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TWO NEW SPECIES OF *DAMPIERA* (GOODENIACEAE) FROM CENTRAL AUSTRALIA

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ABSTRACT

Rajput, M. T. M. (John Ray Herbarium, University of Sydney, Australia, 2006) 1980. Two new species of *Dampiera* (Goodeniaceae) from inland Australia. *Telopea* 2 (1): 57–58.—Two new species, *Dampiera roycei* and *D. dentata* are described so that they may be used in the forthcoming Flora of Central Australia.

INTRODUCTION

A revision of *Dampiera* is being prepared in which a number of species are to be described for the first time. Descriptions of two of these are supplied here, so that their names may be used in the forthcoming publication on the Central Australian flora, which is likely to be published before the generic revision.

Dampiera roycei M. Rajput, sp. nov.

HOLOTYPE: 40 miles west of Sandstone towards Mt Magnet, Western Australia, R. D. Royce 10482, 17.10.1972 (PERTH).

Caules teretes costati tomento incano. Folia oblongo-obovata vel oblongo-elliptica tomento incano in superficiebus ambabus vel in pagina superiore glabrescentia 7–35 mm longa 3–13 mm lata marginibus integris. Sepala corollaque extus pilis longis patentibus incanis instructa.

Low perennial shrub, stems ribbed, terete, brownish-grey tomentose-pubescent. Leaves cauline, sessile, oblong-obovate or oblong-elliptic, 7–35 mm long, 3–13 mm wide, lower ones spatulate, tomentose on both surfaces, although less so or even glabrescent on the upper one; margin entire but papillate. Flowers arranged in cymes with bracts which are usually leaf-like but often much smaller; peduncle pubescent with dendritic-plumose hairs. Sepal lobes c. 1 mm long, covered with long spreading hairs. Corolla blue, 10–12 mm long, pubescent outside with dark grey spreading hairs; the wings slightly veined; auricle yellow-brown; calli 4–5 in each row or sometimes obsolete. Ovary unilocular with dark grey dendritic and a few plumose hairs. Ovule solitary, oblong. Indusium 2-lipped.

This species is close to *D. linearis* but can be distinguished from that species by its brownish-grey tomentum on the stem and by the oblong-obovate or oblong-elliptic entire leaves, which are greyish tomentose on both surfaces or glabrescent on the upper surface. According to Krause (1912) it would be placed in sect. *Eu-Dampiera* (*Dampiera*) and I consider this to be correct. It is found in scattered locations in the drier parts of Western Australia.

The specific epithet refers to the collector of the Holotype, Robert D. Royce, formerly Curator of the Western Australian Herbarium.

Dampiera dentata M. Rajput, sp. nov.

HOLOTYPE: Dean Range, Western Australia, P. K. Latz 4174, 26.8.1973 (PERTH). ISOTYPES: CANB, K, MEL, NSW, NT.

Folia oblonga lanceolata vel interdum spatulata utrinque glabra marginibus dentatis. Flores numerosi in capitis terminantibus scapas fere glabras bracteis lanceolatis acutis \pm concavis immixti. Corolla pilis albidis plumosis extus instructa, callis obsoletis.

Perennial herb to 40 cm high with a basal cluster of leaves. Leaves sessile or petiolate, oblong-lanceolate or spatulate, glabrous on both surfaces, deeply dentate, 5–16 cm long, 3–15 mm wide. Flowers subtended by reduced bracts, loosely arranged and numerous in heads which elongate into spikes up to 40 cm long in the fruiting stage. Corolla blue, outside hairy with plumose white hairs, 3.5–5 mm long; the wings slightly veined; auricle yellow; calli obsolete. Ovary unilocular, with white plumose hairs. Ovule solitary, oblong. Indusium 2-lipped. Fruit oblong-elliptic 2–3 mm long surmounted by the persistent sepals, style and stamens.

This species would be placed in sect. *Cephalantha* Benth. according to Krause (1912) and I consider this to be correct. It differs from others of the section in the oblong-lanceolate, deeply dentate leaves, the glabrous scape and the hairs on the outside of the corolla becoming shorter towards the apex. It is fairly common in the arid areas on the border of Western Australia and Northern Territory. The specific epithet refers to the deeply dentate leaves.

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REFERENCE

- Krause, K. (1912). *Goodeniaceae* und *Brunoniaceae*. 'Das Pflanzenreich.' Heft 54. (Engelmann: Leipzig).

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