

- 5.* Stamens 5, equal or unequal; anthers hippocrepiform, erect at dehiscence; line of anther dehiscence abaxial; $n = 31$ or 56
6. Bracts present within inflorescence; corolla white with purple striations; corolla lobes glabrous on upper (inner) face, free and erect in bud; $n = 56$ [2 spp., in S.A.] 5. **Grammosolen**
- 6.* Bracts absent from inflorescence; corolla deep violet (though white-flowered forms rarely occur); corolla lobes densely pubescent with dendritic hairs on upper (inner) face, coherent and with incurved apices in bud; $n = 31$ [3 spp., in W.A.] 6. **Anthotroche**
- 4.* Stamens and style exerted, much exceeding the narrow corolla tube in length; corolla 4 mm or less in total length; corolla striations absent; leaves absent except on very immature parts; $n = 35$ [1 sp., in W.A.] 7. **Crenidium**

1. ANTHOCERCIS Labill.

As treated here the genus *Anthocercis* is restricted to include only species with bilocular anthers and bisexual flowers, viz. *A. viscosa* R. Br., *A. fasciculata* F. Muell., *A. angustifolia* F. Muell., *A. littorea* Labill., *A. ilicifolia* Hook. (formerly included in *A. littorea*), *A. intricata* F. Muell. (including *A. arborea* F. Muell.), *A. genistoides* Miers (including *A. spinescens* F. Muell.), *A. anisantha* Endl. and *A. gracilis* Benth. Species with unilocular anthers referred to *Anthocercis* by Cunningham (1825), Mueller (1855, 1859), Bentham (1846, 1868) and all subsequent authors are assigned to the reinstated genus *Cyphanthera* Miers (*q.v.*). In essence this follows the concept of Miers (1853). The dioecious species originally described as *A. aromatica* by Gardner (1939) is transferred to *Symonanthus* (*q.v.*). Three new subspecies in *Anthocercis* are here described:

1. *Anthocercis anisantha* Endl. ssp. *collina* Haegi, ssp. nov. a ssp. *anisantha* ramis foliisque praecipue in partibus immaturis trichomatibus appressis antrorsis eglandulosis breviter tomentosus non trichomatibus longis porrectis glandulosis pubescentibus differt.

HOLOTYPE: *A. E. Orchard* 2171, southwestern part of Yandinga Gorge [32° 33' S, 135° 20' E], c. 50 km north of Minnipa, Gawler Ranges, South Australia, 15.8.1969 (AD). *Isotypi*: CANB, K, MO, PERTH distribuendi.

A. anisantha ssp. *collina* differs from ssp. *anisantha* in the branches and leaves (particularly on the immature parts) being closely tomentose mainly with antrorse, appressed eglandular hairs. In ssp. *anisantha* the indumentum is of long porrect glandular hairs. The new subspecies is confined to the Gawler Ranges and certain isolated hilltops of northern Eyre Peninsula, South Australia. The epithet, from the Latin *collis*, a hill, refers to the habitat of this taxon.

2. *Anthocercis ilicifolia* Hook. ssp. *caldariola* Haegi, ssp. nov. a ssp. *ilicifolia* calyce valde bulboso pariete crasso differt.

HOLOTYPE: *L. Haegi* 1966, c. 10 km by road SSW. of Kalbarri on coast track to Bluff Point, 27° 41' S, 114° 08' E, Kalbarri National Park, Western Australia, 5.9.1979 (PERTH). *Isotypi*: CANB, K, NSW distribuendi.

A. ilicifolia ssp. *caldariola* is distinguished from ssp. *ilicifolia* by its thick-walled, markedly bulbous calyx. It is confined to the coastal area immediately about the township of Kalbarri, Western Australia, where ssp. *ilicifolia* does not occur. The epithet, from the Latin diminutive *caldariola*, a small cooking pot or cauldron, alludes to the bulbous calyx.

A. ilicifolia, published by Hooker (1830) is a name not in general use because the species to which it applies has been confused with and included under the very closely related species *A. littorea*. *A. ilicifolia*, which often occurs sympatrically with *A. littorea*, differs in its large pyramidal (not short racemose) inflorescence and the more brightly coloured flowers with larger tube and shorter, broader lobes.