

Thismia clavarioides (Thismiaceae), a new species of Fairy Lantern from New South Wales

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Abstract

Thiele, K.R.¹ (Centre for Plant Biodiversity Research, CSIRO, GPO Box 1600, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia) and Jordan, P. (1 Erith St, Bundanoon, NSW 2578, Australia) 2002. *Thismia clavarioides* (Thismiaceae), a new species of Fairy Lantern from New South Wales. *Telopea* 9(4): 765–771. A new species, ***Thismia clavarioides***, is described, illustrated and compared with other Australian and similar extra-Australian species. A key to Australian species of *Thismia* is included, and the conservation status and affinities of the new species are discussed.

Introduction

Thismia Griffith is a small, poorly-known genus comprising c. 30 species of mycotrophic, leafless herbs. Centres of species and morphological diversity are in Malesia and tropical South America. Two species are temperate, *T. rodwayi* from south-eastern Australia and New Zealand, and *T. americana* in North America.

Thismia and a number of related genera are variously placed in Burmanniaceae (as the tribe Thismieae Miers. e.g. Conn 1994 following Cronquist 1981) or segregated into Thismiaceae (e.g. Bedford & Whalen 1993 following Dahlgren 1980). Jonker (1938), in a monograph of Burmanniaceae, treated all species known at that time, while Jonker (1948) treated all Malesian species for *Flora Malesiana*.

Jonker (1938) recognised seven genera in the Thismieae. Of these, the two African genera *Oxygene* Schltr. and *Afrothismia* Schltr. differ from *Thismia* in a number of significant morphological features, while the remaining genera (*Triscyphus* Taub. ex Warm., *Glaziocharis* Taub. ex Warm., *Geomitra* Becc. and *Scaphiophora* Schltr.) are separated on apparently trivial characters and probably would not be maintained as distinct in a modern classification. *Geomitra* was reduced to synonymy under *Thismia* by von Mueller (1890), and this status has been accepted recently by Stone (1980).

Two species of *Thismia* are currently described from Australia. *Thismia yorkensis* Cribb is known from two collections from rainforest on Cape York Peninsula in North Queensland (Cribb 1995). *Thismia rodwayi* F. Muell. has been recorded from widely scattered localities in Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and the North Island of New Zealand (Curtis & Morris 1994; Given 1981; Cribb 1986; Conn 1994; Bedford & Whalen 1993). The New South Wales and Queensland records are based on a single specimen each, from Werrikimbe National Park (north-eastern NSW) and Kroombit Tops (Queensland). In addition, a fruit of an unidentified *Thismia* has been collected from the Lamington Plateau (South-East Queensland; Cribb 1986).

In June 2000 one of us (PJ) collected a fruiting specimen of *Thismia* from Coachwood (*Ceratopetalum apetalum*) rainforest near Bundanoon in the Southern Highlands of New South Wales. Flowering plants were subsequently found in the same area. Dissections of the flowering material and comparison with specimens of *T. rodwayi* and published

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descriptions and illustrations of other species shows that the Bundanoon plants comprise a new species, here described as *T. clavarioides*.

***Thismia clavarioides* K.Thiele sp. nov.**

T. rodwayi similis sed floribus robustioribus, lobis interioribus perianthii mitriformibus unoquoque aristam dorsalem flexuosam erectam vel patentem robustam ferenti, et antheris caudis clavato-papillatis differt.

Holotype: Australia, New South Wales, Moreton National Park, Fairy Bower Falls, 3 Dec 2000, P. Jordan NSW 447624 (NSW).

Achlorophyllous herb with a creeping, fleshy, vermiform rhizome to 2 mm diameter. Leaves alternate, reduced to colourless scales to 10 mm long, the uppermost enclosing the base of the flower. Flowers scarcely to fully emergent above ground level, solitary on sinuous scapes to 75 mm long, rather fleshy, colourless or the distal portions where emergent grading to dull pale orange; perianth to 65 mm long (including the dorsal processes on the perianth lobes); tube (6–)10–13(–16) mm long, (5–)8–9(–12) mm wide, narrowed just above the ovary and below the perianth lobes, inflated in the middle and broadest in the upper third, coarsely 6-ribbed, the ribs irregularly rugose; outer perianth lobes (3–)9–11(–14) mm long, erect or spreading and slightly recurved, each comprising an attenuate, cylindrical bristle enclosed for the lower two thirds by a prominent, recurved wing, the apex of the wing free and forming a small limb adaxially; inner perianth lobes thick, cuneate, broadly fused apically by their cuticles (inseparable without tearing) to form a mitreform hood above the mouth of the perianth tube with three arch-shaped openings, each with a prominent dorsal, fleshy, erect or spreading, flexuose, tentacle-like awn (8–)20–25(–43) mm long; stamens included, colourless; anthers extrorse, laterally connate into a ring hanging from a short, lobed corona at the mouth of the perianth tube, each with two shallow loculi, a fine, terminal bristle terminating in a club-shaped group of papillae, and a distal, three-lobed, skirt-like appendage sparsely margined with short, stiff hairs; nectaries (?) present on the anther appendages; style short, with three short, broad, shallowly bilobed, fan-like lobes; ovary inferior, flat-roofed, unilocular; placentas 3, free, fusiform, each joined at the apex and base of the loculus. Fruit c. 6 mm diameter, fleshy, whitish, ovoid, surmounted by a persistent thickened ring of perianth tissue and a persistent style-knob. Seeds golden-brown, globoid-ellipsoid, c. 0.3 × 0.25 mm, shallowly elongate-reticulate. (Fig. 1).

Derivation of epithet: derived from *Clavaria* (a genus of coral fungus) and the ending *-oides* (similar to), in allusion to the resemblance of the fleshy awns of the half-buried flowers to the coloured thalli of some coral fungi.

Key to the Australian species of *Thismia*

- 1 Mitre without processes; roots coralloid **T. yorkensis**
- 1a Mitre with three apical or subapical processes; roots vermiform 2
- 2 Mitre-processes terminal, spreading or appressed to mitre, < 5 mm long; terminal bristle of anther simple **T. rodwayi**
- 2a Mitre-processes dorsal, erect or spreading, usually > 20 mm long; terminal bristle of anther papillate-clavate **T. clavarioides**

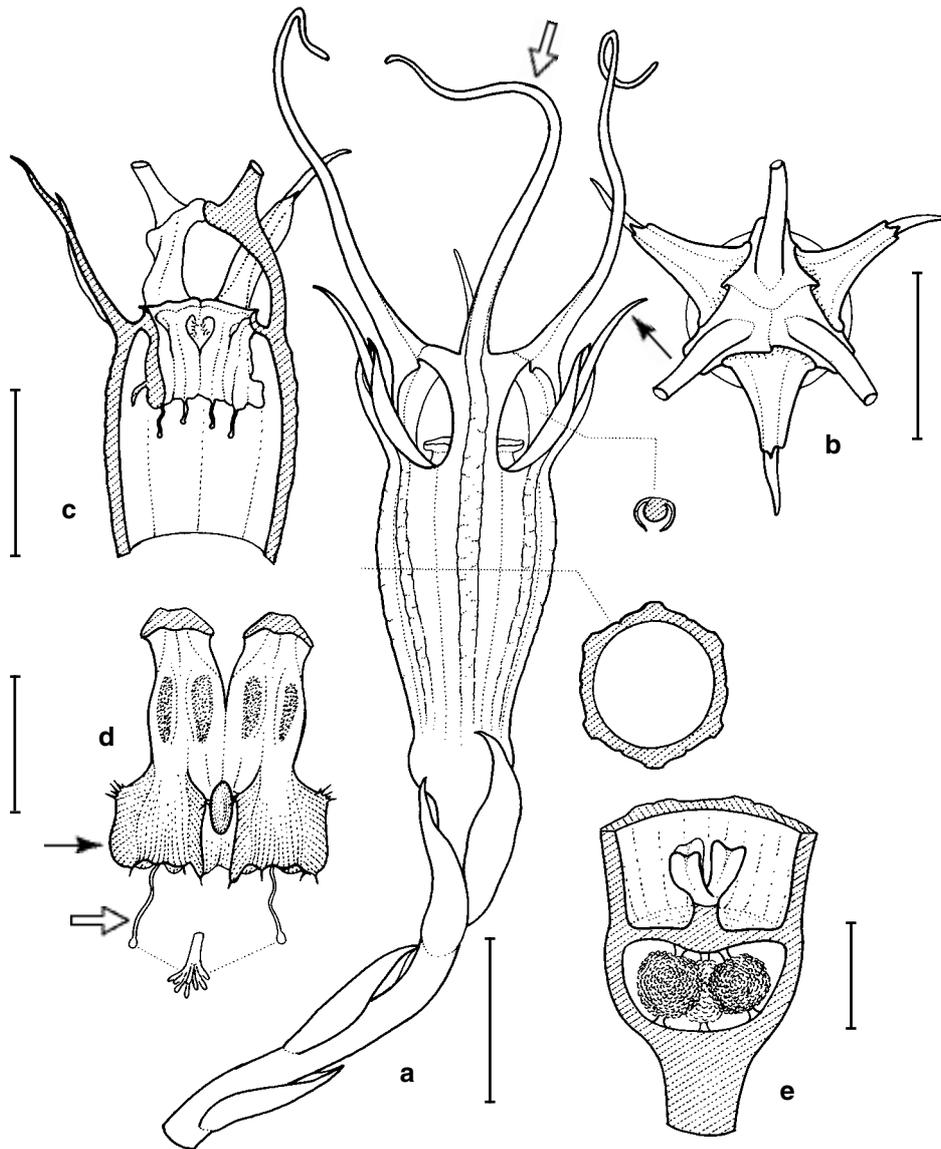


Fig. 1. *Thismia clavarioides*. **a**, flower, lateral view with ↗ tentacle-like awn, and ↑ outer perianth lobe with cylindrical bristle enclosed by recurved wing. **b**, flower from above (tentacle-like awns truncated). **c**, perianth apex in section showing stamen ring. **d**, two detached stamens, extrorse face with ↗ fine terminal bristle terminating in club-shaped group of papillae, and ↑ distal skirt-like appendage. **e**, ovary. Scale bars: a–c = 10 mm; d = 2 mm; e = 3 mm.

Discussion

Thismia clavarioides is particularly distinctive for the thick, attenuate, tentacle-like awns arising dorsally from the inner perianth lobes, which are fused by their cuticles to form a mitre. Many species of Malesian and South American *Thismia* and the Brazilian *Glaziocharis macahensis* have tentacle-like processes from the perianth lobes. These reach 30 mm in the Malesian *T. javanica* and *T. arachnites*, and 48 mm in *G. macahensis*. In all these species, however, the inner perianth lobes are free rather than mitreform, and the processes are terminal rather than dorsal. All species in which the inner perianth lobes are fully fused into a mitre lack tentacles, with the exception of *Thismia (Geomitra) clavigera*. The two species of *Scaphiophora* have a mitreform inner perianth terminated by a single, erect, 3-lobed column. This condition is clearly homologous with the tentacles of *T. clavarioides* and the Malesian *T. clavigera*.

Although a mitreform versus free inner perianth was considered a generic and section-level character by Jonker (1938), the states grade within the genus. *Thismia rodwayi* and *T. americana* are intermediate in having a mitreform inner perianth but with the perianth lobes connivent rather than connate and separable without tearing of tissue (Jonker 1938), or 'fused only where the fleshy ridges meet at the apex of the mitre, the free tips being interlaced or plaited' (Coleman 1936). In at least some specimens of *T. rodwayi* the inner perianth lobes cannot be easily separated, being glued by their cuticles and tearing on separation. Fully fused mitreform inner perianths are found in *Thismia* section *Sarcosiphon*, in *Thismia clavigera* and in *Scaphiophora* and *Glaziocharis*.

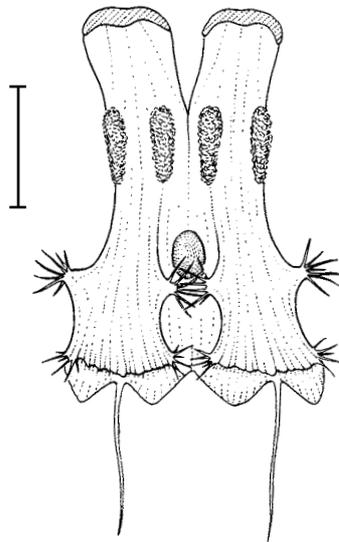


Fig. 2. Anthers of *T. rodwayi*, extrorse face. Scale bar = 2 mm.

The outer perianth lobes of *Thismia clavarioides* are distinctive. In most species of Thismiaceae these are simple and triangular or filiform; in *T. clavarioides* by contrast they are narrowly but distinctly winged, with the wings reflexed and partially wrapped around the central, cylindrical rib portion. The apex of the wing is free adaxially, forming a small limb. Jonker (1948, p. 23) describes the outer perianth lobes of the Sumatran *T. labiata* as 'broad-ovate at the base, rounded, with a subulate appendage inserted below the top'; this may be homologous, with the broad-ovate basal portion equivalent to the winged portion of *T. clavarioides*.

The shape and nature of the anther-ring provides useful characters in *Thismia*. Anthers in all species (except *T. hyalina*) have free filaments but are connate by their connectives to form a ring that hangs from a short, often thickened corona that partially occludes the throat of the perianth tube. The anther-loculi are shallow and extrorse. In *T. clavarioides* the anthers are distally winged, each anther bearing on the antrorse face two longitudinal lateral wings joined by a transverse, skirt-like wing. The filaments are broadly inserted on the corona with narrowly triangular gaps between them. The distal wings bear a few short, stiff hairs on their angles, and each anther is terminated by a single long, slightly flexuose, distally papillose-clavate bristle. On the suture between each pair of anthers distally is a prominent, glistening, ovoid glandular structure, possibly a nectary.

Possibly similar anther glands are described by Jonker (1948) for *Thismia javanica* and *T. gardneriana* and by Cribb (1986, 1995) for *T. rodwayi* and *T. yorkensis*. Distal anther wing-complexes are described for many Malesian species and for *T. yorkensis* (Cribb 1995), while a single, long, distal hair (but without the distal papillae) is found in *T. rodwayi* (see e.g. Conn 1994). The functions of these structures are unknown, but it is likely that they play an important role in pollination.

Pollinators of *Thismia* are unknown. Stone (1980) considered that flies are likely pollinators. In *T. clavarioides* and *T. rodwayi* the structure of the flower is reminiscent of the trap-structures of some species of *Pterostylis* (Orchidaceae) pollinated by fungus-gnats (although without an irritable trapdoor as provided by the *Pterostylis* labellum). A pollinator could enter the flower through the arch-shaped windows in the mitre, then descend into the perianth-tube through the hole in the corona and anther-ring. Once in the tube, the pollinator may be constrained by the wing-complexes on the anther-ring to leave the flower by climbing the inside wall of the perianth and forcing through the gaps between the anther filaments. This would bring the insect in contact with pollen from the extrorse anther-loculi. The function of the apparently glandular structures on the anthers is unknown.

Relationships of *Thismia clavarioides*

Until a detailed phylogenetic analysis of *Thismia* and its allies is undertaken, relationships of the species are largely unknown. The generic and infrageneric classification of Jonker (1938) appears inadequate. In his classification, *T. clavarioides* would probably fall into *Geomitra* (containing the single species *G. clavigera* = *Thismia clavigera*). Superficially, flowers of *T. clavarioides* appear similar to those of *T. clavigera*, but that species has minute, triangular outer perianth lobes, and inner perianth lobes with erect tentacles arising from a central point on the mitre rather than dorsally from each lobe. The anthers of *T. clavigera* lack the distal wings and central hair of *T. clavarioides*. Vegetatively, *T. clavarioides* and *T. clavigera* are very different, the latter having coralliform, fan-shaped roots, and many leaves and flowers on each stem.

In vegetative and internal floral morphology *T. clavarioides* is very similar to *T. rodwayi*, and is probably closely related to it. In particular, the anther appendages of the two species are almost identical (Figs 1d, 2). A number of specimens of *T. rodwayi* examined

at MEL differed from *T. clavarioides* in having larger, deeply coloured, slightly more robust anthers but with thinner and more erose distal wings, more prominent groups of stiff hairs on the angles of the wings, and with the terminal hairs lacking papillose-clavate tips. The paucity of good material, however, makes it difficult to assess the range of variation in these features.

Mueller (1890), in reporting the discovery of *T. rodwayi*, expressed astonishment at finding a *Thismia* in temperate Australia. Jonker (1938) placed *T. rodwayi* with the Northern Hemisphere temperate *T. americana* in Section Rodwaya Schltr. Indeed, Jonker (loc. cit. p. 12) considered that the two species may be identical. Many authors have since commented on these surprising systematic and biogeographic anomalies (e.g. Coleman 1941; Campbell 1968; McLennan 1958; Scarlett & Parsons 1993). However, *T. americana*, as best can be determined from the descriptions and illustrations of the single known specimen, differs from both *T. rodwayi* and *T. clavarioides* in having no appendages on the anther connectives, a geniculate perianth tube and in having all perianth parts of approximately equal size. It is almost certainly not closely related.

Distribution, habitat and conservation status

Thismia clavarioides is currently known from only a small area in Morton National Park near Bundanoon. Two clusters of plants c. 50 m apart have been located, one covering an area approximately 2.5 m × 2.5 m, the other smaller. Since the rhizomes are thin and difficult to trace without disturbing the plant, it is impossible to determine whether each of these patches comprises a single clone. In the larger patch c. 15 flowers were observed in Spring 2000, while only 3 flowers were observed in the smaller patch. Flowers varied in their degree of emergence from the leaf litter, but most had the perianth tube below litter level with only the mitre and tentacles showing,

Both patches are in Coachwood (*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*) rainforest in humus-rich, colluvial soil and leaf litter over Hawkesbury Sandstone, on a south-facing slope near a stream. Associated species include *Acmena smithii*, *Backhousia myrtifolia*, *Eucryphia moorei*, *Tristaniopsis laurina* and various ferns. Since this vegetation is relatively extensive along gully bottoms and on sheltered aspects in the area, it may be expected that there are other populations yet undiscovered. The species may be locally common, but its cryptic nature makes this difficult to determine without further surveys.

Given the cryptic habit of *T. clavarioides* and uncertainty over its status and likely distribution, we consider that it should be given a conservation rating of 2Kcit (Briggs & Leigh 1996). While its low known population number would warrant a status of Critically Endangered under the IUCN Red List categories (IUCN 1994), this is probably premature until further surveys of suitable habitat are conducted.

Acknowledgments

We thank Neville Walsh and Judy West for comments on the manuscript and Ian Brooker for preparing the Latin diagnosis.

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Manuscript submitted 30 January 2002

Manuscript accepted 28 March 2002

