

New taxa and combinations in the family Cyperaceae in eastern Australia

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Abstract

Wilson, Karen L. (Royal Botanic Gardens, Mrs Macquaries Road, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia) 1994. *New taxa and combinations in the family Cyperaceae in eastern Australia*. *Telopea* 5(4): 589–625. The following new species are described: **Chorizandra australis**, **Cyperus eglobosus**, **Eleocharis macbarronii**, **Lepidosperma avium**, **L. clipeicola**, **L. evansianum**, **L. latens**, **Schoenus evansianus**, **Uncinia nemoralis**, **U. sulcata**. **Ptilothrix**, gen. nov., replaces *Ptilanthelium* auct. non Steud., with one species **P. deusta**. The South African species *Mariscus grantii* (which is naturalized in Australia) is transferred to **Cyperus** as **C. vorsteri**, nom. nov. The names *Isolepis gaudichaudiana* and *Lepidosperma gunnii* (syn. *L. lineare* auct. non R. Br.) are revived. The following new combinations are made: **Baumea planifolia**, **Ptilothrix deusta**, **Schoenus lepidosperma**, **S. lepidosperma** subsp. **pachylepis**. Lectotypes are chosen for various names in *Caustis*, *Cladium*, *Isolepis*, *Lepidosperma*, *Ptilothrix* and *Schoenus*. Comments are made on morphological features in *Carpha*, *Caustis*, *Gahnia*, *Lepidosperma* and *Schoenus*. The spelling of the epithet in *Cyperus haspan* is discussed.

Introduction

For the *Flora of New South Wales* vol. 4 and *Flora of Victoria* vol. 2, there are various taxonomic matters in the family Cyperaceae that need to be dealt with. In some cases, the groups concerned will be treated at greater length elsewhere by me (for example, I am currently completing a revision of the genus *Chorizandra*) but those projects will not be published before these Floras.

All specimens have been seen unless otherwise indicated. The private herbarium of Cliff Beauglehole of Portland, Victoria, is indicated by 'ACB'.

1. Baumea

Baumea planifolia (Benth.) K.L. Wilson, **comb. et stat. nov.**

BASIONYM: *Cladium tetraquetrum* var. *planifolium* Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 7: 407 (1878), as 'var.? *planifolium*'.

TYPE CITATION: 'New South Wales: New England, C. Stuart. Victoria: Goulburn and Upper Hume Rivers, F. Mueller.'

TYPE: NEW SOUTH WALES: Northern Tablelands: New England, C. Stuart; lecto (here chosen) K. This specimen is selected as lectotype since it consists of more material than the other specimen in K (Upper Hume River, Mueller). Both are annotated by Bentham. There are several specimens in MEL labelled with the cited localities but there is no indication that Bentham saw any of them.

Cladium teretifolium var. *asperrimum* Kük., **synon. nov.** (Kükenthal 1942: 169). TYPE: NEW SOUTH WALES: Central Coast: Springwood, Georgina King, 1893; holo B (ex MEL). The type was cited by Kükenthal as being in MEL but this seems to have been based on his unwarranted assumption that all specimens that he was sent from MEL or

NSW were duplicates. No duplicate specimen so labelled has been found in MEL.

Perennial with long rhizome. Culms erect, rigid, oval to nearly flat, nodeless or rarely 1-noded, striate, glabrous, scabrous to smooth, 15–65(–120) cm high, 1.2–4.0 mm diam. Leaves basal; blade flat or narrow-rhomboid in cross-section, strongly scabrous, broader and shorter than culms, to 6.5 mm wide; sheath pale brown, dull. Inflorescence ovate to oblong in outline, erect, 4–10(–14) cm long, 1–3.5 cm diam.; lowest involucrel bract much shorter than inflorescence. Spikelets numerous, 1-flowered, 3.5–4.5 mm long. Glumes 3 or 4, long-acute with apex often excurved, unevenly coloured pale to mid-red-brown (rarely darker), with margins glabrous or sparsely ciliate; fertile glumes 3.0–3.8 mm long. Anthers 1.2–1.6 mm long, excluding the apical appendage that is 0.3–0.7 mm long. Nut ovoid to ellipsoid, with irregular coarse reticulations or ridges, ± minutely white-papillose between ridges, minutely hispid or papillose at apex, pale to dark brown, 1.7–2.0 mm long, 0.8–1.1 mm diam. Figure 1a–c.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Grows on higher ranges of the tablelands and coastal ranges south from Blackdown Tableland in Queensland to Victoria; in swamps and near mountain streams, on sandy soils.

NOTES: This taxon was originally described by Bentham as a variety under *Cladium tetraquetrum* Hook. f. (which is now known as *Baumea tetragona* (Labill.) S.T. Blake). These were included in *C. teretifolium* as var. *tetraquetrum* by Kükenthal (1942: 169), who also described a new variety *Cladium teretifolium* var. *asperrimum*, which is here synonymised with *B. planifolia*.

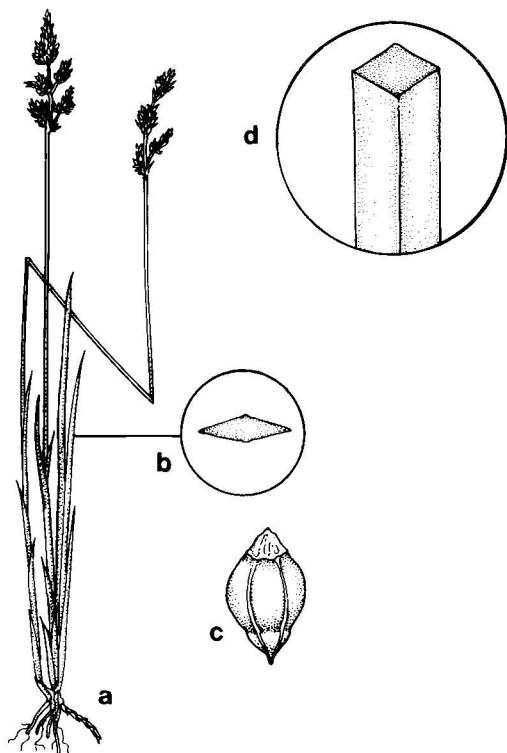


Figure 1. *Baumea planifolia*. a, Habit, X 0.1; b, diagrammatic cross-section of leaf, X 3; c, nut, X 17 (all from McBarron 7327). *B. tetragona*. d, diagrammatic cross-section of leaf, X 6 (from Williamson NSW 19820).

Baumea planifolia differs from *B. tetragona* in its leaf being flat or rhomboid in cross-section (Figure 1b) versus square or rarely narrow-rhomboid in *B. tetragona* (Figure 1d), and in having its culms oval to nearly flat (versus terete to 4-angled). Its leaf sheaths are uniformly pale brown whereas those of *B. tetragona* usually have reddish tinges, and its glumes are paler brown and often narrower than in *B. tetragona*. It often occurs in somewhat drier habitats than *B. tetragona*.

SELECTED SPECIMENS SEEN: QUEENSLAND: Leichhardt: Blackdown Tableland, *Johnson 1106*, Sep 1959 (BRI, K), *Henderson 955*, *Durrington & Sharpe*, Sep 1971 (BRI, NSW). Port Curtis: Kroombit Creek, 5 km SW of Forestry Barracks, Kroombit Tops, *Sharpe 3400*, Dec 1983 (BRI, NSW). Darling Downs: Girraween National Park, *Sharpe 1365, 1367*, Sep 1975 (BRI, NSW).

NEW SOUTH WALES: Central Coast: Bowens Creek gorge, *Evans*, July 1962 (NSW 140250); Bargo River, 1 mile [1.6 km] SE of Tahmoor, *Constable 6206*, Oct 1965 (NSW, BRI). South Coast: Nullica State Forest, Nethercote Falls, *Albrecht 977*, Sep 1984 (MEL, NSW). Northern Tablelands: Torrington, *Cabbage*, Sep 1907 (NSW 73953); Bellangry State Forest 524, Snowy Road (NW of Wauchope), *Cousins*, Apr 1959 (NSW 73954). Central Tablelands: Kandos waterworks dam, *Olinda*, *Ingram*, Oct 1961 (NSW 73955). Southern Tablelands: China Wall, Tooma, *McBarron 7327*, Oct 1961 (NSW).

VICTORIA: Midlands: Mt Mitta Mitta Regional Park, *Beauglehole 89348 & Huebner*, Oct 1987 (MEL, AD n.v., BRI, CANB n.v., DNA n.v., NSW); Beechworth township, *McBarron 4672*, June 1950 (BRI, SYD), *4675* (BRI). Eastern Highlands: between Paradise and Little Paradise Falls, S of road to Paradise Falls, *Beauglehole 43770 & Cameron*, Dec 1973 (MEL, NSW). Snow: Upper Livingstone Creek, N of Shanahans, western tributary, c. 23 km SW of Omeo, *Walsh 80/101*, 20 Mar 1980 (MEL). East Gippsland: Sailors Lake, Wulgulmerang, *Beauglehole 36048 & Rogers*, Jan 1971 (MEL, BRI, NSW).

***Cladium drummondii* lectotypified**

Cladium drummondii C.B. Clarke (1908: 91), as 'Drummondii'.

TYPE CITATION: '*Caley*; Swan River, *Drummond*'.

TYPE: WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Swan River, *J. Drummond s.n.*; lecto (here chosen) K; probable isolecto K.

RESIDUAL SYNTYPE: New South Wales: Central Coast: South Head road, *G. Caley*, Nov 1807 (BM).

All cited sheets were labelled as '*Cladium Drummondii* C.B. Clarke ms.' by Clarke but the sheet chosen as lectotype was also labelled by him as 'type'. The lectotype has more mature flowers than the others.

The identity of this taxon has been a puzzle, particularly because Clarke included in it specimens from both eastern and western Australia. The syntypes in BM and K proved to be a mixture of two species. *Caley's* specimen from New South Wales is referable to *Baumea rubiginosa* (Spreng.) Boeck., apart from the unattached leaf, which is too broad for that species. *Drummond's* specimens are referable to *Baumea preissii* Nees, as are most details in Clarke's description. I have here lectotypified the name on one of the *Drummond* specimens in K. Since Clarke's name post-dates both of the others, there is no nomenclatural change needed.