

Short Communication

Jagera madida* P.I.Forst. (Sapindaceae), a new name and change of rank for *J. javanica* subsp. *australiana* Leenh.*Paul I. Forster**

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Jagera Blume has been considered to comprise three species in Australia, namely *J. discolor* L.S.Sm. ex S.T.Reynolds, *J. javanica* (Blume) Blume ex Kalkman and *J. pseudorhus* (A.Rich.) Radlk. (Reynolds 1981, 1985). The Australian populations of the second listed species were identified firstly as *J. serrata* by Reynolds (1981) and secondly as *J. javanica* by Reynolds (1985), then subsequently renamed as *J. javanica* subsp. *australiana* by Leenhouts (1987). The two subspecies of *J. javanica* were clearly distinguished by Leenhouts (1987) on a combination of leaflet number (9–15-jugate versus 13–40-jugate), the absence or presence of crested petal scales and the degree of hairiness of the staminal filaments (densely hairy versus sparsely to rather densely hairy in the lower part only). The differences in leaflet number and the petal scale morphology are considered sufficient to justify elevating this taxon to specific rank. The Australian populations are significantly disjunct from those in New Guinea and further afield in Malesia. Furthermore there appear to be no examples of populations that exhibit intermediate morphology.

Keys to distinguish this taxon from the other species of *Jagera* in Australia, together with descriptions are provided in Reynolds (1981, 1985).

***Jagera madida* P.I.Forst., nom. & stat. nov.**

Jagera javanica subsp. *australiana* Leenh., *Blumea* 32: 225 (1987). **Type:** Queensland. COOK DISTRICT: State Forest Reserve 143, Little Mossman Logging Area, 6 June 1979, B. Gray 1455 (holo: BRI; iso: L, QRS).

Jagera javanica auct., non (Blume) Blume ex Kalkman; Reynolds (1985: 67).

Jagera serrata auct., non (Roxb.) Radlk.; Reynolds (1981: 411).

Etymology: The replacement name is derived from the Latin *madidus* (moist, wet, soaked) and alludes to the habitat of the species in moist, lowland rainforests in the Wet Tropics bioregion of north-east Queensland. Elevation of the subspecific epithet to species rank is inappropriate due to the presence of two other species in Australia.

References

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