



ASGAP
HIBBERTIA
STUDY GROUP

NEWSLETTER
NO. 21

HIBBERTIA DENTATA

ISSN 0728-1536

Dear Members,

I have received some very positive comments about our last newsletter. This is owing to your good work. A welcome to new members, Dennis Cooper Busselton, Western Australia and Roger Stone Boronia, Victoria.

September / October has seen the appearance of bright yellow spots throughout my garden. It is a pity that *H. emprifolia* does not flower for a longer period as its profusion of yellow flowers is magnificent. I hope you are all filling in the forms that were attached to your last newsletter because I want to publish this information in the November 1994 Newsletter..

I have obtained the complete set of newsletters from Jan Sked, our Study Group Coordinator who does a wonderful job, so if you want the back issues please send a self addressed A4 size envelope to me. Attach \$1.25 (within Victoria) or \$1.50 (outside Victoria) postage stamp.

Kerry Davis

Hibbertia Revision

Hellmut Toelken (Adelaide Botanic Gardens) has commenced a hibbertia revision that will take him a number of years to complete. At present he is studying mainly the species from eastern Australia, and will travel in October/November through parts of Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland to investigate on the spot many variations picked up from herbarium material. Then in May 1994 he will visit the herbaria at Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and Geneva to re-evaluate some of the types. A grant for this purpose has been received.

Hellmut will most likely work on the Victorian species first to accommodate the new 'Flora of Victoria' series. The good news is that Hellmut has offered to keep us informed and in exchange asks you to keep him informed of any odd local hibbertias you find.

From Your Letters

Dennis Cooper (Busselton, WA) Aug 93

I have a small greenhouse and grow a fair number of native plants from seed and cuttings. *Hibbertia stellaris* grows very easily from cuttings and in pots will last about 3 years. Does not like our limey soil in the garden. I am involved with the local Nats. Club in rehabilitating a reserve here, and have this year planted out 30 plus *H. stellaris* and have a lot more started for next year.

Most of the other local hibbertias are difficult to grow (and identify). Has the Study Group found any special way to grow them, or times to take cuttings? One I would like to grow is *H. rhadinopoda*, I think a low green cushion covered with yellow over a long period.

There are several others around here that would look good in the garden, if only they would grow from cuttings.

Dennis Cooper (Busselton, WA) Oct 93

In my first letter I think I said a hibbertia I was interested in was *H. rhadinopoda*, it is not. Have now seen at one in flower. Will have to do some more work on this one. Will you please send me the new key when available.

In Newsletter 19 page 6 on pronunciations of names. My understanding is hibbertia was named after a person, (Hibbert) if you change the T sound to SH you are dishonouring the person for whom the plant was named. In Newsletter 20 page 7 Faye Candy, writing about growing hibbertia from seed. Doesn't say how long the seeds were left for, to see if they would germinate later. Seed planted in autumn should be left until the second spring at least before discarding them and left in the open, but dry over summer.

Some time ago I tried growing franklandia from seed. They are a big seed with a very soft outer coat. First year a few came up, and more the next year. Past year I tried some verticordia, 2 came up after 7 months and 12 more this year. In the garden I have had Geraldton Wax seedlings come up 4 years after the parent was removed. Some seeds lose their viability very quickly, others don't, and need more time, no matter how we treat them.

Jan Sked (Study Group Coordinator, Lawnton, Queensland)

I was very pleased with your first newsletter and enjoyed reading it. I am hoping to grow some of the prostrate hibbertias in baskets or pots. Have started with *H. vestita* (I think that is what it is, but could be *H. serpyllifolia* - will know when it flowers), which is in a hanging pot. I have tried this one before in the garden. It did quite well until overwhelmed by more vigorous groundcovers.

I've also tried *H. obtusifolia* in the same garden, but it simply died after a short time. Another *H. vestita* and a *H. procumbens* were among my earlier efforts and suffered the same fate. *H. longifolia* has been a more recent victim.

However, I have had great success with *H. scandens* which has been a happy Rambler in my rainforest garden for 20 years. It is flowering at present and earning the name my father knows it by - Dunny Vine - with its rather offensive odour. In my work I use this plant extensively in our landscape projects, mainly as a groundcover, which is particularly good on slopes. It does need constant pruning when used in this way.

P.S. I counted the stamens as you advised, and my *Hibbertia vestita/serpyllifolia* is definitely *H. vestita*. Our local form of *H. vestita* grows about 500 mm high and is very hairy.

Past Name Confusion Within Nursery Trade

Most nurseries around my area have in the past confused *H. serpyllifolia* with *H. vestita* and *H. pedunculata* with *H. procumbens*. It is good to see that most nurseries now have them correctly labelled.

Spotting characteristics for *H. serpyllifolia* (12 stamens) and *H. vestita* (about 30 stamens).

Spotting characteristics for *H. pedunculata* (2 hairy carpels) and *H. procumbens* (4 or 5 glabrous carpels).

Recent New and Revised Species

The following notes are a short summary from herbarium publications *Nuytsia* (WA) and *Austrobaileya* (Qld).

Source: *Nuytsia* 7(1): 69-73 (1989).

A new species, *Hibbertia hooglandii* J. R. Wheeler, is described and illustrated. This species is endemic to the Kimberley Region. Its closest relative appears to be *H. muelleri* Benth. The tentative placement of the new species in *H.* section *Hemistemma* (Thouars) Benth. is discussed.

Brief Description

H. hooglandii J. R. Wheeler Small shrub, erect or spreading; young growth with a few simple, curly, tangled hairs; to 0.4 m high. Stems reddish brown, glabrescent, somewhat angular when young. Leaf size - 1.3 - 5.5 cm x 0.3 - 0.5 mm. Leaves linear, apparently terete, acute to mucronulate. Leaf margin - revolute. Leaves scattered, sometimes a few clustered together, subsessile with a few hairs in the axil. Upper surface glabrous and grooved longitudinally down the centre; lower surface apparently glabrous but with minute curly hairs hidden by the margin. Flower size & color - 1.0 - 2.0 cm across, golden yellow. Flower arrangement - solitary, axillary, bract beneath flower linear to subulate, 2.5 - 7.0 mm long, glabrous or with

curly tangled hairs. Flower stalk slender, glabrous, 1.5 - 3.5 cm long. Sepals elliptic, outer surface with curly tangled hairs, inner surface glabrous, apex acute to mucronulate. Petals obovate and obcordate, 0.5 - 1.0 cm x 0.5 - 1.0 cm. Stamens grouped on one side of carpels, 17 - 25, in 2 or 3 rows, free except at the very base. Staminodes present, 6 - 13, all on one side of flower in a row outside stamens. Carpels 2, densely hairy; white, curly hairs. Distribution WA.

Source: Austrobaileya 3(3): 529-539 (!!!)

Seven new species of *Hibbertia* (Dilleniaceae) viz *H. arnhemica*, *H. cymosa*, *H. hendersonii*, *H. laurana*, *H. mulligana*, *H. oligodota*, and *H. pholidota*, and a new form of *H. banksii* viz *H. banksii* forma *rigidula* from Australia are described with notes on their affinities and distribution.

Brief Descriptions

H. laurana S. Reyn. Medium shrub; young growth densely rusty tomentose; 2.0 - 4.0 m tall. Branches terete, tomentose. Leaf size 7.5 - 9.5 cm x 2.0 - 3.7 cm. Leaf shape elliptic, apex obtuse, sometimes mucronulate, base obtuse, cuneate to subacute. Leaf margin remotely dentate to denticulate, recurved or revolute. Leaves - upper surface slightly shiny, grey green; lower surface white tomentose, hairs brownish. Flower size & color - 3.2 - 3.5 cm across, yellow; bracts ovate or elliptic. Flower arrangement - spikes axillary, 3.5 - 5.5 cm long, with 3 to 5 secund flowers. Flower stalk, 0.7 - 1.7 cm long, stout, terete, densely rusty tomentose. Sepals elliptic to obovate, rounded or obtuse at apex, concave, rusty hairs outside, glabrous and shiny inside. Petals broadly obovate, 2 lobed at apex 1.2 - 1.4 x 1.0 - 1.8 cm. Stamens grouped on one side of carpels, 30 - 50, in rows, filaments +/- united at base. Staminodes present, 14 - 31, on outside of stamens. Carpels 2, densely hairy only towards apex. Distribution Qld.

H. arnhemica S. Reyn. Erect shrub; young growth pale rusty tomentose with pale or whitish short curled hairs, intermingled with long straight hairs; up to 1.0 m tall. Stems - bark pale grey. Leaf size 6.3 - 7.1 cm x 3.0 - 4.5 cm. Leaf shape ovate or elliptic, apex acute, subacuminate or obtuse, mucronate; base obtuse, subtruncate or acute. Leaf margin entire, flat, rarely slightly curved. Leaves very discolorous, grey green, glabrous or hairy on midrib, lower ones whitish, densely tomentose with white hairs. Flower size & color - 3.4 - 4.5 cm across, yellow, bracts very conspicuous. Flower arrangement - spikes terminating branchlets, 8 - 12 cm long, with 8 to 15 closely arranged secund flowers. Peduncles stout, +/- terete, 1.1 - 2.7 cm long. Sepals ovate or narrowly ovate, acute or acuminate, 1.5 - 2.3 x 0.7 - 1.0 cm. Petals obovate, 2 lobed at apex, 1.8 - 2.3 x 1.5 - 2.2 cm, entire. Stamens grouped on one side of carpels, 20 - 30, filaments free. Staminodes present, 8 - 15, on outside of stamens. Carpels 2, densely hairy. Distribution NT.

H. hendersonii S. Reyn. Habit Erect shrub to 1.0m high. Multi-stemmed; branchlets terete or slightly angular towards their tips, usually densely hairy. Leaf size 2.1 - 2.8 cm x 0.1 - 0.3 cm. Leaves linear, narrowly elliptic, apex subacute, mucronate, base subacute. Leaf margin revolute. Leaves - both surfaces usually densely hairy; midrib raised. Flower size & color - 2.5 - 2.8 cm across, yellow. Flower arrangement - solitary, axillary or terminating branchlets, 1 - 21 per branchlet with the terminal one the oldest; bracts narrowly ovate, sessile. Sepals ovate, abruptly acuminate, apex recurved, outer densely white hairy, inner usually glabrous. Petals obovate, emarginate, entire, 1.2 - 1.4 x 0.8 - 1.0 cm. Stamens grouped on one side of carpels, 20 - 31, rarely 12, filaments free. Staminodes absent. Carpels 2, densely silky hairy. Distribution Qld.

H. oligodonta S. Reyn. Low, compact, erect shrub; young growth densely crispate hairy; to 1.0 m high. Branchlets +/- terete, glabrous. Leaf size - 1.4 - 2.8 cm x 0.6 - 1.4 cm. Leaves obovate or obovate-cuneate, rarely narrowly elliptic-obovate; apex obtuse or subtruncate, mucronate, sometimes retuse; base cuneate, decurrent into short petioles. Leaf margin denticulate or dentate with 1 to 4 teeth on each side of the midrib, very rarely entire. Leaves - both surfaces usually densely crispate hairy, lower surface usually glaucous. Flower size & color - 2.3 - 3.4 cm diameter, yellow. Flower arrangement - solitary, terminating short branchlets, subtended by young leaves; bracts ovate-triangular. Flowers sessile. Sepals broadly elliptic, 0.7 - 1.0 cm x 0.5 - 0.8 cm, glabrous except sparsely crispate hairy margins, inner larger than outer ones. Petals obovate-cuneate, 0.9 - 1.5 x 0.9 - 1.3 cm. Stamens grouped around carpels, 22 - 38. Staminodes absent. Carpels 3, glabrous. Distribution Qld.

H. mulligana S. Reyn. Subshrub with erect or rarely decumbent stems; to 1.0 m high. Stems usually with loose bark, terete or angular towards their tips. Leaf size - 3.2 - 4.5 cm x 0.25 - 0.55 cm. Leaf shape narrowly elliptic subobovate-elliptic; apex obtuse; base acute. Leaf margin entire, recurved. Leaves - both surfaces stellate hairy. Flower size & color - 1.2 - 1.5 cm across, yellow. Flower arrangement - solitary, axillary. Peduncles filiform, dilated at their tips, 1.2 - 3.0 cm long. Sepals - outer ones larger than inner, usually broadly ovate-elliptic, abruptly acuminate, 0.9 - 1.1 cm x 0.4 - 0.6 cm. Petals obovate, bilobed at apex, 0.8 - 1.0 x 0.7 - 1.0 cm. Stamens grouped around carpels, 70 to 74, filaments free. Staminodes absent. Carpels 3, densely hairy with stellate hairs with scale like bases. Distribution Qld.

H. cymosa S. Reyn. Erect shrub; to 1.4 m high. Branchlets densely stellate hairy, terete. Leaf size - 2.8 - 6.0 x 0.9 - 1.8 cm. Leaves obovate or obovate-elliptic; apex obtuse, shortly mucronate or slightly retuse; base acute narrowing into short petiole. Leaf margin entire, slightly recurved. Leaves - upper surface dark green, sparsely stellate hairy; lower whitish, densely stellate hairy. Flower size & color - 1.2 - 1.6 cm across, yellow. Flower arrangement - inflorescences cymose, axillary or supra-axillary, 2 or 3 flowered; bracts elliptic or elliptic ovate, stellate hairy. Shortly pedunculate. Sepals suborbicular or elliptic, rounded at apex, scaly outside, glabrous inside; outer narrow, inner ones broad. Petals obovate, 2 lobed at apex, 0.7 - 0.8 x 0.6 - 0.7 cm. Stamens grouped around carpels, 52 to 80; filaments united at base. Staminodes absent. Carpels 2, densely scaly. Distribution Qld.

H. pholidota S. Reyn. Scaly trailing shrub; to 2.0 m high. Branchlets triquetrous, densely covered with large shiny or scarious scales. Leaf size - 2.7 - 5.7 cm x 0.6 - 1.2 cm. Leaves oblong or elliptic-oblong; apex obtuse and apiculate, or retuse or emarginate; base obtuse. Leaf margin entire, flat or slightly recurved. Leaves - upper surface green, densely scaly or glabrous and with only a row of scales along the margin; lower surface silvery. Flower size & color - 1.2 - 1.7 cm across, yellow. Flower arrangement - solitary, axillary. Flower stalk 1.4 to 4.0 cm long. Sepals broadly elliptic, 0.5 - 0.6 x 0.35 - 0.45 cm.

Petals size & shape Obovate, bilobed at apex; 0.7 x 0.6 cm. Stamens grouped around carpels, 30 - 39; filaments free. Staminodes absent. Carpels 2, densely scaly. Distribution Qld.

Newsletter Deadline

All articles for the next newsletter should reach me no by end of January 1994.
Post to Kerry Davis, 4 Rickards Ave, Knoxfield 3180

Next Meeting

Saturday 13 November 1993

Venue: At my place - 4 Rickards Ave, Knoxfield 3180

Time: 1.30 - 5.00pm

Agenda: Correspondence

September '94 field trip

Exchange of cutting material - bring along your material and secateurs; I will supply pots medium etc..