

Occasional papers on the
Queensland flora

BAILEY

STATE LIBRARY OF N.S.W.
MITCHELL LIBRARY

DSM/
581.994/
B

W. H. Miller

O. J. Mitchell



No. 1.]

[MAY, 1886.]

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

ON THE

QUEENSLAND FLORA.

BY

FREDK. MANSON BAILEY, F.L.S.,
COLONIAL BOTANIST.

BRISBANE:

JAMES C. BEAL, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, WILLIAM STREET.

1886.

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or name, located at the top left of the page.

P R E F A C E.

By the publication of the Synopsis of the Queensland Flora, and its first Supplement lately issued, the public of Queensland are provided with an inexpensive and reliable account of the colony's flora to the end of 1885; but as fresh, and often new, plants will doubtless continually be met with in the comparatively unexplored districts, it is purposed to issue notices in these papers of all such as they come to hand, until sufficient have accumulated to furnish material for a second supplement to the Synopsis.

The writer would solicit the co-operation of all persons interested in developing the floral wealth of the colony, by forwarding to him from time to time specimens of those plants which may appear new or rare to them, attaching to each specimen, where possible, the local or native name, and, when known, the properties or uses of the plants.

A botanical specimen is such a portion of a plant as may enable a botanist to determine its name, &c. Thus, of a tree or shrub, a shoot, say six or nine inches long, bearing leaves, flowers, and fruit, if possible, will be sufficient. Of herbs, when small, an entire plant should be sent, collected when in flower. Of herbs of a large size, a portion of the lower (radical) leaves, and also a portion of the top, in flower or seed. All specimens should represent the typical form—not an abnormal or irregular growth, except to show such growth. After gathering, place the specimen between sheets of paper (old newspaper), and put the whole under a slight pressure; these papers should be changed for dry sheets every day for three or four days, when, if the specimens are not of a succulent nature, they will be in a fit state to forward by post, the cost of which will be 2d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. from any part of the colony to Brisbane.

F. M. B.

May, 1886.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
TARRIETIA TRIFOLIOLATA, VAR. PERALATA	1
TARRIETIA TRIFOLIOLATA, VAR. ANGUSTIFOLIA	1
ACACIA HOMALOPHYLLA	1
BRUGUIERA PARVIFLORA	2
MELALEUCA LYSICEPHALA	2
EUCALYPTUS GRACILIS	3
TRISTANIA LONGIVALVIS	3
XANTHOSTEMON PACHYSPERMUS	4
SONNERATIA ACIDA	4
PANAX MACDOWALLI	5
BACCHARIS HALIMIFOLIA	6
GREVILLEA PINNATIFIDA	6
EUPHORBIA CORYNOCLADIA	7
DENDROBIUM SCHNEIDERÆ	7
ERIA AUSTRALIENSIS	8
SARCOCHILUS FITZGERALDI	8
SARCOCHILUS PARVIFLORUS	8
POA CÆSPITOSA, VAR. LATIFOLIA	9
NITELLA OLIGOSPIRA, VAR. AUSTRALIENSIS	9

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

ON THE

QUEENSLAND FLORA.

No 1.

Order STERCULIACEÆ.

TARRIETIA, Blume.

T. trifoliolata, var. peralata. (The latter name suggested by the large wings of the carpels.) The Johnstone River Red Beech. A large erect tree, the stem often exceeding 5 feet in diameter. Leaves trifoliolate, the petioles somewhat angular, mostly 2 or 3 inches long. Leaflets lanceolate, from 4 to 7 inches long and from 1 to 2 inches broad towards the middle; the indumentum more silvery than usual in this species, but with the same numerous small brown scales. Inflorescence not sent by collectors. Samaroid carpels muricate, oval or globose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long by about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diameter, furnished with an oblong, oblique, erect wing 2 to 4 inches long by about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad, clothed with the same rusty stellate scales as the underside of the leaves.

Hab.: Johnstone River.—*Dr. Thos. L. Bancroft* (carpels); *A. E. Miskin* (foliage). Mr. Miskin says the timber is not unlike Cedar in appearance, but is harder than that wood. It is used for building purposes, but soon decays if exposed to bad weather; and therefore is better suited for indoor work.

This form seems to differ in colour of wood and slightly in the indumentum, but principally in the size of the wings of carpels.

T. trifoliolata, var. angustifolia (provisional). This is another form of the foregoing species, differing, so far as can be judged in the absence of fruit and flowers, in the much smaller foliage; the leaflets narrow-lanceolate, 2 to 3 inches long and often not $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide.

Hab.: Endeavour River.—*W. A. Persich*.

Order LEGUMINOSÆ.

TRIBE ACACIÆÆ.

ACACIA, Willd.

A. homalophylla, *A. Cunn.* (Referring to the even leaves, not showing the nerves.) *Gidia*, *Gydy*a, or *Gidgee*; on the Cloncurry called "Wong-arrah." A small tree, glabrous or the foliage minutely

hoary or pale; branchlets at first slightly angular; phyllodia lanceolate-falcate, narrow-oblong or linear, obtuse, with a small oblique point, narrowed at the base, 1 to 3 inches long, 1 to 4 lines broad, thick, very finely striate with parallel nerves, which are usually only to be seen under a lens. Peduncles in pairs or clustered on a very short common peduncle, bearing dense globular heads of numerous flowers mostly 5-merous. Sepals cuneate or spatulate, free or slightly connate, more than half as long as the corolla. Petals smooth, free. Pod linear, usually glaucous, slightly curved, 2 to 3 lines broad, longitudinally veined; valves coriaceous, convex over the seeds, contracted between them. Seeds oval-oblong, longitudinal; funicle short, much folded and dilated almost from the base into a short oblique aril.—Flora Austr., ii., 383.

Hab: Cunnamulla, Cloncurry.—*E. Palmer.*

Mr. E. Palmer says that on the Cloncurry the natives prefer this species of *Acacia* for making their spears, it being very tough and free in grain.

Order RHIZOPHOREÆ.

BRUGUIERA, Lam.

B. parviflora, *W. et Arn.*, Prod. i., 311. (Referring to its flowers being small.) A tropical coast swamp tree of small size, glabrous except the petals. Leaves oblong or broadly lanceolate, 2 to over 3 inches long, tapering towards the petiole, which is rather slender and about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch long. Stipules about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Flowers small, pedicellate in a once or twice trichotomous cyme. Calyx-tube prominently ribbed, tapering towards the base; lobes 8, lanceolate, erect, rigid, and scarcely over $1\frac{1}{2}$ line long. Petals shorter than the calyx-lobes, cleft, with a bristle in the sinus and with 3 or more at the apex of each of the lobes, the incurved sides hairy where they embrace the stamens. Ovary 3-celled, ribbed. Fruit sub-cylindrical, about 1 inch long, according to Hooker's *Flora of British India*, but not sent with the Johnstone River specimens.

Hab.: Johnstone River.—*Dr. Thos. L. Bancroft.*

Some years since, Baron Mueller, in *Fragm. ix.*, 159, pointed out the probability of this Indian coast-tree being found in Australia.

Order MYRTACEÆ.

TRIBE LEPTOSPERMEÆ.

MELALEUCA, Linn.

M. lysicephala, *F. v. M. et Bail.* (Name alluding to the fruits being free in each head.) Kennedy's Heath. A dense heath-like shrub of a few feet, the upper branchlets hoary and almost thread-like. Leaves glabrous and faintly 3-nerved, linear, obtuse, about 8 or 9 lines long and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ line broad, scattered except the pair close under each head of flowers. Fruiting-heads pubescent, oval or globular, from very small to 6 lines long by 4 lines diameter, usually

terminal on the lower slender branchlets, with a pair of opposite leaves close under each head. Fruiting calyces pubescent, easily separated from each other, being nearly encircled by subtending scarious bracts.

Hab.: Lloyd's Bay.—*Thos. A. Gulliver*.

The position of this new species cannot be fully determined from the imperfect specimens forwarded, but it seems near *M. symphyocarpa*, differing from that species, however, in its shorter and 3-nerved leaves, and probably in other respects when flowers are observed.

EUCALYPTUS, L'Her.

E. gracilis, *F. v. M.* (So called from its slender growth.) Mallee. A tall shrub or small tree, with a silvery-grey smooth bark. Leaves narrow-lanceolate or oblong-linear, mostly mucronate and under 3 inches long, thick and densely dotted, the numerous very oblique veins scarcely visible. Peduncles short, axillary or the upper ones in a short terminal panicle, terete or slightly angular, each with about 4 to 8 rather small flowers. Calyx-tube obconical, usually rather narrow and prominently 4-angled, about 2 lines long, tapering into a very short pedicel or almost sessile. Operculum shorter than the calyx-tube, hemispherical, conical, or shortly acuminate. Stamens inflected and flexuose, the outer ones anantherous and nearly 3 lines long, the perfect ones shorter; anthers small, globular, the cells distinct, opening in circular or oblong pores. Ovary short. Fruit oblong or narrow-urceolate, about 3 lines long, the rim narrow, the capsule deeply sunk.—*Flora Austr.*, iii., 211.

Hab.: Warrego.—*John Falconer*.

TRISTANIA, R. Br.

T. longivalvis, *F. v. M.* (Name referring to the long valves of fruit.) A tree of small size, the branchlets pendulous. Leaves scattered on very short petioles, obovate, attaining a length of 4 inches with a breadth of 2 inches, glabrous, finely penninerved and thinly net-veined, somewhat shining above and paler beneath. Cymes axillary or lateral, very spreading, the peduncles slender; pedicels as long as or longer than the flowers, thickened upwards. Calyx-lobes semiorbicular, deltoid, shorter than the tube. Petals orbicular, yellow, glabrous, about 4 lines wide, hardly contracted towards the base. Stamens shorter than the petals, numerous in each fascicle, the anthers terminated by a turgid gland. Ovary half adnate to calyx-tube; ovules numerous in each cell. Style 3 lines long, subulate, glabrous; stigma scarcely dilated. Fruit nearly 6 lines long; valves 3, deltoid-lanceolate, acute, and hard; seeds rather numerous in each cell, and closely packed, broad, much compressed, and terminating in a conspicuous membrane, nearly 3 lines long.—Extracted from Baron Mueller's description, *Southern Science Record*, ii. (new series), April, 1886.

Hab.: Prince of Wales Island, *R. Brown*; Thursday Island, *Rev. B. Scortechini*; Cape York, *B. Gulliver*.

XANTHOSTEMON, F. v. M.

X. pachyspermus, *F. v. M. et Bail.* (Name referring to the thick large seeds.) The Yellow-wood of the Johnstone River. A glabrous tree of medium size, the leaves alternate but often crowded at the ends of the shoots, and so close as to appear opposite, petiolate, ovate-lanceolate, at times very obtuse but always much tapered towards the base, 3 to 5 inches long, pinnveined, with the primary lateral veins rather distant and prominent. Flowers in slender often raceme-like panicles, 2 or 3 inches long, in the upper axils, on slender pedicels. Capsules somewhat globose, more than half superior, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, opening in 3 hard valves, rugose on the back. Seeds 1 or 2 in each cell, thick, somewhat flattened, 3 or 4 lines diameter, with a thin glossy testa.

Hab.: Johnstone River.—*Dr. Thos. L. Bancroft.*

By mistake the wood of this tree is described under *Halfordia scleroxydon* (No. 52a) in the catalogue of the woods sent to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

Order LYTHRARIÆ.

TRIBE LYTHREÆ.

SONNERATIA, Linn. f.

(Said to be after M. Sonnerat, a botanical traveller.)

Calyx thick, the tube broadly campanulate, adnate to the ovary at the base; lobes 4 to 8, lanceolate or triangular, the sinuses acute without accessory lobes or teeth. Petals 4 to 8, narrow or none. Stamens numerous, inserted at the top of the calyx-tube, inflected in the bud. Ovary enclosed in and partially adnate to the calyx-tube, depressed-globular, 10 to 15-celled; style elongated, with a small capitate stigma. Fruit large, depressed, fleshy, and indehiscent, surrounded by the persistent calyx and adnate to it at the base. Seeds immersed in pulp, angular, with a thick testa; embryo curved. Glabrous trees or shrubs. Leaves opposite, petiolate, rather thick. Flowers large, solitary or 3 together in the upper axils or at the ends of the branches.—*Flora Austr.*, iii., 301.

S. acida, *Linn. f.; DC.*, *Prod.* iii., 231. (Name referring to the acid fruit.) A small evergreen tree found bordering tidal creeks of India, Burmah, and the Archipelago. Leaves petiolate, broadly obovate or ovate, 2 to 3 inches long, the lateral almost transverse veins prominent on the underside. Calyx broad, about 1 inch long, divided to below the middle into about 6 thick valvate lobes. Petals linear, scarcely exceeding the calyx. Fruit $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter.—*Flora Austr.*, iii., 301.

Hab.: On an island near Howick Group, in 1855.—*Baron Mueller.* Also found at Johnstone River, where *Dr. Thos. L. Bancroft* states that it produces erect root-processes similar to those of *Avicennia* only much larger. One of these aerial roots brought by him to Brisbane measured over 6 feet in height, with

a diameter of over 4 inches at the base, from which it tapered towards the top. When these curious root formations get injured at the top they frequently fork, but, so far as known, never form leaves either in this plant or *Avicennia officinalis*.

Weight of wood, 31 lb. per cubic foot. The wood is said by Beddome to be used for models, and in Ceylon to be a good substitute for coal in steamers. The fruit is eaten in the Sundarbans.—*Gamble's Indian Timbers*.

Order ARALIACEÆ.

PANAX, Linn.

P. Macdowalli, *F. v. M.* (After A. Macdowall.) A small glabrous tree with slender stem and long simply pinnate leaves; the leaflets numerous, 6 to 8 inches long and 2 inches or more broad, the margins entire, pointed at the apex, blunt at the base, both sides dark-green. Umbels solitary or 2 or 3 together, spreading, with a linear-lanceolate bract at the base, the pedunculate umbels arranged on an elongated general flower-stalk. Flowers seceding from the persistent stalklets. Calyces nearly 2 lines long, the lobes occupying about one-fourth of the whole length. Petals nearly ovate, prominently lined inside along the middle. Anthers almost sessile, oblong; styles 2, erect, rather thick, free; stigmas acute, convergent. The ripe fruit said to be blue.—Extracted from Baron Mueller's notice in the Southern Science Record for April, 1886.

Hab.: Russell River.—*W. Hill*. This species approaches *P. Murrayi*.

Order COMPOSITÆ.

TRIBE ASTEROIDEÆ.

BACCHARIS, Linn.

(The Ploughman's Spikenard. The name is said to be derived from one of the species having been dedicated by the Greeks to Bacchus.)

Heads many-flowered, diœcious; florets all tubular and similar. Involucre somewhat hemispherical or oblong, the bracts imbricate in several rows. Receptacle naked or rarely chaffy. Corolla in the sterile florets somewhat dilated and 5 clefts at the summit; in the fertile filiform, somewhat truncate. Anthers exerted in the sterile florets, entirely absent in the fertile. Style in the fertile florets exerted with glabrous branches, in the sterile florets tipped with an ovate hairy appendage often more or less abortive. Achenes ribbed or grooved. Pappus capillary: of the sterile plant in a single series, often tortuous or somewhat plumose-penicillate, about the length of the involucre; of the fertile plant in one or several series, not thickened or penicillate at the apex, usually much longer than the involucre. Shrubs or undershrubs. Leaves mostly alternate, entire or toothed, often decurrent on the branches. Florets mostly white, rarely yellow or purple. All belonging to America.

B. halimifolia, *Linn.* (Sea-Purslane-leaved.) Groundsel-tree. A bushy shrub of from 6 to 12 feet, glabrous or somewhat scurfy-glaucous, the branches angular. Leaves 1 to 2½ inches long, obovate, coarsely angulate-toothed above, cuneate at the base and somewhat attenuate into a petiole, the uppermost lanceolate and entire. Flower-heads of the sterile plant subglobose, pedicellated solitary or aggregated; the fertile, somewhat loosely paniced, ovate-oblong bracts of the sterile involucre ovate; the inner ones elongated in the fertile. Pappus of the fertile florets very long, white, and silky.

This American shrub, which has been introduced for garden culture, is becoming naturalised about the towns, and is likely before long to become a pest. The genus contains about 250 species, several of which are supposed to possess medicinal properties in their native countries; others are considered as good fodder for horses. *B. cordifolius*, however—the “Mio-mio” of the Argentine Republic, Banda Oriental, and Uruguay—is said to be poisonous to sheep.

Order PROTEACEÆ.

TRIBE GREVILLEÆ.

GREVILLEA, R. Br.

G. pinnatifida, *Bail.* (*Kermadecia pinnatifida*, *Bail.*, Queensland Woods, No. 332a.) A very handsome erect tree of medium size, the smaller branches angular and velvety, with rusty-brown hairs. Leaves alternate, entire or pinnatifid, those of the barren shoots and young plants often exceeding 18 inches in length, divided nearly to the midrib into from 2 to 4 pairs of opposite, long, narrow-linear, attenuated, somewhat approximate lobes about 1 inch broad, with or without a terminal odd lobe, the base decurrent on the petiole; the upper surface of a greyish-green, the under-surface bright rusty-brown, prominently reticulate, the lateral oblique primary veins joining in an intramarginal one some distance from the edge of the leaf. The leaves near the inflorescence simple and lanceolate, about 6 inches long. Inflorescence silky-white in a terminal panicle of raceme-like branches 3 to 5 inches long, bearing pedicellate flowers, scattered solitary or in clusters of 2 or more. Bracts linear, 2 or 3 lines long, very deciduous. Perianth silky, glabrous inside, about 3 or 4 lines long, the segments very narrow, the limb globose; ovary stipitate, glabrous; style filiform; stigmatic disk lateral and somewhat dilated; hypogynous gland broad. Fruit an oblong coriaceous follicle, pendulous on the rhachis, about 7 lines long and 4 lines broad, slightly compressed, bearing the straight persistent style. Seeds 2, bordered all round by a membranous wing.

Hab.: Johnstone River.—*T. L. Bancroft.*

This fine species is allied to *G. Hilliana*, F. v. M., from which, however, it differs in having a paniculate inflorescence, the flowers of which are not so crowded; the fruit is also smaller than that species and not so hard and woody. Before the fruit was seen it was thought probable that the tree was a new *Kermadecia* under which genus it is provisionally noticed in the Catalogue of Woods sent to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

Order EUPHORBIACEÆ.

EUPHORBIA, Linn.

E. corynocladia, *F. v. M.*, Sou. Sci. Rec., ii. (new series), April, 1886. (Referring to the club-shaped branchlets.) A glabrous shrub with an undivided stem, about 10 feet high; the ultimate branchlets terete, thickened gradually upwards, 8 to 9 inches long, the summit about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick, marked by almost semicircular scars, arranged somewhat spirally. Cymes terminal, compound, the ultimate portions recurved, the pedicels clasped by a very narrow membrane; bracts opposite, reddish, deltoid-ovate, not distant from the flower; tube of the involucre nearly hemispherical, slightly angular; lobes 5, ovate, obtuse, membranous, fringed, shorter than the renate-orbicular entire glands; bracteoles within the involucre nearly as long as the stamens, somewhat fringed; filaments very short; anther-cells roundish and somewhat compressed laterally; segments of the female calyx 3, very short, oval or roundish; styles free, undivided. Capsule about 4 lines diameter, smooth, nearly globular; seeds globular, about 2 lines diameter; testa brownish, smooth, no conspicuous arillus; embryo narrow; cotyledons cordate-orbicular.

Hab.: On rocks, Woiweer Island, about 10 miles west of Thursday Island.—*W. Bauerlen.*

This cactus-like *Euphorbia* might be systematically placed near *E. aphylla*.

The whole of the above is extracted from Baron Mueller's description of the plant in vol. ii. of the new series, Southern Science Record, April, 1886.

Order ORCHIDEÆ.

TRIBE EPIDENDREÆ.

DENDROBIUM, Swartz.

D. Schneideræ (sp. nov.). Stems or pseudobulbs rather dense, arising from a slender creeping rhizome, short-conical, about 6 lines long and 4 lines in diameter, of a brownish colour and prominently ribbed. Leaves terminal, and, so far as observed, always 2, often twisted, linear-oblong and unevenly emarginate at the end, length less than 1 inch, width about 3 lines. Racemes filiform, terminal, pendulous, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, bearing about 10 small greenish-yellow flowers; bracts minute, lanceolate. Pedicel with calyx-tube under 2 lines long, the latter bluntly ribbed. Segments of flower broadly ovate, incurved, the outer about 2 lines, the inner ones rather smaller; the outer edged by a red line which is not always observable on the inner segments; the spur much curved upwards and rather large for the size of the flower. Labellum about 2 lines long, the lateral lobes ending in a dark-coloured point beyond the middle lobe, which is almost wanting, or very short and truncate. The disk thick, forming, with the abbreviated middle lobe, a cushion-like patch. Column short, the

upper part around the stigma marked by a red somewhat horseshoe-like line. Anther-lid white; pollen-masses pale-yellow.

Hab.: Darlington Range.—*H. Schneider*.

This unique little species is dedicated to Mrs. H. Schneider, a lady who has been most successful in collecting and cultivating Queensland ferns and orchids. It is allied to *D. monophyllum*, differing, however, sufficiently to rank as a distinct species.

ERIA, Lindl.

E. australiensis (sp. nov.). Stems in dense clusters, slender, terete, from 1 to 2 feet high, often leafy through, or the lower half closely covered by the scarious bases of fallen leaves. Leaves distichous, glossy, oblong and prominently emarginate, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch broad, the keel sharp, the midrib extending beyond the margin in the sinus in the form of a small bristle. Racemes axillary or lateral, numerous, about 3 or 4 lines long, the persistent bracts ovate-lanceolate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line long, the calyx-tube about the same length. Flowers glabrous, small, greenish-white, 3 to 6 in the raceme; segments similar or the inner ones the smaller, ovate, about 1 line long; spur short and blunt. Labellum white marked by faint lines, broadly ovate, strongly recurved, the disk without plates or calli. Column very short and broad, anther-lid sharply conical. Pollen-masses claviform, bright-yellow. Capsule bluntly ribbed and somewhat compressed, probably about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long when ripe, but not quite ripe on the plants examined.

Hab.: Johnstone River.—*T. L. Bancroft*.

TRIBE VANDEÆ.

SARCOCHILUS, R. Br.

S. Fitzgeraldi, *F. v. M.*, *Fragm.* vii.; figured in Fitzgerald's Australian Orchids, i., part 3. Stem 3 or 6 inches long, clothed with leaves or the bases of old ones. Leaves slightly falcate, 4 to 7 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch or more broad. Racemes long and drooping, bearing 4 to 8 showy flowers, white spotted with maroon. Bracts small, pedicels about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch or more long; segments of flower nearly equal, contracted at the base, about 6 lines long; spur short and broad. Labellum not half the length of the other segments, the lateral lobes ovate, falcate, scarcely $1\frac{1}{2}$ line long, the middle lobe scarcely prominent, the solid dorsal protuberance short and obtuse. Disk with a large very prominent callus between the lateral lobes and a smaller one just within the middle lobe. Column spotted with red.

Hab.: Darlington Range.—*H. Schneider*.

S. parviflorus, *Lindl.*, *Flora Austr.*, vi., 295; figured in Fitzgerald's Australian Orchids, i., part 3. Stems very short. Leaves rather thin and falcate, 2 to 4 inches long. Racemes drooping, rather numerous, longer than the leaves, with many green and white flowers on pedicels of about 3 lines. Segments narrow-oblong, 4 or 5 lines long.

Labellum nearly sessile at the end of the basal projection of the column, white, more or less tinted with yellow; the lateral lobes spotted or streaked with red, ovate-oblong, about as long as the outer segments; the middle lobe very small, the dorsal protuberance or solid spur thickly conical or obovoid, about half as long as the lateral lobes; the disk with several irregular very prominent calli between the lobes. Column more or less stained with red; capsule linear, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long.

Hab.: Darlington Range.—*H. Schneider.*

Order GRAMINEÆ.

POA, Linn.

P. cæspitosa, var. latifolia, Flora Austr., vii., 652. This is a tall broad-leaved form, found here and there on rich mountain scrub lands. At first sight one would almost take it for a small growth of Guinea-grass—*Panicum maximum*—the leaves being often over $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide, stalks and leaves nearly smooth, panicle 8 to 10 inches long and 6 or more inches broad.

Hab.: Illawarra, N.S.W., *Johnstone*; Munyong Mountains, Vic., *F. v. M.*; Mount Mistake, Queensland, *Bail.*

Order CHARACEÆ.

NITELLA, Agardh.

SECTION POLYGLOCHIDES.

N. oligospira, A. Br. Plant rather small and slender, flexuose; the sterile and fertile whorls of somewhat similar form, loose, the old foliage duplicate or subtriplicately forked, the ultimate segments (when tertiary very short) 2-celled, the second cell ending in a sharp point. Sporangia solitary, with a short obtuse crown. Nucules subglobose, yellowish-brown, prominently 6-gyrate, 0, 26-0, 28 mm. long.—*Monatsberichte der Berl., Akad.* 1885, p. 357.

N. o. var. australiensis, A. Bennett.

Hab.: Ithaca Creek, Taylor's Range.—*H. Tryon.*

A. Bennett, of Croydon, England, a specialist on these plants, and who determined this form, after remarking that it is the first time a representative of the section *Polyglochides (trachydactylea)* has been found in Australia, states:—

"The place of this Australian form cannot be fixed exactly, because the sporangia are not ripe. Yet it seems nearest the form *indica* of *oligospira*; the habit of *N. pseudotabellata*, A. Br., f. *muscosa*, Nordstedt, New Zealand. Branchlets 4-5, divided into 3-4; ultimate rays 2-3.—*O. Nordstedt* in litt. This species is found in Asia, Comora Island; f. *javanica*, Java; f. *indica*, E. Indies, Pegu, Lahore, South America, Caracas, Brazil; var. *Wrightii* (A. Br.), N. America, W. Texas.—*N. oligospira*, A. Braun, in *Monatsber. der Berl., Akad.*, 1885, p. 357, and in *Fragments sine Monographie der Characeæ* (ed. by O. Nordstedt), p. 67."

24825690

DSM
581.994
B



**STATE LIBRARY
OF N.S.W.**



N2023723

DSM/ 581.994/ B
Occasional papers on the
Queensland flora

