# Callistemon of New Caledonia transferred to Melaleuca (Myrtaceae)

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#### **KEY WORDS**

Myrtaceae, Callistemon, Melaleuca, New Caledonia.

#### **ABSTRACT**

The endemic New Caledonian taxa of *Callistemon* (five species and one nonautonymic variety) are transferred to *Melaleuca*. An identification key for the New Caledonian taxa of *Melaleuca* is presented.

### MOTS CLÉS RÉSUMÉ

Myrtaceae, Callistemon, Melaleuca, Nouvelle-Calédonie. Les cinq espèces de *Callistemon* endémiques de Nouvelle-Calédonie sont transférées dans le genre *Melaleuca*. Une clé des *Melaleuca* néo-calédoniens est proposée.

Callistemon R. Br. conventionally has been separated from Melaleuca L. on the basis of the former genus having the stamens dispersed around the hypanthium apex and free staminal filaments whereas in Melaleuca the stamens are in five groups opposite the petals and the filaments within each group fused proximally for part, sometimes the greater part, of their length. The occurrence of 5-grouped, fused stamens in Callistemon has been long known, e.g. BENTHAM (1867) recorded this condition in the Western Australian C. glaucus (Bonpl.) Sweet (as C. speciosus DC.). More recently, BYRNES (1984) transferred the eastern Australian C. viminalis (Sol. ex Gaertner) G. Don ex Loudon to Melaleuca on the basis that this species has its stamens in bundles (i.e. 5-grouped and fused).

Eight species of the Melaleuca-Callistemon complex occur in New Caledonia (DAWSON 1992) with seven of them endemic and, of the five species attributed to Callistemon, two have the stamens in bundles, i.e. C. buseanus Guillaumin and C. gnidioides Guillaumin (the latter variably so, the stamens ranging from free to 5-grouped and fused). In addition, adjacent stamens occasionally may be fused at the filament base in C. brevisepalus J.W. Dawson and C. suberosus Pancher ex Brongn. & Gris. Due to their many shared features, DAWSON (1978) previously had given a combined generic description of Melaleuca and Callistemon in New Caledonia.

In view of the morphological similarities between the endemic New Caledonian species of the complex there is no doubt that these belong to the same genus. They may well be related to some of the eastern Australian species of Melaleuca, notably to M. styphelioides Sm. and its closer relatives; these species in particular have quite similar leaves to several of the New Caledonian species. The Australian species of Callistemon are not especially closely related to the New Caledonian taxa and are presently being studied by L.A.C. as part of a broader project dealing with Melaleuca. The New Caledonian group of species, in our opinion, fits comfortably within Melaleuca and the necessary transfers of the six taxa currently ascribed to Callistemon are effected below.

The non-endemic New Caledonian species,

Melaleuca quinquenervia (Cav.) S.T. Blake, occurs in New Guinea and Australia also (BLAKE 1968; CRAVEN in press); it is a member of the broad-leaved group of paperbarks centred upon *M. leucadendra* (L.) L., the type species of *Melaleuca*.

### Melaleuca dawsonii Craven, nom. nov.

Callistemon suberosum Pancher ex Brongn. & Gris, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 11: 183 (1864),—Lectotype: Pancher s.n., 1861 (P!), designated by DAWSON, Fl. Nouvelle-Calédonie et dépendances 18: 230 (1992).

Unfortunately, the specific epithet "suberosa" is pre-empted in *Melaleuca* by *M. suberosa* (Schauer) C.A. Gardner and a new epithet is required in that genus. The new epithet provided above honours John Wyndham DAWSON, who has researched New Caledonian Myrtaceae for many years and co-authors this contribution.

# **Melaleuca pancheri** (Brongn. & Gris) Craven & J.W. Dawson, **comb. nov.**

Callistemon pancheri Brongn. & Gris, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 11: 183 (1864).—Lectotype: Deplanche 513 (P!), designated by DAWSON, Fl. Nouvelle-Calédonie et dépendances 18: 234 (1992).

Callistemon suberosum var. microphyllum Guillaumin, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. Paris 8: 277 (1962).— Type: Hürlimann 1389 (holo-, P!).

## Melaleuca buseana (Guillaumin) Craven & J.W. Dawson, comb. nov.

Callistemon buseanum Guillaumin, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 11: 414 (1939).—Type: Virot s.n. (holo-, P!).

Callistemon buseanum var. longifolium Guillaumin, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. Paris 8: 276 (1962), nom. inval. (Type not designated).

### Melaleuca sphaerodendra Craven & J.W. Dawson, nom. nov.

Callistemon gnidioides Guillaumin, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 81: 6, 12 (1934).—Type: Cribs 1213 (holo-, P!).

A new specific epithet is required as "gnidioides" is pre-empted in Melaleuca by M. gnidioides Brongn. & Gris. The epithet selected is derived from the Greek sphaera (ball, sphere) and dendron (tree) in reference to the shape of the crown in many plants of this species. Two varieties are distinguished:

### Melaleuca sphaerodendra var. sphaerodendra

Melaleuca sphaerodendra var. microphylla (Virot) Craven & J.W. Dawson, comb. nov. Callistemon gnidioides var. microphyllum Virot, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat., ser. B, Bot. 4: 30 (1953).— Type: Virot 1313 (holo-, P!).

Melaleuca brevisepala (J.W. Dawson) Craven & J.W. Dawson, comb. nov.

Callistemon brevisepalus J.W. Dawson, Fl. Nouvelle-Calédonie et dépendances 18: 242 (1992).—Type: MacKee 39344 (holo-, P!).

### Key to the New Caledonian species of Melaleuca

1.	Leaves 8 mm or more wide2
1'.	Leaves 6 mm wide or less
2.	Inflorescences spicate, the groups of flowers or capsules separated by well-marked internodes
2'.	Inflorescences capitate, the flowers or capsules densely aggregated and not separated by well-marked internodes
3.	Leafy twigs 8-11 mm in diameter M. dawsonii
3'.	Leafy twigs 2 5.3.5 mm in diameter  M. nancheri
4.	Lady two 2.7-5.7 limit distinct
4.	innorescences spicate, the groups of nowers of capsules separated by well-marked internodes
71	M. buseana
4'.	Inflorescences capitate, the flowers or capsules densely aggregated and not separated by well-marked inter-
	nodes
5.	Stamens 25 or more per flower, fused at the base in 5 groups. (Shrubs in the far south, mostly in stream
	beds or swamps) 6
5'.	Stamens 12 or fewer per flower, free or slightly fused at the base in 5 groups. (Shrubs to small trees with
٠.	dense rounded crowns, on well-drained slopes in the north and south)
6.	Leaves with evident parallel veins
	Leaves with evident parallel veins
6'.	Leaves with obscure parallel veins
7.	Stamens longer than the style, capsule glabrous
7'.	Stamens shorter than the style, capsule densely pubescent
8.	Leaves 3.5-5 mm wide
8'.	Leaves 2-3 mm wide

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