



## Reinstatement of *Passiflora baileyana* Domin (Passifloraceae)

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### Abstract

*Passiflora baileyana* Domin, endemic to Queensland, Australia is reinstated. It has been widely known as *P. aurantia* var. *pubescens* F.M.Bailey. Distinguishing morphological features are discussed, and notes on distribution and habitat are provided. A lectotype is chosen.

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### Introduction

Bentham (1867) in the *Flora Australiensis* named *Passiflora banksii* Benth. citing various places in Queensland, Australia, and saying it was closely related to *P. aurantia* G.Forst. named from New Caledonia. Bailey (1900) reduced *P. banksii* to a synonym of *P. aurantia*, and in 1911 he named *P. aurantia* var. *pubescens* F.M.Bailey (Bailey 1911). Domin (1928) treated five Australian *Passiflora* species in full, four naturalised species and the native species *P. banksii*, which he considered to be distinct from *P. aurantia*. In his discussion of *P. banksii*, he included the following paragraph (translated from German) “Bailey lists as *P. aurantia* var. *pubescens* a species also related to *P. banksii*, but differing in its hairiness, the absence of petiole glands, the narrower petals, and the low inner corona, which gradually narrows from the broad base upwards and which I designate as *P. baileyana* nom. nov.” This constitutes valid publication of *Passiflora baileyana*, but the name has not previously been accepted, and most publications have continued to use Bailey’s varietal name. Green (1972) reduced Bailey’s name to the rank of *forma*, but he believed that leaf

pubescence was the only distinguishing character, and he admitted that he only saw a single specimen of the taxon. Because of consistent morphological differences from *P. aurantia* (detailed below), I believe *P. baileyana* is worthy of species rank.

### Methods

This study is based on an examination of more than 200 specimens of *P. aurantia* and the 16 specimens of *P. baileyana* held at BRI, and an image of a type specimen held at K. In the ‘specimens examined’, S.F. stands for State Forest and N.P. stands for National Park.

### Taxonomy

#### *Passiflora baileyana* Domin

Type: Queensland. Eidsvold, undated, *T.L. Bancroft s.n.* (lecto: K 000324605, here designated; isolecto: BRI [AQ313567]).

*P. aurantia* var. *pubescens* F.M.Bailey, *Queensl. Ag. J.* 26: 315 (1911); *P. aurantia* f. *pubescens* (F.M.Bailey) P.S.Green, *Kew Bull.* 26: 548 (1972).

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Specimens examined: Queensland. Moreton district: Ipswich, May 1909, *T.F. Hall* (BRI); S.F. 289, c. 5 km NW of Yarraman, 23 Jan 2000, *A.R. Bean 15989* (BRI). Burnett district: Tarong N.P., off Ryan Reagon Road, Neumgna, 30 Oct 2022, *P.I. Forster 48308* (BRI, MEL, NSW); Bania State Forest, N of Mt Perry, 15 Nov 1995, *A.R. Bean 9226 & G. Turpin* (BRI, MEL); c. 300m due W of Mt Dowgo, Cania Gorge N.P., 9 Feb 2011, *A.B. Pollock ABP2789 & W.J. McDonald* (BRI); N boundary of Allies Creek S.F., c. 30km S of Mundubbera, 26 Nov 2002, *A.R. Bean 19631* (BRI); Meandu Mine, Tarong Coal, adjacent to Dobby Logging Area, S.F. 289, 15 Feb 1994, *P.I. Forster 14824 & G. Smyrell* (BRI); Wooroolin, 1914, *J.H. Simmonds s.n.* (BRI); Proston, Abbeywood State School, Oct 1978, *D. Hockings s.n.* (BRI); Mount Wooroolin, 27 Apr 1990, *P.I. Forster PIF6667*(BRI); Tellebang S.F., Mulgildie Plateau, 17km SSE of Monto, 13 Nov 2010, *P.I. Forster PIF37700* (BRI, MEL); Koko S.F., 14.5km WNW of Monogorilby, 1 Jan 2009, *P.I. Forster PIF34904* (BRI); Allies Creek S.F., S of Mundubbera, 23 Aug 2009, *A.R. Bean 29109* (BRI). Port Curtis district: Eastern edge of S.F. 69, SE of Biloela, 8 Jan 2003, *A.R.Bean 19823* (BRI). Darling Downs district: Cherry Plain Look-out, Bunya Mountains N.P., 7 Dec 1997, *A.R. Bean 12746* (BRI).

*Diagnostic features.* Species rank (*P. baileyana*) is considered appropriate for this taxon as it can be distinguished from *P. aurantia sens. str.* by three constant reliable characters: the stems and leaves are shortly pubescent (glabrous in *P. aurantia sens. str.*); the ovary is densely covered with appressed white hairs, concealing the ovary surface (glabrous in *P. aurantia sens. str.*); and the petioles are always without glands (two conspicuous glands at distal end of petiole in *P. aurantia sens. str.*).

Additionally, the leaves of *P. baileyana* are usually more deeply lobed. The distance measured from the apex of the petiole to the lamina sinus compared to the full lamina length is 34-50% for *P. baileyana*, compared to 46-71% for *P. aurantia*. The corolla is generally shorter in *P. baileyana* (20-44 mm) compared to *P. aurantia* (36-55 mm), and there appears to be a difference in colour with *P. baileyana* petals often described as yellow, pink or

orangy. *P. aurantia* petals are usually described as red or deep pink. However in both species the colour changes as the flower ages.

*Distribution & habitat.* *P. baileyana* is endemic to Queensland, and largely confined to the Burnett Pastoral District, extending from south-east of Biloela to the Bunya Mountains and Yarraman, and historically recorded from Ipswich. It inhabits microphyll vine forest or semi-evergreen vine thicket, or adjacent eucalypt forest with scrubby understorey.

*Etymology.* The species epithet honours Frederick Manson Bailey (1827-1915), who was for many years Government Botanist of Queensland.

*Notes.* Domin (1928) stated that his name *P. baileyana* was a *nomen novum* based on *P. aurantia* var. *pubescens* F.M.Bailey, and therefore these names have the same type. The type information ascribed to *P. baileyana* by Satterthwait (1982) in the Flora of Australia is incorrect.

## Disclosures

No conflict of interest

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