by the author from *C. aemula* (Lindl.) F. v. M. by thinner leaves, a more slender peduncle with the broad bracts

at its base instead of at the summit, and the pedicel with two linear bracteoles. *C. affinis* is proposed as a new name for our South Australian specimens hitherto placed under *C. aemula*. The type of the latter was collected near the Grampian Range in Victoria. I regret that I am unable to recognise any specific differences. A specimen from the Grampians in the Tate Herbarium, and one kindly sent me by Mr. Ashby from his garden at Blackwood as *C. aemula*, agree with our local specimens in having two ovate bracts at the summit of the peduncle and two linear bracteoles attached to the slender pedicel at the spot where it is jointed. It is noteworthy that neither Bentham nor Mueller, with a large collection from both States before them, considered even a varietal distinction necessary. *C. aemula* is well illustrated on plate 7 of Mueller's "Plants Indigenous to Victoria."

Another new species is *C. neglecta* Ashby, *l.c.* 217, with its variety *minor*, *l.c.* 219, both of which the author was good enough to send me specimens grown in his garden. Var. *minor* is evidently the same as *C. pulchella* Sweet, *Fl. Australasica* t. 1 (1827-28). The description and figure are from a plant grown in England from seed collected on Kangaroo Island in 1823 by William Baxter. I think Sweet's name covers both *neglecta* and its variety, because the leaves of the Kangaroo Island specimens are, especially the lower ones, often as rigid and broad as those from Yorke Peninsula. I also think Ashby is right in considering this a valid South Australian species and not a form of *C. glabra* Lindl. (1939), which was found in western New South Wales and has a green corolla. The original description of *pulchella* states that the leaves are leathery, broadly ovate, obtuse, subcordate at base, stellate when young, becoming glabrous; flowers solitary, pendulous, of a bright salmon colour; calyx cup-shaped, truncate, not toothed. This graceful shrub evidently became a favourite in England, for it is also figured in Loddige's *Botanical Cabinet*, t. 1684. *C. pulchella* is known by its glabrous appearance, its leaves flat or slightly concave above owing to the upturned margins, 1-2 cm. long by 5-15 mm. broad, and by its slender curved pedicels 5-8 mm. long, with two short, linear or lanceolate caducous bracteoles at base, the peduncle short or almost obsolete, with two leafy bracts at base; calyx 4-5 mm. long; corolla red, 24-28 mm. long; filaments as long as corolla or slightly exserted, alternately broader in lower part; style usually stellate-hairy towards base; rhachis of branches and branchlets more or less stellate-hairy (fig. 1).

Localities for *C. pulchella*: Rocky River, Stokes Bay, Kingscote, Cape Borda (Kangaroo Island); Point Yorke, Cape Spencer, Corny Point, an island in Pondalowie Bay (Yorke Peninsula); Port Lincoln, Cape Donington, Streaky Bay (Eyre Peninsula, and there sometimes with narrower oblong leaves, channelled above). It is evidently a coastal species.

The third new species is *C. Turnbullii* Ashby *l.c.* 219, grown at Blackwood from seedlings obtained by the author on Chauncy's Line, Hundred of Freeling. Mr. Ashby, who does not keep dried specimens, was only able to send me a small branch with leaves and one calyx, but, judging from this sample and from the author's description, the new species is almost certainly the same as a specimen collected at Monarto South in 1921 by Professor Cleland. The leaves resemble those of *C. decumbens*, but the calyx (5 mm. long) is truncate and toothless and the reddish corolla is shorter (16-18 mm. long), the filaments alternately broader towards base, but not so much exserted, the style stellate-hairy in lower part. A specimen from Port Vincent, Yorke Peninsula, appears to be the same plant, the chief difference being that the hairs are denser and more persistent. It is satisfactory that this shrub, which is little known and seems to be rare, has received a name.

We have still, however, several specimens which do not fit into even that polymorphous species *C. rubra* Sm., and the genus remains in need of a Pan-Australian revision.

THYMELAEACEAE

Pimelea flava R. Br. Between Millicent and Robe, S.E., October 1939, E. C. Black. Flowers yellow. A new locality.

SOLANACEAE

Solanum hoplopetalum, Bitter et Summerhayes.—Coombe railway siding, 90-Mile Desert, Feb. 1940. Specimen received per E. S. Alcock, Mount Gambier. There are thinly scattered short simple hairs on the leaves and branchlets, but the hairs are not so dense as on the typical Western Australian specimens of *S. hoplopetalum*. The specimen from Coombe is therefore intermediate between *S. hystrix* R. Br. and *S. hoplopetalum*. Moreover, the typical specimens of the former from Murat Bay and Ooldea are not completely glabrous (apart from the stout bristles), but have often a few short hairs on the petioles and branches. The question therefore arises whether *S. hystrix* should not be considered as a species varying from almost glabrous to rather densely pubescent, and whether *S. hoplopetalum* should not be dropped altogether, or included as a slight variety.

COMPOSITAE

Toxanthus perpusillus, Turcz. Ooldea Soak, Aug. 1939, J. B. Cleland. A new locality.

**Matricaria multiflora* (Thunb.) Fenzl. This South African plant, reported in 1931 as established north of Mallala, has now been found near Port Lincoln, Nov. 1939, H. D. Adams.

Helipterum chlorocephalum (Turcz.) Benth., Ooldea.—*H. Troedelii*, F. v. M. var. *patens* Ewart in Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., 22 (n. s.), pt. i. 15 (1909); *H. roseum* (Hook.) Benth. var. *patens* (Ewart) J. M. Black in Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. 45, 21 (1921). Has been found at Ooldea by several collectors since 1920 but not elsewhere in our State. The first specimens found in that locality were too young to show the conical receptacle. The spreading rays of the inner involucre bracts are pure white in our specimens, as well as in those from Western Australia, with which they have been compared by the courtesy of Mr. C. A. Gardner. The shorter outer bracts are sometimes greenish-brown. Under its correct name this is a new record for South Australia (fig. 3).

**Achillea tomentosa* L. Kingscote, K.I., Dec. 1934; Jan. 1940, J. B. Cleland. Flowers yellow.—Southern Europe.