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Fig. 1. a–j *Teucrium reidii*. a habit; b variation of lower leaves; c leaves below the inflorescence; d inflorescence; e lower part of inflorescence; f flower from above; g flower in side view; h fruit with front calyx lobes removed; i fruit without calyx; j centripetal surfaces of mericarp. k–l *T. corymbosum* (South Australian form); k lower leaves; l leaves below the inflorescence. Scale: a × 0.1; b–e, g, k–l 1 cm; f 2.5 cm; h–j 1 mm. a, e–g M.Ward AD199401 with photographs; b, d P.J.Lang & P.D.Canty BS23-29074; c, h–j W.S.Reid AD97904141, k E.A.Orchard 2231, l Gawler Ranges Survey 7956.
simple, long, abaxial pair appearing lateral, 10.5–10.8 mm long, adaxial pair 9.1–9.5 mm long; anthers kidney-shaped, 1.8–2.0 mm long and 1.5–1.7 mm long (abaxial and adaxial anthers, respectively), medifixed with few to many glands around attachment with filament, papillate. Ovary cylintrical to more or less quadrangular in section, with dense tuft of erect simple hairs and a few glands distally, outer surface otherwise glabrous except for clusters of glands distally (in grooves between locules), style 9.2–9.8 mm long, distally incurved with locules), style base, with obvious terminal tuft of simple hairs and dense sessile glands extending slightly downwards. Flowering: August–November. Fig. 1.

Distribution and ecology. Plants often grow in shallow soil among boulders of usually igneous rock formations such as granite, or ultramafic rock or layered mafic intrusions of the Giles complex (Glikson et al. 1996) of north-western South Australia. At present T. reidii is mainly known from a few localities, usually at high altitude, on the Gammon Ranges in the northern Flinders and has more often been recorded from the Tomkinson and Musgrave ranges in north-western South Australia. The species has apparently not yet been found in the adjoining regions of Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

Conservation status. The species is described as rare for Mt Woodroffe in the Musgrave Ranges (P.J.Lang & P.D.Canty BS23-24459) and the Gammon Ranges (R.J.Bates 34838).

Diagnostic features. The Teucrium corymbosum species complex has numerous forms in eastern Australia. Teucrium reidii is here compared to the most common form of T. corymbosum that occurs in South Australia, as it shows in its general morphology a close affinity to the new species (see description for comparative measurements). It is beyond the scope of this paper to evaluate whether this South Australian form should be included in T. corymbosum as determined by the type specimens collected by R. Brown near Port Jackson.

Specimens examined

**South Australia:** North-Western Region: R.Bates 3029, upper Ahalka Creek, 19.v.1983 (AD); P.J.Lang & P.D.Canty BS23-24459, 0.1 km SSW of Woodroffe, 19.x.1994 (AD); P.J.Lang & P.D.Canty BS23-29074, 13.6 km NNE Yuranka, 24.x.1998 (AD); W.S.Reid AD97846043, AD98861010, Mount Davies, 23.ix.1955 (AD); M.Ward 52J 517068 715285, 1 km north Kalka, 16.viii.2006 (AD). Finders Ranges: R.Bates 34838, Gammon Ranges, 4.xi.1993 (AD); R.Bates AD99804095, Mawson Plateau, 1996 (AD, NSW); T.R.N.Lothian 5050, Radium Creek, Arkaroola, 1.x.1969 (AD).

Selection of specimens of T. corymbosum (common S.A. form) examined (96 seen)

Key to *Teucrium* in South Australia

The key to the species of *Teucrium* in the *Flora of South Australia* (Toelken 1986) was changed as follows to include the new species:

1. Leaves trifoliate ............................... *T. albicaule*
   1: Leaves simple
   2. Leaves entire, undulate or unevenly recurved ........
   2: Leaves lobed or toothed
   3. Internodes scarcely elongated and not visible between successive pairs of part-inflorescences; tufted herbs with a rootstock ........... *T. sessiliflorum*
   3: Internodes elongating and visible between successive pairs of part-inflorescences; shrubs
   4. Leaves sessile, obovate, often with a long cuneate base ........... *T. grandiusculum*
   4: Leaves petiolate at least on lower parts; blade ovate or lanceolate
   5. Hairs spreading on abaxial petiole, 0.4–0.8 mm long on adaxial base of lamina; leaves ovate, 2.0–3.3 mm broad at second node below first flowers; upper surface pubescent with simple hairs interspersed with sessile glands ... *T. reidii*
   5: Hairs ±appressed on abaxial petiole, 0.1–0.25 mm long on adaxial base of lamina; leaves lanceolate, 0.8–2.0 mm broad at second node below first flowers; upper surface glabrous or if a few scattered hairs usually without glands ........ *T. corymbosum*

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References


