

TWO NEW SPECIES AND A NEW COMBINATION IN *ECHINOCHLOA*

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ABSTRACT

Michael, P.W. (Department of Agronomy and Horticultural Science, University of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia) and Joyce W. Vickery (National Herbarium of New South Wales, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia) 1975. Two New Species and a new Combination in *Echinochloa*. *Telopea* 1 (1): 44-48. — *Echinochloa telmatophila* Michael et Vickery and *E. inundata* Michael et Vickery are described and the combination *E. lacunaria* (F. Muell.) Michael et Vickery is effected.

The writers have been engaged for some time in a taxonomic study of the species of *Echinochloa* occurring at present in Australia and New Guinea. The following new combination and descriptions of two new species provided now as names for these taxa are required for use in a treatment of the genus for the Flora of New South Wales.

Echinochloa lacunaria (F. Muell.) Michael et Vickery, **comb. nov.**

BASIONYM: *Panicum lacunarium* F. Muell. in Trans. & Proc. Victorian Inst. 1854/5: 47 (1855).

SYNONYMS: *Panicum crus-galli* var. *lacunarium* (F. Muell.) F. Muell., Fragm. 8: 198 (1874). *Echinochloa crus-galli* var. *lacunaria* (F. Muell.) Hughes in Kew Bull. 1923: 320 (1923).

Echinochloa telmatophila Michael et Vickery, **sp. nov.**

Gramen annuum saepe robustum erectum vel erecte expansum aliquando ad nodos inferiores radicans. *Culmi* usque ad 180 cm alti, deorsum saepe usque ad 1 cm diametro, sursum graciliores, 5-6 nodi, teretes vel sursum compressi glabri laeves nitentes leviter striati, saepe aliquanto latere uno canaliculati, simplices vel nodis inferioribus mediisque ramosi. *Vaginae* plerumque glabrae vel rarissime pilis sparsis longiusculis mollis basi tubercularis, saepe quam internodos longiores, striatae plus minusve compressae et sursum carinatae. *Ligula* glabra vel minutissime pubescens. *Laminae* planae lineares usque ad 35 cm longae et 18 mm latae, basi breviuscule angustatae, apices acuminatos versus attenuatae, glabrae vel aliquando basin versus ad margines pilis paucis basi tubercularibus, plerumque scabrae vel paginis inferioribus sublaevibus, nervis mediis manifestis canescentibus et circa 5 nervis primariis utrimque instructis, marginibus manifeste vel anguste incrassatis saepe canescentibus scabris. *Panicula* plerumque purpurascens vel primum virescens, plerumque ampla densaque 20-35 cm longa erecta vel paullo nutans, linearis vel lanceolata vel elliptica, ramis plerumque numerosis appressis vel erecte expansis, axe primario angulari angulis scaberrimis, nodis setis numerosis instructis; rami distantes vel approximati 1- vel pluri-nati 2-10 cm longi simplices vel ramulis secundariis brevissimis, spiculis plerumque longe aristatis plerumque densiuscule vestitis, rhachide angulare-triquetra scaberrima plerumque setis numerosis instructa. *Spiculae* plerumque appressae plus minusve densae 2- vel 3-natae angustiuscule ellipticae, in bases brevissimas constrictas gradatim angustatae, 3-4.2 mm longae, glumis et lemmate inferiore membranaceo-herbaceis. *Gluma inferior* basem amplectans, basin versus

gradatim angustata non vel vix inflata, acuta vel longe acuminata, longitudine $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ eae spiculae, 3–5-nervata scabro-pubescent. *Gluma superior* spiculam aequilonga, in dorso convexa acuminata, cuspidata vel aristata arista scabra usque ad 7 mm longa, 5-nervata nervis praesertim lateralibus spinulosa, inter nervos scabro-pubescent. *Flosculus inferior* neuter: *Lemma* glumam superiorem simulans sed ad dorsum planum, 7-nervatum, nervis omnibus lateralibus spinulosum inter nervos scabro-pubescent, ad nervum medium plus minusve sine spinulis, 0.5–1 mm longis erecto-expansis, longe aristatum arista plerumque purpurascens 1–4 cm longa; *palea* anguste oblonga vel lanceolato-oblonga apicem versus angustata hyalina, lemma saepe aequans. *Flosculus superior* hermaphroditus angustiuscule ellipticus planoconvexus 3–4.1 mm longus 1.25–1.5 mm latus laevis et nitens: *Lemma* breve vel longiuscule cuspidatum dorso convexum tenuiter crustaceum obscure 5-nervatum, dorso anguste sed obtuse e cuspidate scabro demarcata et junctura aliquando minute pubescens; *palea* lemma in textura simulans et subaequans sed ad dorsum plana, marginibus tenuioribus granum amplectentibus basi paullo latioribus. *Antherae* (0.6–) 0.8–1.3 (–1.5) mm longae. *Caryopsis* 1.8–2.3 mm longa, 1.2–1.35 mm lata, oblonga pallida, embryo longitudine circa $\frac{1}{4}$ caryopsidis partes aequanti.

HOLOTYPE: NEW SOUTH WALES: **Central Coast:** Lane Cove National Park, *M. Gray* 5201, 3.iii.1962 (CANB 120623, 120625).

Erect or erectly spreading, often robust annual up to 180 cm high, sometimes rooting at the lower nodes. *Culms* often stout and up to almost 1 cm in diameter towards the base, more slender upwards, 5- to 6-noded, terete or somewhat compressed upwards, glabrous, smooth, shining, lightly striate, often somewhat grooved on one side, often more or less concealed by the sheaths, simple or branching from the lower and middle nodes. *Nodes* glabrous. *Sheaths* usually glabrous, or the lower very rarely sparsely furnished with rather long, soft, tubercle-based hairs, often longer than the internodes, somewhat compressed and keeled upwards. *Ligule* absent, the ligular area glabrous or minutely pubescent, the collar sometimes minutely pubescent. Blades flat, linear, up to 35 cm long and 18 mm wide, rather shortly narrowing into the sheath at the base, attenuate towards the acuminate apex, glabrous except sometimes with a few tubercle-based hairs on the margins near the base, usually scabrous on the upper or both surfaces or the lower surface subsmooth, the manifest midrib whitish with about 5 primary nerves on each side of it, the margins distinctly or narrowly thickened and often whitish, scabrous. *Panicle* purplish or greenish, usually large and dense, 20–35 cm long, erect or slightly nodding, linear to lanceolate or elliptical in outline, with usually numerous, appressed to erectly spreading branches; main axis angular, very scabrous on the angles and on the nerves between them, with numerous setae at the nodes; branches distant or approximate, 1- to several-nate, 2–10 cm long, simple or with very short secondary branches, usually rather densely clothed with generally long-awned spikelets, the rhachis angular-triquetrous, very scabrous, usually with rather numerous branch setae. *Spikelets* usually appressed, more or less closely arranged, 2- to 3-nate, rather narrowly elliptical in outline and usually narrowing evenly towards the very short constricted base, 3–4.2 mm long, the glumes and lower lemma membranous-herbaceous. *Lower glume* embracing the base of the spikelet, narrowing evenly towards the very short constricted base, not or scarcely inflated, acute to long-acuminate, one-third to more than one-half the length of the spikelet, 3- to 5-nerved, scabrous-pubescent. *Upper glume* as long as the spikelet and similar in outline, convex on the back, acuminate, cuspidate or awned with the scabrous awn up to 7 mm long, 5-nerved, spinulose on the nerves especially the lateral nerves and scabrous-pubescent between the nerves. *Lower floret* neuter: *Lemma* similar to the upper glume but flat on the back, 7-nerved, spinulose on all the lateral nerves and scabrous-pubescent between them, the spinules more or less wanting on the

median nerve and the back therefore more or less smooth, the spinules 0.5–1 mm long, erectly spreading, the lemma almost always long-awned with the awns often purplish and 1–4 cm long; *palea* narrowly oblong to lanceolate-oblong, narrowing towards the apex, hyaline, often nearly as long as the lemma. *Upper floret* rather narrowly elliptical, planoconvex, 3–4.1 mm long, 1.25–1.5 mm wide, smooth, shining, pale yellowish-grey at maturity: *Lemma* short- to rather long-cuspidate, convex on the back, thinly crustaceous, obscurely 5-nerved, the smooth back narrowly but obtusely defined from the scabrous cusp and the junction sometimes marked by a line of minute pubescence; *palea* similar to the lemma in texture and almost as long but flat on the back, the thinner margins embracing the grain. *Anthers* (0.6–) 0.8–1.3 (–1.5) mm long. *Grain* 1.8–2.3 mm long, 1.2–1.35 mm wide, oblong, pale creamy-yellowish to pale brownish, the embryo about three-quarters as long and oblong.

DISTRIBUTION: In mud at the margins of streams and ponds in coastal districts from Bulli (Central Coast), New South Wales, northwards to the Burnett and Wide Bay districts in Queensland, and occasional near Perth in Western Australia.

Derivation of *telmatophila*: Greek *telma*, *telmatos*=pool or mud; *phileo*=I love.

***Echinochloa inundata* Michael et Vickery, sp. nov.**

Gramen annuum viride vel pallido-viride erectum vel basin versus aliquanto geniculatum. *Culmi* usque ad 120 cm altum, deorsum usque ad 8 mm in diametro, sursum graciliores laeves, circa 5-nodi, teretes vel aliquanto naturaliter compressi sed pressione facile complanati, simplices vel sparse ramosi. *Vaginae* internodia aequantes vel superantes, superiores culmos arcte amplectentes vel aliquanto inflatae (inferiores tandem laxae), primum firme herbaceae tandem aliquanto tenues chartaceaeque, laeves et striatae. *Ligula* glabra. *Laminae* lineares planae in apices acutos vel acuminatos angustatae, basin versus leniter rotundatae, usque ad 30 cm longae et 12 mm latae, nervis mediis canescentibus nervis primariis tenuibus 5–6 utrimque instructis, marginibus anguste canesco-incrassatis scabrisque, alias laeves vel basin versus interdum pilis paucis longis basi tubercularibus. *Panicula* tandem exserta, 7–20 cm longa vix 3–4 cm lata, paullo nutans, angusta, sublinearis, racemis brevibus erectis vel anguste patentibus, axe primario paullo flexuoso scabrigo triquetro angulis scabris, ad nodos setis basi tubercularibus paucis et inter nodos setis paucis vel nullis instructo, racemos numerosos distantes internodos aequantes vel superantes 1-natos vel 2–3-natos et subverticillatos basin versus sparse ramosos ramulis brevibus appressis gerenti; racemi inferiores 2–7 cm longi, superiores gradatim breviores spiculis modice densis vel paullo laxis instructi, rhachide triquetra scabrida ad angulos scabra setis nullis vel paucis. *Spiculae* binatae vel aliquando ternatae in pedicellis brevissimis inaequalibus, 3.5–5 mm longae cuspides vel aristas excludentes, 1.75–2 mm latae turgidae late ellipticae acuminatae, in bases brevissimas stipitatas constrictae, cuspidatae vel breve aristatae vel sine aristis, virescentes vel purpurascens, glumis et lemmate inferiore membranaceo-herbaceis. *Gluma inferior* longitudine $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ lemmatis inferioris partes aequans, lata circa basem stipitam spiculae constricta, basi late rotundata, sursum ad apicem acutum vel acuminatum vel subaristulatum abrupte angustata, 3–5-nervata, in dorso diffuse et tenuiter scabra, nervis longe scabris vel subspinulosis. *Gluma superior* spiculam subaequans, in dorso convexa, acuminata vel elongato-cuspidata vel breviter aristata, 5-nervata, in dorso praesertim sursum tenuiter scabra, in nervis tenuiter breviter tubercularo-spinulosa, spinulis 0.25–0.6 mm longis erecte angusteque divergentibus. *Flosculus inferior* neuter vel aliquando masculis: *Lemma* spiculam aequans, in dorso depressum marginibus late curvatis, 5–7-nervatum, alias glumam superiorem simulans, acuminatum vel cuspidatum vel aliquando arista usque ad 12 (–25) mm longa instructa; *palea* firme hyalina, ovato-oblonga, longitudine $\frac{3}{4}$ – $\frac{7}{8}$ lemmatis