

## SHORT COMMUNICATION

**A new *Mitrasacme* (Loganiaceae) from the Western Australian desert**

Dunlop (1996) revised *Mitrasacme* Labill. for *Flora of Australia*, recognising 48 species in three subgenera (Dunlop 1996). Of these, 22 occur in Western Australia and are largely restricted to the Kimberley, with a few species extending into the Pilbara (Western Australian Herbarium 1998–). In 2001, an apparently undescribed species was collected from the Gibson Desert, an area remote from all previous collections (Figure 1). The same entity was recently collected in the Little Sandy Desert, some 500 km to the west, during a biological survey of Katjarra [Carnarvon Range area] in the Birriliburu lands (Gibson *et al.* 2015). Study of these collections has confirmed that they represent a new species, which is formally described below.

***Mitrasacme katjarranka*** N.Gibson & S.J.van Leeuwen, *sp. nov.*

*Type*: Lake Kerrylyn [Little Sandy Desert], Western Australia [precise locality withheld for conservation reasons], 17 May 2014, N. Gibson 7252, S. van Leeuwen, M. Langley & K. Brown (*holo*: PERTH 08591482; *iso*: BRI).

*Ephemeral herb*, caespitose, to 5 cm. Short vegetative *stems* glabrous. *Stipules* reduced to a membranous interfoliar sheath. *Leaves* sessile, narrowly elliptic or ovate, 10–25 mm long, 2–3 mm wide, glabrous, conduplicate. *Scapes* not foliose, erect to spreading, 8–50 mm long. *Inflorescence* a few-flowered, compound cyme; *axis* 7–30 mm long; *bracts* appressed to spreading, narrowly triangular, 2.5–3.0 mm long, 0.5–0.7 mm wide, with a few, coarse marginal teeth. *Pedicels* 3.5–16.0 mm long, glabrous. *Calyx* glabrous, campanulate; tube 1.0–1.5 mm long, with hyaline band below sinus; lobes 1.0–1.5 mm long, occasional marginal teeth at base of lobe. *Corolla* white; tube 2.5–3.0 mm long, bearded below lobes; lobes 4, 1.5–2.0 mm long. *Stamens* 4, 0.8–1.0 mm long; filament 1.0–1.2 mm long; anthers obtuse, dehiscent longitudinally, extrorse. *Styles* 2, united in upper part. United *fruiting style* 0.7–1.0 mm long. *Stigma* 1, squat-obconical, papillose on upper surface, generally dark-pigmented. *Capsule* globular, 1.5–2.5 mm long, including style bases. *Seeds* dark brown, shiny, minutely rugulose, *c.* 0.4 mm long. (Figure 2)

*Diagnostic features.* *Mitrasacme katjarranka* can be distinguished from other members of the genus by the following combination of characters: caespitose habit; glabrous and conduplicate leaves; inflorescence a few-flowered, compound cyme; scapes not foliose, to 50 mm long; small, white flowers to 5 mm long.

*Other specimens examined.* WESTERN AUSTRALIA: [localities withheld for conservation reasons] 11 May 2001, C.P. Campbell 2044 (PERTH); 31 July 2001, C.P. Campbell 3011 (PERTH).

*Phenology.* Flowering and fruiting recorded in both May and July.

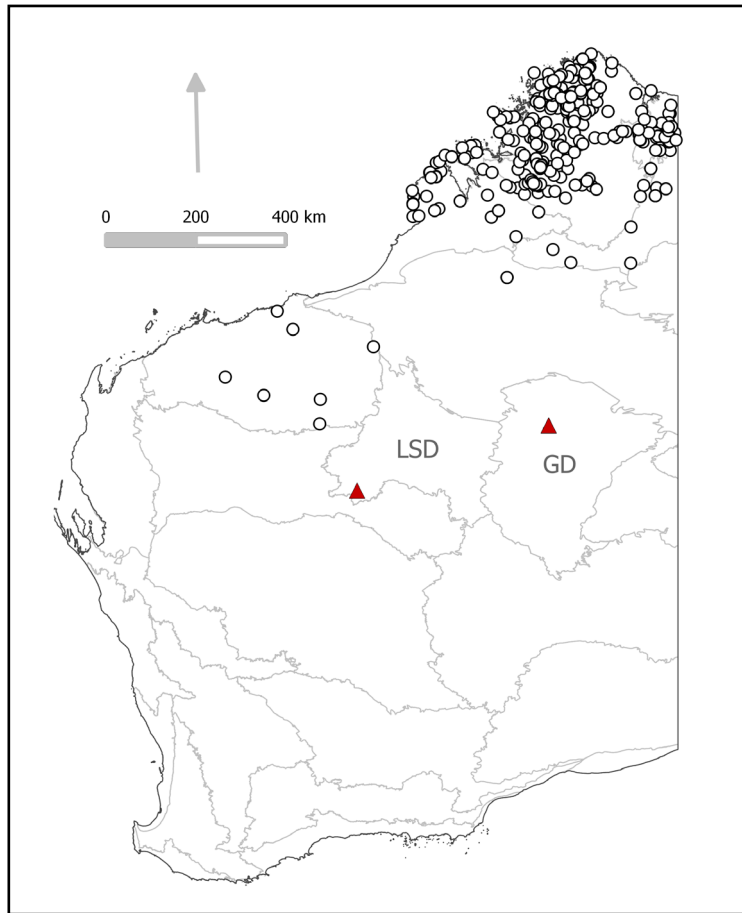


Figure 1. Distribution of *Mitrasacme katjarranka* (red triangles) in Western Australia compared to all other species (circles) based on Western Australian Herbarium records (Western Australian Herbarium 1998–). IBRA boundaries shown as grey lines; GD, Gibson Desert; LSD, Little Sandy Desert (Department of the Environment 2013).

*Distribution and habitat.* Recorded from the Gibson Desert and Little Sandy Desert in the swale of red sand dunes and in red sand over lateritic sandstone (Figure 2). This distribution pattern is at odds with other species in the genus whose distributions in Western Australia are centred in the Kimberley (Figure 1). Only two species (*M. connata*, *M. exserta*) extend as far south as the Pilbara and none, other than *M. katjarranka*, have been recorded as far south as the Little Sandy or Gibson Deserts.

*Conservation status.* *Mitrasacme katjarranka* is to be listed as Priority One under Department of Parks and Wildlife Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora (A. Jones pers. comm.).

*Etymology.* The epithet *katjarranka* is from the local aboriginal language meaning ‘from Katjarra’ in reference to the locality. It is used as a noun in apposition.

*Common name.* Desert Mitrewort.

*Notes.* The campanulate calyx and compound style indicates this taxon belongs to subgen. *Mitrasacme*. All three collections were made from recently burnt areas following good rains, implying an ephemeral

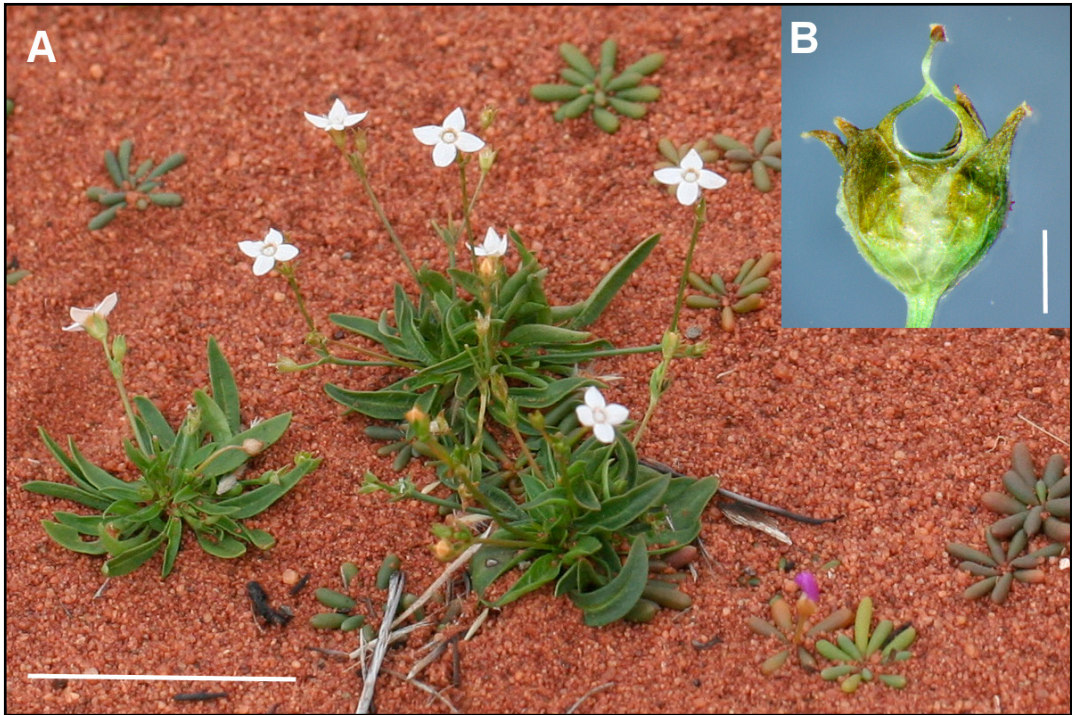


Figure 2. *Mitrasacme katjarranka*. A – flowering plant *in situ* showing the caespitose habit and inflorescence; B – capsule. Scale bars = 40 mm (A); 1 mm (B). Both images from N. Gibson 7252, S. van Leeuwen, M. Langley & K. Brown. Photographs by K. Brown (A); S. Dillon (B).

habit. It was only recorded once at Katjarra despite surveys over an extensive area. The affinities of this species to others in subgen. *Mitrasacme* are not clear. The following amendment should be made at couplet 39 to the *Mitrasacme* key in *Flora of Australia* (Dunlop 1996).

**Amendment to the *Flora of Australia* key**

- 39. Leaves hispidulous
  - 40. Capsule subglaucous; fruiting style 0.5–1 mm long ..... **M. scrithicola**
  - 40: Capsule non-glaucous; fruiting style 0.5–5 mm long ..... **M. pygmaea**
- 39: Leaves glabrous
  - 39a. Leaves flat, length:width ratio 2–3, inflorescence axis > 50 mm, inflorescence commonly with many flowers ..... **M. glaucescens**
  - 39a: Leaves conduplicate, length:width ratio 5–8, inflorescence axis < 35 mm, inflorescence few-flowered ..... **M. katjarranka**

**Acknowledgements**

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