

SHORT COMMUNICATION

Neotypification of *Macrozamia mountperriensis* (Zamiaceae), with notes on its distribution

Macrozamia mountperriensis Bailey was recently reinstated at specific level (Jones 1991) having been placed in the synonymy of *M. miquelii* (A. DC.) F. Muell. by Johnson (1961). As noted by Forster (1988) no type material of *M. mountperriensis* is extant at the Queensland Herbarium (BRI) and neotypification is necessary for the name of this taxon.

Macrozamia mountperriensis Bailey, Syn. Queensland Fl., Suppl. I: 50 (1886). *M. tridentata* subsp. *mountperriensis* (Bailey) Schuster in Engler, Pflanzenr. IV(i): 89 (1932) [as 'mountperryensis'].

TYPE: QUEENSLAND: Burnett District: 'Mount Perry' [J. Keys] (holo BRI n.v. & presumed lost).

NEOTYPE (here designated): QUEENSLAND: Burnett District: adjacent to Schuh Lookout, c. 3 km west of Mt Perry beside road to Monto, *D.L. Jones 6340 & B.E. Jones*, 29 August 1990 (neo CBG; isoneo BRI, CBG, NSW).

NOTES: A detailed description of *Macrozamia mountperriensis* was provided by Bailey (1886) who stated that the species was found at Mount Perry. Although no collector of the type is indicated, it is most likely that this was James Keys who sent many plants to Bailey (Forster 1988). James Keys resided at Mount Perry between 1 January 1880 and 30 June 1887 and it may be assumed that he collected the material of *Macrozamia* between 1884 and 1886, as Bailey (1884) does not mention the genus, and Keys (1886) mentions it twice. The precise locality of Keys' collection of *Macrozamia* in the Mount Perry district is unclear. Although nearly all of his collections from the area are labelled as Mount Perry, it is unlikely that they all originated either from the immediate vicinity of the township or the mountain of the same name (Forster 1988). Keys (1886: 43) noted that 'On the low ground and the hilly country, the chief plants of interest are the cycads and macrozamia's'.

The species is common in many areas in close proximity to both the township and mountain named Mount Perry. The collection selected as neotype of the name is appropriate not only for its close agreement with Bailey's (1886) description, but also for its undoubted location within the area of James Keys' collecting activities.

DISTRIBUTION: Restricted to the eastern–central Burnett and western–central Wide Bay pastoral districts in south-east Queensland. *M. mountperriensis* was stated by Jones (1991) to be common in the Mount Perry area, and while this is true, it is also common south to the Biggenden area and east to Aramara (Forster et al. 1991 [sites 43–44, 46–47, 55–56, 66, 70 as *M. miquelii*]).

ECOLOGY: Plants grow in araucarian microphyll vineforest (Forster et al. 1991) on volcanic soils or in adjacent open eucalypt forest on stony soils.

SELECTED SPECIMENS EXAMINED: QUEENSLAND: Burnett District: 2 km SW of Boolbunda Rock, *Forster 2423*, May 1986 (BRI); 6.9 km from Mt Perry on Eidsvold road, *Hill 3804 & Stanberg*, Sep 1990 (BRI ex NSW); Mt Perry, *Cameron [AQ142068]*, Dec 1911 (BRI); Goodnight Scrub, 18.2 km from Mt Perry – Gayndah road, *Hill 3806 & Stanberg*, Aug 1990 (BRI ex NSW); Goodnight Scrub, c.

65 km SW of Bundaberg, *Smith 9845*, June 1957 (BRI); Kalliwa Creek area, Goodnight Scrub S.F., *Forster 2771*, Dec 1986 (BRI). Wide Bay District: Booyal, *Animal Health Stn. F1676*, July 1954 (BRI); Booyal – Wallaville road, *Walter [AQ142060]*, Mar 1961 (BRI); Stony Creek, 4 km E of Didcot, *Forster 1966*, Dec 1984 (BRI); Farrel's Scrub, Deep Creek road, *Forster 9128*, Oct 1991 (BRI, CBG, MEL); Biggenden, *White 7255*, Oct 1930 (BRI); State Forest 1294 Brooweena, Compartment 12, *Forster 9343 & Machin*, Jan 1992 (BRI, MEL); North Aramara, *Blake 19258*, Mar 1954 (BRI).

Acknowledgement

Thanks are due to Peter Machin for assistance with fieldwork and location of some populations of *M. mountperriensis*.

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Manuscript received 16 January 1992

Manuscript accepted 5 June 1992

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