A revision of *Goodia*
(Fabaceae: Bossiaeeae)

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**Introduction**

*Goodia* Salisb. is a small genus of medium-sized to tall shrubs in the Australian-endemic tribe Bossiaeeae of the Fabaceae. It can be distinguished from the other six genera in the tribe by the combination of its pinnately trifoliolate leaves and many-flowered racemes. The genus extends across the southern third of Australia, including Western Australia, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania. In addition, in far eastern Australia there is a northern extension to its distribution, with its northernmost limit almost reaching to the Tropic of Capricorn in south-eastern Queensland.

Until recently, *Goodia* had been phylogenetically isolated from other genera in the tribe. Phylogenetic analyses of Crisp and Weston (1987) using morphological data placed *Goodia* basally, as did analyses of Crisp and Cook (2003), using molecular data. However, Thompson (2011), when erecting the new genus *Paragoodia* I.Thomps., suggested that *Goodia* and *Paragoodia* may be sister taxa. The single species of the new genus was formerly placed in *Muelleranthus* Hutch., but was not included in the molecular study. *Goodia* and *Paragoodia* are the only two genera in the tribe to have pinnately trifoliolate leaves. Their flowers, unlike those in *Muelleranthus*, *Aenictophyton* A.T.Lee and *Ptychosema* Benth., do not have a distinct hypanthium. *Platylobium* Sm. and *Bossiaea* Vent. differ from all other genera in having brown scales subtending inflorescences. *Goodia* differs from the rest of the tribe, generally speaking, in having early caducous bracts and bracteoles. Stipules are caducous in half of the species of *Goodia*, whereas in the rest of the tribe stipules are generally persistent. Thompson (2011) presents a revised key to the tribe which includes the new genus *Paragoodia*.

**Taxonomic History:** *Goodia lotifolia* Salisb. was described in 1806, followed soon after by *G. pubescens* Sims. *Goodia medicaginea* F.Muell. was described in 1858 and no further new species have been described since. *Goodia pubescens* has sometimes been treated as a variety of *G. lotifolia*, most recently by Ross (1997), while *G. medicaginea*, although currently recognised as distinct, has sometimes been treated as a synonym of *G. lotifolia* (eg. Bentham 1864; Weber 1986). Further details of the taxonomic history are presented in Ross (1997).

**Abstract**

A revision of the Australian-endemic genus *Goodia* Salisb. (Fabaceae: Bossiaeeae) is presented. Three new species are described: *Goodia macrocarpa* I.Thomps., *G. parviflora* I.Thomps., and *G. stenocarpa* I.Thomps. *Goodia lotifolia* Salisb. var. *pubescens* (Sims) H.B.Will. is returned to species status as *G. pubescens* Sims. A key to species and distribution maps are presented.

**Keywords:** morphology, taxonomy, biodiversity, flowering plants, peas.

*Muelleria* 29(2): 141-153 (2011)
Methods
This study was based on the examination of herbarium material with the aid of a dissecting microscope. Pressed flowers were reconstituted using hot soapy water to facilitate their examination. Specimens from AD, BRI, CANB, HO, MEL, NE, NSW, and PERTH were examined. In addition, several populations of Goodia in New South Wales and Victoria were examined in the field, and collections from these populations were made. Unless otherwise indicated, images presented in this paper were taken by the author using a Canon PowerShot A2000 IS digital camera.

Results
The results of this morphological study are presented in the taxonomic section below. In summary, the pattern of variation identified in Goodia calls for three new species to be described and a return to species status for G. lotifolia var. pubescens (Sims) H.B.Will.

The most useful characters for taxonomic purposes recognised in this study include: density of indumentum and orientation of hairs on axes; size and persistence of stipules; length of leaf-rachides, and the shape, apiculum size and indumentum of leaflets; lengths of pedicels, bracts, bracteoles and flower parts; degree of fusion of upper calyx-lobes; colour, marking pattern and relative lengths of petals; orientation of wing petals; number of ovules per ovary; size, shape and seed number of pods; the fleshiness of pod-valves and the prominence of their transverse venation; and the size of seeds and arils.

Taxonomy
Goodia Salisb., Parad. Londin. 1: t. 41 (1806)
Type: G. lotifolia Salisb.
Erect shrubs to c. 4 m high, sometimes slightly glaucous, with a variably dense, variably persistent indumentum on branches, stipules, leaves, inflorescence axes, pedicels and calyces. Stipules lanceolate, herbaceous, caducous or persistent. Leaves alternate, pinnately trifoliolate, to c. 80 mm long, with petiole one-third to two-thirds of the total length; rachis up to half the length of leaflets; leaflets petiolulate; lamina elliptic, obovate, cuneate or occasionally obcordate, entire, thin, pinnately veined, with reticulate veins inconspicuous, mid- to dark-green or blue-green, discolorous; base cuneate; apex obtuse, rounded or truncate, with apiculum absent or

![Figure 1. Flowers](image-url)
A revision of Goodia

small; terminal leaflet slightly larger than lateral leaflets. Inflorescences racemose, terminal, sometimes exceeded by sympodial growth, indeterminate, typically with 10-30 flowers; flowers pedicellate, with pedicels divergent to spreading; basal bract and bracteoles herbaceous, generally caducous well before anthesis; bracteoles lanceolate to linear, opposite or subopposite, inserted in distal half of pedicel. Calyx-lobes slightly shorter to slightly longer than tube; upper lobes equal to or slightly shorter but broader than lower lobes, forming a tapering lip; lower lobes triangular to very narrow-triangular, sometimes with median lobe slightly longer and narrower; petals clawed, with standard claw longest; standard and wings of similar length, yellow with red and/or purple-brown markings; standard-limb orbicular to oblate, broad-cuneate to shallowly cordate, moderately emarginate, with a flare around a greenish, red-flecked throat; wings straight, slightly upcurved or rarely downcurved, slightly narrower than the keel; keel slightly to markedly shorter than wings, yellow-green, but often flushed reddish; keel-petals fused at distal end of lower margin, forming an obtuse or right angle with upper margin; stamens all fused into an adaxially open sheath, with the vexillary stamen sometimes less fused, and rarely becoming free; anthers dorsifixed, uniform in size, orange; ovary stipitate, glabrous except in G. medicaginea, (1-)2-6-ovulate; style upcurved with stigma minute, hardly broader than the slender style-terminus. Pods generally long-stipitate; body elliptic, oblong to narrow-oblong or rhomboidal in profile, moderately compressed, with a short beak, 1-6-seeded, glabrous at maturity; upper suture sometimes ridged or winged; valves coriaceous, remaining convex or flattening post-dehiscence; funicles 1-3 mm long, curved. Seeds ellipsoid, plump, black at maturity (dark-brown when nearly mature); aril 20-50% of length of seed, inserted laterally, with base ring-shaped, open at one end, with an overarching vertical lobe.

Notes on morphology: Examples of the morphology of Goodia are presented in figures 1 and 2.

Key to species

Note: Purple-brown petal markings appear purple in pressed specimens; these markings may become lost in older pressed specimens.

1 Abaxial surface of standard predominantly bright yellow; wings yellow distally; seeds with aril-base 1.2-2.5 mm long. 2
1: Abaxial surface of standard mostly purple-brown grading to reddish orange towards margin; wings purple-brown distally; seeds with aril-base 0.5-1.2 mm long. 4

2 Inflorescence axes, branchlets, and petioles glabrous or nearly so when mature; stipules early caducous. 1. G. lotifolia
2: Inflorescence axes, current season branchlets and petioles with indumentum moderately dense when mature; stipules caducous or persistent. 3

3 Stipules tending to persist, 1-3 mm long; wings 12-15 mm long; ovaries mostly 3-6-ovulate; body of pods oblong, to 40 mm long, with fine venation raised at least when dry (northern New South Wales and southern Queensland). 2. G. macrocarpa
3: Stipules early caducous, 5-7 mm long; wings 8-9 mm long; ovaries mostly 2-ovulate; body of pods c. elliptic, to 25 mm long, with venation obscure (Victoria and Tasmania). 3. G. pubescens

4 Stipules early caducous; abaxial surface of leaflets with persistent scattered, short appressed hairs; upper lip of calyx truncate or with sinus rounded or broadly obtuse; ovary and young fruit almost always with hairs along sutures; pods elliptic in profile. 4. G. medicaginea
4: Stipules somewhat persistent; abaxial surface of leaflets becoming glabrous or with hairs persisting about midrib only; upper lip of calyx with sinus obtuse to acute; ovary glabrous; pods c. oblong in profile. 5

5 Indumentum moderately dense, with hairs spreading, 0.5-1 mm long; calyx 3-5 mm long; pods 6-7 mm wide (Western Australia). 5. G. stenocarpa
5: Indumentum sparse, with hairs appressed, 0.2-0.5 mm long; calyx 2-3 mm long; pods 9-10 mm wide (Queensland). 6. G. parviflora

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PETALS: Differences in the markings of the standard and wing petals separate the six species of *Goodia* into two groups of three, as shown in the key to species. These differences are evident in figures 1a–d. Flowers of *G. lotifolia* shown in profile in bud show a mostly yellow abaxial surface of the standard (Fig. 1a), whereas the profile of flowers of *G. medicaginea* shows the abaxial surface to be be reddish all over (Fig. 1d). A similar distinction between species in extent of red pigmentation is evident for the adaxial surface. The wing is yellow distally in *G. lotifolia* (Figs 1a–c), whereas it is purple-brown in *G. medicaginea* (Fig. 1d).

The three species with a predominantly bright yellow standard commonly have longer flowers than the other three species; however, flowers of *G. medicaginea* may be longer than those of *G. pubescens* and, less often, of *G. lotifolia*.

LEAVES: Smaller leaves of short lateral branches may have a very short rachis and superficially appear to be digitately trifoliolate. This is most commonly seen in *G. pubescens* and in southern forms of *G. lotifolia*.

INFLORESCENCES: The more basal buds of inflorescences often abort and fall before anthesis. The prominent abscission scars of bracts mark their position. Similarly, a cluster of apical buds that fail to develop beyond a rudimentary size are sometimes evident. Racemes are all terminal in that they terminate branches. However, they sometimes appear to be axillary because of extensive sympodial growth (shoot development from the axil of the terminal leaf). Such racemes are variously called pseudoaxillary or leaf-opposed.

PODS: A comparison of pods and seeds of all species are presented in figures 2a, 2b and 2d. The scale is slightly larger in figure 2b compared to 2a. In general, pods of the smaller flower group are smaller than in the large flowered group. The nature of the connection of the aril to the funicle is shown in figure 2c. This arrangement occurs in all genera of the tribe Bossiaeeae. In figure 2d, the different lengths (top row longer) of the base of the aril is the main difference of significance. The greater overhang of the lobe in *G. medicaginea* and *G. stenocarpa* (bottom row) is also a significant difference.


Scale bars: a–b = 10 mm, c–d = 2 mm.
The different degrees of arching of the vertical lobe of the aril in these examples is not significant; this feature varies within species.

1. Goodia lotifolia Salisb., Parad. Londin. 1: t. 41 (1806)

Type: Cult. Seed collecting locality unknown [possibly Arthurs Seat in Victoria in April 1802], P.Good, 1802; icono: t. 41, loc cit.

Goodia lotifolia as given by Colla in Hortus Ripulensis 1: 62 (1824) is probably an orthographical error for G. lotifolia.

Shrubs to c. 4 m high, with a sparse appressed pubescence on new growth, becoming glabrous or very sparsely hairy; hairs appressed, to 0.3 mm long. Stipules early caducous, narrow-lanceolate, 1-8 mm long, 1-1.5 mm wide. Leaves: petiole 30-70% of total length; rachis to c. 10 mm long; lamina of terminal leaflet elliptic to obovate, 10-30 mm long, 6-30 mm wide, 1-2.5 mm high, with base 1.2-2.5 mm long; lobe not usually overhanging base, with tip mildly curved.

Selected specimens from c. 300 examined: QUEENSLAND: First Creek towards Mackenzies [near Kilcoy], L.Leichhardt, 1843 (NSW); Harland Rd, Mt Glorious, A.R.Bean 2159, 18.x.1990 (BRI, MEL1597059); 0.3 km along K break, Mt Mee State Forest, near Mt Mee, A.R.Bean 14394, 3.xii.1998 (BRI). NEW SOUTH WALES: The Scrub picnic area off the Colongon Fire trail, c. 18 km SE of Tenterfield, R.G.Cover 16588 & A.J.Whokey, 15.x.1993 (AD, BI, CANB, HO, MEL281231, NSW); Giro State Forest on the Walcha–Gloucester Rd, A.R.Bean 11469, 10.xii.1996 (BRI, MEL249366, NSW); Road to TV telecommunication towers, c. 7 km W by road from Princes Hwy, Middle Brother National Park, 1.R.Thompson 1349, 26.xi.2010 (AD, BI, CANB, MEL); c. 500 m up steep slope from Marble Arch, Deua National Park, T.R.Lolly 171, 24.x.1993 (CANB, NE, NSW); Mt Cambewarra, E.F.Constable s.n., 7.xii.1950 (NSW); 0.5 km E of junction of Mellon Ck and Tuross R. M.D.Crisp 2190, 25.x.1976 (AD, CANB); 0.5 km 5 of Mt Armour, Kanangra-Boyd National Park via Oberon, A.R.Bean 17142, 19.xii.2000 (BRI); NE of Mt Armour, Armour Range, J.Pickard 402 & S.Pickard, 21.x.1969 (NSW); Bendethera Caves fire trail, 63 km SSW of Braidwood, R.G.Cover 5970 & A.N.Rodd, 15.i.1975 (MEL2090167, NSW); Tallaganda State Forest, road to Parkers Gap from Captains Flat, A.M.Lyne 1606, 29.x.1995 (CANB, MEL2090170, NSW). AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY: Slopes of Mt Tidbinbilla on path to Kangaroo Gap, N.T.Burbridge 5593, 17.iii.1957 (CANB, MEL). VICTORIA: Warburton, J.C.H.Adler, 21.x.1921 (MEL663881); 6.4 km E of junction with Link Rd, Bunyip State Park, P.J.Jobson 3727 & J.C.Reid, 7.xi.1995 (AD, BI, CANB, MEL2072089, NSW); Wait-a-while track, SE of Lavers Hill, K.Macfarlane 178, 9.x.1996 (AD, CANB, HO, MEL2034975, NSW). TASMANIA: Cape Barren Island, J.S.Whiny 618, 27.x.1973 (MEL293777); Road into Great Musselroe Rd, 5 section of "The Branches", M.Visoiu 416, 12.2.2005 (CANB, HO); Road to Jetty, Bridport, D.M.Poton, 6.x.1948 (HO); Mt Wellington, Lower Valley, L.Rodway 173, xii.1927 (HO); Deceitful Cove, George Town, A.M.Buchanon 13442, 28.x.1993 (HO).

Flowering period: Flowers mostly late winter to mid spring.
Distribution and habitat: Occurs in south-eastern Queensland, eastern New South Wales, southern Victoria, and Tasmania (Fig. 3). Grows in medium to tall forest.

Notes: There is a moderate degree of geographic variation in G. lotifolia; however, the variation appears to be insufficiently discrete to warrant infraspecific taxonomic recognition. In northern localities, north of Taree in New South Wales and extending into Queensland, the wing and keel petals are generally more extensively marked red and purple-brown, the standard throat is broader and the lower lobes of the calyx generally are not longer than the upper lobes. In populations in the southern highlands of New South Wales, eg. Cambewarra Mountain, the indumentum tends to be more persistent, flowers tend to be smaller, pods have fewer but larger seeds and the funicle is entirely red, ie. oriented so that the white-granular part is not evident (Fig. 2c). In populations in far southern New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania, flowers have relatively long wing and keel petals with less extensive red and purple-brown markings, the wings tend to be downcurved, stipules are longer, and the apiculum of leaflets is generally more prominent.

Spongiose tissue arising from the inner surface of pod valves and surrounding seeds has occasionally been recorded in G. lotifolia. This appears to be homologous to the partitions seen in some species of Bossiaea, eg. B. heterophylla.

Typification: The iconotype is a drawing of a plant grown from seed collected by Peter Good. However, the provenance of the seeds is not known. The only possible localities appear to be King Island in Bass Strait, Port Phillip Bay in Victoria and Port Jackson (Sydney area) in New South Wales. In all cases the times Good was present, April to June, were unlikely times for seeds to be remaining on plants, although a summer flowering, following the normal spring flowering, is known to occur in G. lotifolia. The protologue describes the plants grown from seed, and it suggests that the southern form was collected based on the description of long stipules and the standard with a pair of red markings above the claw (as distinct from a continuous semicircular flare).

2. Goodia macrocarpa I.Thomps., sp. nov.

A G. pubescens Sims stipulis persistentibus brevioribus, vexillo longiore, sinus calycum latiore, leguminibus longioribus, venis expressis differt; a G. lotifolia Salisb. plantis pubescentibus, stipulis persistentibus, leguminibus plurumque longioribus differt.


Shrubs to c. 3 m high, with a moderately dense, persistent pubescence on current season’s growth; hairs divergent or appressed, to c. 0.3 mm long. Stipules somewhat persistent, narrow-lanceolate, 1–3 mm long, 0.3–0.5 mm wide. Leaves: petiolar 40–50% of total length; rachis to c. 10 mm long; lamina of terminal leaflet narrow-elliptic to elliptic, 20–30 mm long, 15–20 mm wide, 3–8 times length of rachis, with l:w ratio 1.6–2; apex rounded, with apiculum minute; upper surface glabrous or nearly so; lower surface usually with

Figure 3. Distributions in south-eastern Australia of a. Goodia lotifolia, b. G. macrocarpa, and c. G. pubescens.
scattered short appressed hairs. *Inflorescence axes* to c. 9 cm long; bracts 1.5–4 mm long; pedicels 3–10 mm long; bracteoles 1–2 mm long. *Calyx* (4–)4.5–7 mm long, with hairs sparse to scattered, appressed; upper lip with sinus acute to obtuse, 0.5–1 mm deep, 1.5–3 mm wide; lower lobes 2–3 mm long, all similar in length; standard 12–16 mm long, 15–18 mm wide; claw 4–5 mm long; limb oblate; adaxial and abaxial surfaces bright yellow except for a red flare to 2 mm wide surrounding throat, purple-brown pigment absent or in minute amounts; throat 4–5 mm wide, somewhat rounded at sides, with 2 triangular points at summit; wings 12–15 mm long, 3.5–4.5 mm wide, red in proximal two-thirds, yellow in distal third; keel 10–11 mm long, 4–4.5 mm wide, with a light red flush in distal half to two-thirds, without a line of red adjacent to lower margin; anthers c. 1 mm long; ovary 3–6-ovulate, style 3.5–4 mm long. *Pods*: stipe 10–15 mm long; body oblong to oblong-elliptic, mostly 20–40 mm long, 10–15 mm wide, brown, mostly 3 or 4-seeded; reddish-brown; upper suture with a low broad ridge to c. 0.8 mm high; apex obtuse to subacut, with beak 1–2 mm long; outer valve surface with venation slightly raised when dry; inner valve surface with suture zone 1–1.5 mm wide, ±straight; funicle curved. *Seeds* c. 4 mm long; aril 1.5 mm long, c. 1.2 mm high, base 1.2–1.5 mm long, lobe not or only slightly overhanging, with tip c. 0.5-1 mm above seed-surface.


*Flowering period*: Main flowering time late winter to early spring; also flowers late spring to summer.

*Distribution and habitat*: Occurs in far south-eastern Queensland S of Tamborine, and in north-eastern New South Wales as far S as Wingham (Fig. 3). Grows in tall forest.

*Etymology*: The epithet refers to the relatively large pods (From Greek: macro-, large, and carpos, fruit).

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**Figure 4.** *Goodia macrocarpa*. a. portion of holotype (A.R.Bean 23387 BRI); b. developing raceme; c. flower (b. & c. R.Coveny S172 MEL). Scale bars: a = 10 mm, b–c = 5 mm. 
Notes: The only other species of Goodia with a similar indumentum to that of G. macrocarpa is G. pubescens. These two species are separated by over 1000 km. Goodia macrocarpa has the largest fruit in the genus and is the only species with wings that have bright red markings rather than purple-brown or grey-brown (Fig. 1c). The pubescence is not obvious to the naked eye except on new growth, but examination under low power shows that the indumentum is significantly denser than ever seen in G. lotifolia. Stipule persistence also distinguishes Goodia macrocarpa from G. lotifolia, G. pubescens and G. medicaginea. Compared to all other species of Goodia, the stipules are relatively short, narrow and hairy. Goodia macrocarpa occurs in similar habitats to that of G. lotifolia. Some features of the morphology of G. macrocarpa are presented in figure 4.


Goodia lotifolia var. pubescens (Sims) H.B.Will., in A.Ewart, Fl. Victoria 658 (1931)

Type: Tasmania. Locality unknown, iconotype: t. 1310 loc. cit.

Goodia subpubescens Sweet, Hort. Brit. 110 (1826), nom. nud.

Shrubs to c. 2 m high, with a moderately dense to dense, persistent pubescence on current season's growth; hairs spreading to appressed, 0.3–0.5 mm long. Stipules early caducous, oblong-lanceolate, 3–7 mm long, c. 1 mm wide. Leaves: petiole 40–50% of total length; rachis to c. 8 mm long, sometimes not developed in smaller leaves; lamina of terminal leaflet narrow-elliptic to elliptic or narrow-obovate to obovate, 10–40 mm long, 6–20 mm wide, 4–12 times length of rachis (or rachis hardly developed), with l:w ratio 1.4–2.5; apex rounded, truncate or retuse, with apiculum absent or minute; upper surface glabrous or with sparse to scattered, loosely appressed to antrorse divergent hairs; lower surface with scattered appressed hairs. Inflorescence axes to c. 9 cm long; bracts 2–3 mm long; pedicels 3–8 mm long; bracteoles c. 2 mm long. Calyx 4–6.5 mm long, moderately hairy, with hairs appressed; upper lip with sinus acute, 0.8–1.2 mm deep, 1–1.5 mm wide; lower lobes 2–4 mm long, with median lobe generally distinctly longer than lateral lobes; standard 9–12 mm long, 10–14 mm wide; claw 3–4 mm long; limb orbicular to oblade, adaxial and abaxial surfaces bright yellow with a red flare to c. 2 mm wide mostly surrounding throat, purple-brown pigment present in flare in moderate amounts and radiating a short distance along nerves; throat c. 2.5 mm wide, squarish; wings 8–10 mm long: 3–4 mm wide, purple-brown in proximal half, yellow in distal half; keel 7–8 mm long, c. 3 mm wide, red nearly throughout; anthers c. 0.7 mm long; ovary mostly 2-ovulate, style 2.5–3 mm long. Pods: stipe 3–10 mm long; body narrow-elliptic to elliptic, 10–20 mm long, 9–11 mm wide, reddish-brown, mostly 2-seeded; upper suture usually with a ridge to c. 1 mm high; apex obtuse to subacute, with beak 1–2 mm long; outer valve surface with veins generally obscure when dry, inner valve surface with suture zone c. 1 mm wide, not undulate; funicle slightly curved. Seeds c. 4 mm long; aril 1.5–2 mm long, 1.5–2 mm high, with base 1.2–2 mm long; lobe not overhanging, mildly curved.

Selected specimens of c. 70 examined: VICTORIA: Junction of Acheron Way and Marysville Rd, 10 km SW of Marysville, P.C.Jobson 3279, A.W.Douglas & J.H.Ross, 27.x.1994 (MEL2037933, NSW); Halls Gap–Mt Victory Rd, 3 km SW of Halls Gap, Grampians National Park, J.H.Ross 3799, 22.IX.1996 (AD, HO, MEL2034885); Kaanglang Rd, 6 km SSE of Forrest, S.G.Harris 72, 10.XI.1956 (AD, CANB, HO, MEL2090174, NSW); Along the Mt Richmond to Greenwald Rd, S of the Surry R., c. 1.5 km E of Wrights Swamp, H.L.Aston 748, 22.XII.1960 (MEL270961); Redmans Rd, 12 km SE of Halls Gap, A.C.Beaghelehol 67076, 7.XII.1979 (MEL646800). TASNAMIA: Archers Sugarloaf, A.Moscald 12499, 25.II.1986 (HO, MEL722665); Cataract Gorge, Launceston, F.E.Burbury, 15.XI.1911 (HO); Kingston–Longley Rd, F.H.Long 965, 2.XII.1931 (HO); Woods Lake, Central Plateau, A.Moscald 719, 10.XII.1981 (HO, MEL596697); Cummings Creek, East Arm, East Tamar, A.M.Buchanan 16744, 20.III.2007 (HO).

Flowering period: Flowers in spring.

Distribution and habitat: Occurs in southern Victoria and Tasmania (Fig. 3). Grows in forest.

Notes: Apart from features indicated in the key, G. pubescens can often be distinguished from G. macrocarpa and G. lotifolia by the relatively short rachis and relatively narrow leaflets of its leaves, by the hairs that sometimes persist on the upper surface of leaves, by the median calyx-lobe which is longer than the lateral ones by a greater amount, and by the pods which are less prominently ridged along the upper margin. In Tasmania, plants generally have smaller leaves, flowers and seeds, and the pods have a shorter stipe.
4. *Goodia medicaginea* F.Muell., *Fragm.* 1:10 (1858)


*Shrubs* to c. 3 m high, with a sparse to moderately dense, variably persistent pubescence on current season's growth; hairs appressed or divergent, to 0.3 mm long. *Stipules* early caducous, oblong-lanceolate, 2–5 mm long, c. 1 mm wide. *Leaves:* petiole 30–50% of total length; rachis to 18 mm long; lamina of terminal leaflet elliptic, orbicular, oblate, or obovate, 10–30 mm long, 8–25 mm wide, (1.5–)2–6 times length of rachis, with l:w ratio 0.9–1.5(-2); apex obtuse to truncate or retuse, with apiculum to c. 0.5 mm long; upper surface glabrous; lower surface with persistent short, appressed hairs. *Inflorescence axes* to c. 14 cm long, mostly < 10 cm long; bracts 2–6 mm long; pedicels 3–10 mm long; bracteoles 1.5–4 mm long. *Calyx* 3–5.5 mm long, hairy; upper lip c. truncate or with sinus broadly rounded or broadly obtuse, to 0.7 mm deep, 1.5–2.5 mm wide; lower lobes 1–2.5 mm long, all similar in length; standard 7–12 mm long, 8–12 mm wide, claw 3–5 mm long, limb oblate, adaxial surface yellow or orange-yellow with a red and purple-brown flare c. 2 mm wide surrounding throat, abaxial surface with purple-brown to orange-red zone extending almost to margin; throat 2–2.5 mm wide, squarish; wings 6–10 mm long, c. 3 mm wide, purple-brown throughout; keel 6–8.5 mm long, c. 3 mm wide, red throughout; anthers c. 0.6 mm long; ovary with scattered hairs, mostly on sutures (and variably persistent as fruit develops), 2- or less often 3–4-ovulate, style 2–3.5 mm long. *Pods:* stipe 5–15 mm long; body narrow-elliptic to elliptic to sub-rhomboid, 10–25 mm long, 7–12 mm wide, glabrous, reddish-brown, 2(or 3)-seeded; upper suture not ridged, or occasionally with ridge to c. 0.5 mm high; apex obtuse to subacute, with beak c. 0.5–1 mm long (slender style remnant sometimes contributing a further 1 mm); outer valve surface with raised venation usually evident when dry, inner valve surface with suture zone c. 0.8 mm wide, undulate; funicle moderately curved. *Seeds* 3–4 mm long; aril 1.5–2 mm long, c. 1 mm high, with base.

![Figure 5. Distributions of a. Goodia medicaginea, b. G. stenocarpa, and c. G. parviflora.](image-url)
0.8–1 mm long; lobe overhanging base and strongly curving down to seed surface.

Selected specimens of more than 300 examined: WESTERN AUSTRALIA: 5 of Pine Hill Campsite, 20 km N of Mt Ragged, E of Esperance, D.J.Edinger 6069, 33.x.2006 (PERTH); Cobertup Nature Reserve, G.J.Keighery 15439, 28.viii.1998 (PERTH); Parmango Rd, 9.1 km E of Condinup, B.Archer 2391, 2.x.2003 (CANB, MEL2221248 & MEL2221249, PERTH); Ongerup, K.Newby 334, 19.viii.1962 (PERTH). SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Koondoolka, J.H.Ross 3697, 14.xii.1995 (MEL2030313, MEL2030314); Near 334, 19.viii.1962 (PERTH); Ongerup, K.Newbery Reserve, G.J.Keighery 15439, 28.viii.1998 (PERTH); Parmango Esperance, D.J.£dinger 6069, 33.x.2006 (PERTH); Cobertup Nature Rd, 9.1 km E of Condinup, B.Archer 2391, 2.x.2003 (CANB, Conservation Park, intersection of Mt Gambier and Caves Rds, Peninsulaw, c. 20 km E of Griffith, M.Fox forest. Wales and Victoria (Fig. 5). Grows in woodland and open forest.

Distribution and habitat: Occurs in southern Western Australia, southern South Australia, New South Wales and Victoria (Fig. 5). Grows in woodland and open forest.

Notes: Two features that usually readily identify G. medicaginea are the truncate upper calyx-lip and the scattered hairs on the ovary and developing pod. The scattered hairs are predominantly in the proximal half of the upper suture, and are virtually always developed. However, specimens with glabrous ovaries have been recorded from the Cocopara and Warrumbungle Ranges in New South Wales. The hairs persist for some time following flowering, but are generally lost at fruit maturity. Also distinctive in G. medicaginea are the branches which commonly become reddish and finely rugose or verrucose with age. Leaves have a relatively long rachis, particularly when compared to those of G. pubescens in Victoria where the two species co-occur. In the Flinders Ranges of South Australia, plants often have relatively large leaves with exceptionally long leaf-rachides.

5. Goodia stenocarpa. I.Thomps., sp. nov.

A G. medicaginea F.Muell. pilis longioribus patentibus, foliolis inferne et calycis propemodo glabris, leguminibus oblongis differt.

Type: Western Australia. New Norseman–Hyden Track, 31 km W of Norseman Post Office, B.Archer 1309, 8.viii.1999; holotype: MEL 2068447; isotype: PERTH n.v.

Shrubs to c. 1 m high, with a moderately dense, persistent pubescence on current season’s growth; hairs spreading, 0.6–1 mm long. Stipules somewhat persistent, lancelolate, to 7 mm long, 1.5 mm wide. Leaves: petiole petiole 50–60% of total length; rachis 2–7 mm long; lamina of terminal leaflet obovate, 10–25 mm long, 8–20 mm wide, with l:w ratio 1–1.4, 3–5 times length of rachis; apex rounded, truncate or retuse, with apiculum to c. 0.3 mm long, sometimes triangular; upper surface glabrous; lower surface glabrous except for a few hairs along midrib and sometimes margin. Inflorescence axes to c. 10 cm long; bracts c. 5 mm long; pedicels 4–8 mm long; bracteoles 1–4 mm long. Calyx 4–5 mm long, glabrous or nearly so except for margins; upper lip with sinus acute, c. 0.8 mm deep, c. 1 mm wide; lower lobes 2–3 mm long, with median lobe generally longest; standard c. 2.2 mm wide, squarish; wings c. 7 mm long, 2 mm wide, purple-brown throughout; keel c. 6 mm long, 2.5 mm wide, red throughout; vexillary stamen becoming free; anders c. 0.5 mm long; ovary 4-ovulate, style 1.5–2 mm long. Pods: stipe 3–6 mm long; body oblong or oblong-elliptic, 12–20 mm long, 5–7 mm wide, mid-brown, mostly 3- or 4-seeded; upper suture not or only slightly ridged; apex obtuse to subacute, with beak c. 0.5 mm long; outer valve surface with venation faintly raised when dried; inner valve surface with upper suture c. 0.5 mm wide, straight; funicle strongly curved. Seeds 3–4 mm long; aril c. 1 mm long, c. 0.6 mm high, with base c. 0.5 mm long; lobe strongly overhanging and strongly curving down to seed surface.
Selected specimens of c. 10 examined: WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Cave Hill Track, 37 km SW of Widgiemooltha Roadhouse, B.Archer 2566, 9.x.2005 (CANB, MEL2288648, PERTH); On "new" Hyden–Norseman Rd, 29.7 km W of Norseman, W.O’Sullivan 424, 29.viii.1998 (MEL2090103, PERTH); Lake King, H.Steedman, xi.1930 (PERTH); c. 1.6 km S of Hatter Hill, K.R.Newbey 3359, 3.ix.1970 (PERTH).

Flowering period: Flowers late winter to spring.

Distribution and habitat: Occurs in inland parts of southern Western Australia between Lake King and Widgiemooltha, north of Norseman (Fig. 5). Grows in red clay-loam, over limestone, in Eucalyptus flocktoniae (Maiden) Maiden woodland.

Etymology: The epithet refers to the relatively narrow pods (From Greek: steno, narrow and carpos, fruit).

Notes: Goodia stenocarpa is perhaps closest in morphology to G. medicaginea which occurs relatively close by in southern Western Australia, but they differ markedly, especially in indumentum and fruit morphology. All fruiting material seen of G. stenocarpa has had a relatively high fruit set. Based on relatively few samples, it appears that the vexillary stamen is free or at least becomes free during flowering. This has not been recorded before in tribe Bossiaceae. Based on photographs provided by a collector, B. Archer, G. stenocarpa differs from other species of Goodia in having a more spreading habit. Details of the inflorescence, persistent stipules and the spreading indumentum and pods are presented in figure 6.

6. Goodia parviflora I.Thomps., sp. nov.

A G. medicaginea F.Muell., pedicellis brevioribus, floribus minoribus, calycis glabris, foliolis glabris inferne, ovariis glabris, leguminibus oblongis differt.


Shrubs to c. 1 m high, with a sparse indumentum on new growth, becoming glabrous or nearly so; hairs appressed, to c. 0.2 mm long. Stipules somewhat persistent, lanceolate, to 5 mm long, 0.6–1 mm wide. Leaves: petiole 1/3–1/2 of total length; rachis 3–10 mm long; lamina of terminal leaflet elliptic, orbicular, oblate, or obovate, 10–25 mm long, 8–25 mm wide, with blade ratio 1–1.3, 3–5 times length of rachis; apex rounded, apiculum to c. 0.5 mm long; upper surface glabrous; lower surface glabrous or with occasional hairs on midrib and margins. Inflorescence axes to c. 6 cm long; bracts c. 2 mm long; pedicels 2–3 mm long; bracteoles c. 1 mm long. Calyx 2–3.5 mm long, glabrous or nearly so; upper lip with sinus obtuse to c. 0.5 mm deep, 1 mm wide; lower lobes c. 1 mm long, all similar; standard 5–6 mm long, c. 5 mm wide, including claw 3–4 mm long, limb oblate, adaxial surface yellow or orange-yellow with a red and purple-brown flare c. 2 mm wide surrounding throat, abaxial surface with purple-brown

Figure 6. Goodia stenocarpa. a. inflorescence; b. stipules and indumentum (a. & b. B.Archer1309 MEL); c. developing pods (B.Archer 2566 MEL). Scale bars: a–c = 5 mm.
to orange-red zone extending almost to margin; throat c. 1.5 mm wide, squarish; wings 5–6 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, purple-brown throughout; keel c. 5 mm long, c. 2 mm wide, red throughout; anthers c. 0.5 mm long; ovary 4-ovulate, style 1–1.5 mm long. Pods: stipe 5–8 mm long, body c. oblong in profile, 15–22 mm long, c. 10 mm wide, glabrous, tan, up to 4-seeded; base mostly obtuse, upper suture with a wing to c. 0.5 mm high; apex rounded, with beak c. 0.5–1 mm long; outer valve surface with venation usually faintly raised when dry; inner valve surface with suture zone c. 1 mm wide, undulate; funicle strongly curved. Seeds 3 mm long; aril 1.3 mm long, c. 1 mm high, with base c. 1 mm long; lobe slightly overhanging, moderately curved.


Flowering period: Flowers at various times. Mature fruit recorded for March.

Distribution and habitat: Occurs in south-eastern Queensland, between 24°S and 26°S (Fig. 5). Grows in brown or red loamy soils in woodland or forest.

Notes: A rare or perhaps undercollected species characterised by small flowers and short, oblong pods that have a relatively low length:width ratio. In terms of petal markings, the flowers are similar to those of G. medicaginea and G. stenocarpa. In the absence of flowers or fruit, G. parviflora can be distinguished from the other two species occurring in Queensland by its persistent stipules (caducous in G. lotifolia) or by its near-glabrous branchlets (current season branchlets moderately hairy in G. macrocarpa). Stipules of G. parviflora are longer and less hairy than those of G. macrocarpa. A portion of the holotype and pods from the isotype are shown in figure 7.

Figure 7. Goodia parviflora. a. portion of holotype; b. portion of isotype (a. & b. A.R.Bean 10159 MEL, two sheets). Scale bars: a = 10 mm, b = 5 mm.
Excluded names (see Ross 1997 for further details)


**Goodia simplicifolia** Spreng., *Syst. edn 16, 4: 267* (1827).

Referable to *Hovea elliptica* (Sm.) DC.


A nomen nudum of uncertain application.


An illegitimate name of uncertain application. Ross (1997) indicates that it is uncertain whether Jacques was intending to describe a new species in this case.

### Acknowledgments

I am grateful to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, particularly Alison Vaughan and the collections staff for their assistance with mapping and loan processing, and to the directors of AD, BRI, CANB, HO, MEL, NSW, PERTH and NE for making their collections available for study. Thanks also to Lachlan Copeland for his assistance with collections and images. This study was funded by a grant from the Australian Biological Resources Study (ABRS Grant no. 207-01), which is a program within the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.

### References


