

Amorpha Rabbiae Lexarza in Lexarza & La Llavé, Nov. Veg. Desc. fasc. I. 22 (1824).¹

Amorpha tomentosa ? Rafinesque, Fl. Ludov. 105 (1817). Undeterminable and probably not an *Amorpha*.

Amorpha crocea, *A. dealbata*, *A. elatior*, *A. ludoviciana*, *A. marginata* Hort. ex Lavallée, Arb. Segrez. 60 (1877), nomina nuda.

ON THE OCCURRENCE OF CASUARINA NODIFLORA FORST. IN AUSTRALIA

C. G. G. VAN STEENIS

Casuarina nodiflora Forster, Fl. Ins. Austr. Prodr. 64 (1716).

NORTHEAST QUEENSLAND: Mt. Alexander, collected for the Arnold Arboretum by S. F. Kajewski, no. 1492 (Arnold Arb. Exped.), Feb. 17, 1929 (small tree up to 7 m. high, common in poor scrub on top of the mountain).

This species is somewhat variable in habit, the specimen being a mountain form with densely crowded short branchlets. It differs from most other specimens by the short ferrugineous pubescence remaining on the bracts as well as on the bracteoles of the fruiting cones. In other specimens this short tomentum is more scanty and soon disappears in the fruiting state.

I can find no sound differences between this and the East-Malaysian *C. Rumphiana* Miq. which in my eye ought to be referred to *C. nodiflora* Forst. as a synonym. If this is adopted the area of *C. nodiflora* adequately extends from the Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, Queensland and New Guinea to the Moluccas, Selebes (Celebes) and Philippines and overlaps the area of *C. sumatrana* Jungh.

The cones of the Malaysian specimens are usually described as much smaller but it should be borne in mind that also in immature cones the bracteoles spread when dried, except in the extremely young ones. In those opened immature cones the bracteoles are much less thickened than in the ripe ones and the unripe fruits are more or less wrinkled. I doubt whether the cones and fruits are fully developed in this specimen. Prof. L. Rutten collected the species in Central Séran (Ceram) at 1400 m. altitude and his specimen shows the same crowded mountainous habit as that collected by Kajewski.

HERBARIUM, BUITENZORG, JAVA

¹ A synopsis of the author's description of this species is as follows:

Herbaceous ?, 2 ft. high; stems terete, smooth; leaflets ovate, acute, tomentose; racemes axillary, fasciated; bracts short, acute; calyx cup-shaped, obscurely 6-lobed [!], tomentose without; calyx-lobes obtuse; standard obovate or cuneiform, white, slightly keeled; ovary covered with lanate or silky tomentum; style short, incurved; pod one-seeded, glandular; seed reniform.

The type specimen was collected on Mount Quinceo, in the state of Michoacan, southern Mexico, and apparently it has not been found or recognized since.



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