

The North Queensland Naturalist

The Journal and Magazine of the North Queensland Naturalists' Club.

Vol. III, No. 9

CAIRNS, JUNE 1935

Serial No 33

North Queensland Naturalists' Club

Meets at Girls' and Infants' School, Abbott Street, Cairns,
usually on second Monday in each month at 8 p.m.

BUSINESS FOR NEXT MONTHLY MEETING—
Monday, 10th June, 1935

1. Minutes.
2. Correspondence and Reports.
3. Election of Members.

	PROPOSER	SECONDER
Mr. H. A. Burkitt, 137 Lake Streets, Cairns	Mr. A. B. Cummings	Mr. Ike Askew
Mr. Cromwell Cadolo, 226 Sachs Street, Cairns	Mr. A. B. Cummings	Mr. M. Auricchio

4. Nominations for Membership.
5. General Business.
6. Remarks by Exhibitors.

It is particularly desired that members having interesting specimens should exhibit them at the Club's meetings, make a few remarks on them and furnish written particulars for record purposes. Brief descriptions should accompany exhibits for the benefit of fellow-members.

7. Subject for the Evening—
Lecture by Mr. J. G. Brooks, on Coleoptera (Beetles).

Office Bearers for 1934-35

President: Dr. H. Flecker, M.B., F.R.C.S., etc.

Vice-Presidents: Capt. W. Fish, Miss M. E. Hooper

Hon. Librarian: Mr. H. Purcell

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. R. J. Gorton

Hon. Secretary: Mr. J. Wyer, "Lochinvar," 253 Sheridan St., Cairns

Hon. Assistant Secretary: Mr. Michael Sergeant

Committee: Messrs M. Auricchio, J.P., J. McAuliffe, J. G. Brooks,
T. P. Walsh

Two Trees of the Genus *Dysoxylum* in North Queensland

By C. T. WHITE, Government Botanist

The Queensland members of the *Dysoxylum*, are rather in need of revision. In the course of investigations into the limits of some of the species, I have drawn up the following notes on two of them.—

Dysoxylum amoeroides Miq. in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd-Bat. IV 16. *D. cerebriforme* F. M. Bailey, Bot. Bull. XIV (Dept. Agric., Brisbane) 7, Pts. I and II, 1896.

Mowbray River, in riverine rain-forest. *L. J. Brass*, No. 1942; (fig specimens); 16/1/32; (soft-wooded tree, abt. 28 ft. high; branches few, erect, conspicuously marked with old leaf-scars; leaves clustered at apex of branches, up to 3 ft. long; fls. creamy white,). Bundaberg, *R. E. Watson*. Rockhampton, *P. J. Byrley*. Near Rockhampton growing along banks of creeks at Sliepner, going towards Mt. Chalmers, *H. G. Simmons*. At the foot of Eungella Range, *W. D. Braxton*. Johnston River, *W. C. Hurding*. *H. G. Luckbrook*, No. 97 (tree 40 ft., sparingly branched, leaves at end of branches). Freshwater Creek, near Cairns, *L. J. Nugent* (type of *D. cerebriforme* F. M. Bail.). Babinda, *J. E. Illingworth*, No. 93 (tall slender tree in second growth rain-forest). Barron River *E. Cowley*. Mulgrave River, *P. J. Bailey*. Edgcombe Bay, *Rev. N. Alchaut*. Wickham Terrace Reserve, Brisbane (cultivated tree) *F. M. Bailey*.

The species is very closely allied to *D. rufum* Benth. The trees are very similar in the field, and in the Queensland Herbarium several flowering sheets of *D. amoeroides* Miq. had been labelled *D. rufum* Benth., var. *glabrescens* Benth; in fruit they can be easily distinguished, but the flowers are very similar. The leaves in *D. rufum* Benth. are on the whole smaller, the inflorescences shorter, and the calyx lobes more pubescent or hirsute.

As can be seen from the above list of localities, this tree has a wide distribution in Queensland, extending as far south as Bundaberg (Burnett District). For some time past I had been under the impression that *D. cerebriforme* F. M. Bail. was identical with *D. amoeroides* Miq., and sent some specimens collected near Rockhampton by Mr. H. G. Simmons to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (Eng.), for comparison. They were kindly examined for me by Mr. V. S. Summerhayes, who reported as follows:—

"*Dysoxylum cerebriforme* F. M. Bailey. I am rather puzzled about this. The specimen (fruiting only) collected by Simmons and sent by Mr. White agrees extremely well with all our material of *D. amoeroides* Miq., especially the fruit, which is an absolute match with fruit collected by De Vriese in Ceram and cited by Miquel in the original place of publication. We have, however, another specimen of *D. cerebriforme* at Kew, which was collected at Atherton by H. W. Mocatta in 1934 and sent by Mr. F. M. Bailey, according to the label. This has flowers which are totally different from those of *D. amoeroides* as represented at Kew. I suspect that these two Queensland specimens really represent distinct species, especially as the leaves do not quite match."

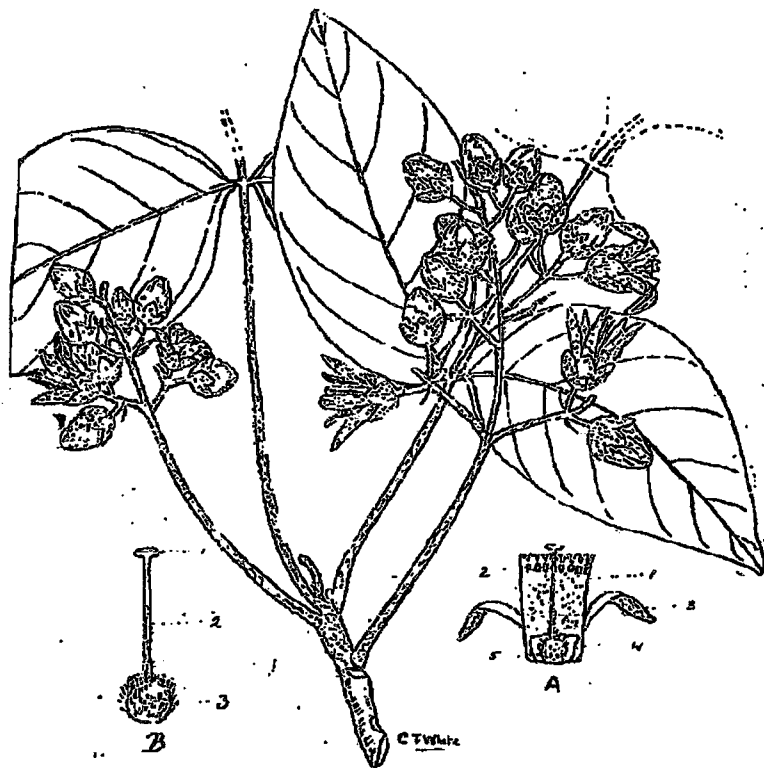
In explanation I may now say that F. M. Bailey described his *D. cerebriforme* from fruits only; many years later he described what he took to be flowers of the species. These were collected by

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Mr. H. W. Mocatta, and consisted of two or three flowering twigs with one or two detached fruits. The fruits may have been those of *D. amoeroides* Miq. (*D. cerebriforme* F. M. Bail.), but the flowers were certainly not. As far as I can see, Mocatta's specimens represent an undescribed species allied to *D. oppositifolium* F.v.M., and a description is given herewith accordingly. A reproduction of Bailey's figure is also given.

***Dysoxylum sericiflorum* sp. nov.**

Arbor ramulis robustis, partibus junioribus dense sericeo-pubescentibus. Folia paripinnata 2-4 jugata, rachi cum petiolo ca. 18 cm.; petiolo ipso 6 cm.; foliis oppositis vel suboppositis obliquis ellipticolanceolatis apice acutis vel subacuminatis basi cuneatis; nervis praecipuis utrinque 10-12, supra leviter impressis, subtus elevatis ad axillas nerv-



***Dysoxylum sericiflorum* sp. nov.—**

- A—Part of flower laid open, natural size.
1, Staminal tube; 2, Stamen; 3, Petal; 4, Disk; 5, Ovary.
B—Pistil enlarged.
1, Stigma; 2, Style; 3, Ovary.

orum saepe hirsutis; lamina 10 cm. longa, 5 cm. lata; petiolo valido 2 mm. longo. Paniculae breves terminales vel subterminales, ramis oedicellisue sericeo-pubescentibus. Calyx utrinque sericeus cupularis, 7-8 mm. diam., 5-lobatus; lobis late triangularibus, 3-4 mm. altus. Petala 5, ca. 7 mm. longa; extus dense sericea, intus glabra: basi cum tubo stamineo agglutinata. Tubus stamineus glaber denticulatus, antheris 10. Discus cupularis, dentatus. Ovarium pilosum, stylo in parte superiore glabro; stigmatate discoideo. *D. cerebriforme* F. M. Bailey in Queensland Agricultural Journal, Vol. II, N.S., p. 73 (1914), non Botany Bull. (Dept. Agric., Brisbane), XIV, p. 7 (1896).

Tree, branches strong, young parts densely silky pubescent, leaves equally pinnate, 2-4 jugate, rachis with the petiole up to about 18 cm., the petiole itself about 6 cm. long. Leaflets opposite or sub-opposite, oblique, elliptic-lanceolate, apex acute or acuminate, base cuneate, principal nerves 10-12, on either side of the mid-rib, slightly impressed on the upper surface, raised on the lower, and often hairy in the axils. Blade of leaflet 10 cm. long, 5 cm. broad; petiole strong, 2 mm. long. Panicles short, terminal or subterminal, branches and pedicels silky-pubescent. Calyx cup-shaped, silky on both the outer and inner surfaces, 5-lobed, 7-8 mm. diam.; the lobes broadly triangular, 3-4 mm. long; petals 5, about 7 mm. long, densely silky on the outer surface, glabrous on the inner, attached at the base to the staminal tube. Staminal tube glabrous, denticulate, anthers 10. Disk cupular, dentate. Ovary hairy, style glabrous in the upper part, stigma discoid.

Atherton, H. W. Mocatta, May, 1914.

Excursions

The President of the Cairns Alpine Club invites members of the N.Q.N. Club to the following excursions:—

15th June, Barron Gorge; 7th July, Over Hambleton Range along Freshwater Creek to Intake; 21st July, Walsh's Pyramid.

Further particulars from Mr. Higlett, Bank of N.S.W., Cairns.

Book Review

THE FREE-LIVING UNARMORED DINOFLAGELLATA, by Chas. Atwood Kofoid and Olive Swezy, Univ. of Calif., 562 pages, 12 plates and 388 figs. in text. Published by Univ. of Calif. Press, Berkeley, Cal.

This splendid work makes a wonderful text book for students of this particular branch of Marine Biology. The book is a most comprehensive work containing many chapters embodying the whole life cycle of the Unarmored Dinoflagellata, and also in meticulous detail many excellent plates and drawings of the different species. Students of this branch of marine biology will find a vast fund of information in this volume; it should be of immense value to anyone wishing to study the plankton to be found in North Queensland waters.