Jasminum domatiigerum subsp. australis (Oleaceae), a new subspecies from north Queensland

Wayne K. Harris & William J. McDonald

Summary

Harris, Wayne K. & McDonald, William J (2000). *Jasminum domatiigerum* subsp. *australis* (Oleaceae), a new subspecies from north Queensland. *Austrobaileya* 5(4):699–703. *Jasminum domatiigerum* subsp. *australis* from north Queensland is described as new and is illustrated and compared with other related species from Australia. Previous records of this species are from New Guinea where it occurs in similar habitats. This is the first reported occurrence from Australia. Notes are provided on its distribution, habitat and conservation status. A key to the Australian and New Guinea trifoliolate species of *Jasminum* is provided.

Key words: Oleaceae, *Jasminum domatiigerum*, *Jasminum domatiigerum* subsp. *australis*, Queensland, New Guinea, systematics, ecology, distribution.

Wayne K.Harris & William J.McDonald: Queensland Herbarium, Mt Coot-tha Botanic Gardens, Mt Coot-tha Road, Toowong 4066

Introduction

The genus *Jasminum* L. in Australia consists of ten species and a number of subspecies and was most recently revised by Green (1984). The genus is widely distributed throughout eastern and northern Australia and two species extend further westwards. J. calcareum F.Muell. extends from central Australia through to Western Australia. J. didymum subsp. lineare (R.Br.) P.S. Green is the most widespread extending west from the Great Divide in eastern Australia through central Australia and into the northern parts of Western Australia south of the Kimberley. Jasminum Section Trifoliolata DC. is represented by two species and three subspecies. Lingelsheim (1927) described nine species from Papua New Guinea of which two belong to section Trifoliolata and one of these is recorded from Australia. Jasminum domatiigerum Lingelsh. has a limited distribution in northern Queensland where it occurs as a scrambling climber in the wetter regions in complex notophyll and mesophyll vine forests.

Jasminum domatiigerum Lingelsh. subsp. australis W.K. Harris & W.J.McDonald subsp. nov. Subspecies Jasminii domatiigeri a typo foliolis petiolulisque majoribus, pedicellis longioribus et

floribus majoribus (8–15 mm long.) differens; ad North Queensland restricta est. **Typus:** Queensland. Cook District: Forrester Road Malanda, 17°21'S 145° 34'E; 20 Jul. 1998, *R. Jensen* 0 0 8 8 8 : (holo: BRI).

Description: Evergreen scrambling or twining shrub to about 4 m; stem pubescent to tomentose with orange-brown simple hairs. Leaves opposite, trifoliolate; petioles 8–20 mm long channelled on the upper surface, pubescent; lamina coriaceous, ovate to broadly ovate, glabrous to sparsely pubescent on the adaxial surface, glossy, sparsely pubescent on the abaxial surface, slightly discolorous, terminal leaflet (5.5-)6.6-8.0(-8.5) cm long by (3.6-)4.0-5.0(-5.5) cm broad, petiolule (1.3-)1.4-1.9(-2.2) cm long, lateral leaflets (2.6-)3.4-4.0(-4.5) cm long and (1.7-)1.8-2.6(-3.6) cm broad, petiolules (2–)3.0–5.0(–6.0) cm long; margins entire not thickened, slightly recurved; apex acute to acuminate; base cordate; venation simple, pinnate, on upper surface depressed, on lower surface prominently raised with 3 or 4 secondary veins each side of the midrib. **Inflorescences** to 90 mm long, on axillary side shoots, sub-umbellate, (1–) 3 (–7)-flowered, flowers perfumed, bracts linear subulate, puberulent 3–6 mm long; pedicels 2–9 mm long, pubescent. Calyx pubescent, tube 2–7 mm long and 2–2.5 mm in diameter, with 4–5 linear to triangular teeth, 0.8–2.0 mm long. **Corolla** hypocrateriform, white to cream on the outside, white to cream internally, tube 8–15 mm long with 4–6 lanceolate or narrow lanceolate acute lobes, 5–7 mm long. **Stamens** 2; anthers 3.5–4 mm long, on filaments 1.5–2 mm long, attached about midway along the corolla tube, not exerted. **Ovary** 0.8–1.0 mm long; style about 10 mm long, not exerted, heterostyly not observed; stigma slightly bilobed about 1.5 mm long. **Fruit** spherical to slightly ovoid, often paired (or single by abortion), 8–10 mm long by 6–8 mm broad, purple-black. Fig 1, 2.

Phenology: Flowering occurs from May through to July, fruits appearing September to November. Flowers are sweetly fragrant.

Specimens Examined: Queensland. Cook DISTRICT: Daintree R headwaters, Black Mountain area, Daintree NP, [16°23'S 145°12'E], May 1998, P.I. Forster + PIF 22968, (BRI); Herberton Range, SF 194, Mt Baldy, [17°18'S 145°24'E], Oct 1997, P.I. Forster PIF 21854 (BRI). NORTH KENNEDY DISTRICT: Arthur Bailey Road S of Ravenshoe, [17°40'S 143°31'E], Jun 1995, P.I. Forster PIF 16749, (BRI, QRS, MEL ,K); Mt Fox, [18°49'S 145°51'E], Oct 1949, F. Mull, s.n. [AQ 073283] (BRI); SOUTH KENNEDY DISTRICT: Broken River Track, Eungella NP, Nov 1998, W.J. McDonald + 4484 (BRI); Rd along Clarke Range, SF 679 Teemburra c. 8km S of Crediton township, Jun 1994, W.J. McDonald + 5970 (BRI); Diggings Road Eungella NP, 20°5-'S 148°3-'E, without date, S. Pearson SP465 (BRI); Broken River, Eungella NP, 21°1-'S 148°3-'E, May 1985, M.D. Pearson s.n. [AQ 398226] (BRI).

Distribution and habitat: J. domatiigerum subsp. australis has been recorded from the northern regions of Queensland from the Daintree River to the Eungella National Park in the south (Map 1). The species is associated with complex mesophyll and notophyll vine forests where it is a slender scrambling climber. Soil types are red and usually derived from granite.

Diagnostic Features: J. domatiigerum subspecies australis is readily distinguished from the type of the species by its larger flowers (corolla tub 9–12 mm long), longer pedicels (up to 9 mm long), larger leaflets (up to 8 mm long) and longer petiolules (lateral petiolule up to 5 mm long).

Affinities: J. domatiigerum has close affinities with J. didymum and J. dallachii. It differs from the former in having densely pubescent to tomentose branches, petioles and calyces and hairy domatia. J. dallachii has smaller leaflets, fewer flowers on a shorter inflorescence and domatia which are formed at the vein intersections by a flap of tissue between the primary and the secondary veins.

Conservation Status: By IUCN (1994) criteria the taxon is Data Deficient (DD).

Etymology: Latin meaning 'of the south' in reference to its occurrence in Australia.

Key to Jasminum sect. Trifoliolata species in Australia and New Guinea

1.	Stems, petioles and leaves pubescent-tomentose
2.	Terminal leaflets mostly less than 6cm long, inflorescences short, less than 3 cm long mostly 1–5- flowered
3.	Leaves without domatia
4.	Corolla tube 6–8 mm long

	Terminal leaflet linear to narrow lanceolate	J. didymum subsp. lineare
6.	Terminal leaflet more than 4 cm long	J. didymum subsp. didymum
	Terminal leaflet less than 4cm long	J. didymum subsp. racemosum

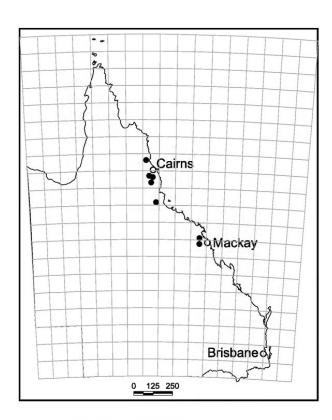
Acknowledgements

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Harris, McDonald, Jasminum domatiigerum subsp. australis

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Map 1. Distribution of J. domatiigerum subsp. australis in North Queensland

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LINGELSHEIM, A. (1927). 111. Die Oleaceen Papuasiens. in Lauterbach L., Beitrage zur Flora von Papuasien. ser. xiv: 1-22.

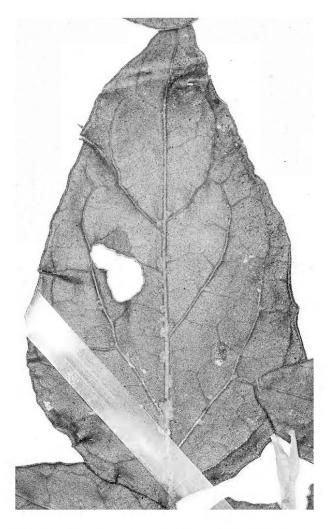


Fig 1. Adaxial leaf surface showing prominent domatia along major veins and at vein intersections. Leaf is c. 3.5 cm broad. P.I. Forster PIF 16749 (BRI)

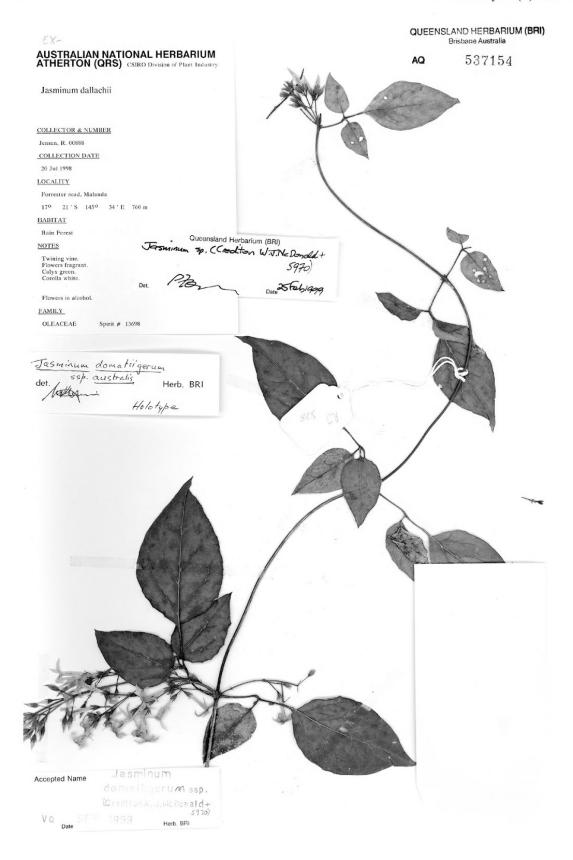


Fig 2. Jasminum domatiigerum subsp. australis W.K. Harris & W.J. McDonald. Photograph of holotype at BRI. (Approx. half natural size.)

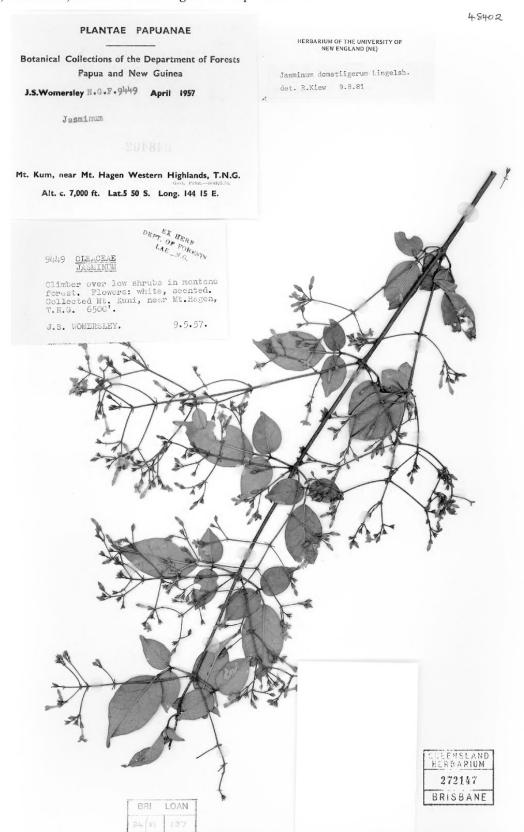


Fig 3. Jasminum domatiigerum subsp. domatiigerum Lingelsh. J.S. Womersly N.G.F. 9449, Mt Kum, PNBG. (BRI). (Approx. half natural size)



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